



AfICTA Summit Report

of

The 7th Summit Hosted by the KAD Consortium

(comprising of Kontemporary Konsulting Ltd, Axiom Consulting Ltd and Dotengee Enterprise)

held @

**The Pavilion beside International Conference Centre, Abuja,
Nigeria**

On

(November 29, 2019)

by

AfICTA Secretariat

**CP 9, Layout 1 (behind High Court of Justice) Airport
Road, Lugbe, Abuja, Nigeria**

December 6, 2019

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CHAPTER 1

1.0 About AfICTA

Africa Information & Communication Technologies Alliance - AfICTA is a concerned private sector led alliance of ICT Associations, Multi-national Corporations, Companies, Organisations and individuals in the ICT sector in Africa.

Vision

Our vision is to fulfil the promise of the digital age for everyone in Africa.

Mission

Our mission is to encourage multi-stakeholder dialogue fostering accelerated and ICT enabled development in Africa and the use of cutting-edge innovative technologies including mobile, computing and satellite technologies to achieve an Information society in Africa.

Objectives

Our goals are to

1. Organise non-government ICT stakeholders in Africa for effective local and continental advocacy
2. Be the focal point for Africa ICT advocacy in the global digital economy.
3. Promote constant improvement in African digital literacy in collaboration with stakeholders.
4. Create partnerships with the African Union and all the regional economic commissions towards realizing global sustainable development targets for Africa
5. Support effective dialogue between members and policymakers.
6. Mobilise the core leadership of African ICT professionals and experts in the business community, academic and technical community and civil society to be fully engaged in the global Internet Governance multi-stakeholder dialogues.
7. Promote business partnerships between members and their associations' members.
8. Contribute to capacities development by promoting best practices, encouraging regional projects, sharing data (skills, expertise, events, business announcements, exhibitions, seminars),
9. Organize an annual regional summit for knowledge sharing and cross-African advocacy.

CHAPTER 2

2.0 About Summit 2019

The AfICTA Summit 2019 (which was preconceived as an ICANN BC Business outreach) was organized in order to leverage on the existing MoU between AfICTA and National Information Technology Development Agency – NITDA in Nigeria to collaborate with the Nigerian government on their annual eNigeria Conference. It was also to propose possible further collaborations when the eNigeria annual conference when it is converted into a continental event in coming years.

Subsequently, the KAD Consortium (composed of Kontemporary Konsulting, Axiom Consulting and Dotengee Nig. Ent.) upon approval by the board began talks on collaborating with NITDA as well as organizing the AfICTA Summit 2019 as a stand-alone event.

2.1 Overview

With a GDP of about \$400 billion, Nigeria is Africa's biggest economy. Economic liberalization has drawn investors from across the world to the country's vast market - not just its oil. In fact, over the past decade, average GDP growth rates of around 7% were driven not by oil, the major export, but by the non-oil sector.

The most recent data suggested that services accounted for 57% of GDP, in part due to growth in ICT and the increasing uptake of domain names for e-Commerce. The National Communications Commission (NCC) estimated that ICTs contributed up to 10.1% to economic output in 2018, with the potential to increase to 20% by 2050.

Notwithstanding the progress recorded, major challenges in the sector remain. Some of these include the issue of consumer trust and confidence in online transactions in the face of growing DNS abuse, online fraud and other forms of cybercrime. With a lack of access to registration directory service due to the need for compliance with European GDPR and other Data Protection Regulations including the Nigerian Data Protection Regulation (NDPR), law enforcement efforts are hampered and trust in justice for online businesses is becoming a concern.

2.2 Summit Webpage

<https://aficta.africa/summit2019>

2.3 Programme Outline

Theme: Digital Economy: <i>Securing eCommerce and Minimizing DNS Abuse</i>		
Programme		
Hours	Session	Facilitator
08:30	Day 1 – Thursday 28th November 2019	
Arrival, Registration/Accreditation: All AfICTA Participants at eNigeria Opening Ceremony		
Day 2 – Friday 29th November 2019		
08:30 - 09:00	Arrival, Registration and Accreditation	
09:00 - 09:15	Opening Remarks (Host)	
	Welcome address/Introduction	Host
09:15 - 11:15	Session 1: Cybersecurity: Mitigating DNS Abuse and Cybercrime Q&A	Moderator: Samuel Dada P.O, AfICTA Speakers: Engr Hossam El-Gamal CEO, IKEN & Chairman AfICTA Segun Olugbile CPAA Cybersecurity Expert Timi Ambali COO, Dotengee Toba Obaniyi CEO, Whogohost Ltd Yusuph Kileo Cybersecurity Expert, Tanzania

11:15 - 11:45	Session 2: Workshop on Renewable Energies	Hassan Wunmi, PhD President & CEO, High Tech Centre for Women & Youths
11:45 - 12:15	Tea/Coffee Break	
12:15 - 01:15	Session 3: Internet Governance, Access to RDS and Compliance with GDPR & NDPR	<i>Moderator:</i> Inye Kemabonta CEO, Techlaw Development Services <i>Speakers:</i> Abdul-Hakeem Ajjola CEO, CS2 Ltd Dr Jimson Olufuye CEO, Kontemporary Konsulting Ltd
01:15 - 2:30	Lunch/Networking	
2:30 - 3:30	Session 4: ICANN-BC Outreach to Business Executives (CEOs, COOs, Managers etc) Consumer Trust and Choice	<i>Moderator:</i> Tola Sogbesan CEO, Axiom Consulting Ltd <i>Speakers:</i> Dr Jimson Olufuye CEO Kontemporary Konsulting Lawrence Olawale Roberts CEO Microboss Ltd Marcus Eke CEO, Meocloud Technologies
3:30 - 3:45	AfICTA Exhibition	AfICTA Secretariat
3:45 - 4:00	Closing Remarks / Pictures	

CHAPTER 3

The Summit Report

3.1 Introduction

In order to fulfill its mandate of diversifying the economy of Nigeria through digitization, the Federal Government of Nigeria recently approved the renaming of the Ministry of Communications to **The Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy**. The new nomenclature may seem to have nothing to do with realizing digital Nigeria but viewing it from the angle of mandate and target placed on the FMCDE, it keeps the ministry on track of ensuring that they are each step taken towards its realization.

7th AfICTA Summit with the theme: "**Digital Economy: Securing eCommerce and Minimizing DNS Abuse**" in the context of the above paragraph, became crucial as there are several issues of concern to put into consideration as Nigeria and other African nations adopt moving into and maximizing their digital space. It is obvious that as more African nations adopt the full-blown digitization both in public and private sector, AfICTA - Africa ICT Alliance vision "*to fulfil the promise of the digital age for everyone in Africa*" will rapidly be achieved.

AfICTA Summit was first hosted in Lagos, Nigeria in 2013. The Egyptian ICT industry association and the government of Egypt hosted the second edition in 2014. The third edition took place in Johannesburg. 4th edition was hosted by the ICT Professionals Association of Namibia (ICT-PAN) with the support of the Namibian Ministry of ICT. The 5th edition was hosted in conjunction with eNigeria event powered by NITDA under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications Nigeria and 6th held in Nairobi Kenya in 2018.

3.2 Summit Sub Theme

- **Cybersecurity: Mitigating DNS Abuse and Cybercrime**
- **Internet Governance, Access to RDS and Compliance with GDPR & NDPR**

3.3 Day 1 (eNigeria Opening Ceremony)

The highlight of the opening ceremony was the arrival of the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, President Muhammadu Buhari who graced the event and declared it opened shortly after his speech was delivered. Mr President was also engaged to present GITEX Award with the support of the honourable minister to the two finalists that made Nigeria proud at GITEX 2019: Osawaru Stephen, 247 Medics the finalist; and Abdulkarim Bashir, Ghiniki Guard the overall Global Winner: On his exit Mr President visited the exhibition booths and had an interactive session with some of the Start-ups and other exhibitors.

Shortly after the departure of Mr President, goodwill messages were welcomed from Huawei, Zinox, MainOne Cable and other well-meaning stakeholders before diving into an expert review of draft national digital economy policy and strategy

The second session examined the sub-theme, Building the Infrastructure for the Fourth Industrial Revolution with emphasis on challenges and opportunities that come with infrastructure and human capital development. The panel session was presented by the EVC Nigerian Communications Commission and moderated by the DG Galaxy Backbone, Mr Yusuf Kazaure.



Figure 3.1 President Muhammodu Buhari and his delegates arrive at the eNigeria Annual Summit



Figure 3.2: President Muhammodu Buhari gives his opening speech and declares the ceremony opens.



Figure 3.3: Dr Isa Ali Ibrahim (Pantami), Hon. Minister, Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy and Mr Kashifu Inuwa Abdullahi, DG, NITDA at booths for Start-ups

3.4 Day 2 (AfICTA Summit)

3.4.1 Registration

The registration booth was managed by Dotengee Enterprise and a volunteer (Oyeyemi Oyebisi) though with few attendees, we moved for the commencement of the Summit. (35 Captured Participants)

3.4.2 Opening Ceremony

With the welcome speech and message from the Chairman of AfICTA (Remotely delivered), the 7th AfICTA Summit was declared open.

3.4.3 First Panel Session (Cybersecurity)

The first panel session on **Cybersecurity: Mitigating DNS Abuse and Cybercrime** was moderated by Samuel Dada, the Programme Officer of AfICTA and the speakers on the panel included: Timilehin Ambali, Chief Operation Officer of Dotengee Enterprise; Ismaila Lamidi, Senior Software Engineer for Kontemporary Konsulting ltd and Yusuph Kileo, Cybersecurity Expert (Remote speaker)

The session began with paper presentation by the panelists firstly Mr Timmilehin from Dot-engee presented a paper on Cybersecurity: Mitigating DNS Abuse and Cybercrime where he initiated by deriving what DNS truly entails and then further describes the DNS abuse which includes but isn't limited to unethical behaviours like Malware, Botnets, Spam, pharming, phishing, DNS Hijacking. He further enumerated the 6 main types of which DNS Hijacking are:

- i. Local DNS hijack (on users' computers)
- ii. Router DNS hijack (attack on routers)
- iii. Man in the middle DNS attacks (which entails intercepting communication between a user and a DNS server)
- iv. Rogue DNS Server
- v. Recursive DNS hijacking
- vi. Registrar record modification.

Mr Timi discussed the cost implications of these DNS abuses & Cybercrime as reported by the FBI to be estimated at about N127 billion in Nigeria in 2015; Nigeria ranking third in global internet crimes behind the UK and U.S.

In conclusions, he discussed some mitigating techniques that could be employed to remedy these Abuses which includes:

- Secure access
- Client lock
- Mitigation for end-users
- External Monitoring of DNS resolution [Read More](#)

Mr Ismail then commenced his presentation on **Cybersecurity: Attacks on web applications** focusing on; The Challenges, Cost of these Attacks and Methods of Web Attacks & Preventions

The Challenges: Last year, 2018 witnessed some of the largest cyberattacks ever seen: hacks on the Marriott Group, Equifax, Yahoo, and Facebook all resulted in major data breaches. Add to this the increased level interference in election processes around the world, and it is clear that we are facing a crisis.

Nigerian websites too are not left out as attacks against some Government own websites and even airline companies were at some points hijacked

Cost of these Attacks: The Cybersecurity Ventures Annual Crime Report for 2019 puts some numbers on the consequences of hacks for businesses. They have found that cybercrime damages are expected to cost businesses \$6 trillion annually by 2021, a number which they point out “represents the biggest transfer of wealth in human history. Of this \$6 trillion, ransomware damages are the fastest growing. Cybersecurity Ventures say that the cost of ransomware will reach \$20 billion by 2021. According to Accenture’s global study, the average cost of cybercrime for organizations is estimated to be \$13 million a year

Method of Web Attacks & Preventions: he listed and closely examined some of these methods attacks with the audience which are:

- The Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP)
- SQL Injection
- Broken Access Control
- Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- DDoS Attack

He concluded by giving more than one prevention techniques for each method of attack [Read More](#)

The session broadly exposed some of the ways hackers and cybercriminals attack their victims and how such attacks could be mitigated with some preventive measure such as 2-step verification code, strong password that is changed every 3months, use of strong firewall, installation of antivirus software, upgrade of software to latest version available and installation of patches for windows operating system regularly.

Panelists enjoined participants to always verify links before they click as some of the links (when clicked) give third parties direct access to devices on which the links were accessed without further conscience of their owners. The COO, Dotengee Enterprise also warned that while on public Wi-Fi, users should take precaution on what information they disclose and finally if the padlock sign (SSL-Secure Sockets Layer) is not on the website you are visiting, be conscious not to provide your private data.

According to the Cybersecurity Ventures Annual Crime Report for 2019 where some figures and statistics on the consequences of hacks for businesses were listed, The group has found that cybercrime damages are expected to cost businesses \$6 trillion annually by 2021, a number which they point out “represents the biggest transfer of wealth in human history”. Of this \$6 trillion,

ransomware damages are the fastest growing. Cybersecurity Ventures say that the cost of ransomware will reach \$20 billion by 2021.

Yusuf Kileo, Cybersecurity Expert enumerated some of the reason for delayed justice on cybercriminals as the need for a search warrant which takes a long process to be issued. He added that criminals also use loopholes found in law or nonexistent of a law criminalizing their heinous acts (e.g. Data privacy laws) within the jurisdiction where the crime was committed.

The session concluded with a question & answer and real-life experiences shared by the audience who fell victim to cybercriminals.

3.4.4 Second Panel Session (Internet Governance)

The 3rd Session on Internet Governance, Access to RDS and Compliance with GDPR & NDPR followed.

The session was moderated by Inye Kemabonta the CEO, TechLaw Development Services and on the panel was Abdul-Hakeem Ajijola, CEO CS2 Consultancy Support Services who presented a paper on “**GCSC, UN GGE and UN OEWG Norms process, Frameworks and Confidence Building Measurers (CBM)**” with emphasis on Cyberstability. He said “stability of cyberspace means everyone can be reasonably confident in their ability to use cyberspace safely and securely, where the availability and integrity of services and information provided in and through cyberspace are generally assured, where change is managed in relative peace, and where tensions are resolved in a non-escalatory manner”

There is also a need to improve human capital in terms of digital skills, education, workshops on capacity development. What's also very important is the need to improve on the digital infrastructure that Nigeria has built so as to enhance their efficiency. To crown it all, we must ensure our policies have provision for young entrepreneurs.

One of the ways the vision of “digitizing Nigeria and Africa” could be realized is by ensuring the online threat is minimized through effective prosecution of cybercriminals which will define how quick we calibrate on trust and confidence-building.

The session ended with Mr Inye Kemabonta’s insightful contribution to the topic, he requested for active involvement of all stakeholders involved in decision making and shaping the Internet of our dream. Speakers that have spoken were then presented speaker’s award

3.4.5 Third Session (Renewable Energies)

The session on renewable energies was meant to be a workshop (building solar panel and inverter) but because of time constraints, it was a paper presentation and experience sharing. Dr Wunmi Hassan, President & CEO, High Tech Center for Women & Youths spoke on how the forum has been able to build solar panels with over 80% raw materials and how it has engaged some passionate youths in Nigeria.

The presentation covered the following scopes: Definition of renewable energy and sources (Wind, Sunlight, Rain, Biomass and Geothermal heat) with common characteristic of being able to regenerate and replenish for lifetime. They also come with enormous advantages such as pollution free, return on investment, job creation and reduced dependence on foreign oil and fossil fuels. Renewable energy most especially solar energy is basically disadvantaged by its high initial costs for material and installation, unavailability of solar energy by night, cloudy day and raining season, hence the need for large battery bank.

3.4.6 Fourth Panel Session (ICANN-BC Outreach to Business)

The session was dedicated to our Platinum Sponsor, ICANN-BC (The Business Constituency of Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) to reach out to businesses in Africa and further solicit for their involvement in BC-ICANN to shaping the Internet of their dreams (ensuring the Internet is stable, secure and resilient). Speakers on the panel were Lawrence Olawale Roberts, CEO Microboss Ltd and Tola Sogbesan, CEO Axiom Consulting Ltd and discussion was centered on what BC-ICANN stands for, its responsibilities, membership procedures, upcoming events and the importance of having more engagement from stakeholders in Nigeria.

The summit came to a close with the session.

3.5 Day 2 Pictures



Figure 3.4: Mr Timilehin Ambali delivering a presentation on Cybersecurity: Mitigating DNS Abuse and Cybercrime



Figure 3.5: First Panel Session on Cybersecurity: Mitigating DNS Abuse and Cybercrime



Figure 3.6: Mr Abdul-Hakeem Ajijola giving a presentation on “GCSC, UN GGE and UN OEWG Norms process, Frameworks and Confidence Building Measurers (CBM)



Figure 3.7: Dr. (Mrs.) Wunmi Hassan giving a presentation on Renewable Energies at AfICTA Summit 2019



Figure 3.8: Mr Lawrence Olawale Roberts discussing ICANN BC to the participants at the AfICTA Summit 2019



Figure 3.9: Mr Tola Sogbesan discussing ICANN BC to participants at AfICTA Summit 2019



Figure 3.10: Participants in attendance at AfICTA Summit 2019



Figure 3.11: Speaker award presentation to Mr Ismaila Lamidi



Figure 3.12: Speaker award presentation to Mr Abdul-Hakeem Ajijola



Figure 3.13: Speaker award presentation to Mr Inye Kemabonta



Figure 3.14: Speaker award presentation to Mr Lawrence Olawale Robert



Figure 3.15: Few Speakers and Organizing Committee at the end of the Summit

CHAPTER 4

Conclusion and Recommendation

4.1 Recommendations

The following below were the resolutions of the meeting on ensuring deep integration of technology into all sectors and how DNS abuse can be prevented and mitigated:

- **Improve Digital Infrastructure:** It is evident that though Nigeria has the largest mobile market in Africa, it still lacks sufficiency regarding broadband infrastructure and that has left a significant number of the population @ the rural areas without digital access and ability to use the internet.
- **Bridge Digital Literacy Gap:** School curriculum should accommodate digital literacy training and students at all levels should be taught on how they can stay safe while surfing the internet. However, low enrolment in basic education and the poor quality of that education coupled with a lack of digital skills in curricula is segmenting digital skills into a slim share of the population, excluding the poorest from the benefits of the digital world.
- **Cybersecurity Awareness:**

Awareness and preventive measures

1. Train employees in cybersecurity principles.
 2. Install, use and regularly update antivirus and antispyware software on every computer used in your business.
 3. Use a firewall for your Internet connection.
 4. Download and install software updates for your operating systems and applications as they become available.
 5. Make backup copies of important business data and information.
 6. Control physical access to your computers and network components.
 7. Secure your Wi-Fi networks. If you have a Wi-Fi network for your workplace make sure it is secure and hidden.
 8. Require individual user accounts for each employee.
 9. Limit employee access to data and information and limit authority to install any software.
 10. Regularly change passwords
- **Strengthen Digital Platforms Through PPP:** Public-Private Partnership and Multi-stakeholderism should be adopted when projects are being carried out to ensure no duplicate and projects are not in silos. Government and Private sector should work hand in hand to maximize available resources.
 - **Reduction in Taxes and Bank Charges:** It is so sad that instead of benefiting from using the digital means of saving money today, there are several charges (Tax and Stamp duties) that discourage those who would like to use the digital infrastructure provided by the financial institutions.
 - **Access to Digital Financial Services and 1-digit Interest Loan:** A huge number of youth and adults are without access to a formal account, stalling the country's journey toward financial inclusion. Those with access who are willing and able to enhance the GDP of the country need to have access to loans that could help in expanding their business or innovations.

- **Improve the Policy Environment for Digital Entrepreneurship:** Despite its large, youthful, and entrepreneurial population, digital entrepreneurship is yet to be fully exploited given its potential to become an engine of economic transformation in Nigeria.

4.2 Conclusion

The Chairman and the Board of AfICTA wish to thank the Chair of KAD Consortium, Mr Tola Sogbesan for organizing this amazing event and through the support of members of the LOC team, Mr Timilehin Ambali and Secretariat: Mr Kayode Oyeyemi and Mr Samuel Dada at the Pavilion beside the International Conference Center, Abuja, Nigeria. We wish to also thank our platinum sponsor BC-ICANN and our members in good standing for making the event possible.

We would like to thank all our guest speakers for giving their expertise and time to enlighten participants in attendance. We wish to thank delegates that participated from different part of the world physically or remotely. Many thanks indeed!

4.3 AfICTA Summit 2020

AfICTA Summit 2020 venue and Date would be announced soon. Do stay tuned for more details on <https://www.aficta.aficta/>

Appendix

List of sponsors/amount

Sponsors	Income (\$)
BC ICANN	4,960
Total	\$4,960

Gross Sponsorship in Dollars = \$4,960.00

RFP fund = \$500

Net Sponsorship fund = \$4,460

Expenses breakdown by AfICTA Secretariat

S/N	ITEM	Expenses in Naira (₦)	Expenses in Dollars (\$)
1	Summit Expenses	452,800.00	1273.50
Total			1273.50

Balance after Summit = \$4,460 - \$1,273.50 = \$3,187

Profit Sharing according to RFP = 45% AfICTA, 55% Host

AfICTA = **\$1,434**

KAD Consortium = **\$1,753**

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