

10th AfICTA Summit Brief Report



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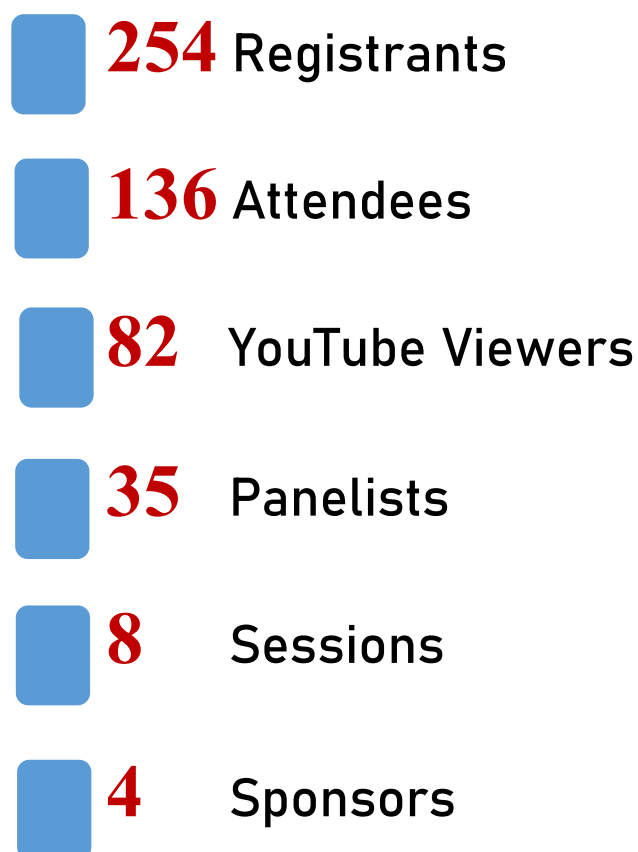
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Overview:

A challenge of the 21st century is in building an equitable digital economy that not only competes globally but also empowers citizens with the necessary digital tools to do business in this new digital age. In the case of Africa, many countries have fallen behind in key areas such as digital infrastructure and digital skills with many lacking the necessary resources to... [Read More](#)

General Statistics



Thabo Mashegoane
Chairman Africa ICT Alliance

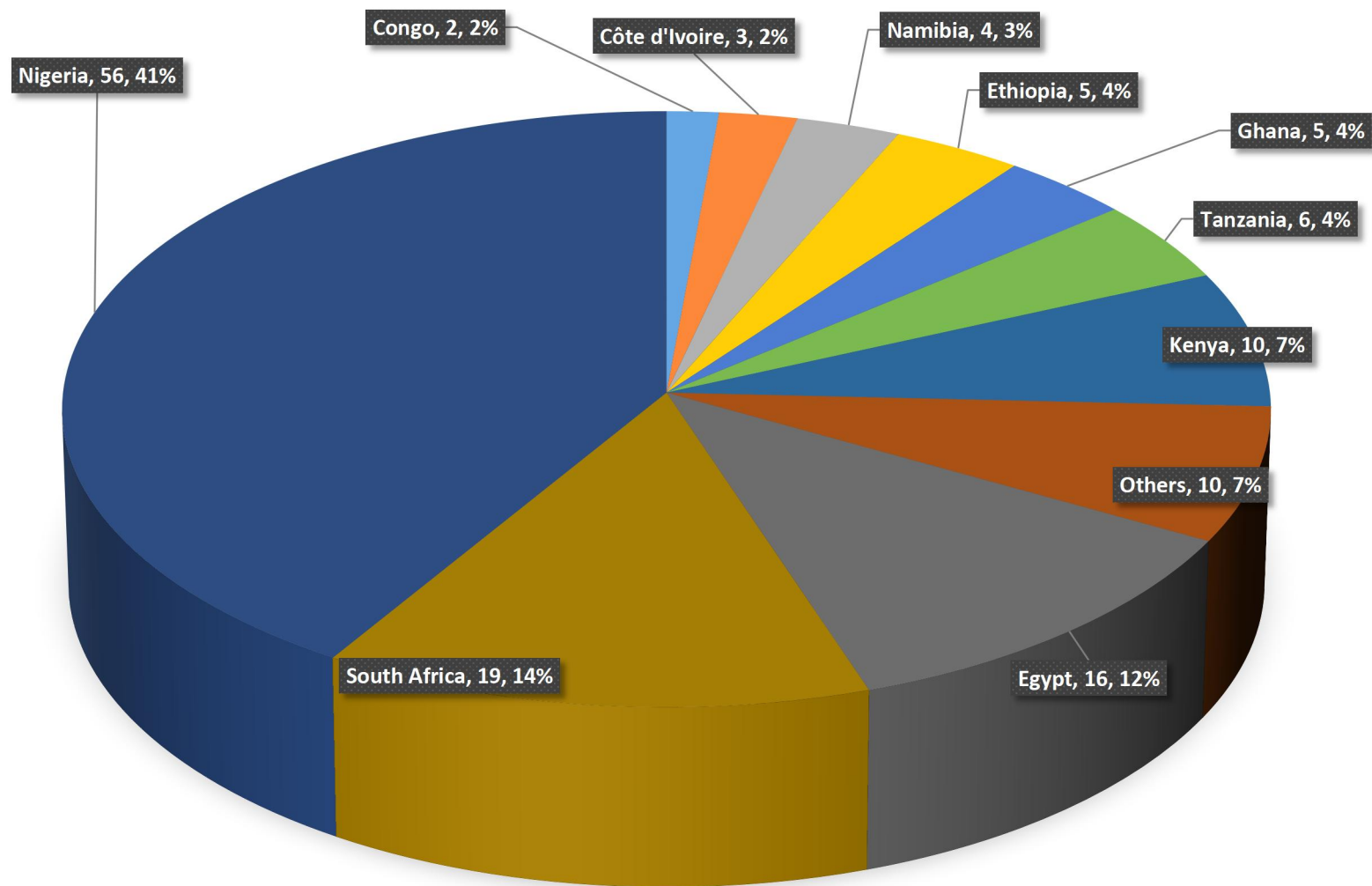
Table 1: Event Attendant Statistics

S/N	Description	First Day 7th	Second Day 8th
1	Total Views	102	86
2	Max Concurrent Views	52	42
3	Total Duration	7hrs10mins	5hrs40mins
4	Average Retention time	3hrs5mins	2hrs36mins

Table 2: Represented Nations

S/N	Countries Attended	Registered	Attended	Absent
1	Angola	1	1	0
2	Benin	3	1	2
3	Burkina Faso	1	1	0
4	Burundi	1	1	0
5	Cameroon	2	1	1
6	Chad	1	0	1
7	Congo	2	2	0
8	Côte d'Ivoire	3	3	0
9	Egypt	27	16	11
10	Ethiopia	5	5	0
11	Ghana	9	5	4
12	Kenya	19	10	9
13	Liberia	1	0	1
14	Malawi	2	0	2
15	Mauritius	1	1	0
16	Namibia	5	4	1
17	Nigeria	121	56	65
18	Rwanda	1	1	0
19	Senegal	1	1	0
20	South Africa	28	19	9
21	Sudan	1	1	0
22	Tanzania	11	6	5
23	Tunisia	1	0	1
24	Zambia	4	1	3
25	Zimbabwe	3	0	3
	Total	254	136	118

Chart 1: Attendees According to Countries



Countries	Percent
Congo	2
Côte d'Ivoire	2
Namibia	3
Ethiopia	4
Ghana	4
Tanzania	4
Kenya	7
Others	7
Egypt	12
South Africa	14
Nigeria	41

Chart 2: Attendees /Absentees According to Countries

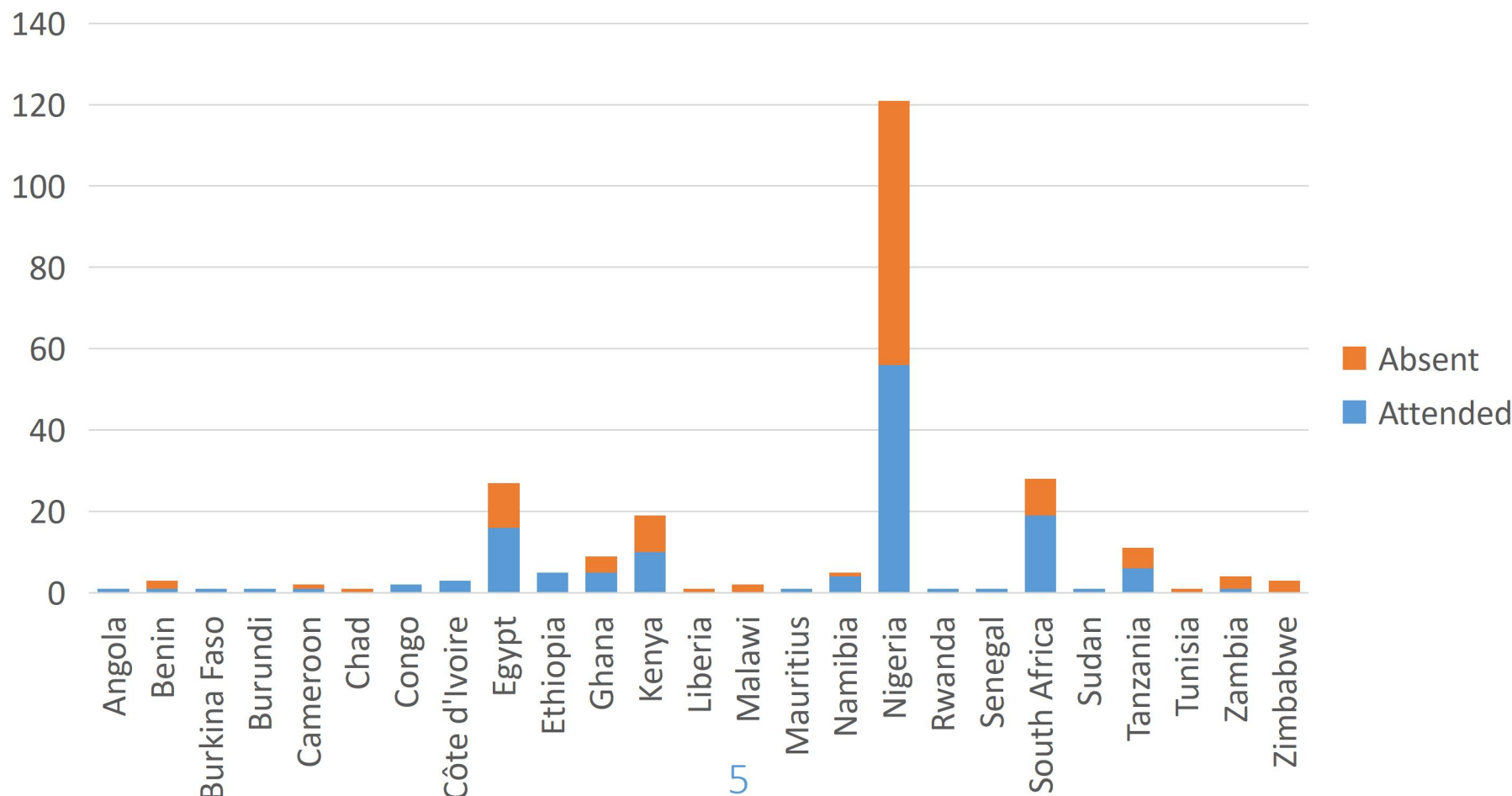


Chart 3: Average Retention

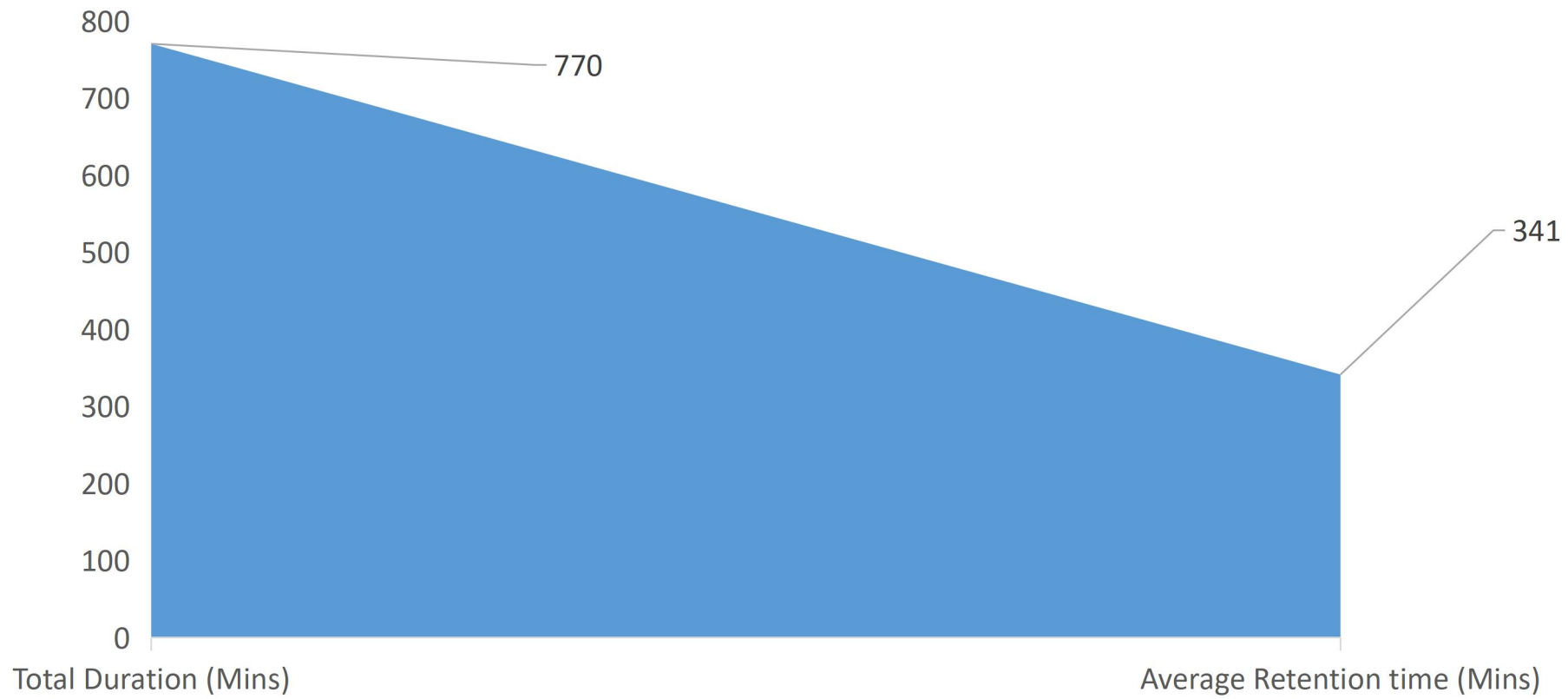


Table 3: Organizations/Companies

S/N	Notable Organizations in Attendance
1	Access Bank
2	Africom Technologies Ethiopia
3	EGIGFA (E-Governance)
4	Cairo University
5	CSK - Computer Society of Kenya
6	Diamond Security
7	Digispace Africa
8	DigiSphere Ltd
9	Dominion University
10	Dot-Engee
11	EITESAL
12	Ethiopian Cybersecurity Association
13	ETISAL International
14	FCDA - Federal Capital Development Agency
15	FGN - Federal Government of Nigeria
16	IITPSA - Institute of IT Professionals South Africa
17	IKEN
18	ISOC Kenya
19	ISOC Namibia
20	ISOC Nigeria
21	ITU
22	Kemitel
23	Kenya Power
24	Kenya Wildlife Service
25	Kontemporary Konsulting Ltd
26	Mauritius Ministry of ICT
27	NYSC - Nigeria Youth Service Corps
28	NITDA - National IT Development Agency
29	Open University Sudan
30	Qualisys
31	Salt Essential
32	Sinyafunda
33	University of Limpopo
34	Vodacom Congo
35	Water Service Kenya
36	WAV Technology
37	WITSA - World Information Technology Services Alliance
38	Wollo University

Table 4: 2022 Awardees

S/N	Award Category	Award Winner (2022)
1	Africa ICT Champion Award	1. Gen. Muhamadu Buhari (rtd) , President, Federal Republic of Nigeria 2. Prof. Oluyemi Osinbajo , Vice-President Federal Republic of Nigeria
2	Africa ICT Personality Award	3. Mr. Darsanand Balgobin , Hon. Minister of Information Technology, Communication and Innovation, Mauritius 4. Prof. Isa Ali Ibrahim (Pantami) , PhD, FCIIS, FBCS, FNCS, Minister of Information and Digital Economy, Nigeria
3	Africa CIO Award	5. Mr. Sina Aiyegbusi , Head, Group Information Technology & Digital Banking
4	Africa ICT Innovation Award	6. Mr. Eric Sindeu , Founder & CEO, KEMITEL Ltd
5	Africa Community Development Award	7. Mr. Ahmed Ismael , CEO, Siyafunda Community Technology Center

Recommendations

Some of the Key Recommendations from the Summit

Session 1: Manufacturing Industries in Africa: The Future Opportunities:

1. For Africa to become industrialized and to compete at the global level, we need to improve on skills and build capacity, ease up the supply chain and also solve simple problems we can locally in preparation to bigger ideas in the nearest future.
2. Government's support for local manufacturers is a big deal, government should not only provide a level playing field, but also ensure there are incentives and clement condition for local manufacturing companies to thrive.
3. To achieve improved manufacturing and production level on the continent and as well increase intra-african trade, stakeholders should collaborate, bringing in their unique expertise to complement another.

Session 2: Innovative IT Regulations to Foster Intellectual Properties Localization

4. Ministry of Education and other relevant stakeholders should begin to adjust our Curriculum to teach more of intellectual property, as education intervention will increase awareness of our people to understand the value of Intellectual Property, as it ties to development.
5. There should be development of structures, infrastructure, especially policy & legal infrastructure that will enable retention of **Intellectual Properties** in Africa.
6. Look at the system where we can begin to implement existing policies that already support this kinds of intellectual property development.

Session 3: Exploring Unified ePayment and Crowdfunding Models towards Africa's Digital Economic Prosperity

7. African stakeholders should be innovative and have a private sector-driven Crowd-sourcing, crowd-funding which is a very veritable source of money that start-ups can benefit from.

Session 4: Africa's Digital Agenda: The Role of Digital Infrastructure and Connectivity

8. Service providers should explore cost effective alternative energy to cover-up for the national grid downtime such that their customers are served at the most affordable cost.

9. All relevant stakeholders should ensure they further invest in last-mile digital infrastructure to guarantee meaningful connectivity is provided to the underserved communities and as well close the digital infrastructure deficit on the continent.

10. All stakeholders (Government, Private and Technical Community) should invest heavily into developing capacity such that there are sufficient qualified engineers/technologist who can enhance productivity.

11. Government should develop policies to ease how business is being conducted, with every necessary incentives to encourage business growth in terms of FX security, raw material accessibility, logistics and Taxes/Duties.

Session 6: Cybersecurity Strategies to Support Africa's Digital Economy

12. The lethargic response to the ratification of the Malabo convention proves the need for a more inclusive and multistakeholder approach in the process of drafting region-specific policies and Africa must invest more resources into getting members from all stakeholder groups in all countries in Africa involved at intercontinental forums where discussion are held regarding Africa's Cybersecurity strategy and digital policies.

13. African states must begin to consider an education at the most rudimentary level as a necessity which may require setting up educational trusts funds that would aid in administering mass education on cybersecurity to members of the society to help mitigate the growing effects and losses in GDP due to susceptibility to cyber threats.



Thank you

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