

Report of The Nigeria Youth Internet Governance Forum 2022 (Virtual)

THEME:

**“Youth: The Resource for Nigeria's Digital
Future”**

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OVERVIEW

The 2022 virtual edition of the Nigerian Youth Internet Governance Forum (NYIGF) is convened by the Nigerian youth Internet stakeholders as part of the 2022 Nigerian Internet Governance Forum in line with the principles of the United Nations Secretariat of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

OBJECTIVES

1. To provide a platform for Nigerian youth to assess the state of Internet technology in Nigeria and communicate challenges and opportunities to the appropriate stakeholders.
2. To enable Nigerian youth to learn about the principles of Internet governance and how they can contribute to developing infrastructure, policy, and standards for telecommunications in Nigeria.
3. To encourage the integration and inclusion of Nigerian youth in national Internet-related public policy meetings and events.

WHY NYIGF?

The theme for the 2022 NYIGF event “Youth: The Resource for Nigeria's Digital Future” addresses the need to encourage the integration and inclusion of Nigerian youths in national Internet-related public policy meetings and events and also to maximize Internet opportunities and address risks and challenges that arise. It also addresses the need to learn about the principles of Internet governance and contribute to developing infrastructure, policy, and standards in Nigeria.

WHAT DOES THE VIRTUAL NYIGF EVENT OFFER?

Virtual NYIGF 2022 offered the following;

- ENGAGE with pathways to influence policy-making and contribute to priority setting in the public and private sectors.
- CONNECT with youth from across Nigeria working to map solutions to complex ICT and digital economy problems and find partners to help put them into action.
- LEARN through workshops and skill-building seminars with industry youth experts and take advantage of recorded content to learn at your own pace.

ORGANIZING TEAM

The Compositions are referred to as to the following: Full names with affiliations and stakeholder groups of the committee members of the 2022 Nigeria Youth IGF:

Name	Stakeholder Group
Ekemini Alfred William	Private Sector
Morisola Alaba	Civil Society
Praise Sunday	Technical
Oluwaseun Ajani	Civil Society
Precious Adigwe	Civil Society
Chibugo Illoh	Technical
Loveday Onyeonula	Technical
Moriam Sulaimon	Civil Society
Igonor Oshoke Samson	Civil Society
Aniekan Edet	Private Sector
UGOCHUKWU, Chiamaka Lily	Private Sector

AGENDA

The Nigeria Youth Internet Governance Forum programme agenda can be found here;

 [Nigeria Youth IGF 2022 Programme Agenda](#)

MEETING OUTCOMES

SUMMARY OF OPENING CEREMONY

This session started with goodwill messages from Caleb Ogundele, president ISOC Nigeria and Mrs. Eyitayo Iyortim, CEO, NIRA (Nigeria Internet Registration Association). Caleb appreciated and congratulated the organizers and steering committee for bringing the event to fruition. He admonished participants to take active participation in Internet governance processes. He equally charged participants to collect their Permanent Voters Card (PVC) ahead of the Nigerian 2023 general elections as a way of participating in governance processes. He also intimated the audience about the just concluded Nigeria School of Internet Governance and encouraged participants to look out ahead of next year. He concluded by stating that he looks forward to how the outcomes of the meeting will be pursued and implemented. Mrs. Iyortim in her goodwill message encouraged participants to use the internet to foster innovation and creativity.

Keynote Speech:

The keynote speech was taken from Mrs. Mary Uduma, chairperson of the AfIGF MAG. Madam Mary expressed her heartfelt gratitude for having a youthful discussion with the Nigerian youths on the Internet space. She stated according to Gbenga Sesan that ‘Nigeria stands at the tip of great progress in the information and communication technology sector owing to diverse efforts by mostly youth-led entrepreneurs and collaborators. And according to Guardian news in July 2022, ‘the country has the largest population of youths in the world, with a median age of 18.1 years, about 70% of the population under the age of 30 years and 42% under the age of 15’. What a huge resource Nigeria has in times of labor, development, innovation, and governance. It's mind-blowing the resources Nigeria has with the youthful population. If we employ 70% of our population that are under the age of 30, you can imagine what we can produce. So, we should learn to use the Internet to produce not only consume. She further challenged the youths by saying that ‘the future is in our hands you have all it takes to ensure that Nigeria does not suffer from lack of digitalization, digital products, services, and digital awareness. Finally, she encouraged everyone to take advantage of the digital skills the government offers and skill certification opportunities provided by some private sectors and NGOs for young people. Join to learn, share, innovate, and collaborate to build solutions for future problems of the national economy. And contribute to research opportunities of the AI center launched by the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA).

HIGH PANEL DISCUSSION

Moderator: Morisola Alaba

Speakers: Mr. Hanson Johnson: CEO, Start Innovation Hub

Bolu Adisa: ITU Generation Connect, Visionaries Board Member

Ibrahim Garba: Fellow, Internet of Rights (IoR), Article 19

Session Summary

This session focused on the theme of the forum - “Youth: The Resource for Nigeria's Digital Future” under the following considerations:

Key Considerations

What are the skills the youths should leverage on to increase their capacity in the digital space?

We can see machine learning being applied to software solutions like converting text to speech, language transcription, and process automation in businesses and schools. These are some of the gaps we can fill when we have these skills. Basic data analytics jobs are out there that require just your basic data skills, knowing how to use tools as basic as excel, power BI, etc. just having basic knowledge of these skills may land you a valuable skill in the job market. Critical thinking and problem-solving are very useful skills. It requires no technical background but is very important for technical-driven skills for innovation and creativity using digital tools. Data governance is a new field in applications because the internet is pretty new and lots of people now know the reasons why data should be governed due to the value of people's data on the internet. Both government and end-users are more conscious about data generation, process, usage, and storage space which has given birth to several data protection laws and regulations. Companies now create roles for data governance executives which never existed before. Knowing data governance opens new opportunities for the youth. Another field could be Internet policies that deal with issues that cover a variety of communities in the Internet space.

Do you think that many youths in Nigeria possess skills that can enable them to advance the Nigerian digital future?

Enough youths do not possess the digital skills necessary for the evolving nature of work. And there is a wide gap between those who possess the skills and those who do not. Certain factors contribute to this inequality gap in the Nigerian digital space.

What is internet inequality and how does it affect our digital future?

When we talk about Internet inequality, it presents itself across different aspects such as gender – it is not a balanced equation when looking at Internet penetration and usage across the gender spectrum. Inequality can also be observed in people with disabilities. The rate of penetration of access to the internet when it comes to people with disabilities is very low because we have not thought of ways in which we can ensure the inclusion of these people.

A lot of persons with a disability find the internet unusable; they can't even access some of the basic things. This makes accessibility one of the key issues of internet governance. Affordability and literacy still present a huge gap in the digital space.

Recommendations

- We need to think about more than just ourselves, think about people who are blind and people who have some challenges and how we can include them in this internet ecosystem. Individuals and companies that build internet products also have a role to play in this regard. Inclusion should also be considered in relation to access to internet usage. The use of local languages aside from English can be a means of enhancing access. The government can look into ways to adopt local content and languages into the global internet space.
- There should be some technical and regulatory frameworks that will empower the community networks to provide and broaden internet access within our local communities.
- Encourage collaboration between government, technical communities, and other relevant stakeholders in building digital solutions that will advance the national economic future.
- Civil societies should continue to advocate policies that will favor inclusion and meaningful and affordable internet connectivity. Government should prioritize value over revenue. Internet connectivity should be seen from a place of how it can add value to the citizens and not how much the government can get in form of tax and revenue from the Telcos.
- Technology does not necessarily take away jobs, it transforms the existing ones and creates new ones for people to partake in using technology. There is a need to upskill in this new digital age.
- The internet presents diverse opportunities. Youths should be more content creators on the internet and not just content consumers.
- The Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) should take action in creating alternatives to Telcos and ISPs towards improving internet penetration at the grassroots.

SUMMARY OF BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Session 1: Data governance: A youthful drive?

Moderator: Precious Adigwe

Speakers: Victor Idonor - Director General, Cyber Security Challenge Nigeria
Chinwe Ogbujah - Programme Secretary, ISOC NG

Rapporteur: Abosede Hassan

Session Summary:

The session started with a warm welcome and introduction of speakers and participants with a short overview of the expectations by the moderator, Precious Adigwe.

Chinwe Ogbujah on the concept of discussion

Data governance is the set of principles and practices that ensures high-quality data. The word governance suggests rules, processes, and people that make sure data works. Data governance can also be referred to as a management function that ensures the quality, integrity, security, and usability of data. One of the goals of data governance is to enable better decisions. So, usable data must aid decisions.

Victor Idonor on the concept of discussion

Data governance tends to focus on securing data, its control, and privacy issues as it relates to government standards. The Nigerian data protection regulatory bill was launched on February 4, 2022, which aims to have more focus and direction on securing data and regulating its access and controls. So, in the context of the Nigerian space, it could be seen as the focus of the Nigeria Data Protection Bureau (NDPB) which is responsible for consolidating the gains of its regulations. Its governance can be said to be how data is generated, controlled, stored, and transferred, and its privacy-related issues. The purpose of data protection in the digital space from the African perspective focuses on how data is generated, and regulated - who has access to what and what can one do with the data he/she has access to.

Key Considerations

What are the impactful measures we can undertake to push for data governance to achieve its goals? If we don't have good governance policies in place we can't make good decisions. Good governance aids good decisions. Everybody wants results, but little effort and emphasis are played on the processes and frameworks for all of that to happen. For data governance, there are lots of components and stakeholders that make it work. Understanding these components and why the data collection, who is accountable for what, and the control mechanism for the data is essential. The major stakeholders in the data

governance framework are to be mapped properly before any major decisions are taken. So, it is important for all these considerations.

Why are we talking about data governance now, what is the purpose of this subject matter in the digital space? Due to the growth of technology, we talk about cybersecurity which brings about data governance. When we talk about cybersecurity we refer to the security of our digital assets both the hardware and software and even the user. Today a lot of technologies have evolved, both social media platforms and different platforms, and every second, billions of data is being generated. Now, for every activity that happens on the internet space per time, data is being generated. So for this, we need to be privacy conscious; what happens to the data that is been generated, how do we manage this data, all these bring us to the discussion on data governance which talks about usability, availability, and security, implementation of guidelines and policies to help organizations or individuals to ensure that these data is properly utilized and controlled in such a way that they are not maliciously used by malicious attackers.

Why do we need data governance? If there's no governance in place, it means you as an individual can collect any data of anybody and can rightly utilize them without consideration of breach of privacy. Data governance is important because it enables us to control the usability, availability, and security of data in compliance with global policy frameworks.

With the scenario of Twitter shutdown in the country, can this also be referred to as controlling usability? First, understand the concept of control as trying to limit something. Data governance is composed of several stakeholders, of which the government is not the only stakeholder. So, the government might not have done due diligence in its actions on the Twitter ban, it looks more like a clampdown rather than a regulatory move. This is because there were no further considerations on certain use cases that justified such action. That is always the problem with power when you exercise power instead of authority. In a democratic system, authority requires consultation when something happens. So, when the 'why' is not known and people have the power to do whatever they need to do, they don't consult all the stakeholders. Now, given this, clamping down on a social media platform without considering the antecedent advantages of such a platform is not a control in the data governance sense of it but rather a clampdown.

What are the impacts of the clampdown in relation to cybersecurity? Before you put controls for such, what were the motives? In a situation where there is no information on specific reasons why they regulated or shut down the platform for that period, then it becomes a clampdown, like misuse of power. But again, what were the primary motives behind the clampdown, was it for the general good of the people? In the case of using the internet to create content that drives away the minds of the youth from innovation and creativity as we have currently in Nigeria space; comedy and several other entertainment

contents are populating the internet space while some other countries use the same platforms to promote innovations and creativity, in this sense, the government should step in to regulate or control the content of such platforms for the general good of the people. The government should focus on regulations and control, rather than clampdowns on things that affect them and there should be deliberate, productive, and economic reasons for all their acts of control and regulations of the social media platforms.

Components of data governance

- **Data mapping and classification:** This requires strong analytical skills to be able to analyze data and break them into chunks for a quick understanding of the data you are working on.
- **Implementation:** This identifies the data assets, its existing governance processes, data literacy, and how to increase end-user awareness. Other critical components can be architecture, security compliance, and quality

The relationship between data governance and cybersecurity; data governance deals with more controls and implementation that focuses on the availability of data while cyber or data security focuses majorly on the security of that data. So, data security deals more with the confidentiality and integrity of the data.

How can the youths get involved in data governance?

- Getting involved requires a full understanding of the primary roles of the data protection bureau as launched recently, and the youths should read and understand the applications of the Nigerian Data Protection Regulations (NDPR), guidelines, and policies. This alone provides employment opportunities as a data protection regulation officer where you will help organizations certified by NDPB to checkmate companies, institutions implement the regulations.
- As youths, you need proficiency in research and analytical skills, an understanding of privacy laws and regulations, data governance, and being self-motivated because you will be working with people and processes.
- Be consistent, learn, and grow in the space, for there is no academic barrier to getting involved.

Recommendations

1. Nigeria has a vibrant youthful population in the world, which is an opportunity we can leverage, in building and influencing the world and governance with technologies and not just technology consumers.
2. With 15 million dollars worth of impact on poor data on companies in 2019 according to Gartner, companies are losing revenues every day, and businesses are losing about 20% of their revenues due to poor data quality, this is the right time to learn new skills and harness these opportunities in the data governance space.

3. For those who may consider diving into data governance, you can consider the following roles:

- **Chief data officer:** whose primary responsibility is to oversee the data governance program in an organization, institution, or government department
- **Data governance council or committee member:** they're majorly executives from business units. They design policies and standards for organizations
- **Data governance team:** they specialize in data governance architecture and its management
- **Data stewards:** basically in charge of implementing data governance policies, and monitoring compliance with data policy regulators

Let's hope to start a journey of becoming the driver with the requisite skills

Session 2: Shaping the Nigerian digital narrative

Moderator: Lily Ugochukwu – Tech enthusiast

Speakers: Uffa Modey - Graduate Python Developer at hedgehog lab
Oladele John Dada, Co-founder Kreateng

Rapporteur: Oluwaseun Ajani

The concept of Digital narrative

Narratives allow people to tell their stories more directly. The Nigerian digital narrative has been of misinformation and cybercrime on the negative side, while on the positive side, Nigerian young people have amazing tech skills in software development, programming, product design, graphic design, web design, and so on. Nigeria has become the center of excellence for some of these globally competitive areas of technology. However, the negative narrative is a taint and youths need to discuss this and recommend actionable steps towards shaping a positive narrative that will put Nigeria in the lead of a new global digital economy that harnesses local talent to generate wealth and enhance growth.

Positive digital narratives in Nigeria

Enable development across various sectors: All sectors in Nigeria, including healthcare, education, commerce, finance, and governance, are being transformed by the increased adoption of digital technology.

Social Change: The digital ecosystem has had an increasingly positive impact on the way people share information and experiences, as well as form opinions about their surroundings, across all industries. It is helping people to understand the world in new ways, offering more opportunities, and exposing them to new experiences and people.

Giving people a voice: Digital technology democratizes communication, fosters open discussions, and empowers individuals by allowing them to tell their stories.

Negative digital narratives in Nigeria

Misinformation: Social media has become the biggest platform for spreading misinformation, largely because it is the most efficient way to spread a message across a large number of people in very little time. This is especially so when these messages are motivated by hate, fear, and prejudice.

Cybercrime: This has been a negative force in Nigeria over the years. It has aggravated negative perceptions, leading to social and economic problems for the country.

Why should Nigerian youth contribute to shaping the digital narrative?

Building the future should be championed by the next generation: The youths are the leaders. The youth are concerned with the future. Change for the future should be heralded by the youth who will be the main participants in the future, i.e., the youth can build the future that they want.

Challenges to youth participation in shaping the digital narrative

There is a huge gap between what people are expected to know and what the issues exactly are. When compared to their global counterparts, young Nigerian have a significant gap in their understanding of digital and its capabilities. As the giant of Africa, Nigeria still has a lot to do in ensuring that the youth know how to leverage the technology and resources available.

Inadequate funding: Many young people do not have real jobs that will enable them to be changemakers online, and many of these changes have to be made voluntarily. There is limited access to funding for businesses run by youth, many of which face high risks that could potentially stifle their businesses. Many business owners complain about not getting funding from banks and raising capital from the private sector.

An additional need to prove competence: A common challenge for many youth-run businesses is the need to prove their competence. This is because they have not previously held positions of responsibility in the organization or earned big salaries before starting businesses. Businesses that start as youth-run operations have to prove their strength.

Digital footprints and online security: The digital footprints that most online users have are largely not unique, hence there is a need for businesses to tailor-make strategies to protect such users. Such strategies should also ensure the cost of connectivity and Internet

connectivity is high, and the absence of a free flow of data has made the Internet a tool for the digital generation to operate by choice.

How Nigerian youths can contribute to shaping the digital narrative

Proactive advocacy at all levels: By looking at the challenges and offering solutions such as training and community engagement that make an impact. We have to remember that what we do in Nigeria can have an impact on the rest of the world. Youths need to know and understand how their actions can impact the positive or negative digital narrative that is developing in our society.

Changing mindsets: There must be a change in mindset about misinformation and cybercrime, i.e., information from the Nigerian space must be trustworthy and should not raise red flags. With regard to cybercrime, Nigeria's internet space should be safe for people to participate in.

Discussing emerging issues: Youths should talk with their peers and encourage other young people to get involved. It is not enough for them to just consume content; they should be able to create and share their content.

Young people should be at the forefront of coalition building. Youth should be able to build coalitions at an individual and organizational level by taking responsibility for advocating the transformation we seek to see in the digital ecosystem.

Recommendations

- The financial aspect of the digital space needs to be shaped for a better future. In terms of funding, venture capitalists and external investors have focused on the fintech industry in Nigeria. Other sectors have been neglected, such as education, gaming, health, and other social sectors. Funders should increase investment in these sectors.
- Tech companies should partner with NGOs and the private sector to provide subsidized training in tech skills that will make them self-reliant employers of labor.
- The government should build a tech hub in each state that can incubate 10,000–20,000 young people every year.
- Youth should learn tech skills for social growth, which is essential in developing economies, as well as to help build a tech industry where people can work remotely.
- Policies should be enacted by the government to promote better funding for the tech industry in Nigeria so that youths can learn tech skills and shape a positive narrative.
- Affordable internet connectivity should be a priority for governments and internet service providers.
- Youths should get involved in digital literacy initiatives that can change the negative narratives of misinformation and cybercrime about Nigerians in the global internet space.

- Youth should be educated on how to use the internet effectively and be involved in policy-making processes.
- Youths should get involved in the electoral process and vote for candidates that have good plans for the digital economy.
- Youth should get involved in tech entrepreneurship to be relevant in the digital space.
- Youth should take responsibility for the information they share online and ensure that it is credible.

Session 3: Removing barriers of digital transformation

Moderator: Peace Ewor

Speakers: Iniobong Udoh - Founder, Tech Skills Hack
Abdulrazaq Imam - Program Manager, Ndukwe Kalu Foundation (NKF)

Rapporteur: Rotimi Owolabi

Session Summary

Digital transformation is a term often used to describe the process of transforming into a technology-driven workspace. Considering the emergence of covid-19, technology became an opportunity that people had to leverage to still work amidst several global restrictions to sustain organizational values. Before now, nobody believed that remote work could be realistic in this world today. But it has gained the popularity it needed through the emergence of the global pandemic as its quick adoption by some organizations as an alternative to sustaining their business operations and values gave it strength to revolutionize our conventional workspace.

Key considerations

Digital transformation might not just be focused on technology alone but can also focus on policies, operations, and management. This is a timely discussion in this post covid era. The pandemic period is a realization of digital transformation as a necessity for organizational and people adoption. It is time we learn to use certain digital tools even as small or medium enterprises to scale their businesses, reach out to partners and work; and students at school for studies, communication, research, and lots more. This discussion isn't just limited to organizations, it also involves individual adoption of digital tools, policies, and technologies to exist in a digital space.

Challenges of digital adoption

- Remote work is perfect for those who understand how it works. In transit to a remote workspace, it has to involve operations, someone will have to be there to take the decision which sometimes has to be the CEO. This is because the same

energy the CEO will have to exhibit will be the same the employees will have to follow suit.

- Moving from a traditional to a remote workspace requires a full understanding of the process.
- There must be a conflict of interest in remote adoption and it requires tracking of the whole process and retraining of staff on the use and application of technological tools for daily work routines.
- It is all a process; managing the change, and conflicts and balancing the process of physical and virtual work experience.

What is the importance of digital transitions in our conventional workspace?

There are lots of benefits of digital transformation to our workspace:

1. Sustain revenue: it helps to save cost and increase revenue
2. Energy conservation: It helps to save energy and other organizational resources while we make more profit.
3. Result-oriented: it is result oriented. Everyone is driven by deliverables thereby promoting efficiency in the workspace among staff.
4. You have access to more customers and at the same time reduce the cost of running the physical office with relative impacts on stress reduction poised by mobility thereby enhancing time management.
5. It expands your connections and opportunities to reach out to a wider audience and explore wonderful experiences in a globally connected economy. And these benefits vary based on industries

Conclusion

There are challenges in the adoption of digital transformation in our daily life activities, we need to understand those challenges and adequately address them during the process as it does not just happen at once. Time is key for a purposeful digital transformation, it requires patience, understanding of the process, and consistency in adopting and applying digital skills, tools, and policies. With time we shall appreciate the impacts of digital transformation in our lives and businesses. As employers, employees, and students, we should look for ways we can adopt technology to enhance our lives and make them better.

Wrap-up Session/Way Forward

This session addressed the under-listed questions from the participants and responses from speakers:

Q & A/Open Discussions:

1. What roles do the private sector play in data governance?

It is not just the government alone some other stakeholders are necessary to participate in the regulations such as the CSOs, private sectors, and end-users. It is not just about

theoretical regulations, it also involves the full participation of all relevant stakeholders. Education is important for achieving equal participation in the regulatory processes. We need proactive advocacy to clear up misinformation and drive more policies.

2. Are we at a stage where we need to build more skills or better policies to enhance the adoption and compliance of digital transformation?

We still need to enhance our skills. The way the internet is evolving, if we are not hands-on building our skills time-to-time we might just get lost in the digital space. With the recent adoption of the 5G network provisions and its promises in the country, the youths need to develop more skills that will enable them to work within the fifth generation to enable us to stand fit with the rest of the world. The government creates more policies and regulatory frameworks which oftentimes are open for general participation, a lot of youths shy away from these opportunities, investing more time and energy in the entertainment industry. There has always been little youth participation in shaping the Nigerian Internet ecosystem, we need more involvement of the youth in policy discussions, debates, and conversations at different levels and forums. Lastly, the compliance level on the national policies may be too low due to its unfriendly nature towards the ecosystem. When we can engage on policy issues then we will be able to have good compliance.

The misconception of the tech space as a get-rich scheme that is shaping the digital narratives of the country should be properly guided. The youths should understand what works best for them, and trust their process so that they rush into building substandard fits of the digital space of Nigeria's tech ecosystem.

Tech should be over ASUU now, while ASUU strikes, tech should reign. The tech space should be more exploited in such a time as this, such that it will help build the intellectual capability of the Nigerian youths. Because, if the youths are out of school, with no engagement, it will echo loud on the economy of the nation.

More funds are needed in the Nigerian tech space. Whilst there are more volunteering jobs in the ecosystem, there should be available incentives to drive the passion and encourage the youths for more creative and innovative participatory roles in building an inclusive ecosystem.

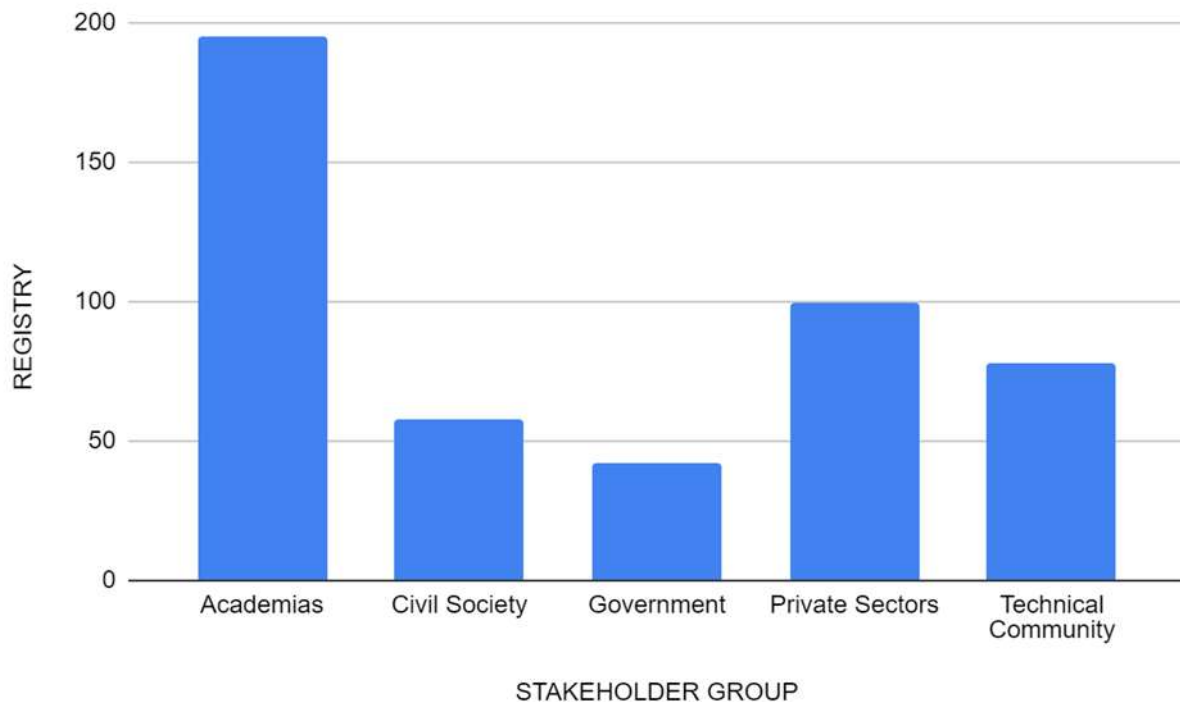
Closing Remarks

In the remarks of the co-coordinator, Ekemini Williams, everyone's active participation in the discussion and deliberations yielded success to the event. He expressed gratitude to all speakers and panelists who made time to be a part of the discussion. He further appreciated other stakeholders for their efforts towards convening such a virtual event as this as he encouraged other participants to lend their support towards building a better ecosystem.

REPORT ON THE MEETING RECORDS

Participants

In total, we had 471 registrants and over 200 attendees from and across Nigeria in this year's event. See the chart below for more details regarding the registration per stakeholder group:



CONTACT DETAILS/COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

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- Website: youthigf.org.ng
- Facebook @YouthIGFng: <https://web.facebook.com/youthIGFng>
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