African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

Annual Report

1 January 2016 - 31 January 2017

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

IFAP Information for All Programme
National IFAP Committee for South Africa

UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

telecommunications & postal services
Department: Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics
IT 6-46.1 • Department Information Science • Information Technology Building
University of Pretoria • Private Bag X20 • Hatfield • 0028 • South Africa
Tel: +27 (0)12 420 5218 • E-mail: aceie@up.ac.za

www.up.ac.za/aceie

2016 Annual Report

Report period:

1 January 2016 to 31 January 2017

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics
IT 6-46.1 • Department Information Science • Information Technology Building
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1. Purpose of Document

1.1. Background to the Report

This report focuses on the completed activities by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (ACEIE) from 1 January 2016 to 30 April 2017. These activities relate to the participating entities that include the Africa Network for Information Ethics (ANIE), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services (DTPS), formerly known as the Department of Communications (DoC), and the University of Pretoria (UP).

2. Background on the establishment of the ACEIE

The ACEIE was established according to a UP Senate decision on 17 May 2012 following the signing of a formal Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) between the South African Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services and the University of Pretoria. The ACEIE is based at the Department of Information Science within the Faculty of Engineering, Built Environment and Information Technology at the University of Pretoria and is managed according to the policies and procedures of the University of Pretoria. The renewed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) between the South African Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services and the University of Pretoria was signed on 21 January 2016. This new MoA will be in effect from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2018.

2.1. Information Ethics (IE) Purpose Statement

As a descriptive theory IE explores the power structures influencing informational and communicational attitudes and traditions in different cultures and epochs. As an emancipatory theory IE develops criticisms of moral, i.e., life-world attitudes and traditions in the information and communication field at an individual and collective level. It includes normative aspects.

IE explores and evaluates:

- the development of moral, i.e., life-world values in the information and communication field,
- the creation of new power structures in the information and communication field,
- information and communication myths,
- hidden contradictions and intentionalities in information and communication theories and practices,
- the development of ethical conflicts in the information and communication field.

The following definition of Information Ethics appears in the *Concepts in Information Ethics, An introductory workbook* edited and developed by le Sueur, C., Hommes, E. & Bester, B.C. (2013).

[Information Ethics is a] branch of applied ethics that studies what is morally good or bad, specifically in the context of the handling of Information, and the Information Age.
Information Ethics is a branch of applied ethics. IE deals with issues like justice, fairness, freedom and human dignity and what is morally right or wrong on three levels:

(1) Macro level: The broad social and environmental issues attributed to the features of the Information Age (like the Digital Divide and e-Waste),

(2) Meso level: Questions arising in the sphere of public policy, discourse and regulation of information (like Censorship), and

(3) Micro level: The day-to-day handling of information throughout the Information life-cycle (like Plagiarism).

IE topics include *Information and ICT based*:

- conditions

(information- poverty, literacy, access)

- crimes

(cracking, identity theft/fraud)

- experiences

(information- overload and anxiety, cyberbullying)

- rights and responsibilities

(Information privacy, cyber-citizenship, social responsibility, accountability etc.)

According to the African Network for Information Ethics, "Information Ethics is a relatively new concept that developed as part of the growing availability and use of ICTs [and studies] the changes in the relationship between people and the world due to information and communication technologies". Essentially, ancient, modern and contemporary approaches to ethics are employed to address current, developing and foreseeable ethical issues that arise with the increasing prominence of the role of information and ICTs. [1]

2.2. Main focus points of the MoA

2.2.1. promote academic research in the field of Information Ethics;

2.2.2. develop tools for the practical application of ethical reasoning;

2.2.3. ensure that the opportunities offered by the developing Information Society are effectively utilised for socio-economic advancement and a better life for all;

2.2.4. establishment an office and manage the administrative operations of the ACEIE;

2.2.5. support establishment of other Ethics Centres in Africa through the African Ethics Research Centre Network;

2.2.6. convening, coordination and administration of Ethics Conferences, and follow-up implementation of the conference resolutions;

2.2.7. hosting of Ethics Award Ceremonies in collaboration with other partners as determined;

2.2.8. the Centre will focus on research and training in Information Ethics; and

2.2.9. ensure research and publication of Information Ethics Journals.

[1] le Sueur, C., Hommes, E. & Bester, B.C. (2013). *Concepts in Information Ethics, An introductory workbook.* Pretoria: African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics.

2.3. Operational Objectives between 2015-2017 for the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (ACEIE)

The ACEIE will provide projects, training and research to support the following objectives:

2.3.1. ACEIE OBJECTIVE 1

Holistic and integrated community development towards Information Societies focusing on the prioritised eight DTPS NHI Pilot Districts in South Africa

To create an awareness of the importance of information in different communities and amongst policy makers and information practitioners, in terms of where to access and manage information and overcome inequalities in the access to information, how to integrate it, and to create awareness of societies dependence on information. These activities will be focused on the prioritised eight DTPS NHI Pilot Districts.

2.3.2. ACEIE OBJECTIVE 2

Support to existing training and educational institutions servicing government officials for teaching Information Ethics

According to Pillar 1 and Pillar 5 of the DTPS Digital Opportunities Strategy provide assistance to the School of Government in training of government officials in different areas of government with respect to ethical reasoning applied to a-government; and ensuring awareness of ethical issues arising from the management of information amongst information practitioners.

2.3.3. ACEIE OBJECTIVE 3

Community related awareness in information ethics

To according to Pillar 4 and Pillar 7 of the DTPS Digital Opportunities Strategy provide assistance in training of develop short courses and training content as needed to enhance ethical reasoning amongst information practitioners in communities. Special attention will be focused on the Government School and related academic institutions.

2.3.4. ACEIE OBJECTIVE 4

Community development activities

To promote the effective and ethical use of information for different communities, such as NGO's and SMMEs to be aware and able to responsibly manage information flows using ICTs, such as for access market information, business marketing, and in running businesses.

2.3.5. ACEIE OBJECTIVE 5

School focused knowledge management and distribution

To according to Pillar 1 of the DTPS Digital Opportunities Strategy provide assistance in development of an information ethics teaching curriculum for teacher training and learner education.

2.3.6. ACEIE OBJECTIVE 6

Internationalisation of Information Ethics policies and practises

To further promote key proposals and research as agreed concerning the research on Information Ethics and its application, for consideration within African and International inter-governmental organisations, such as the AU and African Regional Communities. This objective will focus on current non-involved countries and countries new to the AU - like South Sudan.

2.3.7. ACEIE OBJECTIVE 7

Participate in UNESCO and WSIS related activities

To support and actively participate in UNESCO and WSIS programmes and activities with reference to:

- WSIS 2015 activities
- SA Natcom activities
- UNESCO Communication and Information Sector activities
- IFAP Management and activities
- Possible future UNESCO Category 2 organisation responsibilities

2.3.8. ACEIE OBJECTIVE 8

Policy and advisory support in South Africa and Africa

To according to Pillar 5 of the DTPS Digital Opportunities Strategy participate in policy formulation and advisory support to the DTPS, AU and Pan African Parliament, African Regional structures and government of African countries.

2.3.9. ACEIE OBJECTIVE 9

Research and Development

To according to Pillar 6 and Pillar 7 of the DTPS Digital Opportunities Strategy participate in academic research and publications on matters related to Information Ethics.

3. Research Activities 2016

3.1. Information Cultures in a Digital Age: A Festschirft in Honour of Rafael Capurro

Fischer, R., Britz, J.J. & Bester, B.C. (2016). The train has left the station: Chronicles of the African Network for Information Ethics and The African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics in *Information Cultures in the Digital Age: A Festschrift in Honor of Rafael Capurro.* Springer.

Available: www.infoculturesbook.com and http://www.infoculturesbook.com/428646278.

3.2. Innovation Journal of Appropriate Librarianship and Information work in Southern Africa and Innovate Magazine, published by the EBIT Faculty at the University of Pretoria

Le Sueur, C. (2016). Citizenship in the information society: protecting cyber-citizens from emerging problems through government regulation, ICT design and information ethics. In *Innovation,* 52, pp. 3 – 18.

Available:

http://journals.co.za/content/innovation/2016/52/EJC194634

Bester, C., & Malan, B. (2016). Information ethics in Africa: curriculum design and implementation. In *Innovation,* 52, pp.19 – 35.

Available:

http://journals.co.za/content/innovation/2016/52/EJC194633

The ACEIE contributed one article to the 2016 edition. This publication provide an overview of the Digital Wellness toolkit.

Innovate: Issue 11 2016

Fischer, R. (2016). A visual representation of key concerns relating to cyber safety for children. In *Innovate* (11): pp.12.

3.3. The Digital Wellness Toolkit: a proposed toolkit to support the promotion of Information Ethics in schools and communities across Africa.

The above-mentioned toolkit consists of the following material:

- Book One: Digital Wellness Programme – Manual for workshop facilitator
- Book Two: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for workshop participants
- Book Three: Digital Wellness Programme – Resource and concepts book
- Book Four: Digital Wellness Programme – Secondary school teacher's manual
- Book Five: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for secondary school learners
- Book Six: Digital Wellness Programme – Primary school teacher's manual
- Book Seven: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for parents of primary school learner

Editors for Books One to Seven: Malan, B. & Bester, B.C. (2015). African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics: Pretoria.

- Book Eight: Digital Wellness Programme – A roadmap for campus community

Editors for Book Eight: Klazar, E., Jordaan, M., Malan, B. & Bester, B.C. (2015). African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics: Pretoria.

- Book Nine: Digital Well-nests: Let us play in safe nests!

Writers: Fischer, R. & Von Solms, S. (2016). African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics: Pretoria. (Illustrations by Makkie du Plessis and edited by Dr Beverley Malan).

4. The support structure of the Africa Network for Information Ethics (ANIE)

4.1. Institutions that comprise the support structure of ANIE and the ACEIE

4.1.1. Africa Information Ethics Network (ANIE)

4.1.2. UNESCO HQ, UNESCO African Region, Southern African Region and SA Natcom

4.1.3. Department of Telecommunication and Postal Services (DTPS)

4.1.4. University of Pretoria

4.1.5. University of Wisconsin Milwaukee (USA)

4.1.6. The Capurro-Fiek Foundation (Europe)

4.1.7. Participating African government and academic structures

4.1.8. SA School of Government and related academic institutions

4.2. Resources to support the management of the ANIE activities

As a signatory to the UNESCO and WSIS agreements, the South African Government via its Department of Communications (current DTPS) and the Presidential National Commission on Information Societies and Development was amongst others sponsors involved in the support of the Information Ethics in Africa since 2007.

The continuous support culminated into negotiations to ensure the sustainability of the ANIE activities and the implementation of projects in South Africa and other African countries. The negotiations started in 2009 and concluded in 2011 with the approval of an R 7.4 million (about $1m) budget over 3 years according to a Memorandum of Agreement between the University of Pretoria and the DTPS. The agreement inter alia contributed to the establishment of the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (ACEIE) as well as the implementation of the Information Ethics curriculum at 12 participating universities in Africa.

These programmes further assisted with South African role players and stakeholders to address their objectives towards UNESCO, CI Sector and IFAP.

The ACEIE has renewed the MoA with the DTPS to renew the funding for the next three years, 2015 – 2017. The approved funded amount is R2 million per annum for the three years.

5. Participating Countries

5.1. Current participating countries

5.1.1. Germany
5.1.2. United States of America
5.1.3. Nigeria
5.1.4. Ghana
5.1.5. Tanzania
5.1.6. Uganda
5.1.7. Kenya
5.1.8. Ethiopia
5.1.9. Zambia
5.1.10. South Sudan
5.1.11. Rwanda
5.1.12. Malawi
5.1.13. Namibia
5.1.14. Botswana
5.1.15. Zimbabwe
5.1.16. Mozambique
5.1.17. Lesotho
5.1.18. Swaziland
5.1.19. Burundi
5.1.20. Egypt
5.1.21. South Africa

6. Management Structures

6.1. Advisory Board

6.1.1. Prof Roelf Sandenbergh and/or Prof Sunil Maharaj (Chairperson)
6.1.2. Prof Theo Bothma
6.1.3. Prof Johannes Britz
6.1.4. Prof Rafael Capurro

6.1.5. Prof Dennis Ocholla

6.1.6. Prof Stephen Mutula

6.1.7. Dr Constant Okello-Obura

6.1.8. Deputy Director General of DTPS (or representative)

6.1.9. Ms Nozipho Sihlahla

6.1.10. Mr Coetzee Bester

6.1.11. Ms Rachel Fischer

6.2. ACEIE Office Personnel 2016

6.2.1. Mr Coetzee Bester (Director)

6.2.2. Ms Rachel Fischer (Research Officer)

6.2.3. Mr Benson Lechaba (Junior Research Officer)

6.2.4. Ms Naailah Parbhoo (Junior Research Officer and Office Assistant)

6.2.5. Ms Leandi Lottering (Office Assistant)

6.3. ACEIE Office Personnel 2017

6.3.1. Mr Coetzee Bester (Director)

6.3.2. Ms Rachel Fischer (Research Officer)

6.3.3. Ms Naailah Parbhoo (Junior Research Officer and Office Assistant)

6.3.4. Ms Leandi Lottering (Office Assistant)

6.3.5. Ms Thandeka Masilo (Office Assistant)

6.4. UP Management Committee

6.4.1. Prof Theo Bothma

6.4.2. Mr Coetzee Bester

6.4.3. Ms Rachel Fischer

6.5. DTPS Project Management Committee-2016

6.5.1. Ms Nozipho Sihlahla

6.5.2. Mr Andile Mgweba

6.5.3. Mr Coetzee Bester

6.5.4. Ms Rachel Fischer

6.5.5. Mr Benson Lechaba

6.5.6. Ms Naailah Parbhoo

6.6. DTPS Project Management Committee-2017

6.6.1. Ms Nozipho Sihlahla

6.6.2. Mr Andile Mgweba

6.6.3. Mr Coetzee Bester

6.6.4. Ms Rachel Fischer

6.6.5. Ms Naailah Parbhoo

6.6.6. Ms Leandi Lottering

6.6.7. Ms Thandeka Masilo

7. Dates of the ACEIE activities – 1 January 2016 to 28 February 2017

NAME OF HOSTING INSTITUTION	NAME OF EVENT	PROPOSED DATE	VENUE
1. International Conference on Information Law & Ethics	Conference	22 and 23 February 2016	University of Pretoria
2. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	29 February 2016	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District
3. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	14 March 2016	Mthatha, OR Tambo District
4. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	14 March 2016	De Aar, Pixley ka Seme District

5. KANIE – Kenyatta University & Intel Nairobi Office	Digital Wellness roll-out and implementation strategic planning sessions	3 – 6 April 2016	Nairobi, Kenya
6. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	11 April 2016	Colesberg, Pixley ka Seme District
7. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	18 April 2016	Lusikisiki, OR Tambo District
8. E-Learning Africa Conference	Conference	24-26 May 2016	Egypt
9. UNESCO Information for all Programme (IFAP)	Conference	29 May – 3 June 2016	Paris, UNESCO HQ
10. NSTF- Pulses Event	Pulses and Food Security, the International Year of Pulses 2016 (IYP2016)	2-3 June 2016	Emperors Palace, Kempton Park
11. Comprehensive Approach for academic library planning and revitalization	Workshop	1-2 June 2016	Holiday Inn Hotel, Sandton
12. INTEL- EduWeek	Conference	29-30 June 2016	Gallagher Estate, Midrand
13. ACEIE – Digital Wellness	Workshop	30 June 2016	Kampala, Uganda
14. ACEIE Annual Planning	Meeting	17 July 2016	Kievits Kroon
15. SAGIS	Annual meeting and presentation	21 July 2016	Menlyn Boutique Hotel, Pretoria

16. ISIC Information Behaviour 2016	Conference	20 – 22 September 2016	Croatia
17. MIT – USA visit	Digital wellness Presentation	27 September 2016	USA
18. Cyber Security Month Launch	Launch and presentation	14 October 2016	CSIR, Pretoria
19. IDAM	Conference	1 – 5 November 2016	East London
20. Malawi visit	Workshops	13 to 17 November 2016	Malawi
21. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	13 December 2016	Empangeni, Umzinyathi District
22. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	14 December 2016	Pietermaritzburg, Umgundhlovu District
23. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	25 January 2017	Welkom, Thabo Mofutsanyane District
24. 10th ANIEversary	Conference	21 – 23 February 2017	Kievits Kroon

8. Brief report of activities – 1 January 2016 to 28 February 2017

NAME OF HOSTING INSTITUTION	NAME OF EVENT	PROPOSED DATE	VENUE	ADDENDUM
1. International Conference on Information Law & Ethics	Conference	22 and 23 February 2016	University of Pretoria	Addendum D

2. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	29 February 2016	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District	Addendum C
3. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	14 March 2016	Mthatha, OR Tambo District	Addendum C
4. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	14 March 2016	De Aar, Pixley ka Seme District	Addendum C
5. KANIE – Kenyatta University & Intel Nairobi Office	Digital Wellness roll-out and implementation strategic planning sessions	3 – 6 April 2016	Nairobi, Kenya	Addendum C
6. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	11 April 2016	Colesberg, Pixley ka Seme District	Addendum C
7. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	18 April 2016	Lusikisiki, OR Tambo District	Addendum C
8. E-Learning Africa Conference	Conference	24-26 May 2016	Egypt	Addendum C
9. UNESCO Information for all Programme (IFAP)	Conference	29 May – 3 June 2016	Paris, UNESCO HQ	Addendum D
10. NSTF- Pulses Event	Pulses and Food Security, the International Year of Pulses 2016 (IYP2016)	2-3 June 2016	Emperors Palace, Kempton Park	Addendum E
11. Comprehensive Approach for academic library	Workshop	1-2 June 2016	Holiday Inn Hotel, Sandton	Addendum C

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12. INTEL- EduWeek	Conference	29-30 June 2016	Gallagher Estate, Midrand	Addendum E
13. ACEIE – Digital Wellness	Workshop	30 June 2016	Kampala, Uganda	Addendum C
14. ACEIE Annual Planning	Meeting	17 July 2016	Kievits Kroon	Addendum A
15. SAGIS	Annual meeting and presentation	21 July 2016	Menlyn Boutique Hotel, Pretoria	Addendum E
16. ISIC Information Behaviour 2016	Conference	20 – 22 September 2016	Croatia	Addendum D
17. MIT – USA visit	Digital wellness Presentation	27 September 2016	USA	Addendum C
18. Cyber Security Month Launch	Launch and presentation	14 October 2016	CSIR, Pretoria	Addendum E
19. Institute for Development Assistance Management	Conference	1 – 5 November 2016	East London	Addendum D
20. Malawi visit	Workshops	13 to 17 November 2016	Malawi	Addendum C
21. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	13 December 2016	Empangeni, Umzinyathi District	Addendum C
22. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	14 December 2016	Pietermaritzburg, Umgundhlovu District	Addendum C

23. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	25 January 2017	Welkom, Thabo Mofutsanyane District	Addendum C

9. Way Forward

During the past four years, the ACEIE established a structure to represent South Africa and the African continent within the new science of Information Ethics, the UNESCO WSIS objectives and more specifically, with the WSIS Action Line C 10. These results created an opportunity to support the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services in its research and development objectives in serving the South African Information and Knowledge Society as well as the Communications and Information community in Africa. According to UNESCO WSIS Action line C10 the Information Society should be subject to universally held values and promote the common good and to prevent abusive uses of ICTs. In order to achieve this the ACEIE continued during 2015 with its objectives to create awareness on Information Ethics. These programmes included workshops, research and publications on the Digital Wellness programme.

The ACEIE also continued to strengthen its relationship with the South African National Commission for UNESCO, the SA NatCom. This manifested in meetings were the ACEIE's representatives formed part of the committees on the Communication and Information Sector (CI) and subsequently the Information For All Programme (IFAP). The director of the ACEIE, Mr Coetzee Bester continued as the South African Chair of IFAP South Africa. These collaborations with the DTPS and SA NatCom further supported the ACEIEs vision to apply for the UNESCO Category 2 Centre or Institution status. This further resulted in additional meetings with the Department of International Relations and Cooperative Affairs (DIRCO) and meetings during the Intergovernmental Council meeting on IFAP at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris. The ACEIE looks forward to include government, the DTPS, UNESCO, academic institutions and the private sector in a formidable team with knowledge and resources to further build on ethical behaviour in the knowledge and information society in Africa.

10. Vote of Thanks

ACEIE would like to express their gratitude towards the Department of Telecommunications (DTPS), South Africa and SA NatCom, as well as the following parties for their continuous support:

10.1. All the stakeholders at above-mentioned universities and institutes;

10.2. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

10.3. Intel e-Education South Africa;

10.4. The University of Pretoria (UP);

10.5. ANIE Executive Members.

Addendum A

Agenda and Minutes

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Agenda: Meeting

19 January 2016

10h00

PMC Meeting

DTPS Office

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African Network for Information Ethics

UNESCO
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

IFAP
Information for All Programme
National IFAP Committee for South Africa

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African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics
IT 6-46.1 • Department Information Science • Information Technology Building
University of Pretoria • Private Bag X20 • Hatfield • 0028 • South Africa
Tel: +27 (0)12 420 5218 • E-mail: aceie@up.ac.za

www.up.ac.za/aceie

Agenda

- Welcoming
- List of presence
- Amendments to the agenda
- MoA:
    i. Process
    ii. Final content
    iii. Photo opportunity
- January to 31 March 2016 activities
    i. 3 x NHI Workshops
    ii. Management meetings
    iii. Reports format and dates
    iv. Draft annual programme 2016
- ACEIE office matters
    i. Staff
    ii. Academic focus
    iii. ICIL&E conference, 22 and 23 February 2016
    iv. Fort Hare University
- Other matters
- Matters to be registered on the agenda for the next meeting
- Date, time and venue of the next meeting
- Concluding remarks

Minutes: Meeting

19 January 2016

10h00

PMC Meeting:

DTPS Office

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics
IT 6-46.1 • Department Information Science • Information Technology Building
University of Pretoria • Private Bag X20 • Hatfield • 0028 • South Africa
Tel: +27 (0)12 420 5218 • E-mail: aceie@up.ac.za

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Minutes of the meeting that took place on 19 January 2016 at 10h00 at ACEIE

***Present**: Benson Lechaba (BL); Nozipho Sihlahla (NS); Rachel Fischer (RF); Coetzee Bester (CB)*

Andile Mgweba (AM); Naailah Parbhoo (NP)

Apologies for Sophlina Mlangeni (on leave)

Open agenda meeting

Amendments:

Addition of category two status of the centre

MOA:

NS – Update on the MoA, signed by the acting DG for 3-year period and also signed by the accounting officer and requirement of UP Vice Chancellor signature

- Prioritization of the Vice Chancellor signature
- Transfer of funding – (importance of invoice)
- Indication of strict regulations as to the changing roles of new accounting officer introduced to the programme
- Extended funded projects also to be considered

CB – Receives the MoA

- Thanks, given towards NS and AM for their dedication, diligence and hard work towards the completion of the MoA
- Thanks, given to the current acting DDG for his input and support
- Gratitude towards the Minister and Deputy Minister for their consultation
- Projects must not be alien to the DTPS objectives and the political alignment is of great importance

- Indication that VC will receive the MoA as a matter of urgency. As soon as it is signed invoice will be requested

NS – Invoice, Mr Ali Mashishi (ADDG) invoice submitted prior to any work being done – money to be paid after projects, but captured in objectives.

Payment dates have been changed from 1 April to 31 May (2016/2017)
1 April 2015 has been left as is and will be paid as soon as it is signed and invoiced
15 Projects aligned look at payment schedule, end of March 31 remains, end of DTPS financial year

NS – must find a way to align activities with expenses
If there are difficulties to align, then audit queries will follow
Must reflect on savings and ensure it aligns with financial audit

CB three documents to focus on
- Quarterly targets
- Budget
- Objectives of MoA

Look into January to 31 March 2016
- School curriculum research
- Meetings
- Reports
- Activities

Format of presentation - annual report
RF draft document

NS - consideration of standardized wording in documentation for further reporting, especially for financial audits (e.g implemented)

CB - How many outstanding workshops can DTPS attended?

Workshops:

NS - propose 2 KZN sites

2 EC health site and education

(Limpopo has already been done)

Possible NW workshop to consider

CB- EC Edu+Health combined

- KZN combined

- NW

NS – To mobilize FS; NC; MP workshops

Plan must be within each NHI site

ACEIE- needs dates and venues to prepare for the workshops

Other matters:

ACEIE Matters - CB BL RF NP under academic pressure

NS - Innovation programme (research need available) - Cloud computing

- Need for cloud computing policy in SA

- ICIL & E 22+23 February 2016
- Fort Hare - Biannual conference in EC end of year
- Category 2 Centre Activity - ADDG, ADG, Jim Patterson

- NS - awaiting confirmation from DG cabinet committee

Meeting 10 February (Paul hector)

Next meeting:

Tuesday, 21 January 2016, 11:00 at the ACEIE office

Meeting adjourned

Agenda: Meeting

26 January 2016

11h00

PMC Meeting

ACEIE/ UP Office

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics
IT 6-46.1 • Department Information Science • Information Technology Building
University of Pretoria • Private Bag X20 • Hatfield • 0028 • South Africa
Tel: +27 (0)12 420 5218 • E-mail: aceie@up.ac.za

www.up.ac.za/aceie

Agenda

- Welcoming
- List of presence
- Amendments to the agenda
- MoA:
    i. Photo opportunity
    ii. MoA Invoice
- January to 31 March 2016 activities
    i. NHI Workshops
        - Eastern Cape x2
        - Kwazulu Natal x2
        - North West
        - Free State
        - Northern Cape
        - Mpumalanga
    ii. Draft annual programme 2016
- Other matters
- Matters to be registered on the agenda for the next meeting
- Date, time and venue of the next meeting
- Concluding remarks

Minutes: Meeting

26 January 2016

11h00

PMC Meeting:

DTPS Office

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics
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Minutes of the meeting that took place on 26 January 2016 at 11h00 at ACEIE

***Present**: Benson Lechaba (BL); Nozipho Sihlahla (NS); Rachel Fischer (RF); Coetzee Bester (CB)*

Andile Mgweba (AM); Naailah Parbhoo (NP); Sophlina Mlangeni (SB)

Open agenda meeting

MOA discussion:

RF- Discussion of the ACEIE compiled financial layout

Project 1: expenses will not reflect projects that have been completed

Funds from UNESCO and UP budget

CB- Importance of DTPS objectives reflecting on the same projects as ACEIE and UNESCO, although not invoiced towards DTPS

RF- Dates remain Quarter 4 as there may be changes

- Budget outlined in Project 3
- Flights might not take priority- as there may be same amount for UP car/vehicle hire
- Reduced amount per workshop R76 000

NS- Importance of maximizing the time or value of workshop 350 people to be trained (ICT skills training) 85 per site (50 is limiting in venue size)

- The facility for workshop is same as for the training
- It may be possible to join the Workshops in KZN
- Planning remains separate for each Workshop

CB- One event but two dates for the combined workshop, it may be beneficial to take on a larger team for this combined workshop

RF- Project 5: remains the same as the MOA, office related expenses included as well.

CB- MOA, DTPS documents have been considered to develop a working relationship between the documents to have similar terminology

NS- Project 4 and 5 may address the same

RF- indication of invoices sent to UP finances

- Delays currently
- Nothing can be processed for the financial request at this moment, due to 2016 Calendar that has not opened up to handle the 2016 invoices
- Indication that RF has requested the generation of a December 2015 invoice

NS- Main concern is that services have not been rendered in last December 2015, and this may cause an issue in the DTPS financial books.

Workshops:

NS- The projected activity dates is an internal document for the DTPS to keep track with their own activities

- Hoping to formally set the dates for the pre-workshops soon
- Note that the delegation from DR Kenneth Kaunda may come to Pretoria and the consultation may not take place in NW for the meeting

AM- Is in process of checking the details of the workshop dates

- At the end of each workshop there is ICT training that takes place
- This ICT training is provided by the National Electronic Media Institute of South Africa (NEMISA)

CB- Unnecessary for the whole ACEIE team to attend a pre-workshop meeting, rather the person responsible for the workshop may go to the meeting as this is essential for the saving of costs.

- It noted that Friday 29 March may produce consultation dates, but in the meantime, it is necessary to book-out March for a number of workshops to take place.

NS- Indication that 7-11 March for instance is booked, but it may be rolled over to two weeks

- Important to just take note of the challenges and constraints

CB- Noted to create awareness of the constraints towards March end

- NEMISA must be accommodated cooperation towards achieving the set targets

Other matters:

1. **Fort Hare University 100 years' celebration**
    - Celebration of their centenary
    - Recognition of the leaders or alumni such as Mr Mandela
    - Significant need to gain a footprint in Africa
    - Collaboration with ACEIE with Fort Hare
    - Envisioned to take place during October or November 2016

NS- Indication that the DM office is looking into what the DM is considering to attend to

CB- Commitment to the DM office to involve in ACEIE activities and update notes towards DM

2. **UNESCO programme**
    - Booked a time to meet with Mr Carlton Mukwevho
    - Request NATCOM including CI Sector/IFAP in workshop to align their objectives
    - Opportunities for DM to look into

3. **Special Research Programme (Internet of Things)**
    - Project to be run on IoT
    - Request Chairperson of CI Sector/ IFAP, NATCOM, Industry, Disabilities, Academics
    - Island situation for the setup of the programme (morning to evening)
    - ADDG to be provided with an overview of the research projects

4. **Mr Naidoo (DTPS)**
    - Importance of ACEIE to work closely together

5. **PAKISA Education**
    - Set of books recognized as of great importance
    - ACEIE requesting DTPS to include and provide information on governmental commissions so as to allow for further participation

Next meeting:

After the invoice, has been formalized and dates for the workshops have been received (next week)

AM- Will invite NEMISA towards the next meeting

Meeting adjourned

Minutes: Meeting

8 February 2016

12h30

NEMISA/ ACEIE Meeting:

ACEIE Office

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UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA
Denkleiers • Leading Minds • Dikgopolo tša Dihlalefi

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

IFAP Information for All Programme
National IFAP Committee for South Africa

UNIVERSITY of WISCONSIN MILWAUKEE

telecommunications & postal services
Department: Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics
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www.up.ac.za/aceie

Minutes of the meeting that took place on 8 February 2016 at 12h30 at ACEIE office

***Present**: Benson Lechaba (BL); Nozipho Sihlahla (NS); Coetzee Bester (CB); Tebogo Serobatse (TS); Peter Ramatswana (PR)*

Open agenda meeting

Content of workshops

TS-

- Uncertainty of the exact people that will be participants for the workshops
- Participants that will be at the workshops are expected to be from the range of unemployment graduates, matriculated students, entrepreneurs
- The workshop content will thus be based on profile and be adjusted accordingly to suit the needs of the participants
- NEMISA is responsible for organizing the elements for the workshops
- Requirements include projector, LCD, access to the Internet
- Manuals, videos are provided

NEMISA will focus on the 6 Districts

- Eastern Cape (OR Tambo)
- Northern Cape (Pixley Ka Seme)
- North West (Dr Kenneth Kaunda)
- Limpopo (vhembe)
- KwaZulu-Natal (Umgungundlovu) &(uMzinyathi)

NS- The six districts are aimed at 58 participants per site

- 80 participants for Free State (Thabo Mofutsanyana) and Mpumalanga (Gert Sibande)
- Hopefully two labs for each may be procured

- The attendees are provided by the province
- Expectations of attendees include matriculants, young professionals SMMEs
- Plan is for inclusion of young people in broadband rollout
- People who will have a contributing role towards the SA-connect space
- 2016 hoping to have second level, possible certification provided for the training skills
- Importance of selection and identification in this first round

Integration of the two programmes

CB- The ideal state is to see the workshop presenters (DTPS, NEMISA, ACEIE) as a team rather than individuals

- Importance for the workshops to adjust the programme towards what is being conveyed in the presentations
- Refreshments need to be looked into as one objective

NS- DTPS supports the integration of the two parties to achieve a successful workshop

CB- NEMISA may invoice the ACEIE on the objectives (refreshments)

- Not necessary to place an immediate decision on the content that needs to presented, the separation of the information ethics towards a Friday can be merged within the duration of the workshop schedule
- Explanation of the 3 booklets to NEMISA
- Identified that the people who will play a role in economic activities will benefit from the books (3 books selected from the 8 booklets) encompass the facilitator book, participants book and resource book
- The overall objective of the workshop
    - 1st to learn about the resources
    - 2nd to have the ability to facilitate
    - 3rd thus obligation to contribute to the wider community

- NEMISA is encouraged to look into the various books and identify the commonalities to use in the workshop

TS- Indication that Information Ethics component is an important aspect and this can form part of the foundation and the technical aspects will be dealt with accordingly

Possible Limpopo Vhembe district visit from ACEIE to support NEMISA

Summary of meeting

1. Training, organisation and Integration
2. Financial agreement (NEMISA to invoice ACEIE on refreshments)
3. Training blending (Material to be freely used and integrated)
4. Possibly accommodate Limpopo Vhembe to support NEMISA
5. NEMISA not responsible for the Mpumalanga and Free-State workshops

Meeting adjourned

UNESCO Category II Application

12 May 2016

12h00

ACEIE Office

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Agenda

- Opening and welcoming
- List of presence
- Brief discussion of the background to the UNESCO Cat II application
- Presentation of the work that was concluded
- Current activities by Mr Paterson and the DTPS
- Outstanding activities that will need attention
- Date and time of next meeting
- Closing

Minutes: Meeting

12 May 2016

12h00

UNESCO-CATEGORY II APPLICATION Meeting:

ACEIE Office

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Meeting minutes of the ACEIE and UNESCO Category II application meeting that took place at the ACEIE offices on the 12th May 2016 at 12:00pm

List of presence: Coetzee Bester (CB); Rachel Fischer (RF); Naailah Parbhoo (NP); Jim Paterson (JP); Denver Hendricks (DH); Rina Pretorius (RP)

Apologies: Apologies for the absence of Mr Benson Lechaba, he was on sick leave.

CB- There has been new developments that have occurred, Prof Hendricks was welcomed to the meeting and part of the team. The MOA was signed by the University of Pretoria as well as the DTPS in the beginning of February 2016. The University of Pretoria received the first payment. The MOA covers 2015, 2016 and 2017. The Acting DG is in support of the MOA for the period of 2015-2017. However, a proposal will be drawn up to extend the funds to 2018 and possibly 2019.

JP- Indicated the possibly of the Category II centre. Notes, the conflicting actions with the DG and DTPS. Furthermore, states that the DG looks as at the possibility of a self-sustaining program. The Category II application will help to sustain the status of the MOA and the centre

CB- The process of applying for a Category II has been done for 2 years. The application of Category II with UNESCO, UP and Southern Africa countries. The real substances with other countries funding will be more available and will assist us with monitor the activities.

UNESCO head office in Paris has sent an email to invite CB to the meeting and Paul Hector

CB- Further states that the support from other countries and your own countries will aid in becoming a Category II centre, support from other countries and support from UNESCO.

RF- MOA has been signed and approved

RP- Did you work through the embassy or did you work with our office

CB- There was a change of office at the time and therefore CB and RF tried to talk to the previous ambassador, however a no was said but we were given a contact to another member

RF- Will send any information to the ambassador and RP

RP- National commission of SA is Gabo. There are two sessions for the application: Autumn in October 2016 and Spring in April 2017. The broad looks at the recommendations, agreed and then signed by the Minister. The application is valid for 5yrs before relooking at the application and the possibility of extending the application. Acting DG is first for July to renew the position. The documents need to be sent to government- DOJ in order for it to not contradict any legislation. Once finalised a president approval maybe given. DARCO can assist between the Category II proposal to make sure it is on par before submitting.

JP- Run through the agreement, then submit to the DOJ and DARCO before it goes to UNESO.

RP- Consult UNESCO with a preliminary draft before submitting the official document. DARCO will sign and make an appointment with the National Commissions.

Next meeting will be confirmed

Meeting adjourned

DTPS Planning Session Report

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

This planning session workshop is presented by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE WORKSHOP AT A GLANCE

Date: 17 July 2016

City and Country: Pretoria, South Africa

Venue: Kievits Kroon

Facilitator(s): Ali Mashishi, Ms Nozipho Sihlahla & Mr Coetzee Bester

ACEIE and DTPS present: Alfred Mashishi; Nozipho Sihlahla; Angie Mokgabudi; Ms Susanna Ackermann; Ms Naailah Parbhoo; Ms Rachel Fischer; Mr Benson Lechaba; Mr Coetzee Bester; Dr Beverley Malan & Ms Leandi Lottering

Host representative(s): Mr Coetzee Bester

Number of attendees according on signatures on list of attendance (including ACEIE staff and presenters): 10

Primary contact persons: Ms Rachel Fischer

Highlights

The annual planning session took place to discuss the way forward for the ACEIE during the remainder of the MoA period, 2016 to 2018.

The nine ACEIE objectives provided the guiding framework of the session.

Appendices:

Appendix A: Overview of nine ACEIE objectives

Appendix B: Planning session programme

Appendix C: Planning session report/minutes

Appendix A:

Overview of nine ACEIE objectives

Operational Objectives between 2015-2017 for the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (ACEIE)

The ACEIE will provide projects, training and research to support the following objectives:

1.1.1 ACEIE OBJECTIVE 1

Holistic and integrated community development towards Information Societies focusing on the prioritised eight DTPS NHI Pilot Districts in South Africa

To create an awareness of the importance of information in different communities and amongst policy makers and information practitioners, in terms of where to access and manage information and overcome inequalities in the access to information, how to integrate it, and to create awareness of societies dependence on information. These activities will be focused on the prioritised eight DTPS NHI Pilot Districts.

1.1.2 ACEIE OBJECTIVE 2

Support to existing training and educational institutions servicing government officials for teaching Information Ethics

According to Pillar 1 and Pillar 5 of the DTPS Digital Opportunities Strategy provide assistance to the School of Government in training of government officials in different areas of government with respect to ethical reasoning applied to a-government; and ensuring awareness of ethical issues arising from the management of information amongst information practitioners.

1.1.3 ACEIE OBJECTIVE 3

Community related awareness in information ethics

To according to Pillar 4 and Pillar 7 of the DTPS Digital Opportunities Strategy provide assistance in training of develop short courses and training content as needed to enhance

ethical reasoning amongst information practitioners in communities. Special attention will be focused on the Government School and related academic institutions.

1.1.4 ACEIE OBJECTIVE 4

Community development activities

To promote the effective and ethical use of information for different communities, such as NGO's and SMMEs to be aware and able to responsibly manage information flows using ICTs, such as for access market information, business marketing, and in running businesses.

1.1.5 ACEIE OBJECTIVE 5

School focused knowledge management and distribution

To according to Pillar 1 of the DTPS Digital Opportunities Strategy provide assistance in development of an information ethics teaching curriculum for teacher training and learner education.

1.1.6 ACEIE OBJECTIVE 6

Internationalisation of Information Ethics policies and practises

To further promote key proposals and research as agreed concerning the research on Information Ethics and its application, for consideration within African and International inter-governmental organisations, such as the AU and African Regional Communities. This objective will focus on current non-involved countries and countries new to the AU - like South Sudan.

1.1.7 ACEIE OBJECTIVE 7

Participate in UNESCO and WSIS related activities

To support and actively participate in UNESCO and WSIS programmes and activities with reference to:

- WSIS 2015 activities
- SA Natcom activities
- UNESCO Communication and Information Sector activities
- IFAP Management and activities

- Possible future UNESCO Category 2 organisation responsibilities

1.1.8 ACEIE OBJECTIVE 8

Policy and advisory support in South Africa and Africa

To according to Pillar 5 of the DTPS Digital Opportunities Strategy participate in policy formulation and advisory support to the DTPS, AU and Pan African Parliament, African Regional structures and government of African countries.

1.1.9 ACEIE OBJECTIVE 9

Research and Development

To according to Pillar 6 and Pillar 7 of the DTPS Digital Opportunities Strategy participate in academic research and publications on matters related to Information Ethics.

Appendix B:

Planning session programme

DTPS / ACEIE 2016 / Planning Workshop Activities

Kievits Kroon, Pretoria

17 June 2016

1. **Welcoming**
2. **Vote of Thanks**
3. **Introduction of participants**
4. **Agreement on the format of the workshop**
5. **MoA background and guidelines**
    a. ACEIE Management guidelines
    b. Office and administration
    c. UP management guidelines
    d. Financial management and control
6. **Workshop objectives is to give detail to the MoA guidelines**
    a. Planned projects for 2016 and 2017
        i. ACEIE / Fort Hare - Information on sustainable food production – SDG's
        ii. ACEIE / CI Sector / IFAP joint meeting (10/15 years)
        iii. ACEIE / Russia / China / BRICS project – SDG's
        iv. ITU / SAPOA research activities
        v. UNESCO Cat II Centre Application
            - DTPS / DIRCO
            - NATCOM – Member Countries support
            - UNESCO Cat II Office
            - Scheduling of progress
            - DTPS – support time lines (2017 – 2019)
        vi. Current research topics
            - IoT - Benson

- Cold Case Information Ethics – Naailah
- Africa positioning and policy frameworks – Coetzee
- Africa Internationalization – Rachel / Dr Malan / Coetzee
- Volunteerism – Rachel / Dr Malan / Coetzee
- People with disabilities – Susanna / Rachel / Dr Malan / Coetzee
- IoT - School and Campus management systems – Susanna
- South / South and BRICS cooperation – Rachel / Coetzee

7. Recent publications

- Book One: Digital Wellness Programme – Manual for workshop facilitator
- Book Two: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for workshop participants
- Book Three: Digital Wellness Programme – Resource and concepts book
- Book Four: Digital Wellness Programme – Secondary school teacher's manual
- Book Five: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for secondary school learners
- Book Six: Digital Wellness Programme – Primary school teacher's manual
- Book Seven: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for parents of primary school learner
- Book Eight: Digital Wellness Programme – A roadmap for campus community
- Book Nine: Digital Well-nests: Let us play in safe nests!

8. ACEIE / DTPS reporting

a. Format
b. Frequency
c. Structure
d. Terminology

9. Other matters and discussion of possible next session

10. Closure

Appendix C:

Planning session report/minutes

DTPS / ACEIE 2016 / 7 Planning Workshop Activities

Kievits Kroon, Pretoria

17 June 2016

1. Welcoming

Present: Alfred Mashishi; Nozipho Sihlahla (NS); Angie Mokgabudi; Ms Susanna Ackermann (SA); Ms Naailah Parbhoo (NP); Ms Rachel Fischer (RF); Mr Benson Lechaba (BL); Mr Coetzee Bester (CB); Dr Beverley Malan (BM) and Leandi Lottering (LL).

CB welcomes all attendees, especially Mr Alfred Mashishi. Framework towards identified outcomes. Will also align the terminology used between different parties to ensure alignment of activities. Involving DTPS, ACEIE, Intel etc., on both local and international levels. Important that the staff of the ACEIE know they are productive towards the objectives of both the DTPS and UP.

2. Vote of Thanks

There is a lot to be thankful for. University of Pretoria, Information Science Department and Prof Theo Bothma's support. Another expression of gratitude towards the DTPS and the personal involvement of ADDG Mr Alfred Mashishi.

3. Introduction of participants

CB proceeds to introduce the staff of the ACEIE: Mr Coetzee Bester; Ms Naailah Parbhoo, Ms Rachel Fischer and Mr Benson Lechaba, Dr Beverley Malan, Ms Susanna Ackermann (Intel).

NS proceeds to introduce the staff present from the DTPS: Ms. Khopotso Mtwazi (Director- Information Society Evaluation); Ms. Angie Mokgabudi (Chief Director- ISAD Coordination); Mr. Ali Mashishi (ADDG); Ms. Nozipho Sihlahla (Director- Capacity Development)

4. Remarks by the ADDG

ADDG AM also introduces NS. Scope falls within description of what work is. Wins must outweigh the losses, so we must try our best. Issue of:

- StatsSA
- Measure Deliverables
- What is being done to address issues

Very critical to consider this at all times: activities should be addressing the issues. Relationship between DTPS and ACEIE since 2011, nearly 6 years. Value of at least R10 million – so what are we doing with this. The ACEIE is not just a national centre, it is also a continental centre, so the ACEIE a beacon. What is a pivotal concern is the ACEIE becoming a Category II Centre for UNESCO – that is important. Cost considerations and balance of expenses - what are the funds being utilized for? SDGs are also very important – the17 goals – this is a point that requires focus, so the activities should seek to address these goals. Another issue, on a country scale, is the issue of connectivity, like bandwidth and fibre. Linked to Information Ethics (IE), the DTPS wants the ACEIE to do research on what the connectivity is being used for (jobs, education, abused, social media, etc.), especially free wifi. Another issue is Research and Development (R&D), ICT must be placed where it belongs under R&D together with innovation, i.e. the development of a concept towards R&D in ICT for cabinet. We need to priorities, we need to work for value for money. ACEIE to be a conduit to work with international bodies. There are a high expectation when working with the University of Pretoria (UP). Digital opportunities programme is also an important consideration. At some point, we need to start discussing our role towards rural communities. Broadband policies tend to be biased in these rural communities, especially towards the youth.

Floor opened for questions:

Ms. Angie Mokgabudi: Who are the beneficiaries of this programme to justify the R10 million per 6 years?

CB responds by explaining the three main focal areas of the first MoA:

1. Setup of office and establishing relations with various stakeholders.
2. Research and publications on IE.
3. Curriculum to teach IE at university level at 12 universities across Africa (reached 80 tertiary and other institutions from 19 countries). Report is also given of the different formats of the curriculum and how it can be presented.

CB continues by connecting this with second MoA focus which includes the school curriculum.

Ms. Angie Mokgabudi: Concern regarding WSIS reports, why the ACEIE project was not included in the reports? To be recognized and given rewards for the work done by the centre. Refers to career-limiting discussions.

Mr. Ali Mashishi: Disjuncture between what the ACEIE knows and what the DTPS knows. Gaps between available information and reporting mechanisms. We need to be able to speak on the level of the ACEIE – an awareness drive. A drive towards an international organisation, like UNESCO, that knows what is going on.

Mr Coetzee Bester: Close interaction between ACEIE and DTPS. Relationship also impacted by departures, but the relationship is still strong and ongoing. We must popularise concept of IE.

Mr. Ali Mashishi: We must build a set of indicators. A set of things that people must know about (i.e. scam emails and messages). We should come up with something like this.

5. Agreement on the format of the workshop

Refreshments at 11h00 and lunch at 13h30. If decided that meeting should continue post lunch, then the group can decide as such. General overview of MoA and focus areas. Very important that planning is conducted in line with expectations of all parties involved.

6. MoA background and guidelines

a. ACEIE Management guidelines

NS: On operations, finances and activities. In the beginning of the negotiation for renewal of the MoA, the question came up of to whom does the ACEIE belong? In terms of publications, products, materials, i.e. IP belongs to UP, but the products belong to the DTPS. The ACEIE is a hub within UP that serves the DTPS, it functions as a hub interacting with a network across Africa. The researcher's work belongs with the ACEIE. This links with the management processes should the ACEIE become a C2C.

b. Office and administration

c. UP management guidelines

d. Financial management and control

CB notes that the ACEIE does not use per diem. All expenses are given proof of and claims then submitted.

7. **Workshop objectives is to give detail to the MoA guidelines**
    a. Planned projects for 2016 and 2017
        i. ACEIE / Fort Hare - Information on sustainable food production – SDG's

Not in budget, but requested by UFH. This links very well with the SDG. UFH will bring in the UN, the FAO (United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation), IYP (International Year of the Pulses), Genetically Modified Food (GM), etc. From the ACEIE they will also involve Intel, NSTF, research on the Internet of Things. An approximate number of 100 will attend. How does this link with ISAD, R&D and International Relations office of the DTPS. Require guidance on reporting mechanisms, who will be speakers, etc.?

Ms. Angie Mokgabudi: How to popularize the interaction between SDGs and WSIS – and this seems to be addressing this question. A focus this year is on food security (CSTD) – have to make sure that we participate in this and South Africa must present on it at the 20th session (November). How do we coordinate and cascade this internationally?

Ms Rachel Fischer: NSTF (National Science and Technology Forum) and SAGIS (South African Grain Information Services).

Ms Susanna Ackermann: Intel, through Internet of Things (IoT), doing research on this same matter. It is a relevant topic.

Ms. Khopotso Mtwazi: SDGs are important in terms of connecting with other line departments in the DTPS. ICTs are crosscutting through these departments, and ICTs must be mainstreamed in terms of SDGs. Each SDG is linked with a government department. So, must ensure contact and connections between these departments.

Mr. Ali Mashishi: Each outcome (14) has a lead department. But ICTs will still be important as well as e-government. IoT is not only important for technology but also for food production. Food production is important for South Africa, so how can technology assist (refers to CSTD) again. For the conference, the DTPS will be championing the technology, the drones, the nano-technology and e-government. This means they are linking to SDGs and outcome 7 (***Outcome list tbc, not SDG list). Timeframes are NB, engagement is about being prepared. What must be done to be ready for 2 to 4 November 2016. DAFF, DST will also be involved. Question is, what the DTPS' involvement is.

ii. ACEIE / CI Sector / IFAP joint meeting (10/15 years)

- Conference February 2017
- Theme of conference
- Format of the conference

Forms part of ACEIE budget and background is provided to ANIE 10th year as well as IFAP 15-year celebration. In this celebration, we must focus on IFAP and CI and give recognition to these joint ventures. Suggested date is 21 to 23 February 2016.

Mr. Ali Mashishi: Impact on awareness raising and what has happened until now. Are we waiting for the full agreement from UNESCO/IFAP before theme and programme is discussed or are we proceeding as is?

CB: Main team is the ACEIE and NS office, also noting NS' role as chair of CI Sector. Should funds be applied for to involve UNESCO/IFAP, it must be applied from the SA NatCom. The aim of this meeting is to finalise the dates which will allow the ACEIE to start working on programme and theme.

Mr. Ali Mashishi: February is good in terms of reporting back on activities, culminating event of the achievements.

NS: May 2017 will also be a reporting on the past annual activities, so it suitable. IFAP will be involved in some manner since the chairperson is supporting the event. The theme will be worked on at a later stage since this is early in the process.

Mr. Ali Mashishi: As an African centre this will be continental and with IFAP international. Will ministers be invited?

CB: Will start with high-level, i.e. president and then cascade to minister and deputy ministers. Will not involve ministers from other countries if there are no SA ministers attending. Inviting ministers from Kenya, Rwanda and Zimbabwe will depend on the guidance from the SA government.

Ms. Khopotso Mtwazi: Benefits of involving IFAP?

CB: Possibly funding and benefits of involving regions, because CI/IFAP/UNESCO is not that active in Sub-Saharan Africa. The third benefit is also towards the scoping of the evaluation for the ACEIE as a C2C. If they attend the conference, then they can also do the evaluation.

iii. ACEIE / Russia / China / BRICS project – SDG's

During Paris visit the Russian and Chinese delegates approached CB and requested partnership with the ACEIE on IFAP. They support the ACEIE activities and like the ANIE network. At this stage, it will only be Russia, China and South Africa. However, it could be a concern when excluding Brazil and India. This is because Brazil is recognized as a Southern Hemisphere country.

The BRICS Development Bank wants to create a platform for credibility and visibility. So, the possibility stands that the bank will fund this event and the ACEIE organizes is (together with Russian and Chinese representatives).

NS: What would be the guidance from International Relations (IR) in order to follow proper protocol and for guidance?

Mr. Ali Mashishi: Involvement with BRICS is in two ways. Not as government, but a BRICS-governing strategy. SA government is in an ICT working group. The other role in BRICS in e-commerce. Address letter to DG from the ACEIE, indicating the proposal, the intentions, emphasise the issue of the SDGs, that this is a national contribution. This will then become a subject of discussion in the department. The minister will then take it to IR. We are in BRICS for two things: 1) Gateway to Africa and 2) Presenting common sense

iv. ITU / SAPOA research activities

The matter of ITU is important for the DTPS. The ACEIE is already involved with SAPOA. This can assist with international networking and addressing the SDGs.

NS: There are benefits being in the ITU working group, although there are membership fees. Does give the platform for SA to be the expert on IE in Africa.

Mr. Ali Mashishi: Likes the suggestions. In the last session, SA lost their seat in the ITU due to limited participation. Need to be visible and must be influential. In the letter to the DG this must also be addressed, combine the BRICS/ITU/SAPOA issues because then it will address international issues (so be bold).

v. UNESCO Cat II Centre Application

1. DTPS / DIRCO
2. NATCOM – Member Countries support
3. UNESCO Cat II Office

4. Scheduling of progress
5. DTPS – support time lines (2017 – 2019)

This is a detailed process and is not a project in the hands of the ACEIE. Although they are part of the application, the process is between the SA government and UNESCO. So, there is discussion between DTPS, DIRCO and UNESCO. The second level is the SA NatCom; they must support the application and recruit other countries to support this too. The application is already supported by various role-players across Africa and IFAP itself. There have been some issues in the submission, i.e. the delayed preparation of documents and MoA's finalization between the ACEIE and DTPS. Of utmost importance, the DTPS and DIRCO's interaction must be managed now. We require support for this and will be in contact to request additional support. Another issue will be in terms of the support lines and the initial late submission. A C2C office cannot be approved for only 3months. So, the DTPS, DIRCO and UP must empower the ACEIE to proof that it will be viable for 5 more years.

Mr. Ali Mashishi: Request on background of the benefits to be a C2C.

CB: Acknowledgement of IE in the continent as being the only CI/IFAP C2C. Being part of UNESCO's network in research and funding opportunities. Also, it being the first CI C2C in South Africa and one of three C2Cs in South Africa, of which two are not officially operational.

NS: Another requirement and benefit is support from other African countries and regions.

Mr. Ali Mashishi: Interest just for funding or recognition? Why does UNESCO want the ACEIE to become a C2C. The ACEIE already is being sustained by the DTPS.

CB: UNESCO does not fund C2C, but they do support the objectives of the ACEIE and the sustainability thereof.

Mr. Ali Mashishi: Require the approval and endorsement from DST, DIRCO and DBE. Must indicate to cabinet the international viability of this project.

CB: Mr Jim Paterson has done the memo for the cabinet, not sure where it currently is. To achieve this: we need three more years on the MoA

vi. Current research topics

1. IoT – Benson

Background by Benson Lechaba.

2. Cold Case Information Ethics – Naailah

Background by Naailah Parbhoo.

3. Africa positioning and policy frameworks – Coetzee

Background by Coetzee Bester.

4. Africa Internationalization – Rachel / Dr Malan / Coetzee

Background by Coetzee Bester.

5. Volunteerism – Leandi / Dr Malan / Coetzee

Background by Coetzee Bester.

6. People with disabilities – Susanna / Rachel / Dr Malan / Coetzee

Background by Susanna Ackermann.

7. IoT - School and Campus management systems – Susanna

Background by Susanna Ackermann. Including Digital Wellness toolkit and the importance of IoT to bridge systems working in silos. To be interoperable.

8. South / South and BRICS cooperation – Rachel / Coetzee

Mr. Ali Mashishi:

- Benson: DTPS working on IoT and want to bring in an IoT branch and link this with the development of youth.
- Naailah: DTPS looking in creating e-platforms/databases linking with e-justice.
- How robust are our systems and connectivity? Trying to map out the Digital Opportunities. SA plays a big role in terms of being the Gateway to Africa, AU 2060, but East Africa is pushing now. People with disabilities and the role ICTs plays is very important, but the cost is usually a stumbling block. Petronella Linders (Chief Director-Gender, Disability, Youth and Children) has events regarding a disability symposium discussing issues like universal access. Big issue in terms of youth and access.
- Many options, but all to be put under the umbrella of Digital Opportunities.
- Research is NB and must be made a strategic point within policy development.

Ms. Angie Mokgabudi:

- Close relationship between chief directorates and the ACEIE. From research to innovation to possibly developing systems.
- Will appreciate close relationship between ACEIE and DTPS' research unit.

CB: The ACEIE must remain relevant, and will achieve this by remaining interactive with DTPS objectives.

Mr. Ali Mashishi: Discussing the DTPS APP (Annual Performance Plan) (see attachment distributed). Request the ACEIE to look at the targets and to see how it can be addressed.

NS: Require guidance from the DTPS to the ACEIE so that when they coordinate their work they know what to focus on. The ACEIE reports must be aligned with the expectations and requirements of the DTPS.

Mr. Ali Mashishi: Must address according to PPI (Programme Performance Indicator) and per quarter (address the ISAD&R Business Plan document). But will discuss with NS which aspects will be focussed on.

- APP: 1) broadband, 2) e-strategy, 3) e-government (2 and 3 are within ISAD&R focus area)

Please check the strategic plan and APP and ensure that activities are aligned.

CB: Request to receive the two-pager which indicates the requirements, prior to report-submission deadline. Then the ACEIE will ensure that their activities are relating to those points.

Mr. Ali Mashishi: Will also add the conference and connect targets to it. So, the ACEIE will be able to indicate how they are addressing these targets.

Ms. Khopotso Mtwazi: Congratulates her colleague, Nozipho Sihlahla, for all her hard work and guidance these past few years,

8. Recent publications

- Book One: Digital Wellness Programme – Manual for workshop facilitator
- Book Two: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for workshop participants
- Book Three: Digital Wellness Programme – Resource and concepts book
- Book Four: Digital Wellness Programme – Secondary school teacher's manual
- Book Five: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for secondary school learners
- Book Six: Digital Wellness Programme – Primary school teacher's manual
- Book Seven: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for parents of primary school learner

- Book Eight: Digital Wellness Programme – A roadmap for campus community
- Book Nine: Digital Well-nests: Let us play in safe nests!

SA: Focus of Intel to scale their projects and the ideas. Work together with the ACEIE in order to achieve this together with research.

NS: Digital Wellness more relatable than Information Ethics. Hence the Digital Wellness Toolkit which can be adjusted to the needs of the participants and focus areas of the workshops.

Mr. Ali Mashishi: Have the ACEIE linked to the DTPS website (NS to remind him).

9. ACEIE / DTPS reporting

a. Format
b. Frequency
c. Structure
d. Terminology

10. Other matters

a. Have regular similar workshops, at least twice a year.

11. Discussion of possible next session

Mr. Ali Mashishi: Perhaps by end of August.

12. Closure

CB: Expression of gratitude towards the DTPS support and Mr. Ali Mashishi presence.

Mr. Ali Mashishi: Nozipho Sihlahla to be the “points-lady”. Will use the report also as a guideline.

13. Lunch (14h10)

Agenda: Meeting

19 July 2016

13h30

PMC Meeting

ACEIE/ UP Office

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics
IT 6-46.1 • Department Information Science • Information Technology Building
University of Pretoria • Private Bag X20 • Hatfield • 0028 • South Africa
Tel: +27 (0)12 420 5218 • E-mail: aceie@up.ac.za

www.up.ac.za/aceie

Agenda

- Welcoming
- List of presence
- Amendments to the agenda
- Organisational and administrative matters
    i. Staff timetable
    ii. New HoD at Information Science
    iii. New ACEIE operational environment at UP
- 2016 Project plan:
    i. Kievitskroon and Cybersecurity Hub sessions
    ii. Director's letter to the DG of DTPS
    iii. 'Outstanding' Provincial workshops
    iv. Documented structure from DTPS with terminology for ACEIE reports
    v. IDAM Conference, 2 – 4 November 2016
    vi. 10th ANIEversary 2017, 21 – 23 February 2017
- E-Strategy development support
- Category II Centre process
- Other matters
- Matters to be registered on the agenda for the next meeting
- Date, time and venue of the next meeting
- Concluding remarks

Minutes: Meeting

19 July 2016

13h30

PMC Meeting:

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Minutes of the meeting that took place on 19 July 2016 at 13h30 at ACEIE

***Present**: Benson Lechaba (BL); Nozipho Sihlahla (NS); Rachel Fischer (RF); Coetzee Bester (CB)*

Andile Mgweba (AM); Naailah Parbhoo (NP), Leandi Lottering (LL)

Open agenda meeting

Amendments:

Addition of *vi. Directors letter to the DTPS DG*

Organisational and administrative matters:

CB-

i. Staff timetable - Indication of the various activates including teaching, research, ACEIE hours, admin, and Friday is allocated as a research day therefore personnel may not be in the office. Although meetings, projects and other matters that require attention take first priority.
ii. New HOD at Information Science – Prof Archie Dick
iii. New ACEIE operational environment – Prof Theo Bothma still ACEIE operational head

2016 Project Plan:

CB-

i. KievitsKroon + Cyber Security Hub after the two events way ahead.
ii. Outstanding Provincial workshops
    - Mpumalanga
    - Free State
    - KwaZulu-Natal 1 NEMISA
    - KwaZulu-Natal 2 NEMISA

Combine with Cyber Security Hub government workshop

Mpumalanga & Free State not for NEMISA, August (September + October)

Cyber security Hub – Kiru Pillay, Meeting for planned/ joint project, 27 July 2016 15h00

Agenda points for the meeting to include: Date, Theme, Venue, and Partners

- Government awareness sessions
- To work on DTPS preferred dates. AM to make follow up with the Mpumalanga, Free State and KwaZulu-Natal offices on the dates.
- Outstanding and new projects

iii. Documented structure – TPS terminology Ms Angie to provide reporting document that has the required DTPS formats

iv. IDAM conference, 2-4 November 2016, Fort Hare University

DTPS to nominate someone to attend the event [SDG's]

Coordinated way of reporting on the SDG's

NS- Proposed meeting with Debra, WSIS coordinator, to identify the best incorporation into work and reports

List of VIPs from the DTPS

Monday 25 July 2016 – 11h00 – 13h00, Debra & 09h00 – 11h00, IDAM

Tuesday 26 July 2016 – 13h00 – 16h00, IDAM

v. 10th ANIEversary 2017, 21 – 23 February 2017

Advisory Board Meeting

Inclusion of DTPS – VIPs, CI Sector, IFAP, UNESCO, NATCOM

Planning meeting in 2016 ASAP within the month of August

vi. Directors letter to the DTPS DG requesting guidance

- Dates/ C2C
- Policy/Brics
- ITU/ SAPOA

Endorses – support of DG the ITU in internal structures.

ITU also has advantages for the university

Importance to understand, which level and what are the implications, the document needs to come from the University of Pretoria

CB - Way forward is to have a meeting with Prof Theo Bothma then provide a letter to the Dean

NS – Request of the exact costs or financial implications of the ITU subscription.

- Ingrid Chief Director Multilateral relations (ITU at DTPS international)
- Jim Paterson –Director Multilateral relations (Jim was attending ITU council meeting at the time there was a meeting)
- ACEIE/UP letter should highlight the willingness to participate in the ITU working group, and then the international will support
- Jim Paterson would be able to give information on the BRICS collaboration of a combined event on Digital Wellness/Information Ethics

vii. Policy Document

Regional consultations, there is a need for the ACEIE to provide guidance on an identified topic during regional consultations

CB – Requesting documents from the DTPS (White paper)

- Establish the roles of different role players
- Extensive need for strategies and policies
- The guidance of the documents will go through the ACEIE to CI/IFAP leading to request, guidelines then proposal

-

NS – ICT Policy White paper is the overall encompassing policy

Whilst the E-strategy policy is pronounced in the White paper – and provides the implementation strategies. It is linked to the ECT Act

The White paper is then understood as the "Mother" Document of e-strategy"

CB – Request for White paper/Discussion paper and Context document to be sent to Coetzee

ICT policy unit

Category ll Centre process:

NS – Letter has been sent to DG was referred to Mr. Alfred Mashishi [DDG]

Submission should be aimed for 31 July 2016 on agenda line of the event taking place on October 2016 UNESCO executive committee meeting,

Other matters:

- Kiru (ACEIE) meeting Wednesday
- Jim Paterson (BRICS/ITU/C2C) – request for meeting
- Debra / IDAM (Monday ACEIE offices)

Next meeting:

The next immediate meeting will take place Monday 12h00 to discuss IDAM and WSIS conference

Meeting adjourned 15H10

Meeting Minutes

E strategy discussion

26 July 2016

13h00

ACEIE Office

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List of presence

Benson Lechaba (BL); Nozipho Sihlahla (NS); Debra Setsiba (DS), Coetzee Bester (CB); Naailah Parbhoo (NP)

Open agenda meeting

National E strategy discussion

Meeting with different sectors

NS- indicates if there is possibility for University of Pretoria as the venue of the forum

Payments (venue, food) will be organized in detail

The role of the DTPS will be to present the e strategy document to the forum

The ACEIE will be responsible for consolidating the inputs of the various participants into a report

The various role players will be responsible for making comments on the e strategy document

Debra informs that a there will be a session where various stakeholders in government will be partaking to discuss and provide comments on the e strategy

The DTPS DG has confirmed the date of 25 August 2016, the venue will still be confirmed

Debra will invite CB to be a part of the session

CB- indicates the three options for the approach towards the organisation of the session at UP

1. To have a selective group of academic institutions that are close by such as TUT, WITS, UNISA, UJ, NSTF, etc.
    - This option may exclude various institutions but is cost effective

2. Centralized inclusive academic institutions
    - This option may be expensive in the case of travel arrangements
3. Consult with Northern, Southern, Central institutions
    - This option is time consuming and requires three dates to have consultations

NS- recommends option 1 may be the best as it provides the opportunity to identify the critical role players that may have the necessary input and therefore can be included in this session

CB- Indicates that option 1 will therefore present a specific list of people to be included in the event, namely:

- Academics
- None academics
- Private sector

Academics	**Others**	**Private sector**
TUT	NSTF	INTEL
WITS	Cyber Security Hub	Microsoft
UJ	DTPS	MTN
UP	NRF	Vodacom
UNISA	Eastern Cape Representative	Telkom
	Northern Cape Representative	CellC
	Western Cape Representative	
	SKA	

CB- indicates that after this event, outputs may be generated to formalize road shows where the message is then taken into various other events

NS- Date and venue should then be formed from the UP side and as to the responsibility of the invites to come from who

Outcomes of the session

"To consult with the academic sector on the development and discussion of the national e-strategy document"

CB- will compile the letter of invitation

The expected number of people between 30 - 40

The report that is to come out of the 25th August will be a joint report

The compilation of the report will take approximately 10 days

The dates of the session 10, 11 or 12 August 2016 at Main campus or Groenkloof

NS- may be a presenter and facilitator and Coetzee to be the facilitator of the session

CB- The letter of invitation to the participants will include the methodology, and will be provided by Friday

IDAM Conference 2-4 November 2016

CB- provides the background to the IDAM conference in November

In summary, the outcomes of the conference are to break down the silos between various stakeholders that are involved directly and indirectly in the agricultural sector towards achieving the SDGs

NS- indicates that this is a unique way of integrating the different sectors into a discussion which is cross cutting. The ICT sector has a valuable role to play in the communication of the agricultural sector. Thus this is a platform that may be of interest towards the DTPS DM

As it highlights the importance of e-services including the agri-portals

NS- will inform the office of the DM on the IDAM conference

Meeting adjourned

Agenda: Meeting

20 January 2017

ACEIE meeting with Deputy Minister of the DTPS

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African Network for Information Ethics

UNESCO
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

IFAP
Information for All Programme
National IFAP Committee for South Africa

UNIVERSITY of WISCONSIN UWMILWAUKEE

telecommunications & postal services
Department: Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Agenda

- Welcoming
- List of presence
- Amendments to the agenda
- DTPS Audit Report and Annual Report
- List of planned 2017 Activities
- Category II (C2C) Activities
- Cybercrimes and Cybersecurity Bill
- Paragraph on Information Ethics and the Digital Wellness toolkit for speeches
- Other matters
- Date, time and venue of the next meeting
- Concluding remarks

Minutes: Meeting

20January 2017

ACEIE meeting with Deputy Minister of the DTPS

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<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">ACEIE Office Responsibilities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Coetzee Bester (20 hours p/w)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Director ACEIE</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Managing the ACEIE
- Observe and manage the detail of the MoA between the University of Pretoria and Department of Communications.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Identifying new stakeholders</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Networking with stakeholders
- Africa Information Ethics Network (ANIE)
- UNESCO
- South African Department of Communications (DoC)
- University of Pretoria
- University of Wisconsin Milwaukee (USA)
- The Capurro-Fiek Foundation (Europe)
- Other relevant stakeholders and private sector</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Take responsibility in terms of the MoA for:
- Vision statement
- Mission statement
- Code of Ethics</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Chair and facilitate events</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Research and presentations</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Personal Responsibility
- Own administration and submission of personnel-related documents
- In addition to personal time for research for own studies, ACEIE hours can from time to time, be negotiated with the HoD.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rachel Fischer (40 hours p/w)</td><td>Naailah Parbhoo (40 hours p/w)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Research Officer</td><td>Junior Research Officer</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bookings: workshops, conferences and meetings
- Liaising with stakeholders
- Supervision of arrangements</td><td>Finances:
- Booking flights and transport (payments)
- Payments (of venues, caterers etc.)
- Processing finances on UP’s financial system (advances, claims and settlements)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Finances
- Payments (of venues, caterers etc.)
- Keeping track of slips of ACEIE expenses
- Processing finances on UP’s financial system (advances, claims and settlements)</td><td>Academic research
- Assist with Annual and event reports
- Presentations at conferences and workshops
- Minutes of meetings</td></tr>
<tr><td>Programmes for conferences and workshops
- Draft, plan and coordinate programmes
- Branding of programmes</td><td>Other Responsibilities
- MIT Stream B (Carnegie)
- Lecturing in Information Science Department</td></tr>
</table>

- Distribution of programmes - Presentation at conferences and workshops	- Own administration and submission of personnel-related documents - In addition to personal time for research for own studies, ACEIE hours can from time to time, be negotiated with the HoD.
Coordinator - Annual and event reports - ACEIE general diary planning - Manage due dates - Making and managing appointments - Organise preparatory meetings - Confirm availability of facilitators or presenters for events	
Other Responsibilities - Lecturing in Department of Information Science - MIT Stream B (Carnegie) - Own administration and submission of personnel-related documents - In addition to personal time for research for own studies, ACEIE hours can from time to time, be negotiated with the HoD.	
Benson Lechaba (40 hours p/w)	**Leandi Lottering (9 hours p/w)* 25/40**
Junior Research Officer	**Research and Office Assistant**
ACEIE Website - Update and manage ACEIE website **Feedback analysis** - Update feedback form as needed - Collate information from feedback forms	**ACEIE Website** - Update and manage ACEIE website **Bookings - workshops, conferences and meetings** - Catering (including dietary requests) - Venue and Parking - Technology and Stationery - Transport and Accommodation **Secondary information role** - Handling general requests as received from CB/RF/other - Distribute info, e-mails and letters to relevant persons as received from CB/RF/other

Create and maintain databases - Delegates and presenters' info - Receiving and confirming RSVPs - Journals, websites, books used (oversee database support) - Speakers' short biographies - ACEIE publication list	**Create and maintain databases** - Delegates and presenters' info - Receiving and confirming RSVPs - Journals, websites, books used (oversee database support) - Speakers' short biographies - ACEIE publication list
Branding, marketing and signage - Check branding on all documents - Responsible for flyers and banners - Send out invitations for speakers and delegates to ACEIE events and manage RSVPs	**Branding, marketing and signage** - Check branding on all documents - Responsible for flyers and banners - Send out invitations for speakers and delegates to ACEIE events and manage RSVPs
Support during conferences and workshops - Presentation at workshops and conferences - Compilation of event stationery - Registration material and name-tags for delegates - Reception and registration of delegates at workshops - Packing and placing of event stationery - Collection and compilation of feedback forms	**Support during conferences and workshops** - Presentation at workshops and conferences - Compilation of event stationery - Packing and placing of event stationery - Liaising with stakeholders - Reception and registration of delegates at workshops - Collection and compilation of feedback forms
Other Responsibilities - Own administration and submission of personnel-related documents - In addition to personal time for research for own studies, ACEIE hours can from time to time, be negotiated with the HoD.	**Other Responsibilities** - Own administration and submission of personnel-related documents - In addition to personal time for research for own studies, ACEIE hours can from time to time, be negotiated with the HoD. - Lecturing in Department of Information Science

4.1. Suggestions for Ms Thembani Khanyi's contribution to the ACEIE

Secondary information role

- Handling general requests as received from CB/RF/other

- Distribute info, e-mails and letters to relevant persons as received from CB/RF/other

Feedback analysis

- Update feedback form as needed
- Collate information from feedback forms

Meetings

- Compiling, confirmation and distribution of agenda
- Keeping minutes during meetings
- Compiling, distribution and finalisation of minutes

Support during conferences and workshops

- Compilation of event stationery
- Packing and placing of event stationery
- Collection and compilation of feedback forms

Meeting with Prof Hlengiwe Buhle Mkhize – MP, Deputy Minister: DTPS

20 January 2017

Dates for 2017 ACEIE Activities

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Proposed dates for the ACEIE activities –2017

NAME OF HOSTING INSTITUTION	NAME OF EVENT	PROPOSED DATE	VENUE	ACEIE Personnel
1. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	25 January 2017	CUT Welkom campus Thabo MofutsanyaneDistrict	CB & LL
2. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	TBC	Mpumalanga Gert Sibande District	TBC
3. Cape Town Visit	Portfolio Committee visit	1 – 3 February 2017	Cape Town	CB
4. WCED Workshop	Digital Wellness workshop	18 February 2017	Caledon	CB & TBC
5. 10th ANIEversary	Conference	21 – 23 February 2017	Kievits Kroon	All
6. 10th ANIEversary	Keynote address	21 February 2017 09h00	Kievits Kroon	All
7. 10th ANIEversary	Gala dinner	22 February 2017 18h00	Kievits Kroon	All
8. UNESCO/IFAP	International Conference	4 – 9 June 2017	Moscow	TBC
9. UNESCO HQ visit	Category 2 Centre meetings	TBC	Paris, France	TBC

Addendum B

ACEIE Website 2016-2017

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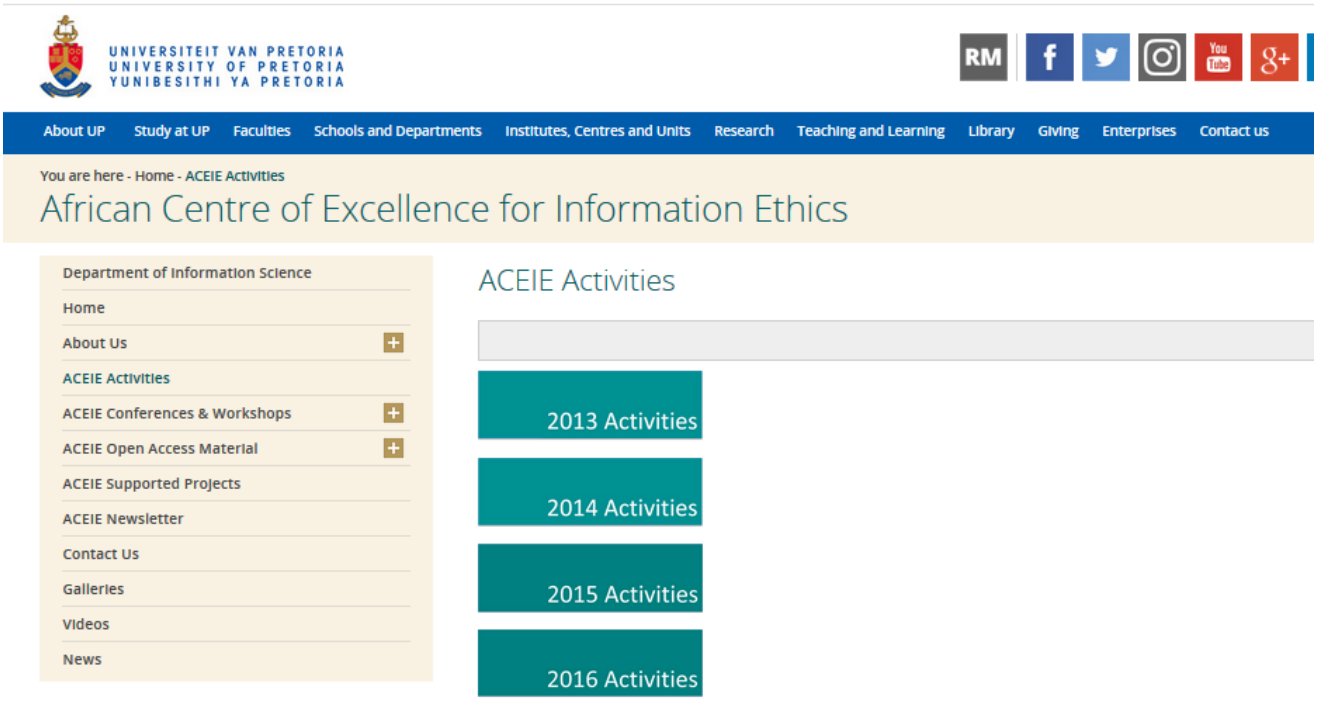
1) Home Page

2) Activities for 2016

Project	Type	Date	Location
1. International Conference on Information Law & Ethics	Conference	22 and 23 February 2016	University of Pretoria
2. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	29 February 2016	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District
3. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	14 March 2016	Mthatha, OR Tambo District
4. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	14 March 2016	De Aar, Pixley ka Seme District
1. KANIE – Kenyatta University & Intel Nairobi Office	Digital Wellness roll-out and implementation strategic planning sessions	3 – 6 April 2016	Nairobi, Kenya
5. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	11 April 2016	Colesberg, Pixley ka Seme District
6. Information Ethics Awareness Workshop	NHI Workshop and ICT Skills Training	18 April 2016	Lusikisiki, OR Tambo District

3) ACEIE Activities



4) Conference and workshops

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

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Conferences

2016 Conferences

- 7th International Conference on Information Law and Ethics ICIL, 22-23 February 2016

  ICIL 2016 - Presentations - (*Program*)

2015 Conferences

- Eastern Cape Provincial Conference on IE 26 & 27 March 2015 East London, South Africa,

2014 Conferences

- The 4th International ANIE Conference in Kampala, Uganda - 2 to 4July 2014

2013 Conferences

- Awareness raising activities in collaboration with external roleplayers 2013

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

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Supported Conferences and Workshops

Conferences

- **International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity**

  17th – 18th November, 2016 at New Delhi, India - (**more info:** *pdf document*)

- International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity

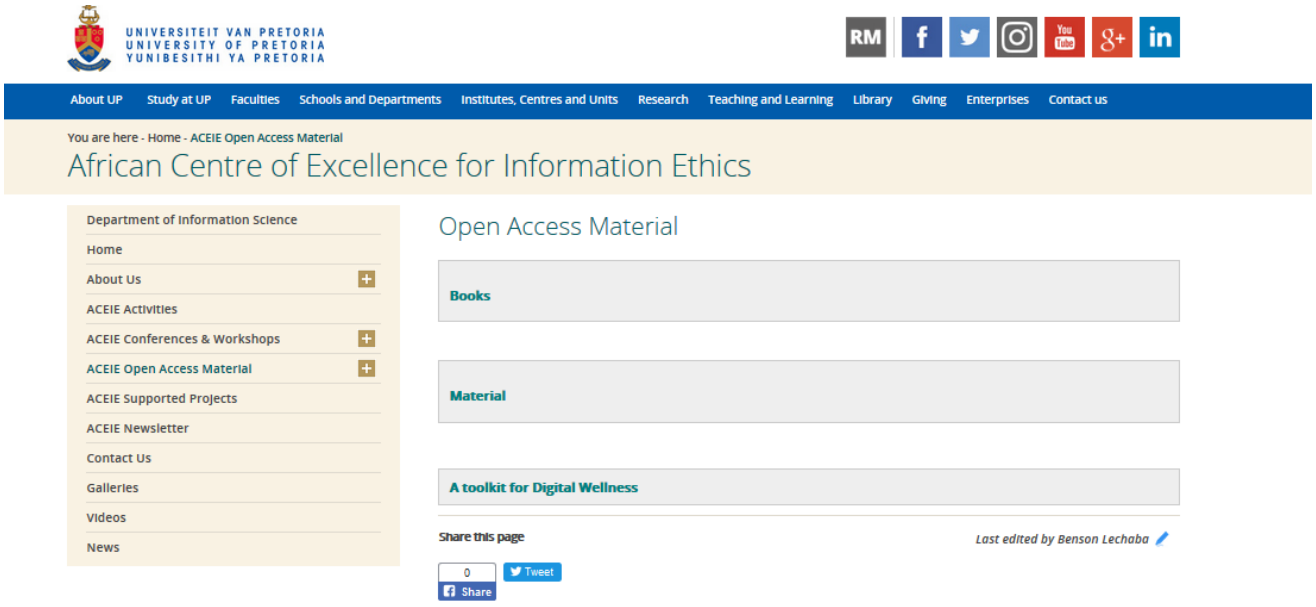
  19 November 2015 - IIC New Delhi India - (**more info:** *pdf document*)

- 7th International Conference on Information Law and Ethics -

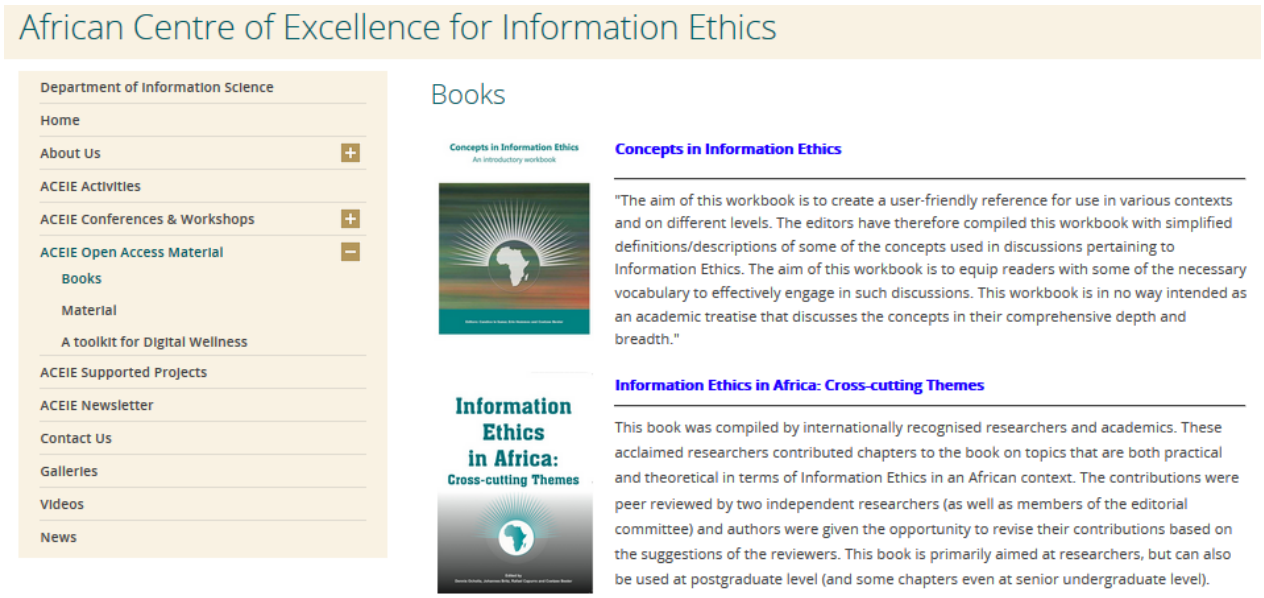
  February 22-23, 2016, Pretoria, South Africa

Workshops

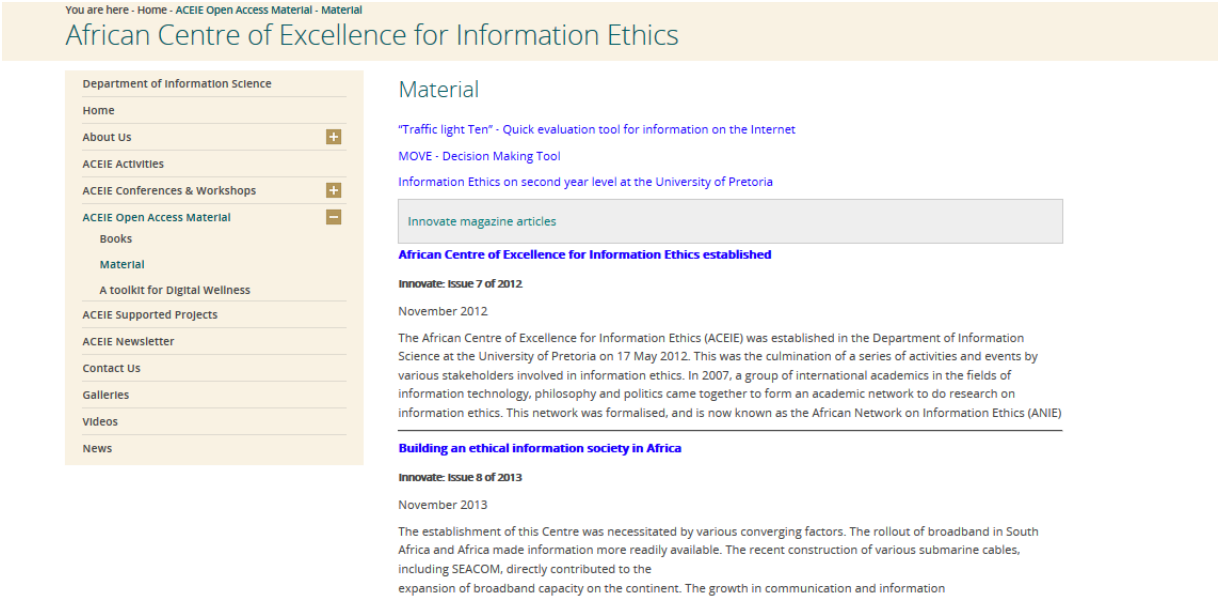
5) Open Access Materials



6) Books



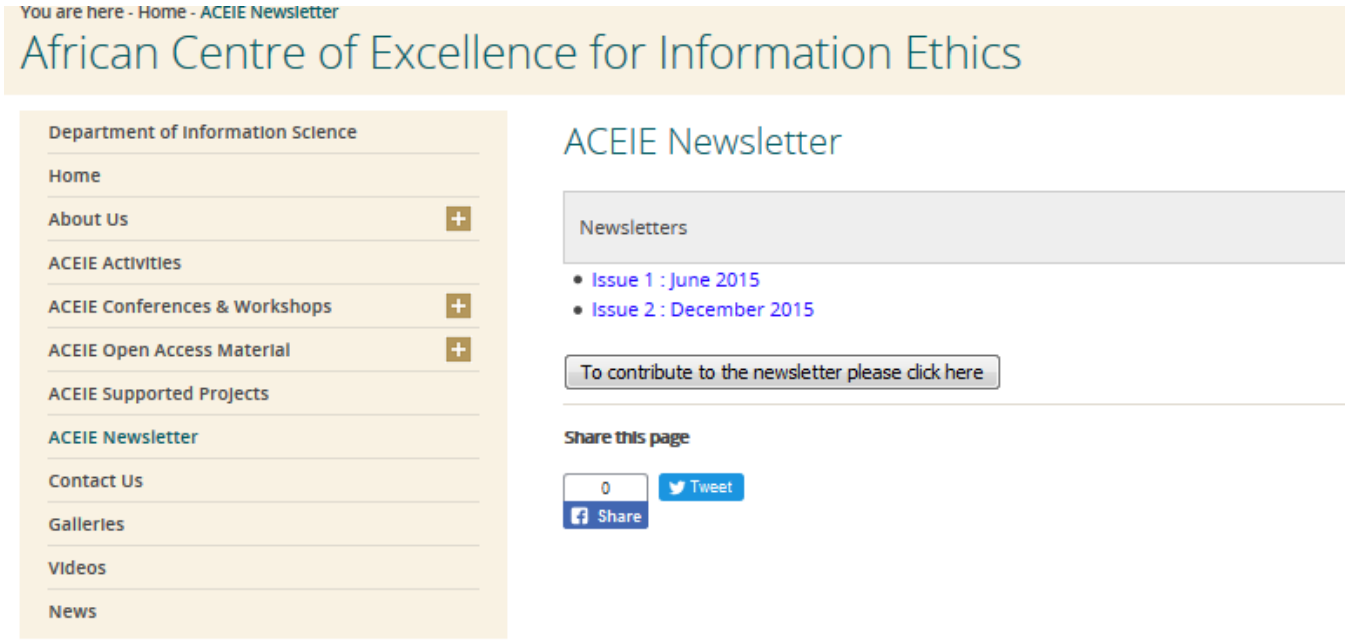
7) Materials



8) Digital Wellness Toolkits

9) Supported Projects

10) Newsletter



11) Gallery

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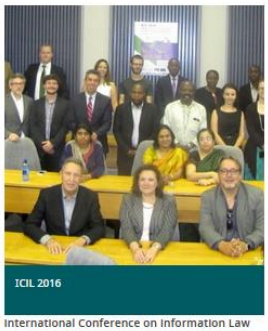
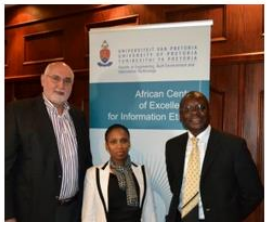


International Conference on Information Law and Ethics ICIL 2016

Digital Wellness Conference: Education and Information for All, 24-26 November 2015

Digital Safety and Wellness Policy Design Workshop, 21 August 2015



12) Videos

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

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Videos

Addendum C

Information Ethics Awareness and Digital Wellness Workshop

Information Ethics Awareness and Digital Wellness Workshop: NHI Sites

Dr Kenneth Kaunda District, North West: Potchefstroom- 29 February 2016 97

OR Tambo District, Eastern Cape: Mthatha- 14 March 2016 120

Pixley ka Seme, Northern Cape: De Aar- 14 March 2016 144

Pixley ka Seme, Northern Cape: Colesberg- 11 April 2016 167

OR Tambo District, Eastern Cape: Lusikisik- 18 April 2016 188

Umzinyathi, KwaZulu-Natal- 13 December 2016.....207

uMgungundlove, KwaZulu-Natal- 13 December 2016.....222

Welkom, Free State- 25 January 2016.....237

Information Ethics Awareness and Digital Wellness Workshop: Local and International

Western Cape presentations: 257

Kuilsrivier-14 July 2016

George- 17 September 2016

Worcester (NID Head Office)-20 October 2016

Caledon- 22 October 2016

Lynnwood Conference Centre, Pretoria, Gauteng4 October 2016 271

Knya, Nairobi-3-6 April 2016.....283

Uganda, Kampala- 30 June 2016..... 291

Malawi, Nkhoma and Lilongwe: 14 – 15 November 2016..... 314

Sandton, Egypt and USA 2016..... 341

Egypt, Cairo: 24 to 26 May 2016

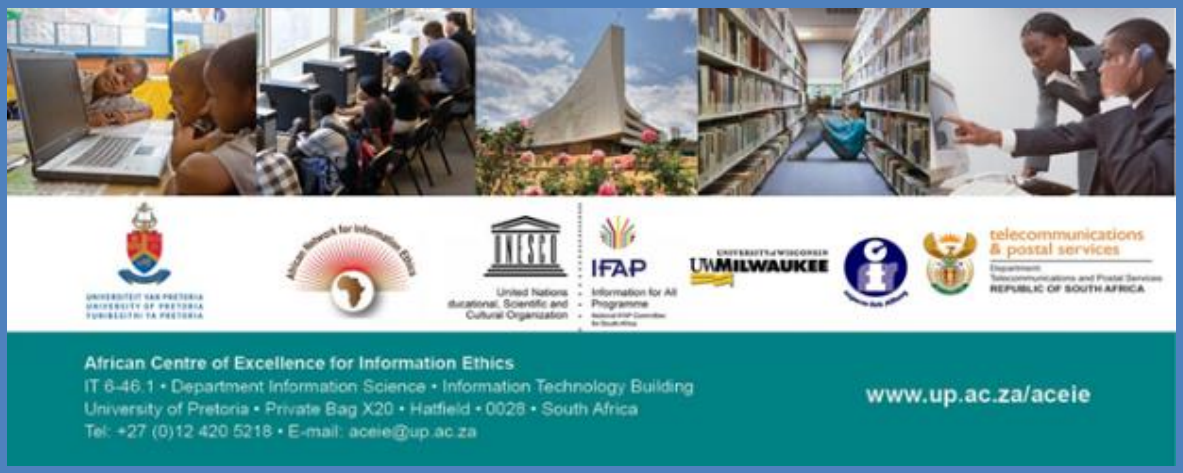
United States of America, Champaign-Urbana: 27 September 2016

Gauteng, Sandton: 1 – 2 June 2016

DTPS Report: Digital Wellness

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

Digital Awareness Workshops in NHI Sites: Dr Kenneth Kaunda District, North West



Aim of Workshop

To implement an Information Ethics programme in the National Health sites of the provinces in the 2015/16 financial year.

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

This Workshop was one of the DTPS funded Digital Awareness Workshops in the 8 NHI Pilot Sites. This workshop is presented by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) presented in 2016 in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE WORKSHOP AT A GLANCE

Date: 29 February 2016

City, District, Province and Country: Potchefstroom, Tlokwe Municipality, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District, North West Province, South Africa

Venue: Keotshepile Primary School

Facilitator(s): Mr Lucky Musi & Mr Coetzee Bester

Presenters: Mr Coetzee Bester & Ms Rachel Fischer

DTPS, NEMISA and ACEIE present: Mr Lucky Musi, Mr Tebogo Serobatse, Mr Kuben David, Mr Itumeleng Mokoena, Mr Robert Chrich, Mr Coetzee Bester, Mr Benson Lechaba & Ms Rachel Fischer

Host representative(s): Principal

Number of attendees according on signatures on list of attendance (including ACEIE/DTPS/NEMISA staff and presenters): 48

Primary contact persons: Mr Lucky Musi

Appendices:

Appendix A: Workshop programme

Appendix B: Workshop list of attendance

Appendix C: Workshop feedback

Appendix D: Workshop photos

Appendix A:

Workshop day programme

The Programme followed the approach below:

1) The participants were welcomed by the facilitators and the facilitators introduced themselves. Together with this introduction a general overview of the day's activities were provided.
2) The participants were "Thanked" for their attendance and the interest they have shown in this event. Since they are members of the local community, they have a vested interest in the community's needs and they can contribute directly towards empowering the community.
3) Being members of the community, the participants are both teachers (who must facilitate learning in their community) and learners (since they will be taught new content during the week's activities). In order to fully appreciate this dual role, the participants had to introduce themselves and refer to the following: 1) who they are; 2) where they are from and 3) what they are interested in learning.
4) After this general introduction, the workshop bags and content were explained. Together with this, Mr Coetzee Bester started by giving a background of Information Ethics and why it is important for everyone to be aware of it. This led to a systematic discussion of the three books that were provided in light of the importance of Information Ethics:
    - Book One: Digital Wellness Programme – Manual for workshop facilitator
    - Book Two: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for workshop participants
    - Book Three: Digital Wellness Programme – Resource and concepts book
5) Special reference was given to the Foreword in the Workshop Facilitator book, since it gives an overview of:
    - The aims of the workshop
    - The outcomes of the workshop
    - The structure of the content
    - The methods of teaching and learning

- The books that are provided

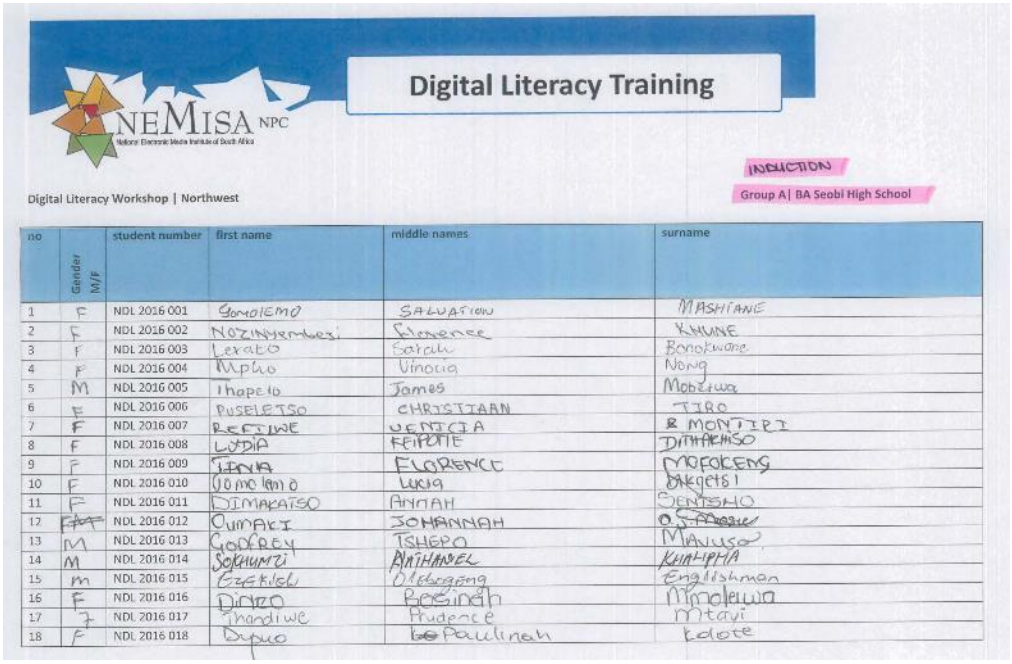
6) The Resource Book was discussed since it forms the cornerstone of understanding Information Ethics. It is essentially a mini-dictionary of terms used in discussions on digital/cyber safety and information ethics issues. It contains a list of acronyms as well as frequently asked questions. And entire section is provided for a discussion on Cyber-Bullying.
7) After this extensive background and discussion of books, Ms Rachel Fischer presented a few case studies to the participants. These case studies included:
    - MOVE
    - RISE
    - The Traffic Light Ten[2]
8) These activities prompted the participants to ask many questions relating to their own personal and professional lives. They found of extreme interest the alignment of online moral values and real life moral values.
9) The session ended at 14h00.

[2] MOVE, RISE and the Traffic Light Ten were all developed by Ms Candice le Sueur for the ACEIE.

Appendix B:

Workshop list of attendance

Note: Participants' e-mail addresses have been blocked out to protect their privacy.



NEMISA NPC
National Electronic Media Institute of South Africa

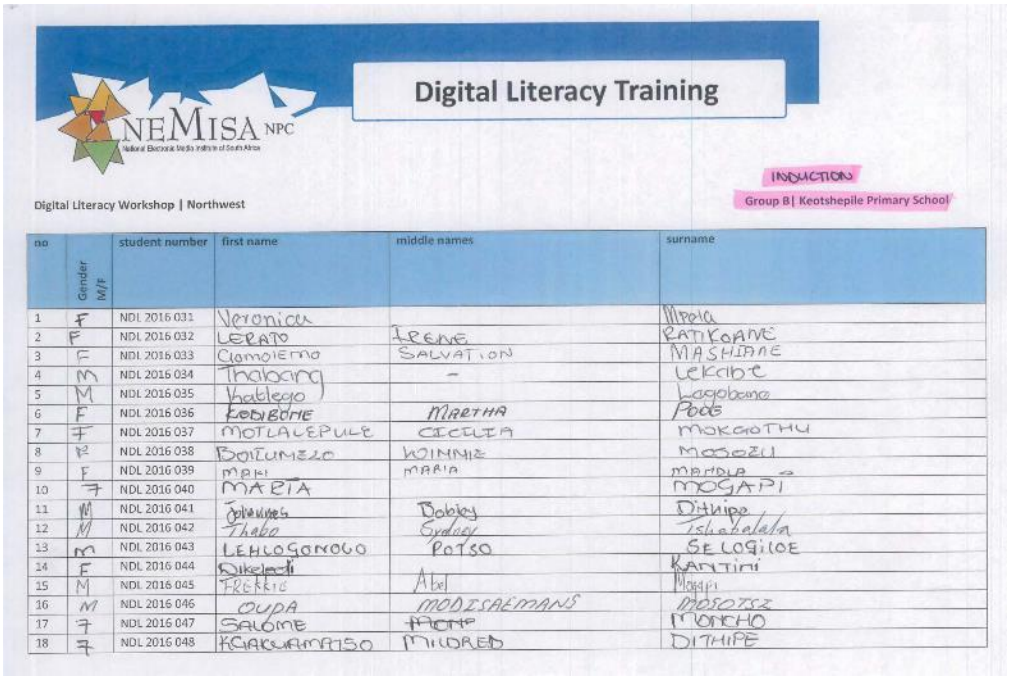
Digital Literacy Training

Digital Literacy Workshop | Northwest

INDUCTION

Group A| BA Seobi High School

no	Gender M/F	student number	first name	middle names	surname
1	F	NDL 2016 001	Gomolemo	SALVATION	MASHIANE
2	F	NDL 2016 002	Nozinyembezi	Florence	KHUNE
3	F	NDL 2016 003	Lerato	Sarah	Bonokwane
4	F	NDL 2016 004	Mpho	Vinocia	Nong
5	M	NDL 2016 005	Thapelo	James	Mobziwa
6	F	NDL 2016 006	PUSELETSO	CHRISTIAAN	TIRO
7	F	NDL 2016 007	REFIWE	VENICIA	& MONTIRI
8	F	NDL 2016 008	LYDIA	KEIPONE	DITHAKHISO
9	F	NDL 2016 009	TANA	FLORENCE	MOFOKENG
10	F	NDL 2016 010	Gomolemo	Lucia	Dikgetsi
11	F	NDL 2016 011	DIMAKATSO	ANNAH	SENTSHO
12	F	NDL 2016 012	OUMAKI	JOHANNAH	O. [illegible]
13	M	NDL 2016 013	GODFREY	TSHEPO	MAVUSO
14	M	NDL 2016 014	SOKHUMZI	NATHANIEL	KHALIPHA
15	m	NDL 2016 015	Ezekiel	Olebogeng	Englishman
16	F	NDL 2016 016	DINZO	Besinah	Mmolewa
17	F	NDL 2016 017	Thandiwe	Prudence	Mtavi
18	F	NDL 2016 018	Dipuo	Paulinah	Kolote
19	M	NDL 2016 019	Koos	Cehlokonolo	Sekoati
20	M	NDL 2016 020	Klaimboei	Sekoati	Hlutgwayo
21	F	NDL 2016 021	EVELYN	SEBONGILE	MPEMBE
22	F	NDL 2016 022	SIPHOSIHLE	CAROLINE	PLAATJE
23		NDL 2016 023			
24		NDL 2016 024			
25		NDL 2016 025			
26		NDL 2016 026			
27		NDL 2016 027			
28		NDL 2016 028			
29		NDL 2016 029			
30		NDL 2016 030			



NEMISA NPC

Digital Literacy Training

Digital Literacy Workshop | Northwest

INDUCTION

Group B| Keotshepile Primary School

no	Gender M/F	student number	first name	middle names	surname
1	F	NDL 2016 031	Veronica		Mpola
2	F	NDL 2016 032	LERATO	IRENE	RATIKOANE
3	F	NDL 2016 033	Gomolemo	SALVATION	MASHIANE
4	M	NDL 2016 034	Thabang	-	Lekibe
5	M	NDL 2016 035	Kablego		Lagobane
6	F	NDL 2016 036	KEDIBONE	MARTHA	Pode
7	F	NDL 2016 037	MOTLALEPULE	CICILIA	MOKGOTHU
8	F	NDL 2016 038	BOITUMELO	WINNIE	MOSOELI
9	F	NDL 2016 039	MARI	MARIA	MAHDLA
10	F	NDL 2016 040	MARIA		MOGAPI
11	M	NDL 2016 041	Johannes	Bobby	Dithipe
12	M	NDL 2016 042	Thabo	Sydney	Ishabalala
13	M	NDL 2016 043	LEHLOGONOLO	POTSO	SELOGILOE
14	F	NDL 2016 044	Dikeledi		Kantini
15	M	NDL 2016 045	Frekkie	Abel	Maqapi
16	M	NDL 2016 046	OUPA	MODISAEMANS	MOSOTSE
17	F	NDL 2016 047	SALOME	MONE	MONCHO
18	F	NDL 2016 048	KGAKGAMATSO	MILDRED	DITHIPE

19	M	NDL 2016 049	Tshepiso	Kgosietsile	~~Mathoudi~~ Mathoudi
20	M	NDL 2016 050	Botiki	ALFRED	VANA
21	M	NDL 2016 051	Thato	NOAH	MODISE
22	F	NDL 2016 052	Dipuo	Elizabeth	Kheto
23	F	NDL 2016 053	Florence	Nozinyembezi	Khuma
24	F	NDL 2016 054	Jeniffer	Motsamme	Mokoe
25	M	NDL 2016 055	LESEGO	SEKANO	Sekano
26	F	NDL 2016 056	BOITUMELO	SNOEK	Snoek
27		NDL 2016 057			
28		NDL 2016 058			
29		NDL 2016 059			
30		NDL 2016 060			

Appendix C

Workshop feedback from feedback forms that participants completed

NOTES:

i. The total number of feedback forms received n = 46

ii. Numbers may not add up in responses received, since some participants may have chosen more than one option at some questions, while others may have skipped some questions. All responses are recorded.

iii. Grammar (and most spelling) mistakes are recorded as is.

iv. Where […] is used it indicates that one or at most two words are missing because they are illegible.

1. What did you expect to learn from this workshop?

- Learning the basics of using a computer now to use programs and software
- I expect to learn more about ethics
- I learned more than what I expected. I'm happy and motivated
- I want to learn more about Internet check your information social network
- I expect to learn more on computer information in the importance of Internet
- How to handle the Internet, how good or bad thing it can be
- I currently expected checking the privacy of every social media because it's important
- I have covered everything that I was hoping to learn, so I think I am motivated.
- I expected to know about software and hardware
- I expected to learn how to use a computer to cooperate with people and to have new ideas.
- I expected to learn more about digital network, software and Internet about the computer.
- Expected to learn more about information ethics and computer skills
- IT computer lessons
- I learned new information about computer and how the Internet works in the world
- I expect to learn how people come up with this idea of started this Microsoft, such as hardware and software and how did they end up in studying social networks, Facebook, Twitter and how did they motivate others to follow their dreams.
- I expected to learn more about level communication and information ethics

- I expected to learn more about designing graphics and other digitals. I'm more interested in computers. Artists we will have chance to learn more about them during the week.
- Didn't know much about it but everything that I learned it's interesting.
- They gave me exactly what I wanted to be honest I was so disappointed when I heard that we'll be doing this but now I'm more interested
- To use a computer and how to post or write in social network and never to give out my details
- The difference between the real world and digital world and also the importance of information ethics
- I didn't know what to expect because I never dealt with anything on information ethics
- I expected to learn that information ethics what is it all about.
- To be informed about the project and the contents of the whole program and I learned a lot.
- I expect to learn about how to know more about technical tools.
- Information ethics
- To gain knowledge
- About computers its history and how it will assist us in future and about Internet.
- To know more about social networks and computer literacy
- To learn more about digital world cons and pros
- To learn all the basics and foundation of how to read towards what is trending in Internet
- More about computer usage
- Communication is important
- Computer
- I was expecting to be told about political matters, and office work
- The skills and knowledge I require in order to succeed in life and place of work.
- I was expecting to come and learn about the ethics of computer training
- Computer and information ethics
- To gain more knowledge of computers
- Message in strategies of how to contact self and those around me in digital world society
- The workshop was brilliant and it teach me things that I didn't know of this Internet
- Anything related to knowing computer
- I really expect to know what I have learned about the Internet
- I expected to learn more about it and a lot of things that I don't know.
- I'm here to learn more about the Internet and hard to work with it, and not to put a private stuff on it. And to respond any message that makes me feel uncomfortable.

- I expected to learn more how to use Internet more often and how to ignore conflict Text

2. Did the workshop provide what you hoped for or expected?

a) *Yes – it was even more than I hoped for*

b) Yes – it satisfied my expectations

c) *No – it did not meet my expectations*

d) *No – other reason, specify: ____ Please motivate:*

Totals:

A	b	c	d
38	6	0	2

Motivations for a:

- Because it provided me with more information that I needed
- Because I was not knowing I must not put any in my privacy on to social media e.g. my ID number, photos
- I was very impressed with the work and I expect to gain more.
- The workshop provided me with information that I was not expecting to get
- It helps a lot because some of the things I didn't even know or using it think
- Because I am learning new and what to expect in changing our current situation as RSA
- Because I didn't care about information ethics and mostly I ignored prohibitions but now I have prohibition list and I feel more comfortable.
- Yes, I have learned a lot about things we meet with everyday globally in Internet wise
- We were taught about things that we don't have much information about.
- I knew that people would scam and provide personal info on social network.
- I learnt more about what is more useful in my life and my social network
- It was a fruitful journey and take and looking forward to take it as a great honour
- Yes, I have learnt more about the dangers in digital world and opportunities new to market and manage my brand in the web
- Because I now know how to behave using the Internet.
- Because at first I didn't know the importance of communication and posting on Facebook.
- Yes, it was even more than I hoped for

- I became aware of things which I was not aware of all along, and now unable to differentiate the real thing from the scam.
- Yes, it did more than I have expected
- I learned a lot about the Internet advantages and disadvantages and the property friends from scams and the real deal
- Because I got more information about how to behave online.
- I often actually I regularly use the Internet, so I've learned so much more on how to protect myself, things I do online may have impact on other people.
- I have learned a lot about global, social network and Internet
- Being on the only one at home doesn't mean you have to stay at home and do nothing, I feel so happy that I met these people I have more hope for my future.
- It was more interesting because I don't know about the ethics and how important meeting is all when you put. And made me more aware of the scams and Internet
- Because I have been learned things of which I didn't know e.g. telecommunications
- It was more then I hope for because I learn new things that I did not know about computers
- It's satisfied my expectations and it was the kind of workshop I was interested in
- Yes, because I have learned about the proper way how to use Internet and how to communicate verbally and nonverbally
- I have learned more important things about technology and how it can be useful to us as the community or how can we benefit as the local people.
- Yes. It helps me to know more about Internet and other information I needed
- I've learned that I should not give out my details on social network and post negative pictures on Internet
- I am so shocked because some of the things I was not aware of them
- The workshop made me realise that I must be more aware of the importance of never entering details of my information on websites that are not secure
- I only knew the basics on the Internet because I'm not spending much time on Internet. But at least I can teach those who are using Internet more often
- Yes-it was even more I hopeful because according to my knowledge I knew less about computers and Internet.
- I enjoy every moment gained a lot of experience that I'm going to share with my community
- I really enjoy myself for attending this workshop
- I have learned that there are more opportunities on using technology Internet and other side

Motivations for b:

- Because I didn't know more about Internet

- I am now able to understand the importance of information and communication Technology and the role it plays

Motivations for c:

- None

Motivations for d:

- I wanted to hear something new and my dream is to see myself following footsteps of such Microsoft King “Bill Gates” and the more I have heard about the Microsoft then it will motivate more to follow what I want

3. Why did you choose to attend this specific workshop/conference?

a) The topic is interesting

b) It is free

c) I definitely need to know more about the topic to be effective in my work or community.

d) Other, specify:

Totals:

A	b	c	d
11	3	31	4

Specifications for a: none

Specifications for b: none

Specifications for c: none

Specifications for d:

- Because I can tell my local community about the things I learnt
- Wanted to learn more about the effects of technology

4. Do you think that what you have learnt here will be useful for you in future?

a) *Yes – definitely*

b) *Maybe – I'm sure*

c) *No – it is not relevant Please motivate:*

Totals:

A	b	c
46	0	0

Motivations for a:

- Because I can use the Internet, computers and applications more efficiently
- I will share with my friends and family teach them about the dangers of Internet and scams
- Definitely because you learned more about how coming to technology and teach you more about Internet services
- It will give me more guidance and clarity of all things I did not know about
- Yes, when I use Internet I would how to prevent the bad side of Internet, I would to deal with the people post bad things about others.
- It will definitely be useful to my future because I'm going to turn more info and spread the info
- I will be able to share the information to my friends, family and the community
- It is useful because I know what in future things then I will post that is negative it can affect me at work so I've learned that I should not post negative thing
- It will change my life from now on.
- Because I have learnt more of the important things that I will help me in my future and will be useful for my future
- Especially topic about bullying because I can notice the sign and quickly assist where I can
- Yes, this workshop will be useful to me at the future because I'm interested in it computer and I also want to empower my community
- Yes, because will be having new information that might make me do a difference in my future and community at large
- Because of what I have learnt it's what basically has started in my life so, will even be able to be assertive to others

- Definitely yes it taught me how to behave through personal life and social life and also when I'm working for a certain company to know how to act professional.
- More motivated than ever
- Will be able to do things on my own like using Internet, how to write or not to write in the wall.
- We live in the world away by knowledge and information play a crucial part in our society and what I have learnt your help
- It will be because I am individual citizen, in life we have laws governing us on the Internet we have principles to guide us.
- I am living in the world of technology and I should be aware of things happening in the world around me. Everything influenced by Internet and technology
- It will help me to understand more about Other networks
- Because I have gained knowledge that I will carry apply it in future and also share it with others to bring difference in their lives even their future.
- Because I'm going to learn about more information in workshop
- Yes, because I will no longer use communication carelessly and I would also respect others people's views
- Because lots of old people don't know this thing and also to help our kids.
- Yes, definitely because my company and my music I promote it in the digital format
- It made me more cautious about the future.
- I now know that scams are not good and we need to tell people
- In every workplace, you get to use the computer so with this skill it's an opportunity of a lifetime
- Because most of the things that I have learnt, is things that me and my friend I've been meeting with them, but not having solution, now I have a way out or solution, this will help me to educate them or show them are we out
- When I do my assignments and when I google I will be more computer literate
- Because I feel like I am already doing feel right and being more aware of what I failed previously
- Information given in the workshop would assist in terms of making the right choices of giving others my info
- I'll go into each other out there
- Yes, because I learn more about everything that I was not knowing
- It showed me how careful I should be using the Internet and what I posted in the Internet

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

5. Where are you most likely to apply your new knowledge?

a) *Personal life*

b) *The environment where I teach or provide guidance other than at work*

c) *At my place of work*

d) *Other, please specify:*

Totals:

a	b	c	d
16	22	3	7

Specifications for d:

- To my friend and family, school related
- The environment where I teach or provide guidance other than at work
- Because I can pass the information by using word-of-mouth to my environment.
- At church and netball team
- Everywhere it's needed

6. Which medium would you prefer to have the info accessible post-conference?

a. *Online*

b. *Printed workbooks and notes*

c. *On a CD/DVD*

d. *Other, please specify:*

Totals:

a	b	c	d

21	18	4	

Specifications for d:

- None

7. Are you happy with how the workshop was organised in terms of communication, catering etc.?

a) Yes

b) More or less

c) No

Please motivate:

Totals:

A	b	c
44	1	0

Motivations for a:

- Yes, because the facilitators they know what they are talking about they have a good communication
- The facilitators they were friendly and those who organise this skill the now and then keep us posted
- A lot, communication was good and food was great
- Yes, we were free to ask any questions and the facilitators with patient and they have a great knowledge of technology and we ate clean and healthy food and everybody was happy
- I enjoyed my first day of the lesson was not boring including scenarios
- Workshop well organised for people and every person and it is more exciting
- I have learned a lot from the workshop
- Yes, because everyone understood what the facilitator teachers and we will be participating also, in the teachers more things. We were not expecting. Catering was fantastic
- Because more information is gained from this workshop and you have access to new information

- The workshop was a really well organised and interesting we learned a lot
- Yes, I'm very pleased and helpfully cause everything I am get at workshop it well organised
- Yes, because everything went well and more interesting due to our knowledge.
- Everything was perfect our teachers are more understandable, the food was very good
- Because we were taught and told the information that we were never aware of and food was also available
- The communication is very clear, everyone is given a chance to ask questions, they also provide food for us
- Because the work shop is near the community any benefits lot of people
- The workshop was organised because I have learnt more important staff and the catering went well because they offered us food
- Yes, in terms of communication everyone going to chance to participate in the form of asking and answering questions and the food was well prepared and everyone got some
- Yes, they talk to ask my ass and they were friendly
- The communication is good and the food also
- Yes, because we were informed on time and we also ate Nando's today
- Everyone is professional and communication full of respect.
- Yes, I am and I am so educated I mean more than ever and thanks.
- I've learnt a lot, and the food was also good
- It is sourceful and explains more needed ethics for one to understand
- I've never been to a workshop before but that's in the situation here is as professional as they come
- Everything was perfect the lessons and the food. Everything was perfect.
- Everything was well organised because there were rules and understanding in terms of the communication because of the ethics NEMISA use and very optimistic and confidence in use
- Because, I gain knowledge and also provided with food.
- It was an experience for us to be taught by professional people

Motivations for b:

- The setting was not comfortable but the catering was good

Motivations for c:

- None

8. ***Are you happy with the way the programme has been designed in terms of content? Do you have recommendations in this regard?***

    a) *Yes*
    b) *More or less*
    c) *No*

Please motivate:

Totals:

A	b	c
36	3	3

Motivations for a:

- Yes, because they have people who are going to show me and others who are interested in multimedia industry
- Cause the workshop is very sourceful motivating
- Because we have book for guidance
- It is designed in A most wonderful way I thought we were just go straight to the computers but the teaching before so I opening and so I am so happy
- The program is original Paddington could be more effective when it is produced the youth methods or culture
- The program is more useful and it is basically motivating, more than I expected
- Teachers were understandable
- Everything was perfect no complain for now
- The workshop is about information I'm happy with information supplied to the community
- Yes, because it is very important to know about informational technology
- I wish it to expand for the benefit of the community.
- The program had a very good influence on me I didn't want to use Internet for some reasons
- It's basically the introduction and all the information are there for us to understand more
- I will recommend that they keep it up and do it everywhere as an opportunity to other youth
- The program has been designed while because they provide all equipment e.g. books, pens

- The program was designed very well in terms of the content and other stuff.
- Yes, I recommend that other people get a chance to be part of this workshop
- But I think it would've been more interesting if examples were done maybe playing short clips or something. There is much talking that happening and it
- They raise the issues that I have never known about them, now I know something
- The program is clear and to the point, this is what the future youth needs, too sustain our development
- Everything is accommodating my learning capacity
- This program is not about the NEMISA but the whole world people need to be well informed about the advantages and the disadvantages of the Internet it's very important
- I am very happy because you are being given an opportunity to share what you know.

Motivations for b:

- Because something I'm not really familiar with them
- It's perfect the way everything is designed but it's sad that we have to take so much information within a week.
- Because most of the content I'm really not familiar with them

Motivations for c:

- Everything is perfect for me
- No, it is too small items that you take a six month not a week
- Everything seems perfect

9. Would you like to be added to the ANIE mailing list? If yes, please provide your e- mail address.

- *Yes. E-mail address:*

b. *No.*

10. Any other comments or suggestions? General feedback as well as feedback on specific sessions on the programme would be highly appreciated.

- To be honest I'm very excited about this program and am willing to learn more about communication Internet and its risks

- It was good to have such opportunity and I realised important aspect of life
- I suggest this program needs to be implemented in schools, churches and workplaces this kind of knowledge is needed in our lives individual and our society needs it a lot and I hope it goes far from here I think you for this opportunity
- I like more practical is to learn more about this topic information ethics
- I wanna thank of the University of PTA, Department of education, NEMISA and tlokwe for giving us this learning opportunity there is no other way to show my appreciation then being cooperative. I thank everyone who made this possible
- The topic is good and can help many Africans as we are under developing countries it will play a good role and guidance
- I appreciate what anie mailing and University of Pretoria teaching us it's a great opportunity to me because it is not them and their effort will be not attending this training much appreciation I've learned a lot thanks
- First day was perfect didn't know much on how important his Internet and how communication is based. Now I know how to maintain ethical wholeness
- This is such an interesting workshop; facilitators where very good and well prepared for this course, I appreciate the effort invested in this. I'm looking forward to other days, this should be for the whole month.
- Really don't know what to say I'm looking forward to what about to learn
- My comment is that the workshop is helping the youth at large to have skills on computers and hope that they will take those skills to their community
- The government and other who partnered with the government we are so happy as a community for bringing this work shop to us and for helping us to increase our thinking capacity, and I hope the workshop organisers will extend their days in two years
- I suggest that they keep doing this workshop and computer training because most of us come from disadvantage family background we don't have the money to go to tertiary institutions
- I think technology or Internet make our life easier than we thought, we can get information through Internet/google the information that we want without wasting time going to the library.
- I really like to know about everything that is going to happen in this place and learn more about everything even participate in it.
- I think this is a good idea to bring this with shock to us because we learned much about things that we never know
- I would like to say that what this workshop people are doing it is very good job because it's for free some of us don't have the money to join the computer skills. I would like that they must do it again next time but it least six months.
- No comment, but I would like to think of the African centre of excellence for information ethics for helping us with the training skills
- This is a very good thing to learn, especially as youth, we miss use Internet most of the time, but from today I have learned new things. I have experience very painful thing on

Facebook, and decide to just ignore it, but now I know why people are doing this and how, from this program

- I suggest that such project to continue as it will help mini and people with important and relevant information. It will also expand the minds of all of us, as it will help many use with the required information.
- Thanks very much for the lessons and everything it was great. I gained a lot and I'll share with my
- The project is good because many of us do not have access to the Internet so it assists us with how to use the Internet for reasonable purpose of gain information
- For now, I have so little comments but I'm happy to have such a good workshop in my life teach me how to Handley my privacy and to work with people
- Under question number eight what I meant is that the youth are maybe let it trend on TV and youth programs and high schools for those learners who does CAT
- I suggest that you must try and engage with us municipalities as possible and increase the number of participants. Considering this workshop free you are really doing a good job compared to other institutions where we pay.
- It was very nice for having such a wonderful lunch we really appreciate.
- I like the way they did the presentation and I also learnt a lot from them and am also looking forward to learn more until the end of this course.
- The workshop is very interesting and it motivates learners to come up by numbers and learn many things around the world, how technology operate and how community are facing, such as dangerously things to be in different positions like scam, crimes and all the social media and social networks. This workshops it makes all consumers to take care of some things that are in the wrong way like to agree everything a person who you don't know and try to convince you to give him some necessarily.
- I would like to learn more than I have learnt today. I will like to thank you for teaching me about ethics.
- I'm very excited for being part of the workshop. I appreciate how you handle us and the respect we give to each other. It is my first time doing this but I can feel that I'm going to make it.
- Thank you very much for the lesson it was really motivational and I learned really many things that I didn't know.

- Think for this opportunity that you give for knowing about this Internet
- Thanks a lot for the information, because honestly what I learned today it was amazing.
- Keep up the good work and don't stop lifting the community.

Appendix D:

Workshop photos

Above: Workshop content, presenters and participants.

Above: Workshop presenters and participants.

DTPS Report: Digital Wellness

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

Digital Awareness Workshops in NHI Sites: OR Tambo District, Eastern Cape

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

This Workshop was one of the DTPS funded Digital Awareness Workshops in the 8 NHI Pilot Sites. This workshop is presented by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) presented in 2016 in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE WORKSHOP AT A GLANCE

Date: 14 March 2016

City, District, Province and Country: Mthatha, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa

Venue: KSD FET College Business Centre

Facilitator(s): Ms Erin Klazar & Mr Benson Lechaba

Presenters: Ms Nozipho Sihlahla, Ms Erin Klazar & Mr Benson Lechaba

DTPS, NEMISA and ACEIE present: Ms Nozipho Sihlahla, Mr Kuben David, Mr Robert Chrich, Ms Erin Klazar & Mr Benson Lechaba

Host representative(s): MsThandi Bangani

Highlights of Workshop

Community members were eager to become champions in their communities to promote the safe and effective use of ICTs.

The participants and presenters engaged positively on the three books that were distributed:

- Book One: Digital Wellness Programme – Manual for workshop facilitator
- Book Two: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for workshop participants
- Book Three: Digital Wellness Programme – Resource and concepts book

Number of attendees according on signatures on list of attendance (including ACEIE/DTPS/NEMISA staff and presenters): 38

Primary contact persons: Ms Nozipho Sihlahla

Appendices:

Appendix A: Workshop programme and summary of event

Appendix B: Workshop list of attendance

Appendix C: Workshop feedback

Appendix D: Workshop photos

Appendix A:

Workshop day programme and summary of event

Introduction

Prior to the start of the workshop, the facilitators introduced themselves and the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics, giving a brief overview of the purpose of the Centre. The facilitators then requested that each of the participants introduce themselves, including their name and the community that they were coming from. They were also asked about their expectations of the workshop.

Registration forms for both the ACEIE and NEMISA were handed out to all the participants for them to fill in their details. Further discussion and introduction was given by the DTPS representative, Ms Nozipho Sihlahla.

Background

A background regarding the booklets and the digital wellness program was given. A discussion outlining the details in the foreword of the manual for workshop facilitators was given so that the participants would have a better understanding of the content and purpose of the workshop facilitators manual and activity book.

Discussion

The workshop was broken up into five sections, covering parts of each section of the manual for workshop facilitators. The facilitators tried to relate as much of the content as they could to the day to day events of each of the participants. For example, the discussion around the importance of securing one's mobile phone was related to the importance of locking the front door of their home. Helping them understand the importance of protecting their physical privacy in their homes and lives, and applying that same importance to the privacy of their information helped them understand the importance of protecting themselves on their mobile devices and social media services they are all making use of.

Activities

The activities that have been developed in the activity book for workshop facilitators were used to illustrate the practical application of the discussions that the facilitators had with the workshop participants. Discussions and activities included the importance of cyber security and cyber safety, where participants were asked to share their experiences where personal information may have been accessed or privacy violated. There were some interesting and heart-breaking examples of how many of the participants had been victimised over social networks, instant messaging and text services through scams or cons. The facilitators then went on to adapt the examples of mobile protection to illustrate to the participants how they could have protected themselves from becoming victims in the scenarios that were given. Furthermore, the facilitators discussed the importance of protecting reputation by being careful what is posted on social media for a prospective employer to see. Further discussions on cyberbullying assisted in illustrating the importance of showing respect, and understanding communication etiquette online. Many of the participants gave examples of children or loved ones that had been bullied online, and a further discussion was had amongst participants about what they would do in their communities to encourage the youth to report bullying and take the right actions against it. Discussions regarding the prevention of identity theft and the importance of protecting personal information were also illustrated to the participants through adapted case studies (trying to adapt to their environments).

Activities and discussions related to cybercrime centred mostly around phishing scams and cyber stalking. Some participants indicated that they had been both victims of phishing scams, as well as cyber stalking. The workshop activities and discussions then centred around developing strategies to ensure that participants did not fall victim to phishing scams, and what advice (rules for managing information they receive via social media or mobile devices) they could offer their communities to protect them against these scams.

The discussion then continued onto professionalism, and the importance of considering how the use of technology and the spread of personal information may affect employment. Case studies relating to CCMA cases and judgments were completed by participants, and a discussion regarding the fairness of judgements helped participants understand the importance of using ICTs in a professional manner.

In conclusion of the workshop, an open discussion regarding information ethics, and the importance of ethical conduct was facilitated. The concept of a moral dilemma was explained to participants, and examples were used to start a discussion on the importance of questioning the ethicality of one's actions when utilising ICTs. The MOVE tool was also demonstrated to give workshop participants a tool to evaluate the ethicality of decisions, and participants seemed to enjoy applying this tool.

Questions

Participants engaged very well with the facilitators. Whilst case studies and examples required adaptation so that the participants could relate better, once they understood the context and content of the books, they were active and eager to share their experiences and questions regarding content. Participants also noted that this would help them understand what many of the younger generation were utilising devices for, and often they did not understand what was being done.

Closing

The session was ended with any additional questions and everyone receiving a lunch pack.

Workshop ran from 09:00 – 14:00

Observations

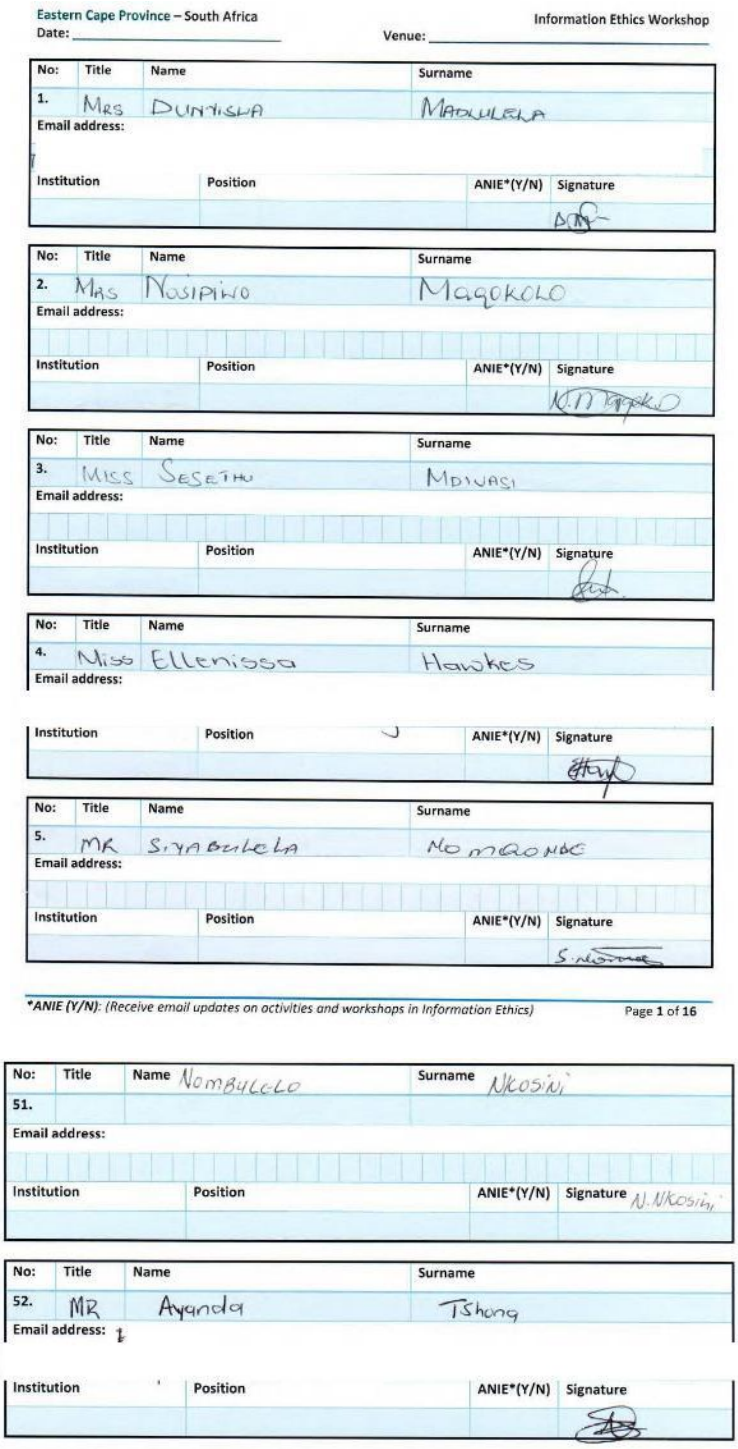
Many of the participants at the workshop were not regular users of ICTs. Many did not have access to a computer at home. Some indicated that they used a computer at an internet café, others indicated that they did not use a computer at all. Most of the participants had some kind of smart phone, and indicated that they accessed the internet with their smart phones. Most participants were aware of instant messaging services such as Whatsapp and social media services such as Facebook, but their use of such services was limited.

It was found that a number of the case studies in the workbooks had to be adapted to the more rural context of the community, as many of the terms or services discussed in the case studies were not known or understood by the participants.

Appendix B:

Workshop list of attendance

Note: Participants' e-mail addresses have been blocked out to protect their privacy.



Eastern Cape Province – South Africa
Date: _____
Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
1.	MRS	DUMYISWA	MADLULELA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
2.	MRS	NOSIPIWO	MAQOKOLO

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
3.	MISS	SESETHU	MDIWASI

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
4.	Miss	Ellenissa	Hawkes

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
5.	MR	SIYABULELA	NOMQONDE

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

*ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics)

Page 1 of 16

No:	Title	Name	Surname
51.		NOMBULELO	NKOSINI

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			N. Nkosini

No:	Title	Name	Surname
52.	MR	Ayanda	Tshong

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
6.	Miss	TANDOKAZI	JEJANE

Email address: Ejejane@yahoo.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
7.	MRS	ZAMEKA	GIDLA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			Z. Gidla

No:	Title	Name	Surname
8.	MISS	SIMDISIWE CINDY	MAZIYANA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
9.	MRS	Shumikazi	Jane-Madubele

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
10.	Miss	ASANDA	KULA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[signature]

*ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics) Page 2 of 16

No:	Title	Name	Surname
11.	Ms	ASIVE	NGAKI

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
12.	Mis	MOMAKHAJA MOBUBELE	MGUNGA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
13.	Miss	KHANYISA	MKINASE

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			MKINASE

No:	Title	Name	Surname
14.	MR	Patrick	Ntakana

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			M.P Ntakana

No:	Title	Name	Surname
15.	MR	Anumile	Ndamase

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			A. Ndamase

*ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics) Page 3 of 16

No:	Title	Name	Surname
16.	MR	CEBISILE	ZIKALI
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			C

No:	Title	Name	Surname
17.	MR	WONDER	MFIKILI
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
18.	MR	SINOVUYO	SILWANA
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
19.	MR	PHILASIZWE	MNU
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
20.	MS	ABULELE AVUSILE	MPONGWANA
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

*ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics)

No:	Title	Name	Surname
21.	MR	XOLA	Gqirashe
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
22.	MR	LUVO	TSHEFU
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
O.R. TAMBO DM	IT TECHNICIAN		

No:	Title	Name	Surname
23.	MR	ESETHU	MABONO
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
24.	MR	EMILE	NKEBELA
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
25.	Mr	SIPHIWO	HOMENI
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

*ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics)

No:	Title	Name	Surname
26.	MR	MPumelelo BARNATO	ZiQunzati
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			M.B.Z.

No:	Title	Name	Surname
27.	Miss	Bonele Sambane	Sambane
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
28.	MR	JABU GUZA	GUZA
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
N/A	N/A		

No:	Title	Name	Surname
36.		Siyacooba	Mesatyana
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
41.		Ndiphiwe	Mbuba
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
46.		LAMLA	Siyoko
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

Appendix C

Workshop feedback from feedback forms that participants completed

NAME OF WORKSHOP: Eastern Cape, OR Tambo District Workshop

DATE OF WORKSHOP: 14 March 2016

NOTES:

v. ***The total number of feedback forms received n = 31***

vi. ***Numbers may not add up in responses received, since some participants may have chosen more than one option at some questions, while others may have skipped some questions. All responses are recorded*.**

vii. ***Grammar (and most spelling) mistakes are recorded as is.***

viii. ***Where* […] *is used it indicates that one or at most two words are missing because they are illegible.***

1. What did you expect to learn from this workshop?

- Will get more information about the computer for example: email what's up Facebook it's very dangerous
- I expected to get about more information what happening in life is the generations that continuously
- I want to learn about how to email Facebook email banking
- I expect to get more information and learn about technology
- Is to learn more about computer skills and the rights of me not to be abused also knowledge of ICT
- To learn a skill and knowledge after that teach another people to their communication
- I want to learn more about Internet problem and computer for help me and knowing to used it
- I didn't know what to expect
- I expect to learn about computer
- To learn what is new to me
- In this workshop, I expected and enlightenment together with the knowledge and information
- I expected to learn more about ICT and how it works
- To learn more about the computer

- To just learn about using a computer
- IT related matters
- More about devices and social networks
- I expected to learn more about computers
- Computer knowledge
- Expected to learn more about information technology
- I was expecting to learn more about being professional worker and about how to use computer I'm very grateful about this workshop because I learn more
- I expected to learn more about work practically not theoretically, but it added some useful information
- When they called, me they said it's computer training but today I've learnt a lot about interesting thing I.E information ethics and all the things that are helpful tomorrow and my community
- To learn more about computers or any technological device
- I was expected to learn more about computers but I learnt something new and interesting
- To learn more about computers and Internet
- I expected to learn more about the computer in how to access them
- I expected to learn more about how they work
- I expected to learn more about computers, like how they function and how to work with them.
- I expected to get as much information as I could about morals and ethics.
- I expected to learn more about using a computer and how it helps to have one

2. Did the workshop provide what you hoped for or expected?

e) *Yes – it was even more than I hoped for*

f) Yes – it satisfied my expectations

g) *No – it did not meet my expectations*

h) *No – other reason, specify: ____ Please motivate:*

Totals:

A	b	c	d
12	19	0	1

Motivations for a:

- I was doing the NDR on from NEMISA so there is the some but now I wait to learn more because there was through us away so my facilitators try to help us and need more
- Some of the things I didn't know before now I have a light on them
- It is because that the manner in which the workshop was presented was interesting, equipping with useful knowledge
- I learnt things that I didn't know
- We thank you so much for giving us this opportunity to learn more about Internet
- I got a chance to know the pros and cons of technology
- I was expecting to learn about devices but it was more than that. It is about how important your privacy is
- It was very clear and informative
- Keep on informing the whole South Africa well done guys
- Because I learn something new and that will be very helpful to my future and others
- In some way it give me information about how the people and organisations act, which is part of what I have for.
- I never expected to get such an amazing and interesting information on something that I did not pay for
- The workshop was more than I expected and it gave me what I hoped for
- Yes, it was even more than interesting I hope it will spread because it is very helpful.
- It was more than I hoped for because some of things that were being said were new to me
- Yes, it was even more then I hope for. Because I learn important things and things that I do not know, it is a good
- Yes-it was even more because I even learnt about how to use it compare it to life e.g. keys at home all use the number in computer or pin in self phone

Motivations for b:

- It was satisfied my expectation. I happy because learn more information
- I am happy because you can get more information about the Internet
- I wish you to proceed to this course
- I wish it can take me to next level
- The presentation was on point and I'm sure everyone learns something new
- I gained information that can help develop myself and my community
- This workshop opened my eyes I got more information about Internet
- The workshop told us about privacy and how to keep ourselves phones and laptops safe and our right when we are employed.

- Yes, it's satisfied my expectations because I now know what to do and what not to do.

Motivations for c:

- None

Motivations for d:

- It is satisfied my expectation, I excited because I expect a job
- I hoped for learning that collect information to access in my life

3. Why did you choose to attend this specific workshop/conference?

e) The topic is interesting

f) It is free

g) I definitely need to know more about the topic to be effective in my work or community.

h) Other, specify: _____

Totals:

A	b	c	d
10	4	16	5

Specifications for a:

- None

Specifications for b:

- None

Specifications for c:

- None

Specifications for d:

- School
- To learn more about telecommunication and how it affects we can communities
- I want to know how to block Internet
- The topic is interesting
- I am at school

4. Do you think that what you have learnt here will be useful for you in future?

d) *Yes – definitely*

e) *Maybe – I'm sure*

f) *No – it is not relevant Please motivate:*

Totals:

a	b	c
29	1	0

Motivations for a:

- I learn more about how to use cell phone and how to use email
- Yes, will learn more about the computer, so phone, emails. It growing myself to get more information
- Tomorrow move forward in the future not turning back
- Yes, because it helps you to be aware of things and you as a person you are also teach others
- Because I learn more about my topic and knowledge
- It will be useful as I am planning to register for vendor certificate like A+, N+
- Because I want to succeed about this course
- Because it may open doors so that I can get employed
- Simply because the information is enlightening us about utilisation of the digital which in our days around the world.

- I will be more aware of what technology can do in one life
- You are doing great job guys so please continue with your work
- Yes, because I for starters will know exactly what lengths to take on my phone.
- Because it opens my mind of how to use your privacy of your mobiles.
- I've gained information I needed and even more in this workshop
- Keep it guys well done everything was exceptional
- Yes, because how I know what is right and what is it wrong for me to is for my safety
- Because I can now be able to educate others and practice some of the things that have been taught.
- I'll even teach my daughter when she tells me that shes now have Facebook about dangerous of it
- It informs me with a vital information and also basic things I must know in order to progress
- Because in future I will be knowing exactly the risk of what I am doing
- Yes, it will help in the future so that I can help others from the community.
- Because it tells me about your right and what to do and not do when I am employed.
- This is will open doors for me in the future
- It will be very useful for me and not just for me but my community as a whole.
- I will use the safety ethics to the best of my abilities
- Because it teaches me about things I don't know
- Yes - definitely because I can teach the community/my child about risk of using Internet

Motivations for b:

- I want to sing make this to all people we need this training

Motivations for c:

- None

- ***Where are you most likely to apply your new knowledge?***

    e) *Personal life*

    f) *The environment where I teach or provide guidance other than at work*

g) *At my place of work*

h) *Other, please specify:* _____

Totals:

a	b	c	d
11	11	7	5

Specifications for d:

- I want to apply me knowledge where I stay and at church
- To people and in the workplace when I get the job.
- In my community
- When using, the email does not share anyone because you can use you email at wrong place to do wrong thing
- School

- ***Which medium would you prefer to have the info accessible post-conference?***

e. *Online*

f. *Printed workbooks and notes*

g. *On a CD/DVD*

h. *Other, please specify:* _____

Totals:

a	b	c	d
13	13	3	1

Specifications for d:

- Must get information through Internet

- ***Are you happy with how the workshop was organised in terms of communication, catering etc.?***

d) Yes

e) More or less

f) No

Please motivate:

Totals:

a	b	c
31	0	0

Motivations for a:

- Everything in good condition we enjoyed everything we learn a lot catering was good
- I am happy because it gave me a lot of knowledge about privacy and rights.
- We enjoyed everything we learn a lot catering was good
- Yes, I am happy because was enjoyable and the catering was good.
- Everything was in order, the facilitators were friendly and time managing
- Everything thing go well I am happy
- Yes, there was not any problems finding the place they called us on time and food was good
- It's because there is nice food breakfast and lunch
- But I was late because of my home is to far along the place
- Yes, I'm happy because will get more information about the technology, Internet
- I have happy I want to learn more
- The meals are great and healthy
- Because motivate the learners or student
- We are working together, everyone is taking part in our discussions.
- Please contact us with cell phone because I don't have social network
- Language is good because all of us we can get community
- Simply because the facilitators were able to make the information into resting, making it easy for us to understand
- Communication was excellent I understood everything and also the catering
- Everything was well organised
- Yes, because they do as what they tell us in the found
- Our educators were friendly and flexible, we were well catered for
- They catering was good and nice keep it up

- Yes, they communicate in such a way that we understand each other very well
- We were able to listen and concentrate because of the catering and not distracted by hunger.
- Keep on catering information to others
- I am happy because it is not boring and actually makes the learner more willing to attend

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

- ***Are you happy with the way the programme has been designed in terms of content? Do you have recommendations in this regard?***

  d) *Yes*
  e) *More or less*
  f) *No*

Please motivate:

Totals:

A	b	c
29	0	2

Motivations for a:

- The information given is more than enough
- They need to not stay on concentrate on one topic
- The teaching was of world class and I understand everything
- They tried their best to make us understand what they were teaching us.
- Because the people teaching us are specific for the job
- The facilitators where able to present in a very clear understandable way. Making the content clear

- I am happy because it's clear and understandable
- Yes, I am happy because the information was given in an easily accessible and interesting manner
- I happier this program is fine
- I happy with this program yes everything is on point the facilitators are on point
- It is nice and good
- Everything we are told is clear and understandable
- Everything we are the learned something
- Yes, I'm happy
- But no accommodation to sleep
- I'm learn more about how to use phone
- Programs like this one should be available in schools for learners to be aware of social media
- Yes, I am happy I have no other recommendations in this regards
- The program was fantastic and fabulous I enjoyed working with the team.

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

- ***Would you like to be added to the ANIE mailing list? If yes, please provide your e- mail address.***

  - *Yes. E-mail address:* _____

b. *No.*

- ***Any other comments or suggestions? General feedback as well as feedback on specific sessions on the programme would be highly appreciated.***

- The facilitators were good and friendly. The workshop was interesting. It was fun and working as a team. Give me more knowledge in a lot of things. How to deal with a lot of thing in the working environment. How to behave in the work environment
- It was nice having you, I suggest the beginning time because some of us are from far away at least it must start at 9 o'clock. It was very good we learn more from you. Thank you very much keep it up.
- The session was nice and I enjoyed it, it thought me that do not just trust anyone and always put lock or password on each device that you use
- The workshop was good, in a way that the facilitators are good in communicating with the candidates attending.
- I think this workshop is good because it just not teaches us about only how to use computer, it shows us risks of using it and how can we help our community is to be aware of that
- No because I'm happy
- No. Because I'm very happy make me happy and get more information improving myself
- This program is good for us because most learning to collect information on technologies.
- We need workshop like these especially in rural areas like the former Transkei
- I cannot see much, but what I want to voice out is that the program has been very useful and meaningful to me as a young adult. I am so grateful for such an opportunity of learning and the experience. It like blessing to me it's like I employed, because I have enlightened about behaviour in the working environment
- The team was excellent, easily approachable, explained everything in a manner that is understandable
- Everything was just perfect today you are so kind, keep it up please. May God, bless you
- This workshop was an amazing eye opener for me in various aspects of technology.
- No more comments I am certified with the workshop
- It was lovely to come here our teachers were very informative, educational friendly and flexible. This workshop help me develop myself.
- This program need to go far and teach other people
- This was an amazing and helpful teaching. To the person who thought of it I would say that such intelligence and concern is very helpful in our community.

ACEIE Office 2016

Appendix D:

Workshop photos

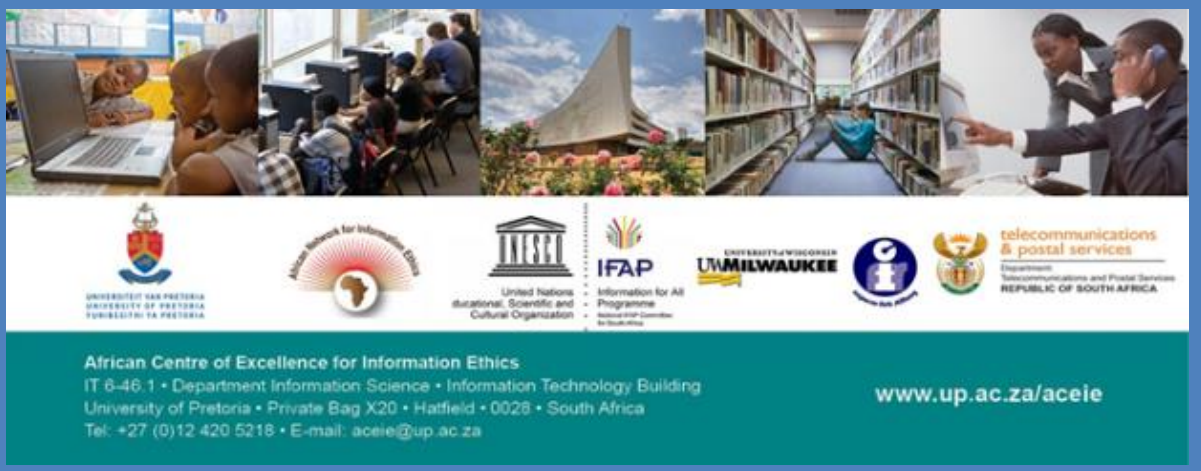
Above: Workshop participants.

Above and Below: Workshop presenter and participants.

DTPS Report: Digital Wellness

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

Digital Awareness Workshops in NHI Sites: Pixley ka Seme, Northern Cape



ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

This Workshop was one of the DTPS funded Digital Awareness Workshops in the 8 NHI Pilot Sites. This workshop is presented by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) presented in 2016 in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE WORKSHOP AT A GLANCE

Date: 14 March 2016

City, District, Province and Country: De Aar, Northern Cape Province, South Africa

Venue: Veritas High School

Facilitator(s): Ms Rachel Fischer

Presenters: Ms Rachel Fischer & Ms Naailah Parbhoo

DTPS, NEMISA and ACEIE present: Mr Andrew Mgweba, Ms Tebogo Serobatse, Mr Itumeleng Moekona, Ms Rachel Fischer & Ms Naailah Parbhoo

Host representative(s): Ms Niki Williams

Number of attendees according on signatures on list of attendance (including ACEIE staff and presenters): 35

Highlights of Workshop

The participants of this workshop were extremely motivated to use the skills taught in this workshop to further their own career development. Because of the high level of unemployment, they were presented with various online websites which they can use to make themselves more visible and effective in applying for a job.

They expressed an urgent need to have more computer skills.

A slogan that the group took on for themselves is the Standard Bank motto of “Moving Forward”.

Primary contact persons: Mr Andile Mgweba

Appendices:

Appendix A: Workshop programme and summary of event

Appendix B: Workshop list of attendance

Appendix C: Workshop feedback

Appendix D: Workshop photos

Appendix A:

Workshop day programme and summary of event

Due to the nature of this Information Ethics Awareness Raising workshops, each workshop is approached organically. Depending on the size and demographic of the group, the facilitators would design their presentations based on the most suitable method.

This specific workshop was presented to members of the local community. The books that were used were:

The Digital Wellness Toolkit: a proposed toolkit to support the promotion of Information Ethics in schools and communities across Africa:

- Book Three: Digital Wellness Programme – Resource and concepts book
- Book Four: Digital Wellness Programme – Secondary school teacher's manual
- Book Five: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for secondary school learners

The workshop programme followed:

Ms Niki Williams, as local representative, welcomed the participants and presented the facilitators.

The presenters, under guidance of Ms Rachel Fischer, introduced the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (ACEIE) and explained the relationship between the ACEIE, NEMISA and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services (DTPS). This relationship provides the framework for the workshops as well as the objectives of each workshop.

The primary aims of the workshop are to:

- Sensitize workshop participants to the opportunities and threats associated with digital citizenship

- Equip workshop participants with the knowledge, understanding, skills and attitudes they would need to effectively facilitate workshops on digital safety and information ethics matters
- Create opportunities for workshop participants to critically discuss (with one another) digital issues like the ones mentioned earlier
- Equip workshop participants with the requisite knowledge, skills and values to survive and thrive in the digital world
- Introduce workshop participants to ways in which they could help others in their particular spheres of interest to become safe and responsible digital citizens

Since the Secondary School collection was distributed to the participants, it was argued that these participants ought to have a basic appreciation of the requirements for learners, teachers and community members. Since the majority of the participants were unemployed, they need to be equipped with this basic understanding.

After the introduction and background the participants were provided an opportunity to introduce themselves and explain why they deem the workshop of value. Most of them expressed their interest in learning more of computers, the internet and being able to comfortably make use of the various functions of a computer. The majority also indicated that they were never taught Computer Skills at school and feel that having this opportunity will give them a greater change at getting a job. Initially the group was reluctant to participate, but when they realized they shared similar experiences and interest, they engaged more with each other and the presenters.

Based on this group discussion the presenter continued with a general overview of ethical decision-making skills. This involved a discussion of MOVE[3] which enables one to analyse one's decisions before going into an action. MOVE stands for:

- M: Motivation
- O: Opportunities and Risks
- V: Vortex

[3] MOVE was designed by Ms Candice le Sueur.

- E: Effects

Although it was assumed that the participants won't know of scholars within the field of Ethics and Philosophy, it was found that everyone does have a general understanding of what is right/wrong, legal/illegal and moral dilemmas. Having discussed these the participants were more comfortable with the notion that having access to ICTs not only present possibilities but also certain dangers. In order to practice their decision-making abilities, the presenters have the group two activities to complete in groups of 4/5 individuals. The objectives of these activities are:

• *Be aware of* the benefits and dangers of using the Internet

• *Know how to* protect yourself and your electronic devices against these dangers and threats

• *Have* a basic knowledge of the laws governing Internet engagements AND of the legal consequence of transgressing these laws

• *Understand* the difference between responsible and irresponsible, ethical and unethical Internet behaviour.

The following two activities were given to the groups:

Activity 9: Information Ethics (Ms Rachel Fischer)

This activity refers to the fable of the *Frog and the Scorpion* and looks at the individual, as a user, and how s/he can protect themselves when using ICTs. Trust, values and available information on a topic play central themes in this activity.

Activity 4: Cyber Threats (Ms Naailah Parbhoo)

After looking as the individual as a user, the group considers Cyber Threats and question how they will deal with these threats. Issues they were asked to consider included:

- Cyber Bullying
- Cyber Predators
- Gaming Addiction
- Identity Theft
- Malware

After the prescribed reading, they had to complete 6 tables containing an activity for *Stop, Think and Consider*, which asks:

- Stop: What are the risks?
- Think: How would this affect my safety or that of my family?
- Should I go ahead and do this?

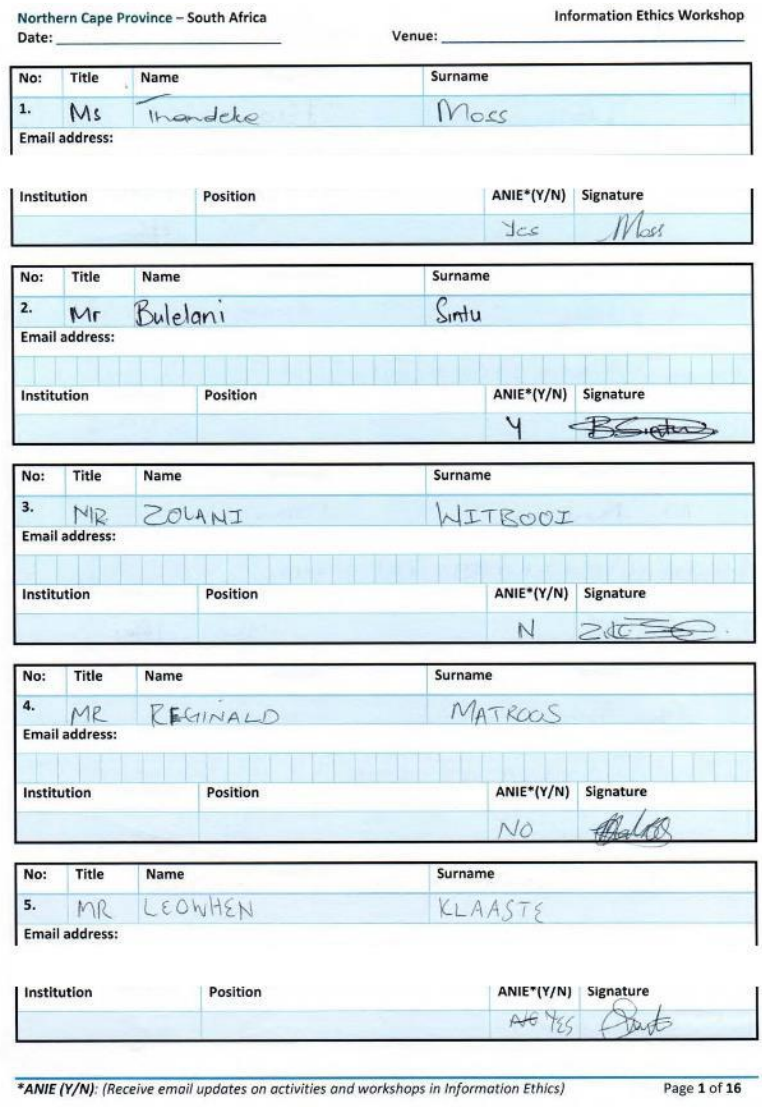
The participants in this case made use of the Secondary School Learners activity book. After completing the activities, they were requested to refer to the Secondary School Teacher's manual which contains some answers to consider. The participants were advised to study the set of three books for preparation for the rest of the week's ICT Skills Training with NEMISA.

The workshop started at 08h30 and ended at 13h30. The participants were very positive and interacted well with the facilitators. It is evident that there is an urgent need for more ICT skills and computer literacy training in this area. Faced by high levels of unemployment and lack of basic skills, the participants (and the community), will definitely benefit by similar and more regular programmes.

Appendix B:

Workshop list of attendance

Note: Participants' e-mail addresses have been blocked out to protect their privacy.



Northern Cape Province – South Africa
Date: _____

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
1.	Ms	Thandeke	Moss
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		Yes	Moss

No:	Title	Name	Surname
2.	Mr	Bulelani	Sintu
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		Y	[redacted]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
3.	MR	ZOLANI	WITBOOI
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		N	[redacted]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
4.	MR	REGINALD	MATROOS
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		NO	[redacted]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
5.	MR	LEONHEN	KLAASTE
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		~~NO~~ YES	[redacted]

*ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics)

Page 1 of 16

No:	Title	Name	Surname
6.		LINEO	Brown
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		Yes	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
7.			
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
8.			
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
9.			Majebe
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		Yes	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
10.	MS	AYANDA MAJEBE	MAJEBE
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		Y	

ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics) Page 2 of 16

Northern Cape Province – South Africa
Date: _____

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
11.	MISS	CAROL-ANNE	VAN WYK
Email address:			
N/A			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
N/A	—	N	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
12.	MISS	ANGELIQUE	HOLLANDER
Email address:			
N/A			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
N/A		N	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
13.	MISS	ANNA	REYNECKE
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
-	-	N	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
14.	MISS	MERISHA	DOLLIES
Email address:			
N/A			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
-	-	N	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
15.	-		
Email address:			
N/A			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
-	-	N	

ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics) Page 3 of 16

Northern Cape Province – South Africa | Information Ethics Workshop

Date: _____ Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
16.	Miss	Beverly	Bkaun

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		Y	Bkaun

No:	Title	Name	Surname
17.	Miss	René	Moseleni

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
N/A			R. Moseleni

No:	Title	Name	Surname
18.	Ms	NTOMBOROLO PRIMROSE	NIBE

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
19.	Ms	ONELA	KWINDLA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		Y	Kwindla

No:	Title	Name	Surname
21.	MR	Victory John	Skeyi

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		YES	V.J.Skeyi

No:	Title	Name	Surname
22.	Miss	Inne Nitt	Nitt

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
23.	Miss	ZANELE ERICA Her	Hermans

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
24.	Miss	Khayakazi Olga Nyathela	Nyathela

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			K.O. Nyathela

No:	Title	Name	Surname
25.	Miss	YAMKELA	MTULU

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[illegible]

*ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics)

Page 5 of 16

No:	Title	Name	Surname
26.	Mrs.	Nompumelelo	Mosia
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		Yes	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
27.	MRS	LEBOHANG	SEFALI
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		Yes	L. SEFALI

No:	Title	Name	Surname
28.	Miss	Sanele	Dada
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		Yes	S Dada

No:	Title	Name	Surname
31.	Ms	Min Williams	Williams
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
PKSDM	District Coordinator HIV/AIDS	Y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
32.	MR	Andile Mgweba	
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
DTPS	MANAGER	X	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
33.	Ms	Busisiwe	Ngobe
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
	Thembani Project	N	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
34.	Miss	Andisiwa Malingwa	Malingwa.
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
	Ethembeni Project		

Appendix C

Workshop feedback from feedback forms that participants completed

NOTES:

ix. The total number of feedback forms received n = 29

x. Numbers may not add up in responses received, since some participants may have chosen more than one option at some questions, while others may have skipped some questions. All responses are recorded.

xi. Grammar (and most spelling) mistakes are recorded as is.

xii. Where […] is used it indicates that one or at most two words are missing because they are illegible.

1. What did you expect to learn from this workshop?

- I'm expecting to learn about computers and the programs on the computer
- I expect to learn more about computer cos in our days everything that we need is in the website so I need to learn
- I'd like to learn more about computer especially the web for finding jobs the Internet
- I'm expecting to learn anything that might be presented to me that will grow me technically
- More in-depths of computer information
- I expected to learn more about CPS which I did and more about Internet
- I've expect to learn more about Wi-Fi and Internet stuff
- To learn about computers. The safety aspects about it
- Computer practicals
- A computer
- Anything relevant and valuable about the computer
- The most major computer science
- Learn more about computer skills how to send email and open it
- I am expecting to learn skills because I didn't have the opportunity to study computer at school
- Benefits of using the computer and how I can best use it to my advantage
- To learn how to use the Internet effectively, create and send emails
- Ek is baie gekeer vendag en ek is clagg bar
- I do not expect anything because what they taught me today was fantastic
- I was expecting to learn the basic stuff of technology ever since it's changing every time

- I was expecting to learn the basics stuff about I TS
- I expected to learn all their IT stuff but what I learned today was very informative than what I wanted.
- Basic knowledge on information ethics and basic technology
- About computers and the Internet
- How to do start up a computer and How to do to have typing skills
- I'm expecting to learn how to type on the computer or to be perfect on using computer
- The risks and consequences of using a computer. How to protect myself from thief, identity thieves.
- The risks of using communication facilities in these modern times.
- To use the computer

2. Did the workshop provide what you hoped for or expected?

i) *Yes – it was even more than I hoped for*

j) Yes – it satisfied my expectations

k) *No – it did not meet my expectations*

l) *No – other reason, specify: ____ Please motivate:*

Totals:

a	b	c	d
18	10	0	0

Motivations for a:

- I receive more information
- Cause everything, I was hoping for got it and I'm happy about the information that they giving to me
- I'm so grateful to find this opportunity so guys plz don't stop Keep up the good work that you're doing, till god decides
- Yes- it was even more then I hope for, because I lean a lot more information of computer or its ethics
- I even learned more how to respond towards threats and risks
- I've learn a lot from what I have been taught
- Yes. It satisfied my expectation. I learn a lot and about my safety
- I leaned things that I didn't give attention too that are very important
- It was really refreshing to learn more about ICT
- Because I got all the information I needed and I got more.

- It was more than I expected
- It's provided all the things I never knew
- I learned about big word cyber bully, things I didn't even know about
- I learned about cyber bullying, back, and identity theft. That really got my attention
- I did not expect to hear and learn so much about technology but it was great
- It's always important to expand your knowledge and build up your CV
- Because I learn things that I do not know before
- I hope this week shop doesn't end here and also, we not the first and last group
- Yes, more than I hoped for
- I enjoy the session more than I have hope for why I said it is that the people were very kind and friendly with us make us feel comfortable around each other.

Motivations for b:

- I just want to start working on the computer and learn more
- I hope we are not the last persons they did this thing to us because it helps us for skills and opportunities
- Yes, I actually get to learn interesting things I've never learn before
- It is still the first day so the introduction of the entire workshop was very productive
- I have learned things that I didn't know and I could teach people about it, especially the elderly people.
- From this day one I've got more information. Learned things that I never know about and I can see that I'm still going to get more information

Motivations for c:

- None

Motivations for d:

- None

3. Why did you choose to attend this specific workshop/conference?

i) The topic is interesting

j) It is free

k) I definitely need to know more about the topic to be effective in my work or community.

l) Other, specify:

Totals:

a	b	c	d
7	1	19	1

Specifications for a: none

Specifications for b: none

Specifications for c: none

Specifications for d:

- Because it gives me what I always wanted to have I now can I have some knowledge about the computer

4. Do you think that what you have learnt here will be useful for you in future?

1. *Yes – definitely*
2. *Maybe – I'm sure*
3. *No – it is not relevant Please motivate:*

Totals:

a	b	c
29	0	0

Motivations for a:

- Because it will help me to get a job and more and more and get future and work for my parents
- Everything changes especially technology so with your help it's going to be easy for us I want to learn so I'll make sure that I'm going to be focused because you guys you helped us a lot.

- Yes: because everything in the modern world are being computerised i.e. cars, phones, washing machines etc.
- It's going to help me to know more about a computer
- Yes definitely
- Because it gave me the information that I didn't know about
- I can now teach others about what I have learned and maybe use this in my work place one day
- Because I know what to do to get a job and how to use the Internet for that.
- Mostly some of the knowledge we have limited time to undermine the/our technology
- It will help me in my future endeavors
- I didn't really had the opportunity to work with a computer and I do now. I will have a good experience
- Because I would have experience of it I never had it could help me to become one day a successful entrepreneur
- Because at first I knew nothing but then I got to know many things
- Because I learn may think I don't know
- Dit was baie goed
- Every job requires computer literacy and it's even useful to do research.
- Because I will be better informed when faced with challenges
- Because of the jobs wants computer literacy and skills
- You should introduce as broadly to the technology so can be ready for any challenge
- Yes, we may be needed/or use what we learn today in the future.
- Yes, because in our days everything is needing computer now I think it's a start of a good thing in my life
- It helped me become aware of how to protect myself from being a victim of any Internet abuse.
- There's people who doesn't know about the safety precautions
- I have learned a lot to learn other people in my community a little bit of what I've learnt
- I'd come here not knowing anything about computer so when I'm finished with this I will be in a green light and will help in future and at work

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

5. Where are you most likely to apply your new knowledge?

i) *Personal life*

j) *The environment where I teach or provide guidance other than at work*

k) *At my place of work*

l) *Other, please specify:*

Totals:

A	b	c	d
8	16	2	5

Specifications for d:

- Basically, everywhere and every day
- I apply everywhere even those with no knowledge
- In my community
- In my community/home
- The environment where I teach and provide guidance
- Community, family, personal life

6. Which medium would you prefer to have the info accessible post-conference?

i. *Online*

j. *Printed workbooks and notes*

k. *On a CD/DVD*

l. *Other, please specify:*

Totals

a	b	c	d

21	7	1	0

Specifications for d:

- Online because it is easy and very quickly everyone will found out about it

7. Are you happy with how the workshop was organised in terms of communication, catering etc.?

g) Yes

h) More or less

i) No

Please motivate:

Totals

a	b	c
27	0	0

Motivations for a:

- Because we free and connection well.
- Everything went well
- Yes, because everything was done professionally, organised and in time.
- Yes, in terms of communication
- You should also include lunch not breakfast because can't focus with empty stomach
- Because we can all communicate with each other and understand each other
- Yes, the ladies explain everything we asked them to and caterers are on time
- Everything was on point
- Want os werk leke sam
- They explain everything good and it you have questioned the reply very good and understanding
- Yes, because they have given us things we did not expected to get
- I am more confidence and not stressed out. People are kind
- They were very kind people here and they made me feel welcome and I learned a lot
- Everything was up to standard
- Because everything was satisfying

- The communication was perfect I understood each word, and the catering was so good, even better than the food I have at home.
- Yes, everything was wow
- Everything was great
- Everything was organised well put together and also well controlled
- They explain everything and I'm happy about it it's give me more to learn in this workshop

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

8. Are you happy with the way the programme has been designed in terms of content? Do you have recommendations in this regard?

g) *Yes*
h) *More or less*
i) *No*

Please motivate:

Totals:

A	b	c
22	0	3

Motivations for a:

- Yes, but I would advise to use the simplest thing is possible on the book and info
- There's nothing much I can say I'm really satisfied with the program
- Yes, they do all of us many projects to gain more skills
- Books are accordingly

- The ladies know their stuff they are very good in explaining the info they provide.
- Ek het baie geleer dankie
- Yes, I'm happy and I do not have recommendations in this regard
- Yes, it's great because it is available for everyone young and old are welcome to come and enjoy it
- Everything was great, I listened and everything was organised.
- The program is very informative
- Actually, we learn more doing the feedback programs
- Because everything presented in front of us was clear and understandable
- I have no recommendations everything was perfect
- I am a lot and I expected more so that I can know everything about it

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- I'm happy with the way the program has been designed

9. Would you like to be added to the ANIE mailing list? If yes, please provide your e- mail address.

i. *Yes. E-mail address:*

b. *No.*

10. Any other comments or suggestions? General feedback as well as feedback on specific sessions on the programme would be highly appreciated.

- I suggest to give information to other people as well and keeping up with the good work.
- I suggest to learn more and the people that give us the lesson must not be tired of people because they have potential to be do their work and that is good so they must keep it up thank you

- I suggest that everyone must participate and if someone is lost he/she must be not shy to ask question because if you don't talk or ask you be lost and again nothing so is good to talk then keep quiet.
- No- the workshop was very clear and educated now from knowing other things
- Thank you
- I love the way the two ladies handled the project and they provided every information I needed. I would love to see them again with the same project, maybe they will add more than what the shared with us.
- I just wish that this programme will be available longer so that more people/ learners can come to learn and have more skills since technology is always changing and evolving
- Not really, the facilities were friendly and explain at least everything in different languages so that everyone is clear and we understand what we did. We gained a lot than we expected, hoping that the skills and information gained/received will be useful in the future.
- Even after such short period of time I've learned how things work and everything was up to standard thanks for the information of warnings and risk of using online information
- Thank you very much for this
- I would like for it to continue and that it should be longer next time
- No actually it was great to learn new things it made me feel good and want to let other learn to and it could take to very for and expand your future so much
- No dankie
- Thank you for giving us the opportunity to learn and expand our knowledge. This empower us to give back to our community and help us built a better future
- I would like to see more of this kind of thing happening to more communities like this one of ours
- Others of us don't have emailed addresses so you must help us to create our address so that we can be in the same league
- Some of us don't have access to email so at least group chat will be good for everyone.
- No. I'm satisfied and really enjoyed it, continue to learn more.
- I have no comment because I am happy about what is done on time on the workshop and I suggest it to not stop.
- Nope. I am quite satisfied
- Nothing-I'm just happy with how the programme and communication went
- All I want to say is thank you for everything things like this don't happen to people like us
- I'm in love with this program and willing to learn more.

ACEIE Office 2016

Appendix D:

Workshop photos

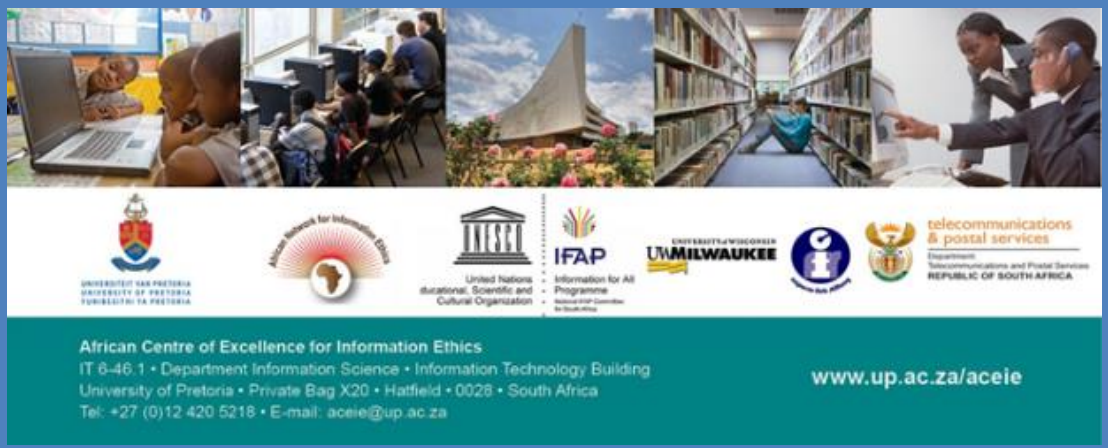
Above and Below: Workshop presenter and participants.

Above and Below: Workshop presenter and participants.

DTPS Report: Digital Wellness

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

Digital Awareness Workshops in NHI Sites: Pixley ka Seme, Northern Cape



ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

This Workshop was one of the DTPS funded Digital Awareness Workshops in the 8 NHI Pilot Sites. This workshop is presented by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) presented in 2016 in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE WORKSHOP AT A GLANCE

Date: 11 April 2016

City, District, Province and Country: Colesberg, Northern Cape Province, South Africa

Venue: Umsobomvu High School

Facilitator(s): Mr Coetzee Bester

Presenters: Mr Coetzee Bester & Ms Naailah Parbhoo

DTPS, NEMISA and ACEIE present: Mr Andrew Mgweba, Mr Kuben David, Mrs Sibongile Imenda, Mr Coetzee Bester & Ms Naailah Parbhoo

Host representative(s): Ms Thenjiwe Mkondo

Number of attendees according on signatures on list of attendance (including ACEIE staff and presenters): 27

Highlights of Workshop

Very positive and constructive interaction between facilitators and participants. The ACEIE and NEMISA contributions were very well aligned.

Overwhelming desire by the local community to partake in this training to acquire more ICT skills.

Participants were very dedicated to the programme.

Primary contact persons: Mr Andile Mgweba

Appendices:

Appendix A: Workshop programme and summary of event

Appendix B: Workshop list of attendance

Appendix C: Workshop feedback

Appendix D: Workshop photos

Appendix A:

Workshop day programme and summary of event

While conducting the Information Ethics Awareness Raising workshops, each approach is altered accordingly. The approach depends on the size of the audience and their demographics. The facilitators adapt their presentations to the participants, which best suit their needs. This specific workshop was presented to the members of the local community (students, parents and others interested in Information Ethics and broadband).

The books that were presented to the participants included the Digital Wellness Toolkit:

- Book one: Digital Wellness Programme - Manual for workshop facilitators
- Book two: Digital Wellness Programme - Activity book for workshop participants
- Book three: Digital Wellness Programme - Resource and concepts books

The workshop programme was as follows:

Ms Thenjiwe Konono, the local representative, welcomed the participants and the facilitators from the ACCEIE, DTPS and NEMISA. The presentations, under the guidance of Mr Coetzee Bester, introduced each member of the facilitation group. Mr Bester further explained the link between the Departments and how each Department plays a role in the workshops. The main aim of the workshop was to sensitize the participants to both the opportunities and threats that are associated with cyberspace and the digital citizenship.

The following were other key features of the workshop:

- Enabling participants to understand the dangers and the opportunities with regards to the digital realm. Thus, equipping them with the necessary knowledge and skills on the safe use of ICT's, networks and possible business ventures.
- The workshops provided a safe space for the participants to discuss their experiences and issues related to ICTs and smart devices.

- To workshops provided participants with knowledge on how to use ICTs in a responsible and the ethical manner in which they behavior when using the ICTs and smart devices.
- The participants were encouraged to play different roles namely, learners and facilitators. In doing so where taught about the safe use of cyberspace and ICTs and to take that knowledge and disseminate it within their community thereby making them the facilitators.

The Digital Awareness Toolkit books that were distributed to the participants were the Manual for workshop facilitators, the Activity book for workshop participants and the Resource and concepts books. These books will aid the participants in teaching their communities how to be safe in cyberspace and what are the ethical ways to make use of these technologies. Many of the participants were unemployed parents with young children in high school and others where individuals who have siblings, relatives and friends who are unaware of the dangers and opportunities of these technologies. These participants need to be equipped with not only the skills to use technologies but also how to protect themselves and their children when making use of such technologies.

Once Mr Bester completed the introduction and background of the workshops and books, Ms Parbhoo completed two activities with the participants. The first activity was based on a South African related short story named: The Scorpion and the Frog. This allowed the participants to view the ethics, morals and values of individuals in an objective light. The facilitator discussed the questions with the participants and asked them to take their personal experience into consideration when answering the questions. The participants came to understand the impact of decision making and how morals and ethical behavior play a role in the use of ICTs.

The facilitator discussed the second activity. This activity was based on the concept of RISE. Rise stands for:

- R: responsibility
- I: integrity
- S: security

- E: equality

Coupled with this activity the facilitator linked RISE to the prohibitions list in the Activity book for workshop participants. Practical examples where used so that the participants could relate to what was being discussed. The prohibition list included the following:

- What type of information should not be posted on social media such as (ID numbers, addresses, contact numbers)?
- Never converse with strangers on social media
- Never to confide important or personal information with people on line
- To always be suspicious of “deals” or “winnings” sent to them via email, pop-ups or sms’s
- Do not participate in conversations that make them feel uncomfortable and to log out of chat rooms and conversations where this occurs
- If they are continuously harassed they need to take it to the appropriate authorities
- To be aware of cyber addictions.

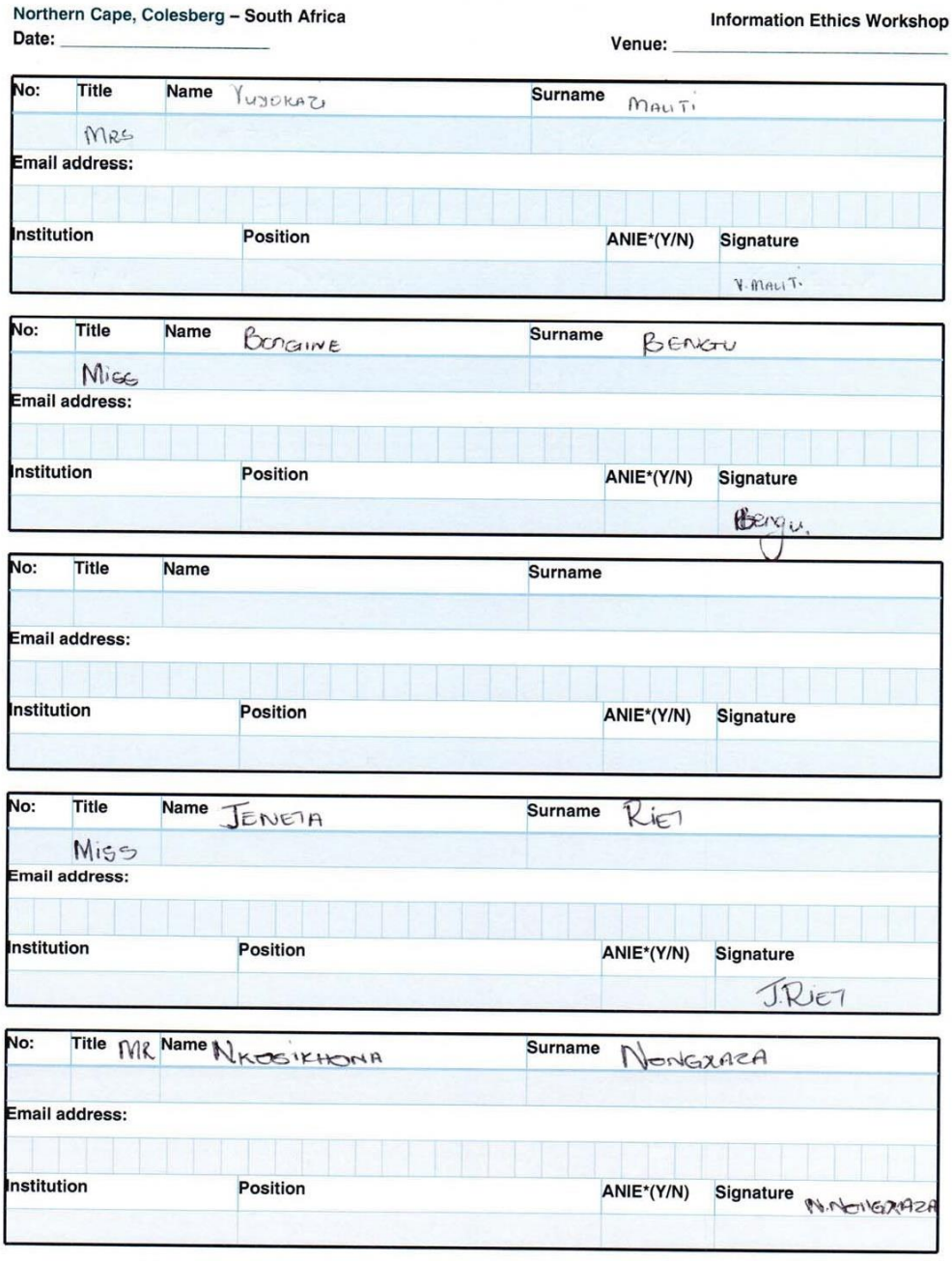
This activity worked well as it linked with the NEMISA facilitators training, as the participants where taught how to create social media profiles and email accounts. This allowed the participants to apply their knowledge on security when creating passwords and posting information on line.

The workshop was scheduled to take place between 09:00 to 13:00. Due to some administrative issues the ACEIE facilitators could only start at 11:00. However, there was a positive interaction between the facilitators and the participants. It is also evident that these NHI sites require ICT skills and training. Owing to the lack of employment opportunities and the lack of basic ICT skills the participants will benefit from these workshops.

Appendix B:

Workshop list of attendance

Note: Participants' e-mail addresses have been blocked out to protect their privacy.



Northern Cape, Colesberg – South Africa
Date: _____

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	MRS	YUYEKAZI	MALITI

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			Y. MALITI

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	MISS	BONGIWE	BENGU

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			Bengu

No:	Title	Name	Surname

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	MISS	JENETA	RIET

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			J.RIET

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	MR	NKOSIKHONA	NONGXAZA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			N.NONGXAZA

Northern Cape, Colesberg – South Africa
Date: _____

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Miss	Sindiswa	Tshungulwana

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			Tgulwana

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Mr	ATHENKOSI	WUFELE

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Mr	Sipho	Mgogi

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Ms	Neliswa	Mkhenku

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			N. [illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Ms	BONGELWA	GEORGE

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			Bgeorge

Northern Cape, Colesberg – South Africa
Date: _____

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Ms	LUNGISA GUSHA	GUSHA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Miss	NELISWA	MALITI

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Ms	XOLISWA	MTABANE

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			XDMtabane

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Ms	ANELISA	QILO

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Mr	Simnikiwe Given	JACOBS

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[illegible]

Northern Cape, Colesberg – South Africa
Date: _____

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Mrs	Nandipha Dagrace	Stofo

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Ms	Ntombozuko	Nelani

Email address:

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	MRS	Xolisiwa Sylvia	Mbathiwe

Email address:

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Ms	Ntombizolo	Tshandu

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Ms	Selina	Tyikana

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			S. TYIKANA

Northern Cape, Colesberg – South Africa
Date: _____

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Miss	AKHONA	FITSHANE

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Miss	Xolelwa	Mabozo

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			X. Mabozo

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Miss	Asanda	Nzo

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Miss	Lungiswa	Mkwetwele

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Miss	Chuma	Ntozini

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

Northern Cape, Colesberg – South Africa
Date: _____

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Miss	Frances Hazel	Minnaar

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			Minnaar

No:	Title	Name	Surname
			Kuiper

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Miss	Carla	Plaatjies

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			Plaatjies

No:	Title	Name	Surname
		Julian	Reed

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			JReed

No:	Title	Name	Surname (maiden)
	Mrs	Meredith	Coakley - Van Wyk

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

Northern Cape, Colesberg – South Africa
Date: _____

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
	Miss	Porchia	Ntlangampo

Email address:

p . . . . . g . . . . .

Appendix C

Workshop feedback from feedback forms that participants completed

NOTES:

xiii. ***The total number of feedback forms received n = 32***

xiv. ***Numbers may not add up in responses received, since some participants may have chosen more than one option at some questions, while others may have skipped some questions. All responses are recorded.***

xv. ***Grammar (and most spelling) mistakes are recorded as is.***

xvi. ***Where* […] *is used it indicates that one or at most two words are missing because they are illegible.***

1. ***What did you expect to learn from this workshop?***
   - I expected to learn about the computer and I did.
   - To be computer literate and cyber wise.
   - Cyber wise and information technology
   - I expected to learn more about the Internet, more about technology
   - My expectation on this workshop is to be empowered and to get more knowledge
   - I expect to learn about how to behave in cyber wise and how to be protected in the Internet world.
   - To learn more about broadband, and computer technology, to use it safely and ethical.
   - I expected to learn how to be submissive and also to learn more about the Internet
   - To be more aware of information Ethics, what happen around the world via Internet, cyber security/bully
   - I wasn't Explain what the workshop was for, but I didn't regret that I didn't attend it.
   - To learn a lot more and give out to community.
   - I expect to learn more about the computer and build my knowledge in the network or Internet.
   - How to handle information and cyber world, and be safe
   - I expected to learn how to use a computer and also not to trust social networks
   - I expect to learn about computer, ethics and beliefs
   - I expected to learn more about everything that I didn't know in the community and Internet

- I was expecting learn more about the computer I want to learn more about the environment safe
- I expected to learn about how to use a computer and Internet in more important stuff e.g. sending emails, how to pay bills etc.
- To learn more about using computers and Internet.
- To learn more about information technology
- To learn more on how to use a computer and to learn more about technology
- To know I learn more about technology
- I expect to learn how technology has impact on our life and to build computers
- I'm expecting to learn more, about technology, like computers how to use it and more. I expected to learn more about computer and share information with others
- I expect to learn more about information ethics and how to use cell phones or computers
- As I was coming in the workshop I saw computers so I was expecting to learn about how to use the computer
- To learn more about the safety and dangers of using technology and information ethics.
- Expect to get more information on how is it good or danger, expect to use computer in a proper way.
- I was expecting to gain more information from the teacher a that will be more helpful to me and to the community
- To learn about how to conduct yourself in the business world. How to implement ethics and professionalism.
- To learn more about cybers and ethics and on communication.

2. *Did the workshop provide what you hoped for or expected?*

m) *Yes – it was even more than I hoped for*

n) Yes – it satisfied my expectations

o) *No – it did not meet my expectations*

p) *No – other reason, specify: ____ Please motivate:*

Totals:

A	b	c	d
24	8	0	0

Motivations for a:

- Because it makes me aware of the things that I didn't know
- I please to get more and to be aware of using useless the social network. I thank the workshop to learn more.
- I have learned more about the cyber safety and information ethics of which I was not aware before.
- It makes me to see more important things about information ethics
- Perfect and more expect, learning about ethics
- I learn how to use ethical information in an ethical manner
- Because I have learnt how how to conduct myself and how consume others.
- Use the Internet and I am on Facebook and on what app but I was not aware of the dangers it also has
- It helps me to be more specific and groom my knowledge.
- Because it's for free but still put something in our pockets.
- I was anxious to know what is broadband
- I learned about how to protect myself via Internet, it gives me more knowledge to be more careful about my personal information
- It was more than I hoped for because it broadens my knowledge in cyber networking
- This workshop broadens my knowledge concerning information and communications technology.
- It was more than I expected because I learned more and also giving me a new and more knowledge.
- I had provided because I didn't know a lot about Internet, now I know that Internet has the advantage and disadvantages
- The information was clear and helpful
- The information was helpful and useful.
- Because now I know more about cyberspace and I hope to learn more.
- Because is more productive and it's more teaching and good experience

Motivations for b:

- I have learned more about the usage of social networks advantages and disadvantages
- The facilitators have provided us with the manuals
- Yes, I learned about the ethics, security and responsibility when we used to knowledge e.g. social networks.
- Yes, it satisfied my expectations because I've learned about things that I didn't know
- Yes, it satisfied my expectations

- Yes, it satisfied my expectations because I learn more about this course
- Because I learn how to conduct myself when dealing with people or consumers.

Motivations for c:

- None

Motivations for d:

- None

3. Why did you choose to attend this specific workshop/conference?

m) The topic is interesting

n) It is free

o) I definitely need to know more about the topic to be effective in my work or community.

p) Other, specify:

Totals:

a	b	c	d
1	29	2	0

Specifications for a:

- None

Specifications for b:

- None

Specifications for c:

- None

Specifications for d:

- To empower myself
- It is interesting

4. *Do you think that what you have learnt here will be useful for you in future?*

i. *Yes – definitely*

ii. *Maybe – I'm sure*

iii. *No – it is not relevant Please motivate:*

Totals:

A	b	c
31	1	0

Motivations for a:

- I will be more careful with into my post and I will definitely teach my friends to be careful
- Yes, I definitely sure it can change many things to me and to make me be successful in future
- Because in future you need good skills like these to build up the career that you want
- Because I always wanted to do it but financial problems keep me from my dream
- Yes, because it will help me a lot and also encourage others about what I have learnt.
- Yes, definitely I will also have a chance to go out there and share my knowledge with other people.
- Because it makes me more carefully about technology
- It has made me more aware about the technology and how it affects our lives.
- Because it helped me a lot to know about cyber and ethics
- Because I will not have the information about the computer and the Internet and I can share that with others
- Definitely because it will help me be more wiser and how to use Internet and how it will help me to help.
- This will help me be more responsible when I use the Internet, and the computers.

- It will be more useful because I can now assist other people, and Elsa manage my social media accounts
- In future, it will help me to build my own business, to make the youth of today aware of the Internet predators, to not give the information online
- I was talk about someone about it and he told me that when I came back I must inform him
- To be more responsible in future and help others too around you (community)
- Because I will be able to implement the information in my community
- Yes, because now I know how to use the information in my business and in the community
- I can give advice to others now then I have attend the workshop.
- Yes, because I will be able to apply my skills/Knowledge in various departments and my community
- We work in an environment where we used to knowledge E, so it is very important to gain knowledge and skills to assist you to work in easy in your workplace
- I can also share this information with others so that they can also know about the technology
- Because I'll be more carefully from now on social networks
- Yes, because computer studies in our days are expensive and I'm going to gain more
- Because you have to take any opportunity for a use it might be your luck
- Because I was planning on studying IT (information Tech) in future.

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

5. *Where are you most likely to apply your new knowledge?*

m) *Personal life*

n) *The environment where I teach or provide guidance other than at work*

o) *At my place of work*

p) *Other, please specify:*

Totals:

a	b	c	d
10	18	2	2

Specifications for d:

- At my community
- The community as a Word community healer
- As well as in my community, schools etc.
- To the people who doesn't know anything about the Internet

6. ***Which medium would you prefer to have the info accessible post-conference?***

    m. *Online*

    n. *Printed workbooks and notes*

    o. *On a CD/DVD*

    p. *Other, please specify:*

Totals:

a	b	c	d
9	19	1	1

Specifications for d:

- Printed with book and notes

7. *Are you happy with how the workshop was organised in terms of communication, catering etc.?*

    j) Yes

    k) More or less

    l) No

Please motivate:

Totals:

A	b	c
30	1	0

Motivations for a:

- Because we have all the materials we going to need
- Everyone can gain knowledge
- Everything was relevant and understanding
- Yes, the facilitators with very patient
- Yes, the teachers are very nice and give us more information we did not know about.
- Everything is more relevant for us.
- The speakers with very helpful, make everything sound so easy even though we must be careful at all time – no problem with the Coetzee- team
- The workshop was organised well and I was informed well in time for it. This is because we efficient and new the topic they also encouraged I will participation
- It has been handed and handle with a proper manner and also facilitating well
- In term of communication I have learnt that when you know a lot about Internet you know the whole world
- Yes, because it motivates us more about the Internet and it useful and helpful to us as the young people who are always being victims on Internet scams.
- Everything is perfect
- Everything was perfect
- Yes, we were taken care of and learned more.
- It was good, I feel well because the lecturers were kind and good to anyone
- Yes, because everything is taken of.
- Yes, because everything was in order and everything was fine.
- Everything was organised except a few glitches but they were fixed

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

8. ***Are you happy with the way the programme has been designed in terms of content? Do you have recommendations in this regard?***
   j) *Yes*
   k) *More or less*
   l) *No*

Please motivate:

Totals:

a	b	c
29	0	2

Motivations for a:

- Yes. It's so easy to answer it and it makes more curious.
- It's more educational and helpful
- No comment I'm satisfied
- Yes, I recommend that they are more helpful to me.
- At least it is easy because it based on technology that are use Dean.
- It is based on technology
- Yes, everything was under control
- Yes, I'm happy because I understand what they are saying
- The program is really helpful and it provide a lot of information
- Anything was very clear to me. No problem whatsoever
- I'm happy with it, since the program is free and the booklets are readable
- Lessons are being given very clearly and understandable.
- Yes, it was clear and any person could have understood it
- I was really helpful and is a skill added to my skills
- Everything was good

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

9. Would you like to be added to the ANIE mailing list? If yes, please provide your e- mail address.

ii. *Yes. E-mail address:*

b. *No.*

10. Any other comments or suggestions? General feedback as well as feedback on specific sessions on the programme would be highly appreciated.

- I like everything about the computer lessons
- Community of Colesberg especially young people need more of these workshops to equip them with knowledge and skill. I'm really thankful for the opportunities that come to assist us as young people. Hoping that this will not be the last one.
- I think the training of this classes would help us very effectively in the near future. We could provide the community with better skills concerning information technology and computer skills. We could improve our community.
- I would have liked that the workshop to last for at least two weeks for slow – learners. To fully understand the content of the program.
- Everything was helpful. Naailah was a great teacher Mr Coetzee speak so clearly, we… Darts me specifically enjoyed the first day. Keep up the good work!
- The comment is that we will gain more experience that we have
- Teach or provide guidance learn more and more about cyber and ethics and how to behave
- That people should go out and making people aware of the dangers of the world and technology. And important of rules in one life and the impact they have.
- Communication
- No comment I would just like to thank for the opportunity that I've got.
- The workshop was definitely helpful to me. The workshop was also a lesson to me.

Appendix D:

Workshop photos

Above and Below: Workshop presenter and participants.

DTPS Report: Digital Wellness

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

Digital Awareness Workshops in NHI Sites: OR Tambo District, Eastern Cape

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

This Workshop was one of the DTPS funded Digital Awareness Workshops in the 8 NHI Pilot Sites. This workshop is presented by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) presented in 2016 in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE WORKSHOP AT A GLANCE

Date: 18 April 2016

City, District, Province and Country: Lusikisiki, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa

Venue: Mayor's Boardroom, Lusikisiki Municipal Office

Facilitator(s): Mr Coetzee Bester

Presenters: Mr Coetzee Bester, Ms Naailah Parbhoo & Ms Rachel Fischer

DTPS, NEMISA and ACEIE present: Mr Andile Mgweba, Mr Kuben David, Mr Robert Chrich, Mr Coetzee Bester, Ms Naailah Parbhoo & Ms Rachel Fischer

Host representative(s): Ms Namhla Mjoli
MSentiwe@ufh.ac.za
Number of attendees according on signatures on list of attendance (including ACEIE/DTPS/NEMISA staff and presenters): 22

Highlights of Workshop

Because most of the participants had children, they could easily identify with the challenges brought on by ICT's, i.e. cyber addiction and cyber bulling.

The participants related well to examples using Social Media Platforms like WhatsApp.

Primary contact persons: Ms Nozipho Sihlahla

Appendices:

Appendix A: Workshop programme and summary of event

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Appendix A:

Workshop day programme and summary of event

Introduction

Prior to the start of the workshop, the facilitators introduced themselves and the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics, giving a brief overview of the purpose of the Centre. The facilitators then requested that each of the participants introduce themselves, including their name and the community that they were coming from. They were also asked about their expectations of the workshop.

Background

A background regarding the booklets and the digital wellness program was given. A discussion outlining the details in the foreword of the manual for workshop facilitators was given so that the participants would have a better understanding of the content and purpose of the workshop facilitators manual and activity book.

Discussion

The workshop was broken up into three sections:

- Introduction and background – facilitated by Mr Coetzee Bester.
- Discussion of Information Ethical dilemmas, by making use of the Frog and Scorpion fable. Additional activities were covered for ethical decision making, such as MOVE and RISE. This section was facilitated by Ms Rachel Fischer.
- This section was facilitated by Ms Naailah Parbhoo.

Activities

The activities that have been developed in the activity book for workshop facilitators were used to illustrate the practical application of the discussions that the facilitators had with the workshop participants. Discussions and activities included the importance of cyber security and cyber safety, where participants were asked to share their experiences where personal

information may have been accessed or privacy violated. The facilitators discussed the importance of protecting reputation by being careful what is posted on social media for a prospective employer to see. Further discussions on cyberbullying assisted in illustrating the importance of showing respect, and understanding communication etiquette online. Discussions regarding the prevention of identity theft and the importance of protecting personal information were also illustrated to the participants through adapted case studies (trying to adapt to their environments).

The workshop activities and discussions then centered around developing strategies to ensure that participants did not fall victim to phishing scams, and what advice (rules for managing information they receive via social media or mobile devices) they could offer their communities to protect them against these scams.

Closing

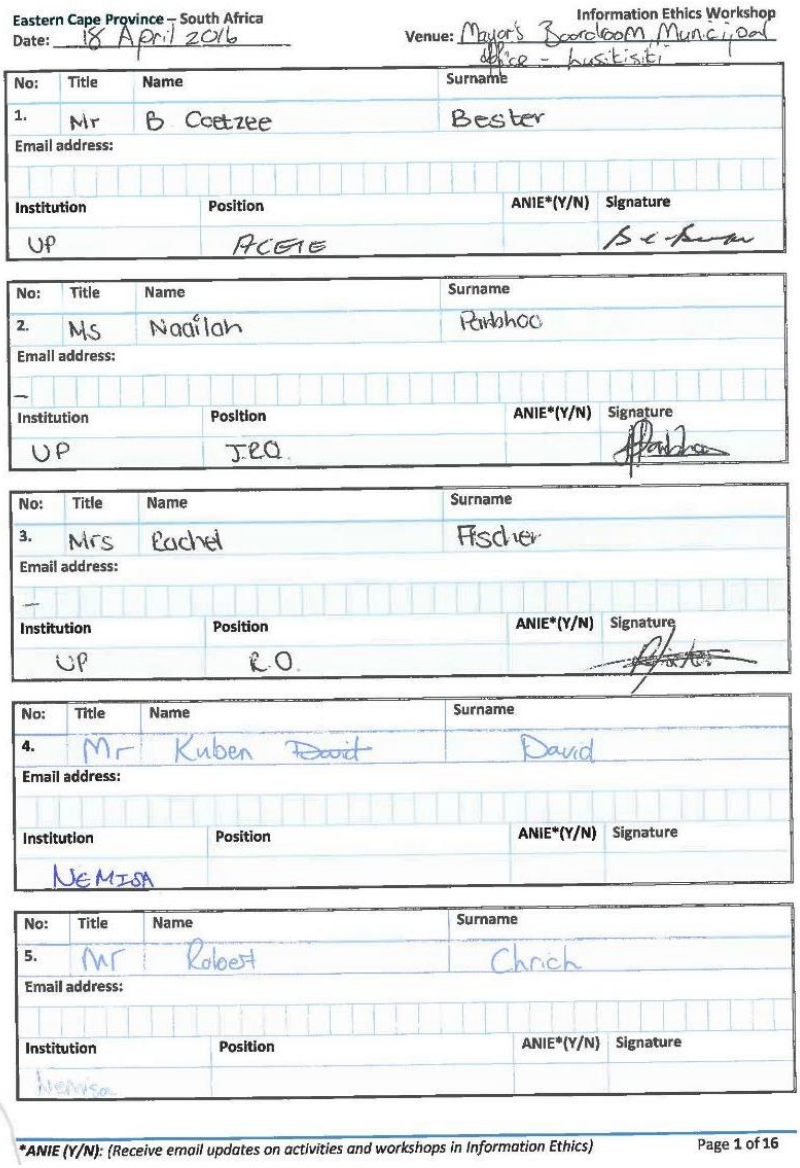
The session was ended with any additional questions and everyone receiving a lunch pack.

Workshop ran from 11:00 – 14:00. The delay in the start of the programme was due to another event booked in the same venue. The facilitators ensured that the participants were well acquainted with the content and that they become more familiarized with it during the course of the week with NEMISA's training schedule.

Appendix B:

Workshop list of attendance

Note: Participants' e-mail addresses have been blocked out to protect their privacy.



Eastern Cape Province – South Africa
Date: 18 April 2016

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: Mayor's Boardroom Municipal office - Bushisiti

No:	Title	Name	Surname
1.	Mr	B Coetzee	Bester

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
UP	ACGIE		

No:	Title	Name	Surname
2.	Ms	Naaílah	Parbhoo

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
UP	JRA		

No:	Title	Name	Surname
3.	Mrs	Rachel	Fischer

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
UP	R.O.		

No:	Title	Name	Surname
4.	Mr	Kuben David	David

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NEMISA			

No:	Title	Name	Surname
5.	Mr	Robert	Chrich

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Nemisa			

*ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics)

Page 1 of 16

Eastern Cape Province – South Africa **Information Ethics Workshop**

Date: _____ Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
6.	MR	MVELISO	TAMBODALA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		Yes	[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
7.	MR	NHANTIR	MAKAWA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		Y	[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
8.	MR	PHUMLANI	TSHALISI

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
IHLM		Y	[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
9.	Miss	ONGEZIWE	NGLENI

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		N	[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
10.	Miss	INGA	SOMMANDO

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
		Y	[signature]

Eastern Cape Province – South Africa **Information Ethics Workshop**

Date: _____ Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
11.	AWMS	Ayanda	Tshafeia

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
12.	MISS	STEPHANIA	MBUTHUMA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
13.	ZM	Zongezile	MPHAHLWANA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
14.	MR	SDIMA THEO	MAPEYI

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
15.	MT	YONGA	MFUNWA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			[signature]

Eastern Cape Province – South Africa
Date: _____

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
16.	Miss	Amanda	Fora
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
17.	MR.	MVELO	NTLANGO
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
18.	MR	MLANDELI	MAGINGXA
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
19.	MISS	NONDUMISO	BALENI
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			NBaleni

No:	Title	Name	Surname
20.	MISS	NANDIMEHLELO PRUDENCE	MKONTWANA
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
			NPrudence

Eastern Cape Province – South Africa
Date: _____

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
21.	MISS	NONZAMEKO	MPETSHWA
Email address:			
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

Eastern Cape Province – South Africa
Date: 18/04/2017

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
26.	Miss	Amahle	Ketshana
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

Appendix C

Workshop feedback from feedback forms that participants completed

NOTES:

xvii. The total number of feedback forms received n = _17

xviii. Numbers may not add up in responses received, since some participants may have chosen more than one option at some questions, while others may have skipped some questions. All responses are recorded.

xix. Grammar (and most spelling) mistakes are recorded as is.

xx. Where* […] *is used it indicates that one or at most two words are missing because they are illegible.

- ***What did you expect to learn from this workshop?***
- Learn more skills, communicate with other people
- I expect to learn how to use the Internet to know to use computer
- I was expecting to you and about how to use computer, I didn't thought that we will be taught about Internet.
- I expect to learn more about this workshop
- To learn more about computers and Internet
- To get more information about Internet on how to use computer
- I want to know the danger and the important of Internet
- Expected to learn about computer skills
- Knowledge that know the things skills
- I expected more information on making an online Internet safer.
- Basics on Internet and end user computer
- To gain more information about hackers of Internet
- I want to improve
- Expected to learn more about computer and Internet as regard to how to use them properly

- I expect to learn about how to use the computer
- Ethical ways to use the Internet how to avoid cyber bullying on the Internet
- More information when using the internet
- ***Did the workshop provide what you hoped for or expected?***
  a) *Yes – it was even more than I hoped for*
  b) *Yes – it satisfied my expectations*
  c) *No – it did not meet my expectations*
  d) *No – other reason, specify: _ Please motivate:*

Totals:

a	b	c	d
12	3	0	0

Motivations for a:

- I have a lot more ideas that I never knew before when using the Internet
- The workshop has provided lots of information and I am grateful for the work and time being spent on us
- I learnt how to be more safe on the Internet and think before I post on social networks
- The workshop was great and it opens my eyes. Please do this too many institutions
- The workshop has taught me something which I took into consideration e.g.; cyber bullying
- My motivation is to bring more people to the workshop so that they must learn what we have learned and experienced what is out there for them. Because this workshop teacher me lots of things
- I didn't know about a lot of things that happened on the Internet but now I know
- Because I will gain more information about how to make a business
- This is more than expected because now I have to stay safe online
- Because I learn all of things about
- Because I wasn't expecting that we will be told everything about Internet like safety and privacy

- It was even more than I hoped because they explain everything to me clear

Motivations for b:

- The lecturers explain and give me all the guidance to use the Internet ethical

Motivations for c:

- None

Motivations for d:

- ***Why did you choose to attend this specific workshop/conference?***
    a) *The topic is interesting*
    b) *It is free*
    c) *Definitely need to know more about the topic to be effective in my work or community.*
    d) *Other, specify:*

Totals:

a	b	c	d
3	0	12	0

Specifications for a: none

Specifications for b: none

Specifications for c: none

Specifications for d: none

- ***Do you think that what you have learnt here will be useful for you in future?***

1. *Yes – definitely*
2. *Maybe – I'm sure*
3. *No – it is not relevant Please motivate:*

Totals:

A	b	c
15	0	1

Motivations for a:

- This program will make me share this information with my community and avoid bullying
- Yes, because next year I'm planning to start my own business and the information I've learned here will definitely put my knowledge and understanding to next level, good work
- Because it helps me to be wise when I am on Internet
- Keep it up on helping the nation
- Definitely because on the session I also gain knowledge on how to use the Internet wisely in order to prevent scams
- Provide us with everything and what we have to do in future
- It is because my future will be access
- My knowledge about Internet is how more advised, my life will change as from now
- Because I've learnt more things about Internet I did not know before
- Because I have gained a lot about the system
- I will teach my kids about how to manage someone who have bully because when I'm done studying I will be able to teach other people and even start my little business
- Because is to help me and going to have more information
- I will teach my community about how to use Internet

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

- ***Where are you most likely to apply your new knowledge?***
    i. *Personal life*
    ii. *The environment where I teach or provide guidance other than at work*
    iii. *At my place of work*
    iv. *Other, please specify:*

Totals:

a	b	c	d
4	10	1	2

Specifications for d:

- In my community
- Everywhere I get a chance to speak with people

- ***Which medium would you prefer to have the info accessible post-conference?***
    a) *Online*
    b) *Printed workbooks and notes*
    c) *On a CD/DVD*
    d) *Other, please specify:*

Totals:

a	b	c	d
6	8	2	0

Specifications for d:

- None

- ***Are you happy with how the workshop was organised in terms of communication, catering etc.?***

a) *Yes*

b) *More or less*

c) *No*

d)

Please motivate:

Totals:

a	b	c
17	0	0

Motivations for a:

- New is good/clean and security, we are safe. And the people are going
- Yes, the lecture are kind and the food
- we eat twice a day and the food is nice
- The workshop is doing its best to satisfy our
- Everything was organised seats; tables
- The workshop is well organised wish you all the best
- Everything was up to my expectation
- It was easy, we just posted our CV on the way where affected, it's convenient
- Yes, it is because the welcome us with a very very nice lunch
- It's fun and we having great time and comfort
- Yes, it makes us to concentrate on it
- Yes, and we also get practical examples so it was organised and it was very useful
- I will go to the community and teacher about it
- Because the lecturers are easy to understand and the catering was wonderful we were not starved
- Yes, because they explain everything
- Eat on time we were not hungry and this workshop

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

- ***Are you happy with the way the programme has been designed in terms of content? Do you have recommendations in this regard?***

a) *Yes*

b) *More or less*

c) *No*

Please motivate:

Totals:

A	b	c
15	1	0

Motivations for a:

- They communicate and teach us a lot the thing that we do not know
- Yes, everything is good
- I like the way they started teaching us; I would say they started from scratch
- I am very happy because this information is very useful and interesting
- Yes, it will be informed us more information about computer I'm free to ask and answer questions
- Very very happy because the program is so nice
- I recommend that they very nice and friendly
- The program just started hopefully will gain more and you can some
- Facilitators with clear and I feel comfortable
- The workshop is doing the good work and I appreciate all the information given for free
- Its nice people are friendly
- The program was appetising and interesting
- I am very happy about this workshop it will teach and change the mind of our people

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

- ***Would you like to be added to the ANIE mailing list? If yes, please provide your e-mail address.***

    i. *Yes. E-mail address:* ___

a. *No.*

- ***Any other comments or suggestions? General feedback as well as feedback on specific sessions on the programme would be highly appreciated.***

- This is a very good workshop I wish it could also go to our school so that our children are learning this information at the early stage, bro knowing what is good and bad on the Internet. Wish that this program could be introduced to the Department of education
- No
- Its nice people are friendly I'm going to teach people in my community about seven pulling the section is very good and am looking forward to it.
- I would like to get more than enough time to make sure that I fully understood what is being taught in more get all the information that I will need in the future
- I suggest that I will learn more as we continue during the week
- My suggestion from me to them, is to explore more to our community and give them (which is us) more information. Teach more people about the Internet and online safety makers and ethics. Give opportunities to be more informed about the security and see if what happens daily on our community.
- No comments at all because my lecture they teach me a lot of things that are important to when you use Internet
- The information I can today is very useful and weapon to a bit of future. I will continue sharing with others what I have learned. I am very grateful for the opportunity
- It is important to give us more information about computers and how to use it.

- In this workshop, I've learnt more useful information I did not know before and I’m going to share this information with other people in my community to help them not to be bullied on social media Internet going to know what is private or not and not to share your personal information like this on the Internet
- You can go to schools, rule areas church to tell them about more about Internet. In this workshop, again tomorrow that I expected, the program was very helpful and it will improve my computer skills
- I would like to say thanks for the which shop
- I appreciate the way you teach us I hope that we will all understand and be safe online
- This is good because is going to help us, we are going to get good information and the information we are going to get here we are going to spread to our communities into our families.
- I would like to say thank you to give this opportunity I want to learn more things and skills. I will teach my community and in my church about all the thing that I have learn here

ACEIE Office 2016

Appendix D:

Workshop photos

Above and Below: Workshop presenters and participants.

Above and Below: Workshop presenters and participants.

DTPS Report: Digital Wellness

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

Digital Awareness Workshops in NHI Sites: Umzinyathi District, KwaZulu-Natal

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

This Workshop was one of the DTPS funded Digital Awareness Workshops in the 8 NHI Pilot Sites. This workshop is presented by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) presented in 2016 in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE WORKSHOP AT A GLANCE

Date: 13 December 2016

City, District, Province and Country: KwaZulu-Natal Province, South Africa

Venue: Library Conference Centre

Facilitator(s): Coetzee Bester

Presenters: Susanna Ackerman & Leandi Lottering

DTPS and ACEIE present: Coetzee Bester, Leandi Lottering & Andile Mgweba

Host representative(s): Prof Dennis Ocholla, University of Zululand

Number of attendees according on signatures on list of attendance (including ACEIE staff and presenters): 34

Highlights of Workshop

The attendees were very engaging and eager to learn about the concept of Information Ethics.

They were willing to participate and asked question pertaining to terminology and concepts that were unclear and needed further explanation.

The hosts were friendly and welcoming and ensured that the workshop ran smoothly.

Primary contact persons: Prof Dennis Ocholla & Rachel Fischer

Appendices:

Appendix A: Workshop programme

Appendix B: Workshop list of attendance

Appendix C: Workshop feedback

Appendix D: Workshop photos

Appendix A:

Workshop day programme

08:30 Arrival at the workshop venue

- Registration of participants
- Refreshments
- Calling to order and administrative announcements

09:00 starting of the workshop

- Welcoming remarks – Prof. Dennis Ocholla
- Opening remarks – Dean Faculty of Arts: Prof Gregory Kamwendo

09:30 Session 1: Information Ethics in Africa

- Background to Information Ethics in Africa
- ANIE and IFAP

10:00 Session 2: Introduction to Digital Wellness

- Background to Digital Wellness
- Digital Wellness Toolkit

11:00 Refreshments

11:30 Session 3: Practical examples of Digital Wellness

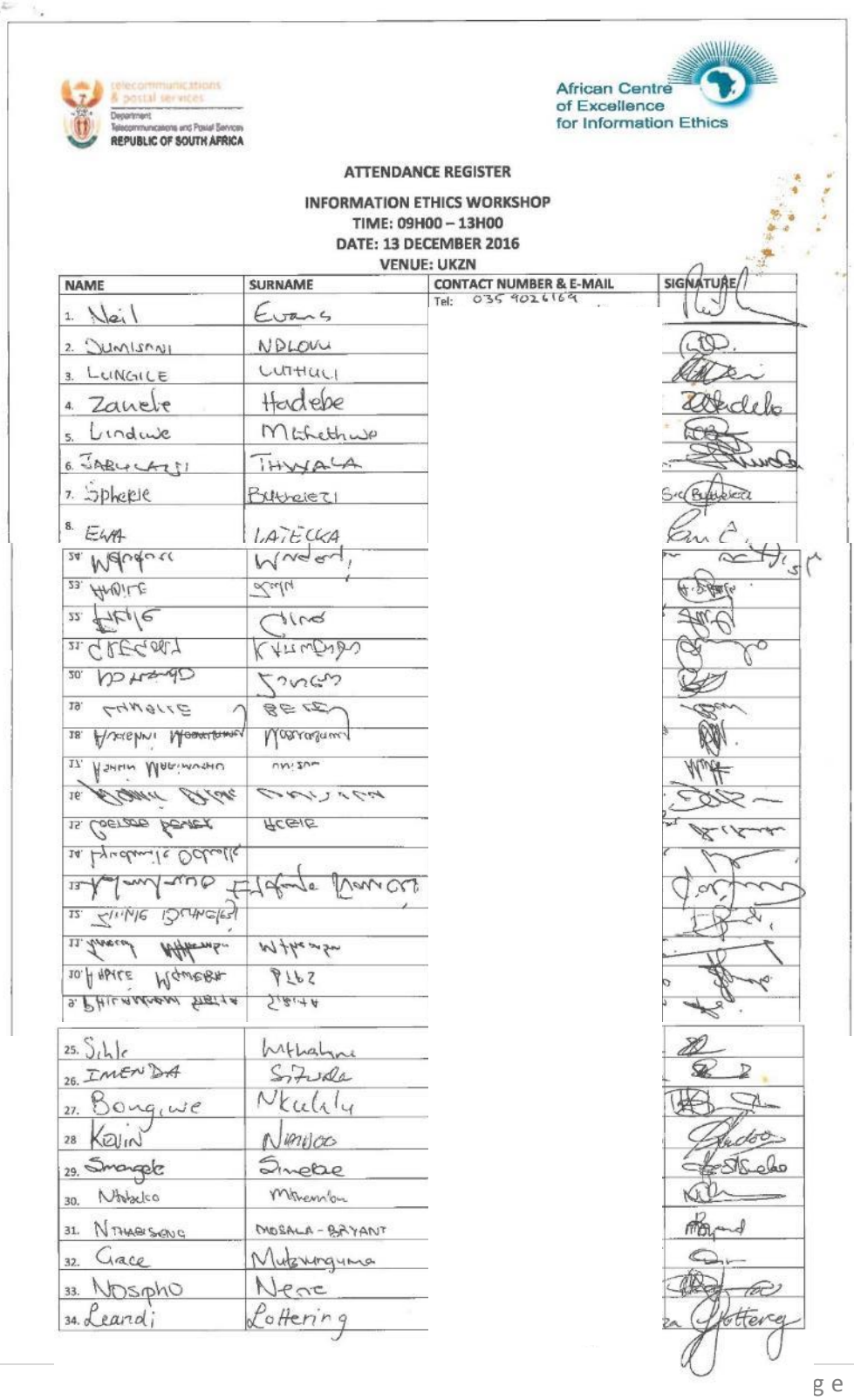
- Group exercises from the Digital Wellness Toolkit
- Feedback and discussion

13:00 Closing and Lunch

Appendix B:

Workshop list of attendance

Note: Participants' e-mail addresses have been blocked out to protect their privacy.



telecommunications & postal services
Department: Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

INFORMATION ETHICS WORKSHOP
TIME: 09H00 – 13H00
DATE: 13 DECEMBER 2016
VENUE: UKZN

NAME	SURNAME	CONTACT NUMBER & E-MAIL	SIGNATURE
1. Neil	Evans	Tel: 035 9026169	
2. Dumisani	Ndlovu		
3. Lungile	Luthuli		
4. Zanele	Hadebe		
5. Lindiwe	Mthethwe		
6. Jabulazi	Thwala		
7. Sphelele	Buthelezi		
8. Ewa	Latecka		
34. [illegible]	[illegible]		
33. [illegible]	[illegible]		
32. [illegible]	[illegible]		
31. [illegible]	[illegible]		
30. [illegible]	[illegible]		
29. [illegible]	[illegible]		
28. [illegible]	[illegible]		
27. [illegible]	[illegible]		
26. [illegible]	[illegible]		
25. [illegible]	[illegible]		
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15. [illegible]	[illegible]		
14. [illegible]	[illegible]		
13. [illegible]	[illegible]		
12. [illegible]	[illegible]		
11. [illegible]	[illegible]		
10. [illegible]	[illegible]		
9. [illegible]	[illegible]		
25. Sihle	Mthabine		
26. Imenda	Situde		
27. Bongiwe	Nkululu		
28. Kevin	Nimdoo		
29. Smangele	Simelae		
30. Ntobeko	Mthembu		
31. Nthabiseng	Mosala-Bryant		
32. Grace	Mutsvunguma		
33. Nosipho	Nene		
34. Leandi	Lottering		

Appendix C

Workshop feedback from feedback forms that participants completed

xxi. ***The total number of feedback forms received n = 27***

xxii. ***Numbers may not add up in responses received, since some participants may have chosen more than one option at some questions, while others may have skipped some questions. All responses are recorded.***

xxiii. ***Grammar (and most spelling) mistakes are recorded as is.***

xxiv. ***Where […] is used it indicates that one or at most two words are missing because they are illegible.***

1. ***What did you expect to learn from this workshop?***
   - To be educated about Digital Wellness
   - I had no expectations. I came to listen and learn
   - I expected to learn more about digitised information both in school and in society because technology is used more nowadays
   - To learn more about digital wellness since we have a cybercafé in our library
   - I was curious to know what the concept of digital wellness mean
   - Information Ethics
   - Workshop on information ethics, however didn't know much about what to expect
   - An understanding of the impact of digital wellness and the meaning thereof. It is interesting that culture can be embraced in this and not ignored
   - How to join aim
   - To learn something new about digital wellness
   - Digital awareness and ethics around it
   - I expected to learn how can I secure myself when using the internet, to get the trusted websites and so on
   - To understand or know what is digital wellness
   - To obtain more relevant information with regards to digital wellness program
   - More about information ethics and wellness
   - Information ethics
   - How to access information digitally, the workshop is it?
   - Concepts and toolkit for digital wellness
   - The effects of technology and ethics affecting various individuals and persons
   - I thought it was about the ergonometrics of using digital equipment
   - The upgrade of the system that are used and technology changing
   - Ethical issues surrounding our community

- How to overcome technology forbia and how to take control of personal information and cyber safety
- To be educated about digital wellness
- Educated more about digital wellness

2. ***Did the workshop provide what you hoped for or expected?***
   - *Yes – it was even more than I hoped for*
   - *Yes – it satisfied my expectations*
   - *No – it did not meet my expectations*
   - *No – other reason, specify: ____ Please motivate:*

Totals:

A	b	c	d
16	11	0	0

Motivations for a:

- The workshop was an eye opener into the world at large, what we face today as people living in Africa
- The use of technology and its advance
- Yes, it was even more than I expected
- I thought the content of the workshop related to research only to my surprise it touched several aspect/topics such as cultural aspects in the community etc

Motivations for b:

- As a mother with small children, I was made to realise the importance of digital awareness for the safety of my kids
- Not well addressed
-

Motivations for c:

- None

Motivations for d:

- None

3. ***Why did you choose to attend this specific workshop/conference?***
   a) *The topic is interesting*
   b) *It is free*
   c) *I definitely need to know more about the topic to be effective in my work or community.*
   d) *Other, specify*

Totals:

A	b	c	d
10	0	2	15

Specifications for a:

- It will enable me to help learners, students and community using public library, free internet café

Specifications for b:

- none

Specifications for c:

- My research supervisor told me about the workshop, I was not even aware of it.
- I was invited by my supervisor

Specifications for d:

- I need to know more about the topic to be effective in my work and community

4. ***Do you think that what you have learnt here will be useful for you in future?***

- *Yes – definitely*
- *Maybe – I'm sure*
- *No – it is not relevant Please motivate:*

Totals:

a	B	d
27	0	0

Motivations for a:

- This will be applicable in community projects that I am involved in

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for d:

- None

4. Where are you most likely to apply your new knowledge?

a) *Personal life*

b) *The environment where I teach or provide guidance other than at work*

c) *At my place of work*

d) *Other, please specify:*

Totals:

A	B	c	d
10	13	0	3

Specifications for a:

- At my personal life and workspace in order to benefit those who were not present
- At home and in the community

Specifications for b:

- Both my personal and work place and my community the information is relevant

Specifications for c:

- none

Specifications for d:

- Digital awareness is now needed in the local communities

5. ***Which medium would you prefer to have the info accessible post-conference?***

    a) *Online*
    b) *Printed workbooks and notes*
    c) *On a CD/DVD*
    d) *Other, please specify:*

Totals:

a	B	c	d
21	3	1	1

Specifications for a:

- And on email
- Online because I can easily access the internet
- Community visitations

Specifications for c:

- Both soft and hard copies

6. ***Are you happy with how the workshop was organised in terms of communication, catering etc.?***

    - *Yes*
    - *More or less*
    - *No*

Please motivate:

Totals:

A	b	c
24	2	1

Motivations for a:

- The presentation and handbook was informative
- It was professionally organised and I am grateful I was invited to the workshop

Motivations for b:

- Catering for vegetarians?

Motivations for c:

- I only got that information from a friend

7. ***Are you happy with the way the programme has been designed in terms of content? Do you have recommendations in this regard?***

    m) *Yes*
    n) *More or less*
    o) *No*

Please motivate:

Totals:

a	B	c
25	2	0

Motivations for a:

- Kindly workshop more public librarians because they cover all ages, groups
- It was really exciting, I will visit the sites

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

8. ***Would you like to be added to the ANIE mailing list? If yes, please provide your e-mail address.***

    a) *Yes. E-mail address:* _____

b. *No.*

9. ***Any other comments or suggestions? General feedback as well as feedback on specific sessions on the programme would be highly appreciated.***

- No
- The program/workshop needs to be extended to as much/many academics as possible
- Very informative but I feel like it should be done earlier in the year, rather than at the end of the year because most people had gone on leave other than that, it was very interesting

- The workshop was very formative I hope next time it will be more communicated to us as the community sector since there was less participants from outside
- None
- This programme should be in the long run be implemented at schools as they (kids) get exposed to a lot of social media and not aware of what is wrong or right, but it is an excellent concept, well-done ☺
- Kindly provide us with the materials to look at before so that interaction can be easy and the participants be informed
- This is a very useful workshop, it should be done frequently so that people are very much of such issues
- Extend to a full day
- The workshop should be done at least annually in our university in order to benefit even those who have already vacate from the university premises
- I think more effort should be focussed on accessibility f digital technology
- It should be held again at the beginning of the academic year and as part of our library week and research week at unizulu
- The workshop was informative and educating, thank you very much, I have learnt a lot
- Looking forward to follow you and to engage myself in various community engagement
- According to how I understand the information given, is that we are given a toolkit/box which could be used at any given time and people adopt or adapt it according to their needs and understanding without changing the content
- The workshop was very educational. The government should take part in promoting digital wellness and ethics in schools, workplaces and communities. Workshops like these should be conducted more often. People should be made aware of such workshops. The government as well as the community should engage themselves in empowering students with different kinds of communication technologies for learning, research and innovation.

Appendix D:

Workshop photos

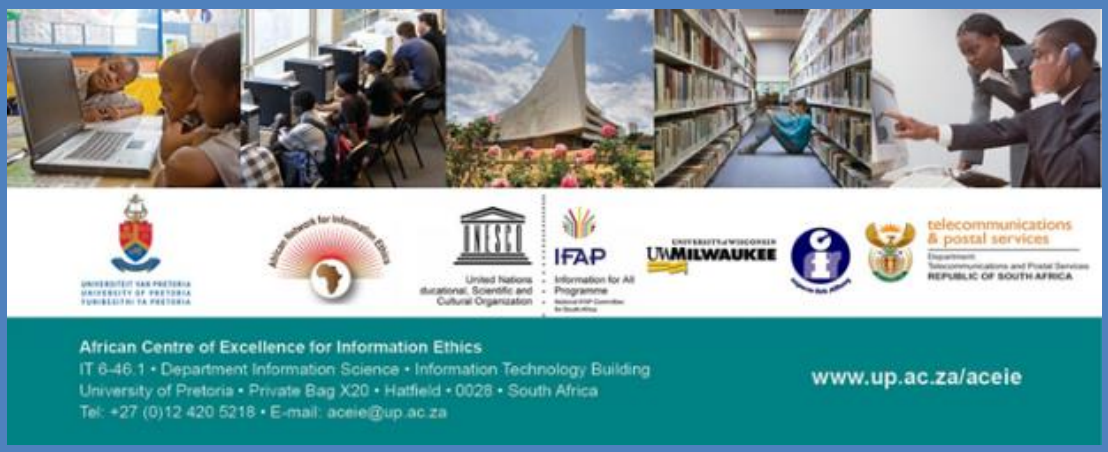
Above and Below: Workshop presenter and participants.

Above and Below: Workshop presenter and participants.

DTPS Report: Digital Wellness

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

Digital Awareness Workshops in NHI Sites: Umgungundlovu, KwaZulu-Natal



ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

This Workshop was one of the DTPS funded Digital Awareness Workshops in the 8 NHI Pilot Sites. This workshop is presented by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) presented in 2016 in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE WORKSHOP AT A GLANCE

Date: 14 December 2016

City, District, Province and Country: KwaZulu-Natal Province, South Africa

Venue: uMgungundlove District Municipality Council Chambers Pietermaritzburg

Facilitator(s): Coetzee Bester

Presenters: Susanna Ackerman & **C**oetzee Bester

DTPS and ACEIE present: Coetzee Bester & Andile Mgweba

Host representative(s):

Number of attendees according on signatures on list of attendance (including ACEIE staff and presenters): 22

Primary contact persons: Andile Mgweba & Rachel Fischer

Highlights of Workshop

Most of the attendees were unemployed and were attending the workshop to gain the basic foundational knowledge of the concepts of Information Ethics and Digital Wellness.

Appendices:

Appendix A: Workshop programme

Appendix B: Workshop list of attendance

Appendix C: Workshop feedback

Appendix D: Workshop photos

Appendix A:

Workshop day programme

08:30 Arrival at the workshop venue

- Registration of participants
- Refreshments
- Calling to order and administrative announcements

09:00 Starting of the workshop

- Welcoming – Prof Dennis Ocholla

09:30 Session 1: Information Ethics in Africa

- Background to Information Ethics in Africa
- ANIE and IFAP

10:00 Session 2: Introduction to Digital Wellness

- Background to Digital Wellness
- Digital Wellness Toolkit

11:00 Refreshments

11:30 Session 3: Practical examples of Digital Wellness

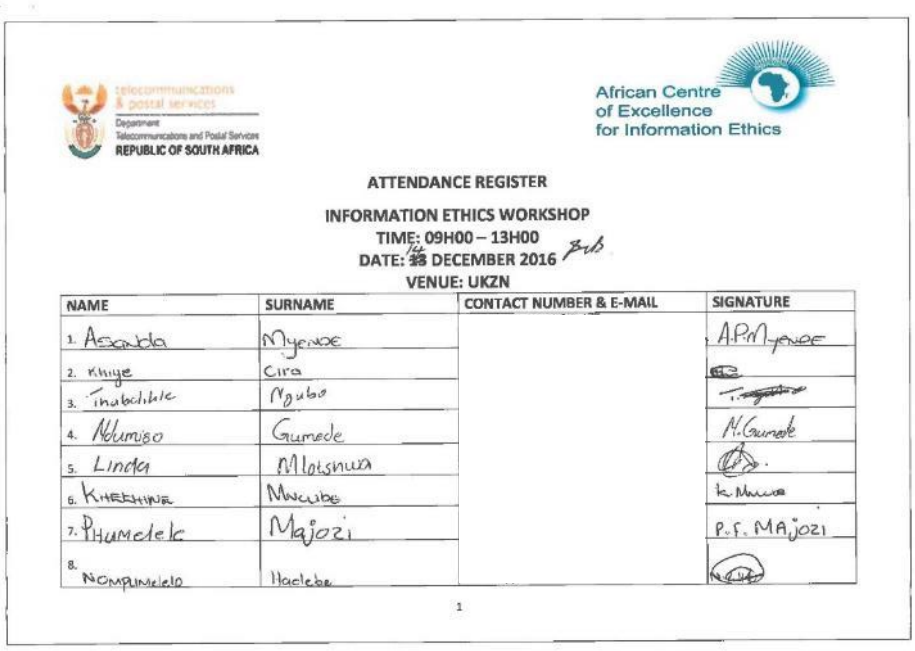
- Group exercises from the Digital Wellness Toolkit
- Feedback and discussion

13:00 Closing and Lunch

Appendix B:

Workshop list of attendance

Note: Participants' e-mail addresses have been blocked out to protect their privacy.



telecommunications & postal services
Department: Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

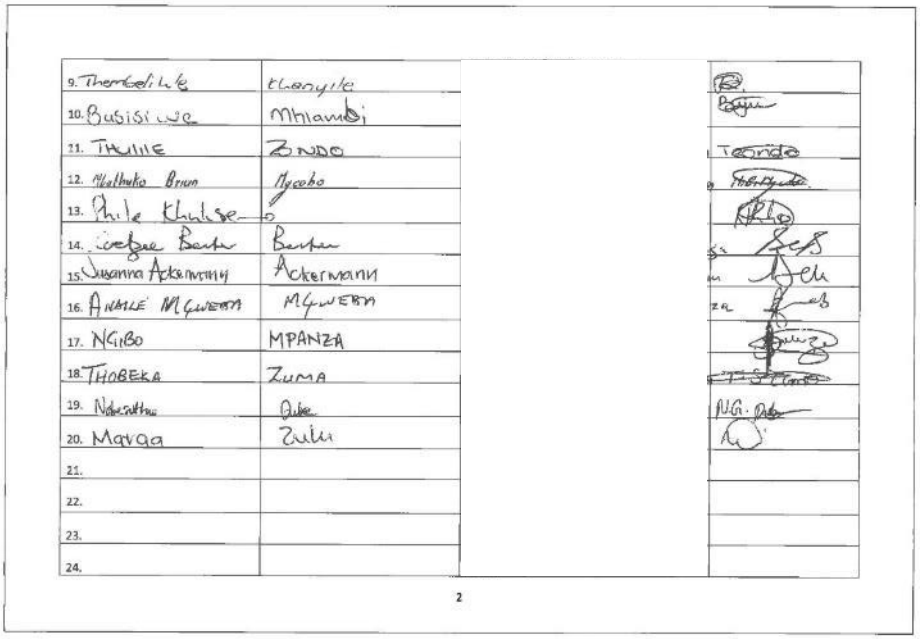
African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

INFORMATION ETHICS WORKSHOP
TIME: 09H00 – 13H00
DATE: ~~13~~ 14 DECEMBER 2016
VENUE: UKZN

NAME	SURNAME	CONTACT NUMBER & E-MAIL	SIGNATURE
1. Asanda	Myende		A.P.Myende
2. Khiye	Cira		[illegible]
3. Thabolihle	Ngubo		[illegible]
4. Ndumiso	Gumede		N.Gumede
5. Linda	Mlotshwa		[illegible]
6. Khekhine	Mwaibe		[illegible]
7. Phumelele	Majozi		P.F. MAJOZI
8. Nompumelelo	Hadebe		[illegible]

1



9. Thembelihle	Khanyile		[illegible]
10. Busisiwe	Mhlambi		[illegible]
11. Thulile	Zondo		Tzondo
12. Mbathuko Brian	Ngcobo		[illegible]
13. Phile Khulse			[illegible]
14. Coetzee Berter	Berter		[illegible]
15. Susanna Ackermann	Ackermann		[illegible]
16. Anaile Mgweba	Mgweba		[illegible]
17. Ngibo	Mpanza		[illegible]
18. Thobeka	Zuma		[illegible]
19. Nobesithu	Dube		N.G. Dube
20. Maraa	Zulu		[illegible]
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			

2

Appendix C

Workshop feedback from feedback forms that participants completed

NAME OF WORKSHOP: KwaZulu-Natal, Umgungundlovu District Workshop

DATE OF WORKSHOP: 14 December 2016

NOTES:

i. The total number of feedback forms received n = 13

***ii. Numbers may not add up in responses received, since some participants may have chosen more than one option at some questions, while others may have skipped some questions. All responses are recorded*.**

iii. Grammar (and most spelling) mistakes are recorded as is.

iv. Where* […] *is used it indicates that one or at most two words are missing because they are illegible.

1. ***What did you expect to learn from this workshop?***
   - I expected to learn more about information technology
   - I expected to learn about dos and don'ts of the internet whenever I'm online
   - I expected to learn more about access to information
   - Information about communication or knowledge on how to be safe and responsibility
   - I don't expect any workshop, I am happy about that workshop I learn more about ethics
   - I was expect to learn about communications technology for educational purposes
   - Expecting the knowledge from ethics workshops
   - To learning more about information ethics and now about good things and bad things
   - What digital awareness programme is all about
   - To know very well about lifestyle and safety basics
   - About information technology
   - I expect to learn the disadvantages and advantages about digital wellness programme

2. ***Did the workshop provide what you hoped for or expected?***

   a) *Yes – it was even more than I hoped for*

b) *Yes – it satisfied my expectations*
c) *No – it did not meet my expectations*
d) *No – other reason, specify: ____ Please motivate:*

Totals:

A	b	c	D
10	2	1	0

Motivations for a:

- I learnt about information ethics and the technology on how it impact our lives
- I learnt a lot from today`s workshop, now some of my people from home I could teach them
- I got knowledge that I did not have about internet information before (benefits and risks)
- It was even more than I expectation because I get more than that
- Yes, it was even more that I hoped for information ethics give me motivation learning more
- It was powerful for me and I know some of the things
- I understood clearly with examples provided gained more knowledge
- Yes, because I get to know a lot of things even risking with your life
- I always wanted to be a hacker and now I found out that hacking is illegal and if you are a hacker you can end up in jail
- Because it teach me a lot about things that I wasn't aware of and make me to be more vigilant

Motivations for b:

- It satisfied my expectation because now I know if I'm not careful with internet or communication it will harm or destroy me at the end
- Thanks to bring us to this workshop I learn a lot

Motivations for c:

- No it was not what I expected

Motivations for d:

- none

3. ***Why did you choose to attend this specific workshop/conference?***

    a) *The topic is interesting*

    b) *It is free*

    c) *I definitely need to know more about the topic to be effective in my work or community.*

    d) *Other, specify*

Totals:

A	B	c	d
6	0	7	0

Specifications for a:

- none

Specifications for b:

- none

Specifications for c:

- I definitely need to know more about the topic to be effective in my work or community so that I can know how to lecture others about the information

Specifications for d:

- none

4. ***Do you think that what you have learnt here will be useful for you in future?***
    a) *Yes – definitely*
    b) *Maybe – I'm sure*
    c) *No – it is not relevant Please motivate:*

Totals:

A	B	c
13	0	0

Motivations for a:

- Because the more I get knowledge, it is useful for my future
- Yes, to know more about risks of going through with your idea for yourself and for other people
- Yes, because I will use it in my community and my home
- Yes, because it is the way of life and being aware
- Because what I learn today I can even past it on the next generation
- Because there help other people there don't know about it
- It is because people change
- People will now have a clear understanding about digital wellness
- It will be useful because i`ll be able to keep my secret secure and teach my community
- Now I know what to do when i`m online and what I must not do or click to
- It would help me on how to control myself and how to use information in a right way
- So that I can get a job easily
- Cos now I know how to keep my privacy safe and lecture those who don't know it

Motivations for b:

- none

Motivations for c:

- None

5. ***Where are you most likely to apply your new knowledge?***

   a) *Personal life*

   b) *The environment where I teach or provide guidance other than at work*

   c) *At my place of work*

   d) *Other, please specify:*

Totals:

A	B	c	d
6	3	1	3

Specifications for a:

- none

Specifications for b:

- none

Specifications for c:

- none

Specifications for d:

- at my home
- to my community
- everywhere I go

6. ***Which medium would you prefer to have the info accessible post-conference?***

   a) *Online*
   b) *Printed workbooks and notes*
   c) *On a CD/DVD*
   d) *Other, please specify:*

Totals:

A	B	c	d
4	7	1	1

Specifications for a:

a) And on email
b) Online because I can easily access the internet
c) Community visitations

Specifications for b:

- none

Specifications for c:

- So that I can know how to teach others and show them

Specifications for d:

- All of the above are preferred

7. ***Are you happy with how the workshop was organised in terms of communication, catering etc.?***

   a) Yes

   b) More or less

   c) No

Please motivate:

Totals:

A	b	C

12	1	0

Motivations for a:

- The facilitator who was presenting information was very understanding
- I was encouraged about what was being told
- Because the speakers voice was clear and loud and catering was delicious
- Yes, because we have learnt a lot from this organisation
- Yes, very happy and I know how to respect each other
- Everything I expected it happened like getting information about safety of the internet
- Yes, i`m happy because one of us we don`t have time to eat at morning
- Facilitator communicated very well and good catering
- Because there was a very knowledge of lecture to lecture us

Motivations for b:

- I want to learn more about computer

Motivations for c:

- none

8. ***Are you happy with the way the programme has been designed in terms of content? Do you have recommendations in this regard?***
    b) Yes
    c) More or less
    d) No

Please motivate:

Totals:

A	B	c
12	1	0

Motivations for a:

- It would help us and other people more on the information
- Yes, I am happy because I have that thing that I did not know

- I am overexcited because get everything that I did not expect
- Yes, because the way they did, they talk as the elders
- Yes, happy with the programme well organized and it went very well
- The time keeping was so perfect
- Because the programme has been good so far
- Mr Bester was excellent
- Yes, I learnt a lot about ethics

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

9. Would you like to be added to the ANIE mailing list? If yes, please provide your e- mail address.

e) *Yes. E-mail address:*

b. *No.*

10. Any other comments or suggestions? General feedback as well as feedback on specific sessions on the programme would be highly appreciated.

- No comments
- Thank you for giving me this opportunity to attend this training
- I would like to attend this programme again because it knowledges me a lot
- Everything went well
- No comments it was a lovely day and we have learnt a lot
- The workshop was very well organised and the information that I learnt was very helpful and would help other people in my workplace, at community and at home

Appendix D:
Work shop photos

Above and Below: Workshop presenter and participants.

Above and Below: Workshop presenter and participants.

DTPS Report: Digital Wellness

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

Digital Awareness Workshops in NHI Sites: Thabo Mofutsanyane, Free State

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

This Workshop was one of the DTPS funded Digital Awareness Workshops in the 8 NHI Pilot Sites. This workshop is presented by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) presented in 2016 in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE WORKSHOP AT A GLANCE

Date: 25 January 2017

City, District, Province and Country: Free State Province, South Africa

Venue: Central University of Technology, Welkom

Facilitator(s): Coetzee Bester & Leandi Lottering

Presenters: Coetzee Bester & Leandi Lottering

DTPS and ACEIE present: Lucky Musi, Andile Mgweba, Coetzee Bester & Leandi Lottering

Host representative(s): Dr Luzaan Schlebusch

Number of attendees according on signatures on list of attendance (including ACEIE staff and presenters): 38

Primary contact persons: Andile Mgweba & Rachel Fischer

Highlights of Workshop

The attendees were excited and enthusiastic about the workshop, proving eager to gain more knowledge and understanding of the concept of Information Ethics. Consequently, the participants explored the various ways in which they can enrich and educate those around them on the concepts and theories discussed in the workshop.

The attendees were both eager to interact and share their personal experiences with the presenters.

It was a diverse group from various spheres of societies, including teachers, students & community leaders

Appendices:

Appendix A: Workshop programme

Appendix B: Workshop list of attendance

Appendix C: Workshop feedback

Appendix D: Workshop photos

Appendix A:

Workshop day programme

Introduction

Information Ethics is a relatively new concept that developed as part of the growing availability Information Communication Technologies (ICT) and digital technology in our professional and daily lives. The following definition can briefly describe the essence of what Information Ethics in Africa is about. Information Ethics include practical discussions on Social Media, Cyber Bullying, Digital Teaching Methodologies, and Digital Behaviour. All of these form part of the Digital Wellness Programme and Toolkit.

Digital Wellness is the ability of the user to be aware of different dangers and opportunities found in the cyberspace, act responsibly, and align his/her online behaviour with their offline values. It is a misnomer that being digitally well is only applicable to adults who have extensive access to mobile devices and computers. Indeed, this is of utmost significance to children and young adults, who are growing up using these devices either at home or at school or both. ICTs are so entrenched in everyday activities that it becomes imperative to question one's behaviour online and offline.

This African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics' workshop will focus on unpacking the meaning, concepts and impact of Information Ethics and Digital Wellness in elements of using of digital technology, management of information and policy development.

Following the workshop participants will be able to have more information on the following concepts:

Information Ethics Concepts:

1. **Privacy**
    - Moral Values
    - Protection of Private Information
    - Management of Private Information

- Surveillance
- Trust
- Information Security

2. **Access**
    - Information poverty
    - Digital Divide
    - Free – cost of Information
    - Accessibility
    - Gender issues
    - Accuracy
    - Quality

3. **Cultural issues**
    - Indigenous Knowledge
    - Local Knowledge
    - Intercultural Information Ethics
    - Information Ethics in Africa

4. **Intellectual Property**
    - Copyright
    - Fair dealing and Fair use
    - Plagiarism
    - Ownership of Information

5. **Information Ethics and Governance**
    - Social justice
    - Information Ethics and Power
    - Information Ethics and Politics
    - E-democracy / e-government

6. **Emerging trends and technologies**
    - E-waste
    - Robotics
    - Information and cyber warfare
    - Ethical hacking

Reading material

Each participant will receive the following:

- An ACEIE bag with related material and stationery
- The Digital Wellness toolkit consisting of three books:

  Book One: Digital Wellness Programme – Manual for workshop facilitator

  Book Two: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for workshop participants

  Book Three: Digital Wellness Programme – Resource and concepts book

08:30 Arrival at the workshop venue

- Registration of participants
- Refreshments
- Calling to order and administrative announcements

09:00 starting of the workshop

- Welcoming remarks – Prof. Dennis Ocholla
- Opening remarks – Dean Faculty of Arts: Prof Gregory Kamwendo

09:30 Session 1: Information Ethics in Africa

- Background to Information Ethics in Africa
- ANIE and IFAP

10:00 Session 2: Introduction to Digital Wellness

- Background to Digital Wellness
- Digital Wellness Toolkit

11:00 Refreshments

11:30 Session 3: Practical examples of Digital Wellness

- Group exercises from the Digital Wellness Toolkit
- Feedback and discussion

13:00 Closing and Lunch

Appendix B:

Workshop list of attendance

Note: Participants' e-mail addresses have been blocked out to protect their privacy.

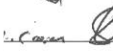
telecommunications & postal services
Department Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

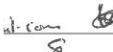
African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

INFORMATION ETHICS WORKSHOP
TIME: 09H00 – 13H00
DATE: 25 JANUARY 2017
VENUE: CUT - WELKOM

NAME	SURNAME	CONTACT NUMBER & E-MAIL	SIGNATURE
1. Lucky	Mesi		
2. ANDILE	MGWEBA		
3. Gawie	Schlebusch		
4. Liesl	Hoare		
5. Nicole	Joannou		
6. MOLEFI	MOTSOENYANE.		
7. Anke	Slabbert		
8. KARABELO	OLIFANT		
9. Lerato	Selikoe.		
10. OLGA	LEKITLANE		
11. Kholeka	Maposa.		
12. MOJAKU	MACHOGO		
13. Renay	V/d Berg.		
14. Luandele	V/d Merwe.		
15. Mamoshitji	Mapatla		
16. Ntebaleng	Melato		
17. Connie	Mphojane		
18. Luzaan	Schlebusch		
19. Sootho	Mokhatla		
20. Pearl	Nkhabu		
21. Mampete	R Ledima		
22. MOLISE	MOREMI		
23. JOYCE	SMITH		
24.		e-Mail	





25. Poppy	Nyetanyane	
26. Nkosana	Tshisa	
27. Elizabeth	Phakisi	
28 Tiisetso	NCHOCHO	.com
29. Kamohelo	Mokoena	.com
30. Moleboheng	Nkhatho	Khatho
31. QUEEN	SHUPING	
32. Malefane	Mokoti	
33. Mikia	MASHAREWA	
34. Thulo	Mpholo	
35. Mohau Ben	Manyaele	
36 MOEKETSI JOY	MAKHETHA	

M. Simona

3

Appendix C

Workshop feedback from feedback forms that participants completed

NAME OF WORKSHOP: Free State, District Workshop

DATE OF WORKSHOP: 25 January 2017

NOTES:

v. ***The total number of feedback forms received n = 36***

vi. ***Numbers may not add up in responses received, since some participants may have chosen more than one option at some questions, while others may have skipped some questions. All responses are recorded*.**

vii. ***Grammar (and most spelling) mistakes are recorded as is.***

viii. ***Where* […] *is used it indicates that one or at most two words are missing because they are illegible.***

1. What did you expect to learn from this workshop?

- I expected to know how to be careful when dealing with digital tools
- Risks associated with the internet
- Gain more knowledge on information ethics particularly on what I should do and not, (modify my behaviour)
- Expand on my knowledge and add-on real life examples for my training
- How to protect yourself from scams and internet
- More about safety on using the internet
- All or most ethical aspects about using digital information, how we can prevent being victims of cybercrimes
- Learn about how to improve and be considerate about social media
- To learn more about digital ethics and the information society and to know more about the digital wellness
- Ethics on using ICT for communication
- How can one have safe access to safe information and more on information ethics
- I came in as a blank page ready to be filled
- The important of being vigilant and wise in digital information era
- More knowledge about digital wellness and ethics relating to information. The word ethics triggered my attention and made me to quickly register for the workshop
- Information ethics and digital wellness

- The information printed on the invitation stated enough introduction to have a clear expectation
- Good use of technology electronics
- I expected to learn more on ICT and ethical behaviour when using technology
- I expected to learn about what ethical behaviour I should incorporate and how I can protect myself on internet
- To get awareness on the usage of cell phones and social media
- Ethical moral behind the use of social media
- Basic ethics when using the computer
- Knowledge on how to behave ethically online when posting a photo or status message
- How to use the internet and social networks properly
- I expected to learn more about digital safety and information ethics
- Ethics on how to use technology
- More about the positive and negative of social media
- Managing your online profile
- Information ethics and more, I did learn more
- To learn more about digital wellness
- How it would be used responsibly
- Learn about ethics and how to use the social network correct
- Awareness of risks involved in using social media
- The topic is very broad so I was open to various learning outcomes
- Information ethics and what to do to warn and teach
- Risks involved in the use of social media platforms

2. Did the workshop provide what you hoped for or expected?

e) *Yes – it was even more than I hoped for*

f) Yes – it satisfied my expectations

g) *No – it did not meet my expectations*

h) *No – other reason, specify: ____ Please motivate:*

Totals:

A	b	c	D
29	7	0	0

Motivations for a:

- It`s an eye opener about safety

- I have learnt that it`s more of us respecting our privacy and the privacy of others
- More ethical issues on ICT
- It didn't just reach my expectations I have also learnt from the experiences of other people when they shared them within the workshop
- The MOVE and RISE concepts
- It explained words used more often but not knowing the real impact and meaning
- I learned more on ethical behavior and it enhanced my knowledge more on the things I should be aware of
- It was an eye opener to us to use online matters in a safe manner. Changing passwords more often
- I`ve learned about MOVE and RISE it helped me particularly as an individual who loves social media
- I did not know that so many people have access to my information
- The facilitator were very open and explained every issue fully
- I always asked myself where do these people get our information from
- I gained a lot of information and somethings that I didn't know
- I liked the two models used (MOVE and RISE) and practical examples- I related so well with and all the information shared …EXCELLENT!!!!!!
- I have learnt a lot from the workshop mostly about MOVE and RISE
- The workshop provided most information needed, as it was presented by the centre which has worked continentally and internationally
- Was made aware about more than I knew and the documentation received is practical and usable
- Made me aware that information can be spread easily
- I learnt a lot about how we lose our rights when we post things on the internet
- I learnt so much that I can apply in both my academic and professional life
- I receive ideas to help my community engagement projects

Motivations for b:

- It opened ideas that can be used to support learners who are always getting information regarding bursaries
- The information I received can be taught to someone else
- The information is already part of the intel foundation training I facilitate
- A more clear understanding of what you post the can negative outcome
- I learnt how one could use IT responsibly ensuring that one is not compromised in anyway

Motivations for c:

- None

Motivations for d:

- none

3. Why did you choose to attend this specific workshop/conference?

e) The topic is interesting
f) It is free
g) I definitely need to know more about the topic to be effective in my work or community.
h) Other, specify

Totals:

a	B	c	D
20	0	16	0

Specifications for a:

- none

Specifications for b:

- none

Specifications for c:

- none

Specifications for d:

- none

4. Do you think that what you have learnt here will be useful for you in future?

a) *Yes – definitely*

b) *Maybe – I'm sure*

c) *No – it is not relevant Please motivate:*

Totals:

a	B	c
36	0	0

Motivations for a:

- Because I will teach my learners so that they can be responsible in the near future
- Because I will be helping youngsters on how to protect themselves on the internet even the elders to be aware of the scams
- Very much useful because it has given me an opportunity /platform to gain something legit to share with people in my circle or outwards
- The things that we spoke about are things that we face on daily basis and will be faced with in the future as well
- Will use it to enhance the knowledge of our community
- It is important as an educator to inform learners and help them make good decisions
- I am going to make ethical decisions when I work with any digital device or network, I will share my knowledge
- Information and the internet will always be there, we need to know how to protect ourselves from internet fraud
- Today I have learnt how to be responsible in social media
- Because I will teach others that will make me know better
- I will never post anything stupid on Facebook because it might somehow come to haunt me
- Now I will be careful of all the apps and information i give, everything I receive
- The information will be useful in my ICT classes
- Already is
- Share knowledge with friends and family
- Personal safety is important to me
- Because the workshop taught us of ways of reducing risk using the internet

- Definitely useful information to most things that we take for granted
- It has widen my information when It comes to downloading my next app
- Empowering rural communities on the importance of correct use of IT
- Will help me teach other people to be more aware
- I will be able to transfer it to my workplace as well as illuminate others on the matter
- It will be because we are only at the infant stages of the science of technology and communication
- I am more careful now about questionnaires and surveys online
- As an ICT coordinator, I work with a lot of educators through our training programmes. The information will be shared with educators and district officials. Educators will be encouraged to share with learners when they get back to school, particularly the documents on MOVE and RISE

Motivations for b:

- none

Motivations for c:

- None

5. Where are you most likely to apply your new knowledge?

a) *Personal life*

b) *The environment where I teach or provide guidance other than at work*

c) *At my place of work*

d) *Other, please specify*

Totals:

A	B	C	d
12	13	4	7

Specifications for a:

- none

Specifications for b:

- none

Specifications for c:

- none

Specifications for d:

- at my home
- to my community
- everywhere I go and the broader community
- at church
- farmworkers

6. Which medium would you prefer to have the info accessible post-conference?

q. *Online*

r. *Printed workbooks and notes*

s. *On a CD/DVD*

t. *Other, please specify:* _____

Totals:

A	B	C	D
23	12	1	0

Specifications for a:

- none

Specifications for b:

- none

Specifications for c:

- none

Specifications for d:

- none

7. Are you happy with how the workshop was organised in terms of communication, catering etc.?

d) Yes

e) More or less

f) No

Please motivate:

Totals:

A	B	C
36	0	0

Motivations for a:

- The food was good
- Yes, the workshop gave out important facts that one can use for current and future life
- It was nice, although the aircon made me super cold
- It was a very comfortable environment

- The food was great ☺
- Yes, it was very interesting we all engaged throughout the workshop
- In future the workshop can be longer where we unpack information ethics
- All information are clearly outlined and our community will benefit a lot, food was delicious
- It afforded everyone an open platform to discuss challenges and real life cases and scenarios
- Breakfast and lunch
- Thank you
- We were all comfortable which made it easy for us to communicate
- The number of people were manageable and the communication was effective while catering was perfect for everyone
- In terms of communication the facilitators made their research, they were very good and emphasized everything using examples
- The conference room had a good setting and was comfortable and refreshments came on time, it was open for discussion and opinion
- Communicators, catering, the venue was up to standard, as well as the information we received

Motivations for b:

- none

Motivations for c:

- none

8. Are you happy with the way the programme has been designed in terms of content? Do you have recommendations in this regard?

a) *Yes*
b) *More or less*
c) *No*

Please motivate:

Totals:

A	B	C
36	0	0

Motivations for a:

- Yes, more people should be invited
- No recommendations
- The content was easy to understand
- I am very happy with the way the programme was conducted, I don't have any recommendations
- I love the fact that it was not read from the slides, it was real life or interaction
- It is very easy to read and well package. I love the little booklet for the young ones
- Thank you
- The program had all the information we need and it was clear
- The content was relevant
- The content is very good, but I think it will help if you sort of put everything in a booklet because I think some of us are going to lose these papers that you have issued out

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

9. Would you like to be added to the ANIE mailing list? If yes, please provide your e- mail address.

Yes. E-mail address:

a. *No.*

10. ***Any other comments or suggestions? General feedback as well as feedback on specific sessions on the programme would be highly appreciated.***

- Make a booklet and put everything in it, Hire people who can talk other official languages so that you can spread messages out there in all official languages
- It would be great if programme organisers can contact our local high schools and conduct a workshop for the teachers so that they may implement it in their respective high schools
- Thank you and continue raising awareness about ethics when using the internet, because there are no constitutional laws and principles on this matter, continue educating people and empowering them to use technology responsibly
- Please make arrangements to provide workshops for student teachers in their 3rd year. Teachers will have access to more learners
- Thank you for talking to us and not reading off the information, thank you for the practical example, was a well-designed workshop. Travel safe, blessed 2017
- Attend more to rural areas
- A united group to be formed and gathering to discuss on how to pass this message through to the community and report back to each follow up gatherings/meetings the progress within their zones/circles. It will result on excellent outcome even at churches
- I suggest that the session to be a little bit longer and must be practically done i.e. participants should use a device and get into the internet and the sites (that should be more interesting), the presenter must let the participants interact more with the book, so as to know at least what is contained in those. The risk might be that participants might not even open the book when they get back to their respective workplaces
- Please come back and do at least 2 or 3 more workshops, there are so many more opportunities for workshops like this one
- This information should be made available also on TV/DSTV to educate the community at large. Keep up the good work
- It could be more helpful if the curriculum could be compulsory at the school level.
- I think it's a very good thought that they decided to come to us as students and lectures so that we can show the young ones about the importance of being responsible for everything that they do on the internet
- I only wish you could have had more people attending the workshop, enough to fill up a stadium
- Involve people from media such as celebrities to go on campaigns to the high schools in different locations and to make this awareness effective
- I'm very glad this workshop came to CUT because I wouldn`t be exposed to some of the scams that are happening and that I should never give my information to anyone and that I should always check the background of the companies out there. Keep up the good work on the awareness so that the world would use the internet wisely

Appendix D:

Workshop photos

Above and Below: Workshop presenter and participants.

DTPS Workshop Report

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

Digital Wellness Activities: Kenya, 3 – 6 April 2016

DTPS Workshop Report

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

These Digital Wellness activities are part of the Digital Wellness programme that seeks to address three core concerns: the Internationalisation of Information Ethics, community development and teacher training. Key meetings are held with local roleplayers and the workshop is presented by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE WORKSHOP AT A GLANCE

Date: 3 to 6 April 2016

City and Country: Nairobi, Kenya

Venue: Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Kenya

Facilitator(s): Dr Daniel Muthee

Presenters: Mr Coetzee Bester & Ms Rachel Fischer

ACEIE present: Mr Coetzee Bester & Ms Rachel Fischer

Host representative(s): Dr Daniel Muthee (Kenyatta University) and Mr Benson Kinoti (Intel Kenya)

Number of attendees on 6 April 2016 according on signatures on list of attendance (including ACEIE staff and presenters):

Highlights

UNESCO (Eastern Africa), Intel and the ACEIE met with academia from Kenya to discuss the localization of the Digital Wellness Toolkit for practical application in Kenya

Activities include meetings with key role players in the Kenyan curriculum landscape:

- Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST)
- Kenya Institute for Curriculum Development (KICD)
- ICT Authority
- Communications Authority of Kenya
- Intel office in Nairobi, Kenya
- Kenya Chapter of ANIE (KANIE)

Primary contact persons: Dr Daniel Muthee (Kenyatta University) and Mr Benson Kinoti (Intel Kenya)

Appendices:

Appendix A: Rationale for the event

Appendix B: Proposed forum official documentation

Appendix C: Workshop participants

Appendix D: Workshop photos

Appendix A:

Rationale of Event:

These activities took place from 3 to 6 April 2016 and were based on follow-up activities that were tabled during the July 2015 and November activities in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Digital Wellness programme, specifically as presented in Kenya, addresses three ACEIE objectives:

10.5.1. ACEIE OBJECTIVE 4

Community development activities

To promote the effective and ethical use of information for different communities, such as NGO's and SMMEs to be aware and able to responsibly manage information flows using ICTs, such as for access market information, business marketing, and in running businesses.

10.5.2. ACEIE OBJECTIVE 5

School focused knowledge management and distribution

To according to Pillar 1 of the DTPS Digital Opportunities Strategy provide assistance in development of an information ethics teaching curriculum for teacher training and learner education.

10.5.3. ACEIE OBJECTIVE 6

Internationalisation of Information Ethics policies and practises

To further promote key proposals and research as agreed concerning the research on Information Ethics and its application, for consideration within African and International inter-governmental organisations, such as the AU and African Regional Communities. This objective will focus on current non-involved countries and countries new to the AU - like South Sudan.

Activities:

This visit had three main focal points:

1. Meetings with Intel's Kenya office in Nairobi.
2. Meetings with other stakeholders like the ICT Authority of Kenya; Kenya Institute for Curriculum Development and Communications Authority of Kenya.

3. Digital Wellness implementation and roll-out workshop at Kenyatta University, Nairobi.

Appendix B:

Proposed forum official document

PROPOSED FORUM TO ASSIST IN BOTH THE DIGITAL LEARNING PROGRAMME (DLP) AND THE PRESIDENTIAL DIGITAL INTERSHIP (PDI) IN KENYA: TRAINING, CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLENTATION STRATEGIES

1.0. **Preamble**

The launch of the digital learning initiative by the president in 2013 signified the need for new training and learning initiatives in Kenya. Digital learning initiative worldwide is a massive and expensive venture. The Success of the proposed digital learning programme calls for community preparedness through empowerment of relevant stakeholders. In Kenya, the programme targets more than 22,000 schools in 47 counties. This prompts the need for incorporation of several likeminded players and stakeholders since no single institution, government agency, private organization, NGO or religious group can adequately and exhaustively bring digital learning initiative into fruition. It is with this understanding that like-minded local and international players conceived this Forum to support the current digital initiatives by the Government, and stakeholders towards a coordinated strategy in the execution of both the DLP and the PDI.

2.0. **Local and International participating stakeholders**

Local participants:

2.1.1. Office of the President (ICTA) - Coordinator

2.1.2. Kenyatta University (KU)

2.1.3. Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST)

2.1.4. Technical University of Kenya (TUK)

2.1.5. Communication Authority of Kenya (CAK)

2.1.6. Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD)

2.1.7. Kenya Africa Network of Information Ethics (KANIE)

2.1.8. Kenya National Union of Teachers (KNUT)

2.1.9. Kenya Union of Post Primary Education Teachers(KUPPET)

International Participants

2.1.10. African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (ACEIE)

2.1.11. Intel Security

2.1.12. Intel Education

2.1.13. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

2.1.14. Information for All Programme (IFAP)

2. Constraints and Needs of the Forum

2.1. Collaborations in the digital learning project

2.2. Volunteers to help roll out the DLP and PDI Kenyan initiatives

2.3. Young and passionate digital trainers who can easily connect with the young pupils.

2.4. Sustainable project funders

2.5. Limited physical, monetary and personnel resources

2.6. Motivated and knowledgeable facilitators with will power to reach all learners within urban and rural regions.

2.7. Coordination of well experienced, supportive and willing local and international partners.

3. **Objectives**

3.1. Rollout of the digital learning DLP and PDI programmes in all Counties throughout the country.

3.2. Enhance digital initiatives by the government agencies and the private sector.

3.3. Develop and design localized content in conjunction with government agencies and forum partners.

3.4. Sensitizing the local communities on digital awareness and ethics.

4. **Strategies/Activities**

4.1. Building a capable and effective team of resource persons at Kenyatta University and identified KANIE partners to act as forum facilitators towards effective training and content development.

4.2. Training of University students from Kenyatta University and KANIE partners as digital forum volunteers for their local communities and schools. They will form the critical mass needed to support and sustain the initiative throughout the country with minimal costs.

4.3. Coordinate the training of Kenyatta University and KANIE partners' digital forum volunteers and PDI participants. It is envisaged that the volunteer and intern groups can support each other.

4.4. Coordinate regular training and follow-up events for volunteers and interns with KANIE partners.

5. **Shared Responsibilities among the forum participants**

5.1. Immediate (timely) and systematic digital entry into identified schools throughout the country.

5.2. Kenyatta University and KANIE partners to provide the training administrative structure for local forum facilitators and the volunteers. In addition, it will conduct impact assessment surveys and research.

5.3. Local partners such as CAK and MOEST to provide regulatory framework and guidelines.

5.4. International and local partners to jointly develop and design required localized content.

5.5. KICD, CAK and MOEST to vet the content.

5.6. The participatory partners to provide, within the DLP and PDI budgets, financial support for forum sustainability.

5.7. All forum participants commit to regular meetings to ensure effective networking, collaboration and resource sharing and reporting by all partners.

5.8. Upholding of highest information ethical standards, by all the partners particularly towards digital safety and cyber security.

5.9. Continuous improvement, innovation and adoption of best practices by all towards the set objectives.

5.10. Office of the President and the Ministries of ICT and Education to lead in the oversight, monitoring and evaluation.

6. **Forum Benefits**

6.1. The forum aligns and complements efforts by government structures, academic institutions and private sector.

6.2. Utilization of existing management structures and trained personnel at Kenyatta University and KANIE partners.

6.3. Based on the commitment by forum partners, resources will be coordinated to achieve the most results cost effectively.

6.4. The objectives of the forum will be enhanced by the existing student volunteer programme which manages an effective connectivity between students and school children.

6.5. Engagement of digital knowledge students from across the country and with diverse cultural values, traditions and local knowledge is a simple way of reaching out to all schools in the digital learning initiative. Kenyatta University and KANIE affiliated university students fit the bill.

7. **Coordination and Implementation**

7.1. Step 1: Selection and training of the local team facilitators from Kenyatta University and KANIE partners. They will in turn train facilitators and induct the volunteer students in conjunction with other participating partners.

7.2. Step 2: Localised content development and design. This is a critical step. It will include production and generation of content.

7.3. Step 3: The programme will start with a pilot survey and align with identified schools in selected counties as per the DLP and PDI programme. This will enable the stakeholders to cover all regions.

7.4. Step 4: Rolling out of the programme. Volunteers and team leaders will roll out the digital learning initiative throughout the country as per the Government digital learning implementation strategies.

7.5. Step 5: Monitoring and evaluation by national and international partners following the rollout.

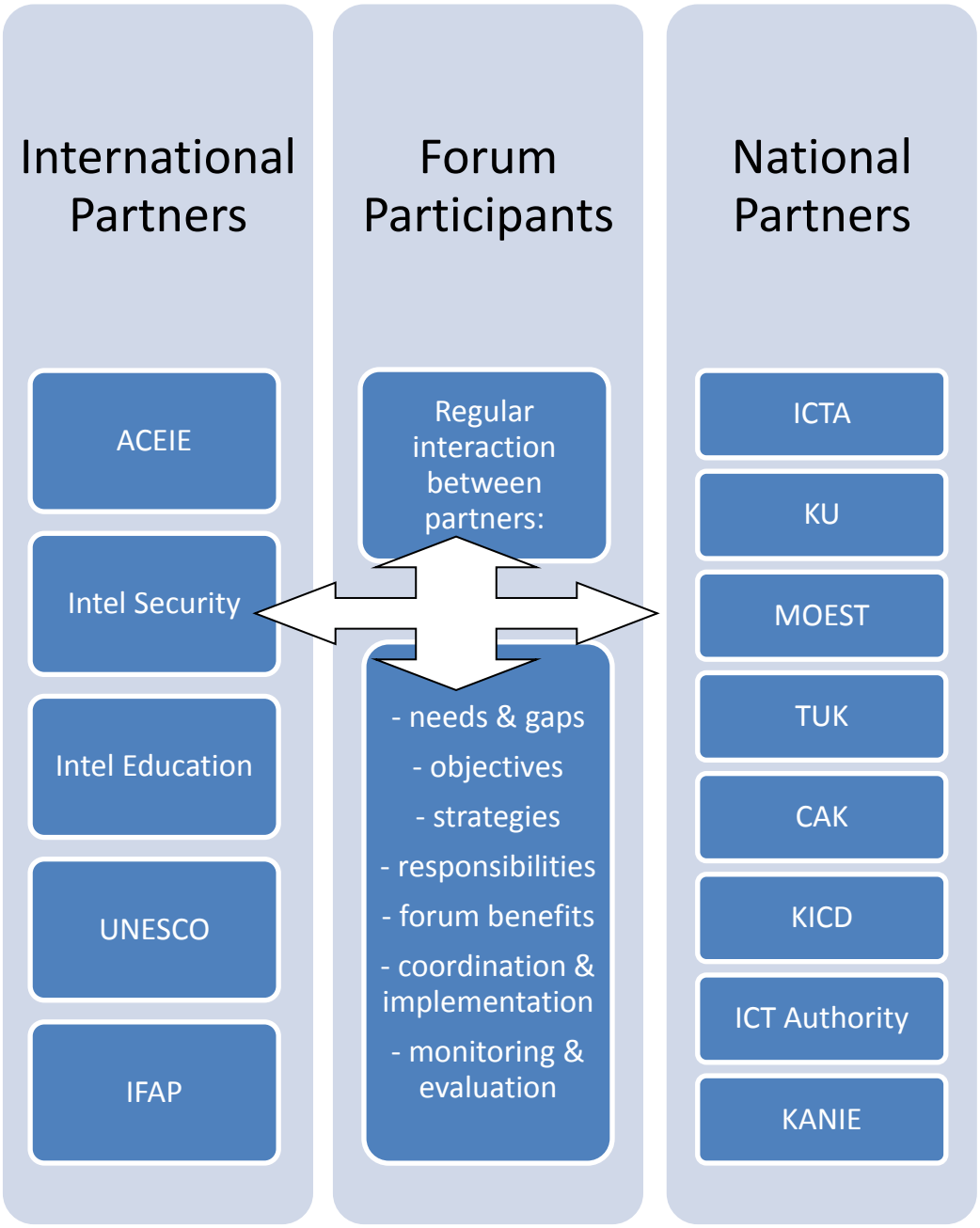
8. **This working document has been prepared by the following:**

8.1. Coetzee Bester (ACEIE)

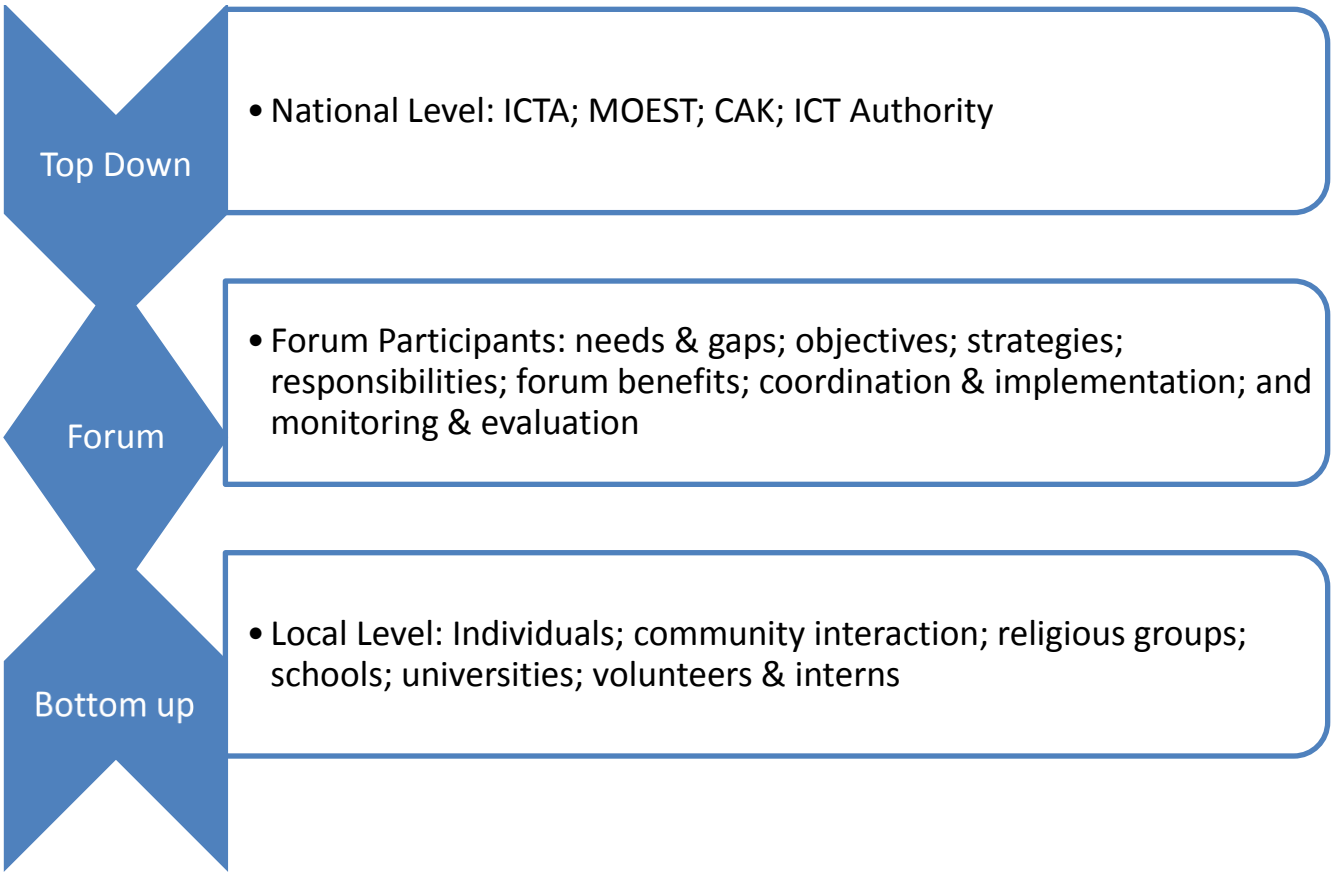
8.2. Susanna Ackermann(Intel)

8.3. Daniel W. Muthee (KU)

Addendum A


International Partners
ACEIE
Intel Security
Intel Education
UNESCO
IFAP
Forum Participants
Regular interaction between partners:
- needs & gaps
- objectives
- strategies
- responsibilities
- forum benefits
- coordination & implementation
- monitoring & evaluation
National Partners
ICTA
KU
MOEST
TUK
CAK
KICD
ICT Authority
KANIE

Addendum B


Top Down
• National Level: ICTA; MOEST; CAK; ICT Authority
Forum
• Forum Participants: needs & gaps; objectives; strategies; responsibilities; forum benefits; coordination & implementation; and monitoring & evaluation
Bottom up
• Local Level: Individuals; community interaction; religious groups; schools; universities; volunteers & interns

Appendix C:

Workshop list of attendance

Participants

The Workshop Participants were drawn from key stakeholder institutions. They include:

1. Mr. Coetzee Bester, (ACEIE)
2. Mrs Rachel Fischer, (ACEIE)
3. Mr. Benson Kinoti, (Intel)

Appendix D:

Workshop photos

Above and below: Workshop presenter and participants.

Above and below: Workshop presenters and participants.

DTPS Report: Digital Wellness

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

Digital Wellness: Western Cape presentations, 2016

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

These local presentations on Digital Wellness seek to address the following objectives of the MoA: School focused knowledge management and distribution (5), the Internationalisation of Information Ethics policies and practices (6), and Africa (8) and Research and development (9). These events were attended by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa. This project was implemented in 4 workshops.

THE PRESENTATIONS AT A GLANCE

Workshop dates and venues:

Workshop dates:

1. **14th July 2016**: Kuilsrivier
2. **17th September 2016**: George
3. **20th October 2016:** Worcester (NID Head Office)
4. **22nd October 2016:** Caledon

ACEIE presenter: Mr Coetzee Bester

Primary contact persons: Mr Coetzee Bester

Appendices:

Appendix A: Transform your classroom through ICT innovation

Appendix B: Programme for the presentations

Appendix C: Presentation used during workshops

Appendix D: Event photos

Highlights

The ACEIE delivered the message on Digital Wellness to more than 600 teachers in the Western Cape Province.

Four events took place to present Digital Wellness in the Western Cape between July and October 2016.

One of the events focused on the importance and impact of Digital Wellness on people with disabilities.

Appendix A:

Transform your classroom through ICT innovation

Report background:

- More than 600 teachers and e-Learning officials were addressed over the 3 WCED workshops
- The ACEIE participated in 9 discussion sessions where the detail of the Digital Wellness Toolkit was explained to the teachers
- The Director of the ACEIE delivered the Keynote address at the Caledon event on 22 October 2016
- All of the teachers who attended the workshops agreed that this is a very relevant topic which does not necessarily get the attention it should
- Some of the schools indicated that they need help with the setup of ICT policies
- All of the participants agreed that having an app version of the content would enable scalability
- On 20 October 2016 the Director of the ACEIE also visited the National Institute for the Deaf (NID) and presented the Digital Wellness Toolkit to the Executive Director and Head of Training of the NID in Worcester. During this meeting the NID indicated that they will develop an App for the use by Hearing Impaired persons to better understand the opportunities and pitfalls in the digital environment.

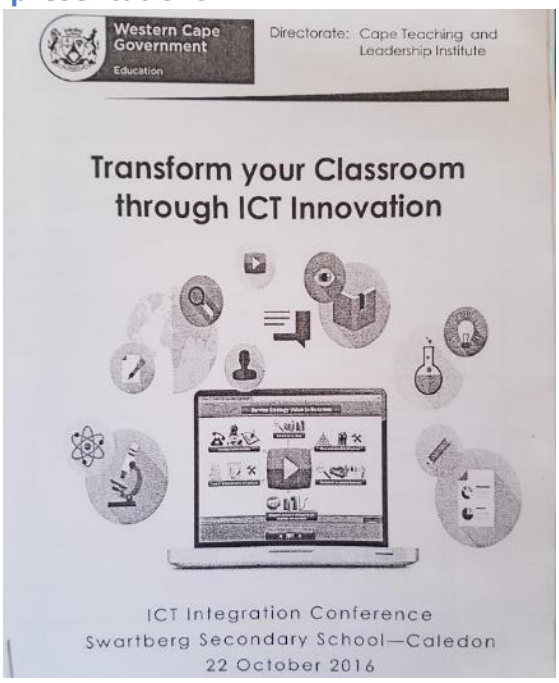
The ACEIE facilitated the Keynote address on 22 October 2016 under the practical theme of: **"There is an electronic elephant in my classroom"**

The theme addressed the ethics and practice of managing change in an ICT environment.

Feedback on the keynote: It was well positioned and addressed the personal responsibility every teacher has towards maintaining and growing their own skillset in the Information era.

Appendix B:

Programme for the presentations


Western Cape Government
Education

Directorate: Cape Teaching and Leadership Institute

Transform your Classroom through ICT Innovation

ICT Integration Conference
Swartberg Secondary School—Caledon
22 October 2016

Program

Programme Director: Mr Herold Bezuidenhout

Time	Activity	Presenter
8:00 - 8:30	Registration	
8:30 - 8:45	Welcome	Mr Bertram Lorston
8:50 - 9:30	Keynote	Mr Coetzee Bester
9:30 - 9:45	Introduce Exhibitors	Programme Directo
9:45 - 9:55	Logistics	Programme Directo
10:00 - 10:30	Tea Break	
	Break-Away Sessions	
10:35 – 11:05	Session 1	
11:10 – 11:40	Session 2	
11:45 – 12:15	Session 3	
12:15 - 13:00	Lunch	
13:00 – 13:30	Session 4	
13:35 – 14:05	Session 5	
14:10 – 14:30	Closing and Lucky Draw	

Topic

Why is the Makers important

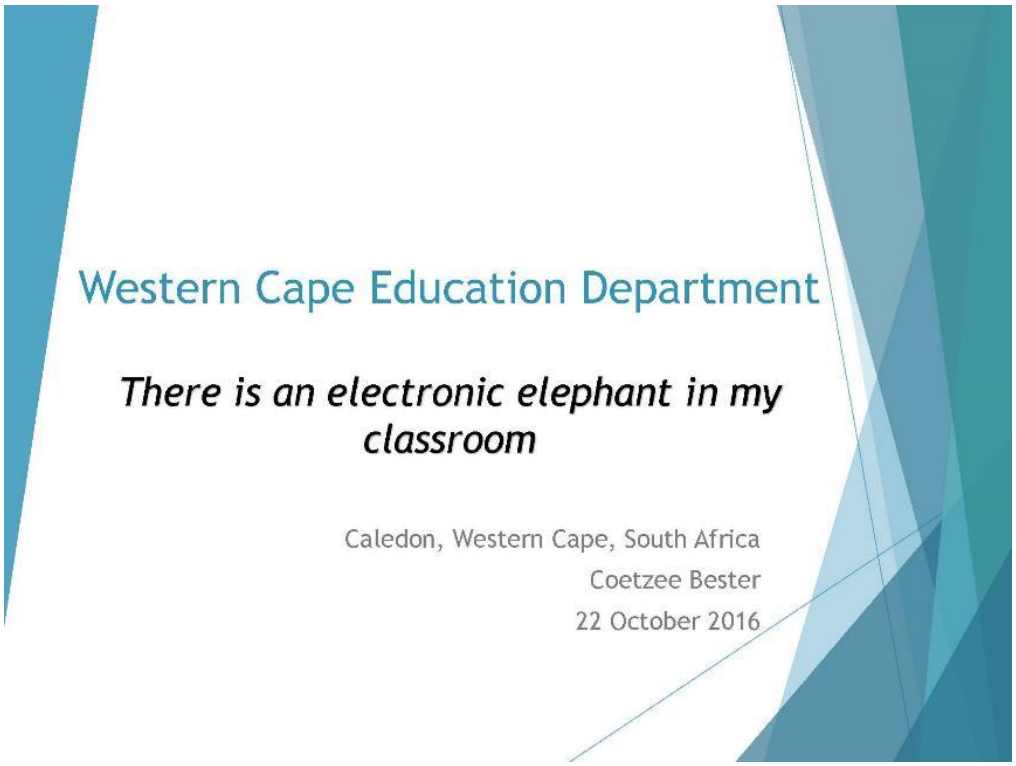
Using inno in the clas to enhanc teaching learning

Flipping th room with Dojo and

Using ICT: informed making

Appendix C:

Presentation used during the workshops



Today we agree with Prof Johannes Britz who addressed human behaviour in the Digital World (Information Ethics) as follows:

"Traditionally, information ethics focuses on the moral questions relating to the life cycle of information as it pertains to its generation, gathering, organization, storage, retrieval, and use. As a field it broadly examines issues related to privacy, security, access to information, intellectual freedom, quality and integrity of information, as well as intellectual property rights. In addition, the broader domain of professional ethics is of import, encompassing the ways we as professionals engage with, and respond and react to those ethical issues. The main stakeholders impacted by this array of ethical issues can be divided into three groups. These are the creators/distributors of information products and services, information mediators, including librarians, and the information users. Information and communication technology (ICT) supports the different information life cycle activities and plays a pivotal role in the shaping, understanding, and defining of information ethics".

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of Excellence
for Information Ethics

MIT Professor, Norbert Wiener in the early 1940's stated That he foresaw social and ethical consequences related to computers:

It has long been clear to me that the modern ultra-rapid computing machine was in principle an ideal central nervous system to an apparatus for automatic control; and that its input and output need not be in the form of numbers or diagrams but might very well be, respectively, the readings of artificial sense organs, such as photoelectric cells or thermometers, and the performance of motors or solenoids… we are already in a position to construct artificial machines of almost any degree of elaborateness of performance. Long before Nagasaki and the public awareness of the atomic bomb, it had occurred to me that we were here in the presence of another social potentiality of unheard-of importance for good and for evil (Wiener 1948, 27-28).

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for Information Ethics

"I'm right there in the room, and no one even acknowledges me."

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

What is the elephant that causes us to not be successful with regards to adoption of ICTs in the classroom?

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

I am afraid to use ICTs...

I don't have enough knowledge...

I don't have enough support ...

This is too new...

It creates more problems than solutions ...

I don't see the value ...

Or ... maybe I don't like change ...

How do I manage change?

A	Awareness of the need for change
D	Desire to support the change
K	Knowledge of how to change
A	Ability to demonstrate new skill and behaviors
R	Reinforcement to make the change stick

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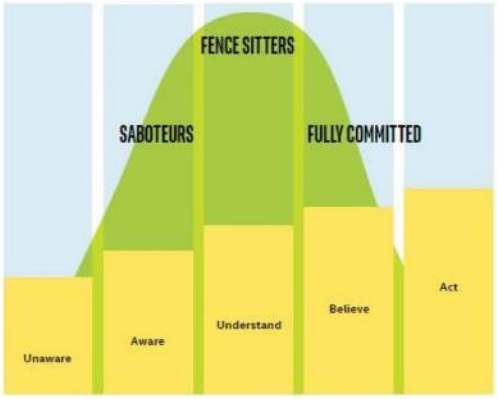
How do I manage change?



Adapted from Change Management Model and Turnarounds, http://www.shmula.com/turnaround-and-change-management-do-not-waste-a-good-crisis/1466

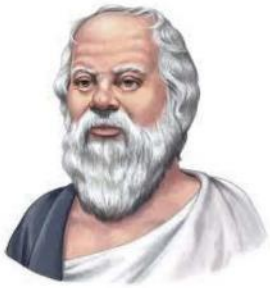
African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

Socrates

Lived (469-399 BC) during the century that has been called the Golden Age of Athens.

In his day Socrates was guilty of not believing in the gods in which the state believes, but brings in other new divinities.

He also wrongs by corrupting the youth with these thoughts.



African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

But nonetheless, let's close by a phrase he said

If you **live** in the **past** – keep on saying how good the old times used to be … you will be **depressed**

If you **worry** about the **future** – worry about starting and how are you going to keep up with all the changes … you will be **anxious**

But … if you **live** in the **moment** and take the implementation of ICTs one day at a time … you will be at **peace**

Appendix D:

Photos of events

Lex Informatica Workshop Report

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

Lynnwood Conference Centre, Pretoria, Gauteng, 4 October 2016

Lex Informatica - Business Breakfast Report

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

This conference was organised by Snail ka Mtuze Attorneys and the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) was requested to facilitate the programme.

THE WORKSHOP AT A GLANCE

Date: 4 October 2016

Venue: Lynnwood conference centre, Pretoria

Programme chair: Mr Coetzee Bester

Presenters:

Mr Craig Rosewarne (Director, Wolfpack)

Ms Nerushka Bowan (Director, Norton Rose Fulbright)

Ms Pria Chetty (Director – EndCode)

Mr Sizwe Snail ka Mtuze (Snail Attorneys @ law inc)

Ms Ayisha Noorgat (Director, Randles Inc)

ACEIE members present: Mr Coetzee Bester & Mr Benson Lechaba

Host representative(s): Mr Sizwe Lindelo Snail ka Mtuze

Highlights of Workshop

Providing a platform for law makers, industry role players to contribute on issues related to cyber security, cyber crime and the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPI).

Indication of the importance towards continued involvement and prioritization of cyber security and cyber crime, by various role players that have influence in creating a safe online environment

Primary contact persons: Mr Sizwe Lindelo Snail ka Mtuze

Appendices:

Appendix A: Summary of event

Appendix B: Programme

Appendix C: Photos

Appendix A:

Summary of event

Introduction

As the chair of the programme Mr Coetzee Bester opened the session with a welcoming note towards the guests. The chair provided a brief overview of the importance towards the discussions surrounding cybercrime, cyber security and POPI. The chair then requested Mr Sizwe Snail to provide a brief introduction into the work that he is doing and to highlight the background of Lex Informatica.

Background

It was highlighted during the introduction that due to the advances in technology across the various sectors, the ability for people to use various forms of technology to conduct various crimes is easier. This has also resulted in more opportunities for crime to take place and therefore exposing people to harmful situations and having a negative impact on the society. The advances in technology call for various stakeholders and law makers to adapt to the changing technological environment and provide guidelines for a safer digital environment.

Discussion

The workshop composed of three sections:

- Introduction and background – facilitated by Mr Coetzee Bester.
- Presentations provided by various directors that specifically deal with issues surrounding cyber security and cybercrime. This included practical examples from an industry perspective and the analysis of specific laws that are intended to regulate the area of cybercrime and security.
- Ending of with closing remarks provided by Ms Ayisha Noorgat.

Summary of Presentations

Mr Craig Rosewarne the director of Wolfpack provided his presentation under the theme "Cyber Security Risks and Solution". Practical examples were provided of the current landscape with regard to cyber criminals and cybercrime situations. Solutions towards the various attacks that are possible by cyber criminals were provided and the valuable work that Wolfpack is conducting in the cybercrime space was highlighted.

Ms Nerushka Bowan a director at Norton Rose Fulbright gave a presentation on the "Impact of the Cybercrime Bill and future cyber trends". Background towards the Dark Web was provided and the tools towards accessing the Dark Web were provided. Examples of the various sites and the techniques used by possible offenders were displayed.

Ms Pria Chetty a director at EndCode provided a thorough brake down of the POPI ACT "The POPI ACT explained in summary".

Mr Sizwe Snail of Snail Attorneys provided his presentation on "Discussing the CaC bill". Mr Snail provided his own views on the bill and highlighted the important factors that require attention with the bill. His presentation also provided a thorough indication of the areas in which other bills are already overlapping in certain areas.

Closing

Ms Ayisha Noorgat was called upon by Mr Coetzee Bester to provide the closing remarks towards the session. It was highlighted that the need for policy makers to focus on the area of cybercrime and cyber security is increasingly important. It is clear that the work that is currently being done by the various role players in the cybercrime environment has value towards creating a safer environment and making sure that effective policing over cybercrime can take place.

The session was ended by Mr Coetzee Bester with any additional questions and the participants were allowed the opportunity for further networking over tea and coffee.

Workshop ran successfully from 8:30 – 11:30.

Appendix B:

Workshop programme

LEX INFORMATICA
SA CYBERLAW | ICT CONFERENCE

Lex Informatica - Business Breakfast

" Cyber Security and Cyber Crime and POPI "

4 October 2016

07:35 - 07:45 Registration Opens

07:45 – 08:00 : Tea and Coffee

08:00 – 08:10 : Welcome and intro of Key Note Speaker

Mr Sizwe Lindelo Snail ka Mtuze (Director , Snail Attorneys @ Law Inc & Lex Informatica)

Programme Chair: Mr Coetzee Bester (ACEIE Director, South African IFAP Chairperson)

08:10 – 08:40 : Mr Craig Rosewarne – "Cyber Security Risks and Solution"

(Director - Wolfpack)

08:40 – 09:30 : Networking Breakfast

09:30 – 10:00 : Ms Nerushka Bowan – "Impact of the Cybercrime Bill and future cyber trends"

(Director – Norton Rose Fulbright)

10:00 – 10:30 : Pria Chetty – " The POPI ACT explained in Summary "

(Director – EndCode)

10 : 30 – 11-00 Sizwe Snail ka Mtuze – " Discussing the CaC Bill "

(Snail Attorneys @ law inc)

11.00 – 11:10 : Closing Remarks

Ayisha Noorgat – (Director - Randles Inc)

11:10 : Further Networking and Tea and Coffee

END OF BREAKFAST

Media Sponsor :

LEGALBRIEF JUTA LAW

Affiliated Organisations :

PPM Phukubje Pierce Masithela Attorneys www.ppmattorneys.co.za Information Security | Media | Technology | Infrastructure Projects

Randles Attorneys

SNAIL KA MTUZE ATTORNEYS AT LAW

WOLF PACK

ENDCODE Tech. Law. Policy. Africa.

Appendix C:

Workshop photos

Above and Below: Workshop presenters and participants.

Above and Below: Workshop presenters and participants.

DTPS Workshop Report

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

Digital Wellness Workshop: Uganda, 30 June 2016

DTPS Workshop Report

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

These Digital Wellness activities are part of the Digital Wellness programme that seeks to address three core concerns: the Internationalisation of Information Ethics, community development and teacher training. Key meetings are held with local roleplayers and the workshop is presented by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE WORKSHOP AT A GLANCE

Date: 30 June 2016

City and Country: Kampala, Uganda

Venue: Metropole Kampala Hotel

Facilitator(s): Dr Daniel Muthee

Presenters: Prof Isaac Kigongo-Bukenya, Ms Primah Kwagala, Ms Erin Klazar & Ms Rachel Fischer

ACEIE present: Ms Erin Klazar, Mr Benson Lechaba & Ms Rachel Fischer

Host representative(s): Mr Francis Ssekitto

Number of attendees on 30 June 2016 according on signatures on list of attendance (including ACEIE staff and presenters): 43

Highlights

Presentations for on subjects relating to:

- Information Ethics
- Creative Commons
- Digital Wellness
- University student and volunteer projects

The workshop also discussed the importance of information and technologies relating to food security. The conference on this topic, 2-4 November 2016, was announced and participants responded very positively.

Primary contact persons: Constant Okello-Obura, Francis Ssekitto, Rachel Fischer

Appendices:

Appendix A: Rationale and programme of the event

Appendix B: Feedback form

Appendix C: Workshop participants

Appendix D: Workshop photos

Appendix A:

Rationale and programme of the event:

Purpose

To raise awareness on the topic of "Digital Wellness" combined with the relevance of Information Ethics. Specific focus will be on Uganda.

Background

When confronted with the term "Information Ethics" there are typically two reactions. Either people register the word "ethics" and assume this is situated within the realm of Philosophy and hence is something which few actively pursue and seek to understand. Alternatively, due to its engagement with Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), Information Ethics is viewed as a field limited to Information Technology and Computer Science.

It has been a vigorous endeavor by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (ACEIE) and the African Network for Information Ethics (ANIE) to dispel these misconceptions. By engaging in international conferences, local workshops (in schools and municipalities) and lecturing at universities, the ACEIE has built up numerous partnerships within government, academia, civil society and the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) towards achieving its core aim. This core aim is raising awareness on the dangers and opportunities inherent to the roll-out of and growth in ICTs and broadband. Since ICTs permeates all sectors of society, a more user-friendly term was developed – Digital Wellness.

The main focus of Information Ethics concerns the digital environment and the need to be safe when interacting with the cyberspace, therefore the term "Digital Wellness" captures the essence of the intent. Digital Wellness is characterised by the ability of the user to discern between the dangers and opportunities found in the cyberspace, act responsibly, and align his/her online behaviour with their offline values. It is a misnomer that being digitally well is only applicable to adults who have extensive access to mobile devices and computers. Indeed, this is of utmost significance to children and young adults, who are growing up using these

devices either at home or at school or both. ICTs are so entrenched in everyday activities that it becomes imperative to question one's behaviour online and offline.

In partnership with, *inter alia,* Intel Education, the UNESCO Information For All Programme (IFAP), the South African Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services and Department of Basic Education, a toolkit has been developed addressing issues pertaining to Digital Wellness. Nine books were compiled to target three levels:

1.1. Basic Education (primary and secondary levels/ K1-K12)
1.2. Community level
1.3. Volunteer projects

This toolkit has been presented at workshops across South Africa, in Nairobi, Kenya and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia It has been experienced in these workshops in the rural communities that there is a high level of unemployment and limited (if not lacking) access to ICTs and the internet. The community members, parents and learners are not all aware of all the dangers and opportunities inherent in these devices, especially if it can access the internet. This is further exacerbated by the lack in sufficient training of the teachers at these schools. In developing communities where illiteracy is still prevalent, the introduction of electronic devices might either fast track prowess in e-literacy, or it could extend the (digital) divide between developed and developing regions.

Objectives

Implementation of advocacy campaign that increases awareness on relevance of ICTs and its potential benefits in addressing social issues is important. Digital wellness awareness is critical.

- To improve the availability and reliability of basic tools required for awareness and implementation of mitigating factors in the country and region, with special emphasis on content requirements for the internationally agreed development goals and the Millennium Development Goals.

- To facilitating subsequent networking among role-player and stakeholders through interactive sharing and management of knowledge. Furthermore, the project will strengthen links between producers and users of digital content.

Scope of Workshop

a. To create awareness on the subject of Digital Wellness and Information Ethics.
b. To create awareness and promote dialogue on the Information for All Programme (IFAP).
c. To unpack the importance of Digital Wellness and Information Ethics to stakeholders and role players.
d. To discuss Information Ethics in light of the current issues.
e. To practically involve academics and policymakers in discussions related to Digital Wellness and Information Ethics.
f. To listen to the needs for Information Ethics in each event

Programme of Workshop

- Welcoming and introduction by Rachel Fischer
- Academic address by Prof Isaac Kigongo-Bukenya
- Presentation on the Creative Commons by Ms Primah Kwagala
- Digital Wellness presentation by Ms Rachel Fischer
- Presentation on university projects on Digital Wellness and Information Ethics by Ms Erin Klazar

Appendix B:

Feedback form

NOTES:

ix. The total number of feedback forms received n = 33

x. Numbers may not add up in responses received, since some participants may have chosen more than one option at some questions, while others may have skipped some questions. All responses are recorded.

xi. Grammar (and most spelling) mistakes are recorded as is.

xii. Where […] is used it indicates that one or at most two words are missing because they are illegible.

1. ***What did you expect to learn from this workshop?***
    - Ethical issues, sharing online practices
    - Information Ethics
    - Ethics observation information dissemination and use of ICT in community engagement as well as observing info ethics
    - I expected to learn more about ethics of digital wellness
    - Information governance & how to secure digital information
    - I expected to learn more about information ethic and social media
    - How most ICTs are applied in the environment and me especially my workplace and the laws governing them
    - I expected to learn a lot about health intellectual properties and digital wellbeing while using technology and the internet
    - How to manage information and information communication technology in the daily lives
    - I expected to be enlightened more about my digital environment and how to safely navigate it and help others
    - A lot regarding digital wellness. Change of attitude in higher of digital era
    - I expected to learn more about informational ethics since it's my area of search
    - How to ensure a “healthy” digital environment
    - The topic digital well since am enthusiastic about ct.
    - Information Ethics
    - How to engage ethically on the digital platforms of information
    - Information Ethics and Cyber Safety

- Information Ethics, the visible challenges and overcoming digital data challenges
- Expected to have a developer insight on digital information ethics
- On line health and information ethics
- The dos and don'ts in cyber
- The various aspects of information ethics
- How to apply ethics whom deals with information of also how to ensure I am safe in digital environment
- I expected to learn about integration of ethics in the use of ICTs within my work environment i.e. in the library
- Managing information in a digital enviro
- A deeper understanding of digital wellness. It was simply abstract previously
- Online behaviour
- To learn about digital wellness

2. ***Did the workshop provide what you hoped for or expected?***

a) *Yes – it was even more than I hoped for*

Yes – it satisfied my expectations

b) *No – it did not meet my expectations*
c) *No – other reason, specify: ___ Please motivate:*

Totals:

A	b	c	d
18	16	0	0

Motivations for a:

- Good
- Though I still have to think of strategies on how to train digital wellness in my environment
- Behaviour knowledge wise and who
- Digital drive is a constantly evolving of need learning
- No comment. But please more of these trainings to impact on low populations
- It did a lot and actually provided a lot of knowledge about social media security.

Motivations for b:

- I think a section on how ICT departments can handle ethical issues in policy would be helpful
- More sharing will be a big boost
- Although it was a short one
- It is a work up call to individuals and institutions

Motivations for c:

- None

Motivations for d:

- None

3. *Why did you choose to attend this specific workshop/conference?*

i) The topic is interesting

j) It is free

k) I definitely need to know more about the topic to be effective in my work or community.

l) Other, specify: _____

Totals:

a	b	c	d
10	2	24	5

Specifications for a:

- It blends into my research interests
- In my environment
- I had need to learn a lot from them more the Information age is taking over
- Since I am PhD student and my area of research is I.E. I decided to attend the

- Digital wellness was a new concept of wanted to know
- Being somebody who has studied records and archives management the topic could improve my skills or shape my profession or in management records and information

Specifications for b:

- None

Specifications for c:

- None

Specifications for d:

- Networking
- Exposure
- Actually, I like leaning and wanted to know more about the topic
- I was nominated by vice chancellor of KIU to attend

4. ***Do you think that what you have learnt here will be useful for you in future?***

- *Yes – definitely*
- *Maybe – I'm sure*
- *No – it is not relevant Please motivate:*

Totals:

a	b	c
31	1	0

Motivations for a:

- Especially in developing an ICT policy for the university
- Good

- I will apply all these in my project
- Contents seemed intended goals
- Since working with info scientists. I will easily apply to the info users for security purposes of info
- This is because it has brought out ways on how to teach children to be cautious with cyber

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

5. *Where are you most likely to apply your new knowledge?*

i. *Personal life*

ii. *The environment where I teach or provide guidance other than at work*

iii. *At my place of work*

iv. *Other, please specify:* __

Totals:

A	b	c
20	24	10

Specifications for d:

- In my personal life and also at my place of work
- Community and training
- Community/family

- In the community where we operate
- General openness in info access of dissemination
- Share the info to fellow journalism students
- Advocacy campaign
- Local community
- I would apply these mainly in rural communities some I have an interest in writing with them
- Teachers, children at church
- My research area

6. *In which medium would you prefer to have the info accessible post-conference?*

- *Online*
- *Printed workbooks and notes*
- *On a CD/DVD*
- *Other, please specify:* _____

Totals:

a	b	c	d
31	7	4	5

Specifications for d:

- Email messages
- Shared on google drive
- Email me, future face to face workshops
- Social media, sharing a local platform
- Online is more commitment and easily controlled so it should be encouraged most

7. ***Are you happy with how the workshop was organised in terms of communication, catering etc.?***

    g) Yes

    h) More or less

    i) No

Please motivate:

Totals:

a	b	c
33	0	0

Motivations for a:

- It was enthusiastic
- Yes, because questions have been answered to satisfaction. Food was nice
- it enabled me to learn a lot of new ideas (CC)

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

8. *Are you happy with the way the programme has been designed in terms of content? Do you have recommendations in this regard?*

    - *Yes*
    - *More or less*

- *No*

Please motivate:

Totals:

A	b	c
24	6	1

Motivations for a:

- It was superb
- Yes, because communication was done early and re-sources have been provided for guidance
- Communication was done in time. Continue with the same spirit
- Very much been a pleasure
- incredible indeed

Motivations for b:

- I think the ethical element could have been more elaborative
- good but feel it required more in-depth

Motivations for c:

- I expected to have content with papers from different scholars/authors in information Ethics

9. *Would you like to be added to the ANIE mailing list? If yes, please provide your e- mail address.*

i. *Yes. E-mail address:* ___

b. *No.*

10. *Any other comments or suggestions? General feedback as well as feedback on specific sessions on the programme would be highly appreciated.*

- *There shall be periodical refreshers on digital wellness awareness. This should be scaled out.*
- *The workshop was well organised and worth attention. However, I suggest that it is made more effective by not limiting it to be one day event but rather more than that to allow for more engagement and elaboration.*
- *Thank you for the very enriching and I opening workshop*
- *More of such platforms would be definitely incredible for many who wish to learn. If conducted annually in Uganda, it would benefit a lot of people.*
- *The ethical component is descriptive. Think it would be good to have an addition normative ethics so that we not only know what is ethics, but how to be ethical online.*
- *There is a lot to be done with the information ethics and digital wellness. There is need to involve government on policies and regulations and practical training on how to ensure dish to wellness please train more Ugandans to teach this at the grassroots in communities, primary schools, etc. more about digital wellness.*
- *Regular update*
- *The training needs longer time with specific topics.*
- *I suggest that next time the content should have papers from different authors or scholars as it where in the last conference that we had in Uganda. Secondly, we also need to have a conference with presentations. It would be very good. I hope and look forward for a conference next year. Thank you*
- *I highly appreciate the organisers of this workshop and it has been so educational. My wish is for the same to continue being sensitised among communities is given the fact that social media is being misused today and there is no security on social media.*
- *I'm looking forward to more of such workshops.*
- *This was very helpful and I wish it would reach a wider population. Thanks*
- *Being a person who did my research connecting to "the role of ICT in records creation and distribution," I felt energised and propose in case of any opportunity available for learning or research that I may be considered and also involved.*
- *ICTs should be sensitised to everyone because this in reach management e-signature are taught and should apply to all court in law in case one has it in as an evidence*
- *Excellent workshop. Relating information ethics and digital wellness was brought out clearly. Thank you*
- *thank you for the presentations, you have yet open another door in my corner and I live at large*
- *it is very educated so I suggest it is also taking to all schools starting from nursery schools to universities*
- *thank you very much for the presentations they have really enlightened me for a better future and my suggestion is if possible you guys you can develop games to make it more interesting*
- *it was a well organised workshop*

- *would have been great to have organisations running similar initiatives. C I PESA has a programme on online safe*
- *There is need to keep showing strategies on how this will move forward to transform our communities*
- *Thank you for the workshop*
- *thank you. For this information. It is and eye opener to something, that I have taken for granted, though the negative impact it has is right in my face. This is really eye-opening*
- *Commending this platform and recommending it further to continue addressing the information loopholes in Africa as a continent*
- *Online updates on the topic and other related matters.*
- *Highly appreciated especially application of ethics*
- *More of such program/workshop should be encouraged*
- *They should bring this workshop at Makerere University lots of students who have not been here who need this beautiful information.*
- *Thanks for the engagement*

ACEIE Office 2016

Appendix C:

Workshop list of attendance

Kampala – Uganda
Date: June 2016

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: Metropole Kampala

No:	Title	Name	Surname
1.		BEGUME MARIA	

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
MAKERERE UNIV	SEN. LIBRARY ASSISTANT	YES	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
2.	MR	BENSON	AECHABA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
UNIV OF PEDRA	JR RESEARCH OFFICER	Y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
3.	MR	HERBERT	KIZITO KYEGABILWA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
HESPR	RECORDS ASSISTANT	Y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
4.	DR	SARAH	ICADDU

Email address:

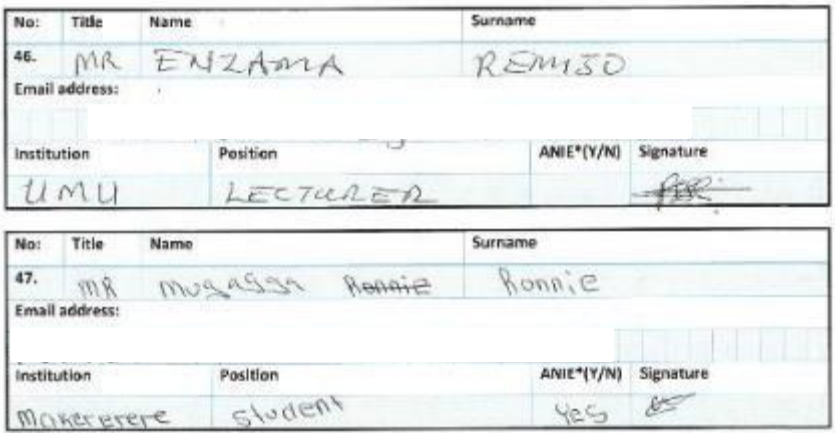
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
MAK UNIV	LECTURER		

No:	Title	Name	Surname
5.	PROF	ISAAC	KIGONGO BUKENYA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
MRU	PROF.		

*ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics)



No:	Title	Name	Surname
46.	MR	ENZAMA	REMIGO

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
UMU	LECTURER		

No:	Title	Name	Surname
47.	MR	Mugasga Ronnie	Ronnie

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Makererere	student	Yes	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
8.		[illegible]	[illegible]

Institution	Position	ANE*(Y/N)	Signature
[illegible]			

No:	Title	Name	Surname
7.	Mr.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANE*(Y/N)	Signature
[illegible]	Manager	N	[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
8.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANE*(Y/N)	Signature
[illegible]	[illegible]	Y	[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
9.	Ms	Rachel	Fricker

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
10.		[illegible]	[illegible]

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANE*(Y/N)	Signature
[illegible]	[illegible]		

*ANE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics) Page 2 of 16

Kampala – Uganda
Date: June 2016

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: Metropole Kampala

No:	Title	Name	Surname
11.	Mr.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANE*(Y/N)	Signature
[illegible]	[illegible]	Y	[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
12.	Ms	[illegible]	[illegible]

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANE*(Y/N)	Signature
[illegible]	[illegible]		

No:	Title	Name	Surname
13.	Mr.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANE*(Y/N)	Signature
[illegible]	[illegible]	Y	[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
14.	Ms	[illegible]	[illegible]

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANE*(Y/N)	Signature
[illegible]	[illegible]	Y	[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
15.	Mr	[illegible]	[illegible]

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANE*(Y/N)	Signature
[illegible]	[illegible]		

*ANE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics) Page 3 of 16

No:	Title	Name	Surname
16.	~~Mr.~~	~~BAKULE FRED~~	
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
17.	MR	FRED	BAKULE
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
UGANDA COMMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT	DIRECTOR	N	[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
18.	Mrs	JUDITH	NANNOZI
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Uganda Martyrs University	LIBRARIAN	Y	[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
19.		Ezra	Okot
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NCU	Library Assistant	Y	[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
20.	Mr.	Paul Eno Emulu	

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Uganda Martyrs University	Public Librarian	Yes	[signature]

*ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics)

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No:	Title	Name	Surname
21.	Mr.	JOSEPH	SSEBAYIGA
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
URSB	RECORDS OFFICER	Y	[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
22.	Miss	Sheba	Nyanaikwa
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
[illegible]	[illegible]	Y	[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
23.	Dr.	JOHN MARY MOOKA	KAMWEDI
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
UGANDA MARTYRS UNIVERSITY	DIRECTOR INSTITUTE OF ETHICS	Yes	[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
24.	Mrs	NAMAKULA LEASICIA	SSEKIMUNGA
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
MAKERERE UNIVERSITY	STUDENT	Yes	[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
25.	Miss	Anita	ANGUMYA
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
MAKERERE UNIVERSITY	STUDENT	Yes	[signature]

*ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics)

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No:	Title	Name	Surname
26.	MR	LUKE FRANCIS	KIWANUKA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Makerere	Librarian		[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
27.	MR	TUSUBIRA JONATHAN	

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
CEMCOD	Programs Manager		[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
28.	Mr.	~~Okallo~~ Daniel	Okallo

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Makerere	System Admin	Y	[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
29.	MR	JACKSON NAMY	KAGUKI

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Makerere	Communications Officer		[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
30.	MRS	MARY	NABBOSA KYAGABA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
KYAMBOGO UNIV.	SENIOR LIBRARIAN		[signature]

*ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics)

Page 6 of 16

No:	Title	Name	Surname
31.	Dr.	Vevera Krieta	Sumil

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
KIU	Director		[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
32.	Dr	~~Kiyegana~~ Kiyegana Beauty	Kiratu

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
KIU	HOD Acctg & Finance	Y	[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
33.	Dr	Manuel O.	Sumil

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
KIU	Senior Lecturer		[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
34.		MANUEL RAY JR.	SUMIL

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
KIU	DEPUTY DIRECTOR - QA	Y	[signature]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
35.	MAR	NAKHUMISA PROSCOVIA	NAKHUMISA

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
MAK	STUDENT	Y	[signature]

*ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics)

Page 7 of 16

No:	Title	Name	Surname
36.	MS	CHRISTINE	KICONCO

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
MAKERERE	ASSISTANT LECTURER	✓	[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
37.		SOLOMY	KATAGI. SOLOMY

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
URSB	Support Officer	✓	[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
38.	MS	[illegible]	Agasimwe Musiny

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
[illegible]	ASS. LECTURER	✓	[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
39.	MS	KWAGALA	PRIMAH

Email address:

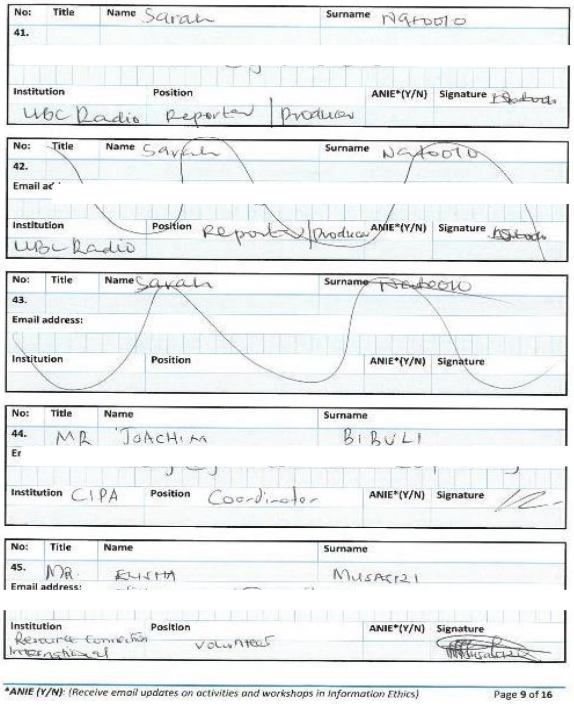
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
CEHURD	PROGRAM MANAGER		[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
40.	MR	WANJALA	ISAIAH

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Makerere University	Student	Y	[illegible]

*ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics) Page 8 of 16



No:	Title	Name	Surname
41.		Sarah	Nakoolo

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
UBC Radio	Reporter / Producer		[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
42.		Sarah	Nakoolo

Email ad

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
UBC Radio	Reporter / Producer		[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
43.		Sarah	Nakoolo

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature

No:	Title	Name	Surname
44.	MR	JOACHIM	BIBULI

Er

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
CIPA	Coordinator		[illegible]

No:	Title	Name	Surname
45.	MR	ELISHA	MUSASIZI

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Resource Connection International	Volunteer		[illegible]

*ANIE (Y/N): (Receive email updates on activities and workshops in Information Ethics) Page 9 of 16

Appendix D:

Workshop photos

Above and below: Workshop venue, presenter and participants.

Above and below: Workshop presenter and participants.

DTPS Workshop Report

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

Digital Awareness Workshops in Malawi, 14 – 15 November 2016

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

These Digital Wellness activities are part of the Digital Wellness programme that seeks to address three core concerns: the Internationalisation of Information Ethics, community development and teacher training. Key meetings are held with local role-players and the workshop is presented by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE WORKSHOP AT A GLANCE

Date: 14 and 15 November 2016

City, District, Province and Country: Nkhoma and Lilongwe, Malawi

Venue: Nkhoma University campus: Nkhoma and Lilongwe

Facilitator(s): Mr Benson Lechaba, Ms Naailah Parbhoo & Ms Rachel Fischer

Presenters: Mr Benson Lechaba, Ms Naailah Parbhoo & Ms Rachel Fischer

ACEIE present: Mr Benson Lechaba, Ms Naailah Parbhoo & Ms Rachel Fischer

Highlights

The ACEIE met with academia from Malawi to discuss the localization of the Digital Wellness Toolkit for practical application in Malawi

Activities include meetings with key role players in the Malawian curriculum landscape:

- Nkhoma University, Nkhoma campus
- Nkhoma University, Lilongwe campus

This was a very insightful event consisting of the two workshops.

Nkhoma University is interested in establishing their own Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics and will in the meantime establish the Malawi Chapter for ANIE.

Host representative(s): Prof Hoffie Hofmeyr

Number of attendees according on signatures on list of attendance (including ACEIE staff and presenters):

Day 1 – 14 November 2016: 23

Day 2 – 15 November 2016: 19

Primary contact persons: Prof Hoffie Hofmeyr and Ms Rachel Fischer

Appendices:

Appendix A: Workshop programme

Appendix B: Workshop list of attendance

Appendix C: Workshop feedback

Appendix D: Workshop photos

Appendix A:

Workshop day programme

Malawi Workshops

Information Ethics and Digital Wellness

One-day Programme

14 – 15 November 2016

14 – 16 November 2016

Host representative:

- Prof Hoffie Hofmeyr, Nkhoma University

Session Theme: Information Ethics

08:30 Arrival at the workshop venue

- Registration of participants
- Refreshments
- Calling to order and administrative announcements

09:00 Starting of the workshop

- Welcoming – Prof Hoffie Hofmeyr

09:30 Session 1: Information Ethics in Africa

- Background to Information Ethics in Africa
- ANIE and IFAP

10:00 Session 2: Understanding Information Ethics

- Understanding Information
- Ethics and Information Ethics
- Guidelines for Ethical thinking / ethical theories
- Discussions

11:30 Refreshments

12:00 Session 3: Information Ethics – Malawi interest groups

- Workbook on Concepts
- Information Ethics curriculum and handbook
- Discussions

13:00 Lunch

Session Theme: Digital Wellness

14:00 Session 4: Introduction to Digital Wellness

- Background to Digital Wellness
- Digital Wellness Toolkit

15:00 Session 5: Practical examples of Digital Wellness

- Group exercises from the Digital Wellness Toolkit
- Feedback and discussion

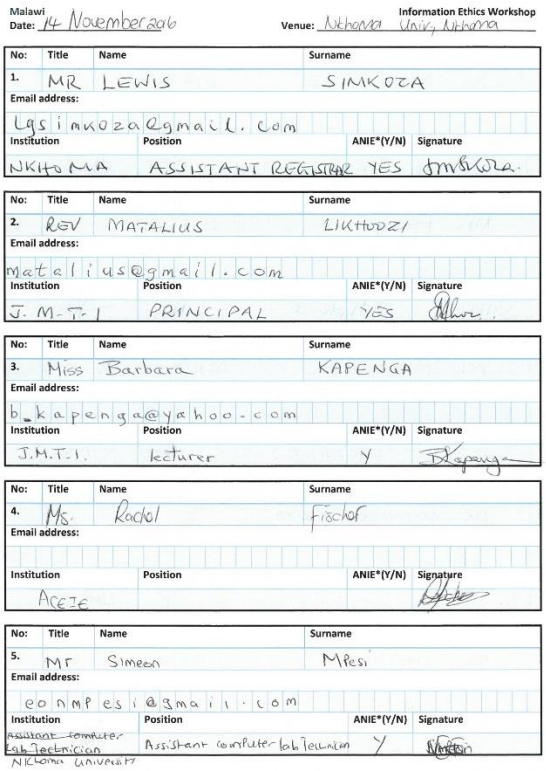
16:30 Closing

- Way forward

Appendix B:

Workshop list of attendance

Note: Participants' e-mail addresses have been blocked out to protect their privacy.



Malawi
Date: 14 November 2016

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: Nkhoma Univ, Nkhoma

No:	Title	Name	Surname
1.	MR	LEWIS	SIMKOZA

Email address: lgsimkoza@gmail.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKHOMA	ASSISTANT REGISTRAR	YES	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
2.	REV	MATALIUS	LIKHUDZI

Email address: matelius@gmail.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
J. M. T. I	PRINCIPAL	YES	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
3.	Miss	Barbara	KAPENGA

Email address: b_kapenga@yahoo.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
J.M.T.I.	lecturer	Y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
4.	Ms.	Rachel	Fischer

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
ACEIE			

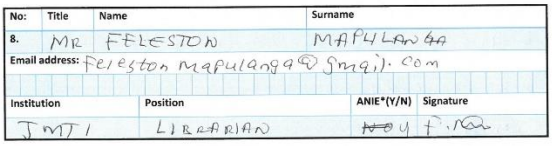
No:	Title	Name	Surname
5.	MR	Simeon	Mpesi

Email address: eonmpesi@gmail.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
~~Assistant computer lab~~ technician Nkhoma University	Assistant computer lab technician	Y	

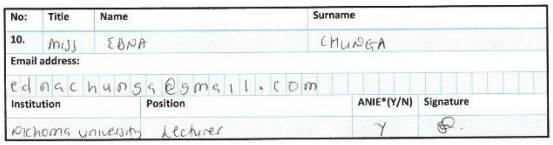
No:	Title	Name	Surname
6.	MR	NOEL LUKE	MATANGULA
Email address:	noelmatangula@gmail.com		
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKHOMA CDSS	TEACHER	YES	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
7.	MR	FELIX	SITOLO
Email address:	felixsitolo97@gmail.com		
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
JMTI	Student	NO	



No:	Title	Name	Surname
8.	MR	FELESTON	MAFULANGA
Email address:	Feleston Mafulanga@gmail.com		
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
JMTI	LIBRARIAN	~~NO~~ Y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
9.	MR	KALEMBERA LLOYD	
Email address:	kalembera@gmail.com		
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
EDUCATION	LIBRARIAN	Y	



No:	Title	Name	Surname
10.	MISS	EDNA	CHUNGA
Email address:	ednachunga@gmail.com		
Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKHOMA UNIVERSITY	LECTURER	Y	

Malawi
Date: 14/11/16

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: _____

No:	Title	Name	Surname
11.	MR	NOEL	MBOWERA

Email address: Mboweranoel@yahoo.co.uk

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKHOMA UNIVERSITY	DEAN	Y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
12.	MR	FELIX	SANUDI

Email address: fsanudi@gmail.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
WILLIAM MURRAY	TEACHER (SEC	YES	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
13.	MR	YOBU	MWALE

Email address: Yobumwale3@gmail.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKHOMA PRESS	MANAGER	Y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
14.	MR	JOHN	MASAKA

Email address: johnmasaka@gmail.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
EBENEZER	Teacher	Yes	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
15.	MISS	PATIENCE	MDOKA

Email address: mdoka patience @ gmail.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
EBENEZER	TEACHER		

No:	Title	Name	Surname
16.	MR	Limbikani	Malinda

Email address: limbikanimalinda@gmail.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKhoma College of Nursing	Librarian	Y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
17.	MR	DOMINIC	KAMGACHEPE

Email address: dokaga6@yahoo.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKhoma College of Nursing	Tutor	Y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
18.	MR	WONGANI KALU	KALUWA

Email address: kaluawongani@gmail.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Nkhoma University	ACADEMIC DIRECTOR/STUDENT	Y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
19.	MR	Alinafe	Mkwezalamba

Email address: alinafemkwezalamba3@gmail.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Nkhoma university	Vice President	Y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
20.	REV	BOSSMAN	CHITHEKA

Email address: kangezabanda@gmail.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKHOMA UNIVERSITY	LECTURE/DEAN-THEOLOGY	YES	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
21.	MR	[illegible]	KECHABA
Email address:			

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
ACEIE	SNR RESEARCH OFFICER		

No:	Title	Name	Surname
22.	MRS	Emily Grace	Mwale
Email address:	emilygracemwale@yahoo.co.uk		

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Nkhoma University	Deputy Dean - Education		

No:	Title	Name	Surname
23.	MRS	Nancy	Mafenbi
Email address:	nancymoyo@yahoo.com		

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Nkhoma College of Nursing	Dean of Faculty		

Malawi
Date: 15 Nov. 2016

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: Nkhoma University, Lilongwe

No:	Title	Name	Surname
31.		LINDA	BULEYA
Email address:	lindabuleya@gmail.com		

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Nkhoma University	Student Union Secretary	Yes	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
32.		MPOFU	MAPALA
Email address:	Mpofumapala@gmail.com		

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKHOMA UNIVERSITY	STUDENT UNION PRESIDENT	YES	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
33.		GLORIA	KHWERE
Email address:	gloriakhwere@gmail.com		

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKHOMA UNIVERSITY	ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN	YES	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
34.	MR	Richard	Ikayesa
Email address:	rich.kayesa@gmail.com		

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Nkhoma University	Dean - Faculty of commerce	Yes	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
35.	MR	GEORGE	MAKHALIRA
Email address:	malchalirag@yahoo.co.uk		

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKHOMA UNIVERSITY	LIBRARIAN	YES	

Malawi
Date: 15-11-2016

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: Nkhoma University – Lilongwe Faculty of Commerce

No:	Title	Name	Surname
36.	MRS	LINDA	KADONGOLA

Email address: lindakadongola@yahoo.co.uk

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKHOMA UNIVERSITY	HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICER	Y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
37.	MR	JOY JIM	KHANGAMWA

Email address: joyjim2004@yahoo.co.uk

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKHOMA UNIVERSITY	LECTURER	Y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
38.	MRS	AGNESS TAMBULI	KALIMA

Email address: tambuliagness@gmail.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Pentecostal Life University	Lecturer	Y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
39.	MRS	ALICE	KANYAMA

Email address: akanyamaa@abcmalawi.org

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
African Bible College	Lecturer		

No:	Title	Name	Surname
40.	Dr	Maggie	Madimbo

Email address: mmadimbo@africanbiblecolleges.net

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
ABC.	Vice Chancellor		

Malawi
Date: 15 Nov. 2016

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: Nkhoma University Lilongwe

No:	Title	Name	Surname
41.	Dr	YOBBE	LUNGU

Email address: leadershipglobalnet@yahoo.co.uk

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKHOMA UNIVERSITY	REGISTRAR		

No:	Title	Name	Surname
42.	Pastor	McPherson	Jere

Email address: mcphersonjere@gmail.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Emmanuel TSC	Director		

No:	Title	Name	Surname
43.	Mr.	Benty	Mhango

Email address:

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
A.B.C	Chaplain/Head of Biblical Studies		

No:	Title	Name	Surname
44.	Mr	Alfred (Fritz)	Peters

Email address: petersa@abcmalawi.org

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
ABC	Head of Business & Leadership		

No:	Title	Name	Surname
45.	MR	MLANGA ARNOLD	PUNDI

Email address: arnoldpundi@yahoo.co.uk
arnoldpundi@yahoo.co.uk

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKHOMA UNIVERSITY	LECTURER/HEAD		

Malawi
Date: 15th Nov 2016

Information Ethics Workshop
Venue: Nkhoma University (Commerce

No:	Title	Name	Surname
56.	MRS	CLARA MIHANGO	MIHANGO

Email address: mhangoclara@yahoo.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKHUNI	Deputy Dean	Y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
57.	Dr	GEORGE KAUDZA	MASINA

Email address: gkaudza@yahoo.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
PENTECOSTAL LIFE UNIVERSITY	DEAN	y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
58.	~~Dr~~	DOROTHY	MAGAI

Email address: dmagai2008@gmail.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
NKHOMA COLLEGE OF NURSING	PRINCIPAL	Y	

No:	Title	Name	Surname
59.	MR	HENRY	MAKOWA

Email address: henrymakowa@gmail.com

Institution	Position	ANIE*(Y/N)	Signature
Nkhoma University	FINANCE OFFICER	Y	

Appendix C

Workshop feedback from feedback forms that participants completed

NAME OF WORKSHOP: Nkhoma University, Malawi

DATE OF WORKSHOP: 14 November 2016

NOTES:

xiii. ***The total number of feedback forms received n = _16***

xiv. ***Numbers may not add up in responses received, since some participants may have chosen more than one option at some questions, while others may have skipped some questions. All responses are recorded.***

xv. ***Grammar (and most spelling) mistakes are recorded as is.***

xvi. ***Where […] is used it indicates that one or at most two words are missing because they are illegible.***

1. ***What did you expect to learn from this workshop?***

- How to collect, process and disseminate information ethically
- How to use the information
- To learn about ethics as regards ICT
- Responsible use of ICT's and assorted implications
- I expected to learn how I can manage the information on the internet
- I was expecting how to use information correctly
- The positives and negatives of information ethics
- The understand how to protect our children from …
- Learn about ethics of computers and information
- Concepts and the value of information ethics
- Responsible use of information and digital
- To get a better understanding of information ethics
- More about internet security
- Personally expected to get more ways of accessing current affairs and ways of interpreting knowledge
- I expected to learn how to get and use information ethically
- Learn better way of communication in day to day life

2. ***Did the workshop provide what you hoped for or expected?***
    - *Yes – it was even more than I hoped for*
    - *Yes – it satisfied my expectations*
- *No – it did not meet my expectations*
- *No – other reason, specify: _ Please motivate:*

Totals:

a	b	c	d
10	6		

Motivations for a:

- I've really benefitted

Motivations for b:

- none

Motivations for c:

- none

Motivations for d:

- none

3. ***Why did you choose to attend this specific workshop/conference?***
    e) *The topic is interesting*
    f) *It is free*
    g) *I definitely need to know more about the topic to be effective in my work or community.*
    h) *Other, specify:*

Totals:

a	b	c	d
6		12	

Specifications for a:

- none

Specifications for b:

- none

Specifications for c:

- none

Specifications for d:

- none

4. *Do you think that what you have learnt here will be useful for you in future?*

- *Yes – definitely*
- *Maybe – I'm sure*
- *No – it is not relevant Please motivate:*

Totals:

a	b	c
16		

Motivations for a:

- None

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

5. *Where are you most likely to apply your new knowledge?*

ii. *Personal life*

iii. *The environment where I teach or provide guidance other than at work*

iv. *At my place of work*

v. *Other, please specify: __*

Totals:

A	b	c	d
9	13		

Specifications for d:

- None

6. *Which medium would you prefer to have the info accessible post-conference?*

- *Online*
- *Printed workbooks and notes*
- *On a CD/DVD*

- *Other, please specify: _____*

Totals:

a	b	c	d
7	8	2	1

Specifications for d:

- It should be both online and printed. Slight problem, … if difficult to be on the net always.

7. *Are you happy with how the workshop was organised in terms of communication, catering etc.?*

- *Yes*
- *More or less*
- *No*

Please motivate:

Totals:

a	b	c
16		

Motivations for a:

- Very very happy
- Well organized with material

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

8. ***Are you happy with the way the programme has been designed in terms of content? Do you have recommendations in this regard?***

- *Yes*
- *More or less*
- *No*

Please motivate:

Totals:

a	b	c
16		

Motivations for a:

- Well presented

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

9. ***Any other comments or suggestions? General feedback as well as feedback on specific sessions on the programme would be highly appreciated.***
   - May keep on conducting more workshops
   - I suggest that this should still be studied more so that I can gain more knowledge

- This program is so good
- The workshop needs more time, about two days to cover all the topics.
- The program is so good and nice. I learned a lot of things that are beneficial on a daily basis.
- Reduce the speed when presenting using slides.
- We must do it again in future
- Needs more time and more information
- I would like to get more information about “information ethics”
- This workshop has been an eye opener. I won’t be signing up to anything.
- Content was compressed, needed more time
- Sitting allowance could motivate participants better
- Am very glad to have been a participant in this workshop
- Encouraging! Information was adequate and more workshops are needed for future.

ACEIE Office 2016

NAME OF WORKSHOP: Nkhoma University, Malawi

DATE OF WORKSHOP: 15 November 2016

NOTES:

xvii. The total number of feedback forms received n = _18

***xviii. Numbers may not add up in responses received, since some participants may have chosen more than one option at some questions, while others may have skipped some questions. All responses are recorded*.**

xix. Grammar (and most spelling) mistakes are recorded as is.

xx. Where* […] *is used it indicates that one or at most two words are missing because they are illegible.

1. What did you expect to learn from this workshop?

- How to be responsible with information in my workplace
- To learn more about information ethics so that my knowledge on the subject can be broadened
- Information particularly in connection with the internet/ computer
- Anything about information ethics and how I can apply it to the knowledge at my work place
- Intellectual property, pornography, cyber security and privacy
- To acquire more knowledge on information ethics
- Acquire more information on being a responsible user (information wise)
- I expected to learn how to deal more with information
- Information and its implications ethically at our workplace
- Information ethics
- Information ethics and digital wellness.

2. Did the workshop provide what you hoped for or expected?

- *Yes – it was even more than I hoped for*
- *Yes – it satisfied my expectations*
- *No – it did not meet my expectations*
- *No – other reason, specify: _ Please motivate:*

Totals:

a	b	c	d
7	9	2	

Motivations for a:

- None

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- I knew most of the things already

Motivations for d:

- None

3. Why did you choose to attend this specific workshop/conference?

a. The topic is interesting

b. It is free

c. I definitely need to know more about the topic to be effective in my work or community.

d. Other, specify: _____

Totals:

A	b	c	d
6		11	1

Specifications for a:

- None

Specifications for b:

- None

Specifications for c:

- None

Specifications for d:

- I was invited with no clue what it was about, but in the end I benefitted.

4. Do you think that what you have learnt here will be useful for you in future?

1. *Yes – definitely*
2. *Maybe – I'm sure*
3. *No – it is not relevant Please motivate:*

Totals:

A	b	c
16	2	

Motivations for a:

- None

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

5. ***Where are you most likely to apply your new knowledge?***

- *Personal life*
- *The environment where I teach or provide guidance other than at work*
- *At my place of work*
- *Other, please specify: ___*

Totals:

a	b	c	d
9	15		

Specifications for d:

- None

6. Which medium would you prefer to have the info accessible post-conference?

- *Online*
- *Printed workbooks and notes*

- *On a CD/DVD*
- *Other, please specify: _____*

Totals:

a	b	c	d
10	7	3	

Specifications for d:

- None

7. Are you happy with how the workshop was organised in terms of communication, catering etc.?

- *Yes*
- *More or less*
- *No*

Please motivate:

Totals:

a	b	c
13	4	1

Motivations for a:

- None

Motivations for b:

- None
-

Motivations for c:

- The time was not enough, and lack of information
-

8. ***Are you happy with the way the programme has been designed in terms of content? Do you have recommendations in this regard?***
   - *Yes*
   - *More or less*
   - *No*

Totals:

A	b	c
14	3	

Motivations for a:

- None

Motivations for b:

- None

Motivations for c:

- None

9. ***Any other comments or suggestions? General feedback as well as feedback on specific sessions on the programme would be highly appreciated.***
   - Keep introduce to insure that the globe will be a place for information ethics
   - Well-presented workshop. Will appreciate to attend a follow-up workshop
   - Next time include more of cyber space
   - Organize such programs frequently
   - Excellent!

- It was good and nice am really appreciate of that and am looking forward to have it again
- I found all the presentations incredible and learnt a lot form them
- As a workshop targeting academia, more on how to deal with students information be great

ACEIE Office 2016

Appendix D:

Workshop photos

Above and Below: Workshop presenters and participants.

Above and Below: Workshop presenter and participants.

DTPS Report: Digital Wellness

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

Digital Wellness: International and local presentations, Sandton, Egypt and USA 2016

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

These local and international presentations on Digital Wellness seek to address the following objectives of the MoA: School focused knowledge management and distribution (5), the Internationalisation of Information Ethics policies and practices (6), and Africa (8) and Research and development (9). These events were attended by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE PRESENTATIONS AT A GLANCE

Event 1: E-Learning Africa Conference

Date: 24 to 26 May 2016

City and Country: Cairo, Egypt

Venue: Royal Maxim Kipinski Hotel

Presenters: Ms Rachel Fischer

ACEIE present: Ms Rachel Fischer

Primary contact persons: Ms Rachel Fischer

Event 2: Programme for the masterclass in a comprehensive approach to academic library planning and revitalisation

Date: 1 – 2 June 2016

City and Country: Sandton, South Africa

Venue: Holiday Inn Conference Centre

Presenters: Ms Rachel Fischer

ACEIE present: Ms Rachel Fischer

Primary contact persons: Ms Rachel Fischer

Highlights

Three events took place to put Digital Wellness in the international spotlight:

1. Masterclass on a Comprehensive approach to Academic library planning and revitalisation
2. E-Learning Africa Conference in May 2016
3. Brown Bag Talk in September 2016

Both presentations were well received with participants requesting copies of the Digital Wellness toolkit and the presentation.

The Brown Bag talk also focused on the ACEIE research done in preparation of the conference: *Integrated Environmental Understanding of Food Security in Africa: a practical platform of sharing information wards sustainable food security*, 2- 4 November 2016.

Event 3: Brown Bag Series – Centre for African Studies

Date: 27 September 2016

City and Country: Champaign-Urbana, United States of America

Venue: Lucy Ellis Lounge, Foreign Language Building

Presenters: Ms Rachel Fischer

ACEIE present: Ms Rachel Fischer

Primary contact persons: Ms Rachel Fischer

Appendices:

Appendix A: Abstract for E-Learning Conference

Appendix B: Programme for the masterclass in a comprehensive approach to academic library planning and revitilisation

Appendix C: Abstract for Brown Bag Series (Centre for African Studies)

Appendix D: Event photos

Appendix A:

Abstract for E-Learning Conference

Digital Wellness: The crossroads between ICT Skills and Cyber Safety in Education

eLearning Africa: 24 to 26 May 2016, Cairo, Egypt

Rachel Fischer

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

Department of Information Science

University of Pretoria, South Africa

rachel.fischer@up.ac.za

https://www.up.ac.za/aceie

When confronted with the term "Information Ethics" there are typically two reactions. Either people register the word "ethics" and assume this is situated within the realm of Philosophy and hence is something which few actively pursue and seek to understand. Alternatively, due to its engagement with Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), Information Ethics is viewed as a field limited to Information Technology and Computer Science.

It has been a vigorous endeavour by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (ACEIE) and the African Network for Information Ethics (ANIE) to dispel these misconceptions. By engaging in international conferences, local workshops (in schools and municipalities) and lecturing at universities, the ACEIE has built up numerous partnerships within government, academia, civil society and the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) towards achieving its core aim. This core aim is raising awareness on the dangers and opportunities inherent to the roll-out of and growth in ICTs and broadband. Since ICTs permeates all sectors of society, a more user-friendly term was developed – Digital Wellness. The main focus of Information Ethics concerns the digital environment and the need to be safe when interacting with the cyberspace, therefore the term "Digital Wellness" captures the essence of the intent. Digital Wellness is characterised by the ability of the user to discern between the dangers and opportunities found in the cyberspace, act responsibly, and align

his/her online behaviour with their offline values. It is a misnomer that being digitally well is only applicable to adults who have extensive access to mobile devices and computers. Indeed, this is of utmost significance to children and young adults, who are growing up using these devices either at home or at school or both. ICTs are so entrenched in everyday activities that it becomes imperative to question one's behaviour online and offline.

In partnership with, *inter alia,* Intel Education, the UNESCO Information For All Programme (IFAP), the South African Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services and Department of Basic Education, a toolkit has been developed addressing issues pertaining to Digital Wellness. Nine books were compiled to target three levels:

1) Basic Education (primary and secondary levels/ K1-K12)
2) Community level
3) Volunteer projects

The nine books in the toolkit are:

- Book One: Digital Wellness Programme – Manual for workshop facilitator
- Book Two: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for workshop participants
- Book Three: Digital Wellness Programme – Resource and concepts book
- Book Four: Digital Wellness Programme – Secondary school teacher's manual
- Book Five: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for secondary school learners
- Book Six: Digital Wellness Programme – Primary school teacher's manual
- Book Seven: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for parents of primary school learner
- Book Eight: Digital Wellness Programme – A roadmap for campus community
- Book Nine: Digital Well-nests: Let us play in safe nests!

The Digital Wellness Toolkit offers an easy to use format (printed books) and illustrative means to convey key concerns. The books are also available in an electronic format which is available for free via the Creative Commons Licence applied to the books.

This toolkit has been presented at workshops across South Africa, in Nairobi, Kenya and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. More workshops are planned for South Africa in the Free State, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal provinces. It has been experienced in these workshops in the

rural communities that there is a high level of unemployment and limited (if not lacking) access to ICTs and the internet. The South African government is planning an extensive roll-out of laptops and tablets in these communities and at the schools during 2016. However, the community members, parents and learners are not aware of all the dangers and opportunities inherent in these devices, especially if it can access the internet. This is further exacerbated by the lack in sufficient training of the teachers at these schools. In developing communities where illiteracy is still prevalent, the introduction of electronic devices might either fast track prowess in e-literacy, or it could extend the (digital) divide between developed and developing regions.

The crossroads between ICT skills and cyber safety will be that moment where people across all levels in society are empowered in such a way as to become informed cyber citizens.

Appendix B:

Overview and programme for masterclass in a comprehensive approach to academic library planning and revitalisation

OVERVIEW

What can you do as an academic librarian to better prepare yourself for what is certainly an uncertain future? In an age of rapid social, economic and technological change combined with significant shifts in population, the planning and delivery of new libraries is a complex process and business. In response to frequent enquiries for information about planning academic library buildings, this conference aims to provide a basic framework for planners and librarians embarking on the planning and design of libraries for higher education. We look at the academic library building challenges in the digital age and tell a story of essentials for new library construction and planning, design, and use of new library space

Why this conference?

Comprehensive design yields sustained interaction with user beneficiaries and campus stakeholders. It changes how library staff members think and what they think about, concurrent with enhancing libraries' appeal and value. This strategic planning will provide a useful structure for creating and implementing library technologies ensuring that the library's community of users will consider the most important information tools the library offers.

Benefits of attending

- Practical ways of transforming academic library spaces including functionality and efficiency
- Apply strategies to clearly define different settings within an open space
- Discuss the technologies that are affecting library services, to see examples of what libraries are doing with these technologies and learn specific skills or knowledge that you can take back and adapt for use within their own library.

- Get a highlight library research that translates into useful strategies and practices for libraries.
- Gain new and exciting projects from information industry labs.
- Feature innovative services and libraries real case studies.
- Stretch your imagination with possible areas for further library research and testing.

Who should attend?

Library deans and directors, senior associates, and others involved in the library planning process, such as facilities or development administrators, will learn how to approach a library planning project.

- Academic, public, corporate, government, special, and school librarians
- Library directors and executives
- Information managers
- Information architects and specialists
- Researchers
- System professionals
- Content managers
- Technical managers
- Information professionals

Why Attend?

- **Discover the insights, strategies and practices** that allow us to push the envelope in expanding the net, managing libraries and digital information, and enhancing the information sharing and learning experience of people in our communities.
- **Meet and hear from the leading experts** in the information industry as they integrate content and in creative ways, setting the context for excellence in information utilisation in their organisations
- **Gain access to leading-edge** companies offering library technology, including web-based products and services, integrated library and information systems, online services and document delivery services

- **Skills-focused content:** The event concentrate on developing and applying specific skills and behaviours when running academic library. Delegates will be engaged in developing practicing skills in a variety of hands-on, real-life scenarios. The ultimate objective is to not only enable delegates to acquire proficiency, but also to have the confidence to competently apply it on the job
- **Industry focus:** Our speakers are recognised as industry thought leaders. They will share real-life practical experiences and a wealth of procurement transformation strategies enabling you to take away ideas that apply to your unique library teams
- **Forge New Connections:** Meet the people who could transform your Library. And transform your thinking. This event represents a unique opportunity to meet some of the greatest minds in library revitalisation.

PROGRAMME

DAY 1: WEDNESDAY 1 JUNE, 2016

08: 30 – 09: 00 **Registration & Refreshments**

09: 00 – 09: 15 **Opening Remarks**

09: 15 – 10: 15 **Information Ethics and Digital Wellness**

By Rachel Fischer *Research Officer at African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics – University of Pretoria*

10: 15 – 10: 45 **Coffee/Tea Break**

10: 45 – 12: 30 **Information Ethics and Digital Wellness:** *Rachel Fischer continues…*

12: 30 – 13: 30 **Networking Lunch**

13: 30 – 15: 00 **Library Resource Discovery: Strategies, Interfaces & Options**

By Daniel Semwayo *Managing Director – Ontolligent*

15: 00 – 15: 15 **Mid-afternoon Break**

15: 15 – 16: 30 **Conversation Café**

With Robert Pearce *Director: Library & Information Services – Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University*

DAY 2: THURSDAY 2 JUNE, 2016

08: 30 – 09: 00 **Registration & Refreshments**

09: 00 – 09:15 **Opening Remarks**

09: 15 – 10: 00 **Out of Industry Insight: Education Management- Renew, Rethink, and Revitalize Communities Through Libraries**

By Nozuko Langa *Lecturer and Departmental Marketing Committee Chair: Department of Information Science – UNISA*

10: 00 – 10: 30 **Coffee/Tea Break**

10: 30 – 12: 30 **The 21st Century University Library as a place for learning, meeting and sharing experiences**

By Robert Pearce *Director: Library & Information Services – Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University*

12: 30 – 13: 30 **Networking Lunch**

13: 30 – 14: 15 **Creating and driving Libraries as public places of cultural meaning and significance**

By Nozuko Langa

14: 15 – 15: 15 **Client Centric: Addressing Modern Library Service Delivery**

By Robert Pearce

Appendix C:

Abstract for Brown Bag series sponsored by the Centre for African Studies

Talk Sponsored by the Center for African Studies

Tuesday, 27 September 2016

14h00 – 15h00

Talk led by Ms Rachel Fischer, African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics, Information Science Department, University of Pretoria

The session will consist of two parts. The first part is a presentation on the ACEIE's research on Digital Wellness and elements relating to Food Security in Africa. The second part will allow for each of the MIT students to talk about their research interests.

Title: Digital Wellness and Food Security: The role of the media in safeguarding/endangering the integrity of information

On 2 to 4 November 2016, the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (ACEIE), will be co-hosting a conference together with the Institute for Development Assistance Management (IDAM). In this unique partnership between the University of Pretoria and the University of Fort Hare, the important topic on an integrated environmental understanding of food security in Africa will be addressed. The aim of this event is to:

- Bring together 30 participants from at least 15 African countries, active in fields related to the topic together for a 3 day conference and research session
- Enhance sustainable food security by focusing on matters related to:
    - Access to credible and usable information on weather patterns in Africa
    - Access to credible and usable information on energy resources and minerals in Africa

- Access to credible and usable information on sustainable food security in Africa
- Access to credible and usable information on development of infrastructure in Africa

The ACEIE's own contribution focusses on the role of media and how it impacts the integrity of information released by organisations dealing with food production. A case study will be made of SAGIS, which is the South African Grain Information Services. In 2016 the ACEIE conducted research on 18 similar institutions internationally and their online profiles. The study looked at their websites, social media presence and interaction with the community. The study of these 18 institutions gives a broad overview of the possibilities that social media platforms (SMPs) can have on the dissemination of crucial information with regards to food production. Since SAGIS has no such platforms in place, this study seeks to provide guidance as to how SMPs can be utilised.

The issue of digital wellness is introduced as a continuous theme whereby to create awareness on how to live well in a digital society. Not all industries are focussed on food security, but most industries and individuals do make use of information and communication technologies (ICTs). By allowing for cross-discipline interaction, we are enabled to have continuous dialogues on matter impacting on our digital and real—life wellbeing.

Key words: Digital wellness; information and communication technologies, food production; food security; social media platforms

Appendix D:

Photos of events

CENTER FOR AFRICAN STUDIES
BROWN BAG SERIES
"Digital Wellness and Food Security: The role of the media in safeguarding/ endangering the integrity of information"
Rachel Fischer
Research Officer
African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (ACEIE)
UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA
Ms. Fisher will lead a discussion on ACEIE's research on digital wellness and elements relating to food security in Africa.
Date: Tuesday, September 27, 2016
Time: 2:00 PM–3:00 PM
Venue: Lucy Ellis Lounge, Foreign Language Building, 707 S. Mathews Ave., Urbana
210 International Studies Building, 910 South Fifth Street
Champaign, IL 61820
217-333-6335 african@illinois.edu
CENTER FOR AFRICAN STUDIES

Addendum D

Supporting Conferences and Participation

7th International Conference on Information Law and Ethics, 22-23 February 2016……..357

Information Ethics and IFAP: 29 May to 2 June 2016……369

ISIC Information Behaviour Conference: Croatia, Zadar, 20-23 September 2016….385

Integrated Environmental Understanding of Food Security in Africa conference, 2-4 November
2016……392

DTPS Conference Report

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

7th International Conference on Information Law and Ethics, 22 – 23 February 2016

Highlights

More than 50 participants from Africa and abroad, including America, Europe, Australia and India, attended this event.

It is the first time that Ethics has been added to the conference title: International Conference on Information Law and Ethics.

A balanced mixture of presentations on studies of law and ethics contributed to new perspectives and future collaborations.

International visitors enjoyed the rich new experience of visiting South Africa for the first time.

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

This conference is co-organised by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) and Prof Maria Bottis, Inian University, in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE

Date: 22 – 23 February 2017

City and Country: Pretoria, South Africa

Venue: Student Representative Council Chambers, University of Pretoria and the Protea Hotel Capitol

Facilitator(s): Mr Coetzee Bester

Presenters: *Please refer to the prorgamme*

ACEIE present: Prof Theo Bothma, Mr Coetzee Bester, Mr Benson Lechaba, Ms Erin Klazar, Ms Leandi Lottering, Ms Naailah Parbhoo & Ms Rachel Fischer

Host representative(s): Prof Theo Bothma & Mr Coetzee Bester

Number of attendees according on signatures on list of attendance (including ACEIE staff and presenters): 58

Primary contact persons: Prof Maria Bottis, Prof Theo Bothma & Ms Rachel Fischer

Appendices:

Appendix A: Conference programme

Appendix B: Conference list of attendance

Appendix C: Conference photos

Appendix A:

Conference programme

Seventh International Conference on Information Law and Ethics 2016
PROGRAM
Broadening the Horizons of Information Law and Ethics
A Time for Inclusion
Pretoria, South Africa

	MONDAY – February 22, 2016	
08.00-08.50	**Registration & Coffee/Tea**	
08.50-9.00	Room 1 – SRC Chambers **Opening of the 7th ICIL 2016** **Maria Bottis & Theo Bothma**	
	Room 1 – SRC Chambers	Room 2 – EB 1-25
09.00-11.00	**Privacy and Data Protection** **Chair: Coetzee Bester**	**Freedom of Expression** **Chair: Pieter Duvenage**
09.00-09.30	**Niloufer Selvadurai,** *Australia's mandatory data retention laws: Necessary national security measure or unreasonable intrusion of privacy?*	**Ndumbaro Daniel Damas,** *The cyber law and freedom of expression: The Tanzanian perspectives*
09.30-10.00	**Shana Rachel Ponelis,** *Data for development: A double-edged sword?*	**Abioye Abiola,** *Freedom of information law enforcement in Nigeria: Emerging issues from court cases*
10.00-10.30	**Costas Popotas,** The European dimension of data protection: set law, case law and future perspectives	**Deswal Ved Pal Singh,** *Right to information as a fundamental right in the era of civilization*

10.30-11.00	**Charles Manga Fombad and Abdulrauf Lukman Adebisi,** *The African Union's Data Protection Convention 2014: A possible cause for celebration of human rights in Africa?*	**Monica Steffen Guise,** *How free are Brazilians to speak online? Empirical evidence from the 2014 presidential election*
11.00-11.30	**BREAK**	
11.30-12.00 **Special Speaker**	Room 1 – SRC Chambers **Chair: Theo Bothma** **Johannes Britz** *'What is information?' A personal reflection on how this Information Science 101 question helped shaped my mind in the development of information ethics*	
12.00-13.00 **Keynote Speaker**	Room 1 – SRC Chambers **Chair: Theo Bothma** **Rafael Capurro** Honorary Chair of the conference *In search of Ariadne's thread in digital labyrinths*	
13.00-14.00	**LUNCH**	
	Room 1 – SRC Chambers	Room 2 – EB 1-25
14.00-16.00	**Intellectual Property** **Chair: Steve Cornelius**	**Health and information law issues** **Chair: Maria Bottis**
14.00-14.30	**Lisa Lukose,** *Patent ever greening: Law and ethics*	**Terence Moyana,** *Transitioning from traditional to electronic medical records – ethical issues*
14.30-15.00	**Jorge Aimite**, *Emerging issues in electronic contracting in the laws of South Africa and Namibia where one party is a "Robot"*	**Jane Wathuta**, *Social and psychological aspects of information in HIV prevention in sub-Saharan Africa*
15.00-15.30	**Nikos Koutras,** *The concept of private property from Plato's ideas to bundle theory and the emergence of copyright protection in the environment of open access*	**Ludovica Poli,** *MAP techniques: Balancing the right to anonymity of gamete donors and surrogate mothers and the right of the baby to be informed on his/her own origins*
15.30-16.00	**Hauser Julian** (YSF, 20 minutes), *Sharing is caring vs. stealing is wrong: A moral argument for limiting copyright protection*	**Theofano Papazissi,** *Information and confidentiality: The example of Greek medical law*

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16.00-16.30	**BREAK**	
16.30-18.30	**Media law and ethics / law and technology / open communications**	
	Chair: Theofano Papazissi	**Chair: Shana Rachel Ponelis**
16.30-17.00	**Braam van der Vyver,** *The State vs Oscar Pistorius: A critical analysis of the court of public opinion*	**Baboolal-Frank Rashri,** *The use of information technology in South African courts*
17.00-17.30	**Mervat Abou Oaf,** *Evolution of media law and policy in Egypt within the fast-changing media landscape*	**Daniel Muthee & Elizabeth Wambiri,** *The ethical and quality implications of legal education in Kenya*
17.30-18.00	**Martha Mamolise Falatsa,** *The role of private radio stations in promoting free debate in Lesotho: Dilemma of absence of information law and media policy*	**Kanwal Deepinder Pal Singh,** *Tax privacy, information laws and ethics*
18.00-18.30	**Andreas Kalogeras,** *Ancient Greek civilization and the world-wide-web: Redefinition of educational goals and future challenges*	**Ochoa Nicolas,** *Why data law cannot be reduced to data protection law*
19.00 for 19.30	**Gala Dinner** **Protea Manor Hotel, Hatfield**	

TUESDAY – February 23, 2016		
08.00-08.30	**Registration & Coffee/Tea**	
	Room 1 – SRC Chambers	Room 2 – EB 1-25
08.30-11.00	**Freedom of Expression** **Chair: Rafael Capurro**	**Information, data and people's rights** **Chair: Damas Daniel Ndumburo**
08.30-09.00	**Pieter Duvenage,** *The public sphere and the information ethics*	**Góra-Błaszczykowska Agnieszka,** *How to protect rights by informing about rights? Some remarks about Polish law*
09.00-09.30	**Bezemek Christoph,** *Behind a veil of obscurity – anonymity, encryption, free speech and privacy*	**Sunita Tripathy,** *Theorising the relationship between law, technology and ethics while protecting client attorney privileges in India*
09.30-10.00	**Tobias Keber,** *Secrecy vs. publicity in modern (digital) democracies – The Netzpolitik.org case in Germany and according to European human rights law*	**Sylvia Papadopoulos,** *Decoding the web of data protection compliance*
10.00-10.30	**Anyaegbu Mercy Ifeyinwa,** *Intellectual freedom and censorship in the eyes of Nigerian law*	**Eugenia Alexandropoulou & Maria Nikita,** *The Greek regulatory framework for personal data protection (following the implementation of the relative E.E. directives)*
10.30-11.00	**Sylvia Ifemeje,** *The Nigerian Information 2011: A veritable tool for good governance*	**Jain Garima & Sanjeev Sahni,** *Stewing in betrayal and deceit: Internet infidelity in Indian context*
11.00-11.30	**BREAK**	
11.30-12.30 **Keynote Speaker**	Room 1 – SRC Chambers **Chair: Maria Bottis** **Paul Sturges** *Rich and varied ethical standards: The idea of freedom of expression as a universal value in a world of many cultures*	

12.30-13.00 **Special Speaker**	Room 1 – SRC Chambers **Chair: Rafael Capurro** **Philip Brey** *The fit between information technology and cultural values*	
13.00-14.00	**LUNCH**	
14.00-14.30 **Special Speaker**	Room 1 – SRC Chambers **Chair: Ugo Pagallo** **Steve Cornelius** *Legal aspects of information as a corporate asset*	
	Room 1 – SRC Chambers	Room 2 – EB 1-25
14.30-17.00	**Chair: Eugenia Alexandropoulou**	**Chair: Paul Sturges**
14.30-15.00	**Sizwe Lindelo Snail ka Mtuze,** *Cyber security law – with an emphasis on cyber terrorism*	**Konstantinos Kalemis,** *The power of information on the religion of others: Marginalization and alienation of Muslim students in Greece and the EU*
15.00-15.30	**Ugo Pagallo,** *The broken promises of democracy in the digital era*	**Arpan Banerjee,** *Internet censorship in India: Beyond the legal*
15.30-16.00	**Umejiaku Nneka Obiamaka,** *Legal framework for the enforcement of cyber law and cyber ethics in Nigeria*	**Airen Adetimirin,** *Awareness and knowledge of cyber ethics by Library and Information Science doctoral candidates in two Nigerian universities*
16.00-16.30	**Eduardo Magrani,** *The besieged connected public sphere*	**Sahni Sanjeev, Garima Jain & Indranath Gupta,** *Understanding digital piracy in India through the lens of psychological, sociological and cultural factors*
16.30-17.00	**Claudio Lucena,** *iGorithm: You are what you browse*	**Sanjeev Sahni, Indranath Gupta & Arpita Biswas,** *Digital piracy in India: The myth of socio-economic factors leading to piracy*
17.00-17.15	**BREAK**	

17.15-18.15	**Young Scholars Forum I** **Chair: Maria Bottis**	**Young Scholars Forum II** **Chair: Nikos Koutras**
17.15-17.35	**Irini Kalogera,** *Sustaining memory: Corfu as a UNESCO traditional heritage monument – culture and future perspectives*	**Salau Olaniyi,** *Data protection in an emerging digital economy; the case of Nigerian Communications Commission: Regulation without predictability?*
17.35-17.55	**Aikaterini Yannoukakou,** *Does open data alone lead to open government?*	**Kaushik Pulkit,** *Cyber laws to curb cyber victimisation of women in India and other developing countries: A comparative critical legal analysis*
17.55-18.15	**Malgieri Gianclaudio,** *Customer information between privacy and intellectual property: A multi-level management of data*	**Ali Muhammad Imran,** *The role of laws in combating online child sexual abuse in South*
18.15-18.30	**Closing of the conference** **Maria Bottis, Theo Bothma, Coetzee Bester**	

Appendix B:

Conference list of attendance

Note: Participants' e-mail addresses have been blocked out to protect their privacy.

Seventh International Conference Information Law and Ethics 2016
Venue: University of Pretoria - South Africa

Registration List
Date: 22nd & 23rd February 2016

NO	SURNAME	NAME	EMAIL	AFFILIATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Abdulrauf	Lukman (X get presentation)		University of Pretoria	
2.	Abiola	Abioye		University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria	
3.	Abou Oaf	Mervat		The American University In Cairo	
4.	Baboolal-Frank	Rashri		University of Pretoria	
5.	Badenhorst	Daniel			
6.	Banerjee	Arpan		Jindal Global Law School	
7.	Bester	Coetzee		University of Pretoria /ACEIE	
8.	Bezemek	Christoph Bezemek		IOER, WU	
9.	Bothma	Theo		University of Pretoria	
10.	Bottis	Maria		Ionian University	
11.	Britz	Johannes		University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	
12.	Capurro	Rafael		International Center for Information Ethics	
13.	Cornelius Wilken	Steve Sonica			

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Seventh International Conference Information Law and Ethics 2016
Venue: University of Pretoria - South Africa

Registration List
Date: 22nd & 23rd February 2016

NO	SURNAME	NAME	EMAIL	AFFILIATION	SIGNATURE
14.	Diedericks	Nicole			
15.	Duvenage	Pieter		University of the Free State	
16.	Fischer	Rachel		Univerisyt of Pretoria /ACEIE	
17.	Gebrehiwot	Tigist			
18.	Gianclaudio	Malgieri		—	
19.	Gilbert	Roxanne		University of Pretoria	
20.	Gora- Blaszczykowska	Agnieszka		University of Social Sciences and Humanities	
21.	Guise	Monica Stefffen		Fundação Getulio Vargas Law School in São Paulo	
22.	Hauser	Julian			
23.	Imran	Ali Muhammed			
24.	Jorge	Aimite		University of Namibia	
25.	Kalemis	Konstantinos		—	
26.	Kalogera	Eirini			

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Seventh International Conference Information Law and Ethics 2016
Venue: University of Pretoria - South Africa

Registration List
Date: 22nd & 23rd February 2016

NO	SURNAME	NAME	EMAIL	AFFILIATION	SIGNATURE
27.	Kalogeras	Andreas		PhD Candidate I.U.	
28.	Kaushik	Pulkit		Student	
29.	Klazar	Erin		University of Pretoria /ACEIE	
30.	Koutras	Nikos		PhD candidate	
31.	Lechaba	Benson		University of Pretoria /ACEIE	
32.	Lottering	Leandi		University of Pretoria	
33.	Lucena	Cláudio Lucena		Paraiba State University & Universidade Católica Portuguesa	
34.	Lukose	Lisa P		Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University	
35.	Magrani	Eduardo		CTS/FGV	
36.	Malgieri	Gianclaudio		Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies of Pisa	
37.	Manga Fombad	Charles		Faculty of Law	
38.	Morsoaca	Silvia Antonia			
39.	Moyana	Terence			

Seventh International Conference Information Law and Ethics 2016
Venue: University of Pretoria - South Africa

Registration List
Date: 22nd & 23rd February 2016

NO	SURNAME	NAME	EMAIL	AFFILIATION	SIGNATURE
40.	Muthee	Daniel Wambiri		Kenyatta University	
41.	Muyingo	Sadaat		Mother Kevin Women Open University	
42.	Ochoa	Nicolas			
43.	Pagallo	Ugo		University of Turin	
44.	Papazissi	Theofano			
45.	Parbhoo	Naailah		University of Pretoria	
46.	Philip	Brey		University of Twente	
47.	Poli	Ludovica		Università degli Studi di Torino - Dipartimento di Giurisprudenza	
48.	Ponelis	Shana		University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	
49.	Popotas	Costas		Court of Justice of the European Union	
50.	Pulkit	Kaushik			
51.	Salau	A Olaniyi		Faculty of Law, University of Cape Town	
52.	Selvadurai	Niloufer		Macquarie University	

Seventh International Conference Information Law and Ethics 2016
Venue: University of Pretoria - South Africa

Registration List
Date: 22nd & 23rd February 2016

NO	SURNAME	NAME	EMAIL	AFFILIATION	SIGNATURE
53.	Singh	Kanwal Deepinder Pal		GGSIPU	
54.	Straaten	Werner		UP	
55.	Tripathy	Sunita			
56.	Van Der Vyver	Abraham		Monash South Africa	
57.	Ved Pal Singh	Deswal		M.D University Rohtak Haryana	
58.	Wathuta	Jane		University of the Witwatersrand	
59.	Yannoukakou	Aikaterini		University of Nicee	
60. pay	FALATSA	MAMOLISE		UNESCOM LESOTHO	
61.	~~Hilken~~	~~Soni~~			
62.	KEBER	Tobias		le stuttgart Media University	
63. Need to pay	~~AIREN~~ ADETIMIRIN	~~AD~~ AIREN		UNIVERSITY OF l. com IBADAN, NIGE	
64.	~~DR. DAMAS~~ NDUMBARO	DAMAS		...com OUT-TAN	
65.	BREY	Philip		te.nl UTwente	

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Seventh International Conference Information Law and Ethics 2016
Venue: University of Pretoria - South Africa

Registration List
Date: 22nd & 23rd February 2016

NO	SURNAME	NAME	EMAIL	AFFILIATION	SIGNATURE
66.	BISWAS	ARPITA		Research Fellow	
67.	NIKITA	MARIA		PhD Candidate	
68.	Alexandropoulou	Eugenia		University of Mac GREEC	
69.	SAHNI SANJEEV				
70.	ASSOC Prof	Ifemeje Sylvi		gmail.com Nnam	
71.	Umejiaku	Nneka O.		Nnamdi Azikiwe	
72.	Papadopoulos	Sylvia.		UP.	
73.	Sizwe	Snail		UP	
74.					
75.					
76.					

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Appendix C:

Conference photos

Above and Below: Workshop presenters and participants.

Above and Below: Workshop presenters and participants.

Above and Below: Workshop presenters and participants.

DTPS IFAP Report

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

Information Ethics and IFAP: 29 May to 2 June 2016

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

This IFAP event seeks to address the following objectives of the MoA: the Internationalisation of Information Ethics policies and practices (6), Participate in UNESCO and WSIS related activities (7), Policy and advisory support in South Africa and Africa (8) and Research and development (9). This event was attended by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

Highlights

THE WORKSHOP AT A GLANCE

Date: 29 May to 2 June 2016

City and Country: Paris, France

Venue: UNESCO Headquarters

Presenters: Mr Coetzee Bester

ACEIE present: Mr Coetzee Bester

Host representative(s): Ms Chafica Abou-Khaled Haddad

Primary contact persons: Ms Nozipho Sihlahla and Mr Coetzee Bester

Appendices:

Appendix A: Rationale and report of the event

Appendix C: Event photos

Appendix A:

Rationale and report of the event:

Report by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (ACEIE) on the visit to the UNESCO Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All (IFAP)

UNESCO IFAP background

The intergovernmental Information for All Programme was established in 2001. It provides a platform for international policy discussions, cooperation and the development of guidelines for action in the area of access to information and knowledge. The Programme supports Member States to develop and implement national information policy and strategy frameworks in the areas of information accessibility, information for development, information ethics, information literacy, information preservation and multilingualism.

On 30 May 2016, the ninth session of the Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme (IFAP) was opened at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris. The two-day meeting brought together representatives of the 26 Member States elected to the Council by UNESCO's General Conference at its last session in November 2015, as well as observers from Member States, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations having official status with UNESCO.

In his opening remarks, the Assistant Director-General for CI, Mr. Frank La Rue commended the outgoing Bureau for the end of a successful term marked by positive examples of IFAP's work over the last two years, in building knowledge societies at the global, regional and local levels. Mr. La Rue drew attention to a number of important international conferences and projects implemented in Africa, Asia, Europe as well Latin America and the Caribbean. Recognizing that the priorities addressed by IFAP are some of the most urgent issues in building knowledge societies, he urged Member States "to strengthen the sustainability of national IFAP bodies in order to effectively leverage IFAP's potential for contributing to the 2030 SDGs"

The Council is responsible for guiding the planning and the implementation of IFAP and used the 2-day session to review its achievements and discuss the strategic orientations for the Programme during the 2016-2019 period. Particular attention was given to further improving IFAP's working modalities, financial situation and visibility, as well positioning IFAP's actions within the context of the SDG and the WSIS + 10 process. As a technical advisory body to the Director-General, the Council also dedicated a portion of its second-day session to discussing policy responses to challenges linked to the Internet, Youth and Radicalization.

During the first-day session, the Council elected eight of its Members to the Bureau for a term of two years. Following a successful 2-year mandate, filled with numerous remarkable realizations, the Council re-elected Ms. Chafica Haddad, Deputy Permanent Delegate of Grenada to UNESCO as its Chair and as Chair of the IFAP Bureau. Also elected to the Bureau were China, Ghana and the Russian Federation as Vice-Chairs, with Peru, Sudan and Switzerland as Members and Slovakia as the Rapporteur.

The ACEIE also attended the meeting of the Bureau as an observer. The Bureau is the operational body of the Council and is expected to play a key role in implementing the recommendations adopted by the Council, leading the Working Groups constituted to address IFAP's strategic priority areas, provide support to the National IFAP Committees in their respective regions, and promote visibility and resource mobilization for the Programme.

Matters for specific report

- The ACEIE lobbied not only the African countries in the IFAP Council to support our Cat II application, but after my presentation to Council the Chair put to the meeting that all the countries (Thus the full IFAP Intergovernmental Council) will support the ACEIE application. This unanimous approval was an overwhelming vote of support for the ACEIE internationally.
- During a visit to the UNESCO Cat II office, the office guided the ACEIE on a number of UNESCO internal steps. The first very important step is the notice of application that must be sent from SA to the UNESCO Director-General. This is not the formal

application but it put the Office of the DG UNESCO in a position to refer the matter to the UNESCO internal CI Sector structures.

- UNESCO's IFAP is celebrating their 15th anniversary in 2017, this is in the same year as the ACEIE's 10th celebration. The ACEIE discussed an invitation with the Chair of IFAP to have a joint meeting in Pretoria.
- The ACEIE met both the Russia and Chinese IFAP Teams in Paris. The person from Russia is Mr Evgeny Kuzmin (he is also the IFAP Vice Chair under Ms Haddad). Mr Kuzmin, and the Chair Natcom China Dr Duan Liping decided to investigate the possibility to organise a BRICS IFAP event in South Africa.
- The ACEIE met Dr Tomasz Janowski, from the United Nations University. He is the Head of the Operating Unit of Policy drive Electronic Governance, based in Portugal. The UNU is facilitating discussions with governments around Smart government and is interested in the Digital Wellness Toolkit. They also offer the policy course to the CIO's at governments. He was very open to discuss potential collaboration. They do a lot of work in the African countries we are focusing on.
- One of the focus areas of IFAP is also Access to information and Knowledge using ICTs for Person's with Disabilities – following the recent discussions with DBE and their need for the "blue-print" for ICTs in this space. The ACEIE and Intel discussed potential collaboration on this topic, the thinking - the more support we can get from experts the better for the outcome of the POC at the Prinshof school and the support to DBE

Attachment 1:

UNESCO Website:

http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/resources/news-and-in-focus-articles/all-news/news/the_9th_ifap_council_meeting_successfully_concluded_its_work/#.V1XqqpF97b0

Attachment 2:

Written Report by the ACEIE to the IFAP Council

Report by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (ACEIE) to the UNESCO Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All (IFAP) on the existing activities and planned projects for 2016 and 2017

1. Background

The First African Conference on Information Ethics was held in South Africa during February 2007. This event took place under the auspices of UNESCO, was sponsored by the South African Government and organized by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, University of Pretoria, University of Pittsburgh, as well as the International Centre of Information Ethics. During this event the Africa Network for Information Ethics (ANIE) was established this was followed in 2012 by the establishment of the ACEIE at the University of Pretoria. The ACEIE focus on the ethical challenges of the information society on the African continent as inspired by the Geneva World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) of 2003. This event formed part of the implementation of UNESCO, WSIS Action Line C10 of the Geneva Plan of Action.

The ACEIE currently coordinates and chair the IFAP activities in South Africa.

2. Purpose of this presentation

To briefly inform the May 2016 IFAP Council and Bureau of key activities of the ACEIE and its contribution to IFAP as well as activities foreseen for 2016 and 2017.

3. Partnerships towards IFAP goals and priorities

In South Africa the IFAP National Chapter was restructured in 2015 and is managed from the office of the ACEIE. Towards supporting the IFAP objectives the ACEIE developed management structures and partnerships with the South African National Commission for UNESCO, the CI Sector, and various civil society organisations, the South African Department of Telecommunications and Poster Services as well as INTEL as a private sector partner. This local report is a reflection of inputs by all the IFAP partners.

Internationally the ACEIE created partnerships with 80 universities and tertiary educational institutions in 19 African countries. In Europe, the ACEIE cooperates with the Capurro-Fiek Foundation (Germany) and the University of Wisconsin Milwaukee (USA).

4. Report on activities in support of IFAP objectives

In addition to the direct IFAP objectives, these ACEIE projects were also in line with the UNESCO WSIS Action Lines which enhances the implementation and roll out of the curriculum to teach Information Ethics at universities, academic institutions and schools in Africa. These projects created a greater awareness in ethical guidelines for safe existence and surviving in the information and knowledge society.

All of these projects created capacity at participating universities, schools and communities to formally teach Information Ethics and related matters to an African audience in support of the UNESCO Strategic Objective 9. The projects directly and indirectly addressed the need for CI and IFAP empowerment in all sectors of the information and knowledge societies through policies and investment in ICT infrastructure, equipment and training.

Project to development of Information Societies

To create an awareness of the importance of information in different communities and amongst responsible persons and information practitioners, in terms of where to access information and overcome inequalities in the access to information, how to integrate it, and to create awareness of societies dependence on information.

From time to time individuals and rural communities find it hard to relate general UNESCO objectives to their day to day challenges and difficulties. This project aims to inform, interpret and promote the relevance of the UNESCO objectives to rural communities in South Africa. In addition the empowerment of these rural communities the programmes of the events will be s structured to allow the SA Natcom to observe and learn more about the implementation environment for UNESCO objectives. The events also aim to address the need for the greater awareness in ethical guidelines for safe existence and surviving in the so called information

and knowledge society. The project is supported by the following role players and stakeholder:

- Office of the SG of the UNESCO SA Natcom
- Department of Basic Education
- Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services
- INTEL
- ACEIE
- University of Pretoria

Based on most of the IFAP goals and priorities community development activities focus on skills for effective and ethical use of information for different communities, such as NGO's and SMMEs to be aware and able to responsibly manage information flows using ICTs. Towards IFAP and information for all and knowledge distribution the development of an Information Ethics teaching curriculum for 5 tiers of community education was included in the Digital Wellness Toolkit.

The Digital Wellness Toolkit consists of nine (9) book and is a proposed toolkit to support the promotion of Information Ethics in schools and communities across Africa. The toolkit consists of the following material:

- Book One: Digital Wellness Programme – Manual for workshop facilitator
- Book Two: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for workshop participants
- Book Three: Digital Wellness Programme – Resource and concepts book
- Book Four: Digital Wellness Programme – Secondary school teacher's manual
- Book Five: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for secondary school learners
- Book Six: Digital Wellness Programme – Primary school teacher's manual
- Book Seven: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for parents of primary school learner
- Book Eight: Digital Wellness Programme – A roadmap for campus community
- Book Nine: Digital Well-nests: Let us play in safe nests!

The toolkit is electronically available under a Creative Commons Attribution at: http://www.up.ac.za/en/african-centre-of-excellence-for-information-ethics/article/2109737digital-wellness-toolkit.

Information Ethics research

The ACEIE facilitates research on various topics of Information Ethics. Further to this, annual high-level research workshops on aspects related to *Developing Information Ethics in Africa* will be planned, implemented and managed in various African countries. The outcomes of these workshops will be published in Readers and in accredited Journals as formal academic articles under the name of the ACEIE. Themes and research topics are be identified during ACEIE events according to changing but relevant local and international related to Information Ethics.

Workshops include events in preparation for international events like UNESCO, WSIS and AU projects. Specialised workshops are identified and conducted based on academic and policy needs. Workshops for undergrad students are structured for teacher students, IT students, Information Ethics students and students in Information Science.

Biennial ANIE/ACEIE Conferences started in 2007 with a firm commitment that that event will lead to sustainable activities. The ACEIE takes responsibility for organising the biennial ANIE Conferences as planned by the Academic Advisory Board. Conferences will take place in Pretoria in 2017 and again in 2019.

Research, policy and advisory support in Africa

The ACEIE participates in policy formulation, research and advisory support to the DTPS, AU and Pan African Parliament, African Regional structures and government of African countries. The IFAP goals and priorities form part of all contributions towards policies.

Towards advocacy on related policy matters and better understanding, the ACEIE also maintains a formal interaction with Parliamentary structures and the Portfolio Committee on Communications to ensure:

- Policy inputs
- Policy discussions
- Reports on ACEIE activities
- Training events

Considered and active involvement with UNESCO and IFAP activities

In support of IFAP objectives the ACEIE maintain formal interaction with UNESCO activities. Based on experience and current involvement with various UNESCO structures, the ACEIE maintains interaction with:

- UNESCO HQ projects
- East Africa Regional projects
- Southern Africa Regional projects
- Projects with the Office of the UNESCO SG in South Africa
- Activities of the UNESCO Communications and Information (CI) Sector
- Relevant WSIS post 2015 Action Lines and proposed activities for the African Region
- UNESCO office towards registering the ACEIE as an UNESCO Category II Centre

In support of IFAP objectives, the UNESCO Regional structures for the Africa region, the East Africa Regional Office, the Southern Africa Regional Office in Harare and the SA Natcom office in Pretoria were – during the past year - involved in the following projects:

Project 1: Learners with disabilities, cyber bullying and sexting
The Digital Wellness Programme and Inclusion of Disability Awareness activities between 23 and 26 June 2015, Cape Town, South Africa.

Project 2: Community roll out of Information Ethics within a volunteer programme
Volunteer Programme & IE Curriculum Conference from 17 and 18 November 2015 in Nairobi, Kenya.

Project 3: Information Ethics - School Curriculum Development
School curriculum development Workshop on 23 and 24 July 2015 in Pretoria, South Africa.

Project 4: Digital Safety and Wellness Policy design workshop on 21 August 2015 in Kempton Park, South Africa.

Project 5: Conference on Digital Wellness in Africa, 24 to 26 November 2015 at the University of Pretoria in South Africa.

5. Planned activities in 2016

Planned conference in 2016 in support of the IFAP objectives

The main activity is a conference on *an integrated environmental understanding on Food Production in Africa* that will take place from 2 to 4 November 2016 at the East London ICC venue in the Eastern Province of South Africa. Theme and focus of the Conference: Integrated environmental understanding of Food Production in Africa - *A practical platform of sharing information towards sustainable food production*

Based on the objectives of this event, the Integrated Food Production in Africa Conference is the first such event that will take place on the African continent. This event aims to bringing together the United Nation Structures, African academics, government officials and agriculturalists to integrate information related to climatology, geology, management, demography, household management and access to information on all levels of society. These role players and stake holders will join forces to bring accessible information on a practical platform to households, mega farmers and governments in Africa.

In addition to the expressed objectives the event will establish a platform to support most of the IFAP objectives and include:

- Support the networking of world leaders, UN FAO, UNESCO and role players and stake holders on the African continent
- Bring together 100 participants from at least 15 African countries, active in fields related to the topic together for a 3 day conference and research session
- Enhance sustainable food productions by focusing on matters related to:

- Access to credible and usable information on weather patterns in Africa
- Access to credible and usable information on energy resources and minerals in Africa
- Access to credible and usable information on sustainable food production in Africa
- Access to credible and usable information on development of infrastructure in Africa
- Publications recognizing the involvement of all parties
- Identification of further multi-disciplinary research projects
- Communication of the Conference outcomes to role players and stakeholders including governments, SADC, ECOWAS, COMESA and the AU

6. Planning for 2017 in support of IFAP objectives

- Biennial ANIE Conference in Pretoria - 10 year anniversary of Information Ethics in Africa
- Digital Opportunities Strategy – rural development
- International UNESCO/CI/IFAP Activities
- Publication and research of academic articles
- Increase the number post-graduate students in Information Ethics at the ACEIE
- Further research on current possibilities for a Chair of Information Ethics at the University of Pretoria
- Further research on an African-based Journal for Information Science / Ethics and Development,
- Continuation of activities towards an African-based Information Ethics Advisory Council

7. Practical observations (and recommendations) towards strengthening IFAP

Observation 1

A need to recommit to the importance of IFAP goals and priorities in all ICT related projects

Based on the IFAP documents the overall goal of IFAP is to help UNESCO Member States develop and implement national information policies and knowledge strategies in a world increasingly using information and communication technologies (ICT). In order to achieve this goal, IFAP concentrates its efforts on mainly the following:

- **Information for Development** - focuses on the value of information for addressing development issues.
- **Information Literacy** - empowers people in all walks of life to seek, evaluate, use and create information effectively to achieve their personal, social, occupational and educational goal.
- **Information Preservation** - will be predominantly executed by strengthening the underlying principles of the Memory of the World Programme, beyond its registers, which serve as catalysts to alert decision makers and the public at large.
- **Information Ethics** - cover the ethical, legal and societal aspects of the applications of ICT and derive from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- **Information Accessibility** - encompasses the many issues surrounding availability, accessibility and affordability of information, as well as the special needs of people with disabilities.
- **Multilingualism in Cyberspace**

Observation 2

Recognise IFAP objectives as a checklist for other ICT related projects

The ACEIE experience is that in each project related to ICT development or activities in the digital environment elements of the IFAP goals and priorities are applicable. Although projects are not always pure IFAP organised or funded, some of IFAP goals and priorities could (and should) serve as a checklist for related projects. Once this method of self-evaluation is implemented IFAP goals and priorities becomes part of the worksheet for planning and implementation of all ICT related projects.

Observation 3

Integrating IFAP goals and priorities into all ICT related projects

Referring to *Observation 2*, once IFAP structures are made aware of opportunities for cooperation in projects based on shared IFAP objectives and thus IFAP need not to have a huge budget for separate projects. UNESCO projects, Member countries and IFAP structures have to be sensitised to attend to IFAP goals and priorities within each project that related to development in the ICT environment. It can be suggested that in addition to the normal project reporting activities a specific part of the report could be used to reflect on the IFAP goals and priorities. The ACEIE developed a reporting framework for such cooperative projects. The framework will gladly be shared with all IFAP structures. Obviously, there is still a need and space for focused IFAP projects.

Thus, taking into account the IFAP goals and priorities and so being a possible guiding structure for UNESCO advices and CI sector projects as well as digital wellness activities the existing IFAP goals and priorities could / should be an important additional new role and value of IFAP.

Observation 4

Addressing IFAP gaols and priorities by means of volunteers

The ACEIE noticed the increasing value of trained and skilled volunteers in the development of a healthy and vibrant ICT environment. Academic institutions, private sector, government structures and increasing number of NGO's are eager to associate with the principles underlying the IFAP goals and priorities.

Although the concept of volunteerism is well known the detail of volunteerism in the digital arena must still be detailed. Universities with practical hours for their students, governmental community workers, civil society, teams of International volunteers and professional bodies are already active in this field.

One practical example is in Rwanda where the Intel volunteer programme involves Intel employees taking time to support either governments, NGOs or CSI initiatives to support the overall outcomes of these programmes, by providing expertise and in some cases equipment to ensure successful technology deployments. The current Intel volunteer team is supporting the employability project from World Vision, by providing expertise on the setup of the infrastructure – both online and off-line.

Other similar volunteer projects are active in Kenya, Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa.

As a practical guideline one of the books in the Digital Wellness Toolkit, Book Eight: Digital Wellness Programme – A roadmap for campus community, focusses specifically on volunteerism. This booklet is the latest addition to the Digital Wellness Toolkit. It describes a community engagement project in which Information Science students at the University of Pretoria interacted with different communities on issues related to the use of information and communications technologies. With a view to giving prospective volunteers a sense of the challenges associated with community projects, the booklet also includes information on the nature, challenges and benefits of community projects in general and lessons learnt from this project in particular. Whereas the other booklets in the Toolkit target parents, teachers and school children, this one is written for organizations and/or institutions interested in running volunteer programmes on Information Ethics.

Observation 5

It is not about the money – try networking and partnerships

As indicated earlier in this report the South African IFAP National Chapter was restructured in 2015 and is managed from the office of the ACEIE. Towards the IFAP objectives the ACEIE developed partnerships with the South African National Commission for UNESCO, the CI Sector, and various civil society organisations, the South African Department of Telecommunications and Poster Services as well as INTEL as a private sector partner. This report to IFAP Council is a reflection of inputs by all the South African based IFAP partners.

Further to the mentioned South African partnerships, the international partnerships with 80 universities and tertiary educational institutions in 19 African countries forms part of a valuable academic and practical platform for IFAP in Africa.

The ACEIE office is constantly aware of the IFAP goals and priorities while planning and reporting on projects. This way IFAP goals and priorities receives all the needed consideration in all the ACEIE projects and thus add to the value of the activities.

Report date: 31 May 2016
Report: IFAP Agenda session: 10
Rapporteur: Coetzee Bester

ISIC Information behaviour 2016

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

ISIC Information Behaviour Conference: Croatia, Zadar, 20-23 September 2016

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

ISIC: The Information Behaviour Conference main purpose is to reflect this interdisciplinary within the information science filed. Including topics on information needs of users and relationships between the needs or requirements of the information user, information retrieval and seeking as well as information behavior in different contexts ranging from academic to medical information.

THE CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE

Date: 20-23 September 2016

City and Country: Croatia, Zadar

Venue: University of Zadar

ACEIE present: Ms Naailah Parbhoo

Key note speaker(s): Sanda Erdelze, Ian Ruthven and Ivanka Sticevic

Appendices:

Appendix A: Conference

Appendix B: Program

Appendix C: Conference photos

Highlights

- Being asked to be part of the Panel: 20 year if ISIC discussion as the future of ISIC
- Being introduced to experts in the field of information behaviour such as Prof Tom Wilson

Appendix A:

Conference:

a. Purpose

To bring together academics within the field of human information behavior and practices and present the new information in these contexts.

b. Background

The conference is based on the field of human information behaviour and practice is multi-disciplinary. It includes the scope of: researchers from information science, information management, management science, psychology, social psychology, sociology, information systems, computer science, and other disciplines all contribute to this field of investigation.

ISIC: The Information Behaviour Conference aims to reflect this interdisciplinary character through attracting papers from researchers in all of these areas. The merging characteristic, are essential in the development of the programme and the relationship between the needs or requirements of the information user, the means for the satisfaction of those needs and the uses to which those means are put in practice by organizations or disciplines.

Appendix B: Program:

ISIC Leading Team:
Chair: Dr. Reijo Savolainen, Professor
Vice-Chair: Dr. Theresa Anderson, Senior Lecturer
Secretary: Dr. Elena Macevičiūtė, Professor

ISIC 2016 Local Committee members:
Assoc. Prof. Ivanka Stričević (chair)
Assist. Prof. Franjo Pehar
Mate Juric, Research Assistant
Assist. Prof. Martina Dragija Ivanović
Drahomira Cupar, Senior Assistant
Nikolina Peša Pavlović, Assistant

2016 ISIC
INFORMATION SEEKING IN CONTEXT
UNIVERSITY OF ZADAR, CROATIA

FULL CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AND INFORMATION

STAY CONNECTED

/ISIC2016

isic2016@unizd.hr

isic2016.com

DOCTORAL PRESENTATIONS

Aira Pohjanen. Information behaviour and special information needs of gender minorities
Alica Kolarić. Understanding adolescent information behavior from the perspective of informed decision making process
Anna-Maija Huhta. New health information literacies – information creation and transforming authority in young people's multimodal health discourses on social media
Cass Mabbott. The Information Seeking Behavior of Preschoolers
Frances Ryan. Online Reputation Management in a Digital World
Iris Buunk. The role, use and value of social media and tacit knowledge sharing practices
John Mowbray. The impact of networking supported by social media on the job search process: an information science perspective
Lara Dodd. Using social media to capture the information seeking behaviour of aspiring undergraduates.
Lyndsey Jenkins. Enhancing the Capacity for Workplace Learning and Innovation in Scotland
Lynne Cole. Dyslexia and online search behaviour in undergraduate students
Nafiz Shuva. The Information Behaviour of South Asian Immigrants in Canada
Olubukola Oduntan. Information Behaviour of Refugees
Rahmi Rahmi. Understanding Disaster Related Information Seeking Behaviour Using Oral Documents
Sarah Albassam. Relevance Criteria in Video Leisure Interaction
Sarah Barriage. Examining the Red Thread of Information in Young Children's Hobbies and Interests
Susannah Hanlon. Contribution of informal communication among political party members to organisational learning
Teemu Mikkonen. Justifying the use of Internet sources in school assignment on controversial issues
Tuulikki Alamettälä. Information Literacy Instruction Methods for Lower Secondary Education in Finland
Xiaofeng Li. Young people's individual and collaborative information practices in informal learning environments
Zachary Newell. The Impact of Creativity on Information Literacy Instruction

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Anne-Katharina Wellenmann. Information Science and Neuroscience – an interaction?
Barbara Niedźwiedzka. Internet discussion fora – good source of knowledge about health information needs and behaviour? Linguistic analysis of discussion fora for people with depression
Isto Huvila, Heidi Enwald, Kristina Eriksson-Backa, Noora Hirvonen and Helena Känsäkoski. Taking health information behaviour into account in the development of e-health services
Jenny Bronstein, Noa Aharony and Judit Bar-Ilan. Emotionally Based Discourse in the Use of Social Networking Sites as Political Platforms
Jette Hyldegaard, Thomas Harboe, Camilla Rump and Jesper Bruun. Educational leaders' information seeking behavior and problem solving – an explorative study
Johanna Rivano Eckerdal. Variations of information literacy and different views on democracy and citizenship
John Mowbray, Hazel Hall, Robert Raeside and Peter Robertson. The impact of networking supported by social media during job search: an information science perspective
Ksenija Švenda-Radeljak and Lucija Vejmelka. The virtual environment on Department of Social Work, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb : e- learning and e-library
Lyndsey Jenkins, Hazel Hall and Robert Raeside. Enhancing the capacity for workplace learning and innovation in Scotland
Makiko Miwa, Nozomi Ikeya, Shunsaku Tamura, Chie Suga, Chikako Yamaki, Tomoko Takayama. Cancer Patients' Perceptions and Expectations of Health and Medical Information Services in Japan's Public Libraries
Min-Chun Ku. Advantages and Limitations of Employing Qualitative Citation Analysis to Investigate the Associations Among Tasks, Genres, and Credibility in the Context of University Teaching
Nafiz Shuva. Everyday Life Information Behaviour of Bangladeshi Immigrant Women in Canada
Noora Hirvonen, Heidi Enwald, Anne-Kathrin Mayer, Raija Korpelainen, Riitta Pyky, Tuire Salonurmi, Markku Savolainen, Cathrine Nengomasha, Ruth Abankwah, Wilhelm Uutoni and Maija-Leena Huotari. Validating the factorial structure of the everyday health information literacy screening tool in three different populations
Sylwia Frankowska-Takhari, Andrew Macfarlane and Ayse Göker. Identifying components of real-life illustration tasks in online journalism for use in simulated work task scenarios
Tamara Heck. Information behaviour of scientists and the influence of social network patterns
Yasuko Hagiwara, Emi Ishita, Emiko Mizutani, Yukiko Watanabe and Yoichi Tomiura. A Preliminary Study and Analysis to Identify Key Elements in Document Selection
Youngchoon Chun, Jiho Yi and Yoojin Lee. A Study on the Behaviors in Information Seeking by KAERI Researchers

WEDNESDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER 2016

All sessions in Aula Magna unless stated otherwise

08:30 Conference Registration
09:00 Welcome from the Permanent Committee of ISIC and the University of Zadar
09:15 **Opening session + Keynote 1**
Ian Ruthven, University of Strathclyde, UK
Theme: Information Seeking during Significant Life Events
Chair: Reijo Savolainen
10:15 Break / Refreshments
10:30 **Theories and models of information behaviour**
3 full papers, Chair: Heidi Julien
Tom Wilson, A general theory of information behaviour
Hester W.J. Meyer, Untangling the building blocks: a generic model to explain information behaviour to novice researchers
Reijo Savolainen, Approaching the affective barriers to information seeking: the viewpoint of appraisal theory
12:00 Break / Refreshments
12:15 **Methodological issues of information behaviour research**
3 full papers, Chair: Polona Vilar
Lynne McKechnie, Roger Chabot, Nicole Dalmer, Heidi Julien and Cass Mabbott, Writing and reading the results: the reporting of rigour strategies in information behaviour research as evident in the published proceedings of the biennial ISIC conferences, 1996 – 2014
Rebecca French and Kirsty Williamson, Conceptualising welfare workers as information bricoleurs: theory building using literature analysis, organisational ethnography and grounded theory analysis
Ben Heuwing, Thomas Mandl and Christa Womser-Hacker, Combining contextual interviews and participative design to define requirements for text analysis of historical media
13:45 Lunch break
15:00 **Information sharing and seeking in diverse contexts**
3 full papers, Chair: Ina Fourie
Erika Janiuniene and Elena Maceviciute, Information sharing between novices and senior researchers: fixed roles and flexible attitudes
Martha Sabelli, Social mediators and inclusive information: communication flow of healthcare information among adolescents in vulnerable communities
Ivana Martinović and Ivanka Stričević, Information needs and behaviour of parents of children with autism spectrum disorders: parents' reports on their experiences and perceptions
16:30 **MINUTE MADNESS I.**
PhD students' 1-minute presentations
Chairs: Ross J. Todd and Theresa Anderson
17:00 Free discussions with PhD students + Refreshments
17:30 **Knowledge creation and information intermediation**
3 short papers, Chair: Ivana Martinović
Xiaofeng Li and Ross J. Todd, Information practices during 3D modelling in a public library makerspace: generating ideas, seeking help and iterative trial and error
Maija-Leena Huotari, Anna Suorsa, Kaisa Ikonen and Kaisu Innanen, Knowledge creation in a research and development project: A multiple case study in the context of clean energy markets in Finland
Amy VanScoy and Kawanna Bright, Racial/ethnic matching in information intermediation
19:00-21:00 Conference Reception
(Rectorate Building)

THURSDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER 2016

All sessions in Aula Magna unless stated otherwise

08:30 Conference Registration
09:00 **Keynote 2**
Sanda Erdelez, SISLT
iSchool at University of Missouri, USA
Theme: From Information Seeking to Information Encountering: A Paradigm Shift
Chair: Theresa Anderson
10:00 Break / Refreshments
10:30 **PARALLEL SESSIONS**
3 full papers per session
SESSION 1 - AULA MAGNA
Social media and social networks in information behaviour
Chair: Franjo Pehar
Pamela Fransen-Taylor and Bhuva Narayan, #Homeless but at home in cyberspace
Madely du Preez and Hester W.J. Meyer, Consulting engineers' social networks and their collaborative information behaviour
Frances Ryan, Peter Cruickshank, Hazel Hall and Alistair Lawson, Managing and evaluating personal reputations on the basis of information shared on social media: a Generation X perspective
SESSION 2 - RECTORATE 2.3 (LIBURNIA)
Information searching
Chair: Eero Sormunen
Helena Lee and Natalie Pang, Information scent - credibility and gaze interactions: an eye-tracking analysis in information behaviour
Naailah Parbhoo and Ina Fourie, Effective use of value-added features and services of proprietary databases in an academic context
Xiaojun Yuan and Ning Sa, User query behaviour in different task types in a spoken language vs. textual interface: a Wizard of Oz experiment
12:00 Short break
12:15 Break / Refreshments
12:15 **PARALLEL SESSIONS**
SESSION 3 - AULA MAGNA
2 full papers
Work-related information practices
Chair: Gunilla Widen
Camilla Moring, Newcomer information seeking: the role of information seeking in newcomer socialization and learning in the workplace
Isto Huvila, Distrust, mistrust, untrust and information practices.
SESSION 4 - RECTORATE 2.3 (LIBURNIA)
3 full papers
Searching and reading behaviour
Chair: Ross J. Todd
Hanna Carlsson and Olof Sundin, Searching for delegated knowledge in elementary schools
Polona Vilar and Vlasta Zabukovec, Using e-materials for study: students' perceptions vs. perceptions of academic librarians and teachers
Mate Juric, The role of the need for cognition in the university students' reading behaviour
13:45 Lunch break
15:00 Panel – 20 Years of ISIC
16:00 **MINUTE MADNESS II.**
Poster 1-minute presentations
Chair: Martina Dragija Ivanović
16:30 **Poster session** (Free discussions + Refreshments)
17:00 **Contexts of information sharing**
4 short papers
Chair: Maija-Leena Huotari
Gunilla Widén, Farhan Ahmad and Isto Huvila, Workplace information sharing: A generational approach
Farhanis Mohammad and Alistair Norman, Understanding information sharing behaviour of millennials in large multinational organisations (MNO): a research in progress (pending acceptance status)
Iris Buunk, Hazel Hall and Colin Smith, Tacit knowledge sharing and social media: the determination of a methodological approach to explore the intangible
Ed Hyatt, The information behaviour of Pacific Crest Trail thru-hikers: an autoethnographic pilot study
18:20 Guided City Tour 1 *(Registration at the desk no later than Wednesday at 14:00)*
20:00-23:00 Conference dinner

FRIDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER 2016

All sessions in Aula Magna unless stated otherwise

08:30 Refreshments
08:45 **Keynote 3**
Ivanka Stričević, University of Zadar
Theme: Research in ISIC area –a challenge for Croatian scholarly community
Chair: Ross J. Todd
09:30 **Health information seeking**
3 full papers
Chair: Kirsty Williamson
Ina Fourie and Valerie Nessel, An exploratory review of research on cancer pain and information-related needs: what (little) we know
Theresa Anderson and Ina Fourie, Falling together – a conceptual paper on the complexities of information interactions and research gaps in empathetic care for the dying
Heidi Enwald, Maarit Kangas, Niina Keränen, Milla Immonen, Heidi Similä, Timo Jämsä and Raija Korpelainen, Health information behaviour, attitudes towards health information and motivating factors for physical activity among older people: differences by sex and age
11:00 Break / Refreshments
11:15 **Information seeking in learning contexts**
3 full papers
Chair: Ross J. Todd
Trine Schreiber, Information seeking as idea-generating and -stabilizing feature in entrepreneurship courses at university
Sanjica Faletar Tanacković, Martina Dragija Ivanović and Drahomira Cupar, Scholarly electronic databases and information sciences students in Croatia: perceptions, uses and challenges
Anika Meyer and Ina Fourie, Thematic analysis of the value of Kuhlthau's work for the investigation of information behaviour in creative workspaces in academic libraries
12:45 **Closing of the conference**
and presentation on ISIC 2018
Chairs: Reijo Savolainen & Theresa Anderson
13:30 Guided City Tour 2 *(Registration at the desk no later than Wednesday at 14:00)*

Appendix C:

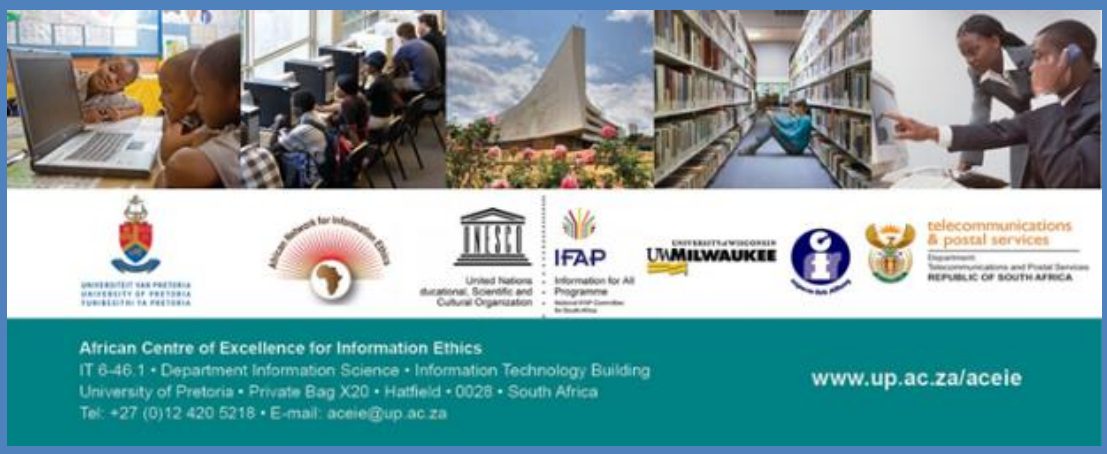
Conference photos

Looking into the Future

DTPS Conference Report

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

Integrated Environmental Understanding of Food Security in Africa conference, 2 – 4 November 2016



ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

This conference is co-organised by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) and Institute for Development Assistance Management (IDAM) in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE

Date: 2 to 4 November 2016

City and Country: East London, South Africa

Venue: ICC Regent Hotel

Facilitator(s): Prof Edwin Ijeoma, Ms Jansie Niehaus, Mr Coetzee Bester

Presenters:

DTPS and ACEIE present:

Host representative(s):

Number of attendees according on signatures on list of attendance (including ACEIE staff and presenters): 82

Primary contact persons:

Appendices:

Appendix A: Conference programme

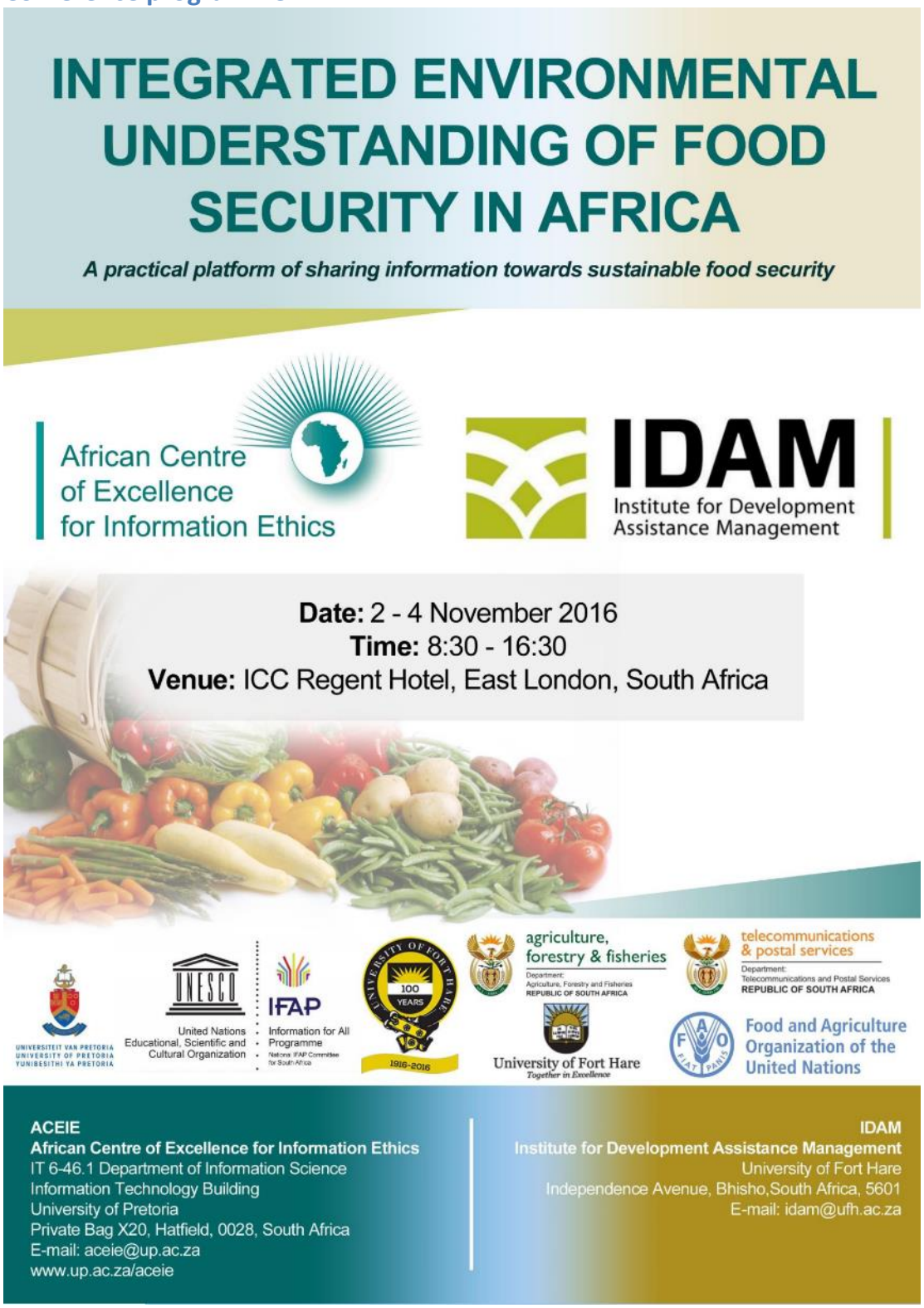
Appendix B: Conference report by the rapporteur

Appendix C: Conference list of attendance

Appendix D: Conference photos

Appendix A:

Conference programme



IDAM
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African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

Integrated environmental understanding of Food Security in Africa

A practical platform of sharing information towards sustainable food security

2 to 4 November 2016

East London, South Africa

1. Theme and focus of the Conference:

Integrated environmental understanding of Food Security in Africa: *A practical platform of sharing information towards sustainable food security*

Based on the focus and objectives of this event, the Integrated Food Security in Africa Conference is the first such event that will take place on the African continent. This event aims to bringing together the United Nation Structures, African academics, government officials and agriculturalists to integrate information related to climatology, geology, management, demography, household management and access to information on all levels of society. These role players and stake holders will join forces to bring accessible information on a practical platform to households, mega farmers and governments in Africa.

2. Objectives of the conference

In addition to the expressed IDAM objectives and the ACEIE objectives the MoA will establish a platform to:

- Support the networking of world leaders, UN FAO, UNESCO and role players and stake holders on the African continent
- Bring together 50 participants from at least 15 African countries, active in fields related to the topic together for a 3-day conference and research session

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- Enhance sustainable food security by focusing on matters related to:
  - Access to credible and useable information on weather patterns in Africa
  - Access to credible and useable information on energy resources and minerals in Africa
  - Access to credible and useable information on sustainable food security in Africa
  - Access to credible and useable information on development of infrastructure in Africa
  - Publications recognizing the involvement of all parties
  - Further research projects
  - Communication of the Conference outcomes to role players and stakeholders including governments, SADC, ECOWAS, COMESA and the AU

3. Introducing the organising partners

In 2016, the University of Fort Hare is celebrating 100 years of its existence. The Centenary Programme aims towards Curriculum Renewal and Intellectual Development as well as reconnecting the University of Fort Hare to the African Continent and the World. With this historic celebration the University again commits itself to playing a leading role in economic development and food security initiatives within South Africa and beyond. The IDAM and ACEIE decided to join in presenting this event.

The Conference is therefore organised by the Institute for Development Assistance Management (IDAM) at the University of Fort Hare and the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (ACEIE) at the University of Pretoria.

3.1 IDAM

Over the years, South Africa has been one of the main contributors to development assistance whenever there are disasters in the South African Development Community (SADC) region and beyond. In view of this responsibility, the RSA Government saw the need to build its capacity to better respond to increasing need for development assistance needs in the SADC region and beyond. Out of this, the need to establish IDAM through the FAO/DAFF Capacity Building Project was born. On the 30 March 2007, the Government of the Republic of South Africa signed a Cooperative Agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. In this agreement, the Government was represented by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). The signed agreement tasked the FAO with amongst other things; the establishment of the Institute for Development Assistance Management (IDAM) at the prestigious University of Fort Hare whose centenary is being celebrated this year ,2016 –" The global University with sustained African tradition".

3.2 ACEIE

The First African Conference on Information Ethics was held in South Africa during February 2007. This event took place under the auspices of UNESCO, was sponsored by the South African Government and organized by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, University of Pretoria, University of Pittsburgh, as well as the International Centre of Information Ethics. During this event the Africa Network for Information Ethics (ANIE) was established this was followed in 2012 by the establishment of the ACEIE at the University of Pretoria. The ACEIE focus on the ethical challenges of the information society on the African continent as inspired by the Geneva World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) of 2003. This event formed part of the implementation of UNESCO, WSIS Action Line C10 of the Geneva Plan of Action.

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Integrated environmental understanding of Food Security in Africa

A practical platform of sharing information towards sustainable food security

Three-day Programme

2 – 4 November 2016

Day One: 2nd November 2016

Programme directors:

- Prof Edwin Ijeoma – IDAM: University of Fort Hare
- Mr Coetzee Bester – ACEIE: University of Pretoria

Session Theme: Communication and Information Sector & Information for All Programme

08:30 Arrival at the conference venue

- Registration of participants
- Refreshments
- Administrative announcements

09:00 Starting of the conference

- Opening prayer – Prof. D.R. Thakhathi
- National Anthem (UFH Choir)
- Welcoming remarks
  Prof Mvuyo Tom, Vice Chancellor, University of Fort Hare
  Dr N Wayi – Dean of Management and Commerce: University of Fort Hare
  Mr Carlton Mukwevho – SG, South African National Commission for UNESCO

09:30 Keynote Speakers

- Mr M Mannya – DDG: Food Security and Agrarian Reform DAFF

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

10:15 **Towards sustainable food systems in the humid and temperate regions of Africa: South Africa, Malawi and Nigeria**

Prof A. Obi and Prof EOC Ijeoma – University of Fort Hare

10:45 **Refreshments**

Status of Sustainable Food Systems

11:00 **Stakeholders from across Africa – Practical examples**

- Zambia: Dr Ephraim Mwenda – Zambia Business Chamber
- Malawi: Dr Yobbe Lungu – Nkhoma University
- Rwanda: Prof Gaurav Bajpai
- Burundi: Mr Eustache Sitaki – Agriculture Library
- Lesotho: Dr Makoala Marake – Lesotho Department of Environment
- Swaziland: Ms Thabile Nkambule
- Sudan: Prof Izzeldin Osman – Sudan University of Science and Technology
- South Africa: Dr Nokuthula Vilakazi – University of Pretoria
- Nigeria Prof C Nwajiuba: Federal University of Agriculture, Ikwo, Nigeria
  Nigeria Dr Abel E. Ezeoha – Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Nigeria
- Mauritius Mr M Chutturdhary: University of Technology, Mauritius

13:00 **Lunch**

14:00 **Session continue**

- **Stakeholders from across Africa**
  - Tanzania: Dr Omar Hamad - Nelson Mandela African Institute for Science and Technology
  - Kenya: Dr Mercy Mwaniki – Technical University of Kenya
  - Nigeria: Mr Michael Esew – Ahmadu Bello University Zaria
    Prof Philip Omoke – Federal University of Agriculture, Ikwo
  - Ghana: Mr F Saalia
  - South Africa: Dr Saliou Niassy – University of Pretoria
  - Uganda: Prof Constant Okello-Obura – Makerere University
  - Democratic Republic of the Congo: Mr Laurent Kikeba – FAO
  - South Africa: Dr Lise Korsten – University of Pretoria

16:30 **Closing**

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Institute for Development Assistance Management

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

Integrated environmental understanding of Food Security in Africa

A practical platform of sharing information towards sustainable food security

Three-day Programme

2 – 4 November 2016

Day Two: 3rd November 2016

Programme directors:

- Mr Ali Mashishi – Acting Deputy Director General ISAD&R Branch
- Ms Jansie Niehaus – NSTF Spokesperson and Director

Session theme: Integrated environmental understanding on Food Security in Africa

08:30 Arrival at the conference venue

- Refreshments
- Administrative announcements

09:00 Introduction of an integrated environmental understanding on Food Security in Africa

- Dr Cuthbert Kambanje – FAO

09:15 Guest Speakers

- Guest of Honour: Prof Hlengiwe Buhle Mkhize – MP, Deputy Minister : DTPS
- Guest of Honour: Hon Bheki Cele – MP, Deputy Minister Deputy Minister: DAFF
- Guest of Honour: Mr. Qoboshiyane – MEC for Agriculture and Agrarian reform EC

10:00 Special Respondent to Guest Speakers

- Ms Lebogang Botsheleng – Chief Director; Sector Capacity Development DAFF
- Mr Moseamo Sebola – Chief Director Bilateral, International Relations and Trade
- Dr N. Nwaodu – Igbinedion University

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Spotlight Sessions

10:15 Status of food security in Africa – Spotlight on DAFF

- Dr J.Moeng – CD: DAFF

10:45 Status of food security in Africa – Spotlight on DTPS

- Mr Tebogo Loate – Chairperson of the e-Commerce Working Group' National ICT Forum

11:00 Refreshments

11:30 Status of food security in Africa – Spotlight on Pulses

- Mr Dean Miller – AGT Foods

12:00 Status of food security in Africa – Spotlight on SAGIS

- Mr Nico Hawkins – SAGIS

12:30 Lunch

14:00 Status of food security in Africa – Panel discussion

- Hon Bheki Cele – Deputy Minister DAFF
- Prof Hlengiwe Buhle Mkhize – Deputy Minister DTPS
- Prof C Nwajiuba – VC: Federal University of Agriculture, Nigeria
- Mr M Chutturdharry – Registrar: University of Technology ,Mauritius
- Mr Tebogo Loate
- Mr Dean Miller
- Mr Nico Hawkins

15:30 Interlude for gala dinner

18:00 Gala dinner: *Centenary Celebration of Fort Hare University*

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Programme for Gala Dinner to be hosted by Prof. Mvuyo Tom

18:00 Arrival at reception/ Programme Director LIZO PHITI

18:30 Welcoming: Dr N. Wayi, Dean: Faculty of Management and Commerce, University of Fort Hare

18:40 Entertainment Interlude: **Marimba Band and Traditional Group Dancing**

18:45 Introducing the Forum for Africans in Academia (FAIA) - Prof E.O.C. Ijeoma

19:00 Starters served and entertainment **[Marimba band and Traditional Group Dancing]**

19:30 Main course served

20:00 Stakeholders message of support

- Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services (DTPS)

20:15 Speech by hosts/organising committee – Mr Coetzee Bester

20:30 Dessert served and good night

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Integrated environmental understanding of Food Security in Africa

A practical platform of sharing information towards sustainable food security

Three-day Programme

2 – 4 November 2016

Day Three: 4th November 2016

Programme directors:

- Ms Zoliswa Amanda Shokane – DAFF
- Dr Cuthbert Kambanje – FAO

Session theme: ICTs and sustainable food security in Africa

08:30 Arrival at the conference venue

- Refreshments
- Administrative announcements

09:00 Introduction of the theme

- Prof Edwin Ijeoma – University of Fort Hare & IDAM

09:15 EXPERIENCIAL DISCUSSION

- Dr J Moeng: Food security
- Dr B Modisane: Animal Health and production
- Dr J Jaftha: Plant production and Health
- Dr I Kgakatsi: Climate change and disaster Management
- Mr M Mamadi ; Subsistence Farming
- Dr F Lategan: Agriculture Extension
- Prof A Obi: Agricultural Economics
- Dr I Lwanga-Iga: Official Development Assistance

10:15 Refreshments

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Spotlight Sessions

10:40 Status of ICTs and sustainable food security in Africa – Spotlight on NSTF

- Ms Jansie Niehaus – NSTF

11:00 Status of ICTs and sustainable food security in Africa – Spotlight on AGBIZ

- Ms Mariana Purnell – AGBIZ

11:40 Status of ICTs and sustainable food security in Africa

- Prof Theo de Jager

12:10 Status of ICTs and sustainable food security in Africa – Spotlight on Wind Farming

- Mr Nico Lombaard

12:40 Status of ICTs and sustainable food security in Africa – Panel discussion

- Ms Jansie Niehaus – NSTF
- Ms Mariana Purnell – AGBIZ
- Prof Theo de Jager
- Mr Nico Lombaard

13:30 Closing Session

- Way Forward on the status of ICTs and sustainable food security in Africa
- Summary and closing – Prof Edwin Ijeoma
- Vote of Thanks – Mr Coetzee Bester

12:40 Rapporteur

- Dr. Olusegun Morakinyo

14:00 Lunch

15:00 Departure

Appendix B:

Conference list of attendance

Note: Participants' e-mail addresses and signatures have been blocked out to protect their privacy.

Integrated Environmental Understanding of Food Security in Africa
2-4 November 2016

ICC Regent Hotel, East London, South Africa

No	Title	Name	Surname	Institution	Signature
1.	Mr	Abel Ebeh	Ezeoha	Dept of Economics, Ebonyi State University	
2.	Prof	Ajuruchukwu	Obi	Dept of Agricultural Economics and Extension	
3.	Ms	Akhona	Braweni	Project Administrator, IDAM	
4.	Dr	Aldo	Stroebel	National Research Foundation	
5.	Ms	Amanda	Shokane	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	
6.	Mr	Benson	Lechaba	University of Pretoria	
7.	Prof	Botlhe	Modisane	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	
8.	Dr	Cadorah	Rachidi	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	
9.	Ms	Chinedu	Nwajiuba	Federal University Ndufu Alike, Ikwo (FUNAI)	
10.	Prof	Coetzee	Bester	University of Pretoria	
11.	Ms	Constant	Okello-Obura	Makerere Univ.	
12.	Prof	Dean	Miller	AGT Foods Africa	
13.	Mr	Dineo	Mathlako	Dept of International Relations and Cooperation	

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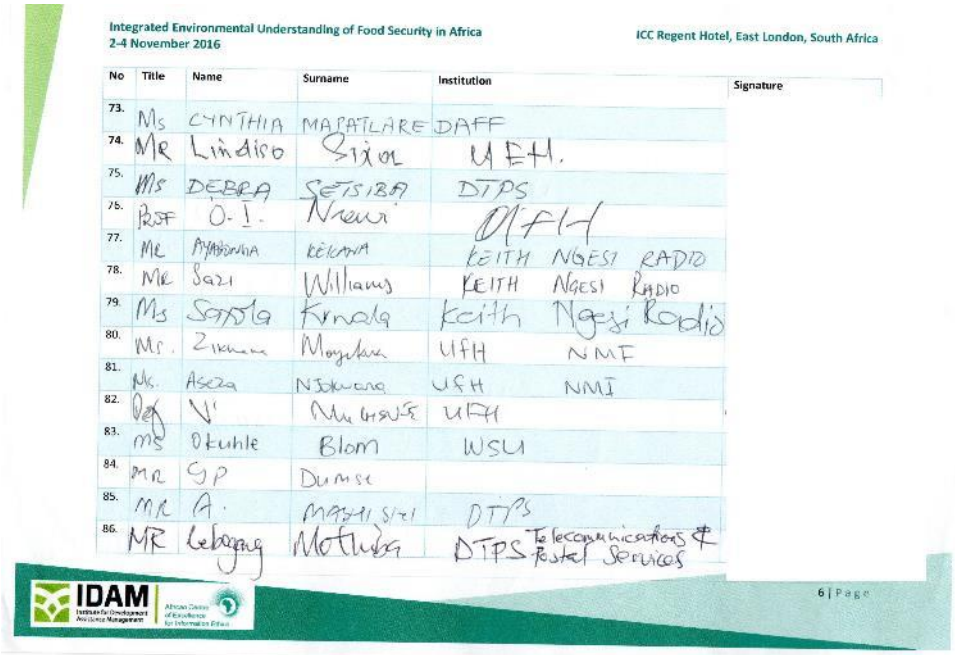
29.	Dr	Laurent	Kikeba	FAO
30.	Prof	Leandi	Lottering	University of Pretoria
31.	Dr	Lebogang	Botsheleng	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
32.	Ms	Leon Tinashe	Gwaka	UWC
33.	Dr	Lisa	Korsten	University of Pretoria
34.	Dr	Lot	Mlati	Assistant FAO Rep for South Africa
35.	Mr	Mahendra	Chutturdharry	AG Registrar, University of Technology
36.	Mr	Makoala	Marake	Lesotho Department of Environment
37.	Dr	Mariana	Purnell	AGBIZ - Agricultural business chamber
38.	Prof	Mava	Malla	Inxuba Yethemba Farmers' Cooperative
39.	Mr	Mercy	Mwaniki	Technical University of Kenya
40.	Mr	Michael	Esew	Ahmadu Bello University Zaria
41.	Dr	Molatelo	Mamadi	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
42.	Mr	Mortimer	Manya	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
43.	Prof	Mzamo	Mlangana	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

14.	Prof	Edwin	Ijeoma	Chair and Head of SPGA, University of Fort Hare
15.	Prof	Ephraim	Mwenda	Sulmach Limited
16.	Mr	Eustache	Sitaki	Agricultural Library
17.	Mr	Firibu Kwesi	Saalia	University of Ghana
18.	Ms	Franois	Lategan	Cape Penensula University ofTechnology
19.	Mr	Gaurav	Bajpai	University of Rwanda
20.	Dr	George	Molepo	SA NatCom
21.	Mr	Ikalafeng	Kgakatsi	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
22.	Dr	Ivan	Lwanga-Iga	Eastern Cape Department of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
23.	Dr	Izzeldin	Osman	Sudan Univ. of ST
24.	Dr	Jacomina	Smit	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
25.	Prof	Jansie (Johanna)	Niehaus (Murcott)	NSTF
26.	Dr	Jerminah	Moeng	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
27.	Adv	Julian	Jaftha	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
28.	Mr	Larry	Obi	DVC, University of Fort Hare

44.	Dr	Naailah	Parbhoo	University of Pretoria
45.	Mr	Namdi	Nwaodu	Igbinedeon University, Okada
46.	Dr	Nico	Hawkins	SAGIS - South African Grain Information Services
47.	Ms	Nico	Lombaard	Cacadu district Development Agency
48.	Dr	Nokuthula	Vilakati	University of Pretoria
49.	Dr	Ntombovuyo	Wayi	Dean of Faculty, University of Fort Hare
50.	Ms	Omar	Hamad	Nelson Mandela African Institute for Science and Technology
51.	Ms	Phillip	Omoke	Federal University Ndufu Alike, Ikwo (FUNAI)
52.	Ms	Rachel	Fischer	University of Pretoria
53.	Ms	Robert	Musundire-Chinhoyi	University of Technology
54.	Mr	Saliou	Niassy	University of Pretoria
55.	Ms	Thabile	Nkambule	
56.	Mr	Thabo	Linake	IDAM Assistant
57.	Prof	Theo	de Jager	SACAU
58.	Ms	Yobby	Lungu	Nkhoma University

No	Title	Name	Surname	Institution	Signature
59.	DR	Khotso	De Wee	Fort Hare Solutions	
60.	MR	M	SENTSHE	Fort Hare University	
61.	Dr.	P T.	JONAS	UFH	
62.	MR	ZUANKA	MKHIZHU	Daily Dispatch	
63.	Dr	Olusegun	Morakinyo	UFH	
64.	Dr	MANTHEKELENG		LINAKE	
65.	Mr	Olasupo	O.	UFH	
66.	Mrs	Zukiswa	Mngqi	DAFF	
67.	Mr	Mmoshabeane	Shemzad	UFH	
68.	Mr	Modikwe	Kgapola	DTPS	
69.	MR	GP	Dumse	DAFF - LUSIM	
70.	Mr	P.	Aloni	DAFF - SATD	
71.	Dr	C	Kambanje	FAO	
72.	Prof	D.R.	Thadaro	UFH	



Integrated Environmental Understanding of Food Security in Africa
2-4 November 2016

ICC Regent Hotel, East London, South Africa

No	Title	Name	Surname	Institution	Signature
73.	Ms	CYNTHIA	MAPATLARE	DAFF	
74.	MR	Lindiso	Sixol	UFH.	
75.	Ms	DEBRA	SETSIBA	DTPS	
76.	PROF	O. I.	Nrewi	UFH	
77.	MR	AYABONGA	KEKANA	KEITH NGESI RADIO	
78.	MR	Sazi	Williams	KEITH NGESI RADIO	
79.	Ms	Sayola	Kwala	Keith Ngesi Radio	
80.	Ms.	Zikwana	Mayekwa	UFH NMF	
81.	Ms.	Aseza	NJokwana	UFH NMI	
82.	Prof	V'	Mugisuse	UFH	
83.	Ms	Okuhle	Blom	WSU	
84.	MR	GP	Dumse		
85.	MR	A.	MASHISHI	DTPS	
86.	MR	Lebogang	Mothuba	DTPS Telecommunications & Postal Services	

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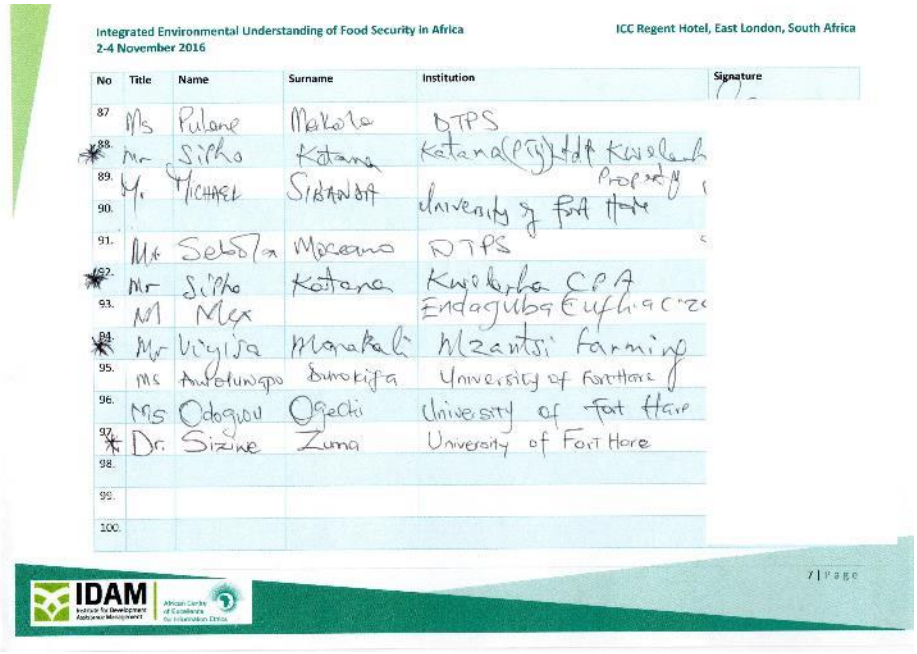

Integrated Environmental Understanding of Food Security in Africa
2-4 November 2016

ICC Regent Hotel, East London, South Africa

No	Title	Name	Surname	Institution	Signature
87	Ms	Pulane	Makola	DTPS	
88.	Mr	Sipho	Katana	Katana (PTY) Ltd & Kwelerha Property	
89.	Mr	MICHAEL	SIBANDA	University of Fort Hare	
90.					
91.	Mr	Sebola	Moseano	DTPS	
92.	Mr	Sipho	Katana	Kwelerha CPA	
93.	M	Mex		Endaguba Euphiacize	
94.	Mr	Viyisa	Manakali	Mzantsi Farming	
95.	Ms	Aurelunapo	Durokifa	University of Fort Hare	
96.	Ms	Odogwu	Ogechi	University of Fort Hare	
97.	Dr.	Sizine	Zuma	University of Fort Hare	
98.					
99.					
100.					

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Appendix C:

Conference photos

Above and Below: Workshop presenter and participants.

Above and Below: Workshop presenter and participants.

Above and Below: Workshop presenter and participants.

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL UNDERSTANDING OF FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA

A practical platform of sharing information towards sustainable food security

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

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RAPPORTEUR'S REPORT

Date: 2 - 4 November 2016
Time: 8:30 - 16:30
Venue: ICC Regent Hotel, East London, South Africa

Session one: Introduction and background

The conference on 'Integrated Environmental Understanding of Food Security in Africa: A practical Platform of Sharing Information towards Sustainable Food Security' was convened by the Institute for development Management (IDAM), University of Fort Hare in collaboration with the African Centre for Excellence for Information Ethics, (ACEIE) University of Pretoria. It brought together the UNESCO - Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), African Academics from various disciplines across the continent, concerned with intersection of food security and information technologies, and Government officials from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) and Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services (DTPS) responsible for policy formulation and implementation in the sector. It also includes NGOs and private organization. The aim of the conference was to develop mechanisms for the integration of information relating to climatology, geology, management, demography, household management and access to information in achieving Food security in Africa.

The conference has three main objectives:

- To support the networking of world leaders, UN FAO, UNESCO, Role players and stake holders in Food Security across the African continent
- Bring together 50 participants from the Government, NGO and the academic sectors from at least 15 African countries to 'Enhance Food Security' by focusing on matter relating to access to credible and useful information in Africa on:
- Weather pattern
- Energy resources and minerals
- Sustainable Food Security
- Development of Infrastructure

In pursuant of these objectives, this publication of the proceedings of the conference, recognized the contributions of all participants and highlighted further research dictated by

the recommendation of the conference. This report further seeks to communicate the conference outcome to the participants and various role players and stake holders – Government, SADC, AU etc. It is therefore not only a record of the proceedings of the conference, but also a critical assessment of how the presentations in the conference addressed the overall objectives of the conference, through recommendations and concreate research proposals.

Summary of Opening event

Mr. Coetzee Bester, the Director of the ACEIE, who co-convened the conference with IDAM welcomed participants to the conference by pointing the significance of the conference, as the first of its kind ever on the continent to bring together diverse participants of different nationalities, academic and technical skills from various disciplines and diverse professional backgrounds, to address the question of intersection of food security and information technology. He described the conference as an innovative brain storming session and not an abstract academic research presentation conference. He therefore encouraged presenters to think outside the box by presenting innovative practical ideas in addressing the concern of the conference.

The conference as further stated by Mr. Bester, has a heritage significance as part of University of Fort Hare centenary celebration. University of Fort Hare as Mr. Bester reminded participants of the heritage of UFH which produced many leaders of the African Liberation struggle, not only in South African but on the continent. Notable Alumni in South Africa include; Nelson Mandela, Robert Sobukwe, Oliver Tambo, Chris Hani among others.

Mr. Bester acknowledged the support of UNESCO-FAO, DAFF and DTPS as convening partners of the conference with ACEIE and IDAM.

Prof. Edwin Ijeoma, IDAM Project leader and Head of Public Administration at the University of Fort Hare, and host of the conference welcomed participants thanking them for attendance. He specifically thanked the Dean of the Faculty of Management and Commerce, the board of

IDAM, the DAFF and DTPS and non-South African participants. He emphasised the unique nature of the conference as a policy platform think-tank with commitment to long- term collaboration and not a conventional sterile academic talk-shop. According to him the conference is envisaged as a continental think-tank, and a platform to share experience and insights on the theme of Food Security and Information ethics from different countries in Africa. To realise the long-term collaboration aspiration of the conference, Prof. Ijeoma informed participants of the engagement of a conference Rapporteur to record the proceedings of the conference and provide a professional report to assist in forward planning for future collaboration. Prof. Ijeoma concluded his welcome speech by inviting Prof. D. R. Thakhathi to the podium to lead the conference in prayers. Prof Thakahati prayed for the success of the conference and also emphasised the need for practical outcome and useful recommendations of the conference if it is to go beyond the perception of conferences as academic jamboree, with no positive social impact. He thereafter took over as programme director for the session by introducing the Dean of faculty of Management and Commerce at the UFH, Dr. N. Wayi to give a welcome address on behalf of the VC Prof. Mvuyo Tom and Deputy VC Prof. Larry Obi, both of who were unable to attend due to pressing commitments.

Dr. Wayi, welcomed participants from the continent and thanked stakeholders especially the DAFF and DTPS for their support for the University, through specifically for the location IDAM at UFH. She recounted the achievements of UFH as it celebrates its centenary anniversary as a leadership university, through its legacy of its alumni who are leaders of the African Liberation Struggle. She stated the current achievement of the UFH as being ranked 27 in Africa, and surpassing its PhD target by 20 against the 50-proposed target, 17 of which were from the faculty of Management and Commerce, with the best Accounting department in the country. She also listed the inauguration of the faculty of Health and IDAM as one of the current achievements of the UFH. She concluded her speech by commending the diverse composition of the participants, which bring together not only academic but also practitioners in the field of agriculture and information technology with the hope of networking and collaboration. She retreated that this is in keeping with the vision of IDAM, of skills and capacity building in ensuring food security through information technology. She informed the audience of the proposed establishment of a Chair of Food security in IDAM.

Session two: Summary of conference presentations

Day 1

Session 1: Practical examples of Sustainable Food Security

'Towards sustainable food systems in the humid and temperate regions of Africa: South Africa, Malawi and Nigeria'.

Presenters: Prof. Ajuchukwu Obi and Prof. Edwin Ijeoma

The lecture by Prof. Ajuchukwu Obi and Prof. Edwin Ijeoma titled 'Towards sustainable food systems in the humid and temperate regions of Africa: South Africa, Malawi and Nigeria', kicked started and anchored the session practical dialogue on the status of sustainable food systems across the Africa continent.

Prof. Obi and Prof. Ijeoma outlined the focus of the presentation in the Introduction as; explaining sustainable food systems, defining food security, addressing the Gap in tackling the problems of productivity issues and inequality, and market Access issues. Through highlighting success stories and priority value chains, they analyse problems of food insecurity in Africa and challenges of sustainable food production and recommended strategies and mechanism for effective change agenda through the concept of innovation platform.

Propounding a holistic integrated approach to the issues of food security, they described 'a sustainable food system as a collaborative network that integrates several components in order to enhance a community's environmental, economic and social well-being. Sustainable food system according to them is built on principles that ensure and advance the ecological, social and economic values of a community and region'. This they argue is based, firstly on the historical socio-cultural premise that food systems encompass all the people, institutions and processes by which agricultural products are produced, processed and brought to consumers. They maintained the necessity of socio-political intervention in ensuring sustainable food system by emphasising the roles of 'the public officials, civil society

organizations, researchers and development practitioners who design the policies, regulations, programmes and projects that shape food security and agriculture production on the continent and globally'. In highlighting the complexity of sustainable food system, they pointed out changes in the pattern of system of food production and consumption as a result of of modernity. They argued that the industrial food systems which started with the factory system of fast food changed how food was produced, accessed, and consumed has negatively impacted on sustainable food security globally.

Tracing the socio-political economic history of the problem of sustainable food system in Africa, to the initial mistaken 'very limited view of the food security problem', because, when 'food security issues were first highlighted in the seventies, they – government – were under the mistaken assumption of 'food security measures being identified with macro-level instruments such as problems with national and international storage of food and balance-of-payments support for countries facing temporary food shortages (Valdes 1981). They thus traced the present sustainable food security crisis to the 'special attention paid to fluctuations in aggregate food supply, and food security interventions, which were primarily concerned with providing effective buffer mechanisms against such fluctuations', rather than on long- term integrated approach to sustainable food security. Prof. Obi and Ijeoma further maintained that 'adequacy at the aggregate level does not necessarily ensure adequacy at the household or individual level, because 'a large segment of a population could be living in hunger even if the country had sufficient food in the aggregate during normal times'. Likewise, a sizeable section of the population could plunge into hunger during moments of crisis, even if the nation had an adequate 'cushion' to maintain aggregate food availability', they argued.

While acknowledging that the 'focus on the disaggregated level of theorizing food insecurity has now become common', they however maintained, that contestations in defining food insecurity still persist. Following UNESCO definition of food security that "a household is food secure when it has access to the food it needed for a healthy life for all its members (adequate in terms of quality quantity and culturally acceptable), and when it is not at undue risk of losing such access". They therefore agreed that 'food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets

their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (Committee on World Food Security, 2009). Presenting the operational definition of food security in IDAM in the context of its research and policy formulation orientation, Prof Obi and Ijeoma articulated IDAM perspective on food security as 'access to adequate nutritious food at all times, consisting of four dimensions: Availability-Sufficient; Access- Physical, Economic and Social; Utilization- Safe and Nutritional; Stability- at all time'.

In finding solution to the crisis of food insecurity, which is the impetus for the analysis, they suggested that 'Governments could pursue two kinds of policy action in addressing the crisis of food insecurity. First, they could either change the behaviour of farmers, consumers, food processors, and other economic agents in the system through incentives, regulations, and knowledge; or they could accept present behaviours and introduce health-specific and nutrition-specific interventions to compensate for any nutritional damage done or improvements forgone'. While they argued that changing of behaviour is likely to be more cost-effective and sustainable, the acknowledged that the second option is the most common. Lamenting the current situation which they argued is too heavily focused on increasing production, they maintained that although food production needs to increase, there are many problems with this short-sighted supply-side approach. This they suggested is because It encourages the expansion of industrial agriculture rather than more sustainable and affordable methods, and treats current demand trends, e.g. biofuels, meat-based diets, post-production food waste, etc., as given rather than challenging the policies that encourage them.' More importantly they pointed out that this perspective left unchallenged the inequities in the distribution of the food we produce, which is more than enough to feed everyone, yet humanity face food insecurity.

Solution to the crisis of sustainable insecurity lies according to them, in ensuring food system interventions for better nutrition, and keeping up the momentum of growth in agricultural productivity will be key to meeting demand. Also suggested was the need for production interventions that are gender sensitive and combined with nutrition education as more effective strategy to achieve sustainable food security. Also suggested is the need for

agricultural research and development priorities with greater emphasis on nutrient-dense foods such as vegetables and fruits.' (FAO "The State of Food and Agriculture 2013).

Focusing on the Gap between the aspiration of Subsistence and smallholders farming which is characterized by; low productivity, as a result of low labour advantages, reliance on crude instrument due to lack of access to mechanized technologies, poor Natural resources management, land fragmentation. The Gap according to them is the unfulfilled desire of developing to the stage of profitable medium and large scale farming, which is characterized by mechanized farming supported by 'good science', sustainable intensification, smart marketing, professional skilled workforce and benefit of scale. In analyzing the reasons why gap in desire and aspiration of farmers in Africa, were mostly unattainable, the presentation presented a critique of the state of farming in Africa in the last decade. According to them, in the last decade 'Agricultural productivity was low, reflecting the failure to find, adopt and use more productive technologies', poor market linkages, compounded by 'Inadequate infrastructure and poor land tenure arrangements' were some of the reasons they adduced. Other factor responsible for the unattainability of the desired Gap bridging identified are; weak private sector investment compared to sectors, like mining for instance; and underinvestment in research; leading to ineffective R&D models. Weak and unaccountable institutions; inappropriate policies and External influences [globalization etc.] were also mentioned.

According to Prof. Obi and Ijeoma, the root of the failures and inability to close the Gap between transformation of subsistence and Smallholder to scientific mechanized profitable farming, lies in the 'failure to convert research outcomes into policies that can deliver socio-economic benefits that can have real impact on the envisaged development outcomes'. It is thus little wonder to them that the *Economist* magazine noted the rise in food prices since 2007, against the backdrop of rising population on the continent compared to Europe. They thus noted the paradox that while food production continues to increase and food security guaranteed in Europe with a shrinking population, the inverse is the case in Africa, where there is population explosion and shrinking food production which has resulted in food insecurity. Another factor responsible for the inability to close the Gap, mentioned in relation to the crisis of food security is the problem of disparity between the required investment in

agricultural sector and the actual investment in the sector by both the government and the private sector. A situation which they insisted must change.

Another crucial factor mitigating against achievement of sustainable integrated food security noted by the Prof. Obi and Ijeoma in their presentation is technological challenge of subsistence and smallholders farming. They therefore analysed the problem of 'Technological and Institutional Barriers, which include: unstable Land tenure system, limited Access to credit, limited or lack of access to reliable, correct and useful information, lack of access to drought pest resistance seeds for planting, lack of access to input from research and latest farming innovations, lack of adequate supply of fertilizer, lack and unequal access to the market and exploitative trade policies globally, inappropriate production regulation and lack of infrastructure like roads and communication facilities. Using the 'Problem tree' analysis, to expose the deep rootedness of the problem of food insecurity, they argued that 'most interventions are superficial in that it targets the effects and not the cause of the problem'. They crucially identified the root causes of the food insecurity in Africa, as: Poor policies as a result of not only inadequate research funding but also inappropriate research, which is due to lack of capacity and requisite skills. These factors compounded by poor communication and coordination and poor infrastructure, is at the core of the problem of lack of archive and documentation of research, which resulted in the misplaced emphasis on the symptoms, that include; food insecurity, poverty, famine, expansion into marginalized land and low productivity, rather than the root causes of the problem of food insecurity in Africa.

The problem of inflation and unequal access to the market is furthermore a factor mitigating against food security in Africa as highlighted by both Prof. Obi and Ijeoma in their presentation. Noting the glaring disparity between the level of income and wages compared to food prices in Africa, they showed the effect of inflation on food security and argued against the commodification of food to ensure sustainable food security. In addressing the issue of Market dynamics in food security, they focused on the problem of fluctuating prices of perishable seasonal food, like tomatoes and Yam which are over supplied in post-harvest seasons, thus bringing in little or no profit as against later seasons where it can fetch high prices due to limited supply. This they argued should be tackled either through improved innovative

technologies to preserve the surplus product in the post-harvest season or through proper market coordination to check flooding of the market in order to regulate profitable prices for agricultural products. The focus on market dynamics as a factor in food security concluded with a recommendation that the best avenue for profitable market access is a balance between increased productivity sustained by market incentives. Thus, despite numerous problems and challenges identified and discussed, they however showed all is not gloom and doom by highlighting success stories that were achieved against odds, in ensuring food security. Notable among the success stories is the meeting of the targets for 15 Priority Value Chains and the efficacy of Aflasafe in combating contamination of food crops by aflatoxins from the field up to storage, which has received further recognition from the Partnership for Aflatoxin Control in Africa (PACA), a flagship program on the African Union Commission'.

A very interesting part of the presentation of Prof. Obi and Ijeoma concern the initiative of adaptation of foreign food using local product. Given the high level of wheat bread consumption in Africa, although wheat is generally imported, the presentation showed example of making bread from Cassava as a success story that can go a long way in achieving food security on the continent given the wide cultivation of Cassava as against imported wheat in Africa. This initiative spearhead by the International institute of Tropical Agriculture, IITA in Ibadan, Nigeria is supported by the African Development Bank. As seen in Prof Osman contribution in presenting the Sudanese example, this initiative is widespread across the continent.

A way forward in ensuring integrated sustainable food security advanced by Prof. Obi and Ijeoma in their presentation is the adoption of the Lucy Holt trade-off synergy framework. According to the framework, there is a need for a trade-off and synergies between Research and policy priorities, and Impact. Thus, through Capacity Strengthening through training and enhanced access to improved technology, improving access to inputs through subsidization, Market Access must be trade-off and synergized for improved food security priorities, improved livelihood of farmers and the society, and improved environmental benefits to ensure an integrated food security. They more importantly insisted on the social imperative of integrated food security by arguing that integrated food 'Sustainability implies consideration

of health & wellbeing in “social dimension”. Thus, they showed in their presentation that sustainable integrated food security is a holistic approach, given that ‘Sustainability is about maintaining ecosystem services at a global and local scale appropriate to place, societal needs and ethical value’

In further addressing the problem and challenges of integrated sustainable food security, Prof Obi and Ijeoma in their presentation highlighted specific issues and recommend responses. Through a table delineating ‘Institutions factors’, starting with the issue of Policy, which, Implications and outcomes is characterized by ‘Lack of operational policy and specific objectives’, they advocated that ‘Interventions is needed’ as a ‘balanced operational policy with realistic targets’ – (see attached table for details – slide 47).

The ‘Innovation Platform, which Prof. Obi and Ijeoma defined as ‘a physical or virtual forum established to facilitate interactions, and learning among stakeholders selected from a commodity chain analysis, where their interaction leads to participatory diagnosis of problems; joint exploration of opportunities and investigation of solutions leading to the generation of agricultural innovation along the targeted commodity chain’ is the cornerstone of the presentation. This is because of its significance in charting a research agenda for further studies in understanding integrated environmental food security in Africa. This research strategic plan entails: Identifying productivity, national resources management, market, policies and product development, nutrition and gender as necessary research theme, mediated by the technological, institutional and Infrastructural Innovative platform, with the aim of achieving socio-economic benefit for the society as ‘Output categories from Research Action’.

To achieve the objective of ensuring integrated understanding of food security in Africa, they discussed the formation of an innovative platform, adhering to the following steps: It must have cohesion, it must unite the stakeholders on the commodity where they have mutual interest, the platform must have potentials to meet the interest of stakeholders on board and All stakeholders must have a definite contribution to make and benefit to derive from the platform. The presentation thus concluded by showing how IDAM is a functioning example of an

innovation platform to drive the solution to common problem in relation to policies and capacity and skills development across the African continent. IDAM thus function as an innovative platform to address the problem food security in Africa. Its research niche is geared to assisting subsistence and smallholders to fill the Gap, by supporting them through research, policies and innovative intervention to allow transition to scientific informed profitable mechanized agriculture that can enhance sustainable food security in Africa. IDAM is thus positioned to be the archive of information and knowledge production on data on the problems and innovative solutions for sustainable integrated food security in Africa.

Status of Sustainable Food Systems: Practical Examples from stakeholders from across Africa

1. **Malawi: Dr. Yobbe Lungu, Nkhoma University**

Country profile: Malawi is situated in the Southern part of Africa and shares its borders with Mozambique to the East and South East, Zimbabwe to the South West, Zambia to the West and Tanzania to the North.

According to Dr. Lungu, focusing on Agriculture, Nutrition and Food security, 'Malawi's staple food is maize. It is grown in all parts of the country mainly during the rainy season using rain water. Some little irrigation practices are done but still at small scale. The main commercial cash crop is tobacco, followed by tea and then cotton. The country's custodian and watchdog in all agriculture and food security related activities and initiatives is the Ministry of Agriculture and Nature Resources'

The current food situation Food Situation in 2016 indicate that 'about 4 million people are facing hunger in Malawi. This was caused by last year's (2015) weather pattern due to climatic change that brought far much less rainfall that normal for the production of crops. In some areas of the country, floods were reported that caused a lot of hazards including sweeping away people, houses, animals and crop fields, leaving the people vulnerable and lack of food'.

'The Country's Response to the Food Security Situation in 2016 according to Dr. Lungu is 'on short-term measures, the country has purchased maize from Zambia that is being distributed to

the most vulnerable households in the community to cushion their food base. This is done to complement the stocks in the silos and grain reserves. Part of the maize is being sold in officially designated markets. There is also a Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP) that government has put in place in form of seed and fertilizer to support the most vulnerable farming families with farm inputs for crop production.

As a long-term measure, Malawi is in a process of embracing an irrigation initiative called Green Belt Initiative. In this initiative, crop production will be done through irrigation during the dry season when there is no rain available. Irrigation farming will help to maximize production.

One unique feature about Malawi In terms of the natural resources, is that the country has the third largest lake in African (Lake Malawi) which host the largest number of different fish species than any country in the world. In fact, the sweetest fish in the world (Chambo) of the Tilapia species is found in Lake Malawi. In order to make a major impact, Malawi needs to maximise irrigation and fish farming in addition to a more mechanized farming approach.

2. ***Burundi: Mr Eustache Sitaki – Agriculture Library***

Mr. Sitaki discussed the food security situation in Burundi in the context of the size of the population – 10 million and the poor state of its economy. Although he noted that in the past, the country has witnessed bumper harvest of beans, Sorghum and maize, he however noted that due draught which is compounded by the current political crisis, there is serious problem of food security forcing the government to ban food export from the country. He concluded by noting the need for more information on food security and agricultural innovations as a way of ensuring food security in Burundi.

(Mr. Sitaki presentation was brief due to language translation: he his French speaking)

3. Lesotho: Dr. Makoala Mareke, National University of Lesotho

The Challenges for Agricultural Development & Food Security in Lesotho: The Challenges for Agricultural Development & Food Security in Lesotho

According to Dr. Mareke, 'The State of Agriculture & Natural Resources in Lesotho is characterized by an unsustainable exploitation of natural resources marked by accelerating degradation of both: Managed (agroecosystems) and Natural (range & forest resources) ecosystems. He emphasised that the Natural Resources degradation & soil erosion are acknowledged sectoral priority problems as a result of over overexploitation in the last 100-200 years of, the fragile mountain environment has been degraded & biodiversity has declined, leading to decreasing land productivity. Dr. Mareke highlighted progress in animal husbandry especially sheep breeding mainly for the Wool industry, but lamented degradation of the forest as a result of exploitation for firewood and other uses, which is having negative impacts on availability of grazing plain, and devastation on the wetland that feeds the orange river.

To combat the negative effect of forest degradation and limiting grazing plain, the government initiated Range management grazing area, however while the idea is innovative, Dr. Marake however pointed out that it not only face problem of financial sustainability, but it is also caught in the local and traditional politics in the nexus of authority of traditional chief and civil authority. The national goal and aspiration in ensuring food security and sustainable agriculture, as stated by Dr. Marake are; to re-establish & conserve the degraded indigenous forest resources, promoting household plantations in the villages both urban & rural in the form of hedges & wind breaks which can be annually pruned for household fuel wood requirement, promote sustainable forest management for timber & fuel and non-timber products, promote agro-forestry systems based on fruit trees with allied epi-culture industry.

A very significant aspect of Dr. Marake presentation is the discussion of the grazing management and the Maboella System, which is institutional arrangement that governs access to range resources under common property regimes. The Maboella system is very

creative a very innovative transformation initiative to sustain the livestock industry given the considerable pressure from increased human & livestock populations coupled with declining powers of local authorities. Tied to the Maboella system is the Range Management Areas (RMA) & Grazing Associations (GA), which was establish in in 1978 through a MoA between RMAs & GA, with the intention of raising awareness, empowering, training and advising the communities on the management of their rangelands, currently, 185,684 ha are under the RMA system with GA in various states of functionality. The Goals and Objectives of the RMA according to Dr. Marake are: discouraging lowland-highland seasonal transhumance migration, promoting intensive livestock production in the lowlands & foothills, and reallocating cattle post user rights to ensure better range management practices. In addition to RMA and GA initiatives, another mechanism for ensuring agriculture production for sustainable food security in Lesotho pointed out by Dr. Marake is Livestock registration with the aim of facilitating the design of appropriate grazing plans, improving livestock marketing opportunities to encourage regular offtake from the range and promoting the sustainable distribution of livestock on the range, consistent with carrying capacities. Most importantly Dr. Marake pointed out the prospect and challenges confronting the range management initiative. He identified three central points as articulated by Hunter & Weaver (1993) pertinent issues of sustainability, these are: range management plans, viable grazing association model and Policy & legislative support, which in-turn impact on Financial viability of the GA, sustainability of institutional arrangements & management systems and strong support of local authorities: Chiefs & Local Community Councils. He however indicated that a major challenge to sustainable agricultural policy in Lesotho is the seasonal transhumance, he therefore pointed out that 'A strong policy supported by legislation & political will ... on transhumance will make or break effective use of mountain grazing areas and ultimately their sustainability as productive rangelands, this as he explained is because they 'have piloted the RMA program, which confronts head on the process of transhumance by leaving the use & management of rangelands to the resident livestock owners in a particular area within the district. This arrangement is aimed at forcing the lowland stock owners to embark on intensive fodder production & only keep the number of animals that they are able to manage within their means, which also calls for supporting the dairy industry along all its value chains as the mainstay of livestock production in the lowlands and foothills. Another initiative presented by

Dr Marake is the Grazing fees, which is 'the fees which members of grazing associations levy among themselves as a form of voluntary grazing fee & an introduction of the financial investment element in the utilization of communal resources, he pointed out that this is a first step to the user pays principle which unfortunately the 1993 Parliament lacked the political will to see through.

Focusing on Agro-ecosystem and the Challenges for Sustainable Arable Agriculture, Dr. Marake pointed out that Agroforestry & Interplanted Orchards, where the standard system is composed of a field with trees planted on a contour or on the terraces, with field crops & vegetables grown between the trees are the most time tested & successful agroforestry practices in Lesotho. This in addition to Conservation Agriculture Paradigm Shift & Scientific Revolutions, is as stated by Dr. Marake is ensuring that modern technology is available at commercial levels, which in addition to Ox-traction and Manual Technologies (Likoti), coupled with tradition communal Hand Hoeing ensure production is equal or superior to conventional farming. He concluded the section by emphasising the reality that 'Climate change is real, Food production is a necessity, there is need for adaptation, CA combines most adaptation strategies, CA is so far best bet for adaptation and the Need for harmonization/ mainstreaming among all sectors.

He further discussed Lesotho's attempt at commercial agriculture which he described as Bulk farming, this is a direct reference to the GAP discussed by Prof Obi and Ijeoma in their presentation as a desire to transform from subsistence to small scale commercial agriculture. This Gap is being filled through piloting a model where the private sector finances the operations & business plans through individual farmers or a grouping of farmers come together for commercial block farming. This model brings about private sector & farmer partnerships with limited support of the government and is the most pragmatic and viable approach in Lesotho. According to Dr. Marake, three strategies are open to the Government in facilitating this business, which he listed as: Renting land from the landowners. This approach according to him requires a technical evaluation & assessment of the potential blocks to determine the value of land & inherent opportunity costs incurred or perceived by the farmers. Another strategy is the Incorporation of landowners into the company as co-

investors in the business by using the projected potential value of their land as equity. The last suggested strategy is Zoning & valuation of prime agricultural land to determine the value of the land in monetary terms. The supporting system required for this process according to him in his conclusion are Investments in research & innovative extension systems, identify & invest resources in niche production systems, Promote sustainable value chains and conductive environment: policy & legislative frameworks.

4. *Sudan: Prof Izzeldin Osman, Sudan University of Science and Technology - Towards Food Sufficiency in Africa*

This presentation focuses on the region south of the Sahara where the annual rainfall is between 200 and 400 mm.

History of Grains cultivation in Africa: Grains have been the staple food for sub-Saharan Africa. On the clays in the desert margin of Sub-Saharan Africa the short rainy season is sufficient for growing and harvesting some varieties of Dura (Sorghum, Vulgare) and other quick maturing varieties of grains. As stated by Prof. Osman, Sorghum is a native of tropical and subtropical regions. Some varieties of Sorghum (e.g Feterita) was known in Old Nubia (800 – 600 BC). It grows in harsh environments where other crops cannot survive without fertilizers. It is the staple food for millions of poor rural populations providing energy, protein and minerals. After discussing the value chain of Sorghum from cultivation to harvest, milling, cooking and eating, which he argues is a cultural activity, Prof. Osman main point is the challenge of introduction of Wheat Bread for food security in the Sudan. According to him although flours of Sorghum and other grains are still used for traditional food in cities and rural areas, more than 50% of the population use wheat bread as staple food. Wheat is new to sub-Saharan Africa. Its use increased after the years of draught. Wheat Bread is preferred by city dwellers. It is part of the dominant culture of fast food. He explained that although the cultivation of Wheat was resisted when it was first introduced, it has however over the years displaced Sorghum as the main staple food. Calling Wheat a 'Spoilt Newcomer', Prof. Osman lamented the fact that

the Government of Sudan subsidize Wheat import by 30%, a situation with negative repercussion for the economy and unstainable in the long-term.

Given the unsustainability of continued Wheat importation for ensuring food security in the Sudan, Prof. Osman argued that, the 'Big Failure' is the region inability to MASS produce an attractive "fast" food out of sorghum, millet and other native grains. Questioning the reasons for this failure, he mentioned the presence of Gluten in Wheat and its lack in Sorghum as the main reason. According to him, 'Gluten is a mixture of proteins found in wheat, barley and related grains, and all their species and hybrids which is appreciated for its viscoelastic properties, because it helps the dough maintain its shape, acting as a glue that holds the dough together. On the other hand, Sorghum, millet and their species are Gluten free, thus does not possess viscoelastic properties that can glue the dough together. The most interesting aspect of Prof. Osman presentation is in introducing what Gum Arabia, which he described as 'An old native of Africa', to solve the problem of lack of viscoelastic properties in Sorghum dough. According to him, 'Gum Arabia is rich in Ca, Mg, K and dietary fibre, it is as he stated known since the old times, and used by Alchemists as a medicine locally and by Arabic physicians, hence the name Gum Arabia (GA) and currently use for treatment of chronic kidney diseases.

Prof. Osman explained the process of gathering and production of Gum Arabia, with various visual slides, and how it was introduced as an alternative to Gluten in the production of Sorghum Bread through numerous experiments and trials. This is innovative according to him because Suggesting GA for improving the physical properties of the Sorghum dough is new and the challenge remains the determination of the proper composition of the dough for each variety of grain and for each type of bread (e.g. 100 grams of dry flour and 0.3 grams of GA, etc.). This innovation of adding Gum Arabia to Sorghum will ensure food security in the Sudan and region according to Prof. Osman, because 'Sudan has surplus Sorghum and some of the major world producer of Sorghum are in the region (Nigeria, Sudan, Chad and Ethiopia). More advantageous for sustainable food security is the fact that Sorghum is much less costly to cultivate locally than the importation of Wheat. Moreover, according to him Gum Arabia is abundant in sub-Saharan Africa thus it is a local natural healthy and nutritious substitute for

Gluten and the Sudan is the major Gum Arabia producer globally. Given this innovation of adding Gum Arabia to Sorghum to curb the unsustainability of Wheat importation, Prof. Osman concluded that Gluten free Sorghum Bread has to be produced, though he maintained that it still requires further research, investment and political will. The replacing imported food by local options and alternative is applicable in other parts of Africa, as the Nigeria example of replacing Wheat bread with Cassava Bread discussed by Prof. Obi and Ijeoma in their presentation showed.

5. *Nigeria: Dr Abel E. Ezeoha, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki - Comparative Measures of Food Security: A Search for Optimal Alternatives for Africa*

The context for Dr. Ezeoha presentation according him are 'Food security is an age long issue in Africa, Policy efforts level have been more rhetoric than eventful, Chronic hunger and poverty to date remains a common feature of a typical African society, In the past two decades, global average per capita agricultural production rose by about 40%, but fell by 5% in the SSA, 23.2% of the population estimated to be undernourished between 2014 and 2016 (FAO/IFAD/WFP, 2015) – the highest in the world, About a third of the African households are exposed to the risks of food shortages and hunger. Among the factors that undermine food security particularly in Africa are: Rising food prices, Incongruence between food production and supply efforts, Shift in household sources of food from subsistence to the market, Unfair global trade, Urbanization, Land degradation and low yield, Persistent armed conflicts, and Land-grabbing. He pointed out that because poverty is highest in Africa, rising food prices mean a great threat to food access and affordability, High food prices also undermine food quality and nutrition, and upward increase in international prices creates more incentive for food export and arbitrage behaviours (Salami et at., 2011). Dr Ezeoha, went on to explain that evidence show that measurement challenges also undermine food security, because such can derail food security targeting, program management, monitoring and evaluation (Maxwell et al., 1999); and can weaken the effectiveness of global and regional policies and interventions.

The key question addressed in this paper is: whether the available indicators are effective enough in offering strong surveillance mechanisms to programme designers and policy

makers to achieve food security. To answer this question, Dr. Ezeoha explained that he develops a narrative around this question by identifying the conventional measurement of food security and situating the measurement in the African context and also examine the correlation among the measurement using regional and multidimensional criteria.

Providing a theoretical context, Dr. Ezeoha argues that 'Food security, as defined by FAO, implies a condition of sufficiency and stability of food supply. Sufficiency is defined as an intra-temporal distribution of food symmetrically across all classes of a population and across regions and Stability as the inter-temporal certainty of the distribution over time. Stability as he explained also incorporates the notion of sustainability, which "rests on the principle that we must meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs" (Behnassi, Sidney, and Yaya, 2011:284). Furthermore, the intra-temporal and the inter-temporal conditions suggest the illusionary principle of pareto optimality in the definitional context of food security, this In reality, food supply is never sufficient or evenly distributed across classes – thus the opposing concept of food insecurity. This is because whereas food security measures sustainable access to enough food, while food insecurity measures hunger. Therefore, in practice coming to terms with an acceptable definition of food security is difficult, as at 1993, about two hundred definitions of the concept had already emerged (Smith et al., 1993).

Measurement Challenges. Dr. Ezeoha explained that the controversy in the measurement of food security focuses on drawing an agreeable index that adequately accounts for the inter-temporal and intra-temporal realities on ground. This is because it is typical of most community configurations in Africa, to have same diet without variation, with only consumption of varieties like meat, egg, fruits and some proteins for the privileged few, thus the majority poor worry more about an assurance of a meal per day than for nutritional value of what they eat. There thus can be some demographic issues in global meaning of food security. This as Dr. Ezeoha argues this is because Poor data availability and generalization bias have often resulted to Africa either being classified as making progress or performing poorly, because it does appear that the right indicators required to determine the intensity and to design interventions are lacking. Existing measures therefore struggle to account for a lot of geographical and multidimensional challenges.

Geographical measurement challenges: As suggested by Dr. Ezeoha, the commonest considerations are food security at the individual, households, community, municipal, state, national, sub-regional, regional, and global levels. The measurement unit can range from availability of food to a single individual to global food supply. There is always the unavoidable presence of outliers. This is because one region may have abundant supply because of factors such as land ownership and fertility, income level, environmental degradation, population size and density, as well as level of government supports. On the other hand, Shortage of food in one country due factors such as famine, conflicts, and population upsurge, most likely would mean immense pressure on the food stock or productive capacity of the neighboring countries.

Multidimensional Level: Multidimensional factors include: availability, access (or affordability), utilization, and stability of food supply. For instance, availability exists at national level, accessibility at the household level and utilization at individual level (Economic Commission for Africa, 2007:16). Food availability, as measured in flows, has two main components: Food production, a result of input availability and patterns of agricultural production (UNDP, 2012). Food security therefore requires a simultaneous supply of food and creation of effective demand for the supply. Unfortunately, factors that guarantee food availability are generally deficient in Africa, namely functional value chains, equitable market environments, and infrastructure.

According Dr. Ezeoha, the Global Food Security Index (GFSI) applies both qualitative and quantitative data elements in benchmarking individual countries and regions according to their degree of vulnerability to food security. This as he explained was developed and managed by The Economist Intelligence Unit and DuPont, 2016. The GFSI applies data from diverse sources (particularly from the Economist Intelligence Unit, World Bank, FAO, WFP, and the World Trade Organization) to rank the performance of countries. As measured using Multidimensional Unit based on the Indices of Affordability, Availability, Quality and safety. Dr. Ezeoha explained how they conducted a correlative food security measures by applying the GFSI framework, which involved a correlative comparison between countries/regions and between measurement indices is carried out to situate the relevance of the conventional food

security measures in Africa, this method showed that North African countries are shown to be more food secured than the SSA. Further findings of the process showed that in most of the countries where food quality is high, affordability is relatively low. Availability appears to be positively related with, but not necessarily a guarantor of affordability. Also, affordability and availability seem to be negatively related with food quality and safety, at least in most of the countries. Also, major threat associated with food security in Africa is as a result of food quality and safety.

Correlation across measurement indices:

Availability: Among the eight indicators of food availability, road infrastructure is the most significant consideration in the measure of food availability. The greatest sources of volatility in food production are political risk, corruption and amount of food loss, with more corrupt countries suffering higher incidence of food losses.

Affordability

The most important factors for attaining optimal access to food are GDP per capita, access to financing for farmers, presence of food safety net programmes, poverty. Richer countries in Africa are more likely to impose higher agricultural import tariff, institute viable food safety net, and enhance access to finance for farmers.

Food Quality and Safety

Access to water is evidently the most important factor in the determination of food quality and safety. The higher the percentage of the population with access to potable water, the more the diet diversity, micronutrient availability and protein quality. In Africa, higher nutritional standards constrain diet choices of the population.

Across all the indices of food security

The most relevant factors in the measurement of food security, for Africa include: poverty condition, access to financing for farmers, road infrastructure, and percentage of population with access to potable water. Followed by the set of GDP per capita, food consumption expenditure, food supply, port infrastructure, protein quality, and political stability risk. Nutritional diversity is one of the least important consideration

Dr. Ezeoha concluded his presentation by stating that: An optimal food security measure should be capable of addressing variations across countries or regions and across multidimensional considerations. Measurement across geography must account for comparatively food secured countries (like South Africa, Botswana, and Ghana), as well as highly vulnerable and unsecured countries Burundi, Congo Democratic Republic, Chad, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Mozambique. Even within the good performing countries (by African standard), regional and demographic disparities might result to a misclassification of a country as being food secured in the presence of reasonable percentage of chronically hungry population. Disparities exist in the multidimensional measures of food security, showing rare correlation between the availability, affordability and quality indicators. Quality standards reduces food affordability, which of course is not surprising considering the high level of poverty in most African countries and the fact that attempts at improving quality might lead to high costs. Food availability does not also guarantee access and affordability in most of the countries – probably due to infrastructural deficiencies. Very many of countries in the region appear to be highly deficient in quality and safety as aspect of food security. Countries with quality road infrastructure have smoother flow of food supply and less record of food losses; although increased food supply comes with a threat of volatility in production. In the case of food affordability or accessibility, income level, farmers' access to finance and presence of food safety net programmes are the greater contributors. Access to portable water is equally found to be another important consideration in food security measures – playing overwhelming role in determining food quality and safety. Finally, an attempt to design an optimal measure of food security that effectively captures the realities surround the above highlighted factors.

Kenya: Dr. Mercy Mwaniki, Technical University of Kenya - Towards Sustainable Food Security (Practical examples in KENYA)

Dr. Mwaniki, began her presentation by introducing the technical university of Kenya, as a university, created with the objective to be a technological force behind the Vision-2030 drive and the general economic development of the nation. According to her in 2008, the Government of Kenya launched Kenya Vision 2030 as a new long-term development blueprint for the country whose focus is to create a "Globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by 2030". The Vision is anchored on the economic, social, and political pillars and supported on the foundations of macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; science, technology and innovation; land reform; human resources development; security; and public sector reforms. The Government put in place the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS), which aim to strategically make the agricultural sector a key driver for achieving economic growth under the economic pillar of the Vision 2030.

Describing Food security as "a situation in which all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life". She noted that official estimates indicate over 10 million people are food insecure in Kenya with majority of them living on food relief and Households also incurring huge food bills due to the high food prices, because Maize being staple food due to the food preferences is in short supply and most households have limited choices of other food stuffs. The current problems of food insecurity are attributed to several factors including; Frequent droughts in most parts of the country, High costs of domestic food production due to high costs of inputs especially fertilizer, Displacement of a large number of farmers in the high potential agricultural areas for political reasons, High global food prices and, Low purchasing power for large proportion of the population due to high level of poverty.

Policy responses to Food Insecurity. The Government response to the food crises through three major policy intervention: Supply, prices and income related policies. The Supply related policies included; Subsidy on farm inputs, especially fertilizers, improvement of research and extension services and improving their linkages, Provision of rural credit for farming, Improvement in rural infrastructure, especially road network, Development of rural agricultural markets and agri-business skills, Improvement of the management and use of natural resources, especially water for irrigation, providing farmers with planting materials and sees, especially of the so called 'orphan crop – drought tolerant' which can be grown in the arid and semi-arid areas and encouraging diversification of crops planted. Other measures included; encouraging the citizens to diversify their eating habits to other foods and avoid over-reliance on maize, improving the conditions under which food relief organizations operate so as food relief can reach many needy people, the Private sector also contributed to the food relief kitty. The Price related policies focused on involvement of the NCPB in the purchase of maize from farmers at prices higher than market prices to provide incentive to producers, Providing subsidy to maize meal millers to bring down the consumer retail prices of the maize meal (price subsidy to the consumers), Raising the levels of the strategic food reserves in order to stabilize the prices, Providing a fund to purchase livestock from the drought stricken areas and Allowing private sector to import maize at tax free. The income related policies focused on Government's enhanced efforts to contribute to the costs of social amenities e.g. free education and reduced costs of health at public health facilities. This enables the population especially the poor to have more disposal income to spend on food. The Government also transfer funds for development to the grassroots. It also assisted in establishing producer and marketing associations (common interest groups) for farmers to enable them exploit the economies through collective action.

Challenges to these initiatives according to her presentation were Policy Implementation issues, which include problem of large net importer of basic food commodities e.g. maize (20%), rice (75-85%), wheat (40-60%), Distribution issues, some places have surplus and other with deficit, there is therefore a problem of movement from where the food is to where it is needed, leading to chronic food insecure populations, because the same counties affected year after year. There is also the issues of Land use change of arable land and forest covers.

Another challenge is over reliance on rain-fed agriculture, increase in non-agriculture / non-farming activities and poor Market access to leading to postharvest losses. The Possible Interventions to these challenges according to Dr. Mwakini includes, enhancing communication and advisory on early warning systems, introducing Technology for community to be able to adapt to climate change, Emphasis and investment in specific areas to increase productivity e. g water harvesting, water storage all level. Need for markets that can function efficiently and sufficient policy environment to allow agribusiness to thrive. Increase in Budgetary allocation for agriculture and Fair competitiveness that can reduce cost of production. She concluded by noting the contribution of the African development bank and USAID.

1. ***Nigeria: Mr. Michael Esew, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria Households' Food Security in Kaduna state, Nigeria***

According to Mr. Esew Food security as defined by Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) is when all people at all times have access to safe and nutritious food needed to maintain a healthy and active life. It involves not only food production issues but also aspects of distribution, marketing and storage (FAO, 1995). Food security is one of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals and is widely considered as an important measure for evaluating the progress of a country in terms of wellbeing. Smith and Subandoro (2007), asserted that though governments all over the world ensure that every household can at least provide three square meals for their family, food insecurity continues to be a major problem across the globe, undermining people's health, productivity, and often their very survival. However, to tackle this challenge the Federal Government has entered partnership with State and Local Governments, World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), African Development Bank (ADB), and also initiated the following projects; Agricultural Development Project (ADP), National Special Programme on Food Security (NSPFS), National Fadama Development Programme (NFDP), Root and Tubers Expansion Programmes (RTEP). All these measures according to him are in a bid to boost local food production of the country, which will in turn have a positive effect on the food security of households in the nation.

Continuing his introduction, he described Information as anything that causes some behavioural changes when assimilated by an individual. Thus, sustainable information referred to the provision of continuous access to the right information for households to enable them make right choices within their limited resources on the kind of food they purchase, containing the right amount of dietary nutrition to help keep every member of the household healthy.

Methodology: The study was conducted in Kaduna State, located in the Northern Guinea Savannah ecological zone. The state is located between latitude 90oN and 12oN and longitude 60oE and 90oE of the prime meridian. The state occupies an area of about 48, 473.2 square kilometers (FDS, 2006). It has a population of 6,066,562 people (NBS, 2007). The climate varies from the north to the southern part of the state. Simple Random Sampling Technique was adopted for this study, (50) households to be selected were purposively for this study. Residents of Sabon-Gari Local Government Area comprises a mixed settlement in terms of religion and educational exposure. Structured interview questionnaire was used to collect the data from the respondents by Five trained assistants who speak the local dialect in the collection of data. Data collected for the purpose of this study were analyzed using simple frequency and percentage table. The table consisted of the following variables, frequencies corresponding to the variables, percentages and cumulative percentages.

Summary of finding: This paper carefully looked at the house hold food security in Kaduna state. It used the household consumption survey to gather data which helped in the analysis and determination of the level of food security. The paper reveals that some households were not able to provide basic food needs due to financial constraints. Only 14 percent of the household sampled were food secured. 47 percent of the households were food in- secured without hunger. 33 percent of the households sampled were food in-secured with hunger. The findings also showed that at least 38 percent of the household live below one hundred dollars ($100), 52 percent are fairly living on a hundred dollar while only 10 percent live above one hundred dollars margin.

Conclusion: The issue of food security can never be said to be over emphasized. Food security exists when all people have access to sufficient amounts of safe, nutritious and affordable food to provide the foundation for active and healthy lives. However, the findings of this study revealed that per capita income was one of the major determinants of food security among households sampled. This was evident because whenever there was a fluctuation in the rate of Dollar to Naira everything was affected including food commodities.

Actions to be taken by Libraries and Information Centres in the provision of Sustainable Information for Household food security. According to IFLA the main objectives of libraries and information centres in achieving the third Sustainable development goals is to provide public access to health and wellness information to help individuals and households stay healthy. To achieve this however, libraries and information centres have to ensure that the following actions are taken. Raising awareness on the various issues spelt out in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages. Providing a platform for sharing relevant information in appropriate language and formats on the issues of food security, food and nutrition and other dietary issues. Establishment of strong library programmes for residence and households on food security issues. Partnering with other agencies in promoting changes needed to meet to tackle issues relating to food security. Providing mobile library services that will help improve readership of issues relation to food security. Liaising with mobile app developers to help develop apps relating to food security and dietary requirements for healthy living.

Recommendations: Having found the presence of food insecurity, the following recommendations are therefore suggested to manage threats related to the availability, access, and utilization of food, which constitute the core of food security.

- Food Availability: Measures for stabilizing food availability should aim at ensuring the supply of nutritionally adequate food.
- Food Access: Measures for managing access to food aim at ensuring that households are able to meet food consumption needs should be put in place.
- Food Utilization: Risk management measures related to proper food utilization which

revolves around protecting health status of individuals should be maintained.

2. ***Nigeria: Prof. Phillip Omoke, Federal University of Agriculture, Ikwo. Nigeria and Change Mantra.***

Prof. Omoke in his brief presentation focused on the current socio-economic situation in Nigeria characterized by inflation and rising food price. Laying special emphasis of how the ban of importation of Rice without increase production locally has affected overall food security in the country, he argued that the ban was ill-timed and disastrous. This ban on importation of rice combined with the forced removal of GMO food from the store has led to widespread hunger in the country, despite the abundance of arable land and rainfall. He further discussed the challenges of returning to agriculture as a viable economic activity due to its displacement by the Oil exploration which continues to dictate the socio-economic trajectory of the Nigeria.

3. ***Uganda: Prof. Constant Okello-Obura, Principal College of Computing and Information Sciences, Makerere University - Indigenous Agricultural Knowledge and provision of access through Online Database platform for food security***

According to Prof. Okello-Obura, Indigenous Knowledge (IK) has been defined by different authors (Warren 1991, World Bank 1997; Emeagwali, 2003 and Valdes 2010), however, one common characteristic is that it is local knowledge– knowledge that is unique to a given culture or society where people's livelihood depends. The basic component of any country's agricultural knowledge system is its indigenous agricultural knowledge (IAK). He noted that regrettably, today, many IAK systems are at risk of becoming extinct because of rapidly changing natural environments and fast pacing economic, political, and cultural changes on a global scale. Practices vanish if not documented and this curtails knowledge growth. A very important reason for the preservation of Indigenous Knowledge is its contribution to poverty reduction and hunger management, it also promotes scientific investigations/research and development in agriculture. The methodology used for the study of IK and Database platform for food security as stated in the presentation involves identification and selection of

Postgraduate students as research assistant. Conducting two workshops to train students and supervisors on qualitative research methodology and data capture using smart phone technology, thereafter Data was collected by the students in three districts under the supervision of the academic supervisors. The Data collected were then analysed by quality assurance committee, followed by a review workshop with farmers and Database was created to enhance access and exchange of information.

Prof. Okello-Obura in his presentation discussed three different example of Indigenous knowledge systems in the treatment, preservation and storage of agricultural product that if applied can help alleviate food insecurity at no cost. For crop treatment, he discussed the control of Banana Weevils using human urine, he also showed how cow dung is used in increasing the fertility of the soil for Banana cultivation. Mention was also made of the use of mud granaries raised off the ground for the storage of grains and of methods for the preservation of Cassava, by drying them in the sun.

Prof. Okello-Obura, concluded by affirming that IAK can contribute to food security and hunger management. Communities in Uganda have unique IAK skills, experiences and knowledge which when not documented will disappear. Agricultural scientists should make effort to work together with local communities to scientifically investigate IAK. He recommended that IKS need to be further investigated, researched and documented.

4. ***Democratic Republic of Congo: Mr. Laurent Kikeba Mbala - Promotion of rearing of edible insects and entomophagy in the Republic Democratic of Congo.***

According to Mr. Kikeba, about 75% of the population of the DRC are food insecure and nearly

6.4 million people are affected by acute food crisis. The average daily energy intake: 1630 kcal against the norm of 2500 kcal. The country continues to be dependent on food imports. And by 2030, deforestation would reach 12 to 13 million hectares and hectares 21-22 million degraded, resulting in 390 to 400 million tons of CO2 emissions. In DRC, there are over a

hundred species of edible insects counted to date and picking them is the predominant mode of operation of Insect harvest and felling of host plants, which can result in species extinction.

Insect cultivation as stated by Mr. Kikeba, is response to the challenges of finding alternative food production capable of satisfying the needs of people. Finding solutions to high food imports and to meet other food challenges posed by population growth in cities. Preserve the environment and ensure sustainable management of natural resources and to Promote farms with insects for commercial purposes. The problems to be overcome to make insect breeding a successful enterprise are; Seasonality of production of natural insect, Harvest in nature, according to random density of host plants, Lack of studies on the production of off-season insects, under controlled conditions, no mass production technique attempted to date, Insects apprehended as more evil than beneficial organisms and No policy on the breeding of insects and entomophagy.

The reasons for the breeding and rearing of edible insect as mentioned in the presentation are; 70% of Kinshasa and other inhabitants of large cities consume insects in DRC, Nutrition and food value of edible insects (caterpillar « Cirina forda » contains 13.09% protein MF), Average protein content of 63.5% dry weight for 24 species of caterpillars analyzed, 50 g caterpillar Imbrasia truncata smoke would cover beyond 100% of the needs riboflavin and pantothenic acid and niacin 32%. According to FAO, the high protein content of about 55%, is higher than soya bean, interesting spectrum of amino acids, high in vitamins, minerals, essential fatty acids. Further reasons for rearing insect according to the presentation includes; ecologically sound food production solutions, and culturally accepted. On average, insects consume only 2 kg of feed to produce 1 kg of meat insect, as for livestock, it requires 8 kg of feed to produce 1 kg meat. The droppings of insects produce a small share of Greenhouse gas. Motivational factor for the planting and conservation of trees. It has economic value and source of income of the poor: 13,440 tons of tracks sold in Kinshasa and about 8 tons of caterpillars exported by the DRC to Belgium and France (Tabuna, 2000). Possibility of creating jobs and sources of income for households. Also, Fat made by insects healthier than those found in meat (fat insect would not block blood vessels). The beneficiaries and stakeholders of Insect cultivation are; more than 200 households of farmers of edible insects and consumers in the city of Kinshasa and its surroundings. The Stakeholders: Ministry of Environment, one

NGO named CADIC, grouping of farmers around JEEP, Universities that teach agronomy and Food science and high schools of agriculture.

The strategy for enhancing insect cultivation presented are; Creation of a National Centre for Promotion of edible insect farming and entomophagy, Training of farmers on farming techniques edible insects, Domestication of hosts tracked and promoting their planting to farmers around cities and other rural communities, Integration of entomophagy thematic curricula in technical and university schools of agriculture, nutrition and health, Development of a legal framework favorable to eat bugs and breeding of edible insects., Organization of technical training for teachers and Master Trainers who trained pilot farmers, Establishment of a National Edible Insect Collection and Collection in Schools and faculties retained, Awareness campaigns and marketing to eat bugs and Particular attention was paid to women and youth in the choice of farmers. The future projection post the project is to extend the project to the rest of the country, Facilitate the implementation of more farmers through access to financial resources, Foster relationships between links in these sectors, Recycling waste caused by post-harvest losses of certain agricultural products, use waste to farms as fertilizer for edible insects in vegetables, Promote standards of production, preservation, processing and marketing and conducting further research on breeding techniques of cricket ("Makelele" in DRC)

5. ***Senegal: Dr. Saliou Niassye, University of Pretoria - Land Matrix initiative***

The Land Matrix initiative started in 2012 according to Dr. Niassye is geared toward improving transparency and accountability in land acquisition globally, through Research and advocacy. The central focus of the presentation is the discussion of the state of agricultural land distribution and ownership in Africa, what are the trends of land distribution and what its socio-economics implications are and how does this impact on food security in Africa. The presentation also focused on the question of what is being planted.

Dr. Niassye mentioned the Sustainable Development Goal SDG 2: a collaboration with Governments and development finance institutions to increase financing for sustainable

agriculture, including people that are often financially excluded including women, persons with disabilities, indigenous persons, and racial and ethnic minorities. Other priorities of the SDG 2includes; extending insurance protection for smallholder farmers (including parametric cover for which an index is a proxy for assessment of actual losses), leveraging available technology such as mobile money transfer and satellite monitoring. Explore collaborations with farm aggregators, impact investors and reinsurers to provide loan-linked insurance, contract seed grower insurance, dairy livestock insurance and replanting guarantees. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/9789CRT046599%20SDG_Financial%20Services_29sep_WEB-1.pdf

Another important focus of Dr. Niassye presentation is his discussion of the Land Matrix 2nd Analytical report which provide detailed information on who is buying up farmland in which regions of the world and how this land is being used. It also highlights the economic, social, and political impacts of land investments. More importantly it also showed that Africa is the continent most impacted by land deals, with 422 deals covering a total area of 10 million hectares, with Most of the investors coming from Malaysia, the United States, Great Britain, Singapore, and Saudi Arabia. Western European investors.

http://www.landmatrix.org/en/announcements/tagged/land-matrix/

According to Dr. Niassye, there is a gold rush for land in Africa, with increasing land speculation which is contributing to food insecurity especially given the trend of government and private investor buying land to cultivate crops for home country, in the case of government and for the market in the case of private investors. A troubling pattern in the trend of land acquisition in Africa is cultivation of crop with little partnership either with the host country or domestic investors. Sudan and Ethiopia were given as example where this pattern is prominent. Senegal however according to him is a good example of land transparency, because of the access to information of land profile by the general public. http://landmatrix.org/en/announcements/2016/08/16/senegal-country-profile/

Zimbabwe: Robert Musundire-Chinhoyi

The presenter started by discussion how the re-distribution of land from white commercial farmer to Africans, coupled with drought that is affecting most parts of Southern Africa is at the centre of food crisis in Zimbabwe. He pointed out that due to these factors, the government has had to import maize, which is the staple diet from neighboring countries, even in instances where there is bounty harvest, due to post-harvest loss. A situation hesuggested can be addressed if there are access to appropriate technology for post-harvest preservation. Another problem he identified as contributing to food insecurity in the country, is the secretive attitude of private farmers about their produce storage and quantity.

He however pointed out the students' post-harvest network project as an initiative developed to build granaries for storage and conservation. Referring to the question of consuming insects as a way of hunger reduction, he suggested that while it is not generally consumed in Zimbabwe, it should be encouraging through raising awareness of its nutritional value, although he admitted that this demand a change of cultural mindset.

Panel Discussion: Questions and Comments All the presenters constituted the panel

The first question by Dr. Nzewi requested for more clarification on the operation of the Maboella System in Lesotho in the context of its contradiction to civil and modern system of governance and resources management.

The second question she raised was directed to the Prof. Osman on the production of bread from Sorghum as an alternative to Wheat, she requested more clarification on the process of the use of Gum Arabic and why whether the decision to produce bread from Sorghum is based on its superior nutritional advantage compared to Wheat.

She concluded her contribution by pointing out the need for the gap between Academic research and government policies, she lamented the problem that although a lot of academic research that can help in alleviating the crisis of food security has been done, it is still not affecting policy formulation in government.

The next question was directed to Prof. Obi, he was asked to explain the linkage of increase productivity of small holders to market access, and whether there are specific policies and empirical examples that guides this linkage.

The Director of the Fort Hare Solution requested further clarification on the issues of food security and water scarcity.

The reporter from Dispatch Newspaper wanted to know if Malawi still import food.

Dr. Ezeoha wanted to know what South Africa is doing to be the most food secure country in Africa.

Apart from these questions and comments, the question of insect consumption, GMO, Market access and the Land question dominated the discussion.

Replying to the question around the Maboella System, Dr. Marake explained that although the system is recognised as part of the Indigenous Knowledge System which must be preserved, he however admitted that the system was more successful when it was managed by traditional authority. He explained that as civic power increased leading to decreasing power of the traditional authority, conflict inevitably arose, especially due to the partisan politics of local government administration. A further problem he discussed in the context of changing dynamic of traditional and modern resources management is the migration from the low to the highland in summer, he explained that why traditionally people move back at the end of summer, however the current modern pattern has resulted in people permanently settling in the highland rather than returning to the lowland as was the case during the tradition era. This, according to him has had a negative impact on grazing land for livestock. He further explained that Lesotho has no firm policy on GMO, which is left to individual farmer and consumer decision. He concluded his response by explain Lesotho water harvesting technology of wetland to sustain the Orange River.

Mr. Sitaki from Burundi reiterated that since 2012 the government has banned food export but continue to import food mainly Rice and Fish from Rwanda.

Responding to Dr. Nzewi question of the reasons for making bread from Sorghum, Prof. Osman explained that the reason was contingency, because since wheat bread has already solidified as a staple, the country to it best to find an alternative in order to save funds. He gave the example of South Korea where bread is made from Rice. On the general problem of hunger in Africa, Prof. Osman attributed this to the lack of pan-African continental planning and coordination, lamenting that research of food security in Africa has regrettably focused on non-African theories and methodologies, data on African food situation is scarce because research is done on Africa for mainly European policy makers.

This is a position taken up by Prof. C. Nwajiuba, who explained that policy makers in government are not interested academic research, a situation he claimed is at the forefront of the Federal University of Agriculture of which he was VC is committed to changing through developing collaboration between government and researchers. Dr. Ezeoha expatiating on the measurement indices, explained that the measurement goes beyond food security to encompass the issue of armed conflicts and the economic imperative of promoting activities like Mining and Oil exploration at the expense of investment in Agriculture. He explained that although there are two bodies responsible for control and quality assessment of GMO food in Nigeria, there is an enforcement challenge, though GMO is not banned in Nigeria. On the question of the linkage of food security and water resources, Dr. Ezeoha explains that although agriculture production in Nigeria is reliant on rain, it has not affected food security in the country given its size and various level of rain in different part of the country. The reasons for South Africa lead in food security can be attributed to having good functional infrastructure, advanced commercial farming and more efficient value chain and market, compared to Nigeria, with dilapidated infrastructure, limited commercial farming, inefficient value chain and chaotic market system.

Another recurring topic of the panel discussion is the need to break the silo of Agriculture and information technology in order to ensure food security, especially as it relate to the GMO debate for instance. Contributing to the discussion of insect consumption, Ms Marianna Purnell commented that the idea of eating insect is already gaining ground in the USA, where it is being grounded and mixed in food, she thus agreed that insect eating is quite normal.

Another issue raise from the floor is the paradox that food insecurity in South Africa might be worst that the rest of the continent, because only mainly white farms are commercialized, but since majority of Africans are landless, they are not involved in the value chain, and most of the benefit of large scale farming like Silo storage of their produce. Ms. Purnell however corrected this assumption by explaining the availability of access to silo storage for every farmer at reasonable subsidized cost.

On insect consumption, Prof Lunga from Malawi rejected it as an option for ensuring food security, questioning whether it is dignifying or dehumanising and whether it is culturally accepted in some society. He also emphasised the importance of youth in ensuring sustainable food security and caution against politician using academic research on food security for political mileage. Dr. Naissey also wadded in on the issue of insect consumption by explaining that it was not only part of UNESCO FAO initiative, but has a rich cultural history in Africa. He argued that the negative attitude to insect consumption in Africa was due to colonialism. Insect eating according to him is therefore a de-colonialism imperative. Commenting on the aversion to accepting the consumption of insects, Dr. Lwanga-Iga suggested that the aversion might be linked to nomenclature, arguing that a change in name might make it more culturally accepted. Mr. Michael Esew concurred that the eating of insects is culturally acceptable in Nigeria, but its nutritional value need to be more articulated. Prof Okello-Oburo also concurred that insects' consumption is normal in Uganda, depending on individual preference.

On the question of whether the Land Matrix project is connected and supported by foreign intelligence agencies, Dr. Niassey argue that this is not the case and impossible given the commitment to transparency by the project arguing that what define and at the core of its work is transparency. According to him, government and corporate bodies can be taken to task based on information freely supplied by the land Matrix project.

On the question of interface between Agriculture and Information technology to ensure sustainable food security, especially as the concern early warning system and natural disaster management, Prof. Okello-Oburo explained how this is done in Uganda. There are in every

local unit a security officer who gather information from the community daily for onward transmission to the central government, he also mentioned the role of extension officer and community/district officers who are also mandated to report and changes in their area of jurisdiction to the central government. Acknowledging that although this border on intelligence gathering for security purposes, it has however been useful in providing early warning system and information for government purposes. Prof. Okello-Oburo, further explained how Uganda was able to bridge its IT/Digital divide through the setting up of TeleCentres, which has since crumbled because little effort was given ensuring its sustainability, it was nonetheless a good avenue to bridge the ICT divide between the rural and urban area. The highlight of Uganda effort of bridging the ICT divide is according to Prof. Okello-Oburo, the enlisting of old rural women to teach computer literacy in local languages.

Day 2

Theme: The role of Communication in Integrated Environmental understanding on Food Security in Africa

Session 1 - Facilitator: Ms. Jensie Niehaus

Presentation: Dr. Cuthbert Kambanje, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, South Africa (FAOZA)

Keynote speech: Prof. Hlengiwe Buhle Mkhize, the deputy minister of DAFF.

Respondents: Ms. Marianna Purnell, the director of AGBIZ

Mr. Moseamo Sebola, Chief Director Bilateral, International Relations and Trade DAFF

Dr. N Nwaodu, Igbinedion University, Nigeria

Dr. Cuthbert Kambanje: Input into Integrated Environmental Understanding of Food Security in Africa: Positioning IDAM in the broader African Agricultural Transformation Agenda

Dr. Kambanje began with providing a context for his presentation by discussing the trends in Africa's Food and Nutrition Security FNS sector in Africa based on various Food and Agriculture Organisation FAO reports and the African Agriculture Status Report AGRA 2016, Africa's Agricultural Transformation Agenda, Options for Moving forward this platform to facilitate integrated environmental approach to FNS, Alignment to African and global development agenda, need for engaging other platforms on FNS , with special Focus on specific strategic issues in line with community, national and regional priorities.

Megatrends in Africa: Population and income growth. Current trends in FNS in Africa is marked by Rapid population growth 2015-2050; Growing number of young people (Sixty-two (62) percent of Africa's population is below the age of 25 years; Sub-Sharan Africa is 12.3% of the world's population in 2015, and is projected to increase to 21.7% in 2050 and 34.0% in 2100; Rising per capita income and Urban share growth fastest in the world: 40%, 59% in Southern Africa.

Megatrends in Africa: Changes in diet and habits: Increase in demand for processed foods; 40% of diet is purchased (traditionally poor used to eat what they produced); more demand for animal proteins, oil crops and sugar (54% of total expenditure on non-cereals); For 2050, FAO has estimated meat consumption to be around 4.65 billion ton. More specifically, it is projected that by 2050, 2.3 times more poultry meat and between 1.4 and 1.8 times more of the meat of other livestock products will be consumed as in 2010.

Megatrends in Africa: Shifts in the labour force toward non-farm employment (AASR, 2016): Although the last decade witnessed increases in the rate at which Africans are exiting farming in favour of off-farm activities, farming will continue to be a major source of employment of the workforce in most countries, at least for the next decade or more. Off-farm jobs in the agro-food system are also growing rapidly in percentage terms, but from a low initial base.

Megatrends in Africa: The region's increasing dependence on imported staple foods (AASR, 2016): Annually, Africa is importing food worth an estimated 35 billion US dollars. It is projected that the number will grow to 110 billion US dollars by 2025. Africa is importing what it should be producing, exporting jobs to other continents.

Other important mega trends (AASR, 2016): Land degradation: Roughly 28 percent of rural Africa's farmers cultivate land that is considered to be degrading over time, and SSA is witnessing the fastest increase in the proportion of rural households working on degrad•ed land of any region of the world. Rising land prices: There is growing evidence of rising land rental values in areas of agricultural commercialization with favourable access to markets. Land prices appear to have risen dramatically in areas of high agro-ecological potential within reasonable prox•imity of urban areas. Increasing climate variability: The weather extremes

(the lowest and highest ends of the distribution of weather occurrences), have increased faster than the overall averages in the last 30 years and have a much stronger impact on agriculture and food security. Generally positive agricultural productivity growth rates and associated poverty reduction: Many countries have registered •impressive growth in agricultural value added and total farm factor productivity growth since 2012. The countries registering the greatest growth in agricultural productivity per worker in farming have also tended to experience the most rapid shifts in the labour force out of farming, as well as faster labour productivity growth in non-farm sectors. However, while off-farm wage employment is growing rap•idly in percentage terms, it is starting from a very small baseline level. Improved market access conditions for smallholder farmers: Urbaniza•tion and development of food systems to feed growing cit-ies is reshaping African farmers' market access conditions, therefore the economic landscapes in which small farmers have tra•ditionally operated are shifting rapidly.

Malabo Declaration (2014) commitments focuses on Ag transformation: Re-commitment to the principles of CAADP. Re-commitment to enhance investment finance in Agriculture. Commitment to Ending Hunger by 2025; Halving Poverty by 2025 through inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation. Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities & Services; Enhancing Resilience in livelihoods & production systems to climate variability and other shocks; Mutual Accountability to Actions and Result.

Higher level theory of change for agricultural transformation deriving from Timmer (1988):

Stage 1: The process starts when agricultural productivity per worker rises. This increased productivity creates a surplus.

Stage 2: The surplus created in the first phase can in the second phase, be tapped directly, through taxation and factor flows, or indirectly, through government intervention into the rural-urban terms of trade. This surplus can be utilized to develop the non-agricultural sector, and this phase has been the focus of most dual economy models of development. For

resources to flow out of agriculture, rural factor and product markets must become better integrated with those in the rest of the economy.

Stage 3: The progressive integration of the agricultural sector into the macro economy, via improved infrastructure and market-equilibrium linkages, represents a third phase in agricultural development.

Stage 4: When the third phase is successful, the fourth phase is barely noticeable; the role of agriculture in industrialized economies is little different from the rote of the steel, housing, or insurance sectors. But when the integration is not successfully accomplished – and most countries have found it extremely difficult for political reasons- governments encounter serious problems of resource allocation and even problems beyond their borders because of pervasive attempts by high-income countries to protect their farmers from foreign competition. Managing agricultural protection and its impact on world commodity markets thus provides a continuing focus for agricultural policy makers even when the agricultural transformation is "complete".

What could drive Agricultural transformation in Africa? A holistic approach in which the rest of the economy (other sectors) support sustained investments in agricultural sector to move through the path of transformation; significant gains in productivity across a number major commodities; modernization of agriculture driven by a well-trained, qualified work force; characterized by increased investments from the local private sector (agri-business opportunities) mainly including medium and small-scale enterprises; and adequate market infrastructure developed to facilitate trade and promote establishment of Agricultural enterprises. Farmers are organised and they competitively participate in value chain activities; significant improvements in the food and nutrition security situation; When Africa is NOT importing what it can produce and Agriculture has become an attractive, profitable business for African smallholders, which particularly creates economic opportunities for African women and youth with climate-smart Agriculture adapted to the challenges posed by climate change.

Why focus on agricultural transformation? Positive and direct impact on food security; Increased per capita income and urbanization generate higher demand for food and high-value products; Positive correlation between agricultural value-addition, well-being and employment; Higher labour productivity potential; Above all, for business highest returns per dollar invested (for every dollar invested in agricultural research for instance, returns about US$9 in sub-Saharan Africa); Long term solution to food insecurity is sustained inclusive and broad based economic growth, Broad based means NOT just in cities because people will migrate from rural areas to look for opportunities in cities, this means we equally need vibrant rural economies that slowly transform into agro-industries to curb unplanned urban growth; We should also be looking at Rural development as a solution to Urban Food insecurity, Inclusive means Not just for a few but growth that takes along with it the poor and vulnerable in the social transformation continuum; Innovative ideas are require; Sustainable Food Systems are required; There is need for an Integrated Approach. The agricultural Transformation: As GDP per capita rises, so does agribusiness as a share of GDP; A declining share of agriculture in GDP, but a high and rising share of agribusiness as per capita income rises.

Options for moving forward this platform to facilitate integrated environmental approach to FNS: Process: Strategic alignment, Align strategic focus to broader continental Agenda, UN SDGs, Agenda 2063, Malabo Declaration. Content: strategic thematic focus; provide strategic support to NEPAD Malabo Guided sustaining CAADP Momentum (SCM) process. Knowledge products to support agricultural transformation specific areas are contained in the SCM documents as well as NEPAD/AUC business plans.

Strategic alignment to Global and continental Agricultural Agenda: SDGs and Agenda2063 very important, however, Malabo Declaration most relevant at the operational level. Malabo is operationalized through SCM and Business plans for NEPAD and AUC. SCM is focused on implementation with new approaches to engage countries focusing on Central Economic Ministries and engaging the most influential people in the whole economic architecture at the country level. The purpose is to elevate the role of Agriculture in many of the African economies which are largely in stage 1 of development and raise investment in the

agricultural sector. Therefore, it is important for this forum: To engage the 7 technical networks which were launched by AUC/NEPAD at a side event at the African Green Revolution Forum (AGRF) in 2016; To Identify the relevant priorities in the SCM and AUC/NEPAD Business plans e.g. various evidence generation studies such as mapping of African export markets and specific value chain studies, SAM studies to inform investment decisions at country level etc. Facilitating identification and upscaling of many success stories; and rolling out of technologies which are gathering dust within academic and Research institutions; Development of specific instruments and tools for use at country level; Participate in M&E and accountability framework; To Identify other similar platforms and engage them SADC FNS platform, Food Agricultural Resources and Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN), AGRF etc.

Some topical themes and issues to focus on: Inclusive sustainable value chain development; Sustainable intensification (social, economic, environmental resilience also including genetic intensification); focus on strategic food security crops/products in the immediate short run including African multi-purpose commodities and superfoods (leaves, seeds, tubers including insects); Africa should not import what in can produce: focus on activities reduce Africa's food import bill which is in excess of an estimated USD$35-50 Billion. Importance of inclusive sustainable food value chain development; inclusive innovative, smallholder centered business models are "drivers" for development, which pick up the rural poor and move upwards with them in the transformation process.

The concept of sustainability: Intersection of ECONOMIC IMPACTS; Profits, Jobs/incomes, Tax revenues, Food supply; with SOCIAL IMPACTS; Added value distribution, Cultural traditions, Nutrition and health, Workers rights and safety, Animal welfare and ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS; Carbon footprint, Water footprint, Soil conservation, Animal & plant health, Food loss and waste, Biodiversity, Toxicity – ensures Inclusive growth, Green growth and Eco-social progress in order to achieve Sustainable Food Value Chain Development (SFVCD).

Roles of policy makers in Sustainable Food Value Chain Development (SFVCD): Provide full range of public goods, ease the costs and obstacles of doing business with small farmers. Recognise the role of small firms in rural development and job creation, reduce over-regulation and bureaucracy that SMAEs face that discourage the formalizing of their

businesses. Inclusive SFVC essential activities: Diagnostic geo sensitive VC specific studies; Value Chain specific policy, institutional, regulatory, adjustments; Design of specific instruments to deliver specific services to different value chain actors(Research, finance, farmer aggregation, input facilities, infrastructure etc.); Targeted training and technical capacity development for specialized activities along the value chain; Facilitate targeted networking (private sector, banks, government, markets etc.).

Conclusion: Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts – to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. FAO is proud to mention that it was part of our flagship initiative in collaboration with South Africa's Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) and UFH under the Capacity Building project that brought about IDAM. FAO is proud to see IDAM contributing to changing the FNS situation in Africa-which was a major part of the justification at its conceptualization-and will continue to support IDAM.

Keynote address: Prof. Hlengiwe Buhle Mkhize, the deputy minister of DTPS.

Prof Mkhize affirmed commitment to ACEIE and its pan-African focus. She emphasised the alignment of the DTPS to the ITU vision to create an information society in relation to food security, pointing to the indispensability of access and accessibility to information for societal holistic development. Lamenting the regrettable situation in Africa, where over four billion people still have no access to ICT – (information and communications technology), due to historical legacy of colonial exploitation and disintegration. To address this challenge, she asserted that the government in line with the African Union strategic objective is committed to developing IT infrastructure with emphasis on ICT, through various strategies to improve digitization technologies, mentioning SA investment in cable network systems initiatives on the continent geared to further ensure continental integration and IT connectedness in a holistic manner. According to her, the key questions to consider in the development of ICT in Africa is; what type of infrastructure and what frame work is best suited to ICT development in Africa, given its geo-social-economic political context. She mentioned the

consideration of the balance of the huge cost required and the necessity for its affordability as a concern that should be factored in ensuring ICT accessibility in aiding food security in Africa.

She described the recurring food insecurity in Africa as a time bomb which must be urgently addressed to avert socio-political unrest. Emphasising the government awareness of the seriousness of the crisis, she discussed the government efforts through the National Development Plan NDP and AU 2063 agenda on Food Security focus on capacity building in the agricultural sector. Focusing on a recurring concern of lack of interest in farming by the youth, she encouraged the conference to think of innovative and creative ways to make farming attractive and a viable occupation for youths. Challenging the conference to think of answers to the question of how IT can contribute to ending hunger and ensuring food security in Africa, she suggested the creation of 'silicon valleys' to focus on addressing food security on the continent through innovation in IT technologies, thematic specialization based on competitive advantages of different regions in order to ensure Africa does not miss out on the current fifth industrial technological revolution. She concluded by reiterating the critical importance of IT to African socio-economic development and the need to fast track closing the digital divide with Africa and the rest of the globe.

Respondents:

Ms. Marianna Purnell thanked the Minister for her presentation, in recognizing the criticality of IT to Africa's development, especially it role in sustainable food security. She focused on the role of bodies like Information System Security Association (ISSA) and GEOGLAM - Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring Initiative, which was launched by (G20) Agriculture Ministers in June 2011, in Paris, with the mandate to "strengthen global agricultural monitoring by improving the use of remote sensing tools for crop production projections and weather forecasting, in order to contribute to generating reliable, accurate, timely and sustained crop monitoring information and yield forecasts. The critical question she posed was the relevance of these data for the future of food security in Africa, according to

her, ICT can and should be integrated as intrinsic to Agriculture in ensuing food security in Africa.

The main objective of GEOGLAM is to reinforce the international community's capacity to produce and disseminate relevant, timely and accurate forecasts of agricultural production at national, regional, and global scales by using Earth Observation data.

Mr. Moseamo Sebola - Director of Bilateral Relations, International Relations and Trade, Department of Communications (DoC), started his response to the Minister address by arguing that Africans should stop importing what they can produce. Focusing on the debate of digital inclusion and integration in Africa, he questioned whether the information society is a means to an end or an end itself. Arguing for understanding of the information society as a means and mechanism for socio-economic development, he emphasised the importance of IT connectivity and market access. He agreed with the Minister recommendation for a "Silcon Valley' model where specialized innovative research would be undertaken in areas of comparative advantages of different regions of the continent. He used the example of Brazil with two ministries of Agriculture; the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA), which is focused primarily on agribusiness development and market integration; and the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA), which focus on land reform, and the promotion of sustainable development and support family farming, to emphasis the role government can and should play in ensuring food security. Echoing the Minister, Mr Sebola laments the lack of interest in Agriculture by the youth, especially Black African youth, challenging the conference to critically think of ways of making Black African youth interested in Agriculture, how farming can be made cool for young people was a question he suggested the conference find answers to. Responding to his own rhetorical question of whether we could use IT Technology to end hunger and food insecurity in Africa, he argued that aligning agriculture to ICT is necessary and indispensable in ensuring food security given available and ever increasing innovation in ICT.

Dr. N Nwaodu, from the Igbinedion University, Nigeria as the last respondent to the Minister's address focused on the apparent lack of background and context to the various approaches to

the issues. According to him one of the challenge of the approaches presented is the lack of critical appraisal and diagnosis of previous approaches, if this is done according to him, it will be revealed that the problem is not lack of policies, but lack of implementation of earlier policies. He therefore argued that a more productive way of addressing the role of ICT in ensuring food security is to study, analyse and criticize existing policies on the question, rather than continuously inventing the wheels. He concluded by recommending that IDAM as a budding Silcon Valley and innovative platform should study and research earlier initiatives and policy toward synthetizing them with current knowledge on the intersection of ICT and Food security.

Session 2 - Facilitator: Ms. Jansie Niehaus

Mr. Dean Miller: Spotlight on Pulses in South Africa - An overview of awareness

Pulses includes food like Lentils, pea, chickpeas, and beans. It is GMO and Gluten free, low in allergen and it's a source of protein and fibre. While Pulses has been recognized in developing countries for it high nutritional value, it is increasing being Mr. Miller accepted in the developed countries too.

Mr. Miller introduced AGT Food and Ingredients as one of the largest suppliers of value-added pulses, staple foods and food ingredients in the world, with operation across five continents including Africa. In South Africa, the company is in collaboration with the Department of Science and Technology, DST, DAFF, and the Agriculture Research Council. He noted the recommendations of the National Science and Technology Forum (NSTF) Discussion Forum on Pulses and Food Security to mark the International Year of Pulses 2016 (IYP2016), declared by the United Nations. The recommendations which consisted of panel of expert from different countries and disciplines includes increase communication among various stakeholders in the value chain, increased research collaboration, and more focus on Indigenous Knowledge System in pulse cultivation, storage and distribution. Other recommendation of the forum includes; assistance to smallholders in Pulse cultivation, access to the market and trade incentives, inclusion of the nutritional advantages of Pulse in ensuring food

security as part of the School Feeding Project was also part of the recommendation of the July 2016 Discussion forum, according to Mr. Miller.

Mr. Alfred Mashishi, the Deputy Director General, Department of Telecommunication and Postal services DTPS: ICT and Food Security

Mr. Mashishi kicked-off his presentation by stating three assumptions that informed the position, he will be articulating. These are; the immateriality of Freedom – People don't eat Freedom – this refers according to him to the general sentiment of the people of South Africa post the transition from apartheid to democratic rule post 1994; the second assumption is the fact that compared to the developed countries which have advanced ICT connectivity, African on the other hand is largely unconnected, with more than half the population lacking or having limited access to ICT. The third point he mentioned is the recurrent tension between the departments of government on priorities in ensuring food security. The question of whether investment in ICT should be prioritized against food production according to him is misplaced because of the apparent evidence of ICT linkage to everything in the modern world. Discussing the government white paper on ICT, he mentioned the refocusing on the demand side from the erstwhile supply side of ICT accessibility and the importance of community engagement. Mr. Mashishi emphasis the criticality of ICT to economic growth through assisting smallholders with access to the market, enabling better operation of the value chain and increase job creation. He concluded by recommending the creation of ICT Forum and further research on the usefulness of ICT to food security, emphasizing the SA ICT transformative epoch.

Dr. J Moeng, CD: DAFF: Integrated environmental understanding of food security: Status of food security in Africa – Spotlight on DAFF

Dr. Moeng presentation focused on the challenges; Mandate and status of food security;

Nutrition aspects; Climate change; Decrease in Agricultural participation; Producer's roles and Continental expectations on achieving food security. Food security according to him is a fundamental component of human existence and an indicator of the level of development in any society. The four dimensions of food security: Availability, Accessibility, Stability of supply

and utilization should be fulfilled at all times; DAFF emphasizes Food and Nutrition security, the nutritious levels of food become critical for all-inclusive growth and development. The food security mandate is aligned to UN SDG 1: end poverty; SDG2: end hunger, achieve food security & improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture end hunger; SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. The status of food security on the continent: FAO estimates 36 countries globally in need of external food assistance, with 28 in Africa e.g Ethiopia – 9.7mill people, Yemen 18mill, DRC – 5.9mill, South Sudan 4.8mill, Mozambique 2mill. 9.3 million tons shortfall in regional cereal crop production in SADC – SA 3.9million tons. Factors that negatively impact on Food security are; High food prices – affordability – Headline inflation accelerated to 6.1% y/y in Sept 2016 while food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation was at 11.3% y/y; Climate change - current drought – water shortages – environmental degradation and reduced production – limited local supply; Disinvestment (liquidation/ consolidation) in agriculture; Market Concentration; Rising input costs – versus inability to secure own funding; Competing land uses – economic contributing sectors; Infrastructure – poor and the lack thereof. The result of this situation is that all African countries have serious malnutrition problems with 25% having serious under and over nutrition problems. To address this problem, Dr Moeng stated that the three levels of agricultural production, subsistence, smallholder and larger commercial must co-exist and are necessary to have as they all contribute at various levels of food security but all face challenges. After discussing various policy intervention in ensuring food security on the continent, regionally and nationally he concluded by stating that “Short term food and nutrition security without sustainable resource use is equivalent to long term food insecurity”.

Mr. Nico Hawkins, General Manager, SAGIS

SAGIS is SAGIS is a Non-Profit Company registered in November 1997, it consisted of; The Maize Trust; Oil and Protein seeds Development Trust; Sorghum Trust; Winter Cereal Trust. It is funded by these trusts and provides actual data info on the nine grains and oilseeds produced in SA as well as maize and wheaten products. SAGIS main objective is the collation, processing, analyzing and timeous distribution to all role-players, of reliable and useful

market information related to grain and oilseeds. Its mandate aligned with the Government Statutory Measures compelled market participants (co-workers) e.g. stores, processors, importers and exporters to register and submit information to SAGIS and Non-adherence is an offence that can lead to prosecution. SAGIS fulfil its statutory obligations and liaises with certain Government departments to obtain market information, BUT it operates independently from Government as far as its main goals are concerned. Information gathered by SAGIS is important because help ensure Free market, informed Business and policy decisions. SAGIS role in food security is to ensure availability, affordability and Safety through the provision of credible information, supplied by SA Grain Information Services, Crop Estimates, and Supply and Demand Estimates Committee. The users of SAGIS information includes: primary producers, traders and food processors, policy makers.

Panel Discussion and questions

Panelist:

- **Mr. Nico Hawkins: SAGIS**
- **Mr. Alfred Mashishi**
- **Mr. Molatelo Mamadi**
- **Mr. Moseamo Sebola**
- **Dr. Yobbe Lunfu**
- **Dr. Cuthbert Kambanje**

The panel discussion started with Dr Abel Ezeoha's comment that it is a wrong strategy for Africa not to import food, because of inadequate capacity to mass produce food and no structural plan to fill the gap between what is needed and what is produced. He cited the example of Nigeria's ban on importation of rice, which has resulted in high level of inflation. He recommended that there should be a strategic food importation rather than a total ban.

Questions posed from the floor are; what the view of the panelist are on GMO food; what is the information on maize cultivation and supply, and whether there is a business plant for market access to smallholders.

Dr. Lungu responded to the question of food importation by suggesting that a long-term solution is necessary to address the problems and develop a strategic food importation plan for the continent. Dr. Kamanje however defended the ban on importation of food arguing that importation of food is an unsustainable option, although he agreed that banning food importation without a valid strategic option is a recipe for disaster. Mr. Mashishi, brought a different angle to the discussion by warning against the risk of dumping, which is possible if importation is not strategically managed. He recommended that that there must be a balance between protecting local farmers and maintaining affordable prices of food. Another concern with food importation is the commodification of food accessibility which accompanies importation of food, it is recommended that a society stable food should never be commodified. Ms. Purnell however seems to suggest that the best mechanism for food security is minimal intervention by government in favour of free market access, a position contested by participants.

On the question of business plan for access to the market by small holder, Mr. Mashishi suggested that ICT can help farmer gain access to the market through a purpose-design mobile app that can allow farmers access to information on market situation. He however cautioned that having information without the necessary analysis is useless and suggested app in local languages as a way for farmers to better understand and analyse the information they are able to access. Another take on the business plan and market accessibility is the concern with gate-keeping of smallholder through a grading system that is skew against smallholders in favour of big commercial farmers

Da 3

Mr. Molatelo Mamadi, DAFF - Subsistence Farming and Food Security

The situation of Food insecurity in South Africa is complex according to Mr. Mamadi because although SA is a relatively food secure country, there are pocket of serious food insecurity especially in parts of rural Eastern cape and Kwa-Zulu Natal province. Hidden extreme poverty which is highly racialized is a very emotive and highly politicized issue. The food security challenge in SA is according to him are, Racialized nature of food insecurity and poverty, as a result of legacy of apartheid, raising inflation, diminishing water source, shift from traditional diet to processed from, and food wastage. The solutions to this challenge as stated by Mr. Mamadi lies in recognizing that food security not about level of food production, but it involves a lot of other factors, food insecurity therefore according to him is multi-faceted involving different bodies and institutions. Emphasizing the connection between food security and civil unrest with the example of food riot in Sudan and the March to the Union building by smallholders in September 2016, Mr. Mamadi stated that the government takes the issue of food security seriously and it is addressing the dire situation in South Africa, where the Maize value chain, the staple diet of the population is controlled by big business from seed cultivation right to the mills.

Prof. Francois Lategan - Fundamental complexities for providing information to agricultural producers

The three fundamental premises of food security and agriculture according to Prof. Lategan are 1. Agricultural production is not an instinct but an acquired skill – placing default demand on decision making and efficiency; 2. Agricultural production is not an instinct but an acquired skill – placing default demand on decision making and efficiency - Being a farmer therefore is a conscious learnt decision; 3. Information is fundamental to agricultural practice development and production decisions. Information according to him is fundamental to agriculture, although he cautioned that information is not neutral, since there is always a perspective, which is derived from our value system, history and socio-cultural economic history. He stated that the main concern of every farmer is the environment,

which inform every policy related to farming. Environment and the resulting policy from research and knowledge determines all process of farming, what is cultivated, when and where are all determined by knowledge of the environment. According to Prof. Lategan to ensure sustainable food security in Africa, ICT should: Create systems and structures to encourage farmers in small scale production systems to engage the innovation cycle; Promote the structuring and refining of communication possibilities to stimulate the uptake of agri- scientific innovations and settings that could increase their contribution to food production; Create (and innovatively support) networks and support structures (services) to promote the increased usage of a variety of communication / information systems. He concluded by recommending a research agenda to address the following question: 1. how acceptable is it socially in rural communities to sell excess production – how stratified is this decision? 2. How socially acceptable is competitiveness – fundamental to economic growth in production. 3. What support structures do we need to establish to create conducive push-and-pull effects to stimulate progressive production decision making. 4. Do social grants and pay-outs (value) impact the agricultural potential of the Eastern Cape, giving people less incentive and motivation to produce. IDAM according to him should be at the forefront and the centre for this study.

Prof. A. Obi - IDAM in Capacity Development and Technology Outreach: Elements of a continental alignment with CAADP priorities

This presentation by Prof. A Obi, focused on the role of IDAM in capacity development to ensure sustainable food security through alignment to the African Development Bank 'Technologies for African Agricultural transformation' TAAT. IDAM is tasked with implementation of TAAT objective of revitalizing and transforming agriculture while restoring degraded land and maintaining or strengthening the ecosystems that underpin agriculture, according to Prof. Obi. The presentation address two critical issues, which are: 1. the need to align the work of IDAM to broader continental actions that target smallholder transformation on the continent within the framework of the CAADP. 2. The question as to how to achieve enhanced market access for smallholders as part of the efforts to achieve smallholder

transformation. The background to these issues are: the growing challenges of the fact that; One-third of all calories consumed in Africa is imported, US $77 billion per year, widespread Poverty; 49% of Africans fall below the $1.25 per day; Youth bulge & unemployment: 400-800 million young people; 40-60% unemployed and Underdeveloped markets & weak Value Chains. Other challenges identified includes: Striking and widespread low agricultural productivity, because 30% of farmers (crop & livestock) are non-commercial; 20-30% semi-commercial, while 30-40% are commercial. These changes require solutions.

The Context and solutions to usher in Agricultural Transformation in Africa, as stated by Prof. Obi, are: 1. CAADP (NEPAD): Inclusive and government-driven framework for allowing countries to commit to sustainable agricultural development policies. 2. Agenda 2063 (AU): Landmark piece indicating the AU's and its member states' agenda to focus on inclusive growth, political and economic integration, and sustainable agriculture. 3. Sustainable Development Goals (UN): Major focus within SDG and the previous MDGs on eliminating hunger, rural poverty, and a variety of other challenges linked to the agriculture sector. 4. COP 21 (UN): Develop sustainable, resilient and climate-smart agriculture and improve access to climate finance to build adaption and mitigation measures. 5. Feeding Africa (AfDB): High-level conference to share up-to-date thinking on context & solutions to agriculture and to inform subsequent Agricultural Transformation Agenda (Dakar, Oct. 2015).

The Goals (Developmental outcomes) of the Feed Africa Initiative (2025) of AfDB accordingly are: 1. Contribute to elimination of extreme poverty; 2. End hunger and malnutrition; 3. Turn Africa into a net food exporter, and 4. Move Africa to top of global value chains. The Objectives of TAAT are: 1. Scale up 'proven' technologies & innovations. 2. Contribute to engendering transformation needed to address the context, stem it from worsening. 3. Create widespread and real impact on the ground and in many realms – Productivity, Food security, Market access, Income, Etc. 4. Assist AfDB's RMCs to derive greater value from agricultural produce. The Business-driven approach of TAAT (& other Feed Africa Initiatives), includes: 1. TAAT will focus upon priority eight priority intervention areas identified through analyses & existing or planned private sector investments. 2. Execute a bold plan to raise agricultural

productivity in priority Value Chains via close partnerships among FARA, CGIAR, AGRA, RMCs, and Private Sector through an aggressive outreach program. 3. Facilitate provision of market incentives: aggregation/collection centres; storage; rural roads; harmonized tolls; processing plants; favorable tax and trade policies; input support to farmers; and incentives that lower costs (production, processing, marketing).

In order to strengthened National capacities for TAAT implementation and development management, Prof. Obi identified the need for; Advocacy on policy alignment and ICT leveraging; Facilitate linkages and intermediation between and amongst the eight thematic focus area value chains with the regional and national policy systems to increase wide scale adoption and diffusion of innovations, technologies and products.; Management and continuous enhancement of existing ICT platforms and development and promotion of new ICT tools of S4AC institutions in TAAT countries; Conduct Policy Landscaping Studies across each value chain in each country to identify policy enhancers and constraints for the uptake of the technologies and innovations being promoted; and Facilitate stakeholder's engagement and linkages for the set-up of the innovation platforms. This will also include development of activities to run activities on the IP. Other requirements are: Facilitating stakeholder's engagement and linkages for the set-up of the innovation platforms. This will also include development of activities to run activities on the IP; Operationalizing the innovation platforms (provide resources and facilitation for development of business plan, management framework, value chain analysis, etc); Facilitating enterprise development on the different IP; and Integration of Gender, Youths and Social exclusion in the IP operations.

On Market Access and market Creation, Prof. Obi following Ronald Coase, argued that markets are creations, they are not naturally occurrence but socio-politico-economics creations, because, Market creation becomes necessary once production increases, this is because division of labour and specialization are the basis for increased production, which is at the root of inclusive value chains; since if everybody is doing the same thing, little gets done. Adam Smith's expectation is that division of labour would lower transaction costs which will in turn enable greater specialization and greater specialization will lead to more production.

IDAM and Functional types of Innovation Platforms. Strategic Innovation Platforms: these are platforms that are set up at higher level of governance and management hierarchies. At this level strategies are developed for the development of agriculture in the domain of coverage. Operational Innovation platforms: these are platforms set up at the grassroots level to respond to target commodity or system of production need for specific market. The operational IP responds to the strategies developed by the strategic innovation platform. How to set up a functional Innovation platform: Innovation platform can be set up in different ways, but to be effective, it must have the following qualities; It must have cohesion; Unite the stakeholders on the commodity where they have mutual interest; The platform must have potentials to meet the interest of stakeholders on board; All stakeholders must have a definite contribution to make and benefit to derive from the platform. IDAM as an innovative platform will be primarily concerned with evaluation and assessment, data collection and analysis.

Mariana Purnell (Agbiz Grain General Manager) - Status of ICTs in sustainable

food security in Africa: The Agbiz Grain Perspective

The presentation by Ms. Purnell focused on: Introducing Agbiz Grain; the concept of the Wireless Farmer, the issue of Land, Weather and Crop. Agbiz Grain is main operation is Silo distribution, with a total silo capacity 15 million tons, consisting of 12 members operating 243 grain silos. It handles white maize, yellow maize, sunflower, soya beans, sorghum, wheat, barley, oats and canola. The Wireless farmer is characterized by and have the advantages of; Crop Planner – Project management for a crop, including costings and yields; Task Manager – Create and delegate tasks to different operators; Planting Record – Information about the Harvest; Spraying Record – When, water volumes, which equipment, wind direction, temperature; Fertilizer Record – Track when, when and how much fertilizer must be used; Harvest Schedule – Review when harvest will be ready within withholding day period; Harvest Forecast – Reports on when harvest will be ready; Purchase order – Raise purchase orders which can be approved by the supervisors; Recommendations – Make recommendation for dealing with defects and disease; Crop Monitor – Track different actions & issues occurring

within a crop; Stock Transfer – Transferring product from one chemical shed to the next; Soil Treatment – Managing and accessing parts of soil within a crop in the ground; Irrigation – Tracking levels and usage of water on the crops at certain times of the year; Trading – Electronic certificates and warehouse receipts; Stock exchange – Grain Futures and Options are Derivatives Contracts.

Ms. Purnell presentation basically showed how technology and ICT has transformed how farming his done. She showed how GPS and Drone technology, remote sensory platform and GEOGLAM has transformed farming through the availability and application of accurate information on the environment, climate and soil to allow precision farming. She therefore argues that the interface of ICT and farming is a necessary and urgent imperative to endure food security in Africa.

Ivan Lwanga-Iga, (Dr. med. vet; D. Admin) - Overseas Development Assistance (ODA):

Issues to ponder by partners

Dr. Lwanga-Iga began his presentation on ODA by providing a working definition and characteristic of ODA, according to him, ODA is according to OECD-DAC, "...Financial flows, technical assistance and conditions that are designed to promote economic development and welfare provided either as grants or subsidized loans." And according to RSA National Treasury: ODA is defined as 'Official resource flows from the international donor community to South Africa in the form of grants, technical co-operation and financial co-operation, where the South African Government is held at least partially responsible or accountable for the management of such resources. The DIRCO on the other hand describes ODA as: 'Co-operation between developing countries in the field of aid, trade, security, and politics to promote economic and social well-being'. South African government thus promotes: The notion of solidarity, equality, horizontal co-operation, reciprocity, mutual benefit, exchange and learning is evidenced in the nature of Development Cooperation, which focused on Bilateral, multilateral, regional, trilateral, IBSA, concessional loans, humanitarian, public and private development financing.

The ODA framework as presented by Dr. Lwanga-Iga consisted of The Paris Declaration and The Busan Partnership document, The Paris Declaration is a Donor-recipient roadmap with specific targets which focused on Development co-operations and evaluations by the year 2010. Its key elements were: Ownership; Alignment with countries strategies systems and Procedures; Harmonization of donor's actions; Managing for results; Mutual Accountability. The Busan Partnership document: is the outcome document of the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. The main ODA role players are; OECD–DAC donors' mainly American & European countries, and recently Asia (China, Japan, Malaysia) and increasingly South America countries. The donors are referred to as Development Partners (Donors) and recipients as Partner countries (Recipients). The current status of ODA in SA consists of NORTH –SOUTH ODA and SOUTH –SOUTH ODA. SA an active proponent of SOUTH – SOUTH ODA Collaborations, and its STRENGTHS lies in: relative peace, security and stability; experience and achievement in post-conflict reconstruction; strengthening relations with Africa and the global South; promoting good governance; and humanitarian assistance. Its Geographical location as a European outpost in Africa is also a double-edge advantage.

The Challenges in ODA Implementation as stated in the presentation were: No conscious efforts to implement the Frameworks (Development Partners / Partners); Weak government Structures (Partners); Communities not aware of these interventions "…these projects are faceless, they come with their big cheques at the initiation of a Project and this is the last time you see them" …. "…lack of information transfer, lack of information to the public, what services are provided"; Accountability; Unreliable information management for both incoming and outgoing development co-operation. Other Challenges identified by Dr. Lwanga-Iga are: Weakness in monitoring, evaluation and information management; OECD–DAC has fairly elaborate systems for reporting on aid, which most traditional donors conform to, but, for political and technical reasons, many Southern partners would not take part in these systems; Lack in aid transparency and accountability; Aid management databases are not populated; and a one size fits all approach. Suggested solution advanced includes: Creating a coordinating and management body for ODA (e.g. SADPA in South Africa); the advantages of this will be increase funding from other sources such as charitable

organisations, investors, the private sector and philanthropies. A more efficient and effective process must be devised to cascade ODA or other ODA improvement initiatives from national to the other two spheres of government where it is mostly needed. Community participation and buy-in by the local people is a "must" if ODA is to succeed. Monitoring and Evaluation must also be built into all ODA programmes as an early warning system. Further suggested solution includes: Resolve to manage Aid by ensuring that: Aid leadership is driven by the recipients (partners); Uses recipient systems (alignment Principle); Work together (harmonization); Make aid predictable; Manage for results; and Be mutually accountable (M & E). Dr. Lwanga-Iga concluded that the bottom line in ODA management is that 'We need Data, Information, Intelligence decisions leading to: Development and Sustainable Food Security & Safety.

Questions and comments

Thabo Linake raised the first questions directed to Ms Purnell, he asked for information on where the computerized Tractors is being used, and if the data she presented on the Eastern Cape has been shared with the provincial government and whether there is a centre where this data can be accessed. Ms. Purnell was also asked for information on whether there has been development of less sophisticated ICT gadgets and Apps for less educated smallholders farmers. In response to the question of whether there has been the development of less sophisticated ICT for you by illiterate smallholder, Ms. Purnell informed the audience of the availability of simple App readily available on the phone for information on climate, market prices and pest control. She also mentioned that computerized tractors and equipment are already in use in the Free State and Stellenbosch. The data she presented on the Eastern Cape has already been shared with the provincial and national government.

Dr. Kumbanje, followed by commenting on Dr. Lwanga-Iga, asking for clarification of the context from which Dr. Lwanga-Iga based his analysis of the ODA, given the stringent conditionalities attached to ODA. He suggested that it will be ideal for development funding to come from African philanthropy organizations. In response to the question on ODA, Dr.

Lwanga-Iga responded that ODA is not solely about money, but also focuses on the cultivation of Best professional practice, through training and technical exchange. He emphasis that harmonization of the funding dynamics is problematic because Africa rarely own the process, since given the source of ODA, the dynamics is always imposed from the outside.

In response to the challenge of his assertion of the need for government regulation of the market as against the spirit of the free market, Dr. Obi maintained is position that there is market regulation in even in the USA, which is the pinnacle of free-market doctrine. Another concern raised is whether the government is considering abolishing Social Security, given the criticism of Social Security as instrumental in discouraging subsistence farming. The last comment from the floor critiqued the conference of ignoring the views of people who are actually food insecure. In response to the question of scrapping of the Social Security grants, the audience was assured that this is not on the table given the political sensitivity of the question of poverty in

SA.Session three: Conference milestones and lessons learnt

Conference milestones: The conference achieved its three principal objectives, which were:

- To support the IDAM Network including, UN FAO, UNESCO and other Role players in Food Security across the African continent: Participation by various disparate organizations, institutions and individuals achieved this objective.

- Bring together 50 participants from the Government, NGO and the academic sectors from at least 15 African countries to 'Enhance Food Security': Participants includes world leaders in their various field, the Deputy Minister of DTPS, Prof. Hlengiwe Buhle Mkhize attended and made a power presentation and pledge the commitment of the SA Government. There also was representative from UNESCO-FAO, a The Federal University of Agriculture, Ikwo, Nigeria Vice Chancellor, leading academic from diverse disciplines and truly Pan-African with participants from 15

countries in Africa (See appendix on list and nationalist of participants), also achieved this objective.

- The formation of Forum for Africans in Academia which will be represented by 15 representatives from African Universities as part of IDAM Collaborative activities.

- Focusing on matter relating to access to credible and useful information in Africa on: Weather pattern, Energy resources and minerals, Sustainable Food Security, Development of Infrastructure: As shown in the summary of presentations, all the themes identified as needing special focus was addressed in different presentations (See summary of presentation above and appendix of presentations)

The offer by Mr. Alfred Mashishi (DTPS) to form a task team on ICT and Food security was also a milestone of the conferene.

One of the lesson learnt from the conference is the advantages of experiential perspective as against abstract presentation in addressing socio-economic theme like the question of food security. A major lesson learnt is the practical nature of food security on the continent, and how collaboration along regional and continental lines has helped in ensuring food security in extreme cases of food insecurity.

A holistic integrated approach to the issues of food security, they described 'a sustainable food system as a collaborative network that integrates several components in order to enhance a community's environmental, economic and social well-being.

The necessity of socio-political intervention in ensuring sustainable food system by emphasising the roles of 'the public officials, civil society organizations, researchers and development practitioners who design the policies, regulations, programmes and projects that shape food security and agriculture production on the continent and globally

The need for production interventions that are gender sensitive and combined with nutrition education as more effective strategy to achieve sustainable food security. Also suggested is the need for agricultural research and development priorities with greater emphasis on nutrient-dense foods such as vegetables and fruits.'

The need to convert research outcomes into policies that can deliver socio-economic benefits

that can have real impact on the envisaged development outcomes'

The best avenue for profitable market access is a balance between increased productivity sustained by market incentives.

The need for initiative on adaptation of foreign food using local product. – Example of Sorghum and Cassava bread.

The 'Innovation Platform, which Prof. Obi and Ijeoma defined as 'a physical or virtual forum established to facilitate interactions, and learning among stakeholders selected from a commodity chain analysis, where their interaction leads to participatory diagnosis of problems; joint exploration of opportunities and investigation of solutions leading to the generation of agricultural innovation along the targeted commodity chain' is the cornerstone of the presentation and an important lesson of the conference. This is because of its significance in charting a research agenda for further studies in understanding integrated environmental food security in Africa. This is echoed as the necessity of 'Silicon Valleys' in Africa. The need for long-term planning rather than short-term measures in ensuring food security.

The advantages of tapping into indigenous knowledge system in ensuring food security is also another crucial lesson of the conference. The Lesotho Maboella system and the Ugandan,

AgshareII/CoCIS/CAES Indigenous Knowledge system presented at the conference is another important lesson.

The need to develop measurement of food security and situating the measurement in the African context and also examine the correlation among the measurement using regional and multidimensional criteria.

Recognition of the role of African development bank and USAID in ensuring food security in Africa

Recognition of the role of Libraries and Information Centres in the provision of Sustainable Information for Household food security

The nutritional advantages of edible insects as an alternative that can ensure food security.

Knowledge of the state of agricultural land distribution and ownership in Africa, what are the trends of land distribution and what its socio-economics implications are and how does this impact on food security in Africa through the land matrix presentation.

The importance of local languages in ensuring access to ICT necessary for applying technology to agricultural to ensure food sustainability.

The need for management of food importation to Africa.

The critical importance of ICT in ensuring sustainable food security as seen in the presentation of Ms. Purnell.

Addendum E

Supporting activities and conferences

Food security and Information Ethics, NSTF and SAGIS, Kempton Park: 2-3 June 2016 .....5**Error! Bookmark not defined.**3

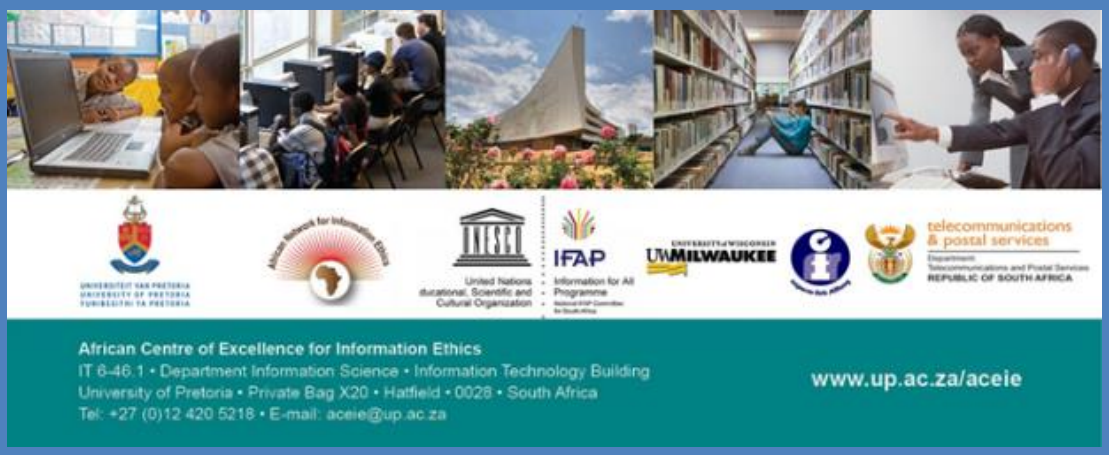
Workshop on the development of the National e-Strategy, Pretoria: 11 August 2016....529

Cyber Security Month Launch, Pretoria: 14 October 2016.....546

Cybersecurity Month Launch Report

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

Cyber Security Month Launch, CSIR Conference Centre, Pretoria 14 October 2016



ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

This conference was organised by the Cyber Security Hub at the CSIR and the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) was requested to facilitate the programme.

Date: 14 October 2016

City, District, Province and Country: Pretoria, Gauteng, South Africa

Venue: CSIR Convention Centre

Programme Director: Mr Mashishi

Presenters: Dr. Barend Taute, Ms. Susan Potgieter, Mr. Linda Khumalo, Prof Hlengiwe Mkhize (Deputy Minister of the DTPS), Mr. Coetzee Bester & Cybersecurity Hub personnel.

Appendices:

Appendix A: Launch Program

Appendix B: ACEIE Presentation

Appendix c: Workshop photos

Highlights of Workshop

Corporate companies and government working together to create a safer cyberspace environment for all users.

Developing new and updated policies for safe use of cyberspace.

Being honored with a presentation by the DTPS Deputy Minister.

Showcasing of the Digital Wellness Toolkits and related activities to all the attendees.

Appendix A:

Workshop day programme and summary of event

Introduction of cybersecurity and welcoming the Deputy Minister of the DPTS: Prof Hlengiwe Buhle Mkhize.

First speaker: Chairperson of the National Cybersecurity Advisory Council - Dr. Barend Taute

Cybersecurity has become a hot topic within the fields of Information Technology, Information Security and Information Systems and the manner in which the government is taking this into consideration. Cybercrimes have been experienced by many individuals and this should be taken into account along with the way forward to create preventive measures for both government and industry. A word of congratulations was given to the program director and main participants for raising awareness of cybersecurity issues and taking leadership of this. Everything users do only plays a role in the cyber-ness of the government and the consumers' experience. Government services and the related internet activities have become a sole surviving mechanism of the state.

Connectivity and data is also a big issue for cyberspace and possible threats related to the uses of ICTs. Antiviruses were used and it has evolved to cyber terrorism amongst countries. What can the country do to aid in this situation? The question posed to the participants was "Can I connect with confidence when using technology and is it safe?" Many policies and frameworks have been developed surrounding cybersecurity and is used to create a defense mechanism and creating has contributed to raising awareness amongst users, specifically government and industry. Online privacy and data security is every important. Therefore, there are Acts that have been designed to security users such as the Right to Information Privacy and the newly developed Protection of Personal Information Act (POPI Act). The main Act that was implemented is Electronic Communications and Transactions Act (ECT Act). There have been Legislation-related discussions that have been conducted with regards to updating this Act. Doing so allows for the pulling together of all companies and institutions to aid each other in this manner. Private information is handled with respect. Information privacy has now only surfaced to the extent that it is needed, before it then there were only discussions and very little implementation.

Social networks and the security of posting everything on line should be discussed. Partnerships need to be built between industry and government, for they have a common objective as they all make use of the cyber world. If threats happen there needs to be security in place, in order to minimize the dangers. We as industry and government can only grow if we work together, by raising awareness and creating a pipeline to make sure that we all can safeguard ourselves. Sectors in South Africa need to co-ordinate with each other. Barriers they experience is that they do not want to share sensitive information and trust remains a big issue. A joint forum should be created to help with building a trusted relationship between industry and government and National cyber security council.

Second speaker: The South African Banking Risk Information Centre (SABRIC) - Ms. Susan Potgieter

A new terminology was created called: "Jackpotting" – criminals that have technologies to again access to the operating system at the ATM which causes the ATM to spit out cash. The other manner in which criminals gain access to the *automated teller machine* (ATM) is by physically making a hole in the frame of the ATM and then changing the operating system. A mind-shift needs to take place, to create awareness to not just implementing a physical security but to safeguard against the non-body entities. The more people become connected, the need to create awareness of cybersecurity needs to be increased. We must understand that the more we become connected the more we open ourselves to cybercrimes. Therefore, we have a duty to safeguard users by creating awareness for security measures and cyber safety. Bank customers are more targeted than the banks themselves due to the intensive cyber solutions that have been implemented within the banks. Investing in people to ensure that they are powered with knowledge about this issue and to safe guard themselves is also an imperative. SABRIC would like to build a partnership with government to protect the people using information communication technology (ICT) technologies.

Third speaker: ICT Working Group – Task Team Chairperson - Mr. Linda Khumalo

The question posed to the participants was: "How do we put together this campaign?" It's too complex for government and business sectors to work alone on this issue. They need to collaborate with each other to find better solutions to safeguard themselves as well as the country. South Africa has been reported to be the 3rd largest hacked country in the world, after China and Russia.

Let's work together to take this projects forward. We are not only launching the programme to acknowledge that October is the cybersecurity, but we are also launching it to make users aware of the threats when using technologies and unsecure networks. The ICT working group has designed a program that has been conducted in East London and KwaZulu-Natal. The program has been aimed at not only stakeholders but to locals as well. The topics to be discussed in the program are as follows:

- Cybersecurity in law
- Cybersecurity In financial services
- Cybersecurity in SMMEs (Small Micro and Medium Enterprises)
- Cybersecurity in Education sector
- Cybersecurity in civil society
- Cybersecurity in government
- Bill that is trying to be passed on Cyber security and cyber safety bill

Therefore, collaboration with all government sectors is key to raise awareness nationwide.

Fourth speaker: Keynote Address by: The Deputy Minister of Telecommunications and Postal Services- Prof Hlengiwe Mkhize

Thank you to the CFO who is attending this event. Background of the Deputy Minter: She is a criminology major.

Criminology was based on physical crimes, however over the years and due to the increasing use of technology this has now changed. There is a high level of sophistication to commit cybercrimes. Therefore, we as government appreciate October as the cybersecurity awareness month. The benefit of this launch will not only be for government but also for industry and academic institutions as well as local citizens. Over the years there has been a digital revolution and due to this context, new policy and development of a broader policy framework have been created and discussed at great length. Economic activities in the country now revolve around using technologies and with all the advances made, people in rural areas are now connected, such as the roll out of digital devices and Wi-Fi hotspots. African Union and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) goals are a priority especially with the inclusive growth of the country.

Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs) might take longer if the country does not take action and we are taking an initiative to create the required policies. The market structure must change in terms of the devices being implemented. We need to protect the state for people are vulnerable and children are the biggest target of cybercrimes.

Social media is part of the endeavors to connect people: connecting and communicating with each other is what has become a need for human sustainability. We need to identify those who have committed cybercrimes.

Fifth speakers: Introduction of the Digital Booklets and demonstration of the Website Mr. Coetzee Bester and Cybersecurity hub personnel

Within the Department of Information Science at the University of Pretoria, we have a Centre: African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (ACEIE). The ACEIE work closely with the DTPS and various other organisations/institutions to raise awareness of safe use of technologies.

We have conducted workshops in 25 counties on both international and national levels. We have developed a toolkit: the Digital awareness toolkit is made up of nine books. Each book has a specific target group.

- Book One: Digital Wellness Programme – Manual for workshop facilitator
- Book Two: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for workshop participants
- Book Three: Digital Wellness Programme – Resource and concepts book
- Book Four: Digital Wellness Programme – Secondary school teacher's manual
- Book Five: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for secondary school learners
- Book Six: Digital Wellness Programme – Primary school teacher's manual
- Book Seven: Digital Wellness Programme – Activity book for parents of primary school learner
- Book Eight: Digital Wellness Programme – A roadmap for campus community
- Book Nine: Digital Well-nests: Let us play in safe nests!

These books were showcased to the participants.

A demonstration of the cybersecurity hub website was presented: showcasing the features and services of the website.

Appendix B:

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics Presentation

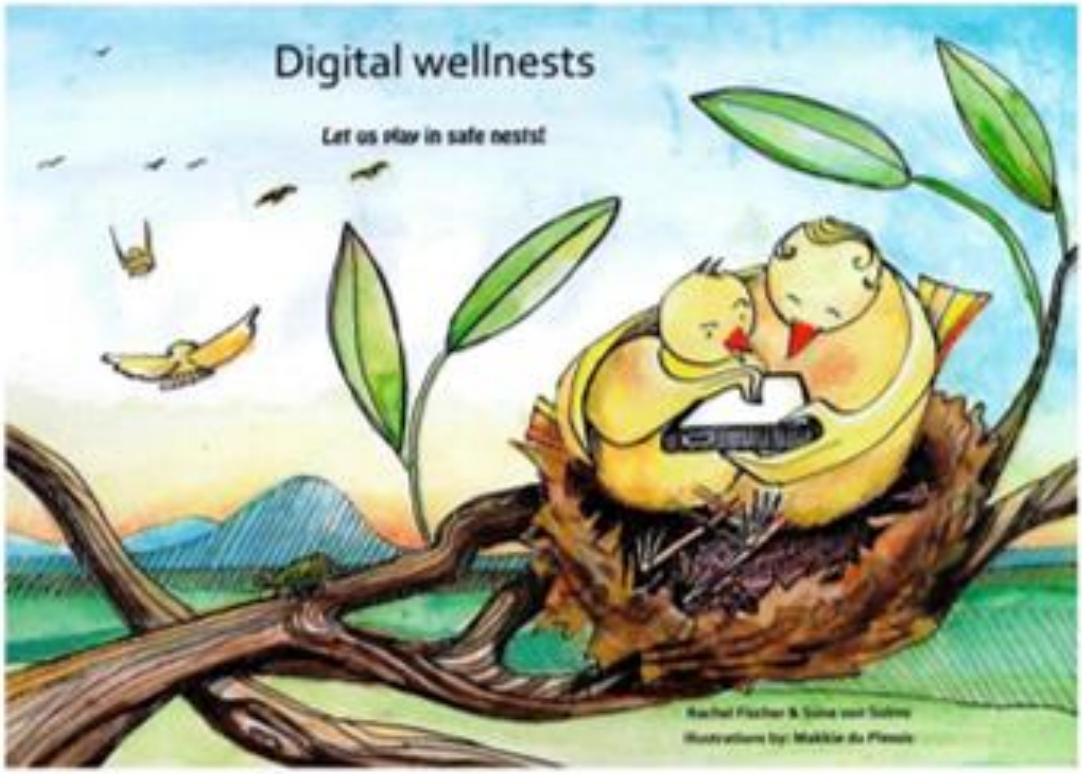
Digital Wellness Programme
RESOURCE AND CONCEPTS BOOK

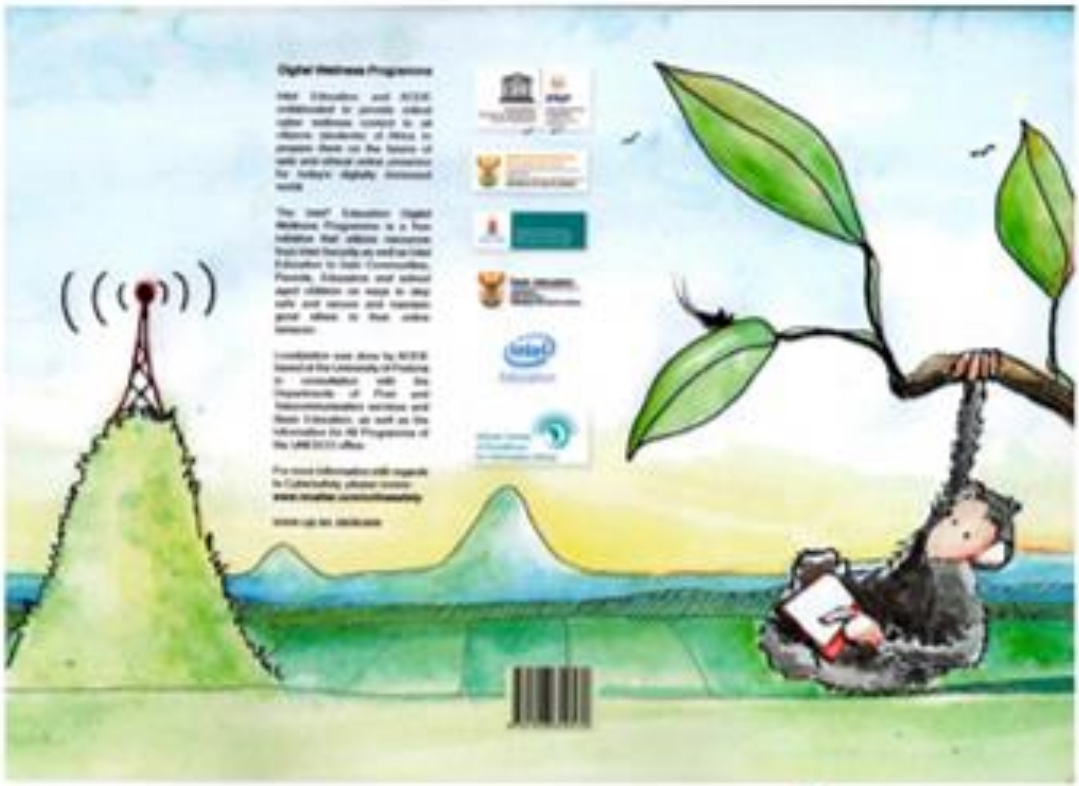
Digital Wellness Programme
MANUAL FOR WORKSHOP FACILITATORS

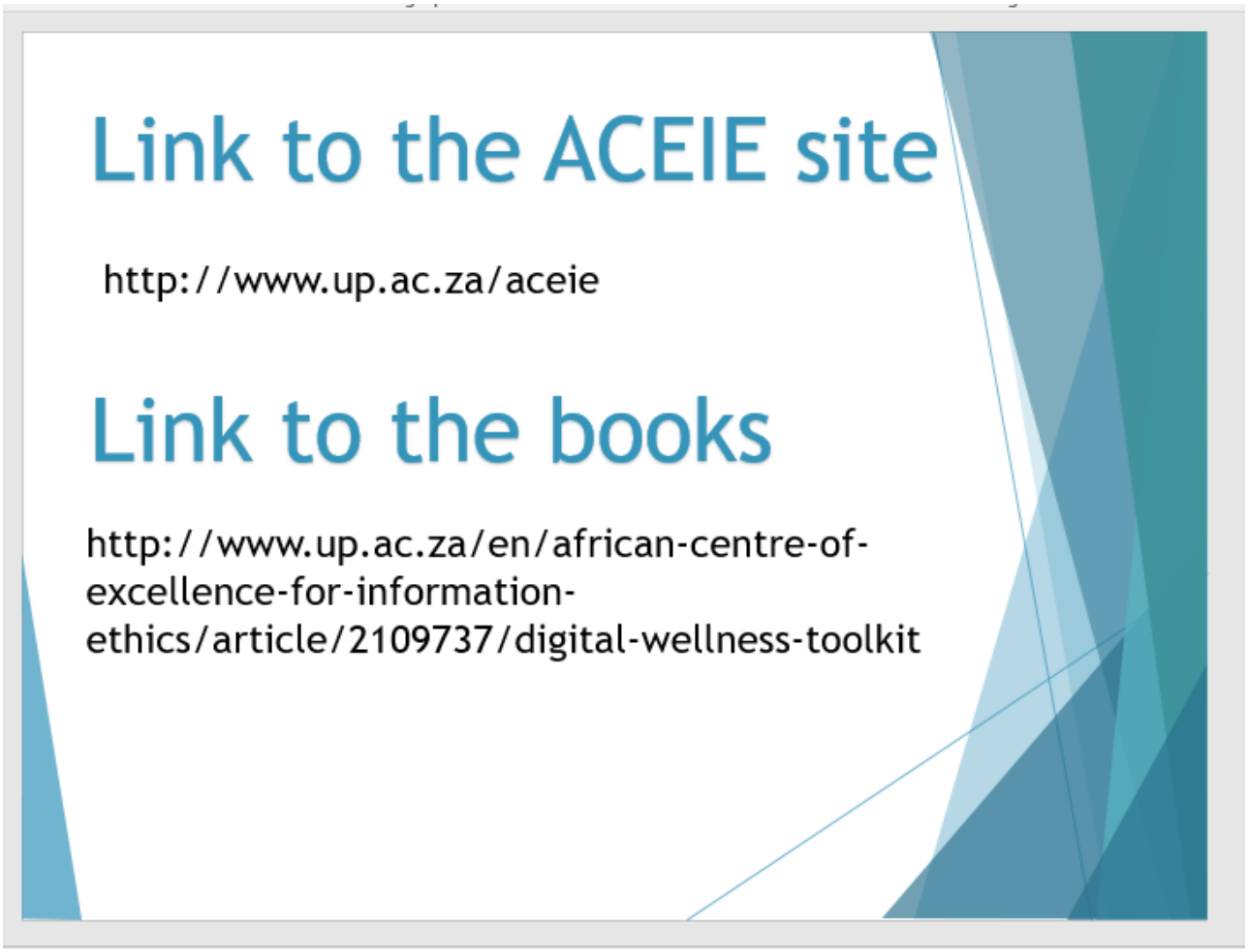
Digital Wellness Programme
ACTIVITY BOOK FOR WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Digital Wellness Programme
A ROADMAP FOR CAMPUS COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Digital Wellness Programme
ACTIVITY BOOK FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEARNERS
Digital Wellness Programme
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHER'S MANUAL
Digital Wellness Programme
PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER'S MANUAL
Digital Wellness Programme
ACTIVITY BOOK FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL LEARNERS AND PARENTS


Digital wellnests
Let us stay in safe nests!




Link to the ACEIE site
http://www.up.ac.za/aceie
Link to the books
http://www.up.ac.za/en/african-centre-of-excellence-for-information-ethics/article/2109737/digital-wellness-toolkit

Appendix C

Workshop photos

Above and Below: Workshop presenters and participants.

Above and Below: Workshop presenters and participants.

Above and Below: Workshop presenters and participants.

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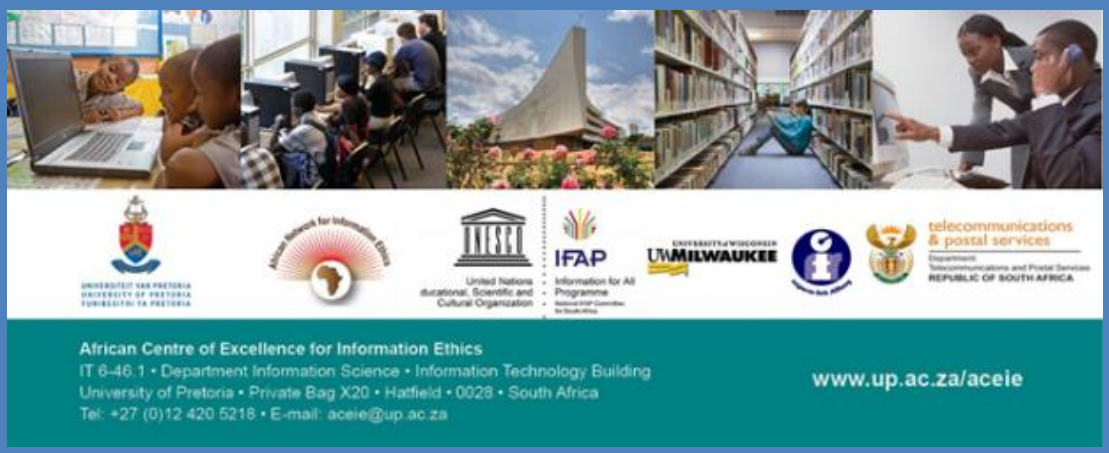
Above and Below: Workshop presenters and participants.

DTPS Report: Food Security and IE

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

Food security and Information Ethics, NSTF and SAGIS, 2016



ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

Due to 2016 being the UN FAO's international year of the pulses, the ACEIE has collaborated with other stakeholders in combining food security with information ethics. These local events seek to address the following objectives of the MoA: Community related awareness in information ethics (3), Community development activities (4,) the Internationalisation of Information Ethics policies and practices (6), Participate in UNESCO and WSIS related activities (7), Policy and advisory support in South Africa and Africa (8) and Research and development (9). These events was attended by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE PRESENTATIONS AT A GLANCE

Event 1: Pulses and Food Security

Date: 2 – 3 June 2016

City and Country: Kempton Park, South Africa

Venue: Emperors Palace

ACEIE present: Ms Leandi Lottering, Ms Naailah Parbhoo & Ms Rachel Fischer

Primary contact persons: Ms Wilna Eskteen

Event 2: SAGIS 19th Annual General Meeting

Date: 21 July 2016

City and Country: Pretoria, South Africa

Venue: Menlyn Boutique Hotel

Presenters: Dr John Purchase, Mr Nico Hawkins & Ms Rachel Fischer

Highlights

2016 is the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organisation's (FAO) international year of the pulses.

To support research and development on this important topic, the ACEIE has collaborated with three partners:

4. Nationals Science and Technology Forum (NSTF)
5. South African Grain and Information Services (SAGIS)
6. Institute for Development Assistance Management (IDAM) at Fort Hare University

A conference will be held on 2- 4 November 2016, co-organised by IDAM where these organisations will be present.

The Brown Bag talk also focused on the ACEIE research done in preparation of the conference: *Integrated Environmental Understanding of Food Security in Africa: a practical platform of sharing information wards sustainable food security*, 2-4 November 2016.

ACEIE present: Ms Leandi Lottering & Ms Rachel Fischer

Primary contact persons: Ms Sanet Flynn

Appendices:

Appendix A: Invitation and rationale for NSTF's discussion forum on food security and pulses

Appendix B: Programme for the discussion forum

Appendix C: Report of the ACEIE session feedback

Appendix D: NTSF's report

Appendix E: Invitation to SAGIS' annual meeting

Appendix F: Event photos

Appendix A:

Invitation and rationale for the NSTF's discussion forum on food security and pulses

Invitation: Pulses and Food Security Discussion Forum

2-3 June 2016

Kempton Park, Gauteng

The National Science and Technology Forum (NSTF) is hosting a national Discussion Forum on Pulses and Food Security, in honour of the International Year of Pulses 2016 (IYP2016) as declared by the United Nations. This is done in collaboration with the Department of Science and Technology (DST) Multilateral Cooperation; Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF); and AGT Foods Africa (who is leading the private sector initiative for the IYP2016).

The NSTF will promote food security by drawing stakeholders together at this Discussion Forum. Linking this broad topic to science and technology means that agro-processing opportunities will be an important part of the discussion.

The discussion forum has the following aims:

Raising awareness: To raise awareness of the benefits of producing and eating pulses

Government: To engage with government departments about food security issues and policies, as well as the promotion of pulses

Research: To showcase research related to pulses in South Africa, and promote further research

Technology: To showcase technologies related to the cultivation, processing and production of pulses and products using pulses

Key issues: To identify key issues relating to the use and production of pulses and food security

Grow the associated industries: To identify ways to promote the cultivation, processing and consumption of pulses, and grow the associated industries

Public and youth: To identify ways to raise awareness and educate the public, including the youth

The following outcomes are envisaged:

- Report with recommendations to be submitted to DAFF, DST, Department of Social Development, and Department of Basic Education.
- Ensure that pulses are included in the Government's policies regarding food security
- Formulating an outline for a 10-year plan to increase research investment to close yield gaps for pulse crops in South Africa, as a contribution towards the envisaged global IYP2016 plan: "By the end of 2016, IYP will deliver a 10-year plan for $100 million USD in increased public and private research investment to sustainably close yield gaps for pulse crops around the world."
- List of pulse-related research projects, both public and private, that are currently conducted in SA
- List of research themes and topics that should be further researched, submitted to the National Research Foundation

Practical details:

Date: 2-3 June 2016

Time: 08:30 for 09:00 to 16:30 (Day 1 and 2)

Venue: Emperors Palace, Convention Centre, 164 Jones Road, Kempton Park, Gauteng

Selected quotations

- "My vision for the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors, as catalysts for radical socio-economic transformation, is food security for all…" (Minister Zokwana – DAFF)
- "The IYP2016 aims to heighten public awareness of the nutritional benefits of pulses as part of sustainable food production aimed towards food security and nutrition. The Year will create a unique opportunity to encourage

connections throughout the food chain that would better utilize pulse-based proteins, further global production of pulses, better utilize crop rotations and address the challenges in the trade of pulses." (Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO))

- "At a time when the world is looking for new ways to build peace and sustainable development, people must rely on the power of intelligence to innovate, expand their horizons and sustain the hope of a new humanism." (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO))
- "Linking science to society, public understanding of science and the participation of citizens in science are essential to creating societies where people have the necessary knowledge to make professional, personal and political choices, and to participate in the stimulating world of discovery." (UNESCO, re Science and a sustainable future)

Background

About the International Year of Pulses: The United Nations (UN) declared 2016 as the IYP2016. NSTF embraced the celebration of the International Year of Pulses in its planning for 2016, which started last year. The NSTF aligns some of its activities with the UN theme every year and also participates in UNESCO programmes in South Africa. UNESCO, as a UN body, encourages its member countries to initiate activities in terms of the UN themes. In this regard, there is ongoing collaboration with the UNESCO National Commission in South Africa, the DST and the NSTF.

About the NSTF: The National Science and Technology Forum is a stakeholder body for all SET (science, engineering, technology) and innovation organisations in South Africa, and has more than 100 organisational members. The NSTF is registered as a non-profit company. Since 1995, the NSTF has a proud history of engagement with SET policy issues, the promotion of SET and discussions around SET-related matters. The NSTF has organised the prestigious NSTF Awards for researchers and other SET-related professionals, since 1998.

The NSTF is honouring the IYP2016 in various ways:

- The theme of the annual and prestigious NSTF Awards this year is **Pulses**. The NSTF Awards Gala Dinner and the annual *Who's Who* booklet will promote the IYP2016 in spectacular fashion. On the NSTF website, a banner for the IYP2016 and the NSTF Awards, has been displayed prominently since December 2015.
- The Special Annual Theme Award this year made by the NSTF, is for *an outstanding contribution to science, engineering, technology and innovation, through* **Crop Science and Food Security**. The Call for nominations for this Award was made, together with that of the other categories, in October 2015.
- 136 Nominations across ten different categories of the NSTF Awards have been received, and the NSTF Adjudication Panel has started its work on 11 April 2016.
- The NSTF decided to host this Discussion Forum on **Pulses and Food Security** in collaboration with relevant partners.

Appendix B:

Programme for the discussion forum

Pulses and Food Security Discussion Forum

2-3 June 2016
Kempton Park, Gauteng

Programme

Day 1 Morning Session: 09:00-13:00

Item	Topic	Speaker/ Organisation
08:30-09:00	Arrival and registration	
09:00-09:15	Welcome to participants Outline of the purpose of the meeting and its intended outcomes	**Ms Jansie Niehaus** Executive Director: NSTF
09:15-10:00	Issues of food security in South Africa and FAO's role in eradication of food insecurity and malnutrition	**Dr Tobias Takavarasha** Country Representative: Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
10:00-10:30	Policies regarding food security, research and crop science	**Mr Mbongiseni Ndimande** Deputy Director: Policy Analysis and Development, DAFF
10:30-10:45	Tea	
10:45 -11:15	The role of IKS in enhancing innovation in food security	**Ms Mammone Tang** Deputy Director: Indigenous Knowledge-Based Technology, DST
11:15-11:45	Research related to food security and crop sciences and drought resistant varieties	**Dr Nthabiseng Motete** Group Executive: Crop Sciences, ARC
11:45-12:15	Market opportunities and challenges re pulses	**Mr Dean Miller** Group Marketing Manager: AGT Foods Africa
12:15-12:45	Discussion	
12:45-13:00	Wrap –up for the morning, and direction for afternoon activities	Jansie Niehaus
13:00-13:45	LUNCH	

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Day 1 Afternoon Session: 13:45-16:00 Breakaway groups

Track A: Cultivation of pulses

Chair: Mr Kgomoamogodi Petje, Senior Plant Production Specialist (DAFF)

Item	Topic	Speaker/Organisation
13:45-14:15	Capacitating emerging farmers to play an effective role in the food production chain	**Mr Wikus Snijman** Researcher (ARC-GCI)
14:15-14:45	Agricultural Research Council - Biological Nitrogen Fixation in legumes	**Dr IA Hassen** Researcher : Plant Protection Research Institute, ARC
14:45-15:15	Current levels of cultivation and types of pulses in SA	Speaker (tbc)
15:15-15:45	Discussion	
15:45-16:00	Recommendations for – further research, assistance to farmers, etc Wrap-up for the day, and notice on panel discussions for next day	

Track B: Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Biodiversity

Chair: Mrs Gaboile Mabeba, Deputy Director (DST – Indigenous Knowledge Systems Unit)

Item	Topic	Speaker
13:45-14:15	Learning about valuable pulses from Indigenous Food Culture	**Ms Truida Prekel** Innovation Catalyst: SynNovation Solutions
14:15-14:45	Potential development of agro-processed products from indigenous/traditional pulses and vegetables in Sub-Saharan Africa.	**Dr Ashwell Ndlhala** Researcher: ARC-VOPI
14:45-15:15	Diversity and uses of pulses in South Africa	**Dr Joseph Sebola** Chief Director: Biosystematics and Collections, SANBI
15:15-15:45	Discussion	
15:45-16:00	Recommendations for – further research and R&D, support for the industry/ies, and preserve biodiversity. Wrap-up for the day, and notice on panel discussions for next day	

Track C: Marketing pulses and products, and education/awareness issues

Chair: Mr Dean Miller, AGT Foods

Item	Topic	Speaker
13:45-14:30	Existing efforts at marketing and raising awareness, including IYP2016 and curriculum	**Mr Dean Miller** Group Marketing Manager: AGT

	suggestions in education	Foods Africa
14:30-15:00	What opportunities exist to grow markets for pulses and their products?	**Mr Chris Kleingeld** General Manager: Dry Bean Organisation
15:00-15:30	Trends in selected agricultural prices	**Mr Christo Joubert** Manager: Market and Economic Research Centre, NAMC
15:30-15:15	Discussion	
15:5-16:00	Recommendations for – creating new markets, gathering data, raising awareness, and opportunities for education about pulses. Wrap-up for the day, and notice on panel discussions for next day	

Day 2 (3 June) 09:00 – 13:00

Item	Topic	Speaker/Organisation
09:00-09:05	Welcome	Chairperson
09:05-09:35	Plenary presentation: Current levels of agro-processing involving pulses in SA and promotion of Agro-processing of pulses as an industry	**Ms Unathi Speirs** Head of Business Unit: Agro-processing and Agriculture, IDC
09:35-10:05	Plenary presentation: Research on cowpeas and bambara groundnuts	**Prof Joseph Asiwe** Professor: Plant Breeding, University of Limpopo
10:05-10:20	Q&A	
10:20-11:00	**Track A** Report-back and panel discussion	
11:00-11:20	Tea	
11:20-12:00	**Track B** Report-back and panel discussion	
12:00-12:40	**Track C** Report-back and panel discussion	
12:40-13:00	Wrap up of the meeting. Outline of follow-up actions and responsible parties. Thank you's and closing the conference.	Conference organisers and chairperson
13:00	Lunch and Networking	

Appendix C:

Report of the ACEIE session feedback

Track C: Marketing pulses and products and education/awareness issues

TEAM/ SPEAKERS

- Dean Miller – AGT Foods Africa – Group Marketing Africa
- Chris Kleingeld Dry Bean Organisation – General Manager
- Christo Joubert – Research Centre, NAMC
- **Rapporteur:** Rachel Fischer – ACEIE, University of Pretoria

Topics discussed

Existing efforts at marketing and raising awareness, including IYP2016 and curriculum suggestions in education

- **Efforts in marketing –IYP and curriculum choices for education in youth**
- **Media campaigns and pulse feasts and "localisation" efforts**
- **Knowledge, awareness and information**

•Active interaction with government departments such as DTI and DBE

- **More education and awareness raising activities, i.e. utilisation of mobile technologies and community radio stations**

Topics discussed

What opportunities exist to grow markets for pulses and their products?

- **Opportunities to grow markets for pulses**
- **Alignment of expectations between producers, distributors and consumers**
- **SA's production insignificant when compared to international trends**
- **Drive in SA for dry bean production**
- **Discrepancies in food security & market value (i.e. when compared to China)**

- Window period for harvesting (btw. 21-28 days)

- **The demand exists and this must be addressed**
- **Must understand factors that limit production**
- **Increase efficient production**
- **Dialogue must continue between various stakeholders**
- **Ensure alignment with regulatory environment**
- **Must have sufficient information to plan in advance**

Topics discussed

Trends in selected agricultural prices

- Trends in agricultural pricing
- Impact of global warming
- Change in power position in global economy
- Growing world population and urbanization

- **Availability, affordability and accessibility**

•Work towards a well-developed food system

- **Current system is characterised by regulatory uncertainty – this must be addressed**
- **Access and accessibility of appropriate information**
- **Smart support and multipliers**

Appendix D:

NSTF's report

Collaboration and alignment – way forward for SA food security

10 June 2016

Fact: The South African constitution, the highest law in the land, says citizens have the right to adequate food access.

Fact: SA, a developing country, needs to improve its economy for growth, wealth equity and global competitiveness. With an economy based on free market principles, there is limited government intervention on pricing. Now consider food security as it sits right in the middle of these competing positions.

The complex issue of food security was a core theme at the Discussion Forum on Pulses and Food Security, an event aligned to the United Nations' International Year of Pulses 2016 (IYP 2016). Held from 2-3 June 2016, the forum was hosted by the National Science and Technology Forum (NSTF), sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) and partnered by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) and AGT Foods Africa.

UN's International Year of Pulses 2016

The IYP 2016 focuses on the nutritional benefits of pulses – as part of sustainable food production for food security and nutrition. While pulses provide an introduction to food security, the issues around food security go beyond this crop.

Understanding food security

In 1996, the World Food Summit defined the multi-dimensional nature of food security: "Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life."

Dr Tobias Takavarasha, the UN's Food and Agricultural Organization Representative: SA, highlighted some of the global challenges:

- The world population will reach 9.1bn in 2050, with 70% living in urban areas. Food production must increase by 70% to meet demand.
- Food security is also challenged by food loss (due to pests and waste), climate change, droughts and floods, and poverty.

SA's systemic competing interests

While access to food is a human right, food is also a commodity. The competing interests don't end there – they are embedded along the food value chain.

Consider the apportioning of SA's agricultural land. Mr Sibongiseni Ndimande, DAFF Deputy Director: Food Security Policy Analysis and Development, noted that SA has only 12% agricultural land that is high potential, 22% suitable and 66% considered marginal lands. Yet prime agricultural land is lost to mining in SA. And there is no law that protects agricultural land as exists in other countries.

While the amount of agricultural land is being reduced, SA's population is going up – and that includes the number of people with inadequate access to food. (It rose to 14,1mn in 2014.) This doesn't only have a present-day impact. Malnutrition in children causes irreversible damage with a lifelong influence on the individual and implications for the labour force.

Human resource challenges are part of the food security challenge. Ndimande noted that less people are farming full-time.

Drought has also affected food security, with agricultural production falling by 14% since the fourth quarter of 2014. Preliminary estimates indicate that the 2016 maize crop will be 25% less than 2015 – and maize meal is a food staple. The crop value chain is also integrally connected to other food chains, such as poultry which feeds on maize. Consequently, an unprecedented 3.8mn tons will need to be imported.

The solution? While we need to keep the economy moving it cannot be at the expense of food security. Ndimande says it comes down to collaboration.

SA's integrated Food Security Strategy (IFSS 2000)

DAFF is currently finalising the food security implementation strategy, IFSS 2000. The pillars consider various factors such as:

- Improved nutritional safety nets (eg school food programmes)
- Improved nutrition education including about pulses
- Investment in agriculture
- Improved market participation
- Promoting smallholder producers for the Government Food Purchase Programme
- Food and nutrition risk management (including prioritising investment in research and technology development)
- Improved access to information

Recommendations

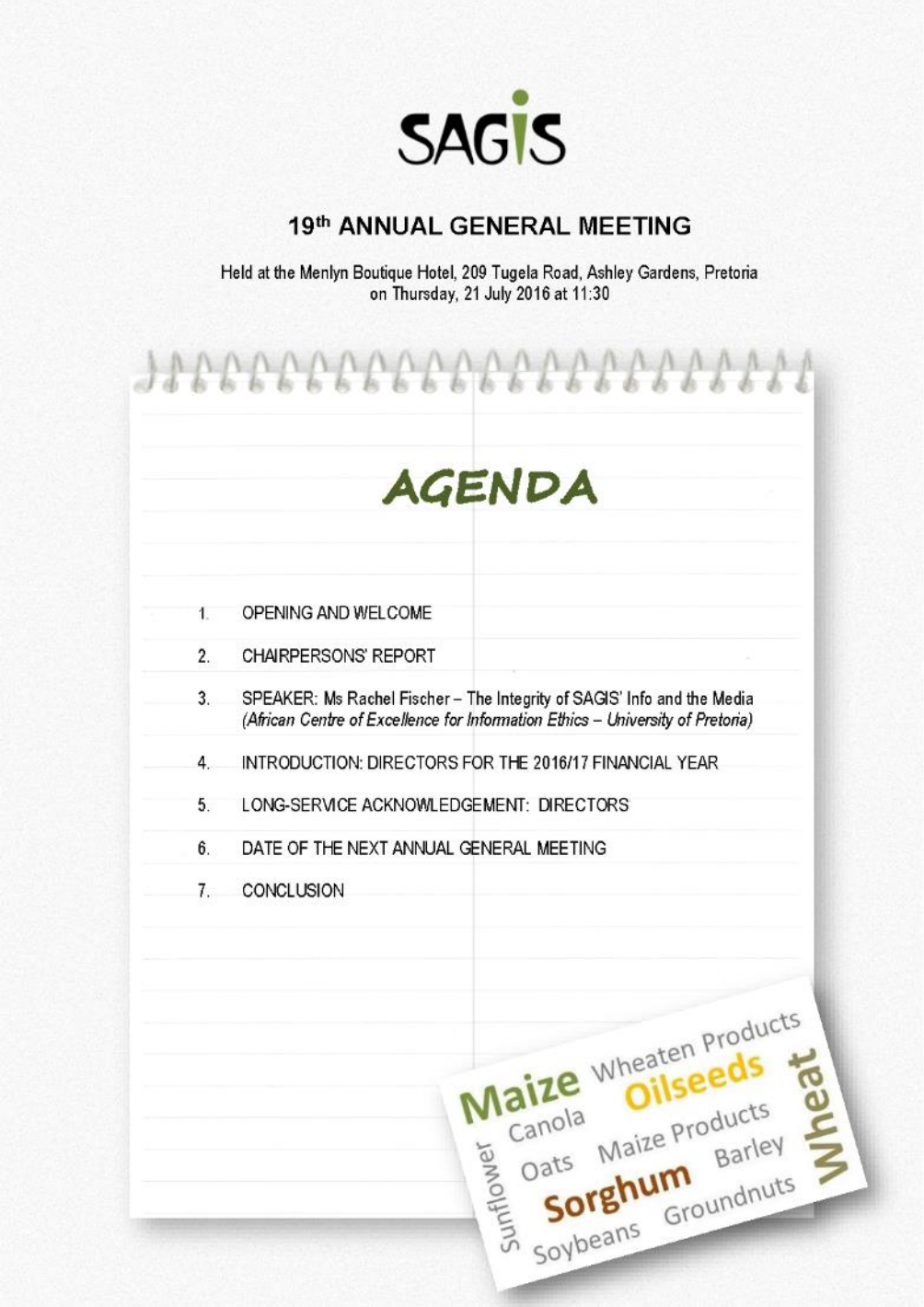
Following are some of the recommendations that came out of the NSTF discussion forum:

- The need for more communication between producers, distributors and consumers so that expectations are aligned.
- Collaboration – not only across the food chain but between government and the private sector and between government departments.
- The recognition of indigenous knowledge systems around food security.
- The urgent need for investment in R&D.

The full proceedings are available on the following website: http://www.nstf.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/16IYPminutes.pdf

Appendix E:

Invitation to SAGIS' annual meeting



Appendix F:

Photos of events

Sponsored by:
Agricultural Research Council
ARC • LNR

DTPS e-Strategy Report

African Centre of Excellence
for Information Ethics

Workshop on the development of the National e-Strategy, 11 August 2016

ACEIE annual planning session, 17 July 2016

This Workshop was organized in consultation with the DTPS on the Development if the National e-Strategy. This workshop was facilitated by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

THE WORKSHOP AT A GLANCE

Date: 11 August 2016

City, Province and Country: Pretoria, Gauteng Province, South Africa

Venue: SRC Chambers, University of Pretoria

Facilitator(s): Mr Coetzee Bester

Presenters: Ms Angie Mokgabudi, Prof Nolwazi Mbananga, *Chairs of Sessions*: Mr Kefilwe Madingoane (1), Mr Sipho Ngobeni (2); Ms Jaye Richards-Hill (3); and Mr Benson Lechabe (4&5).

Number of attendees according on signatures on list of attendance (including ACEIE/DTPS staff and presenters): 29

Primary contact person: Mrs Nozipho Sihlahla

Aim of Workshop

- Enable participation by academics thereby contributing to the National e-Strategy Development.
- Solicit intelligent contributions and perspectives from academics which will be integrated into development of the National e-Strategy
- Pledge their role in the development and implementation of the National e-Strategy

Appendix A

Workshop day programme

Agenda

FACILITATOR: Mr Coetzee Bester:
Director: African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

Welcome Tea: 09:00-09:30

Section A: Procedural Matters

Item No	Discussion Topic	Responsibility
09:30-10:00	Opening and welcome remarks	Facilitator
	Attendance and Apologies	All
	Adoption of Agenda	All

Section B: Presentations

Item No	Discussion Topic	Responsibility
10:00-10:15	High level presentation of the National e-Strategy Document: Context and Background	Ms. Angie Mokgabudi
10:15-10:30	Focused presentation on Capacity Development chapter	Prof. Nolwazi Mbananga
10:30-11:00	Question and Answer	Facilitator

11:00-11:30 Tea Break

Section C: Knowledge Café Session

Item No	Discussion Topic	Responsibility
11:30-12:30	Knowledge Café discussions: Travel document, focus on: 1. Capacity / Skills Development 2. Research 3. Monitoring & Evaluation 4. General views and concerns on National e-Strategy	Prof. Nolwazi Mbananga
12:30-13:30	Report back on knowledge café	Chairs of cafés
13:30-14:00	Discussions	All
14:00–15:00	Lunch and Departure	

Appendix B
Workshop acknowledgement of participation

The organizing committee from the DTPS and ACEIE wish to than the following individuals for attending the event and contributing to the sessions. Their valuable input is highly valued.

1. Mr Richard Mudau (Vhembe TVET College)
2. Mr Phathutso Rasivhaga (Vhembe TVET College)
3. Mr Vhonani Maumela (Vhembe TVET College)
4. Ms Mmanthlala Mathekga (University of Limpopo)
5. Ms Susanna Ackermann (Intel)
6. Mr Kefilwe Madingoane (Intel)
7. Prof J.W. (Hoffie) Hofmeyr (Nkhoma University)
8. Mr Sipho Ngobeni (CSIR Cybersecurity Hub)
9. Dr Elsabé Kruger (North West University)
10. Ms Anika Meyer (University of Pretoria)
11. Ms Kgabi Makgabela Chuene (University of Limpopo)
12. Mr Kuben David (NEMISA)
13. Dr Nolwazi Mbananga (TUT)
14. Dr Braam van der Vyver (Monash)
15. Mr Warren Hero (Microsoft)
16. Ms Jaye Richards-Hill (Microsoft)
17. Mr Danie Kok (Belgium Camous and Bunengi Informatics)
18. Luci Abrahams (WITS University)
19. Mr Lesetja Motlatla (DTPS)
20. Ms Angie Mokgabudi (DTPS)
21. Mr Modikwe Kgapola (DTPS)
22. Ms Zanele Makam (DTPS)
23. Ms Nozipho Sihlahla (DTPS)
24. Andile Mgweba (DTPS)
25. Mr Coetzee Bester (ACEIE)
26. Ms Naailah Parbhoo (ACEIE)
27. Mr Benson Lechaba (ACEIE)
28. Ms Leandi Lottering (ACEIE)
29. Ms Rachel Fischer (ACEIE)

Appendix C

Academic brief for the national e-strategy

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The Department of Telecommunication and Postal Services (DTPS) is mandated by the (ECTA 2002) to take a lead in the development of the National e-Strategy. It flows from this legal prescript that DTPS assumes a position of being the Custodian of the National e-Strategy, thereby responsible for the crafting of this Overarching National e-Strategy for South Africa. While some different sectors of government and private sectors might have developed or are currently in the process of developing their own respective e- strategies, these would benefit significantly from an Overarching e-Strategy developed at the national level. A National e-Strategy provides a cohesive approach that promotes collaboration, uniformity, common standards, norms and shared vision which prevent silos leading to poor interoperability in various aspects of government.

In line with its mandate to develop, maintain, sustain and support the implementation of the National e-Strategy, the DTPS has assumed a lead role in establishing the ground work as part of envisioning process. In undertaking this role the DTPS recognises that comprehensive and collaborative approach involving all government departments at all levels, government entities, academia, private sector, industry, Civic Organisation and the public are paramount to the success of crafting and implementation of the National e-Strategy. The DTPS acknowledges the importance of shared vision, and landscape of the National e-Strategy both nationally and internationally. The Department in this process is identifying issues and potential opportunities that need to be addressed by this Overarching National e-Strategy.

Therefore, in the process of embarking on this complex journey, the DTPS invites academia, to participate in the development of the National e-strategy by making contributions during national consultative processes.

It is against this background that we are inviting academics across the universities, centres of learning and research councils to come and make their mark in the development process of the Overarching

National Strategy. Some stakeholders have been consulted and DTPS continues to engage the country with an aim of developing a National Shared Vision of Developing a Vibrant South Africa that is progressively transforming the economy into a Knowledge Economy and Knowledge society. Therefore, the National strategy becomes a lever towards this ultimate vision of the country. To develop a common understanding of concepts the definition of an e- Strategy is expressed below.

The main purpose of the National e-Strategy

The purpose of developing the National e-Strategy is to articulate a shared vision and a paradigm shift from the Information Society towards Knowledge Economy in the Republic of South Africa. This shared vision is an embodiment of the needs, hopes and aspirations of the citizens, business and public sector in the country. The National e-Strategy will provide a well-coordinated and integrated roadmap that will guide all ICT initiatives by government, private sector, academia and the public at large. The National e-Strategy must be viewed as an Overarching Framework with a common agenda that directs and guides integrated implementation nationally. The primary objective(s)are to grow the economy, alleviate poverty, improve health, education and all other sectors' programmes and promote social cohesion. The backbone of the strategy is ICTs and e-Government in the case of the public sector.

What is the National e-Strategy?

The National e-Strategy at the national level refers to a plan of action illustrating how ICTs are to be developed and used to achieve the economic, social and developmental objectives of the country (in this case as outlined in the NDP 2030). E- Strategy is a guide that focuses on government priorities in ICT development. It explains how institutions interact with one another on a range of issues determined as critical in the development and growing of the economy through the implementation of the National e-Strategy. The National e-Strategy specifies a multi-sectoral activity that is led by government and involves the private sector, academics, SMMEs and Civic Society.

Appendix D

Workshop reports according to the five sessions:

1. Developing capacity for individuals, groups and institutions

1.1. What capacity development will be required to achieve the vision and goals of the National e-Strategy for individuals?

It is important to understand the context of the strategy. In so doing the building blocks are identified. These building blocks include the following:

- Right infrastructure: physical and ICT
- Human capital and skills
- Policy and legal regulatory frameworks
- Digital platforms
- Enabling digital economy
- Cognisance of privacy, security and integrity

It is of utmost importance that access to broadband must be within the national strategy together with relevant awareness and training activities. The public must be able to connect to the internet to be a working citizen. To be able to effectively use the internet and ICTs, one also require certain skills, which will be discussed below.

1.2. What ICT skills are needed to develop the Knowledge Economy and Knowledge Society?

There are certain required skills and drivers for change to enable properly engage with the so-called 4th Industrial Revolution. These will include:

- Technology advancements
- Computational thinking
- Design capability
- Longevity
- Collaborative industries and people
- Adaptive learning
- New media literacy
- Virtual collaboration

- Cross-cultural skills

All these skills will assist towards smart living. The following graph indicates the necessary growth between skill-sets necessary for South Africans.

1.3. Which groups of our society require which kind of capacity?

All groups within society require these skills. Although South Africa is aiming towards implementing ICT strategies, it should be considered that many of South African citizens still live in poverty. Therefore, attention must always be on basic literacy practices, growing towards digital literacy implementation and finally preparing for training and education on new-media literacy.

1.4. What kind of capacity do our institutions require to implement the National e-Strategy?

The right infrastructure for government must be considered for it to go forward, into a future that is uncertain. Concerns that the government must address are:

- Availability of jobs
- Economy
- Skills development (see point 2)
- Digital inclusion
- Improvement of government services
- Evolvement of government infrastructure

1.5. What knowledge capacity is required to implement the National e-Strategy and achieve the goals of a Knowledge Economy and Society?

Referring to point 3 above, the processes between basic literacy, digital literacy and new-media literacy need to be managed together with regular training. Education and e-Education are important cornerstones.

1.6. How should e-education material bank be developed and what major policy issues should be considered?

The session came to the conclusion that research is required on policies. It should be noted that activities are in place and government and academia are aware of these activities, but they should be further researched. It will be helpful for the activities to be tabled and streamlined.

2. ICT research and innovation

2.1. What kind of research that has been done in the area of ICTs, Knowledge and who are major players in the country?

There are vast amounts of research that have been conducted on the category of electronics, this includes: e-government, e-governance, e-management, e-leaning. Although there is no shortage of research there is a lack of collaboration and subject databases designed specifically for e-research. Furthermore, e-research is well researched and published but not in the right databases. The research field of e-research has been analyzed within the field of knowledge management since 2005, however there was an increase of loss of interest. For example, Sasol workers developed shortcuts and quicker procedures, but once these employees left they did not share that information or educate their successors. Thereby losing a lot of information and knowledge because that information and knowledge was not retained.

In a theoretical aspect it has lost in the upward stride of developing, sharing and collaborating said information. Data being the life blood of research has always revolved around what is needed to be considered is data. The digital transformation of e-research and redefining it as well as making it more contemporary. Reposition the researchers' ideas to include research studies that not about the ICTs but how they should capture the data. Interdisciplinary such as the study on big data, which has become the "buzz word" has vast amount of data base of big data analysis. The researchers need to consider the proactive and reactive use of data and social media. In order to develop strategies to aid the reputation and name of the company.

Another suggestion that participants discussed was "Gaming and Android" that has been implement in e-learning. This tackles the introduction to the internet of things (IoT) and the various business models. The question then posed was how business models are evolving in the real world? The main issue that is a common trend in research is the security, trust and privacy when implementing the information. This lead to the debate of the government adopting trust as a norm. The major role

players include the business and the manner in which it linked to business issues. Suggestions were made such as a nomination of stakeholders. The stakeholders should include: SMMEs, academics, policy makers, youth with skills to increase labor absorption and capabilities. The aim of this is to empower the unemployed and/or vulnerable youth. The next suggestion was the impact of cloud computing and how researchers can implement it into their research methods.

Academic and research institutions such as Universities, CSIR and HSRC and Corporate companies such as Microsoft and IBM such collaborate and increase the research output of e-research as well as implement a central e-research database. Furthermore these research institutions should redirect the researcher to publish documents that will have value to the country. Although there is a lot of research output they do not necessarily bring value to the country. A Think Tank should be considered to produce such research with support that focuses on the challenges with find solutions and should be financed by the government.

2.2. What research perspective should be applied in research that will cut across all sector?

- Case studies can be implemented because it works proactively and can aid in the research of how policies work.
- Interpretative study as it will provide a qualitative and quantitative analysis thus linking the research to the economy modeling and similarities case studies that cut across all the sectors experiences.
- Lab testing can also be used, for more complex studies.

2.3. What research areas are critical for ICTs and Knowledge in the development of the Knowledge Economy and Society in the first five years?

Owing to, “Development Informatics” there are platforms for mobile solutions and “Community Informatics”. NPD will also be able access and bridging the digital divide. Seamless infrastructure, in order for users to start in one channel and be able to continue in the next channel. Marketing of e-governance, e-community and e-learning will increase this development of the Knowledge Economy and Society. Service delivery and creating new ways to learn and build support analyses, intelligence and compete in the economy. Connectivity is only valued if you can connect to the economic and growth thereof. Government integration will be strong with PR support.

2.4. What research areas will be important in the development of the knowledge economy and society in the first 10 years?

The research areas that will be important in the development of the Knowledge Economy and Society in the first years should follow a logical orders. This order includes:

1. Infrastructure and access
2. Skills
3. Growth innovation
4. Strategies
5. Monitoring if it is in line with the vision
6. People participating in the government

Furthermore the participants stated that they live in a survival era not a knowledge era. What changes the game? Knowledge is lost because no one shares information. For example, volunteering programs, thus thinking about the economy and upliftment of the community.

2.5. Who should be involved in the kind of this research?

- Research institutions with research experts' for example CSIR and HSRC
- Universities
- Think Tanks
- Research hubs
- Internships community based research
- Crowd source communication researcher
- Grass root level, it is important for collaborative research projects expertise to include lower level as they understand the situation in their sectors. Once this is done to get a second and third researchers' opinion to add value to research and confirm the credibility of said information.

2.6. Where should research budget come from?

- Government need to fund the research and provide the resources.
- Contributions for the Private sector in terms of the logistics and resources.

- Critical initiatives by government for example the Think Tank for each sector that should be fully funded. Crowd funding
- Municipalities Stakeholders

2.7. How can we bridge the knowledge flow gap between the centres of learning and research and general communities?

Collaborative research approach. A field study show cases researchers in action synthesized coherence research, but citizens within the communities are aware of the situations their areas experience. In doing so more valuable information is acquired.

2.8. What kind of an institution should guide the research Agenda?

- Think Tank
- Research hubs

Multi-stakeholders should feed interests into the system and increase the research output.

3. Monitoring and evaluation

3.1. What best M&E model should be applied in assessing the National e-Strategy implementation?

The participants emphasized three characteristics that the model should cover when assessing the National e-Strategy implementation, namely: iterative, agile and hybrid. Moreover, the model should be utilised as a conceptual model that takes into account both qualitative and quantitative data, thus fostering a mixed methods approach.

An example noted during the discussion highlighted that M&E activities usually initiate with the gathering of qualitative data (i.e. focus groups), which would include data of a subjective point of view (e.g. perceptions, opinions and culture changes). A thematic analysis will then be conducted to highlight themes from the gathered qualitative data to designate specific KPI indicators (i.e. provides the baseline of the model) on which the National e-Strategy could be measured.

Furthermore, the participants stated that quantitative data will be generally utilised in the interim and informal reports. In addition, the participants suggested that an information system should be utilised

in the gathering, analyzing and sharing of the qualitative and quantitative data to ensure visibility, transparency and democracy.

In conclusion, the participants noted the following components in their suggested framework, namely:

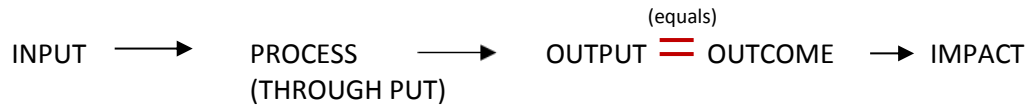


Figure 1: Group 3's components in suggested framework

NB: The participants emphasized the importance of integrating a research component into the model to assist in delivery of objectives.

3.2. What key input, process, output, outcome and impact measures are required for the National e-Strategy and the KE and KS?

The model above (Figure 1) depicts that the output measures will produce specific outcomes which will have specific impact.

The participants stated the following measures, namely:

- **INPUT:** The baseline project, which will produce the themes/objectives, will generate the conceptual model to be followed during the M&E of the National e-Strategy. In addition, human, infrastructure and innovation capacity in the organisation will be important resources to be measured.
- **PROCESS:** The participants only stated that the process should be agile and on-going.
- **OUTPUT:** The number of National Development Plan's objectives forming part of the National legislation's objectives.
- **OUTCOMES:** The participants highlighted that people are key to outcomes. Success and delivery of M&E activities can be benchmarked.
- **IMPACT:** Government priority (i.e. ranking of importance of National e-Strategy objectives). In conclusion, the absolute qualitative and quantitative data recorded in a formal and/or informal report can be measured against the starting point (INPUT).

3.3. How should people be engaged in the development of these outcomes measures?

The participants indicated that due M&E activities being an agile and iterative process, the engagement of all parties will correspondently have to be an on-going process. As a result, all stakeholders will have to be involve in the development of the M&E model. In addition, consultation sessions or forums with the government sector will be significant to report and implement the various M&E activities to development suitable social and economic outcome measures. University committees can also assist in measuring the academic outcome measures. Accordingly, commitment of all parties can transform the systematic structure and legal framework so that the National Development Plan forms the National legislation.

In addition, the participants suggested the appointment of a semi-independent M&E delivery unit (e.g. project management team) to challenge and promote the delivery of objectives.

3.4. What reports should be generated?

The participants noted that an e-strategy report should be updated or changed every 2 years. Moreover, two types of reports were specified, namely: formal report (interim) and informal report. The formal report will provide evidence and summarizes to back up the information in the report in detail. While, the informal report will provide a very brief glimpse and only include the most relevant information regarding the M&E activities. The informal report will be made available to all parties through a dashboard tool, thus promoting access, visibility, collaboration and engagement with the relevant shareholders.

The participants noted the example of Michael Baber as a case in point of how a M&E unit can contribute in checking if KPIs are accomplished, provide good practices, eliminate roadblocks, bottlenecks and working in silos, and assist in implementing M&E applications and the necessary supporting bodies. Additionally, this unit can signal a red light of over spend. In closing, a M&E unit can following a “big stick” approach or a supportive approach.

4. Concerns and issues regarding the national e-strategy and knowledge economy and society

The National e-Strategy in the case of the agricultural sector, will need to identify what requirements may be used to that can solve their own strategy and will be influenced by the National e-Strategy. No study has been developed to determine the requirements of each sector towards the development of

the e-strategy. It is highlighted that the National e-Strategy is there to coordinate the various requirements on the sectors. The infrastructure developments would be included in the e-strategy. The Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services would have a mandate that meets those development requirements and attend to them as projects.

It was questioned as to the value that the overall strategy has towards an individual person, such as a farmer. The question of how does the technology contribute towards the individual needs, is raised. The e-strategy must be able to guide individuals as to how various technologies may assist their needs. It is highlighted that government should be aware that the National e-Strategy must cater for the overall country.

Digital transformation is one of the keywords that are highlighted as a need towards the development of the National e-Strategy. It is suggested that within the 5year period there should be a goal for various role players to develop the infrastructure as an example. There needs to be development in all areas that are identified, and if there is no development that has taking place in certain areas, the e-strategy can be regarded as not having played a significant role.

Digital complexity is highlighted as another key aspect that should be considered as intertwined in the development process. The tendency towards trying to solve complex problems with simple solutions my not be as effective. Complexity should not be considered a hurdle that hinders development, but rather people must be able to understand and deal with complexity in order to provide effective solutions.

It is mentioned that there are a number of regulations for every governmental department and sector. Within each sector such as e-health, e-commerce and e-governance there may be 20 or more regulators that need to be highlighted. The National e-strategy should have the ability to guide various regulators in one room to discuss the e-strategy overall.

e-Education is not available as a result of the many issues that exist. Introducing technology and education at the same time is key component towards a more successful approach. Technology itself is not the solution towards education. The whitepaper does not have the solutions that change the future or the specific strategies on supporting e-Education. e-Education and the e-Strategy needs to adopt to new changes in the environment such as gaming for education. The National e-Strategy needs to have an inclusion of future ways to address plans for transforming education or the plans for future outcomes towards reaching the goal of successful e-Education.

It is indicated that the real work behind the e-Strategy is necessarily when the document is singed off and will therefore force various stakeholders and sectors to implement the stipulated work.
Metros have been at the forefront of digital transformation and as a result rural areas have greater difficulty towards reaching the level of the metros. Rural areas are instead faced with the challenge to reach certain basic needs as a requirement before even looking at the aspect of digital transformation. Disabled students are the most disadvantaged compared to able bodied students. By having the inclusion of technology and education in the basis of the curriculum, provides a better approach to inclusiveness. Ultimately the focus should not be on technology alone as the requirements of various sectors may not be the requirements that are highlighted in the National e-Strategy. The focus should thus be on investigating the need to create an enabling environment where technology can become a tool to enable people towards reaching their goals.

Case studies and examples are advised as necessary to be included in the National e-Strategy as there is a significant amount of jargon in documents that individuals may not understand.
It is highlighted that the National Development Plan is the overarching document that forms the basis for the e-Strategy development. The agenda for the e-Strategy should not be politically driven but rather should focus on the input of various role players in South Africa that are affected by the e-Strategy. It is indicated that the very reason for the consultation in Academia on the development of the National e-Strategy is regarded as an important aspect for government.
On the aspect of capacity development academia has various roles to play and it is critical to revisit the specific role that academia has within the e-Strategy. Therefore, the question of, how does the e-Strategy define the inclusion of universities without creating silos, but allowing for cooperation between institutions towards capacity development. Platforms of collaboration are indicted as the opportunity for all universities to work together and facilitate knowledge sharing. This process of collaboration is referred to as “Eco system integration”.

5. Success factors in the quest for inter-disciplinary and transdisciplinary capacity building and research

The platforms of collaboration are highlighted as the aspect that can solve the issues of capacity development. The use of the high number in young unemployed individuals in capacity development is an area that requires attention.

In the area of addressing inequality especially in terms of education, the retraining of teachers is a fundamental aspect that needs focus within the e-Strategy. Teachers require training at the grass root level to be able to effectively function in the digital space of e-Education. The overall mind-set of teachers needs to be changed through educational transformation. e-Education is not possible in a situation that requires an individual to teach and introduce e-learning at the same time.

Appendix E

Workshop photos

Above: Workshop content, presenters and participants.

Above: Workshop presenters and participants.

Addendum F

Newsletters and Articles

ACEIE Newsletter……..566

A Visual representation of key concerns relating to cyber safely for children……..579

ACEIE NEWSLETTER

UNESCO IFAP Activities | Digital Wellness Activities | Food Security

"An Information Ethical approach to create a platform for the access to and accessibility of information."

In this Newsletter:

UNESCO IFAP activities

- Information for All Programme event: France, Paris, 29 May - 3 June 2016
- International day for Universal Access to Information, Department of Basic Education Conference Centre, Pretoria, South Africa, 28 September 2016 - *by Mr George Molepo*

Digital Wellness activities

- Information Ethics emphasis in Kenya
- Digital Awareness Workshops in Malawi, 14 – 16 November 2016
- Digital Wellness workshop in Uganda, Kampala, 30 June 2016

NHI Pilot Site Projects

- Digital Awareness Workshop: Dr Kenneth Kaunda District, North West, 29 February 2016
- Digital Awareness Workshop: Mthatha, Eastern Cape, 14 March 2016
- Digital Awareness Workshop: De Aar, Northern Cape, 14 March 2016
- Digital Awareness Workshop: Pixley ka Seme, Northern Cape, 11 April 2016
- Digital Awareness Workshop: Lusikisiki, Eastern Cape, 18 April 2016

UNESCO IFAP ACTIVITIES

Information for All Programme event: France, Paris, 29 May - 3 June 2016

On 30 May 2016, the ninth session of the Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme (IFAP) was opened at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris. The two-day meeting brought together representatives of the 26 Member States elected to the Council by UNESCO's General Conference at its last session in November 2015, as well as observers from Member States, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations having official status with UNESCO.

International day for Universal Access to Information, Department of Basic Education Conference Centre, Pretoria, South Africa, 28 September 2016 - *by Mr George Molepo*

The Chairperson of the Communication and Information Sector and DTPS commissioner, Ms Nozipho Sihlahla thanked the participants for attending the celebration of the inaugural International day for Universal Access to Information (IDAUI) 2016 event and was looking forward to meet with them during the celebration of IDAUI 2017. She emphasised that the event was all about getting and sharing information. She also briefed the participants about the Participation Programme (PP) as one of UNESCO benefits to South African Organisations.

Information Ethics conferences and projects

- E-Learning Africa conference: Egypt, Cairo, 24-26 May 2016
- Workshop on comprehensive approaches to academic library planning and revitalisation: Sandton, South Africa, 1-2 June 2016

Western Cape toolkit activities

- Western Cape Education Department Event, Cape Town, South Africa, 9-11 May, 20-22 June, 22 October 2016

Food security activities

- Pulses event: Kempton Park, South Africa, 2-3 June 2016
- Integrated Environmental Understanding of Food Security in Africa conference, East London, South Africa, 2 – 4 November 2016

The Information for All Programme:

This intergovernmental programme of UNESCO has the following six objectives:

- Information for Development
- Information for Accessibility
- Information Preservation
- Information Literacy
- Information Ethics
- Multilingualism

Ms Sihlahla further challenged the CI sector to ponder on jointly applying for the PP as a sector. In conclusion, the CI chair emphasised that as this was the very first time to observe the IDUAI, it provided a very good "jump-start" platform to be able to organise even better for the next annual events.

Participants at the IDUAI event

DIGITAL WELLNESS ACTIVITIES

Information Ethics emphasis in Kenya

UNESCO (Eastern Africa), Intel and the ACEIE met with academia from Kenya to discuss the localization of the Digital Wellness Toolkit for practical application in Kenya Activities include meetings with key role players in the Kenyan curriculum landscape:

- Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST)
- Kenya Institute for Curriculum Development (KICD)
- ICT Authority
- Communications Authority of Kenya
- Intel office in Nairobi, Kenya
- Kenya Chapter of ANIE (KANIE)

Participants at the workshop in Kenya

Digital Wellness workshop in Uganda, Kampala, 30 June 2016

The ACEIE conducted a Digital Wellness workshop at the Metropole Kampala Hotel in Uganda, hosted by Mr Francis Ssekitto. The workshop program was facilitated by Ms Rachel Fischer and the presenters at the workshop included Prof Isaac Kigongo-Bukenya, Ms Primah Kwagala, Ms Erin Klazar and Ms Rachel Fischer.

The presentations for the workshop focused on subjects relating to: Information Ethics; Creative Commons; Digital Wellness; University student and volunteer projects. The workshop also discussed the importance of information and technologies relating to food security. The conference on this topic, 2-4 November 2016, was announced and participants responded very positively.

Dr Sarah Kaddu - Lecturer, Uganda Christian University

Prof Hoffie Hofmeyr - Vice Chancellor, Nkhoma University, Malawi

Prof Yobbe Lungu - Nkhoma University, Malawi

Digital Wellness (DW) workshop material

Digital Awareness Workshops in Malawi, 14 – 16 November 2016

The ACEIE met with academia from Malawi to present and discuss the localization of the Digital Wellness Toolkit for practical application in Malawi Activities include meetings with key role players in the Malawian curriculum landscape:

•Nkhoma University, Nkhoma campus

•Nkhoma University, Lilongwe campus

Participants & representatives of Nkhoma University, Malawi for the DW Workshop

This was a very insightful event for the Malawian delegates consisting of the two workshops. Nkhoma University is interested in establishing their own Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics and will in the meantime establish the Malawi Chapter for ANIE.

DIGITAL WELLNESS NHI PILOT SITE PROJECTS

The ACEIE has been conducting workshops that are part of the DTPS funded Digital Awareness Workshops in the 8 NHI Pilot Sites. These workshops are presented by the ACEIE in 2016 in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa. While conducting the Information Ethics Awareness Raising workshops, each approach is altered accordingly. The approach depends on the size of the audience and their demographics. The facilitators adapt their presentations to the participants, which best suit their needs.

The books that are presented to the participants include the Digital Wellness Toolkit:

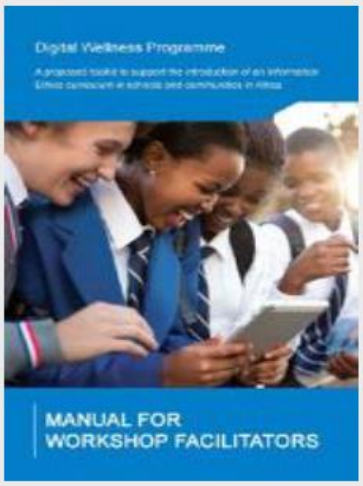
- Book one: Digital Wellness Programme - Manual for workshop facilitators
- Book two: Digital Wellness Programme - Activity book for workshop participants
- Book three: Digital Wellness Programme - Resource and concepts books

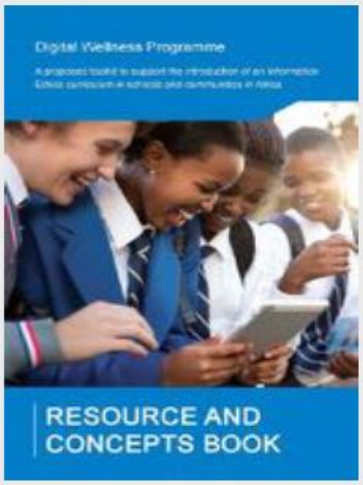
The following are the key features of the workshops:

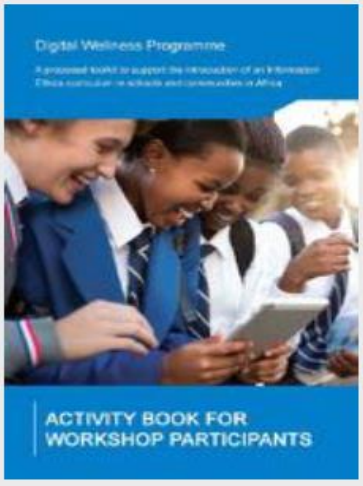
- Enabling participants to understand the dangers and the opportunities with regard to the digital realm. Thus equipping them with the necessary knowledge and skills on the safe use of ICT's, networks and possible business ventures.
- The workshops provided a safe space for the participants to discuss their experiences and issues related to ICTs and smart devices.
- To workshops provided participants with knowledge on how to use ICTs in a responsible and the ethical manner in which they behave when using the ICTs and smart devices.
- The participants were encouraged to play different roles namely, learners and facilitators. In doing so where taught about the safe use of cyberspace and ICTs and to take that knowledge and disseminate it within their community thereby making them the facilitators.

1. Digital Awareness Workshop: Dr Kenneth Kaunda District, North West, 29 February 2016

Participants at the DW workshop in Tlokwe Municipality, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District, North West Province, South Africa







2. Digital Awareness Workshop: Mthatha, Eastern Cape, 14 March 2016

Participants at the DW workshop in Mthatha, Eastern Cape

3. Digital Awareness Workshop: De Aar, Northern Cape, 14 March 2016

Participants at the DW workshop in De Aar, Northern Cape

4. Digital Awareness Workshop: Pixley ka Seme, Northern Cape, 11 April 2016

ACEIE Director & Participants at the workshop in Pixley ka Seme, Northen cape

5. Digital Awareness Workshop: Lusikisiki, Eastern Cape, 18 April 2016

Participants at the DW workshop in Lusikisiki, Eastern Cape

Ms Rachel Fischer - Researcher, ACEIE & Lecturer, University of Pretoria

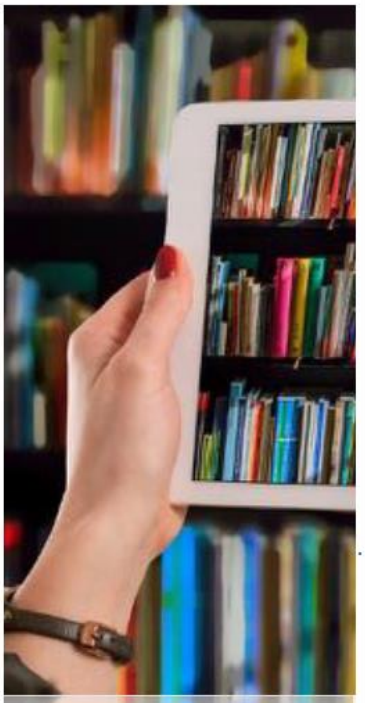
IE CONFERENCES & PROJECTS

E-Learning Africa conference: Egypt, Cairo, 24-26 May 2016

eLearning Africa is the largest gathering of eLearning and ICT supported education and training professionals in Africa, enabling participants to develop multinational and cross-industry contacts and partnerships, as well as to enhance their knowledge, expertise and abilities. The 11th International Conference on ICT for Development, Education and Training event took place on 24 to 26 May 2016 in Cairo, Egypt. It was extremely well attended by delegates from across Africa and abroad.

The ACEIE, as represented by Ms Rachel Fischer and Dr Marlene Holmner representing the Information Science Department at the University of Pretoria, attended this event. Ms Fischer presented on the Digital Wellness Toolkit, focussing on the crossroads between ICT Skills and Cyber Safety in Education. The Digital Wellness toolkit, consisting of 9 booklets, were also showcased during the presentation.

MELROSE TRAINING
Taking you to new heights



Workshop on comprehensive approaches to academic library planning and revitalisation: Sandton, South Africa, 1-2 June 2016

In response to frequent enquiries for information about planning academic library buildings, Melrose Training organised this conference which aimed to provide a basic framework for planners and librarians embarking on the planning and design of libraries for higher education. It focussed on academic library building challenges in the digital age and embarked on telling a story of essentials for new library construction and planning, design, and use of new library space. On 1 June 2016 Ms Rachel Fischer presented a morning session on the importance of Information Ethics within the discipline of library and information sciences. Since many of the delegates were from community libraries, she also presented on Digital Wellness and made copies of the toolkit available to the delegates.

Eduweek Intel: Midrand, South Africa, 29-30 June 2016

EduWeek is the largest and most recognised African education event bringing together educational professionals across Educational Technology (E-Tech), Vocational & Higher Education, Basic Education, Inclusive Education and Early Childhood Development. EduWeek offers the perfect platform in which to evaluate, see and buy new solutions for all education institution's needs whilst attending free training sessions dedicated to individual needs.

Representatives of the ACEIE were present at the event which took place on the 29 to 30 June 2016 to support the initiatives and stakeholders present at the event towards the developments of education.

EDUWEEK
ADVANCING EDUCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE IN AFRICA

National e-strategy policy development workshop: Pretoria, South Africa, 11 August 2016

This workshop was organized in consultation with the DTPS on the Development if the National e-Strategy. This workshop was facilitated by the ACEIE in accordance with the agreement signed between the University of Pretoria and the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa.

The importance for the development of this workshop was to enable participation by academics thereby contributing to the National e-Strategy Development. This allowed for the soliciting intelligent contributions and perspectives from academics which will be integrated into development of the National e-Strategy. Furthermore, the engagement provided different roles players to pledge their role in the development and implementation of the National e-Strategy.

Participants at the National e-Strategy policy development workshop

Left to Right: Ms Susanna Akcermann - Intel & Mr Kefilwe Madingoane - Intel

Ms Angie Mokgabudi - DTPS

Prof Nolwazi Mbananga - Tshwane University of Technology

Mr Sizwe Snail ka Muta - Director, Snail Attorneys

Ms Ayisha Noorgat - Director, Randles Inc

MP Honorable Prof Hlengiwe Mkhize - DTPS Deputy Minister

Lex Informatica - Business Breakfast, "Cyber Security and Cyber Crime and POPI", 4 October 2016

This conference was organised by Snail ka Mtuze Attorneys and the ACEIE was requested to facilitate the programme. It was highlighted during the introduction that due to the advances in technology across the various sectors, the ability for people to use various forms of technology to conduct various crimes is easier. This has also resulted in more opportunities for crime to take place and therefore exposing people to harmful situations and having a negative impact on the society. The advances in technology call for various stakeholders and law makers to adapt to the changing technological environment and provide guidelines for a safer digital environment.

Cyber Security Launch, 14 October 2016

This event was organised by the Cyber Security Hub at the CSIR in Pretoria, and the ACEIE was requested to present the Digital Wellness programme. The launch provided a platform for corporate companies and government to discuss initiatives on working together to create a safer cyberspace environment for all users. The outcomes of the event included developing new and updated policies for safe use of the cyberspace. The Honorable DTPS Deputy Minister Prof Hlengiwe Mkhize provided her extensive insight on Digital Wellness activities and the role in which government has towards contributing in this space, which is a key priority. Further presenters included, Dr. Barend Taute, Ms. Susan Potgieter, Mr. Linda Khumalo and the Cybersecurity Hub personnel.

Western Cape toolkit activities

Western Cape Education Department Event, Cape Town, South Africa, 9-11 May, 20-22 June, 22 October 2016

These local presentations on Digital Wellness seek to address the following objectives of the MoA: School focused knowledge management and distribution, the Internationalisation of Information Ethics policies and practices, and Research and development. The ACEIE delivered the message on Digital Wellness to more than 600 teachers in the Western Cape Province. Four events took place to present Digital Wellness in the Western Cape between July and October 2016. One of the events focused on the importance and impact of Digital Wellness on people with disabilities.

Mr Ali Mashishi - Acting Deputy Director General, DTPS, ISAD&R

Western Cape Government
Education

Food Security activities

Pulses event: Kempton Park, South Africa, 2-3 June 2016

On 2 and 3 June 2016 the NSTF (National Science and Technology Forum) hosted a discussion forum on Pulses and Food Security, at Emperors Palace, Kempton Park. One of the aims of this event was to discuss the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation's (FAO) International Year of Pulses (IYP2016). This event was done in collaboration with the Department of Science and Technology (DST) Multilateral Cooperation; Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF); and AGT Foods Africa (who is leading the private sector initiative for the IYP2016). Included in the focus areas were raising awareness on pulses, engagement with government departments, research and development in this area as well as the showcasing of technologies that can assist in the use and production of pulses and food security. The ACEIE attended this event in light of the conference on Integrated Environmental Understanding of Food Security in Africa: a practical platform of sharing information towards sustainable food security.

Ms Rachel Fischer - ACEIE

Ms Jansie Neihaus - Director, NSTF

Prof Edwin Ijeoma - Director, IDAM, University of Fort Hare

Integrated Environmental Understanding of Food Security in Africa conference, East London, South Africa, 2 – 4 November 2016

This three day conference was co-organised by the ACEIE and Institute for Development Assistance Management (IDAM) and was held at the ICC Regent hotel, East London, South Africa. The event provided a platform for various organizations such as academia, private sector, government, United Nation structures and agriculturists to discuss and integrate topics related to climatology, food security, geology, demography, and access to information on all levels of society. The conference was successful in ensuring support towards the network of global bodies including the UN FAO, UNESCO and other African stakeholders. Furthermore, the event observed a participation of over 70 delegates with more then 10 African countries dealing with the related topics.

ACEIE Footprint

The ACEIE has gained a vast network of role players forming a relationship with various institutions based in over 20 African countries and over 25 countries globally.

Event Announcements:

- 10th ANIEversary celebration, Kievits Kroon, Pretoria, South Africa, 21-23 February 2017

African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

To contribute to the newsletter towards the next issue, please visit the ACEIE website by clicking on the following icon:

This will allow you to add the content you wish to share. Alternatively, you can also email the ACEIE at aceie@up.ac.za

ACEIE Network

UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

IFAP Information for All Programme

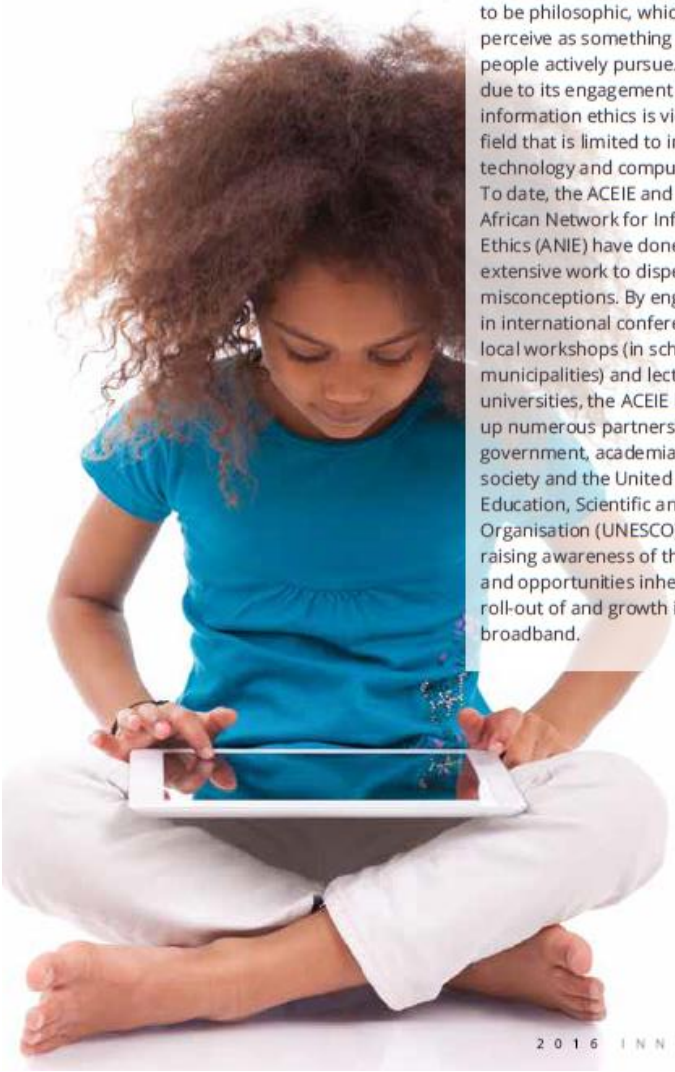
telecommunications & postal services
Department: Telecommunications and Postal Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ICIE International Center for Information Ethics

A visual representation of key concerns relating to cyber safety for children

Rachel Fischer

Digital wellness refers to the notion of "being well in a digital society". Nowadays, this is a very important consideration, especially due to the prevalence of information and communication technologies (ICTs).



In the past, research was conducted on information ethics, but the need for a more user-friendly term became more pronounced during various workshops and conferences hosted by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (ACEIE), based in the Department of Information Science.

When confronted with the term "information ethics" people typically react in one of two ways. Firstly, they register the word "ethics" and assume the concept to be philosophic, which they perceive as something that few people actively pursue. Secondly, due to its engagement with ICTs, information ethics is viewed as a field that is limited to information technology and computer science. To date, the ACEIE and the African Network for Information Ethics (ANIE) have done extensive work to dispel these misconceptions. By engaging in international conferences, local workshops (in schools and municipalities) and lecturing at universities, the ACEIE has built up numerous partnerships within government, academia, civil society and the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) towards raising awareness of the dangers and opportunities inherent in the roll-out of and growth in ICTs and broadband.

Since ICTs permeate all sectors of society, a more user-friendly term for information ethics, namely digital wellness, was developed. Digital wellness is characterised by users' ability to discern between the dangers and opportunities in cyberspace, to act responsibly and to align their online behaviour with their offline values. It is wrong to assume that digital wellness is only applicable to adults who have extensive access to mobile devices and computers. Rather, it is even more important for children and young adults, who are growing up with these devices at home and school.

Following this need, the ACEIE and the Department of Information Science at the University of Pretoria developed nine books that address issues pertaining to digital wellness in 2015 and 2016. These books were developed in partnership with, among others, Intel Education, the UNESCO Information for All Programme (IFAP), the South African Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services and the Department of Basic Education. The Digital Wellness Toolkit offers an easy-to-use format (printed books) and illustrative means to convey key concerns. The books are also available in an electronic format via the Creative Commons Licence.

Nine books were compiled to target the following three levels:

- Basic Education (primary and secondary levels/K1 to K12)
- Community level
- Volunteer projects

The ninth book – *Let us play in safe nests!* – was specifically developed, together with various stakeholders, to target teachers and children. It has colourful illustrations, poems and rhymes for easy recall.