UGANDA INTERNET GOVERNANCE REPORT

DATE: AUGUST 02, 2024

Venue: Protea Hotel, Kampala, Uganda

INTRODUCTION

The Uganda Internet Governance Forum (UIGF) 2024 was held on 02nd August 2024 in Kampala, Uganda. Hosted under the theme of ***"Building a Multi-Stakeholder Digital Future for Uganda,"*** the Forum was a culmination of week-long activities under the Uganda Internet Governance Week that included learning, building a consensus about Internet governance issues relevant to Uganda and its digital future, while acting under the main principles of the global Internet Governance Forum.

The Uganda Internet Governance Forum has since 2006 been a platform for deliberation on internet governance matters in the country. Debates at this annual forum focused on understanding current global, regional and national trends on the Internet governance agenda. The UIGF followed a bottom-up approach, which included soliciting for topics from interested organisations and individuals interested in the governance of the Internet. The call for topics was shared on different social media channels, mailing lists and the forum website and lasted over a month. The topics were then selected by a multi-stakeholder organizing committee comprising representatives from government, civil society and the private sector to form the main theme and subthemes for the forum.[1]

The main objectives of the UIGF 2024 were:

- Prepare Ugandan stakeholders to address the opportunities, strengths and challenges that arise from the fourth Industrial revolution as well as ensuring that they have a voice in shaping Internet policy decisions at the National and global level.
- Provide a learning platform for all individuals to enhance their knowledge about Internet governance through the school training sessions.
- Provide opportunities to share experiences from individuals involved in governance activities.
- Provide a deeper understanding of the global and local internet Ecosystem.
- Strengthen the understanding of the IG process in Uganda.

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[1] See Annex 1.

- **Harnessing innovation and balancing risks in the digital space**: The Internet and digital technologies are an intrinsic part of every country's development, spurring innovation in many areas such as healthcare, distance learning, and socio-economic growth. However, this centrality of the digital space also creates global vulnerabilities that call for collective action, as individual actions alone cannot effectively address them. This theme aims to foster dialogue and knowledge exchange on success stories and best practices in reaping the benefits of digital innovation for all, as well as efforts of all stakeholders to tackle the risks arising from this rapid transformation.

- Enhancing the digital contribution to peace, development, and sustainability: Some of the biggest challenges facing the world are the need of improving sustainability and working together for peace, and at the same time working for social and economic development in our countries and regions. Harnessing the transformative potential of digital technologies and the Internet can be an important ally to achieve global progress that promotes peace, drives sustainable development and addresses pressing environmental challenges. This theme will explore the multifaceted ways in which digitalisation can drive socioeconomic change and development for present and future generations.

- **Advancing human rights and inclusion in the digital age:** The digital environment is an increasingly important facet of daily life all around the world. Therefore, discussions about how to empower all people and drive genuine inclusion of all communities in shaping its development is vital. This includes efforts to connect and empower all populations, in particular marginalised communities and vulnerable groups to reap the benefits that the Internet has to offer and ensure that the same rights they enjoy offline also apply online. This theme will delve into the innovative solutions, frameworks and initiatives that foster universal meaningful connectivity and ensure the protection of human rights in the digital realm.

- **Improving digital governance for the Internet We Want:** The very nature of the global Internet requires effective models of multistakeholder governance to be at its core, garnering continued efforts by all stakeholders to address digital issues and the promotion of greater cooperation. This theme is about identifying ways to strengthen and support the open, transparent, inclusive and bottom-up governance process related to the use and evolution of the Internet, working towards the vision of achieving the Internet We Want.

- **Harnessing the power of AI for social development:** Artificial Intelligence (AI) revolutionizing the way we live our lives causing excitement and alarm about its potential impact on society. AI has opened economic opportunities for companies to grow their business, automated administrative functions in the education sector, while making our cities smarter and greener through AI-powered transport systems. However, there are also growing concerns about the negative impact of AI including on evolving digital divide, ethical concerns and on the future of work. This theme will explore ways for addressing these concerns deliberating on what should be done to harness the power of AI for social good and development.

UIGF 2024 Proceedings

Opening remarks: The Chapter President Mr. Joshua Mpairwe welcomed participants and expressed gratitude for their presence and participation. He added that the chapter is open to all and encouraged participants to join and enable the chapter to have divergent voices on Internet Governance in Uganda. He went ahead to highlight key projects that the chapter is currently implementing, as well as international collaborations and strategic partnerships.

On the other hand, Ms. Lillian Nalwoga, the convener of UIGF 2024, also welcomed participants and thanked them for joining in the discussions of pertinent issues of internet governance in Uganda. She invited members to join the society to enable active participation in the internet governance process at the national, regional and global forum. She noted that one of the key milestones of the UIGF was hosting the inaugural Uganda Parliamentary Internet Governance Forum (UPIGF), a first of its kind, in recognition of the critical role played by Parliamentarians in shaping the digital policy discourse in their Country and region. Other achievements included continuously developing the capacity of Ugandans to understand Internet Governance issues through the Uganda School on Internet Governance (USIG) and the Uganda Youth Internet Governance Forum (UYIGF). She encouraged members to participate in the global IGF scheduled for December in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under the theme: '***Building our Multistakeholder Digital Future***'. She recognised the presence of sign language interpreters from the Uganda National Association of Sign Language Interpreters to have an inclusive internet governance discussion. This is one of the ways the chapter is fostering inclusion for Persons with Disability (PWDs).

UYIGF 2023 Report Presentation:

A report from the Uganda Youth IGF was presented by Nebert Asaba, UYIGF Coordinator. The UYIGF 2024 was held on 31st July 2024 and attracted over 68 participants under the theme **"Collective Youth participation in advancing Digital transformation and Inclusion"** Key highlights from the Youth IGF were:

- Youth should familiarise themselves with Uganda's Internet governance trends including Government of Uganda ICT laws and policies, for example Computer Misuse Act and the Data Privacy Act, and thus not get caught against the law.

- Digital rights must be respected by service providers, and measures should be in place to curb cyberbullying and harassment.

- Youth should get interested in Internet policy conversations and inform decisions about how the Internet is governed in Uganda.

- Professionalism in AI usage and the standards set by governments are crucial. This includes responsible consumption and universal acceptance in the different regions.

- Actively participate in the annual one-month long School of Internet Governance (SIG) capacity-building courses to enhance knowledge on Internet Governance.

- Policy frameworks are necessary to include young people in the digital innovation space.

High Level Panel: Building A Multi Stakeholder Digital Future for Uganda

Speakers: Dr. Waiswa Abdul Salaam, Head of Legal affairs and Compliance, Uganda Communications Commission (UCC); Dr. Julianne Sussane Sanasa Otim, Sr. Lecturer Dept. of Networks, Makerere University; Dr. Martin Mubangizi, Head of Office of UN Global Pulse; Mr. Tientega Lionel, Intervention Manager Digital projects, Burkina Faso, Enabel; Mr. Moses Kaahwa, Head legal Affairs, MTN Uganda and moderated by: Mr. Sean Oseku, Communications Consultant.

This session sought to address the importance of building a multi stakeholder digital future for Uganda. Questions raised included: What are some of the existing digital policies and regulations in Uganda and How can these regulations be improved to support innovation and inclusivity? What mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance and enforcement of digital laws? What platforms or forums exist for ongoing dialogue and collaboration among stakeholders? How can access to digital technologies be made more equitable, particularly for marginalized groups such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities? What initiatives are in place to promote digital literacy and skills development across the population?; how can Uganda engage with international partners to support its digital transformation?; What lessons can be learned from other countries' experiences in building a multi-stakeholder digital future?; How can Uganda ensure that its digital systems and services are interoperable with global standards?; What strategies can be implemented to ensure that digital transformation benefits all segments of society? - How

can digital tools be used to address social challenges, such as education, healthcare, and poverty alleviation? What policies or practices can be adopted to minimize the environmental impact of digital technologies? and what opportunities exist for leveraging digital technologies to drive economic growth and job creation in Uganda? How can the government support the growth of the local tech industry and start-ups?

It was noted that regulators such as UCC are responsible for ensuring a positive end-user internet experience and implementing governance policies that support the ICT-driven socio-economic transformation of Uganda. UCC policies are geared towards facilitating the uptake and sustainable use of the internet. through the Uganda Communications Universal Service and Access Fund (UCUSAF), the fund responsible for setting up initiatives and activities that drive the uptake and use of ICT.

Besides the National Broadband Policy 2018, sets different mandates for each stakeholder in helping the government provide broadband access in Uganda. The UCC was mandated with revising the licensing framework for the telecommunications sector. Before 2018, the licensing framework was set to enable investment in the ICT sector, but it was not so much encouraging investment by different players. However, the new licensing framework liberalised the licensing of Telecom operators but also created license categories that are deliberately coached to allow big investors to obtain certain licenses where they accept certain obligations that ordinarily they wouldn't accept. Among these is the national telecommunication operator license, which is currently held by four operators MTN Uganda, Airtel Uganda, Lyca Mobile and Utel. The licence commits operators to extend internet coverage to a minimum of 90% of Uganda and sets internet quality standards that require operators to provide the same experience and the same quality of internet regardless of geographical location. The license requires operators to prioritise the extension of services rather than economic gain.

The ICT Ministry in partnership with the UN Global Pulse Uganda is developing a National Data Governance Strategy which calls for the innovative and responsible use of data to transform Uganda's development. Development partners are also working together to streamline the support towards adoption and implementation of the digital transformation roadmap to avoid duplication of support. Panel further called for government an understand how global internet standards impact national needs by localising solutions for digital transformation.

The panel also raised the issue of digital taxation, which is affecting the ultimate cost that the consumer pays. This coupled with infrastructure issues such as lack of electricity, high operational and administrative costs faced by telecom operators such as costs of tower maintenance of telecom towers and land ownership/hire translates to high cost of the internet. The panel called for the government to consider enabling a tax-free policy for the ICT sector. Further consideration to remove the 12% internet tax, reduction of Value Added Tax (VAT) and excise duty on internet costs and removal of taxes on smartphones.

Session One: One Step Further: Panel on Data Justice Insights and Lessons from Uganda and Beyond

Speakers: Mr. Bernard Sabiti, Project Coordinator, Africa Population and Health Research Centre; Ms. Esther Nyapendi- Technical Support- Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET); Mr. Phillip Ayazike- Director of programs, Pollicyand Ms. Stella Alibateesa, National Personal Data Protection Director, Personal Data Protection office, Uganda.

This session focused on data research, including good practices such as representation, Identity, safety, commercialisation and use. Data justice is about how people are represented, and identified, and how their information is processed, whether digitally or physically. It ensures that individuals have full control and understanding of how their data is used. Data is transmitted at every point, such as in apps and websites, but the power over this data is often not in the hands of the data subjects. A key aspect of data justice is whether data subjects are receiving any benefits from the data they are providing.

In Uganda, the 2019 Personal Data Protection Act, Section 3, mandates that data processors and controllers adhere to principles such as accountability regarding storage and access of data. Organisations are required to prepare privacy notices and explain them before and data collection exercise. Data subjects, whose data is collected for various reasons, must understand what their data is going to be collected, stored and used. A significant challenge to data injustice is that of the digital infrastructure with data stored on servers outside the continent. This includes search engines and social networks, not owned by Africans. This situation has put users at risk, as they have limited control over their data.

The National Information Technology Authority of Uganda (NITA-U) has developed a data protection curriculum, whose aim is to empower the Financial Sector Deepening (FSD) program in developing fin-tech compliance toolkits for implementing data protection policies within respective organizations such as Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority (UBRA), Uganda Microfinance Regulatory Authority (UMRA) and the Bank of Uganda. The lack of awareness and limited budgets continue to hinder the process of sharing data knowledge in Uganda.

The panel called for transparency, access, and participation are essential while ensuring legality at every step of data processing. This includes data mapping, preparing privacy statements for the respective Data Protection Officer (DPO), and training organizational staff on data protection. Further, the panel called for collaborations and capacity-

building in data justice as these offer great opportunities for organizations to work together thus empowering more people on data awareness.

Session Two: Empowering Women Through Digital Literacy:

Speakers: Mark Tusiime, Program Administrator, Zimba Women and Mr. Andrew Muhwezi, Founding CEO, Penda Capital.

This session focused on the insights from Zimba Women and the Penda Capital skilling Program "HerDigitalFutureUG" and how they explored the transformative impact of digital literacy programs on women in underserved communities. They presented findings from their Digital skilling programs with support from the Uganda Communications Commission (UCC), highlighting the critical role of digital literacy in bridging the gender gap in ICT, fostering economic growth and promoting sustainable development. According to the findings, women were generally more willing and attracted to learning compared to men. In Northern Uganda, they found that over 90% of women did not own smartphones, and that the internet coverage was minimal.

Digital skilling is of essence to rural communities and it's crucial to support them with capacity-building training and creating meaningful partnerships. Persons with special needs such as Persons with Disability (PWDs) must be considered.

Session Three: Digital Identities in Uganda: Mitigating Its Threats and Impact on Independent Journalism in Uganda

Speakers: Mr. Daniel Lutaaya, Managing director, News 24/7; Ms Edna Kasozi, Manager Licencing and Legal affairs, Personal Data protection office; Ms Brenda Namata, Programmes Coordinator, Strategic gender Initiative and Advocacy, Pollicy

The Data Protection and Privacy Act of 2019, operationalized in 2021, provides legal safeguards for data protection. Data collectors, processors, controllers, and subjects must ensure that this data is adequately protected. Industry players value data for making decisions based on key performance indicators (KPIs) but must respect the privacy of individuals, such as when taking photographs. This session focused on mitigating threats and the impact of independent Journalism in Uganda.

Emerging major data collectors for identity management such as the National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA), banking, immigration, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) through the census, and Uganda Driver Licensing System among others require extensive biometric registration to create digital identities for citizens. These inevitably come with data accuracy challenges coupled with storage and protection of the data. Intermediaries, such as Internet Service Providers (ISPs), are required to purchase surveillance software for usage. It is therefore crucial for data subjects to understand what rights they have, ensuring they are legally justified to have access to the data. Mechanisms and safeguards are necessary to limit unauthorized access to personal data held by data collectors and or intermediaries.

Compliance is essential, even in routine practices like recording data in office logbooks or police stations. As a way of ensuring compliance, the Personal Data Protection office of Uganda holds weekly meetings to offer data protection training, working with regulators like the Non-Government Organisations (NGO) Bureau, the Lottery and Gaming Board, the Ministry of Education, and the regulator, Uganda Communication Commission (UCC), among others.

Clarifying the importance of data protection is essential, especially in sectors like health and education with sensitive data. Collaborating with government institutions to manage data breaches is vital in creating more awareness, protecting data, and training more people.

As a key step to data protection, the panel recommended adhering to privacy statements, understanding data trust, ensuring competence, and using available tools for data protection and compliance with government requests. Safety measures like switching off Internet Protocol (IP) address settings on devices can help safeguard personal data against surveillance that could lead to unlawful tracking or abductions. More sensitization is required, and additional measures need to be considered by data processors. Self-censorship in digital spaces is a significant challenge for data privacy and data processors as content is user generated posing a risk to users who are unaware of the abuse of their data.

On stakeholder mitigation especially for journalists, it was noted by the panel that data tapping, which can lead to security threats and intimidation based on digital conversations, poses risks for data collectors, users, and individuals. Research shows that information interception between people in Uganda, especially in media and organizational communications, is a concern. Power holders use collected data to target and threaten individuals. As data witch-hunting continues, it is important to understand digital safety and ensure that security is guaranteed. Media houses should invest in newsrooms that raise awareness among journalists about data protection concerns.

They agreed that the existing gaps in implementing the Data Protection Law limit its effectiveness, especially in building trust between the Fourth Estate and the state. Data breaches still exist, making it difficult to protect journalists fully. Journalists ought to proactively practise safety mechanisms, especially with more identities available online. Policy initiatives should focus on building the digital resilience of women in journalism and creating Communities of Practice (CoPs) that generate solutions from a multi-stakeholder approach to tackle data privacy concerns.

A lack of access to information also means denial of access, which undermines the watchdog role of citizen journalism. This, coupled with limited awareness, could lead to the eventual phasing out of journalism due to censorship.

The Data Protection Office at the National Information and Technology Authority in Uganda (NITA-U) is mandated to receive complaints about data breaches, work with government agencies to investigate, and ensure that the law takes its course. Fines or legal remedies are imposed on violators. Additionally, audits and security analyses are recommended for journalists.

Lightning Talk: Speaker: Richard Ngamita.

The talk focused on avoiding the Artificial Intelligence (AI) trap in a way that fosters AI solutions by involving communities in the development process. There was fear of the risk of blindly adopting Western Centric that could fail to align with local contexts and needs in the global south. In trying to share key lessons and best practices for fostering home-grown, community driven AI solutions tailored to social impact challenges in Africa, there was a proposal for creation of ideations for developing pathways in the AI sector and building better systems. AI games could be employed for fact-checking, helping to filter out disinformation and misinformation. AI development has numerous aspects, particularly concerning safety, such as the dangers posed by deep-fakes and the lack of diversity in AI systems. These issues present significant risks. The solution is to create AI systems that focus on homegrown solutions, addressing challenges like centralization and potential biases but most important, a call for the Government to regulate AI.

Session Four: Human Rights and Artificial Intelligence Governance in Uganda.

Speakers: Richard Ngamita, Joachim Gwoke, Mercy Abiro

While discussing AI and human rights, the panel agreed that it is crucial to consider the responsible use, deployment, and design of these systems and tools to ensure that human rights are not negatively impacted. Therefore, regulating AI for humanity is of utmost importance. One significant concern is privacy, as AI systems often collect a large amount of personal data, frequently without individuals' consent.

There was a recommendation for policymakers to ensure that companies do not misuse data, thereby harming users or compromising data security, which could lead to cyberattacks, trafficking, identity theft, stalking and many other online related vices. Freedom of expression was another area of concern that was highlighted. AI can be used in disinformation campaigns, potentially leading to online censorship and the proliferation of fake accounts, which in the long run have a detrimental impact on society. Raising awareness about these risks is essential.

Regarding quality, the panel agreed that AI systems in Uganda require stringent quality controls and system management to regulate the flow of information effectively.

For example, from a legal framework perspective, under the Interception of Communications Act and the Data Privacy Act of 2023. Digital laws tend to be more restrictive, requiring data collectors to register with the government. Telecom companies, for instance, collect vast amounts of data, often surpassing the data collected from individuals.

Therefore, standardized thresholds for data collection need to be established. The Act gives security agencies broad access to all forms of communication, which raises privacy concerns. The investment in good infrastructure and adherence to the rule of law, including fair taxation regimes, are essential. However, Uganda's taxation policies are not conducive to expanding internet penetration in rural areas. While regulation is necessary, there is also a need for investment in the ICT sector. The internet is a crucial factor in production and is often considered the "new oil" in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. It is vital to be intentional about the use of AI and emerging technologies.

From an ethical point of view, the panellists said that AI systems rely on datasets for their algorithms to function. How many people's use, collect, or store data can influence AI systems, which may automatically utilize the data for known or unknown purposes. AI regulation is mandatory and should be human-centric. Governments should empower young entrepreneurs to create algorithms through innovations that have a lasting impact on the internet for future generations.

There must be a balance between ethics and AI. As developers of future technologies, there is a global call to consider human rights and AI integrity, ensuring that AI systems are designed to fit local contexts, whether in health, agriculture, or other sectors.

Session Five: Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment and Digital Rights Online in Uganda and Burkina Faso

Speakers: Malick Tapsoba, Digital Entrepreneurship Expert, Enable BFA; Florence Achieng Otieno, Intervention officer Digitisation, Enabel Uganda; Olga Naiga; Sandra Aceng, Executive Director, WOUGNET; Moderator, Moses Owiny, Digital Expert, Enable Uganda.

The session looked at women's economic empowerment as a crucial strategy to ensure that women are equipped to take advantage of opportunities in the digital space. This includes developing skills and competencies that enable women to succeed online, particularly through digital skilling for entrepreneurs in Uganda and Burkina Faso. The 'Digital Lives Project' is a program implemented in partnership with various civil society organizations in Uganda. This project focuses on addressing online violence, tech-facilitated violence, data protection, and privacy. Enable empowers both boys and girls, as well as women, to understand the complexities of the digital space and to develop the competence needed to navigate these challenges. In both Uganda and Burkina Faso, the emphasis is on community empowerment and digital rights.

For the part of Enabel, they shared about how they have developed entrepreneurship capacity-building sessions through the Digital Entrepreneurship Skills Academy on Google. The platform features 15 modules focusing on both soft skills and hard skills, including critical thinking and digital marketing. In an entrepreneurial country like Uganda, these skills enhance the capacity of women and women-led groups, who then train their communities. Gender inclusion is a core part of Enable's mission, ensuring inclusion for the boy child, people with special needs and refugees.

On the part of WOUGNET whose vision is to empower women to use ICT for sustainable development and capacity building, serves as an enabler for accessing digital spaces to increase productivity and content creation for women entrepreneurs. Mobile apps have been developed to facilitate marketing opportunities for products and services created by women. Additionally, WOUGNET has formed partnerships to train women and girls on how to use digital platforms to manage their businesses. The panellists noted that online Gender-Based Violence (GBV), harassment, and fraud are significant challenges online. WOUGNET has partnered with ENABLE to provide training and establish a one-stop center for accessing knowledge on online GBV and mitigation strategies.

Session Six: Securing Inclusive Digital Economies for the Future of Work

Speakers: Ms. Dora Atwongyeire, Digital manager, Next Media Services; Ms Brenda Namata, Programmes Coordinator, Strategic gender Initiative and Advocacy, Pollicy; Prof. Jimmy Spire Sentongo- Academia, Cartoonist and Digital Activist; Ms. Doreen Gift Bujingo- ICT infrastructure engineer, Ministry of ICT and national Guidance.

The COVID-19 pandemic recalibrated many key sectors as we know it, as well as life and work in general. The pandemic taught us in Uganda that we should question and redefine the purpose of the Internet but also provide a solution to new ways of equitable access.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have been changing the world. The increased availability of the internet, mobile phones and other gadgets means that potentially, anyone can have access to online resources. In the same vein, Internet users have become bloggers and citizen journalists who use the power of social media to fact-check, argue and contribute to meaningful engagements online, through user-generated content that enables them to curate content and share among their networks.

Online social platforms have provided opportunities within the gig economy, and digital activism through social media has expanded people's spheres of influence, creating better avenues for citizen journalism. These platforms offer individuals a space to position themselves to be heard and discovered. Therefore, studying societal trends can lead to relevant content creation that opens opportunities for young people.

The panel agreed that the digital landscape has broken many barriers, transformed traditional advertising and made life easier in various aspects. For digital economies to thrive, there must be government-owned internet service providers to subsidize internet costs, which would, in turn, increase internet penetration in digital spaces. Key strategies include enhancing cybersecurity, providing digital skills training, promoting innovation and entrepreneurship, and ensuring the inclusion of marginalized communities.

Social media should encourage people to tap into market potentials that create employment opportunities. This form of participatory engagement on social media should be a premise for not only reforms but also monitoring and evaluating Government projects and services.

UIGF2024 Participants

The one-day event had an overall total of 180 representatives from government, media, private sector, civil society and technical community interested in shaping the discussion on how the Internet can be used as a tool for growth and development in Uganda.

Participation by Stakeholder Group

Number of Participants by Gender
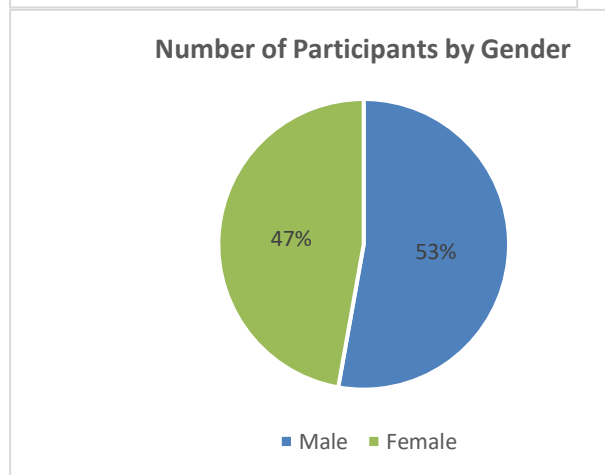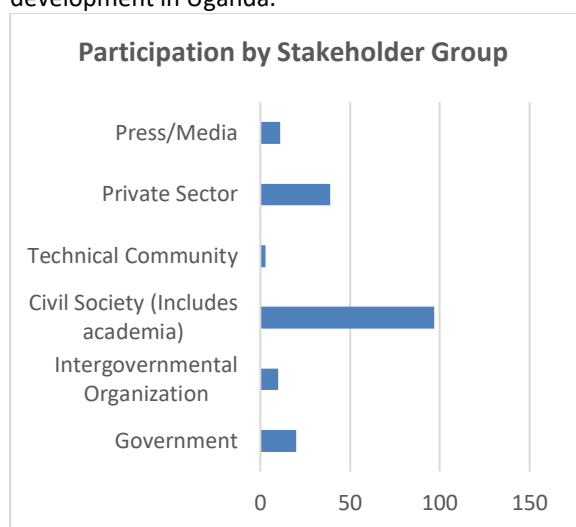
UIGF 2024 Sponsors

The UIGF 2024 was sponsored by the Internet Society Foundation, The Ministry of ICT and National Guidance Uganda, Pollicy, Enabel Uganda, Collaboration on International ICT Policy for East and Southern Africa (CIPESA), Internet Governance Support Association (IGFSA) and the African Centre for Media Excellence (ACME).

Uganda IGF 2024 BUDGET

ITEM	TOTAL COST (UGX)	USD
VENUE	26,080,000	7,106.27
BRANDING	1,141,000.00	310.90
Media Coverage	2,900,000.00	790.19
Event coordination	3,650,000.00	994.55
Total	33,771,000.00	9,201.91
Administration Costs 10%	3,377,100.00	920.19
Grand Total	37,148,100.00	10,122.10

Media Coverage:

- Event Livestream https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gL4Jo8_GzsQ
- [Daily Monitor] How Internet is boosting education https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/news/education/how-internet-is-boosting-education-4714236
- Experts urge government to lower internet costs for rural areas- https://www.ntv.co.ug/ug/news/national/experts-urge-government-to-lower-internet-costs-for-rural-areas-4714524

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- Emmanuel Oruk, Chapter Member
- Nebert Asaba, Secretary General - Special Interest Groups, Internet Society Uganda Chapter

Annex 1: Organising committee

NAME	AFFILIATION	STAKEHOLDER GROUP
JOSHUA MPAIRWE	Internet Society Uganda Chapter	Private sector
LILLIAN NALWOGA	Internet Society Uganda Chapter	Civil Society
JESSE KALENGE	Internet Society Uganda Chapter	Private Sector
NEBERT ASABA	Internet Society Uganda Chapter	Private Sector
BEATRICE KAYAGA	Internet Society Uganda Chapter	Civil Society
LILLIAN KAMARA	Internet Society Uganda Chapter	Private sector
CLIFF MUTEGIKI	Mondo	Civil society
MAUREEN AGENA	Internet Society Uganda Chapter	Civil society
INNOCENT ADRIKO	Internet Society Foundation	Civil society
AMOS MPUNGU	MoICT Uganda	Government