



Digitalisation for Agriculture

Webinar 1 – Introduction to Digitalisation
for Development Cooperation

April 19, 2021

Welcome to the participants!

- Who are the trainers?
 - Simone Sala
 - Sjaak Wolfert
 - Felix Remboldt
- Who are the participants?
- Practical information: post your questions in the chatbox

Welcome to the participants!

- Who are the trainers?

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- Who are the participants?

- 15 from Delegations, 12 from INTPA, 1 from TRADE, 1 from JRC
- 17 from Sub-Saharan Africa, 3 from Europe, 2 from Central America, 2 from Central Asia, 2 from the Near East region, 1 from Latin America
- 4 International Aid / Cooperation Officer/Assistant, 9 Programme Officer, 6 Project Manager, 2 Project Officer, 3 Programme Manager, 1 Programme Assistant, 1 Senior Expert, 2 Team Leader, 1 Policy Coordinator, 1 Economic Analyst
- 12 females, 17 males

→ *Practical information: post your questions in the chatbox*

Agenda of the course

1. Introduction to Digitalisation & Development Cooperation
2. D4Agriculture: Transformative and disruptive
 - Key Digital Agriculture Policies in EU; Subsectors of D4Ag for value chain development; Key digital technologies for agriculture; Key enablers of digital agriculture
3. Earth Observation for agriculture and food security policy support
 - Key EO technologies and recent applications in agriculture; Key portals to access relevant data and information; EO services supporting farmers in developing and emerging regions; Case studies from EU Delegations
4. Digitalisation as an enabler of agricultural development: case studies
 - Deep Dive on Blockchain / Digital Ledger Technologies in Agriculture, UAVs (drones), Big Data & IoT; Development of a digital agriculture strategy

Agenda of the webinar

1. Introduction to Digitalisation
2. Digitalisation as a strategic tool of the EU Development
3. Introduction to Digitalisation & Development Cooperation
4. Deep Dive on Data & Digitalisation

Institutional welcome

- Thierry Barbe, Head of Unit - Science Technology Innovation and Digitalisation at INTPA

Icebreaker

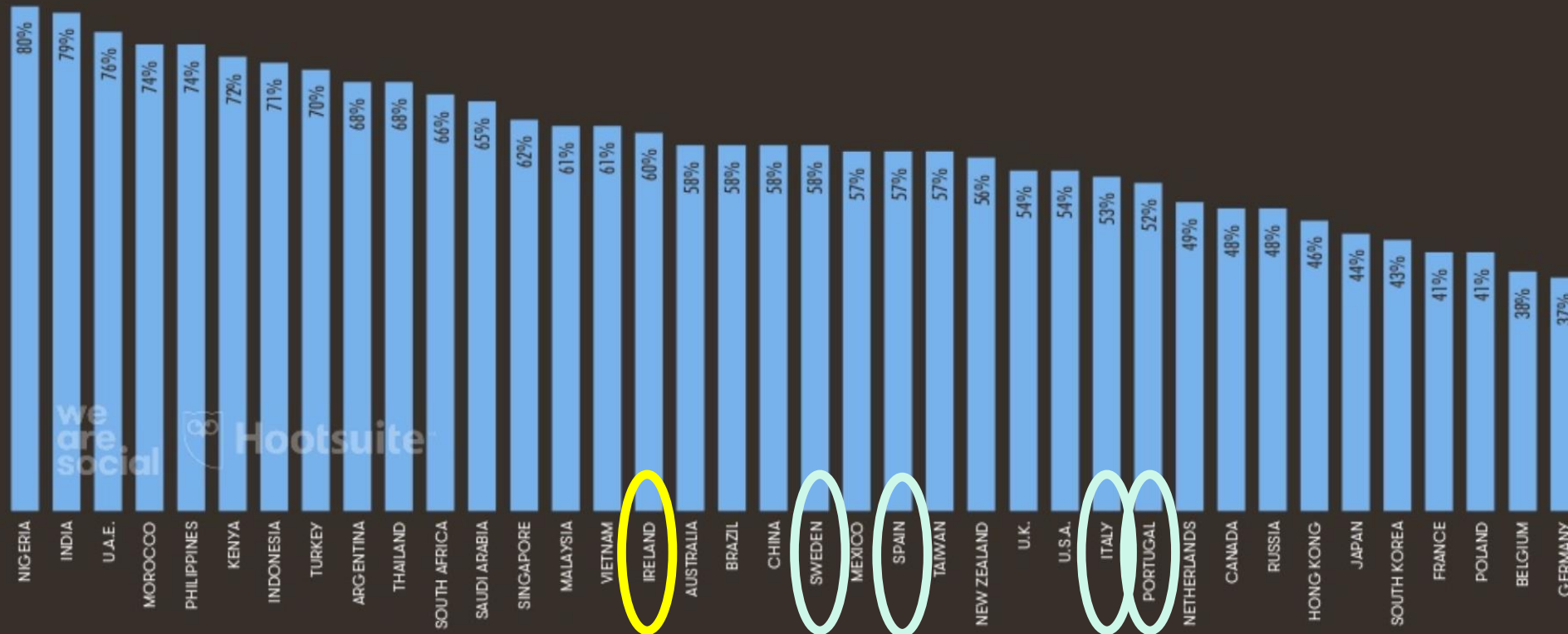
Digitalisation: are you an optimist or a pessimist?

Optimism vs Pessimism

JAN
2018

DIGITAL OPTIMISM

PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION THAT BELIEVES NEW TECHNOLOGIES OFFER MORE OPPORTUNITIES THAN RISKS



Introduction to Digitalisation

Deep Dive on Digitalisation

Terms and Definitions

- **ICT:** "Information and Communication Technologies" covers any product that will store, retrieve, manipulate, transmit, or receive information electronically in a digital form (e.g., personal computers, digital television, email, or robots).

Deep Dive on Digitalisation

Terms and Definitions

- **Digitisation:** Digitisation is the process of changing from analogue to digital form” Therefore we are talking about **turning photos, movies or documents from analogue (paper based) forms into digital formats**, which is easier to replicate, share etc. It is important to distinguish digitization from digitalization.
- **Digitalisation:** One step up from digitisation and describes processes being conducted now digitally. May it be business processes or the way we interact personally and further. Example: Send emails or instant messages instead of letters.
- **Digital-Transformation:** Describing the transformative changes we see happening due to digitalization and digitization. Both lead to a complete transformation of Business Modells and the way we live and work.

(A fraction of) key technologies

- Mobile Apps
- Artificial Intelligence
- Big Data
- Internet of Things (IoT)

What do I need to know when talking about Apps?

Short Definition

- An application (commonly abbreviated to “app”) is an add-on program or piece of software for smartphones, tablets and/or desktop computers.

Examples

- Messenger (WhatsApp, WeChat), Barcode Scanner, Google Translator or Farm-Apps.



What do I need to know when talking about Big Data?

Short Definition

- Extremely large data sets and the analytical methods used to systematically evaluate the data they contain.

Examples

- Surveillance Outbreak Response Management & Analysis System (SORMAS), United Nations Global Pulse, Malaria Atlas Project.

What do I need to know when talking about Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

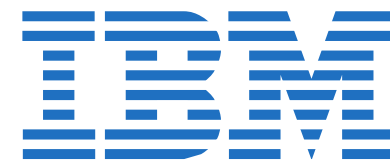
Short Definition

- AI refers to the capability of machines to imitate intelligent human behaviour. This involves performing various cognitive tasks such as: sensing; processing and translating language; reasoning; learning; making decisions.

Examples

- Self-Driving Cars, real-time translation, detect malnutrition via app

Key Actors: Private Sector



Google, Amazon, Microsoft, Facebook and IBM transformed into multipurpose data-driven allrounders shaping the future.

Value: Provide free tools and services across different work sectors and act as potential partners.

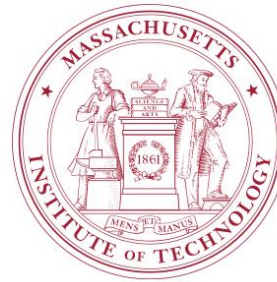
Others: SAP, Baidu | Vodafone, Safricom → **Telecommunication companies** (**GSMA** is their trade body) and **Internet Service Providers** are important actors on a national level

Key Actors: Research/Firms tracking the digital transformation

McKinsey
&Company

KPMG

Deloitte.



EY
Building a better
working world

Consultancies like McKinsey, E&Y, Deloitte and KPMG

Universities like MIT and **Think Tanks** research how the digital transformation is impacting society, economy and politics.

Value: Many reports and case studies are published online and provide insights in how digitalisation is shaping the world.

Key Actors: Multilaterals promoting the digital transformation



Example:
World Development
Report 2016 –
Digital Dividends



Global development banks like **World Bank** or **ADB**; Regional dev. banks like **East African Development Bank** and international Organisations like **OECD** research how the digital transformation is impacting the society, economy and politics.

Value: Many reports, toolkits and case studies are published online and provide insights in how digitalisation is shaping the world.

Key Actors: Multilaterals setting the agenda of digital transformation



International actors like the **ITU**, **Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development** and the **World Intellectual Property Organization** tackle challenges including infrastructure, property rights, international policy frameworks and standard setting. **ICANN** coordinates the Internet's system including IP addresses. The UN established a **High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation** to advance cooperation on Digital Cooperation, and through agencies like **UNCTAD** provide support to countries in the area of digital economy.

Value: In-depth reports and indices (ICT4Development Index), highlevel conferences including ICT4D Conference, agenda/policy setting.

Key Actors: Startup ecosystems, empowering innovators



Global networks are essential key actors that spur (grass-roots) innovation and thereby often find local solutions for global challenges. **Startup Ecosystems** can provide the supporting **infrastructure** to do so.

Value: Harnessing innovation sometimes even on a grassroots level and therefore providing the appropriate infrastructure: **networks, capital, tools** (3D-Printers in Fab Labs)

Key Actors: Civil Society Organizations



Actors like the **World Wide Web Foundation**, **Alliance for Affordable Internet**, **Internet Society**, **Net Hope** and **Open Knowledge Foundation** tackle global „digital“ challenges from a user perspective and on a global, regional and national scale.

Value: Privacy, access, open and free internet, gender divide, democracy and human rights need the same attention like taxation, regulation and digital economy. These NGOs provide case studies, advocacy and in-depth reports

Key Actors: National institutions promoting the digital transformation



**National Ministry of
Communication**



**National Ministry of
Infrastructure**

National political actors are the **National Ministry of Communication**, **National Ministry of Infrastructure** and **visionary processes** and stakeholder linked to them (like Rwanda Vision 2020)

Value: First hand information on telecommunication and telecommunication infrastructure in respective context, can provide open data, can provide overview of other actors e.g. digital economy, startup hubs etc.



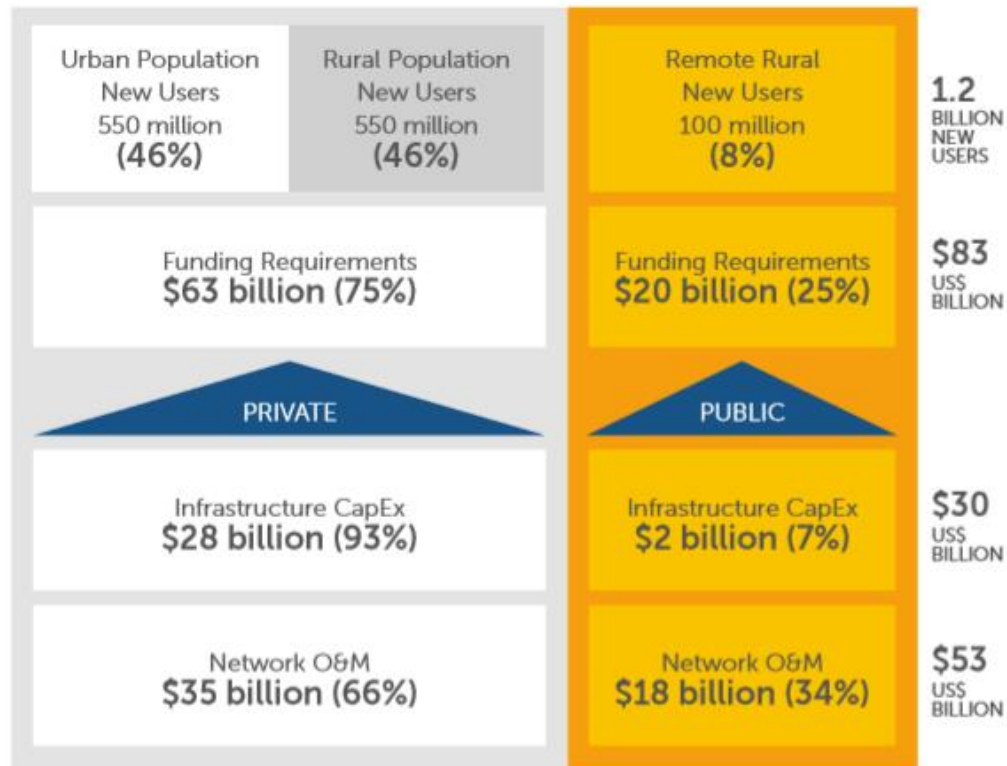
Quiz

How much do we know about digitalisation?

Digitalisation as a strategic tool of the EU development

Investment needs in digital connectivity infrastructure

- Overall estimate of **\$109 billion** in investments needed to achieve the **2030 target** of **universal access to affordable and good quality broadband**.



Note: New users in remote rural area are estimated at ~100m (~15%-20% of the rural population). This represents the low-density areas out of reach of traditional mobile networks.

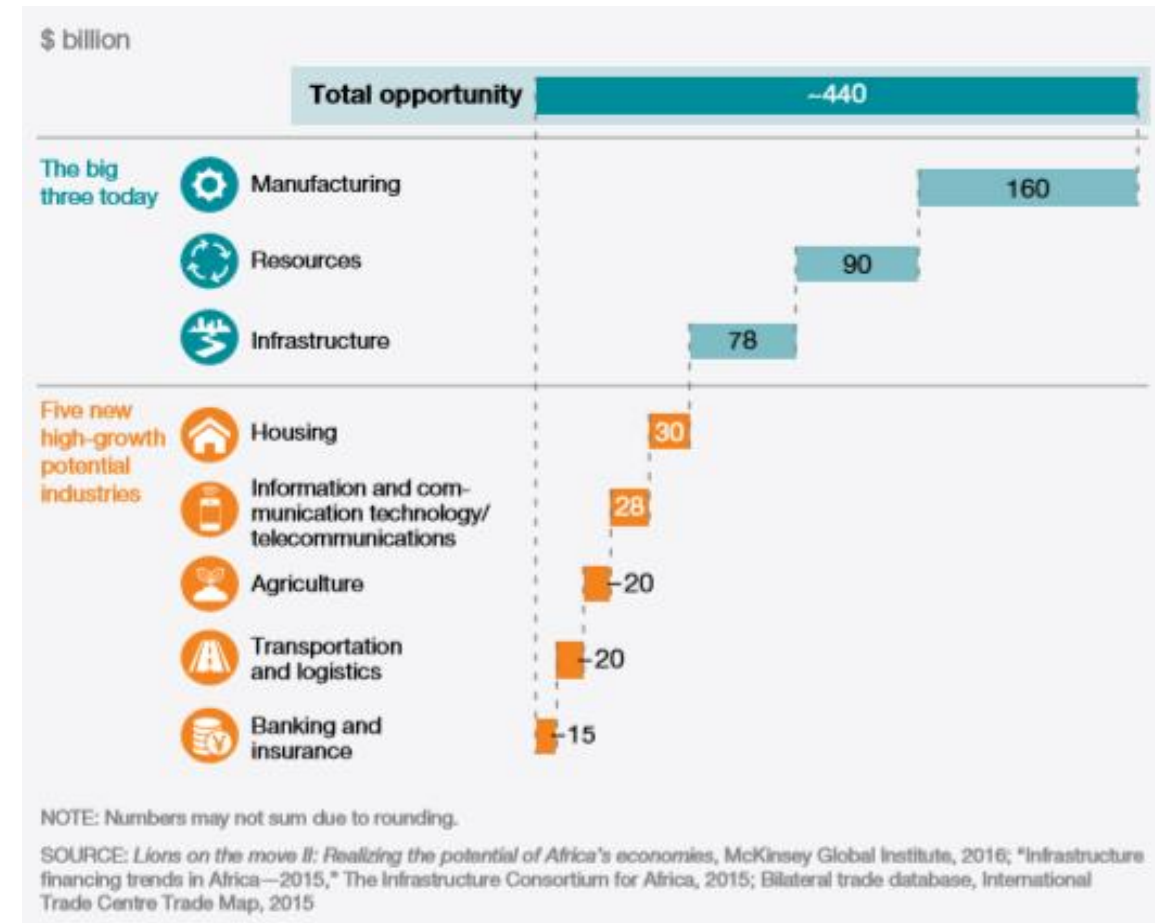
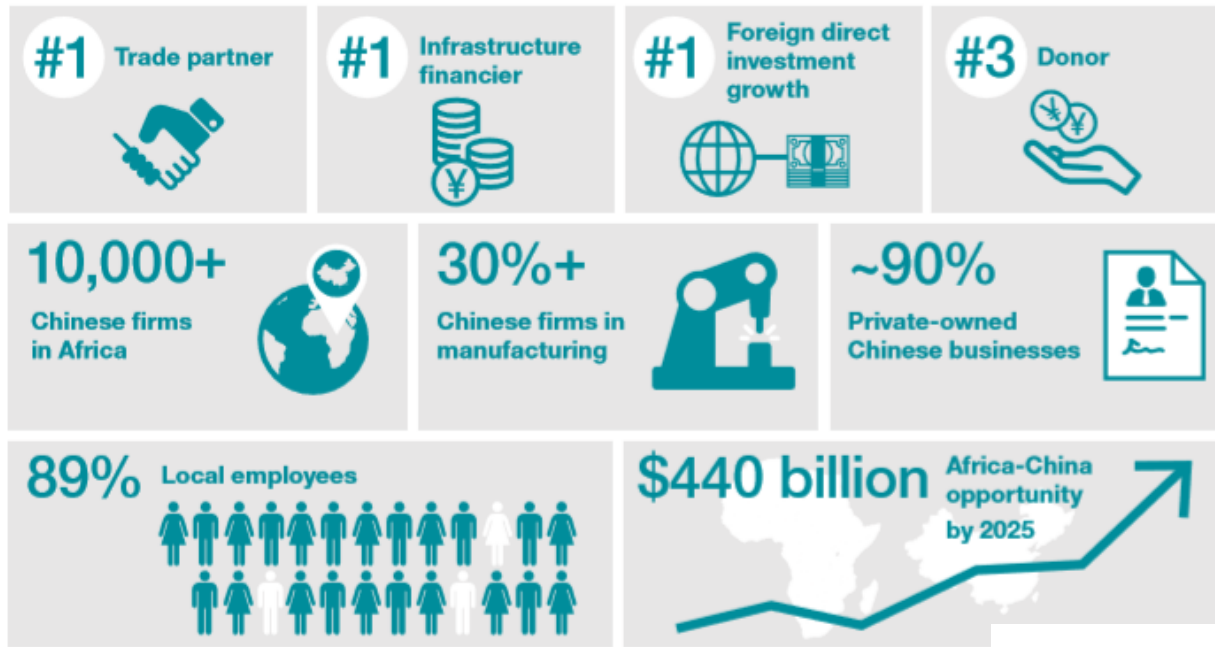
Key actors

- African Union and RECs
- African governments, public investment agencies
- Sector regulators
- MDBs, RDBs
- EU-AITF
- UN/other
- Private Sector
- NGOs

Indicative distribution of cost sharing between the public and the private for infrastructure capital expenditure (CapEx) and network operations and maintenance (O&M). Another significant aspect of the MFD approach demonstrates that public investment participants (e.g. MDBs, bilaterals and other development aid agencies) will channel investments in areas that the private sector sees as non-commercially viable.

China is going digital in Africa

General China-Africa Investment



China is going digital in Africa

China's Digital Silk Road in Africa

Data centers and Smart City initiatives

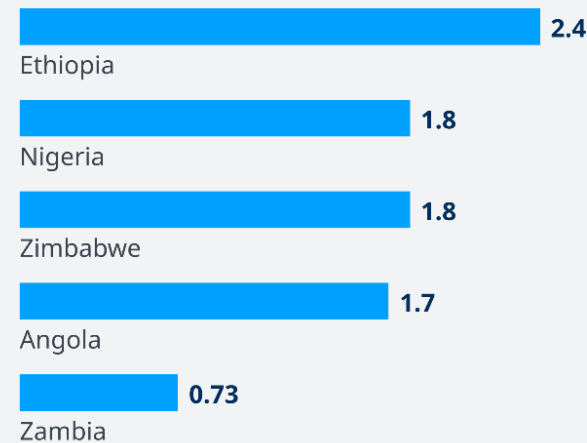


Source: Australian Strategic Policy Institute

© DW

Digital silk road projects

The top 5 countries (in billion \$)



Source: RWR Advisory Group/Bloomberg

© DW

A gigabyte of data costs an average of 8% of a monthly income in Africa, according to A4AI.

But while Chinese tech connect Africa, experts argue African countries could adopt Chinese internet censorship model. For example, most of the smart city projects that involve Chinese financing and companies in African countries aimed at making cities safer through technologies that allow surveillance.

AI Surveillance and Data

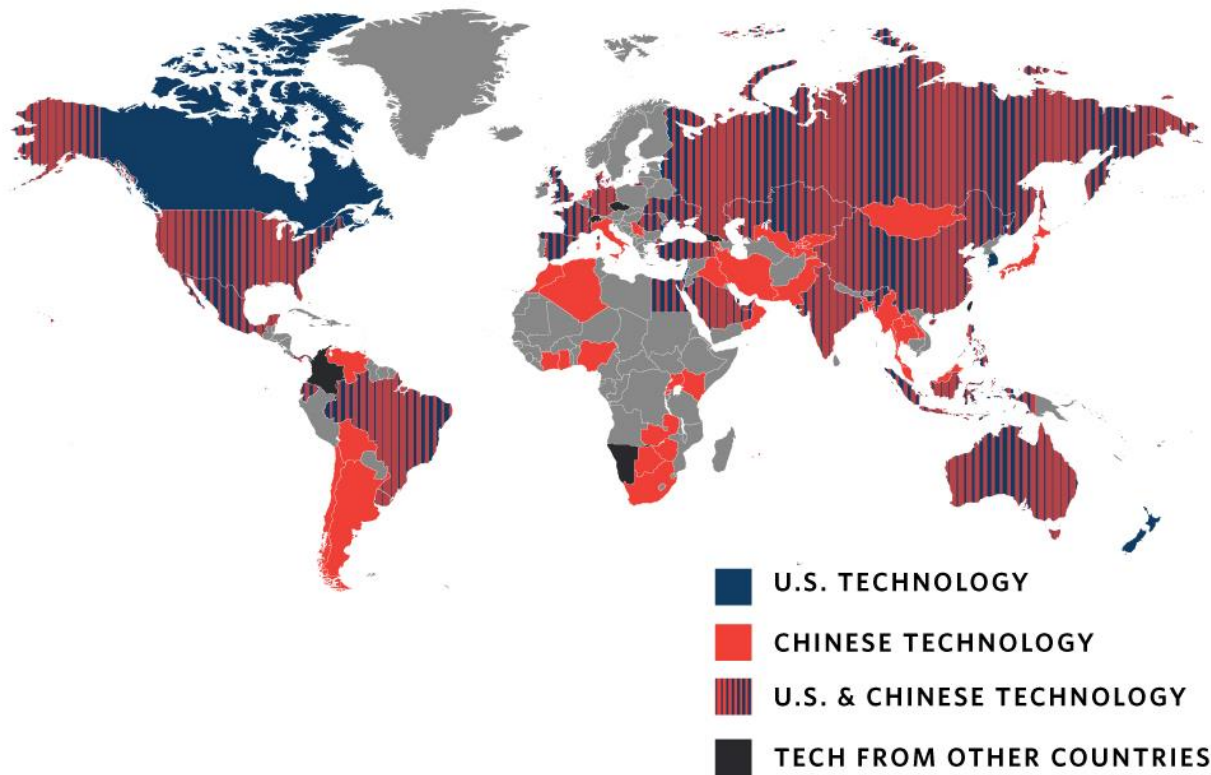
The geopolitical importance of digital

Technology enables several sensitive systems/services: Smart city/safe city platforms, Facial recognition systems, Smart policing

- **China** is a major driver of AI surveillance worldwide.
- Technology linked to Chinese companies—particularly Huawei, Hikvision, Dahua, and ZTE—supply AI surveillance technology in 63 countries, 36 of which have signed onto China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).
- Huawei alone is responsible for providing AI surveillance technology to at least 50 countries worldwide.
- The **US** are also big providers of this technology.

AI Surveillance and Data

The geopolitical importance of digital

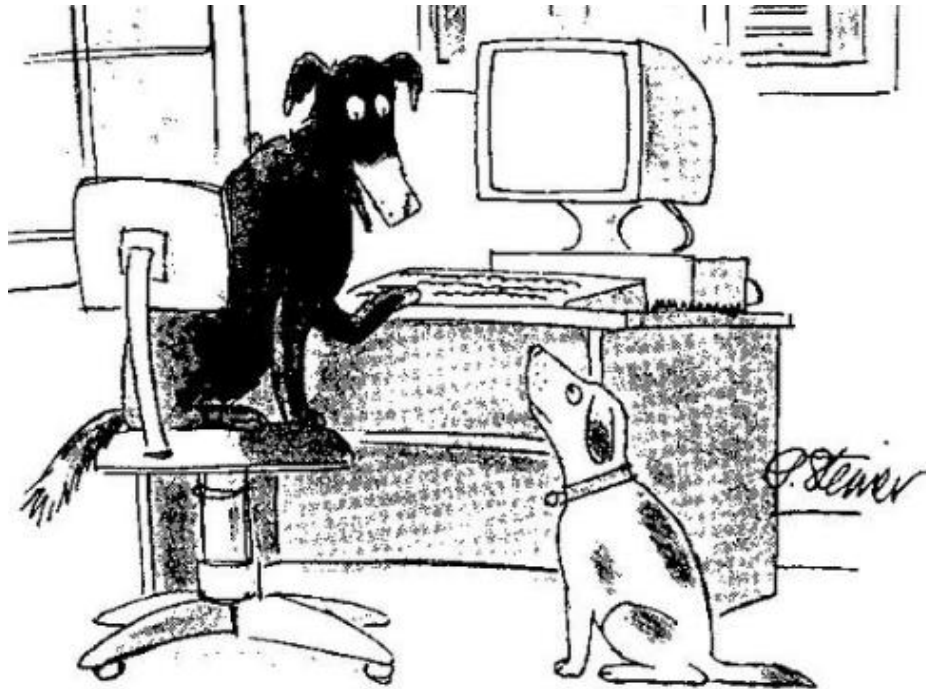


Chinese product pitches are often accompanied by soft loans to encourage governments to purchase their equipment. These tactics are particularly relevant in countries like **Kenya, Laos, Mongolia, Uganda, and Uzbekistan**—which otherwise might not access this technology.

Countries that use Chinese companies to supply their AI surveillance technology. Source: Carnegie Institute

AI Surveillance and Data

The geopolitical importance of digital



"On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."



"Remember when, on the Internet, nobody knew who you were?"

Ongoing EU actions

Policy Framework

2017

SWD on Digital4Development

Mainstreaming Digital Technologies and Services into EU Development Policy

Council Conclusions on Digital4Development

welcoming the D4D approach and asking for implementation

2018

European Parliament Resolution

Digitalisation for Development: Reducing Poverty through Technology

2019

New Africa-Europe Digital Economy Partnership

Report of the AU-EU Digital Economy Task Force



Partnerships

MultiStakeholder Forum

EUMS, public and private stakeholders

D4D Coalition

EUMS and European private sector

AU-EU Digital Economy Task Force

EUMS, African and European public and private sector

Global D4D Hub

MS and private sector (starting in 2020 only for Africa)

COMM: Shaping Europe's Digital Future

- Three objectives to ensure the digital transformation



COMM: Shaping Europe's Digital Future

- International Dimension



The EU will:

- ◆ aim to become a **global role model** for the digital economy;
- ◆ **support developing economies** in going digital;
- ◆ develop **digital standards** and promote them internationally.

COMM: Shaping Europe's Digital Future

International Dimension: Key Actions:

- White Paper on an instrument on foreign subsidies
- Mapping of opportunities and action plan to promote the European approach in bilateral relations and multilateral fora
- A strategy for Standardisation
- Global Digital Cooperation Strategy
- Digital for Development Hub

New Commission and next programming

Policy strands and main areas of action



Governance, including policy regulatory frameworks and data protection



Digital connectivity, including key enabling infrastructure, such as power and broadband



Skills, entrepreneurship and access to finance



eServices, both public and private, including eGovernance



Projects
Grants
Blending
EFSD Guarantees

Mainstreaming
Mapping of over
200 DEVCO projects
with digital components

New Commission and next programming

Policy strands and main areas of action

Digital connectivity and infrastructure

- Investment in connectivity infrastructures
- Promote affordable access to broadband
- Connect underserved areas and populations



Digital Single Market
GDPR
COPERNICUS
GALILEO

Governance, policy and regulations

- Improve the regulatory framework for a conducive business environment
- Capacity building and promotion of EU standards and policies
- Strategic Partnership between EU and national and regional actors
- Human-centred approach for digitalisation with a focus on inclusion and gender dimensions
- Data protection



GDPR
Digital Single Market
Cybersecurity
EU Human Rights Policies
Artificial Intelligence
eIDAS

New Commission and next programming

Policy strands and main areas of action

Digital skills and entrepreneurship

- Digital literacy and digital hygiene
- Skills in education and VET
- Skills for professionals across all sectors
- Capacity building support for the digital start-up eco-system
- Foster access to funding for MSMEs, start-ups and social enterprises
- Investment in connectivity



EU Consumer Protection Legislation
EU Intellectual Property Rights standards
EU Human Rights policies
Digital Single Market

Digital services (eServices)

- eHealth
- eEducation
- eCommerce
- eAgriculture
- eGovernance
- Fintech and financial inclusion
- Digital and Energy



Digital Single Market
GDPR
COPERNICUS
EU Human Rights policies
Artificial Intelligence
GALILEO

D4D Hub

- Concretise the D4D policy and action framework on EU/AU strategic, regional and national level
- Participation of 5 Heads of States and Government of Germany, France, Belgium, Estonia and Luxembourg
- 6 more EU MS (Finland, Lithuania, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden) signed the Letter of Intent to join the D4D Hub together with public institutions, industry, civil society and academia.

3 Objectives:

Joint initiatives for
mainstreaming
D4D at national
and regional level

Piloting innovative
D4D methodologies/
partnerships and
share best practices

Multi-stakeholder
dialogue for policy
and regulation at
regional and
national level

Thematic Support

INTPA HQ and EU Delegations

- Training Modules
 - Introduction to digitalisation
 - Digitalisation for Agriculture
 - Digitalisation Infrastructure
 - Digitalisation for Human Development
 - Startup, Copernicus, eCommerce, regional, etc.
- D4D TOOLKIT for Delegations
- Preparation of specific guidelines
 - eGovernance, eAgriculture, eEducation
- Study on Digital Gender Divide in Africa
- Strategic assessment on SSA
- Digital Internal Marker
- Results framework on digitalisation
- Support at country level
 - ToR, Studies and TA

Ongoing work in the area of Digitalisation & Development Cooperation

Africa Connect: Support of the creation, development and use of regional education and research communication networks.



Policy and Regulation Initiative for Digital Africa (PRIDA): Aims to foster universally accessible and affordable broadband across the continent by facilitating efficient and harmonised spectrum utilisation.



Cyber Resilience for Development: Aims to increase the security and resilience of critical information infrastructure and networks supporting the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive set of policy, organisational, and technical measures that will increase their cybersecurity and preparedness.



The Multinational Trans-Saharan Backbone (TSB) Optical Fiber Project will lay optical fiber cables to interconnect Algeria, Niger, Nigeria and Chad



Word Cloud

What do you think digitalisation will bring to our world?

Break!



Introduction to Digitalisation & Development Cooperation

Digital Transformation affects all parts of our lives

Development Cooperation is no exception

- Digital Transformation changes work and stakeholders of global development



Digital Transformation: opportunities



Digital Transformation: opportunities

Facts & Figures



66% of people in Africa will own a smartphone by 2025.

Productivity in developing countries could increase by up to **25%** in the long term if access to the Internet would be at the level of industrialized countries. This would create **140 million** jobs.



264 million people worldwide do not go to school.
1.4 billion textbooks and learning materials and many training courses are freely available on the Internet and offer educational opportunities.

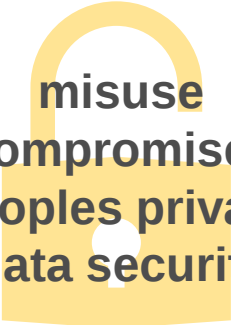
Digital Transformation: challenges



the digital divide
between those
who have access
and those who
don't



electrical waste is a
catastrophe for nature
and humanity



misuse
compromises
people's privacy
(data security)



Work is reshaped by
digitalisation also
threatening jobs

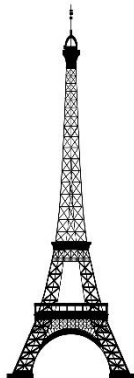
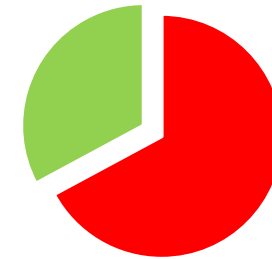
Digital Transformation: challenges

Facts & Figures



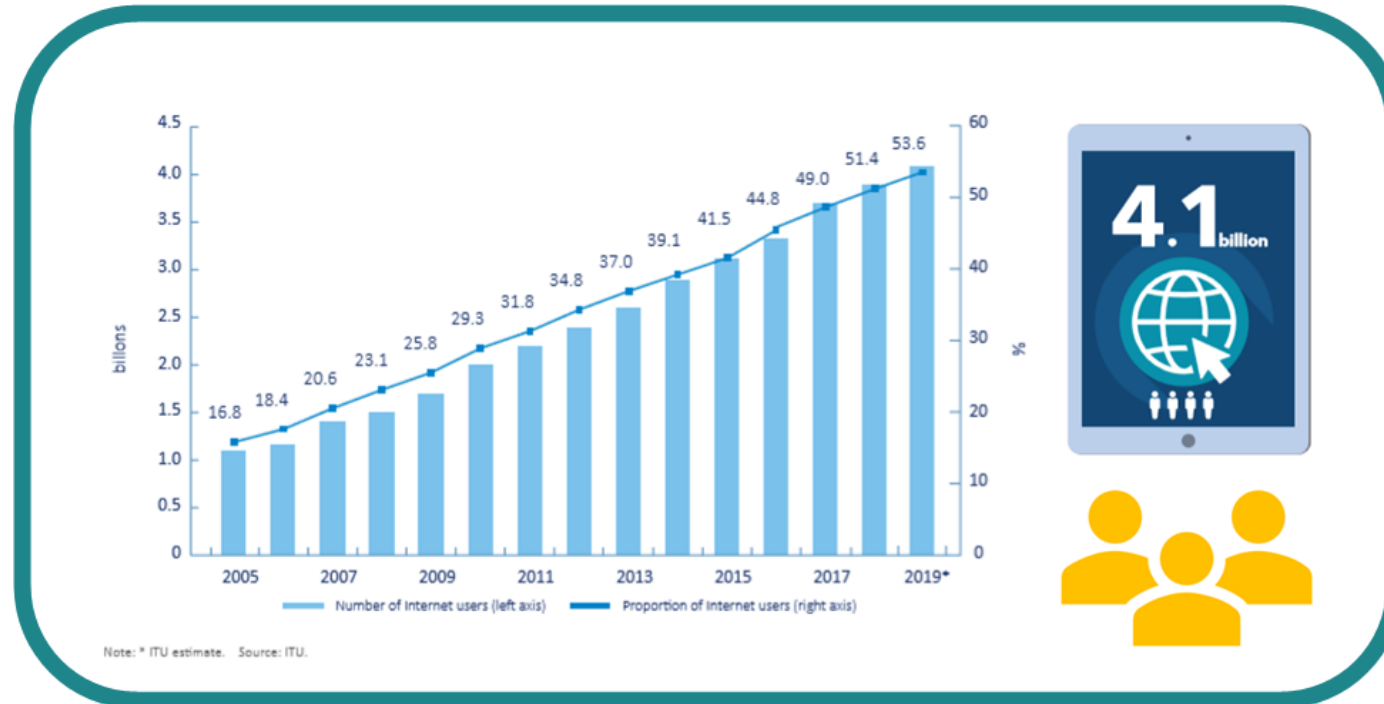
80% of the people in the least-developed countries are not using the Internet. Worldwide the proportion of women using the Internet globally is **48%** per cent, compared to **58%** of men.

Up to **2/3** of all current jobs in developing countries could disappear through digitally driven automation.



In 2016, **44.7 million** tons of e-waste were generated. This corresponds to about **4.500 Eiffel Towers**. Only **20%** of these devices contaminated with toxic substances are properly disposed of and recycled.

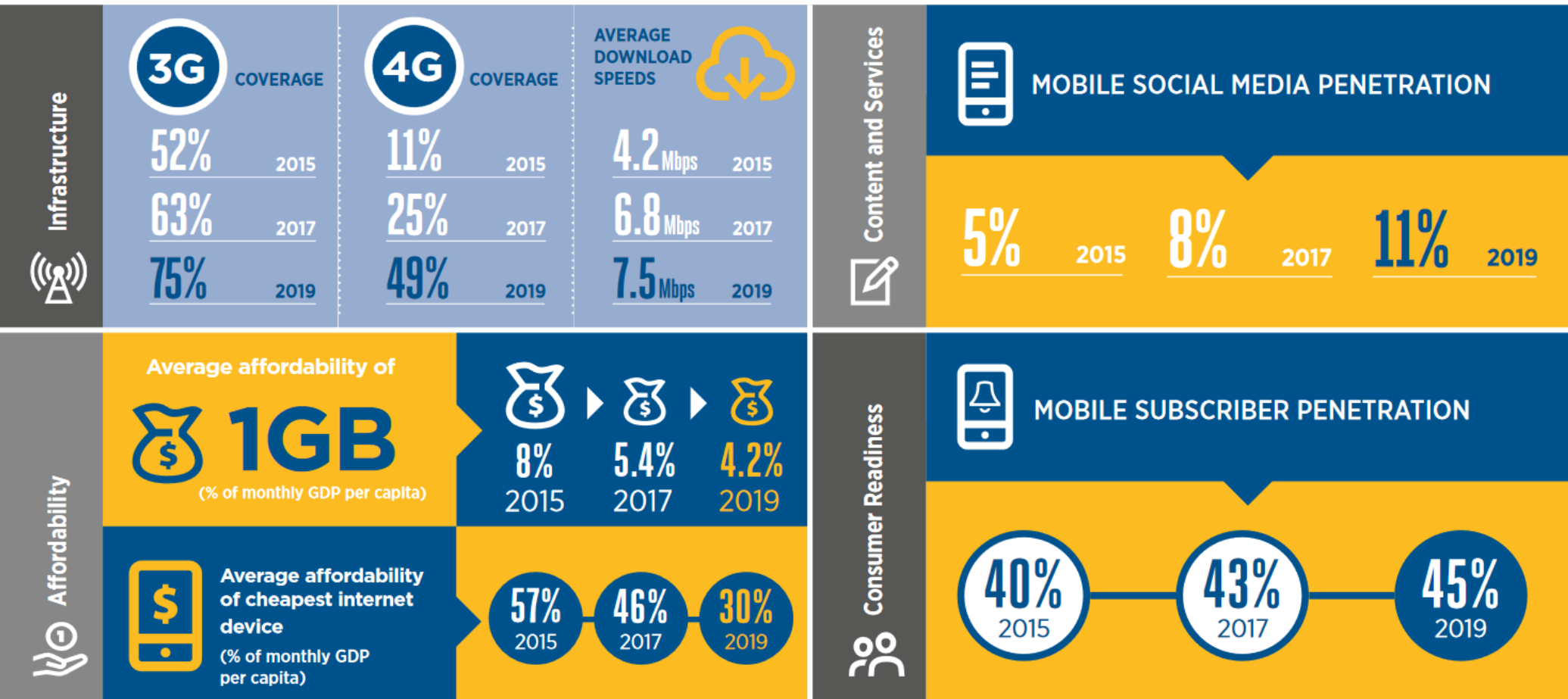
Why should we focus on Digital Development?



Productivity in developing countries could increase by up to **25%** in the long term, if access to the Internet would be at the level of industrialized countries.
This would create **140 million** jobs.

Source: Deloitte

Why should we focus on Digital Development?

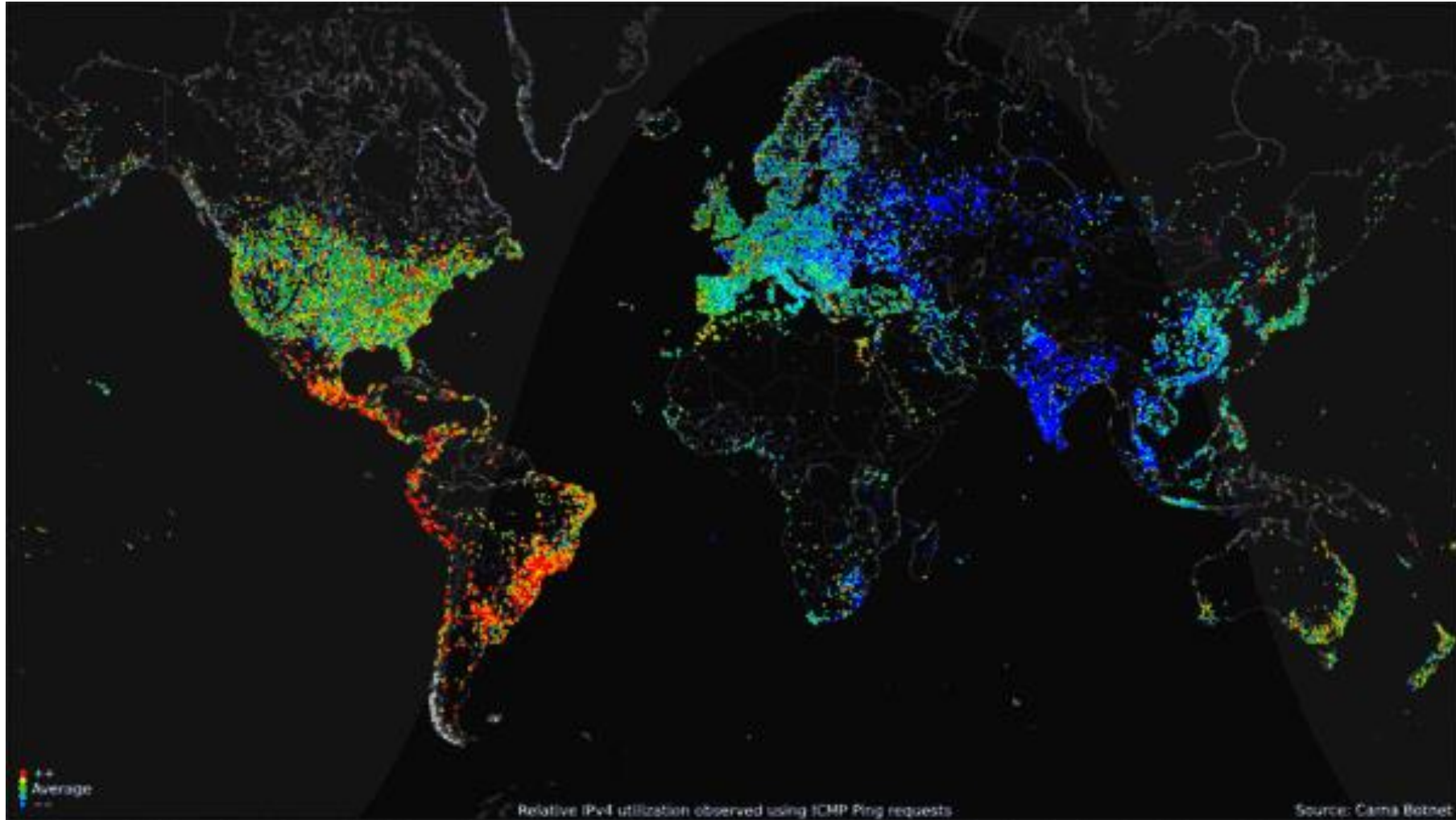


Sub-Saharan Africa

Key growth in mobile connectivity

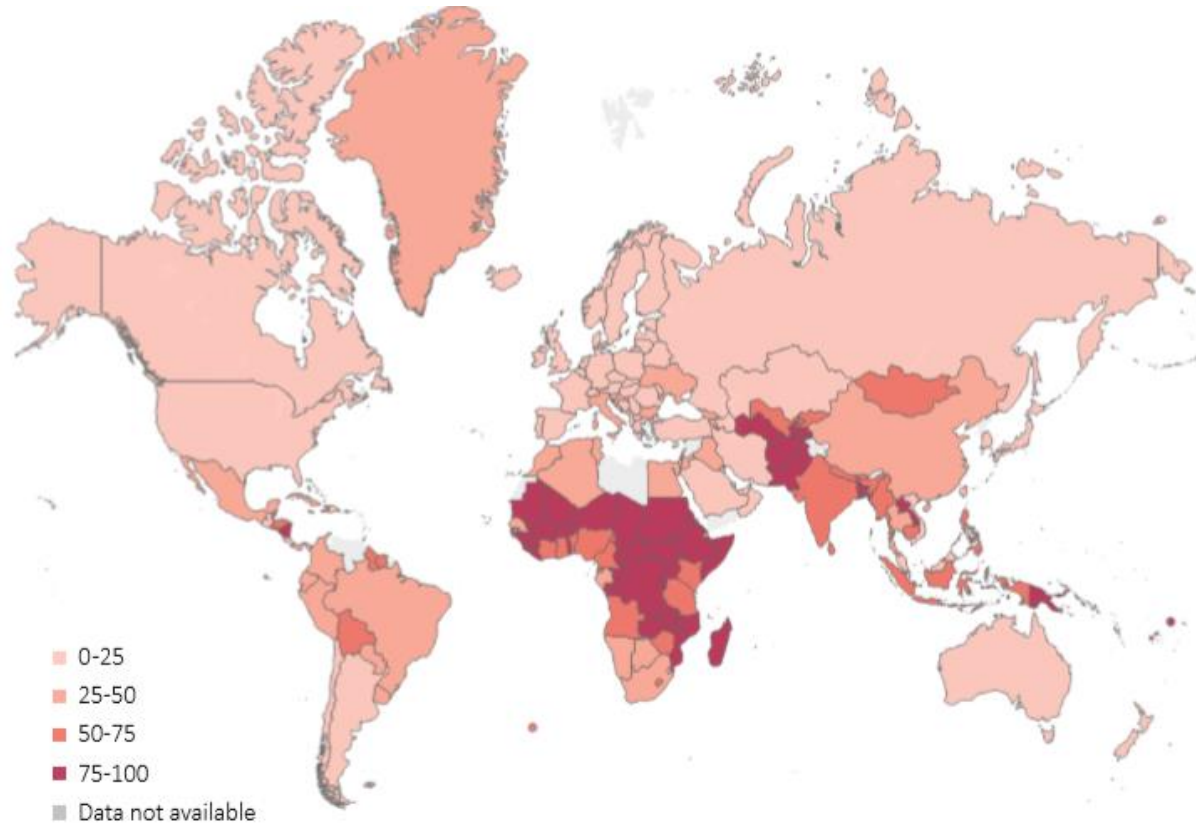
→ Growing potential for increased access to public digital services and financial inclusion

Is Digitalisation accessible to all?



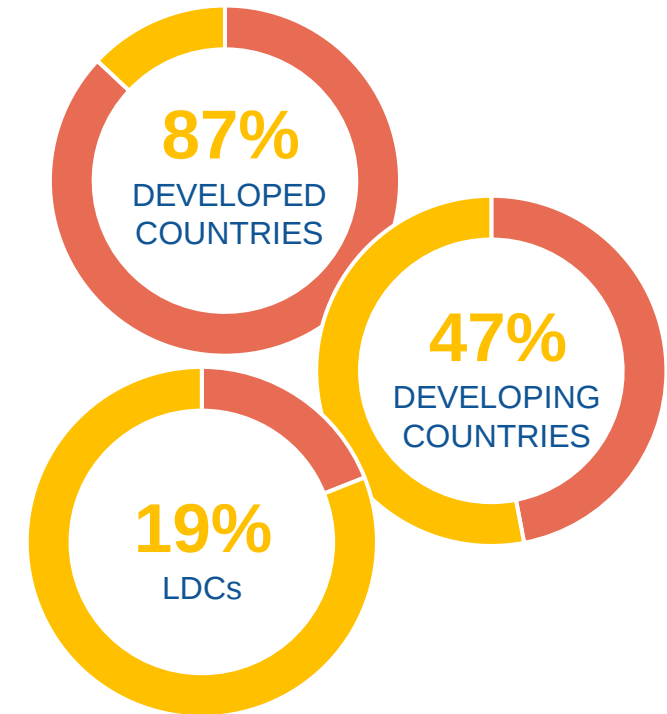
Digital Divide

Who is not connected to the Internet?



Note: * ITU estimate. Source: ITU.

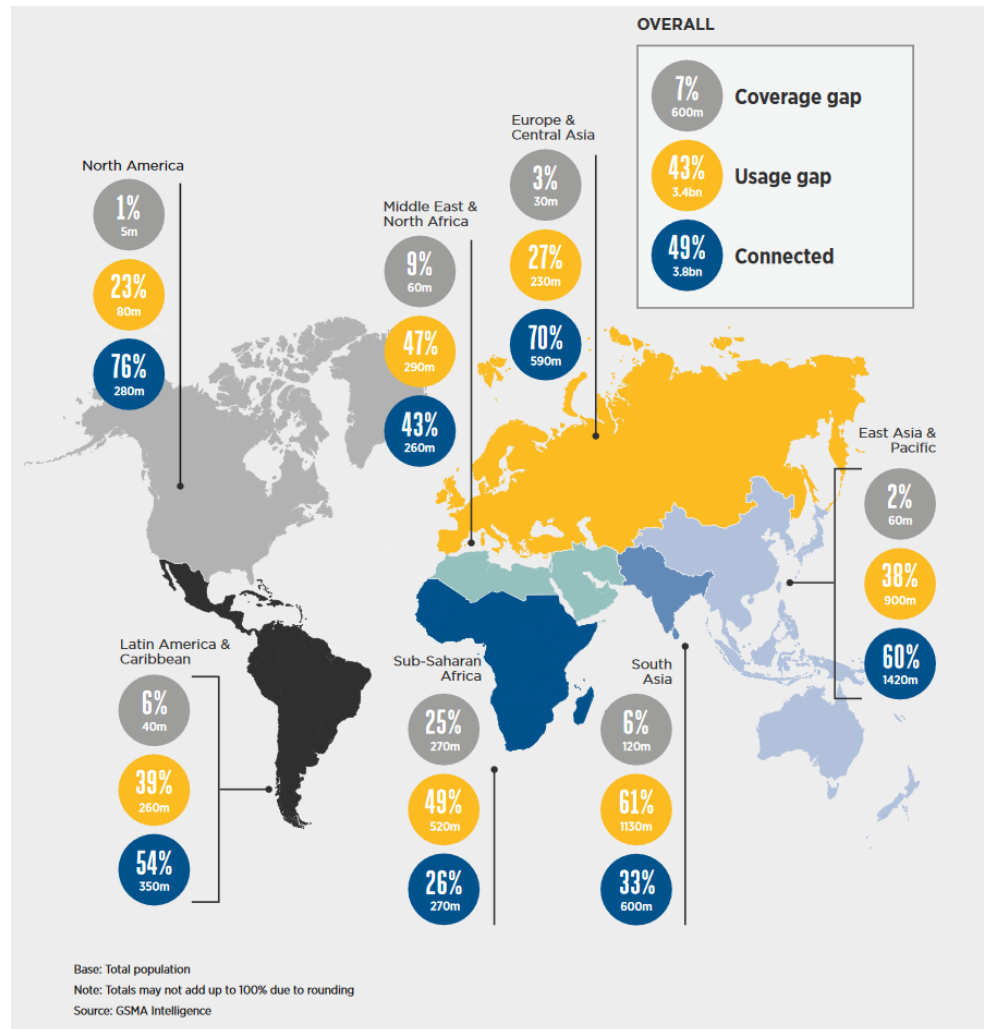
Internet users by country (2019)



Internet users by status (2019)

Digital Divide

Mobile Internet connectivity



Connected

Mobile internet penetration, which is the number of unique users who have used internet services on a mobile device.

Usage gap

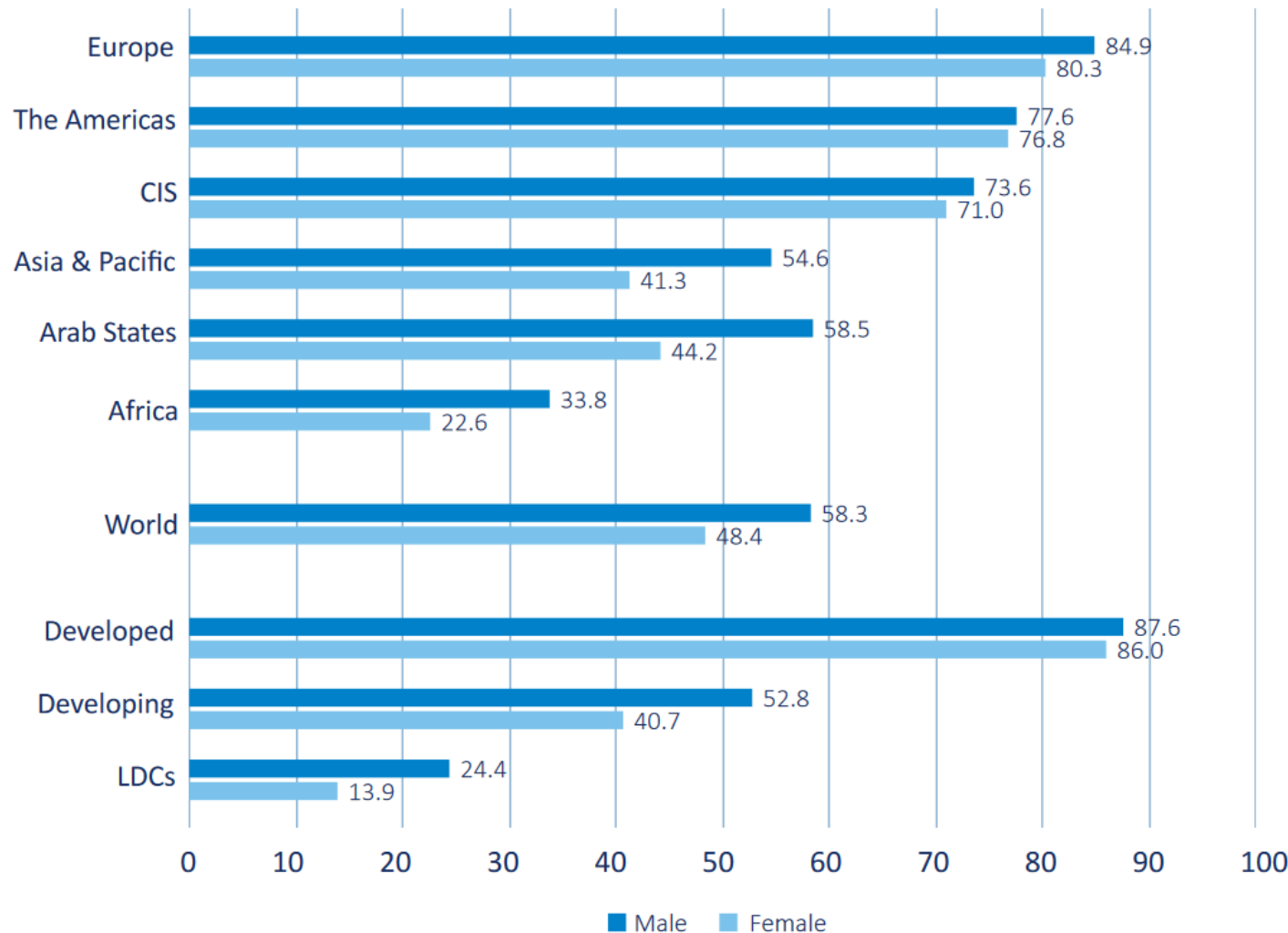
Those that live within the footprint of a mobile broadband network but are not using mobile internet.

Coverage gap

Those that do not live within the footprint of a mobile broadband network.

Digital Divide

A focus on gender digital divide



Internet penetration rate for men and women (ITU, 2019)

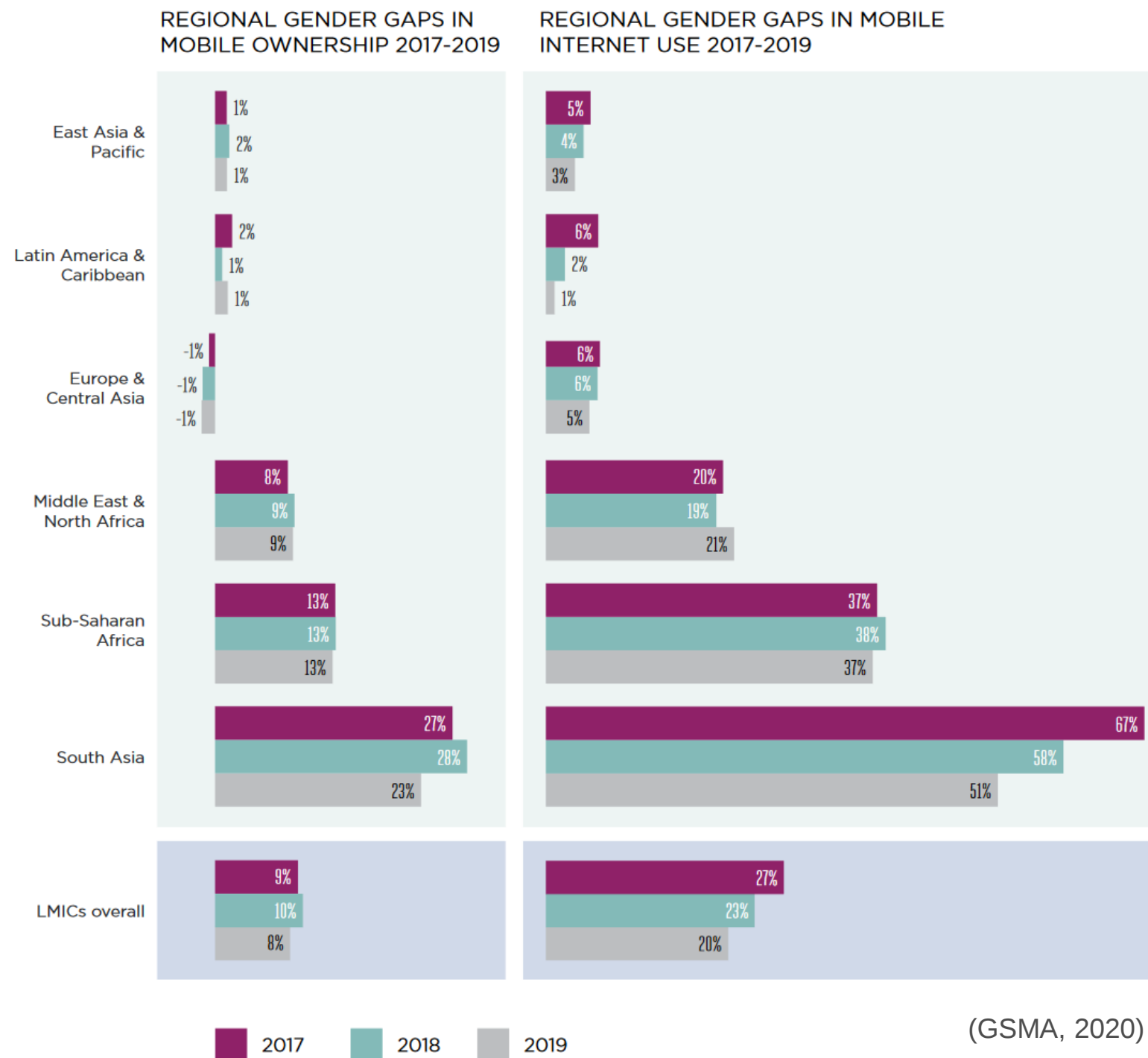


23%
of women in
Sub-Saharan Africa
use the Internet
compared to **34%** of men

A study on the gender digital divide in the region has recently been contracted by C5 to identify specific challenges and solutions

Digital Divide

A focus on gender digital divide



- 54% of women in LMICs now use mobile internet
- Gender gap is narrowing.
 - Over 300M fewer women than men accessing the internet on a mobile.
 - Still, women are 20% less likely to use mobile internet than men (down from 27% in 2017)
 - Gender gap widest in South Asia (51%)
- Women across LMICs are 8% less likely than men to own a mobile phone (=165M fewer women than men owning a mobile)

Frameworks & Principles

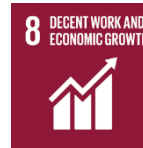
- Digital plays a role in the achievement of most of the SDGs.. Although it is explicitly named in the SDGs 4 times only

4.A.1 Proportion of schools with access to the Internet for pedagogical purposes



5.B.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

9.C *Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.*



8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.



...but play a significant role for all goals

Frameworks & Principles

- The Principles for Digital Development can help to ask the right questions



- The **Principles for Digital Development** provide straightforward, intuitive guidance on how to choose and use appropriate technology to promote development objectives
- <https://digitalprinciples.org/>

Exercise

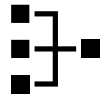
Identifying the missing Principles for Digital Development

Example of Failed Digitalisation for Development Project

OLPC: One Laptop Per Child



Actual production costs were more than 200\$



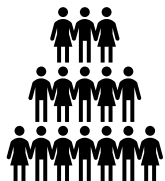
No connection ports for local classrooms



Limited assistance with software issues



Lack of existing infrastructure including power supply and broadband connection



Project conceived and designed at the MIT, later deployed to partners



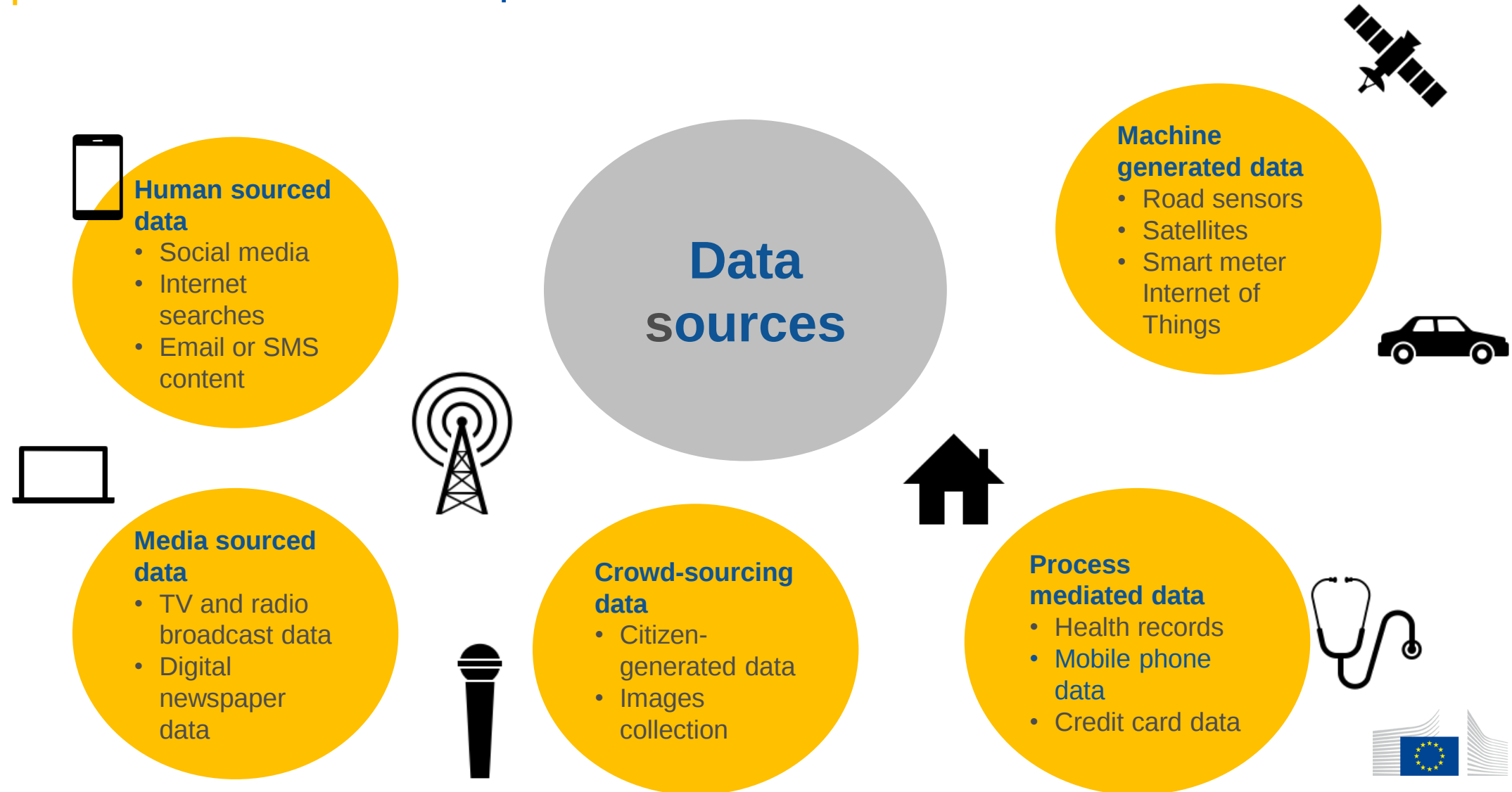
Exercise

Which Principles for Digital Development were missing?

Deep Dive on Data

Generating data

Data comes from multiple sources



Data from different perspectives

Data use is valuable for individuals, businesses and governments

Individuals



Data profile:

- Generate bulk of the data
- Rightful owners of data
- Trade private data for goods & services in general without monetary benefits

Business



Data profile:

- Beneficiaries of the data revolution
- Capitalize on data by processing and analysing it for business purposes

Governments



Data profile:

- Accumulate vast amounts of information about citizens and businesses
- Data insights can help improve citizen experience and accountability

Data from different perspectives

Individuals and data

Table 4.2 Benefits from personal data to individual		
Data holds	Informational value	Financial value
	Information is derived from the data people produce, which could inform decision-making.	People produce data that has financial value for some other party and exchange their data for products or services.
Effects	Direct: Derived when people use their own or others' data to make decisions (such as exercise data from a wearable activity tracker or reviews on a shopping portal).	Direct: Derived when people share their data (knowingly or otherwise) with organizations in return for services (for example, people provide data in return for access to information services or social networks online); those services are financed through the sale of the data or its derivatives.
	Indirect: People's data goes to organizations (for example, health care companies, urban planners, financial institutions, news organizations) that use it to improve or subsidize their products.	Indirect: People provide data that collectors use or sell on to others, generating economic value that could return to individuals through lower prices or income-generating opportunities, or feed into broader economic processes, which could also include innovations that benefit the wider public.
Benefits	• Better decisions • Innovative products • Improvement in public services	• Access to digital services • Wider economic benefits for data users that could spill over into opportunities for data producers

⇒ Data enables improved individual decision-making and more convenience when interacting with organizations

⇒ But there is also a price to pay: Potential loss of privacy, agency and control

Data from different perspectives

Businesses and data

- **Economies** are increasingly **data-powered** (“**data-driven value-chains**”)
- Data is now a critical **corporate asset**
- Innovative data use can have **disruptive effects** for whole industries (“winner takes it all dynamics”) and enables **new business models**

2018					2008				
RANK	COMPANY		FOUNDED	USBn	RANK	COMPANY	FOUNDED	USBn	
1.		*	1976	890	1.	 PetroChina	1999	728	
2.		*	1998	768	2.	 EXXON	1870	492	
3.		*	1975	680	3.		1892	358	
4.		*	1994	592	4.	 中国移动 China Mobile	1997	344	
5.		*	2004	545	5.	 ICBC	1984	336	
6.	 Tencent 腾讯	*	1998	526	6.	 GAZPROM	1989	332	
7.			1955	496	7.		1975	313	
8.	 Alibaba.com	*	1999	488	8.		1907	266	
9.			1886	380	9.		2000	257	
10.			1871	375	10.		1885	238	
* Companies based on the platform model					Sources : Bloomberg, Google				



An opportunity for
developing markets

Data from different perspectives

Governments and data



**=> Governments have the opportunity to become more
“data driven” at all levels**

Data from different perspectives

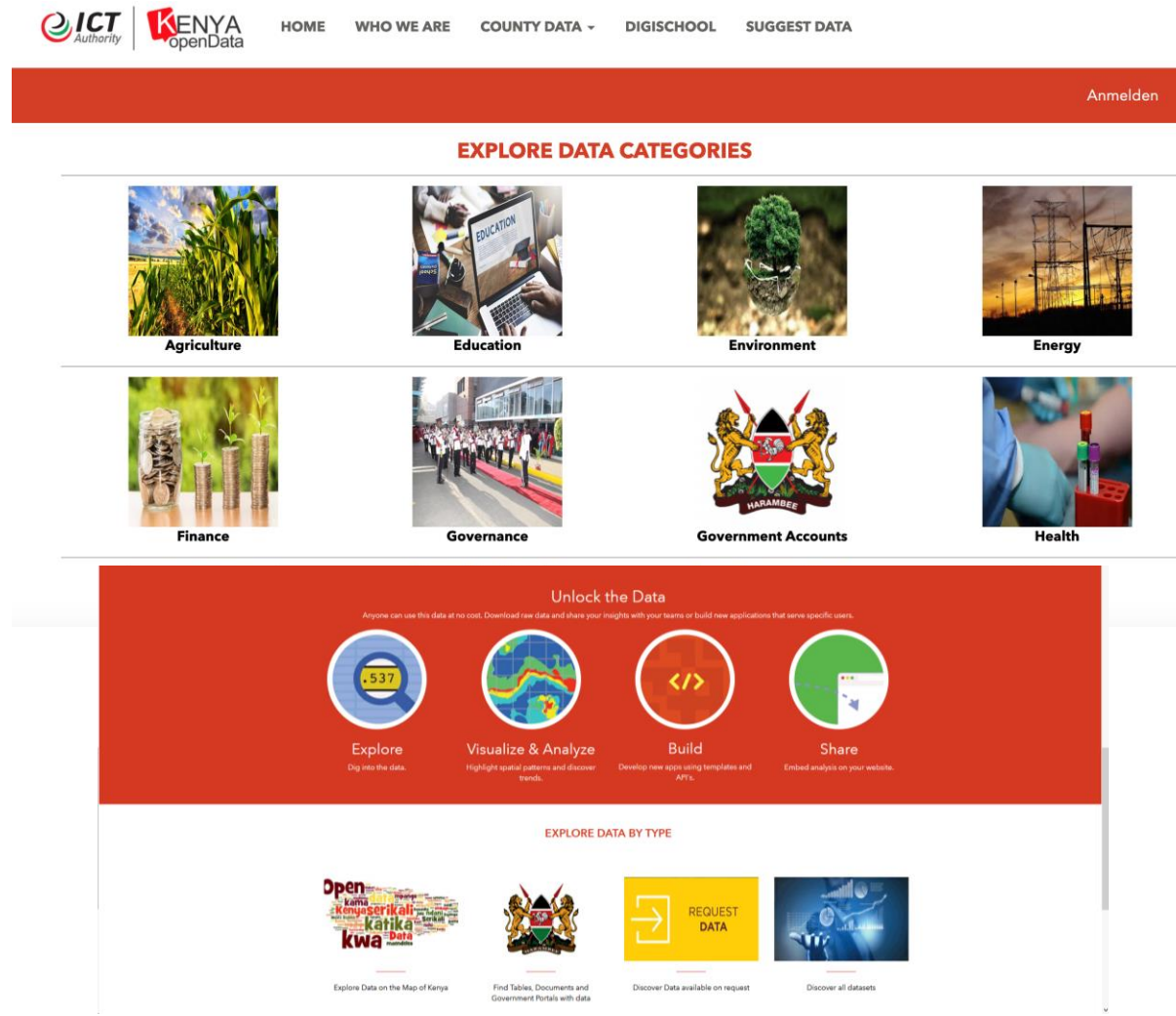
Governments and data

- Lack of technical capacity and incentive to interpret, analyse and disseminate open data
- Cash-strapped agencies might support themselves by selling data
- Outdated or poor- quality data might discourage demand
- Manipulative data use
- Implications for trust and confidence

=> But: There are still limitations to harnessing the value of data

Data from different perspectives

Example: Kenyan Open Data Initiative



- Multistakeholder initiative
- Not only data collection but also application (20+ initiatives since 2011) and (political) actions



- No data updates
- Lack of legal and policy structures

Data for Development

Unleashing the power of data-driven development

- **People's lives can benefit greatly** when decisions are informed by relevant data that uncover hidden patterns, unexpected relationships, and market trends or reveal preferences.
- **Development cooperation can be a driver for increasing the availability of relevant data**

! Quality data is **still scarce**, especially in developing regions **!**

Data for Development

Examples of innovative data use



UN Global Pulse

Data for Development

Discussion: Misuse or missed use?



"We need a public discourse around where to draw the line in very concrete cases between misuse and missed use."

Robert Kirkpatrick, UN Global Pulse Director

What are your experiences with data for development?

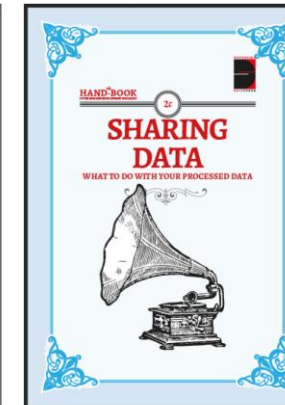
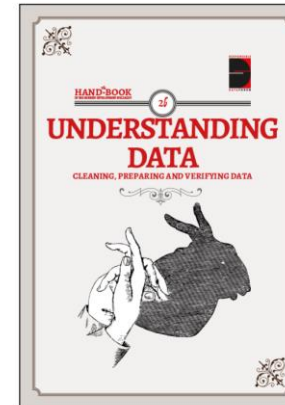
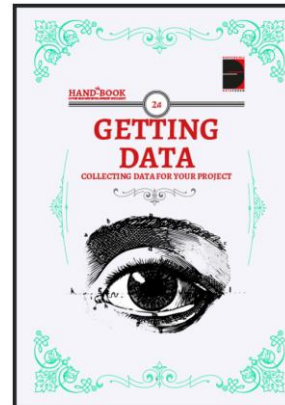
- How relevant are data approaches in your work context?
- Where do you potentials and risks?
- What can be done to prevent potential harms of sensitive data misuse?

Dealing with Data

Helpful Guidance for Policymakers



The Hand-Book of the Modern Development Specialist (The Engine Room)



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what could go wrong?

We don't know much about how data-driven projects can go wrong until they go terribly wrong. There are strong incentives not to share experiences of responsible data harm, and those who share stories, especially of dramatic harm, usually don't wish to be attributed. Nonetheless, there are a number case studies described in this guide that illustrate the breadth of harm that can result from irresponsible data practices. Here are some broad examples of things that can go wrong:

Individuals can be harmed physically, emotionally or financially. When personally identifiable information is leaked in sensitive contexts it can spark violence, discrimination, or exclusionary policies.

Groups can be harmed without individuals ever being identified, through the enactment of discriminatory policies on the basis of data, on the basis of perceived relationships or through subtle social dynamics or engineering.

Project credibility and relationships with local partners and beneficiaries can be harmed when stakeholders feel as though they are exploited for data without receiving benefits, or when projects have adverse and unintended consequences.

misconceptions and common myths

If you are working with data and want to speak about the importance of responsible data, you may run into a number of recurring ideas that get into the way of moving this discussion forward - be it within your organization or in your interaction with other stakeholders, such as donors or beneficiaries of your projects.

Below are a number of those we have encountered so far and would like to address:

it is not my job, the it department has this covered.

Actually, IT staff don't always understand these challenges very well either; they likely

Poll!

Do you remember FaceApp?



Poll!

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Poll!

So how about now?

Q&A

- Any questions? Comments? Remarks?

Wrap-up

1. Digitisation / Digitalisation / Digital Transformation
2. Digitalisation as a strategic tool of the EU Development
3. Digitalisation & Development Cooperation
4. Data as a transformative asset for development

Thank you... and see you tomorrow for our 2nd webinar!

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