

**REPORT ON
THE NITDA/NIRA SWITCH TO .GOV.NG WORKSHOP
FOR FEDERAL MDAS**

HELD AT

**THE SHEHU MUSA YAR'ADUA CENTRE, CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
*Wednesday 4th April, 2012***

INTRODUCTION

The Switch to .Gov.NG Workshop was convened on the 4th of April 2012, as a one-day event to enlighten all MDAs on the processes and procedures for .gov.ng domain name management, aimed at actualizing the Federal Government of Nigeria's decision to migrate all Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies' domain names to .ng, and also build capacity in the various MDAs to administer their domain names. The one-day event was held at the Shehu Musa YarÁdua Centre Abuja under the chairmanship of the Honourable Minister of Communications Technology, Mrs Omobola Johnson.

ATTENDANCE (Please see Attachment)

2. A total of 363 participants were registered from various Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), among which were important dignitaries which include the Honourable Minister for Communication Technology, Mrs. Omobola Johnson represented by the Deputy-Director in the Ministry, Mrs. Moni Udoh; Director-General, National Information Technology development Agency (NITDA), Prof. Cleopas Angaye; President Nigeria Internet Registration Association, Mrs Mary Uduma; Special Adviser to the President on Security, Mr. Hakeem Ajijola; Director, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation, Mr. Ibrahim Aliyu; Director, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) State House, Mr. Gabriel Afao; Director, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation, Mr. Sunday Akinnusi, Deputy Directors ICT of various MDAs and Management of NIRA amongst others.

OPENING CEREMONY

3. The opening ceremony began at 9:45am with an opening prayer led by Mr. Ibrahim Aliyu, followed by the National Anthem.

WELCOME ADDRESS

4. The Welcome Address was delivered by the Director General of NITDA Prof Cleopas O. Angaye, in which He commended the Management and Board of Nigeria Internet Registration Association (NIRA) for their efforts at enhancing Nigeria's presence in the Cyber space through the .ng domain name registration.

5. In His address, Prof Angaye said the role of ICT has made it important for Nigeria to fly her flag and participate in the ICT Space. The level of ICT penetration and its product in the Country calls for better development of ICT to enhance the users of ICT in Nigeria as well as position Nigeria as one of the highest ICT Users in the Africa region. He also said in ensuring Nigeria's effective participation in the Cyber space, the issue of creating our local content and advancing the patronage of made in Nigeria ICT products and services cannot be over-emphasized hence the conference is a major step towards promoting and marketing a major and critical indigenous ICT National resource available through the .ng platform being managed by NIRA.

6. He further stated that the current trend is for government MDAs to have a website through which they propagate their mandate and activities and also interact with the general public. To this effect he said the workshop is therefore expected to come out with strategies that could further enhance and consolidate on the gains of ICT development in the country. Necessary strategies for enhancing the use of our .ng domain name must be proposed while MDAs that are yet to migrate should be encouraged to comply.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

7. The Keynote address was delivered by Mrs. Monilola Udoh Deputy Director e-Governance, Federal Ministry of Communications Technology, on behalf of the Honourable Minister of Communications Technology; Mrs Omobola Johnson. In her address, she expressed gratitude to the Nigeria Internet Registration Association (NIRA) for their effort towards the management of the '.ng' internet domain name space.

8. In her Address, the Honourable Minister said the domain name ending with ".ng" is a National Resource. She stated that It is a unique, identifier for every Nigerian on the World Wide Web, while ".gov.ng" is preserved to be used by all government MDAs. In addition, official e-mail addresses ending in .gov .ng are more secure than those addresses obtained from the free available internet mail services. She further mentioned that a mass migration to the .ng domain by the

9. MDAs and other Nigerians will ensure the implementation of the first step in our e-government strategies, aimed at connecting government within itself and with the citizens of Nigeria on a safe and common platform that will increase local traffic and reduce the overall cost of Governance.

10. She went on to state that the aim of the conference is to ensure that MDAs embrace, migrate and effectively manage the "gov.ng" domain names so that government will be well positioned and have confidence in its e-governance, which is very important for the twin benefit of our domain integrity and improve National image.

11. In conclusion she commended the efforts of NITDA and NIRA so far made, she also urged all to master the skills that will be offered today since it will be needed when people go back to implement the creation and migration of their domain names to the .ng country code top level domain (ccTLD). She thus declared the workshop open.

VOTE OF THANKS

12. At the end of the opening ceremony, Mrs. Mary Uduma; President Nigeria internet Registration Association delivered a vote of thanks, appreciating the effort of the Federal Government, the Head of the Civil Service, the Ministries, Stake Holders, and the Management of NIRA and NITDA for serving the nation in the cyber space through Domain Name Registration. Mrs. Uduma urged the participants to come up with useful recommendations that will make the effective utilization of the .gov.ng a notable one and also thanked everybody for attending the workshop.

TECHNICAL SESSION ONE

13. The workshop was divided into two technical sessions. A total of eight papers were presented in both sessions. The sessions and papers are highlighted below:

FIRST PRESENTATION BY MR. OPE ODUSAN TOPIC: A TECHNICAL OVERVIEW OF THE .NG REGISTRY

14. In his presentation, titled “A Technical Overview of the .ng Registry” the Chief Operating Officer, NIRA, Mr. Ope Odusan traced the origin of the Internet and the Domain Name System (DNS). He defined Domain Name as an identification string that defines a realm of administrative autonomy, or what controls the internet. It can also represent an Internet Protocol resource. He stated that the domain names are organized in subordinate levels of the DNS root domain with the Top Level Domain (TLDs) representing the first level. According to him, the first level includes generic top-level domains (gTLD) which has .com, .net etc and the country code top-level domains ccTLD like .ng being the Nigeria country code.

15. Furthermore, Mr Odusan traced the origin of NIRA to March, 23rd 2005, and also the composition of the Board of Directors. He addressed the technical specification of the domain name and concluded that the domain name makes it easier for the location of the Internet Protocol Resource such as website, email addresses, blogs etc.

16. In conclusion, He said that domain name makes it easier for Humans to locate Internet Protocol Resource, i.e. website, email address, blogs etc. And .ng is the unique string for Nigeria just like our official currency is (₦) Naira while .gov.ng is the approved official domain name for Nigerian Government. He thus stressed that all MDAs need to use a .gov.ng domain name string for websites and email addresses because NIRA has implemented a robust, distributed, secure and stable Registry Infrastructure.

SECOND PRESENTATION BY Mr. SUNDAY AFOLAYAN (Vice President, NIRA) TOPIC: .NG DOMAIN NAME POLICIES AND NAMING CONVENTION

17. In His presentation titled “.Ng Domain Name Policies and Naming Convention” the Vice President of NIRA Mr Sunday Afolayan defined a domain name as being made up of several levels of domains and separated by dots. Levels are read from right to left. ng is the top level domain aka (TLD) Sleep is the second level domain aka (SLD).

18. He said that so far 42,000 domain names have been registered in Nigeria and illustrated with another diagram the allowed domain names and their applicability as follows:

- .ng – Nigeria Domain root
- com.ng – open domain, commercial entities and businesses
- org.ng – semi-open domain, non-commercial organizations

- gov.ng – closed domain, governmental organizations
- edu.ng – degree awarding institutions
- net.ng – ISP infrastructure
- sch.ng - Secondary Schools
- name.ng - open domain
- mobi.ng - open domain, suitable for mobile devices
- mil.ng - closed domain (Nigerian Military Establishments only)

19. He informed the participants that NIRA reserves the right to maintain the following list of domains that shall not be available for registration, or can be withdrawn if already registered. He listed the domains as those with offensive names to the country, those with restricted names and those with premium names. Defining them as follows:

- **Offensive Names:** Words determined by NiRA to be offensive to the Nigerian community
- **Restricted Names:** Names that will give the wrong impression if used. eg. Military, Government etc.
- **Premium Names:** These are domains with generic words only, commanding premium value. Eg: **cooki.ng, bi.ng** etc.

20. He further stated that NIRA currently does not operate Internationalized Domain Names (IDN), which allows domain names in the natural languages of the users, the following Characters are allowed

- The Twenty Six (26) Unaccented Roman Characters, i.e a to z, and A to Z.
- The Ten (10) Western digits 0 to 9
- Hyphen

20. Talking about Character Combinations; He said that domain names must conform to the following rules:

- Domain names must be a maximum of 64 Characters for now.
- Domains are not case sensitive. AGe and AgE are the same
- The first or last character of a domain name may not be a hyphen
- There cannot be two hyphens in a name
- Domains cannot start with xn followed by --
- 2LD domains can only be offered for sale via Auction
- Some 3LD domains can only be offered for sale via Auction. E.g: **internet.com.ng**
- 3LD Domains may not be a single character.

21. In conclusion He stated that domain names registration must conform to best practices and emphasized that there are rules and conventions governing the choice and registration of domain names, with naming conventions carefully created to avoid confusion, and make it easy for users to navigate on the Internet which NIRA is set to follow. Also that NIRA as much as possible abides with global best practices in the implementation of domain names. In the near future, NIRA will offer internationalized domain Names (IDN) that will allow the use of natural language texts, e.g Arabic, so that more people will have access to the Internet. He listed some of such best practices as follows:

- Domain Names are intended to be human-memorable addresses that direct to online information or services.
- Registering **irritability.com.ng** will open the name to a lot of misspellings. Better to use a simple name such **rit.com.ng**
- Best to use full names when they are short and easily remembered. Registering **federalcapitalterritory.gov.ng** is open to more errors, than using **fct.gov.ng**
- Unless it will enhance readability, the hyphen should be used sparingly. E.g, **akwaibom.gov.ng** is more desirable than **akwa-ibom.gov.ng**

THIRD PRESENTATION by MR. S. L. AKINNUSI (Director ICT, OHCSF)

TOPIC: THE IMPERATIVE FOR (.GOV.NG) DOMAIN IN THE FEDERAL MDAS" ON REGISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF (.GOV.NG) DOMAIN NAMES

22. In his presentation, titled "The Imperative For (.gov.ng) Domain in the Federal MDAs" on Registration and Management of (.gov.ng) Domain Names" Mr Akinnusi, Director ICT, OHCSF, stated that ICT has changed the course of events. In the organizational settings, it is important to note that initiatives originate from a desk; prompt some actions and within seconds, expected and desired results are obtained without human intervention. Also, it is common knowledge that ICT has ushered in a complete innovation in all sectors of the economy. For example, the banking sector has embraced e-banking and e-payment systems in order to achieve a cashless society. In the area of communication, e-mail has promoted cheap and faster global communication and interaction. In trade and investment, e-business and e-commerce are predominant.

23. He also stated that globally, there have been changes in the conduct of government businesses by the adoption of e-governance to enhance improved service delivery in the Civil Service and also to reduce the amount of paper consumption. These avenues of using the "e-e-e-es" should be explored to facilitate the journey to our desired destination.

24. In His presentation, he also defined what a domain name is, and stated that authorities are exercised through the following ways: As Government Establishments; As Educational Institutions; As Organizations; As Commercial Concerns; As Military Institutions; and As Network Providers.

25. He also talked about better way of Email and Electronics service delivery, this can be done by creating a more conducive avenue through which we can improve our services to the benefit of the Citizenry.

- Pursuing e-governance drive of Government
- Promoting a near paperless environment; and
- Effectively and Efficiently Utilizing ICT tools.

26. He listed out some benefits of using ICT tools as follows:

- Huge opportunities for Improved Service Delivery;
- Transaction of government businesses within and across MDAs (Made Easy) (Vertically, Laterally, Horizontally or Transversely Manner);
- Ensures effective and efficient penetration and interaction of services
- A veritable means to overcome the huge challenges around the management of Change, all these are to promote and improved service delivery.
- This will further help to Reduce Cost, Timeliness; promote Professionalism, Accuracy, Large Information, Limitless Boundary, Participatory & Transparency, and Responsiveness.

27. In summary, He recommended the following:

- Need for Federal, States and Local Governments to Establish e-Communication Centres;
- Need to Create and Maximally Utilize the Official Websites at the Nigeria Domain i.e ccTLD (e.g [www.\(mda\).gov.ng](http://www.(mda).gov.ng));
- Need to look at the Possibility of Creating a generally acceptable Civil Service Website (e.g. www.civilservice.gov.ng) where ALL Civil Servants Official Mail Server will be domiciled;
- Need to Assess the Staff ICT Literacy Levels at ALL Times and embark on honest Staff ICT Literacy Improvement Plan;
- ICT Literacy Level should be a yardstick of measuring performance in the Civil Service;
- Need to Encourage members of staff to communicate their non-confidential Mails through the Official Websites for Nigeria to be taken seriously;
- Need to Promote Total Office Automation and near paperless environment; and
- Need for all ICT Stakeholders (NITDA, NIRA, GALAXY, .gov.ng REGISTRARS etc) to be 24/7 ready to effectively and efficiently implement their Mandates.

28. He concluded stating that Information generation and dissemination using ICT Tools are now the **Global Way** of Transacting Government Businesses; We cannot afford to be cut-off from the rest of the World; We must honestly **Promote** and Strategically encourage the Use of

ICT Tools in our Workplace It is important for all MDAs to officially create and operate at the Nigeria ccTLD (.gov.ng).

FOURTH PRESENTATION BY ABDUL-HAKEEM B.D AJIJOLA
TOPIC: ADOPTION AND CYBER-SECURITY ISSUES

29. In his presentation, titled “Adoption and Cyber-Security Issues” Mr Hakeem B.D Ajijola Director ICT, OSGF, traced the origin of .com to 1985 and stated that there are 325 TLD but only 5 could be used by anybody with 291 being country codes. He reiterated that currently about 42000 domain names have been registered in Nigeria.

30. Mr Ajijola defined the generic TLD (gtld) and the country codes (ccTLD). He stated that the Nigeria Domain root is the .ng and listed some of the domain names derived from the .ng and the associated institutes that could use them such as:

- .ng – Nigeria Domain root
- com.ng – open domain, commercial entities and businesses
- org.ng – semi-open domain, non-commercial organizations
- gov.ng – closed domain, governmental organizations
- edu.ng – degree awarding institutions
- net.ng – ISP infrastructure
- sch.ng - Secondary Schools
- name.ng - open domain
- mobi.ng - open domain, suitable for mobile devices
- mil.ng - closed domain (Nigerian Military Establishments only)

31. His paper further advocated that there are risks, threat and data security and integrity associated with the domain names registration and listing. Mr. Ajijola emphasized that the issue of security must be taken with all seriousness it deserves. He listed the following tips as security measures to be employed.

- Don't use passwords that are based on personal information that can be easily accessed
- Don't use words that can be found in any dictionary of any language
- Develop a mnemonic for remembering complex passwords
- Use both lowercase and capital letters
- Use a combination of letters, numbers, and special characters
- Use different passwords on different systems
- Never share any of your account or personal information with a company that claims to be renewing your domain name. If it were a legitimate renewal the company should already have this information.
- Contact your current service provider. Don't use the contact information from the solicitation as this will probably result in exposing yourself to a trained salesman bent on getting you to transfer your domain name services.

- Keep informed about who your current registrar is and when your domain names are coming up for renewal so that when these dishonest solicitations appear you can confidently disregard them.

32. In conclusion, He stated that:

- Nigeria is building an electronic future upon capabilities, processes and infrastructure that we have not mastered how to protect
- Our .ng ccTLD must be secure, trustworthy, robust and reliable to drive the desired knowledge economy
- By the year 2020 an MSME based Cyber Security Solutions economic sub-sector should be in place principally driven by suitably empowered knowledge workers below 35 years of age
- Human experience demonstrates that it is not technology, infrastructure or finance per-se, but attitude predicated on correct knowledge that positively develops mankind, societies and economies

TECHNICAL SESSION TWO

FIFTH PRESENTATION BY MR ITONYO PREYE

TOPIC: OVERVIEW OF .GOV.NG (SECOND LEVEL) REGISTRY

33. In His presentation titled “Overview of .gov.ng (Second Level) Registry” Mr Preye defined a domain name simply as system for providing a memorable name for a particular computer and website on the Internet, like the address of a building on a street. E.g **.ng** is the **ccTLD** for Nigeria; this means that any site that ends with an **.ng** is a site specifically built for Nigerians.

34. He stated that within the .ng TLD there is a number of Second Level Domains (SLD) with each having a specific purpose. Examples are shown in the classification of some of the SLDs. Some are open while others are closed. The **.gov.ng** SLD is restricted to the constituents of Federal Government of Nigeria at various levels right from federal, state and local government levels.

35. Challenges with Managing the .gov.ng

In managing the .gov.ng, He listed the following as challenges often encountered:

- Maintaining the integrity and credibility of the .gov.ng namespace
- Misappropriation of the government domain name
- Lack of awareness on the domain registration process
- Maintaining a standard of culture of security across all government levels in the country

36. Importance of Automated Registry

- Provides **accessibility and usability** on a **Centralized information system** for .gov.ng
- A system that ensures international **best practices** in government **domain Management**
- Increases efficiency and promotes **open government** in Nigeria

37. Talking about Registry Portal, he said that Domain Registry is broadly sub-divided into two groups of Users:

- The MDA Client (The Domain Registrant)
- The Domain Registry Administrator (The Admin module)

38. He explained that Government bodies will generally register domains directly within gov.ng. For example, **fct.gov.ng** is used by the Federal Capital Territory and **fmh.gov.ng** is used by the Federal Ministry of Health. State and local Government bodies will generally register domain names specific to their state or territory. For example, **lagosstate.gov.ng** is used as a portal for the Lagos Government as a whole, and “**health.lagosstate.gov.ng**” is used by the Lagos state Government's health department.

39. MDA Activities Summary of the Registry

- Check availability of the domain
- And the **outline registration** process
- Apply for new domain online using the

- Provided online authorization letter format and also monitor application status online
- Apply for an existing **Domain handle** and receive an approval
- Manage Domain and sub domains of an approved domain only
- Relate to an administrator through **the online chat Engine**.

40. In conclusion, He said the Domain Registry Portal if fully adopted will encourage a culture of security for government information systems across federal, state and local governments in Nigeria. It also has a flexible structure that can allow any Domain Registrant to manage their .gov.ng domain.

SIXTH PRESENTATION BY MR. B.D AJIJOLA

TOPIC: POLICIES AND REGULATIONS FOR REGISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

41. In His Presentation titled “Policies and Regulations for Registration and Management” Mr B.D Ajijola stated that Policy foundations and directions are contained in the documents of NITDA, MOU with ICANN, NIRA, and it is based on management of day to day of .ng based on stakeholder decisions, and agreement with Registrars which provide responsibilities for the accredited in management of registered names, Nigeria domain and for the good of Nigerian.

42. He stated that the Policy Directions for the Nigerian Internet Domain can be found in the NITDA Act 2007 as follows:

- **Section 6(a):** Create a framework for the planning, research, development, standardization, application, co-ordination, monitoring, evaluation and regulation of Information Technology practices, activities and systems in Nigeria and all matters related thereto and for that purpose...”
- **Section 6 (b):** Accelerate Internet and Internet penetration in Nigeria and promote sound Internet Governance.
- **Section 6 (m):** Finally, The Agency shall have supervisory authority over any organization incorporated’ under the laws of Nigeria to manage and administer Nigeria’s country code top level domain.

SEVENTH PRESENTATION BY MR LAZARUS IKOTI

TOPIC: IMPLEMENTING COMPLIANCE WITH GOVERNMENT DOMAIN POLICY

43. In his presentation, titled “Implementing Compliance with Government Domain Policy” Mr Lazarus Ikoti highlighted the functions of NITDA as was established by section 1(1) of NITDA Act 2007 as follows:

- The power to make guidelines for the establishment and maintenance of the appropriate infrastructure for Information Technology.
- To accelerate internet and intranet penetration in Nigeria and promote sound internet governance in Nigeria.

- Makes provisions for functions of the Agency.

44. Talking about Compliance provision, he stated that in order to ensure compliance; Section 3 of the second schedule gives NITDA the power to ensure that the activities of all organizations engage in the management of the country code Top Level domain complies with best international practices.

45. Thus where a person or body corporate fails to comply with the guidelines and standards prescribed by the Agency in the discharge of its duties under this Act, such person or corporate body commit an offence. The institution of proceedings or imposition of a penalty under this Act shall not relieve a body corporate from liability to pay to the Federal Inland Revenue Service such levy or tax which or may become due under this Act.

46. His paper listed the .gov.ng Dispute Resolution Guideline in the event of dispute. Therefore in order to ensure resolution NITDA also plays the following function:

- Any Dispute arising from the registration of a .gov.ng domain name shall be referred to Arbitrators.
- The Arbitrators shall be three and shall be appointed by NITDA in consultation with FMCT and NIRA.
- No adjudication shall be made within the registration function as to whether the applicant has a legitimate right to a name, beyond compliance with the .gov.ng policies unless it has been referred to Arbitrator.
- The Registrant (applicant), in lodging the request for a name, informs the Domain Provider that they are asserting a claimed right to a name.
- Where a dispute within a State is not resolved by the relevant agencies of the State (e.g. The Secretary to the State Government), it should be escalated through governance mechanisms within that State, or referred to NITDA.
- Where a dispute involves more than one state, it should be referred to the Secretaries of the Governments of the states. If a dispute in the above circumstances cannot be resolved, it may be escalated to the NITDA for further mediation.

EIGHTH PRESENTATION BY MR NOSIKE AGUSIEGBE

TOPIC: TECHNICAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE READINESS FOR MANAGING THE .GOV.NG DOMAIN

47. In His presentation, titled "Technical and Infrastructure Readiness for Managing the .gov.ng Domain" Mr Nosike Agusiegbe spoke about the functions and responsibility of Galaxy Backbone which include main Features of the Galaxy Backbone Infrastructure designed to deliver world class enterprise data hosting service with in-built redundancy, resilience, and uncompromising security and safety standards as follows:

- Description of the Galaxy Technical platform for managing .gov.ng and DNS services
- Human Resource Capacity for managing .gov.ng
- Planned Activities for improved Adoption of .gov.ng amongst MDAs

48. Talking about Galaxy's technical platform for managing .gov.ng and DNS services, He gave an overview of the Nigeria Nationwide Communications Network. He stated that there are deployed/implemented 300km metro optical fibre network in Abuja with over 3000 VSAT nodes deployed and maintained nationwide and a standard VSAT Hub in Abuja.

49. According to him, there is a primary and secondary datacenter located in Abuja and Lagos respectively with DC equipped with Firewalls, E-mail Gateways, IPSs, SAN, Load Balancers and VMware platform for Cloud Services. He informed that galaxy Backbone possesses the required technical and operational capacity with required skilled manpower.

50. Finally, He stated that the company has equipments that are **ISO 27001** certified sitting on 200 square metres of floor space with 200TB of storage capacity and designed to deliver world class data hosting service with in-built redundancy, resilience, and uncompromising security and safety standards.

51. The paper concluded that there are new features of DNS viz:

- Galaxy's proposed DNS and IP Address Management (IPAM) solution is purposefully designed to significantly improve the management of .gov.ng, .mil.ng and the associated DNS Zones
- By automating and streamlining DNS management processes, Galaxy Backbone will be able to eliminate DNS configuration errors and to save 50-60% of the time spent on DNS and IPAM related network management tasks.
- This Appliance-based DNS infrastructure will allow Galaxy Backbone to attain six-sigma (99,9999%) availability for Galaxy's DNS services.
- Platform is capable of handling 3000+ queries per second and is designed to separate Authoritative, Caching and Recursive functions into separate appliances. The result of these attributes will be significant improvement in performance.
- The product and its design enhance our ability to mitigate against DNS attacks like Spoofing, Port Flooding etc.

52. Talking about the Human Resource Capacity for managing .gov.ng, he stated that in the bid to ensure proper human resource capacity for managing .gov.ng, Galaxy backbone also ensures that well trained team that are already experienced at working on Internet services such as e-Mail, Websites and Web Applications

- Team already familiar with DNS Services, DNS Architecture, DNS configurations and Zone file management
- Galaxy engineers are already familiar with the CoCCA platform for registering and managing domains

- Our engineers are booked to be trained on the new DNS and IPAM solution being procured for efficient on-going operations
- We have a plan in place to get our team more involved in NIRA activities and the collaborative efforts of the Registry, Registrars and Registrant

53. Mr. Agusiegbe thus recommended the following for the increased adoption of the .gov.ng amongst MDAs:

- Utilization of existing relationships between Galaxy Backbone with the MDAs with primary focus on engaging technical and administrative decision makers;
- Working with the Ministry of Communication Technology on Sensitization as well as Change Management for DNS and registry migrations;
- Effectively communicating with stakeholders on the benefits of utilizing a common and uniform domain(.gov.ng) for transacting business; and
- Ensuring operational support procedures are clear and unambiguous for all relocated/transferred domains.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS (Please see Appendix I)

CLOSING

The workshop was brought to a close at 3:45pm.

FINANCIALS

Please see Appendix III (Attached as an Excel sheet)

APPENDIX I

QUESTION AND ANSWERS

After all the presentations were made, a question and answer session ensued with questions highlighted below.

1. Is there any problem registering an internal and external domain name, or having the same internal and external domain name and is there a security issue to this?
2. How many domain names have been registered by NIRA so far, and how do we regulate the register vis-à-vis pricing?
3. What is the process of regulating and the registration of registrars
4. Are all registrars allowed to register domain names?
5. It is a known fact that infrastructures and equipments for training of staff are lacking in so many MDAs, what is the OHCSF doing about this in creating the necessary awareness?
6. What is the Federal Government doing about going online most especially at the Federal, States and Local governments' level?
7. Is the Federal Government thinking of partnering with State and Local government to come under one umbrella to operate in terms of ICT?
8. What are the processes put in place in the civil service to give service to the government?
9. What is going to happen to the private sector now that the focus is on MDAs and also can more light be shed on issues of cyber security?
10. What is being put in place for ICT officials in MDAs on cyber security trainings?
11. What is being put in place for the un-served and underserved people that are not literate?
12. Laws on cyber security are being relegated to the background rather than the technology, what is being done on this in educating judges etc ?
13. Who owns NIRA?
14. What is the leadership of NIRA and NITDA doing about Nigeria Embassies Abroad where the domain name of host countries are being used rather than our own country .ng?