

African Centre
of Excellence
for Information Ethics



Report on the International Policy Dialogue on IFAP Priority Areas in the BRICS countries

Cape Town, South Africa
4-6 July 2018



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



IFAP

Information for All
Programme
National IFAP Committee
for South Africa



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

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UNESCO/IFAP Conference Report

International Policy Dialogue on IFAP Priority Areas in the BRICS countries in
Cape Town, South Africa

4-6 July 2018

This conference is co-organised by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (hereafter referred to as the ACEIE) in accordance with the agreement signed between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (hereafter referred to as UNESCO).

The conference at a glance

Date: 4 to 6 July 2018

City and Country: Cape Town, South Africa

Venue: Protea Marriott Hotel, Durbanville

**Number of attendees according on signatures on list of attendance
(including ACEIE staff and presenters): 42**

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Conference Programme

Appendix 2: Gala Dinner Programme

Appendix 3: Speech by Former President F.W. de Klerk

Appendix 4: Cape Town Declaration

Appendix 5: Rapporteurs Report

Appendix 6 Way Forward

Appendix 7: Press Release Statement

Appendix 8: Conference Photos

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

The conference was attended by 42 participants from 18 countries across the globe.

Main focal areas included UNESCO's Information For All Programme and its six objectives.

The conference was celebrated for its aura of joy, positivity and cultural diversity, all in the presence of the majestic Table Mountain and beauty of Cape Town.

Some of the outcomes include:

- Underscoring the importance of establishing IFAP committees in member states who do not have such a committee.
- Strengthening of existing partnerships.
- Reaching out to other key role players to extend the network for collaboration.

Appendix 1: Conference Programme

BACKGROUND

The importance of the concepts of the 4th Industrial Revolution and Cultural Diversity were recently confirmed by various international forums and meetings. UNESCO events and meetings highlight the importance of both Cultural Diversity and the 4th Industrial Revolution, especially in relation to radicalism, economic development and the Agenda 2030. Other related topics include; global peace, radicalism, anti-radicalism, multilingualism and inclusion in the cyber space, definitions of culture, the structure of culture, the use and misuse of cultural diversity, the role of cultural diversity in sustainable development, and the management of cultural diverse communities. Following the relevance of reflexions on these concepts, structures like BRICS should also endeavour on its implications in modern day societies.

Following an informal meeting in Paris in 2016 between the IFAP Chairpersons of Russia, China and South Africa a joint event to further explore these concepts was again discussed in 2017 with Brazilian and Indian representatives. The Russian Federation's Chairperson of UNESCO IFAP highlighted again the importance of these topics in BRICS countries, when he called a meeting of Global Experts that took place on 5 to 9 June 2017 in Khanty-Mansiysk in the Russian Federation. The meeting focus was on Multilingualism in Cyberspace for inclusive Sustainable Development and an international academic roundtable with academic representatives from Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa that highlighted the importance of these topics. At this roundtable the ACEIE was requested to prepare a project proposal to the BRICS countries aiming towards the formation of a platform to discuss the topics and their relevance in and between the BRICS countries.

In collaboration with BRICS representatives, UNESCO and IFAP structures, the ACEIE and the University of Pretoria was proud to host the International Policy Dialogue on IFAP Priority Areas in the BRICS countries in Cape Town, South Africa, from 4 to 6 July 2018, which brought together representatives from BRICS countries, IFAP committees as well as universities in Africa. Since South Africa is the BRICS Chair for 2018, this event was perfectly situated to advance the current state of South Africa as a leader in the field of Policy Development, Cultural Diversity and Information Ethics. The ACEIE is the Secretariat for the South African IFAP committee and will therefore seek to align the South African objectives with those of UNESCO and the broader academic community of this field.

The aims of this event was not only to establish IFAP committees in those countries without these structures, but also to strengthen the relations between the BRICS countries in the form of academic

participation and expanding research on these subjects to a broader African participation, due to the importance of addressing cultural diversity.

UNESCO INFORMATION FOR ALL PROGRAMME (IFAP)

IFAP was established in 2001 as a flagship intergovernmental UNESCO programme for the purpose of assisting Member States in formulating and implementing balanced national policies of building inclusive knowledge societies. IFAP is based on inter-disciplinary, cross-sectoral and integrated approaches. IFAP priorities are information preservation, information accessibility, information literacy, information ethics, information for development and multilingualism in cyberspace.

On 15 October 2015 Mr Coetzee Bester was elected the Chairperson of the South African National Committee for IFAP. The National IFAP Committee consists of members from government, as well as non-governmental and civil society organisations. Its work focuses on IFAP's six priority areas and the Committee aims to support the development and implementation of information policy strategies and frameworks in South Africa. It will also contribute to strengthening IFAP's contribution in Southern Africa.

AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR INFORMATION ETHICS (ACEIE)

The ACEIE was established according to a UP Senate decision on 17 May 2012. Since 2012 the ACEIE coordinates various activities, research projects and communication for ANIE as funded by the South African Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services. The ACEIE is hosted by the Information Science Department, EBIT Faculty, University of Pretoria.

Vision

The purpose of the ACEIE is to formally reflect, raise awareness on and conduct research related to Information Ethics and Digital Wellness. ACEIE continuously seeks to align its mandate with those of the World Summit on Information Societies (WSIS) Action C10, the Vision of the International Centre for Information Ethics (ICIE) as well as the objectives of the UNESCO Intergovernmental programme on Information for All (IFAP).

Mission

- Conducting research and ensuring an active presence in the academia.
- Compiling training materials and making these electronically accessible on a public platform.

- Providing workshops on topics relating to Information Ethics and Digital Wellness, to all levels of society, including government, private sector, academia and civil society.

CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES

1. Creating a platform for the International Policy Dialogue on IFAP Priority Areas;
2. Supporting the development of a sustainable dialogue group in BRICS, African countries and the Pacific Region;
3. Strengthening collaboration between BRICS countries;
4. Creating and revitalising the IFAP structures in the BRICS and African countries;
5. Creating a network of IFAP in BRICS countries with objectives that include:
 - Research on matters related to the six IFAP objectives;
 - Mainstreaming the 2017 – 2021 UNESCO priorities such as Africa and Gender Equality into Knowledge Societies initiatives;
 - Research in Cultural Diversity and Radicalism;
 - Promotion of Cyber Ethics; and
 - Formal research proposals and priorities in the six IFAP objectives.
6. Research on matters related to the six IFAP objectives including:
 - objective 1: information for development
 - objective 2: information literacy
 - objective 3: information preservation
 - objective 4: information ethics
 - objective 5: information accessibility
 - objective 6: multilingualism
7. Mainstreaming the following SDGs in Knowledge Societies Initiatives:
 - Goal 3: Good health and well-being
 - Goal 4: Quality education
 - Goal 5: Gender equality
 - Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth
 - Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure
 - Goal 10: Reduced inequalities
 - Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
 - Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production
 - Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions
 - Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

CONFERENCE THEMES

1. Cultural Diversity – opportunities and threats
2. Radicalism in the digital environment
3. Digital Learning among BRICS Countries
4. Cyber Journalism and Ethics
5. Multilingualism, migration and adaptation
6. Equitable and sustainable development
7. Gender and Inclusivity
8. Ramifications of Fourth Industrial Revolution on Cultural Diversities and development
9. Access and accessibility considerations for people with disabilities
10. Youth mobility
11. IFAP and the Sustainable Development Goals

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

MEMBERS

1. Chafica Haddad, UNESCO Intergovernmental Programme, IFAP Chair, France
2. Dr Günther Heinz Cyranek, UNESCO Consultant CI/KSD/UAP
3. Dr Boyan Radoykov, Chief Knowledge Societies Division, UNESCO
4. Prof Gilvan Müller de Oliveira, Institute for R&D in Language Policy (IPOL), Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC), Brazil
5. Dr Evgeny Kuzmin, Vice-Chair, Intergovernmental Council, UNESCO Information for All Programme (IFAP); Chair, IFAP Working Group for Multilingualism; Chair, Russian IFAP Committee; President, Interregional Library Cooperation Centre, Russia
6. Prof Rao Prabhakara Jandhyala, Professor of Linguistics, Director, E-Learning Centre, Head, Centre for Study of Foreign Languages, Faculty Co-coordinator, India-EU E-QUAL Project, School of Humanities, University of Hyderabad, India
7. Dr Anuradha Kanniganti, National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilisations (INALCO), Paris, in the Telugu section of the South Asia and Himalaya Department
8. Dr Guo Dezheng, Chair: IFAP Working Group Information for Development, China
9. Prof Theo Bothma, Extraordinary Professor: Department of Information Science, University of Pretoria
10. Prof Archie Dick: Head of Department Information Science, University of Pretoria (Conference Chair)
11. Mr Coetzee Bester, Director: African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics, University of Pretoria, South Africa (Conference Chair)
12. Ms Rachel Fischer, Research Officer: African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics, University of Pretoria, South Africa
13. Ms Naailah Parbhoo, Lecturer and Office Manager: Information Science Department African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics, University of Pretoria, South Africa
14. Ms Leandi Lottering, Junior Research Officer: African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics, University of Pretoria, South Africa

CONFERENCE RAPPORTEURS

1. Ms Erin Klazar
2. Ms Susanna Ackermann

The conference report will be finalised by the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN CULTURAL DIVERSITY



ITINERARY FOR VISITS TO TABLE MOUNTAIN AND ROBBEN ISLAND

3 JULY 2018

08h45 Group to gather at the Coach outside the hotel

09h00 The coach will depart the hotel towards the iconic Table Mountain, where you will take the cable car up to the top of the Mountain. Return ticket included.

Once you have reached the top of Table Mountain, you will have the opportunity to admire the many fynbos which is unique to the Cape. The view of the City is magnificent from the top of the Mountain. The Table Mountain Aerial Cableway Company has been providing visitors with a world-class experience since October 4, 1929. The company operates in a National Park and World Heritage Site. The mountain's magnetism has a way of drawing people in, compelling them to reach the summit. But getting to the top was not always the effortless trip it is today.

11h30 The group will spend an hour or two, before heading back down in the cable car. Once everyone has made their way down, the coach will depart for the V&A waterfront.

12h00 The Group will enjoy lunch at Quay Four in the Harbour.

13h00 After lunch the group will split in two. You can either board the Ferry towards Robben Island or you can enjoy some shopping in the V&A Waterfront mall.

Robben Island, the unique symbol of "the triumph of the human spirit over adversity, suffering and injustice" with a rich 500 year old multi-layered history, is visited every year by thousands of people eager to understand and honour the important aspects of South Africa's history that the Island represents. Visitors are transported to the Island via Ferries which depart from the Nelson Mandela Gateway at the V & A Waterfront. These tours include all the various heritage sites that reflect the Island's longstanding multi-layered history, such as the graveyard of people who died from leprosy, the Lime Quarry, Robert Sobukwe's house, the Bluestone quarry, the army and navy bunkers and the Maximum Security Prison where thousands of South Africa's freedom fighters were incarcerated for years. The tour culminates with a viewing of Nelson Mandela's cell.

17h00 Everyone must meet back at the coach at 17h00.

18h30 We will then make our way back to the hotel, you will experience the PEAK hour traffic in Cape Town, so sit back, relax and enjoy the drive.

DAY 1 CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

4 July 2018

Session One Chairs

Coetzee Bester

Rachel Fischer

Programme

08:30 Arrival at the conference venue

- Registration of participants
- Calling to order and administrative announcements

09:00 Opening and Welcoming Ceremony

Welcoming and Keynote Address:

Archie Dick, South Africa

Information for All at the Cape: struggles past and present

Keynote presentations:

Boyan Radoykov, UNESCO Chief Knowledge Societies Division

Rafael Capurro, Germany

Digital Futures

Celebratory message:

Carlton Mukwevho, Secretary General South Africa National Commission for UNESCO

Celebrating the 100th birthday of former president Nelson Mandela

10:40 Discussion

11:00 Refreshments

11:30 BRICS and IFAP Priority Areas overview

Evgeny Kuzmin, Russia

Multilingualism in Cyberspace: Now and What Next?

Gilvan Müller de Oliveira, Brazil

Language policies for multilingualism in the BRICS countries: seeking common interests

Rao Prabhakara Jandhyala, India

Challenges of Multiculturalism to Digital Learning: Transdisciplinary Discourse

12:40 Discussion

13:00 Lunch

Session Two Chairs

Anastasia Parshakova

Jared Bielby

14:00 BRICS and IFAP Priority Areas overview

Anuradha Kanniganti, India

Information literacy and multilingualism: language barriers in the Indian workplace

Guo Dezheng and Zhang Yingjie, China

Current Situation and Analysis of Government Information Disclosure Policy of China

Tatiana Murovana, Russia

Information Literacy: New Challenges in the Context of IFAP Objectives

15:00 Discussion

15:30 Refreshments

16:00 IFAP Priority Areas overview

Dan Shefet, France

Radicalization in the Digital Environment

Mohamed Elguindy, Egypt

Cyber Radicalism: A Middle East perspective

16:40 Discussion

17:00 Closing and allocated time for interest groups and committee meetings

DAY 2 CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

5 July 2018

Session One Chairs

Gilvan Müller de Oliveira

Tatiana Murovana

Programme

08:15 Arrival at the conference venue

Calling to order and administrative announcements

08:30 Spotlight presentations

Evgeny Kuzmin, Russia

New Information Environment

Jared Bielby, Canada

ICIE: From Foundations to Future

Rachel Fisher, South Africa

ACEIE, ICIE and the Southern Hemisphere focus

09:30 Thematic presentations

Hellen Agnes Amunga, Kenya

Community Libraries as Pathways to IFAP & SDGs

Emmanuel Kondowe, Malawi

An analysis of the Malawi Electronic Transactions and Cyber Security Act of 2016 in the Context of Information Ethics and Information Accessibility

Huda Abdalla, Sudan

Towards Maintaining Freedom of Expression in our connected world

10:30 Discussion

11:00 Refreshments

11:30 Thematic presentations

Themba Phiri, South Africa

Information Ethics and the Fourth Industrial Revolution: A South African case

Anastasia Parshakova, Russia

National Efforts to Promote IFAP Priorities. The Case of Russia

Eduardo Gomes, Brazil

Cooperation through Multilingualism

12:40 Discussion

13:00 Lunch

Session Two Chairs

Evgeny Kuzmin

Anuradha Kanniganti

14:00 Thematic presentations

Jaco du Toit, Kenya

Access and accessibility considerations for people with disabilities

Abdurraouf Ali Mukthar Elbibas, Libya

General Information Authority of Libya (GIA)

Cláudio Menezes, Brazil

Accessing and Understanding contents in Portuguese by foreigners in scientific digital libraries: can this methodology be generalized to other languages?

15:10 Discussion

15:30 Refreshments

16:00 Establishing a new IFAP Footprint

Panel:

Boyan Radoykov

Evgeny Kuzmin

Gilvan Müller de Oliveira

Rao Prabhakara Jandhyala

Guo Dezheng

Zhang Yingjie

Coetzee Bester (Facilitator)

17:00 Preparation for Gala Dinner

19:00 Gala dinner: Theme *Cultural Diversity*

Guest of Honour

Former President of South Africa, F.W. de Klerk

DAY 3 CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

6 July 2018

Session One Chairs

Rao Prabhakara Jandhyala

Guo Dezheng

Programme

07:55 Arrival at the conference venue

Calling to order and administrative announcements

08:00 Spotlight presentations

Izzeldin Mohamed Osman, Sudan

Empowering Women in Higher Education through ICT

Elia Bila, Mozambique

Overview of IFAP activities, achievements and objectives in Mozambique

08:40 Discussion

09:00 Thematic presentations

Vasuki Belavaki, India

Digital Dilemmas: Whither Ethics in Online Journalism?

Daniel Sikazwe, Zambia

The Iatrogenic Effects of Academic Analysis of Media Language and Discourse

Susanna Ackermann, South Africa

Digital Learning among BRICS Countries

10:15 Discussion

10:30 Refreshments

11:00 Thematic presentations

Rambhatla Siva Prasad, India

Sustainable Development, Equitability and Multiculturalism: Can a Balance among the Three Possible?

Zvenyika Eckson Mugari, Zimbabwe

Can the South speak on the Internet? Charting an Itinerary for an IFAP in Zimbabwe

Erin Klazar, South Africa

Tackling the post-truth era lies with cognitive justice

Kiflom Michael Kahsay, Eritrea

Digital Library as a gateway to Information Accessibility in Eritrea

12:40 Discussion

13:00 Lunch

14:00 Finalisation of Cape Town Declaration and Way Forward – UNESCO/ACEIE/ICIE

Cape Town Declaration formulation committee

Way forward

Panel discussion

Facilitator: Coetzee Bester

15:30 Refreshments and Departure

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name & Surname	Institution	Presentation Titles
BRAZIL		
Eduardo Gomes	President of the BRICS Center of the Federal Fluminense University (UFF)	Cooperation through Multilingualism
Cláudio Menezes	University of Brasília	Accessing and Understanding contents in Portuguese by foreigners in scientific digital libraries: can this methodology be generalized to other languages?
Gilvan Müller de Oliveira	Federal University of Santa Catarina	Language policies for multilingualism in the BRICS countries: seeking common interests
BURKINA FASO		
Daniel Da Hien	Reseau Afrique Jeunesse, UNESCO	No presentation
CANADA		
Jared Bielby	Netizen Consulting	ICIE: From Foundations to Future
CHINA		
Guo Dezheng	IFAP: Information for Development	Current Situation and Analysis of Government Information Disclosure Policy of China
Zhang Yingjie	Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China	Current Situation and Analysis of Government Information Disclosure Policy of China
EGYPT		
Mohamed Elguindy	Cybersecurity Expert, British University in Egypt	Cyber Radicalism: A Middle East perspective
Sherif Aly Mohamed Hammad	Ain Shams University	No presentation

ERITREA		
Kiflom Michael Kahsay	President: Library and Information Association of Eritrea	Digital Library as a gateway to Information Accessibility in Eritrea
FRANCE		
Dan Shefet	Cabinet Shefet	Radicalization in the Digital Environment
Boyan Radoykov	UNESCO: Chief Knowledge Societies Division	Keynote
Anuradha Subramanyam Kanniganti	National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilisations	Information literacy and multilingualism: language barriers in the Indian workplace
GERMANY		
Rafael Capurro	Capurro-Fiek Foundation	Digital Futures
INDIA		
Vasuki Belavadi	University of Hyderabad	Digital Dilemmas: Whither Ethics In Online Journalism?
Prabhakara Rao Jandhyala	University of Hyderabad	Challenges of Multiculturalism to Digital Learning: Transdisciplinary Discourse
Siva Rambhatla Prasad	University of Hyderabad	Sustainable Development, Equitability and Multiculturalism: Can A Balance among the Three Possible?
KENYA		
Hellen Agnes Amunga Omukata	Laikipia University	Community Libraries as Pathways to IFAP & SDGs
Jaco du Toit	Adviser, Communication and Information UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa	Access and accessibility considerations for people with disabilities
LIBYA		
Abdurraouf Ali Mukthar Elbibas	General Information Authority of Libya (GIA)	The Libyan General Information Authority objectives

MALAWI		
Emmanuel Kondowe	Acting Executive Secretary Malawi National Commission For UNESCO	An analysis of the Malawi Electronic Transactions and Cyber Security Act of 2016 in the Context of Information Ethics and Information Accessibility
MOZAMBIQUE		
Elia Bila	UNESCO IFAP Mozambique	Overview of IFAP activities, achievements and objectives in Mozambique
RUSSIA		
Evgeny Kuzmin	Vice-Chair, Intergovernmental Council, UNESCO Information for All Programme (IFAP); Chair, IFAP Working Group for Multilingualism; Chair, Russian IFAP Committee; President, Interregional Library Cooperation Centre	New Information Environment Multilingualism in Cyberspace: Now and What Next?
Tatyana Murovana	Russian Committee for the UNESCO IFAP	Information Literacy: New Challenges in the Context of IFAP Objectives
Anastasia Parshakova	Russian IFAP Committee & Deputy Director, Interregional Library Cooperation Centre	National Efforts to Promote IFAP Priorities. The Case of Russia
SOUTH AFRICA		
Susanna Ackermann	Ithuthuku Consulting	Digital Learning among BRICS Countries
Coetzee Bester	African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics, University of Pretoria	ACEIE Organising Committee, no formal presentations
Archie Dick	Head of Department, Information Science, University of Pretoria	Welcoming and Information for All at the Cape: struggles past and present
Rachel Fischer	African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics, University of Pretoria	ACEIE Organising Committee, no formal presentations

Erin Klazar	Organisation Undoing Tax Abuse (OUTA)	Tackling the post-truth era lies with cognitive justice
Leandi Lottering	African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics, University of Pretoria	ACEIE Organising Committee, no formal presentations
Carlton Mukwevho	SA National Commission for UNESCO	Celebrating Nelson Mandela's 100 th Birthday
Naailah Parbhoo-Ebrahim	African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics, University of Pretoria	ACEIE Organising Committee, no formal presentations
Nozipho Sihlahla	Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services	No Presentation
SUDAN		
Izzeldin Mohamed Osman Elamin	Former IFAP Working Group Chair: Information Ethics	Empowering Women in Higher Education through ICT
Huda Abdalla	UNESCO National Commission, Sudan	Toward maintaining freedom of expression in our connected world
ZAMBIA		
Daniel Chaila Sikazwe	PEN Zambia	The Iatrogenic Effects of Academic Analysis Of Media Language And Discourse
ZIMBABWE		
Eva Aguirre Arteaga	UNESCO Harare Office	No Presentation
Hezekiel Dlamini	Adviser, Communication and Information UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa	No Presentation
Bridget Makiwa	UNESCO Harare Office	No Presentation
Zvenyika Eckson Mugari	Midlands State University (Zimbabwe) and Wits Centre for Diversity Studies (South Africa)	Can the South speak on the Internet? Charting an Itinerary for an IFAP in Zimbabwe

Appendix 2: Gala Dinner Programme

UNESCO/BRICS Countries International Policy Dialogue on IFAP Priority Areas

Gala Dinner

18:30 Arrival of guests

19:00 Welcoming

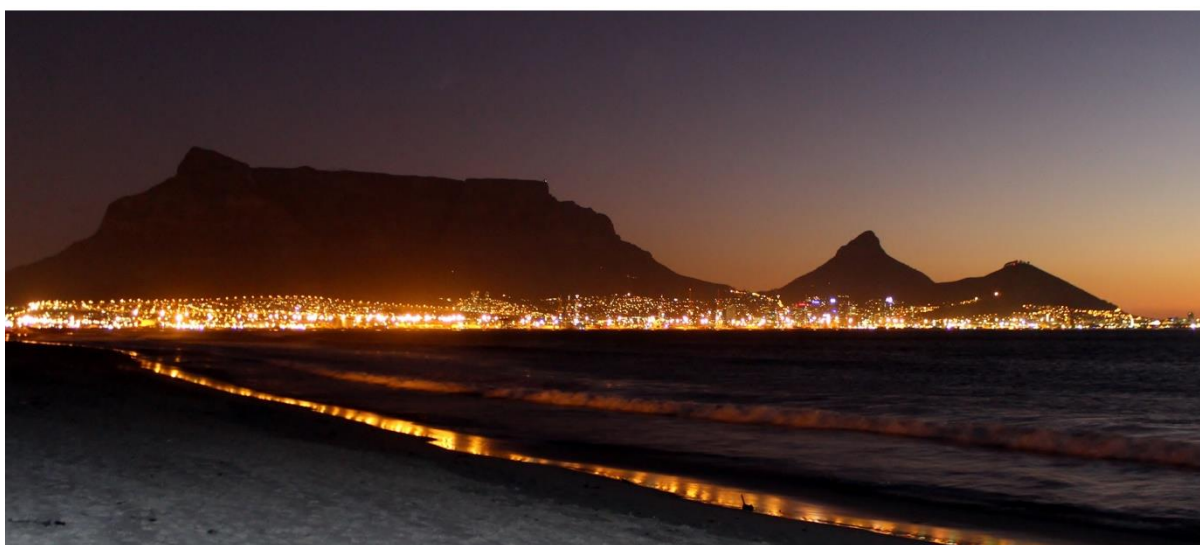
19:10 Starters

19:30 Introduction of guest speaker

Address by former President F.W. de Klerk

20:00 Main course

20:30 Thanks and acknowledgments



Appendix 3: Speech by Former President F.W. de Klerk

SPEECH BY FORMER PRESIDENT FW DE KLERK

TO THE CAPE TOWN INTERNATIONAL POLICY DIALOGUE ON IFAP PRIORITY AREAS

DURBANVILLE

5 JULY 2018



THE ACCOMMODATION OF CULTURAL, RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY: A CORE CHALLENGE FOR THE 21ST CENTURY FOR SOUTH AFRICA, FOR EUROPE AND FOR THE WORLD

Everywhere people are on the move.

One of the inescapable implications of globalisation is an enormous increase in the interaction between people from different backgrounds, cultures, languages and religions. The management of the resulting cultural, language and religious diversity will be one of this century's greatest challenges. Throughout the world populations are becoming more cosmopolitan: the world's 200 countries now include more than 6 000 different cultural communities. More than 130 countries have cultural minorities comprising more than 10% of their populations.

One of the most pressing challenges now confronting Europe and the United States is the manner in which they will deal with the new waves of migrants seeking economic opportunities and freedom. Everywhere people are on the move - and everywhere they are confronting once homogenous societies with new challenges.

The inability of countries to manage diversity has now become by far the greatest source of conflict in the world. The simple reality is that in the 21st century, the main threat to peace no longer comes from wars between countries: it comes from the growing threat of conflict within countries between ethnic, cultural and religious communities.

Nearly all the world's conflicts have their roots in the inability of countries to manage diversity. Examples include the recent civil war in Sri Lanka between Tamils and Sri Lankans; the ongoing tensions between Israelis and Palestinians; conflicts involving the Kurdish minorities in Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Iran; continuing ethnic warfare in South Sudan and Darfur; recent conflicts in the Ivory Coast and Mali; recurrent tensions between Muslims and Christians in Nigeria. Chechnya, Dagestan, Georgia, Kashmir and the Philippines have recently - or are still - experiencing ethnic or religious conflicts. The

current civil war in Syria is being seriously exacerbated by long-standing tensions between fundamentalists, Shi'ites, Alawites, Kurds and Christians.

The preservation of cultural diversity is also one of the central issues in the debate on where globalisation is leading us. Many people believe that the identity, purpose and dignity that they derive from their cultural heritage are being threatened by the global tidal wave of English-language mass culture. The pervasive media, entertainment and communication influences that it broadcasts are brashly consumerist and often respect few boundaries or traditional values.

South Africa - which is one of the most multi-cultural, multi-ethnic and multi-linguistic societies in the world - has plenty of experience in managing - and mismanaging - diversity. Our population comprises:

- 80% black South Africans with nine ethnic groups - each speaking its own language - but increasingly conversant in English;
- 9% Coloured South Africans - most of whom still speak Afrikaans - but who also include a strong Muslim community descended from Indonesians who were brought to the Cape by the Dutch East India Company;
- 2% Indian South Africans - including Muslims and Hindus - most of whom speak English as their home language;
- 9% white South Africans - including my own community, the Afrikaners, who speak Afrikaans and white English-speaking South Africans.

Our population also includes anywhere between two and five million refugees from the rest of Africa - most of whom are illegally in the country.

How did all this come about?

Modern South Africa was forged in the wars of conquest that the British fought during the 19th century against the three dominant peoples of the sub-continent - the Xhosa, the Zulus and the Afrikaners. At the beginning of the 20th century Britain found itself in possession of an assortment of vexatious territories in Southern Africa.

What to do with these troublesome and expensive possessions? The solution was to create a union or federation along the lines of the recently established British federations in Canada and Australia. And so the Union of South Africa was born - a mere 108 years ago - with artificial borders encompassing widely different peoples, often with diametrically divergent interests.

The question that confronted South Africa following the end of colonialism in the early 60s was how full political rights could be extended to black, coloured and Indian South Africans without at the same time threatening the rights of the white ethnic groups?

One must remember that white South Africans did not regard themselves as a minority or community - but as a separate nation with its own right to self-determination. My people, the Afrikaners, twice defended this right against the most powerful empire of the time. The Second Anglo-Boer War was the biggest of the 80 or so wars that the British fought between the Napoleonic Wars and the First World War.

For 20 years the National Party government tried to unscramble the omelette that had been created by the establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910. Each of the black nations would have its own ethnic state in the areas that it had traditionally occupied and would, in time, advance to full independence as members of a multi-ethnic 'Commonwealth of Southern African states'. Indian and coloured South Africans would be brought into the same polity as the whites - along the lines of the consociational arrangement between the Flemish and Walloons in Belgium.

The proposed solution - like most such ventures in social engineering - was a complete failure. The territories set aside for blacks comprised less than 14% of the territory of South Africa; the South African economy was becoming more integrated with every year that passed; there was no region where whites comprised anything near a majority. More seriously, the policy was strongly rejected by the overwhelming majority of black, coloured and Indian South Africans. In the end it led to manifest and unacceptable injustice.

As we discovered, the challenge was not how South Africans from different ethnicities should live apart - it was what we needed to do to enable them to live together in mutual respect and harmony. After 10 years of reforms initiated by my predecessor, President PW Botha, it became increasingly clear that only a common constitutional system would be able to accommodate the rights, interests and aspirations of all South Africans.

By 1989 - when I became President - the situation was suddenly ripe for change:

- All sides had agreed that there could be neither a military nor revolutionary solution;
- 50 000 Cuban forces had been withdrawn from Angola;
- the UN plan for the independence of Namibia had been successfully implemented; and

- the fall of the Berlin Wall had created entirely new geostrategic and economic realities.

We were ready to embark on fundamental constitutional transformation - but in so doing how would we be able to ensure that none of our ethnic groups would be submerged by the new majority?

We believed that this question could be dealt with by negotiating a strong constitution.

My party favoured a power-sharing model - similar to that of Switzerland - in which there would have been maximum autonomy for our constituent communities. We wanted mechanisms that would have assured inclusivity - but not a veto - for minorities in the processes of government - such as the idea of a rotational presidency and a multi-ethnic state council. Unfortunately, we were not successful and ended up with a majoritarian system.

Our new Constitution nevertheless made full provision for the accommodation of diversity. It recognised our 11 official languages and proclaimed that they should enjoy parity of esteem.

- It required us to strive for unity within our diversity.
- It prohibited discrimination, *inter alia*, on the basis of race, language and culture.
- It enjoined the state to take special action to develop our indigenous languages.
- It stated that government at national and provincial levels must use at least two official languages.
- It recognised the right to receive education in the language of one's choice in public educational institutions, where such education is reasonably practicable.
- People belonging to cultural, religious and ethnic communities would be able to enjoy their culture, practise their religion and use their language.

Unfortunately, virtually every one of these provisions has been ignored or diluted since the adoption of the Constitution in 1996.

- English is increasingly the single *de facto* official language.
- The supposed official status of the remaining 10 languages is increasingly an illusion.
- Little or nothing has been done to develop our indigenous languages.
- Afrikaans, as a language of public education, is under enormous pressure.
- The cultural identity of white South Africans is routinely denigrated by government leaders and their heritage is being progressively excised from the national identity.

During the past 24 years South Africa has been moving further and further away from the ideal of cultural, religious and language diversity.

The accommodation of diverse immigrant groups has become one of the most controversial issues in Europe. It has played a decisive role in recent elections in a number of European countries. It has led to ugly reaction and riots and was a major factor in the British decision two years ago to leave the European Union. In Italy, the arrival of indeterminate numbers of refugees is creating unsustainable human and logistic problems.

The European Union is confronted by the challenge of striking a balance between core humanitarian values and political reaction. It must also take into consideration the need to facilitate the immigration of sorely-needed skilled workers - necessitated by the expected decline of its work force by 20 million people by 2030.

Immigration and demographics also played a central role in the 2016 election of President Donald Trump. Trump supporters fear that the traditional European-descended dominance of the United States is under threat from changing demographics - and particularly from the emergence of Hispanic Americans as the country's largest ethnic minority. Hispanics will include more than 100 million people - or one in four Americans - by 2050. Already they make up more than a third of the populations of Texas and California and more than 40% of the population of New Mexico. But should they accept the convention that all migrants should eventually become English-speaking - or will the United States increasingly have to accept bilingualism and multilingualism?

These are all core questions for the 21st century.

As we in South Africa have discovered, the answer to diversity is not secession, partition and devising ways to enable communities to live apart. It is to adopt approaches and to establish norms that will enable different cultural and ethnic communities to live together peacefully and in mutual respect within the same states. To achieve this, we must reach broad agreement on the cultural, linguistic and educational rights that such communities should enjoy. We need to do much more to define and protect the rights of cultural, ethnic and religious minorities throughout the world:

- We need to establish an international norm for these rights, just as we have already done for individuals, for women and for children.

- We need to promote acceptance of the role that education can and must play in the preservation of religious, cultural and language diversity. We also need to establish the principle that states have a duty to support and finance such education.
- We need to measure the behaviour of governments against these norms. If we do so, I am confident that we will soon discover that the societies that are the worst afflicted by inter-communal violence are also those that have the least respect for the rights of their constituent communities.
- We need to develop overarching common values based on toleration and respect for all fundamental rights.

We have entered the global village. It is exciting; it is often very confusing; and sometimes a little frightening. Increasingly, people from different cultural backgrounds will be rubbing shoulders in the streets, market places and international companies that make up our global village. The presence of people from so many different cultures is one of the most enriching aspects of our new world. But it will also require us to observe new codes of behaviour and to respect the multi-dimensional cultural, religious and linguistic identities and rights of people.

Appendix 4: Cape Town Declaration

Preamble

The Cape Town Declaration was adopted by the signatories and participants of the International Policy Dialogue on IFAP Objectives in BRICS and African Countries, 2 – 7 July 2018.

We, the IFAP members, BRICS representatives and African scholars, together with academics from the international community, as researchers and policy makers participating in the International Policy Dialogue on IFAP Objectives in BRICS and African Countries, 2 – 7 July 2018, Cape Town, South Africa, declare that:

The Sustainable Development Goals are to guide the implementation of IFAP strategic objectives so that all sectors of society uphold the basic right to information, accessibility and preservation. We acknowledge the significance of information literacy, promotion of multilingualism and the consideration of the ethical dimension of knowledge societies. We advocate for the right to information, the means to access and utilise information in an accessible language and medium, and rights of freedom of expression and association. We emphasise the Global South's contribution to this international dialogue and thereby advocate South-South and North-South reciprocal collaboration.

We, the participants of this conference and the signatories to this declaration, affirm the following principles:

Principles

1. IFAP and the Sustainable Development Goals

We acknowledge the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity"¹. The signatories will work towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the underlying means to monitor all endeavours in working towards knowledge societies so that the spread of information and communication technology and global interconnectedness can accelerate human progress and bridge the digital divide. By promotion the empowerment of women, the signatories advocate to enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology to promote gender equality. The IFAP strategic programme objectives are important elements in ensuring that the Fourth Industrial Revolution, is harnessed for eradicating poverty,

¹ <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

empowerment, informed decision-making and human development and to strengthen the foundations of peace.

2. Access and accessibility considerations for minorities and people with disabilities

No one is to be excluded from the benefits of ICTs and the information and knowledge society because of disabilities. Opportunities for collaboration on the use of technologies should be actively sought to ensure accessibility, freedom of expression and opinion and access and inclusive education. Youth should also not be excluded from knowledge societies as young people are the custodians of the future. Hence, the signatories undertake to uphold the right to global citizen education, including media and information literacy to ensure a flourishing and save future for all generations.

3. Multilingualism, mutual respect and cultural diversity

Culture contributes to poverty reduction and paves the way for a human-centred, inclusive and equitable development. The signatories acknowledge the diversity in languages and the importance to promote multilingualism in cyberspace and in access to information, as well as knowledge creation and preservation in these languages. The signatories undertake to advocate for the celebration of the International Year of Indigenous Languages in 2019 as well as the call for a world report on multilingualism.

Given i) the importance of languages as unique tools enabling people to comprehend and describe the world, preserve and promote knowledge of various nations, including indigenous ones, ii) the threats of narrowing the spheres of use even for the world's major languages (education and science, international policies and public discourse, business and tourism), and iii) the necessity of representing the diversity of languages and cultures in cyberspace, we underline the importance of comprehensive language policies to let people use their potential in the languages of their choice, so that their dignity is not derogated, and languages are not used for the purposes of domination, suppression and separation. The signatories also recognise the rights of those displaced due to acts of war, political and socio-economic instability, to practice their mother tongue in harmony with the citizens of the adopted countries.

4. Radicalism in the digital environment

We underscore the importance of freedom of expression and association, together with the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, which should not be exercised to the detriment of others within knowledge societies, whether it is in real life or online interaction. We undertake to promote

safe access to safe information by undertaking concrete steps towards Media and Information Literacy for all.

5. Information Ethics

The signatories undertake to take into consideration the intercultural and interdisciplinary practices of Information Ethics. Further education and research will be undertaken to advocacy for digital ethics such as computer ethics, cyber ethics, and Artificial Intelligence ethics.

Conclusion

Towards narrowing the digital divide and addressing information poverty, it is the responsibility of institutions, governments, the international community and each able individual to advocate for those without a voice and to ensure that academic and technology prowess are to the advantage of those communities who lack sustainable development. The signatories will therefore endeavour to harness the conference outcomes towards organising events in in the following years towards observing the IFAP Strategic Plan 2017 to 2012.

Appendix 5: Rapporteurs Report

Rapporteurs

- Erin Klazar
- Susanna Ackermann

Introduction

The conference opened on 4 July 2018 with a welcoming address by Prof Archie Dick, Head of Department of Information Science at the University of Pretoria. His presentation sketched the historical information challenges experienced in the Cape region in South Africa. His presentation of history, starting with a description of the first “Post Office” in 1501 in Mossel Bay, beautifully illustrated the importance of access to and sharing of information. The prohibition of freedom of expression and access to information experienced in the Apartheid-era, in the first part of the 20th century, had a significant impact on the economic freedoms of South Africans, as access to information is crucial and is therefore a source of wealth and power.

To avoid repeating the mistakes of the past, the work of the Information For All Program (IFAP) is essential to ensure social justice for all.

Six Emerging Themes

During the conference, six main themes of IFAP were addressed, namely: Multilingualism; Radicalism and Advocacy; Responsible Digital Behaviour; Information for All; Need for Ethical Structures and Policies; and Media and Information Literacy. Due to the conference objectives, aspects relating to these themes were present in most presentations and will be summarised accordingly:

1. Multilingualism

During the presentations, concerns were raised about English being both an enabler and disabler of communication. There is a strong need to find a common language, and while most agreed that countries seem to be leaning towards English as the common language, some disagreed that it needed to be English.

Another debate concerned the absolute preservation of languages, regardless of the size of the population who speaks the language. There were disagreements amongst participants as to whether “dying” languages should be preserved, at least for the sake of preserving diversity. This is a debate that requires further consideration.

Finally, there was a feeling that new terminology and definitions for multilingualism were required with greater focus on education.

2. Radicalism, Advocacy and Cyber Security

In the presentations there were in-depth discussions concerning the role of algorithms in controlling access to information. Concerns were raised on how ‘information finds you, you don’t necessarily find the information’ using algorithms, such as targeted advertising on social media that push specific information to a user based on their online activity.

Another concern was the use technology and psychological manipulation to recruit youth, such as the use of computer games and social engineering by ISIS to recruit members through an “open source jihad” method. Furthermore, safety was discussed. The internet is an enabler when it comes to access to information. However, there is an ethical component in cybersecurity. Security is not just about securing technology but securing rights and dignity of human beings. It is also about accountability and whether the big content-providers should be held liable for enabling the content provided on the internet, especially when the content is inappropriate.

3. Responsible Digital Behaviour

Throughout the duration of the conference, the issues around how careless individuals can be with their information, as well as their online behaviour, were raised. Individuals do not seem overly concerned with the digital footprint they leave behind, and they do not seem sufficiently concerned with verifying information. As a result, the dangers of the “Post-Truth” era were discussed, including how the right to the presumption of innocence is blocked by the effect of social media and the speed at which disinformation and misinformation can be spread. For example, the *#metoo* movement, where the consensus on social media is to believe all accusers before an investigation has been completed. Further concerns on digital behaviour were raised around the addictive nature of technologies and how individuals have become information junkies. This makes individuals increasingly vulnerable to social engineering and the distribution of their private data.

4. Information for All

At the core of the conference was the issue of information for all. Concerns were raised over political influence on information accessibility, particularly in an information age and knowledge economy

where access to information is crucial and a source of wealth and power. There is also a deep concern for the way in which fake news is being used to push the agenda of “misinformation for all”.

Access to reliable information is essential for preservation and protection of information and cultural memory. Societal freedom and political liberties are based on an equitable access to information – this includes resources, educational institutions, labour opportunities and, last but not least, access to positions of political responsibility in the res publica.

There is a clear difference between the types of information that is available to different classes. Hence these information inequalities in the economy must urgently be addressed. Information literacy challenges relates to the conversion of information into the type of information capital that is usable for the population. This lead to further discussions around the importance of training programs that should be offered in local languages, as well as structured guidance between countries on information for all programs.

5. Need for Ethical Structures and Policies

Delegates of the conference agreed that the law is always playing catch-up with the development of new information technologies and the transition into a new era. The ethical issues that arise out of new ICTs are often identified before a law is introduced and very often guide the development of certain legislation. Therefore, there was a strong emphasis on the need for a universal set of ethical structures and policies to guide worldwide access to information which can empower users to act responsibly. It was agreed that IFAP structures are required to drive the information for all priorities in a responsible and inclusive manner. There is an increasing need for structure and organisations dedicated to information ethics.

With regards to assistive technologies, delegates believed that best practices and policy instruments must be shared for BRICS countries to take advantage of other’s successes. UNESCO is in the best position to share these policies and assist countries to develop policies and share best practices. There also needs to an engagement with companies that offer assistive devices and technology (and all technology companies in general) in establishing and applying a new set of ethical regulations (to be determined) that prevent them from taking advantage of a captive market.

Lastly, there was a debate around the formation of e-government services and the advantages and disadvantages of centralised information authorities. These appear to be good for a community but

must be delivered in conjunction with digital wellness programs and information literacy programs to prevent irresponsible behaviour.

6. Media and Information Literacy

Media and information literacy is a complex concept – consisting of a composite set of knowledge, skills, attitudes and competencies that allow effective access and analysis of information. There is a need to promote digital literacy with a clear voice and understand the pathways to information literacy through multilingualism. There is a need for extensive media and information literacy training programmes. Part of this includes information literacy in understanding the algorithms of social media, collection and sharing of personal data on cloud services and the use of personal data and transparency of digital services on social media algorithms. Individuals also need to learn to question what they read online. We need to return to “fact-checking” and not “crowd-checking”, so that individuals convert information into usable capital.

It is also believed that industries should not drive the digital learning discussion. Industries have a profit motive, they do not have the best interests of the users at heart. Hence it should be academics and teachers. Digital learning must be content driven.

Appendix 6: Way Forward

The following recommendations have been made by the conference delegation for the way forward:

Annual UNESCO BRICS Conference

In 2018 South Africa was the BRICS Chair and in 2019 this position will be held by Brazil. It is therefore suggested that the next event, following the same guidelines as this conference, will be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 2019. This conference will address the two main themes below and report on the activities proposed in the regional feedback.

Multilingualism

Given i) the importance of languages as unique tools enabling people to comprehend and describe the world, preserve and promote knowledge of various nations, including indigenous ones, ii) the threats of narrowing the spheres of use even for the world's major languages (education and science, international policies and public discourse, business and tourism), and iii) the necessity of representing the diversity of languages and cultures in cyberspace, we urge to elaborate and implement comprehensive language policies to let people use their potential in the languages of their choice, so that their dignity is not derogated, and languages are not used for the purposes of domination, suppression and separation.

Plans for 2018-2019:

- Initiating the preparation of a World report on multilingualism
- Organizing an international conference "Multilingualism in the World: Context, Policies, Practices" (Yakutsk, Russian Federation, 27-30 June, 2019) to celebrate UN International Year of Indigenous Languages (with participation of some 50 countries)
- Organizing a global expert meeting on Multilingualism in Cyberspace (UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, Autumn 2019)

Information for Development

To sensitize governments and communities about the value of information in addressing development issues and provide a platform for the development of information policy frameworks, we propose organizing the Second International Conference "Tangible and Intangible Impact of Information and Communication in the Digital Age" (early June 2019, Khanty-Mansyisk, Russian Federation)

The table on the next page provides a summary of the regional feedback.

Regions	Operational Focus	Action plan focus areas
North Africa: Libya & Egypt	Finalizing / Establishing IFAP National committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MIL/ Media Information integrating radicalization 2. Information Ethics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish North Africa Chapter b. Adaptation of the curriculum c. Translating the curriculum 3. Advocating existing resources, advocating existing resources produced by BRICS countries in IFAP priority areas
India	Setup IFAP committee in India	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Network with like-minded organisations towards the objectives of IFAP 2. Adapting and localising educational materials produced by ACEIE and ICIE, Indian and other OER courses 3. Organise a round-table meeting on information accessibility and information literacy
Russia		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The second edition of the international conference : “Tangible and Intangible impact of the Information and Communication in the Digital Age” (Khanty- Mansiyk, Russia, June 2019) 2. International conference “Multilingualism in the World: Context, Policies, Practice” (Yakutsk, Russia, July 2019) 3. Global Expert Meeting on Multilingualism (Paris, France, Autumn 2019) 4. International conference “Reaching in the Digital Age” (Bishek, Kyrgyzstan, Autumn 2019) 5. National seminars on reading and MIL 6. Publishing
China & Pacific Islands		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information for development 2. Engage Ministry of Science and Technology 3. Apply for financial support to assist in awareness raising activities and research. 4. Reach out to the local UNESCO National Committees 5. Reach out to UNESCO office in Apia, Samoa

Latin America (LAR)	<p>1. To stimulate the Brazilian government to create and IFAP structure and to write the 2019 Report on the 2003 recommendations on multilingualism</p> <p>2. To develop strategies for making the BRICS countries to produce the report of 2003 recommendation</p>	<p>2. to present few project to be launched in the BRICS meeting, 2019, October in Brasilia</p> <p>2.1 Common BRICS Frame for Languages (CBFL)</p> <p>2.2 Participation of BRICS countries in "SCIELE"</p> <p>2.3 Course about platform for translation of Academic content</p> <p>2.4 Seminar of UNESCO chair on language Policies for Multilingualism</p> <p>These activities should include students and be realised in from different universities of the Chair: UNB, UFF, UFBA and UFSC</p>
Global ICIE	<p>1. Focus on partnership between IFAP & ICIE, with a 1-2 year funded contract</p> <p>2. Focus on engaging the Brazil leadership of ICIE with the intention of establishing the Latin America Chapter of ICIE</p> <p>3. Address the IFAP 5 year plan of action and find points of collaboration and improvement towards a unified vision for Information Ethics</p> <p>4. Egypt after LAR, establish and support likewise through partnership between ICIE & IFAP</p>	
Africa:		
Malawi	Setup IFAP committee	Implement Curriculum to teach information Ethics
Sudan	Setup IFAP committee	Prepare Higher Education Committee Focus on capacity building for woman journalists
Zambia	Setup IFAP committee	

Mozambique	Setup IFAP structure Find funding Localise DWT	
South Africa	Support region IFAP event and setting up of IFAP structures	Focus on Digital learning Organise joined events for experience sharing
Burkina Faso	Setup IFAP committee and work on Social media policies	Establish a "Youth Organisation" to fight radicalisation of "Boko Haram"
Zimbabwe		Training on UNESCO mobile programmes
Eritrea	Setup IFAP committee	
Kenya		Rolling out of Digital Wellness to community librarians Focus on Literacy training

Appendix 7: Press Release Statement

International Policy Dialogue on IFAP Priority Areas focused on BRICS

10 July 2018



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The African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics (ACEIE) and the University of Pretoria, in collaboration with BRICS representatives, UNESCO and IFAP, hosted last week an international conference on IFAP Policy Dialogue in Cape Town, South Africa. Delegates from 18 countries, representing academia, government, business and civil society attended it and presented on research matters relating to the six IFAP priority areas, including information for development, information literacy, information preservation, information ethics, information accessibility and multilingualism.

The objectives of the Conference were to create a platform for the IFAP policy dialogue and to support the development of sustainable partnerships in BRICS, African countries and the Asia/Pacific Region. It facilitated strengthening the collaboration in the framework of IFAP to create and revitalize the existing IFAP structures in the BRICS and African countries. The achievements and the next challenges in the work undertaken by IFAP on fighting radicalization leading to violent extremism were also addressed.

“The UNESCO structures, the BRICS countries and key African countries participated in this event towards bringing together academics and practitioners from all over the globe towards building a global network for Information Ethics in the world beyond the 4th industrial revolution” said Coetzee Bester, Director of the ACEIE and the Chairperson of the South African National Committee for IFAP.

The importance of the issues related to the preservation of diversity were also debated by the Nobel Peace Prize Winner and Former President F.W de Klerk, who addressed the delegates about the significance of promoting and safeguarding cultural, religious and ethnic diversity. *“The preservation of cultural diversity is also one of the central issues in the debate on where globalization is leading us”* stated Mr de Klerk.

The current IFAP activities and the next steps in its expansion were outlined by Dr. Boyan Radoykov from UNESCO. He ended his key-note speech by stating: “Knowledge is essential. It gives to all women and men in the world the capacity to own their destinies, to make competent social choices. This is what IFAP is ultimately about. It is about empowering people, it is about transforming lives. The right of accessing and applying knowledge must become a fundamental human right that is to be upheld with greater efficiency and imagination in a spirit of equity and mutual respect”.

Highlights of the week included the opportunity for delegates to visit the Table Mountain, as well as a poignant trip to Robben Island, where the late President Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for 27 years.

The [Intergovernmental Information for All Programme](#) was established in 2001. It provides a platform for international policy discussions, cooperation and the development of guidelines for action in the area of access to information and knowledge. The Programme supports Member States to develop and implement national information policy and strategy frameworks in the areas of information accessibility, information for development, information ethics, information literacy, information preservation and multilingualism.

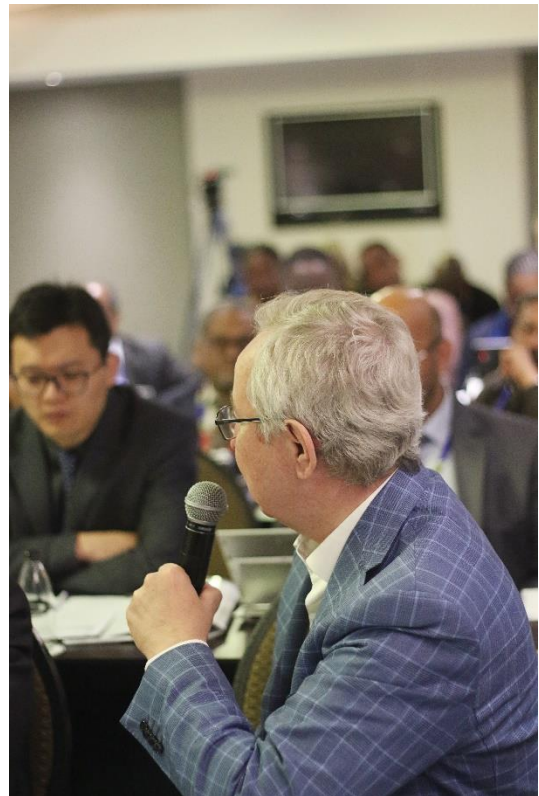
This press release can also be found at: <https://en.unesco.org/news/international-policy-dialogue-ifap-priority-areas-focused-brics>

Appendix 8: Conference Photos











African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics



United Nations
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IFAP

Information for All
Programme
National IFAP Committee
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