

# Regional Internet Development Dialogue-Africa

## Research and Education networks: Responding to the challenges of African Research

Regional Internet Development Dialogue-Africa  
*Kigali, Rwanda, 8-9 May, 2017*

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# OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- ❑ Introduction & Challenges on ICT infrastructure
- ❑ How RRENs & NRENs respond to the challenges of African Research
- ❑ What's ubuntuNet alliance actions?
- ❑ Best Practices
- ❑ Recommendations



# Challenges that affect ICT infrastructure

History: February 2005: AAU General assembly in Capt Town

- Higher cost of Internet (Bandwidth)
- Inadequate infrastructure: In term of capacity and dedicated network for Higher Education and research institutions
- Poor quality of infrastructure of: Campus network, National Backbone infrastructure in many countries



# How RREN & NRENs responded to African Research Challenges

Necessity to mutualize resources...on campus level, national level and regional level

- Necessity to create adequate ICT infrastructure: national fiber infrastructure
- Necessity to create dedicated Network for connectivity
- Training on bandwidth management
- National, regional and international collaboration as solution of African research challenges

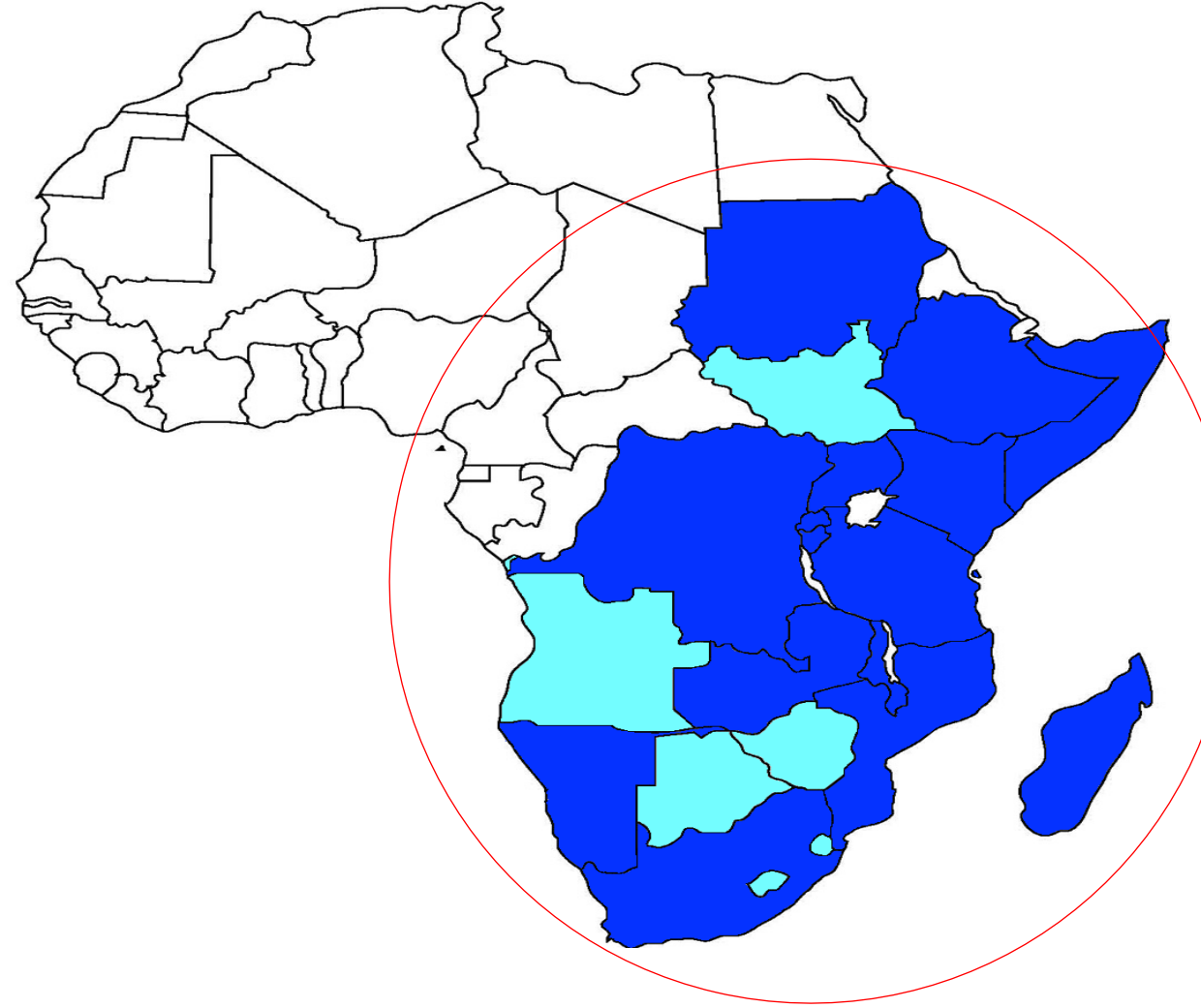


# WHAT IS UBUNTUNET ALLIANCE ?

## Education Network of ESA region

- **NRENs from 16 countries**

- Eb@le, DRC
- EthERNet, **Ethiopia**
- iRENALA, **Madagascar**
- KENET, **Kenya**
- MAREN, **Malawi**
- MoRENet, **Mozambique**
- XNet, **Namibia**
- RwEdNet, **Rwanda**
- SomaliREN, **Somalia**
- SudREN, **Sudan**
- TENET, **South Africa**
- TERNET, **Tanzania**
- RENU, **Uganda**
- ZAMREN, **Zambia**
- BERNET, **Burundi**
- ZARNET **Zimbabwe**



# WHERE ARE WE NOW? - CURRENT NETWORK

- **10 POPs in total**

- ☐ 8 in Alliance region
- ☐ 2 in Europe (London and Amsterdam)

- **Backbone covering 7 countries in ESA region**

- 2.18Gbps capacity between Africa PoPs and European PoPs

- ☐ 2 links along the west coast
- ☐ 2 links on the eastern coast

- **Some NRENs connecting directly to our European PoPs**

- ☐ KENET (Kenya) – (approx. 4 Gbps)
- ☐ TENET (South Africa) – 2 x 10Gbps
- ☐ MoRENnet (Mozambique) – 1xSTM-1
- ☐ TERNET (Tanzania) – 1xSTM-1



# Our current Network...

- ✓ Peering with GÉANT in London and Amsterdam
  - Transit to Research and Education community World-wide
- ✓ Peering at **London** Internet exchange (LINX)
- ✓ Peering at **Amsterdam** Internet Exchange and (AMS-IX)
- ✓ Peering at **NAPAfrica** (Johannesburg)
- ✓ Transit to Internet at LINX and AMS-IX





# Ubuntunet Alliance's Network Topology





# What is an NREN?

- National Research and Education Networks (NREN) typically provide advanced congestion-free internet connectivity and services dedicated to support the work of universities and research institutes in a country.
- Vital to progress local and global education and research by providing e-learning and e-science applications (eg. telemedicine).
- Over 100 NRENs worldwide, 33 in Africa.



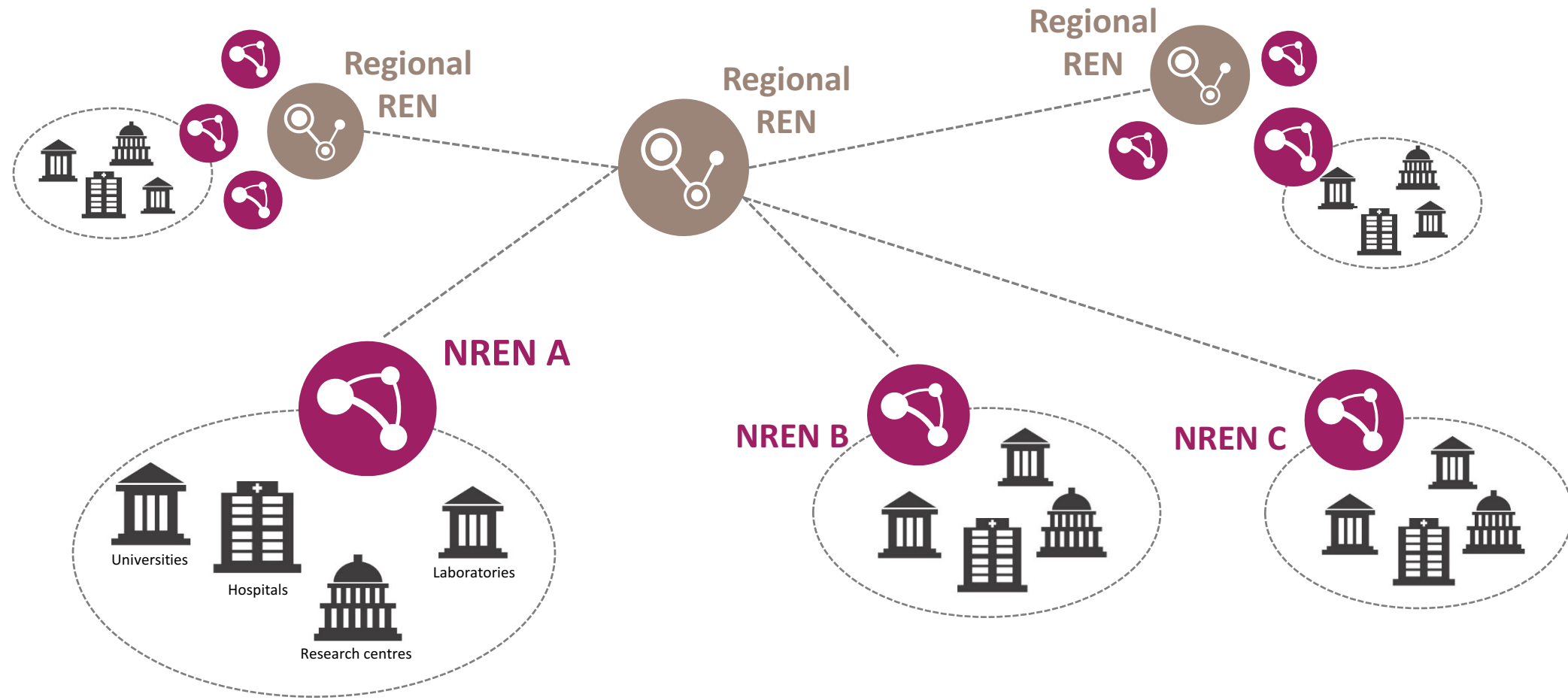
# NRENs are SDG enablers

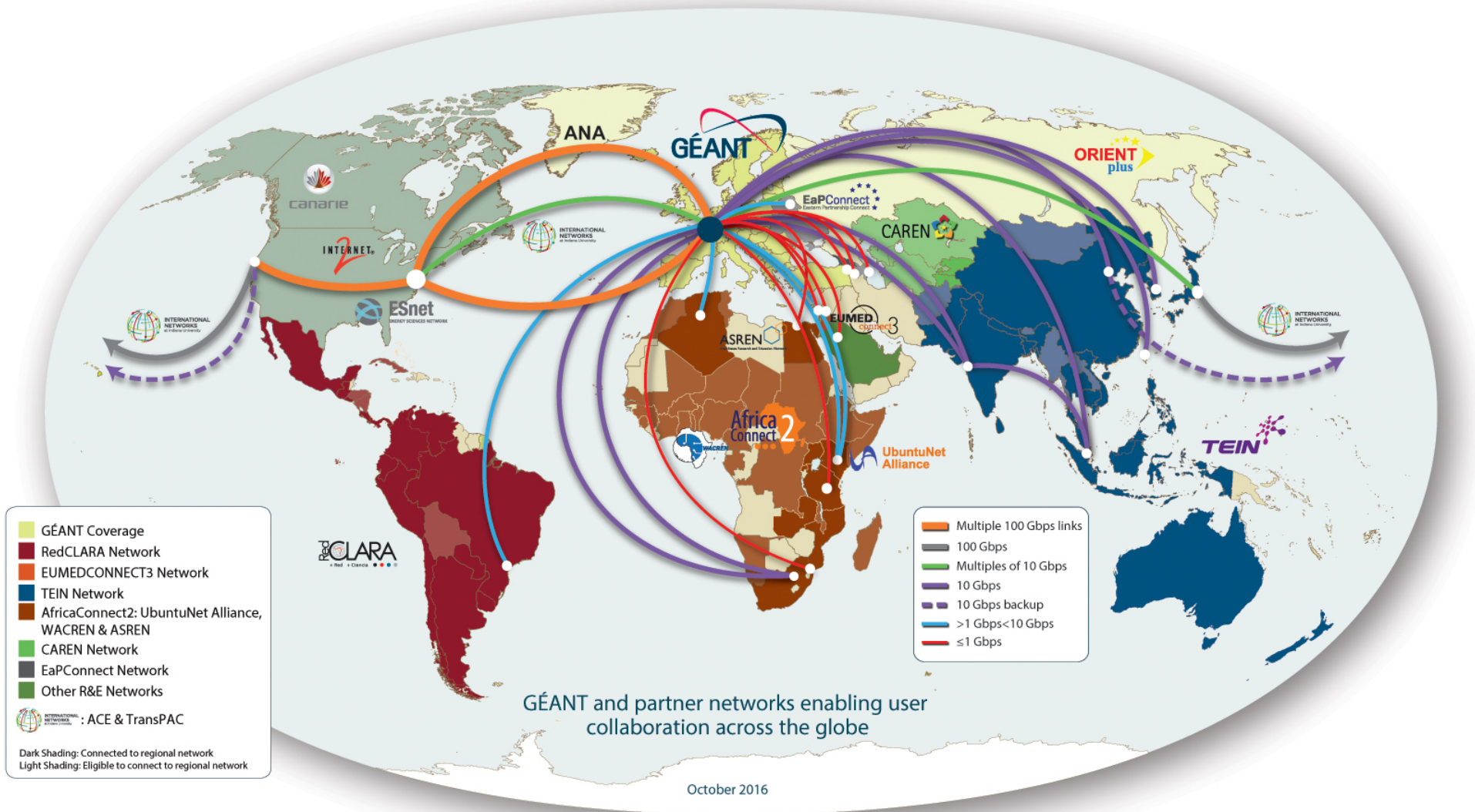


<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>



# How do NRENs connect students and researchers?





# What is the situation in Africa

- 2011 – 2015: EU co-funded AfricaConnect project brought to life the 1<sup>st</sup> sustainable regional research and education network in Sub-Saharan Africa, interconnecting 7 NRENs and connecting the region to the rest of the world via the European regional network
- Started in 2015: AfricaConnect2 aims to build other sustainable regional networks in Africa to create a pan-African network fully connected to the global research and education network.



Southern and Eastern Africa  
DG DEVCO co-funding  
**2011-2015**

[ubuntunet-map-latest-may2015.jpg](#)



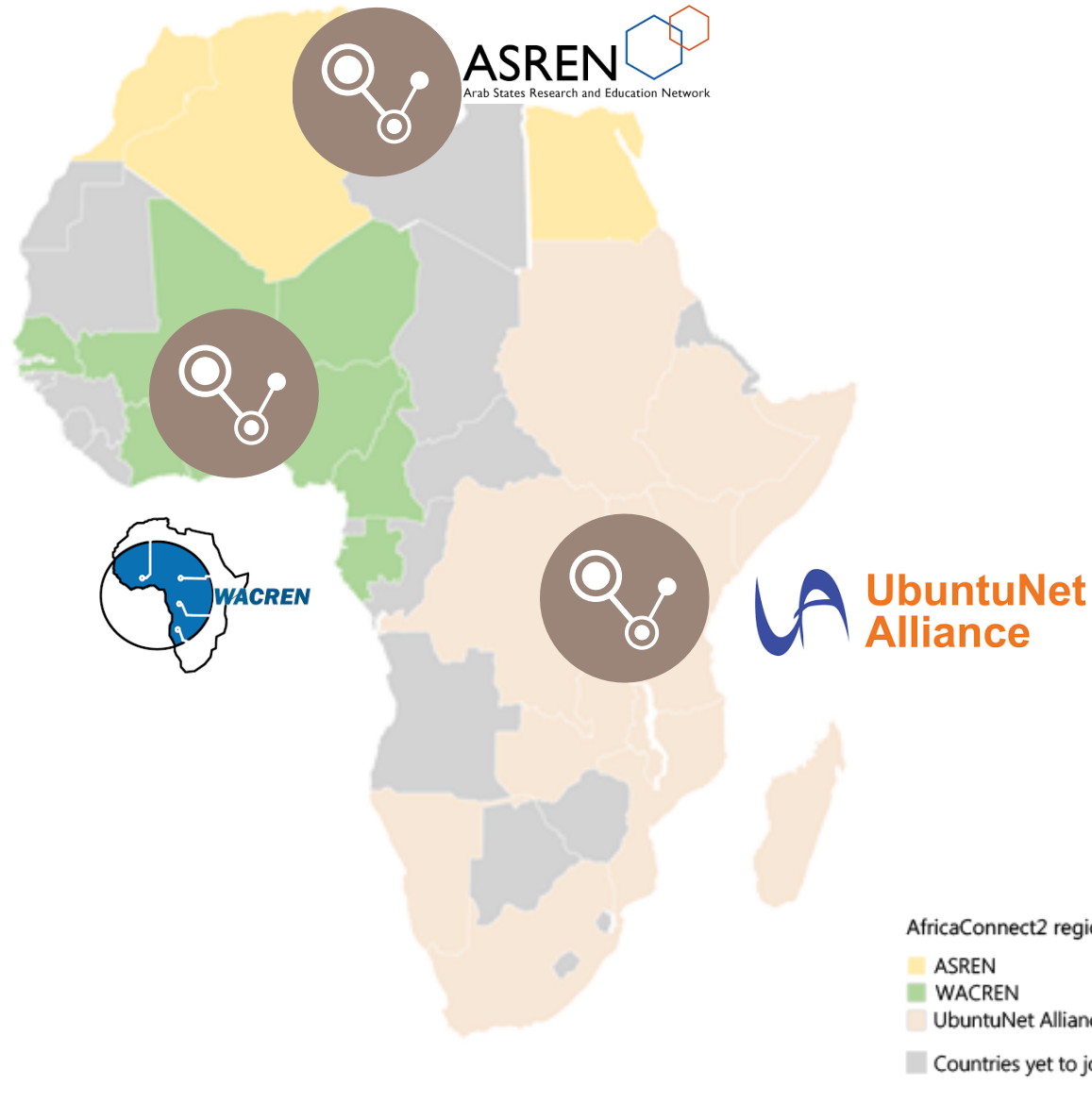
Pan-African  
DG DEVCO co-funding  
**Started in 2015**





# What are the African regional partners involved?

- The regional approach allows to adapt to the size of the continent (nearly 3 times Europe) and its existing regional specificities (regulations, political integration, language, stage of NREN development, etc.) in order to facilitate the building of a viable pan-African network.
- The AfricaConnect2 project is self-inclusive, i.e. all interested and ready countries are invited to participate to expand the network.
- Interconnections will take place either via international routes and/or direct routes depending on costs and funding.

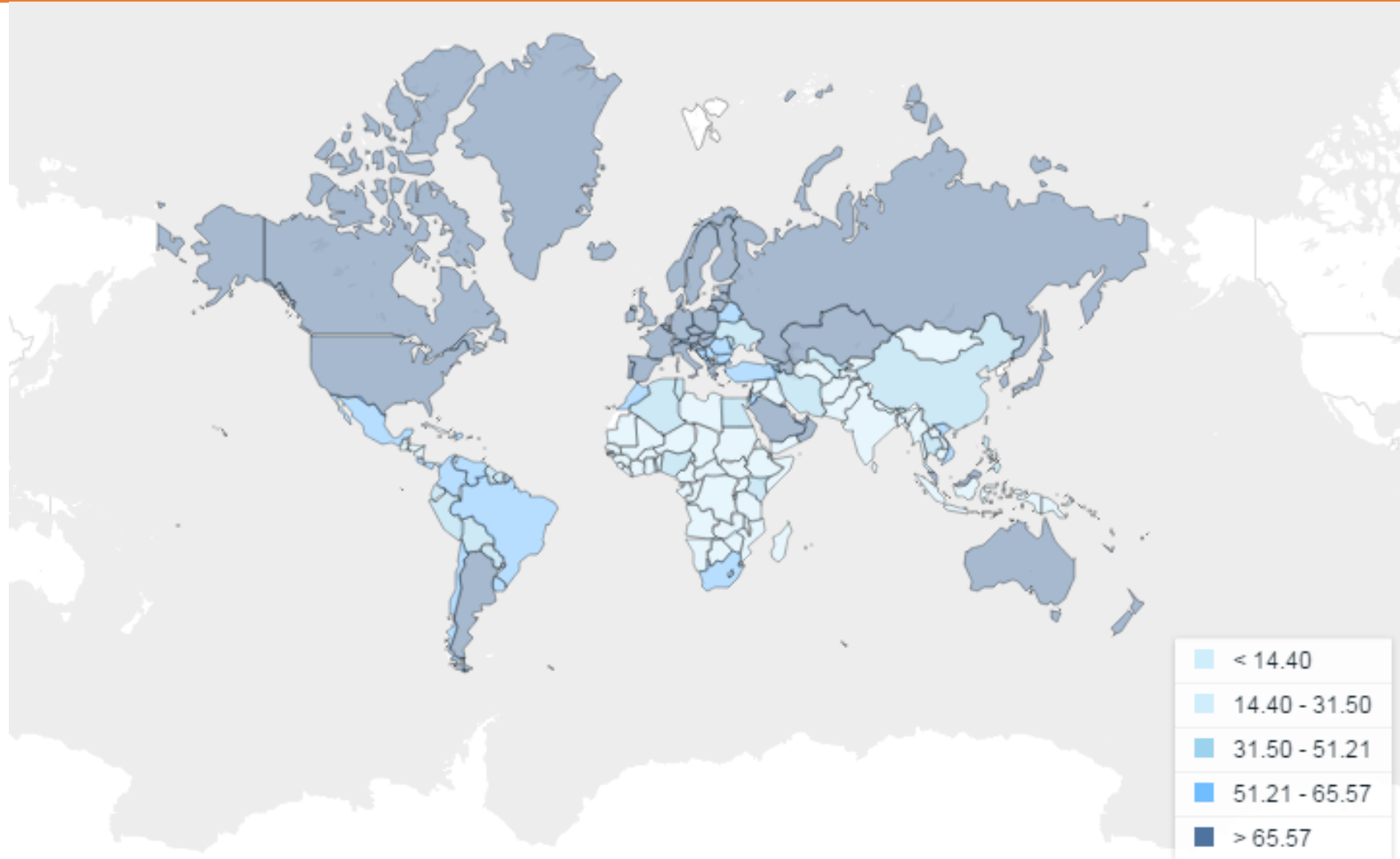


# Why do we need these EU co-funded projects?





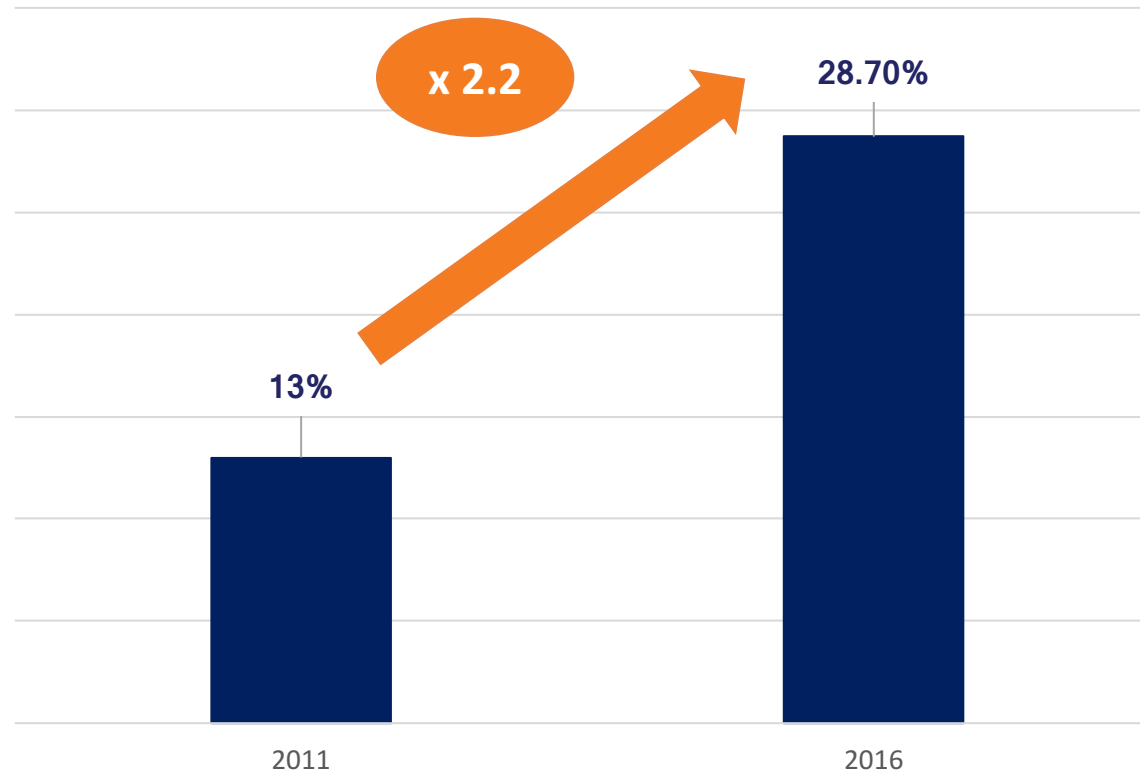
# Africa is still the least connected continent on the planet



2015

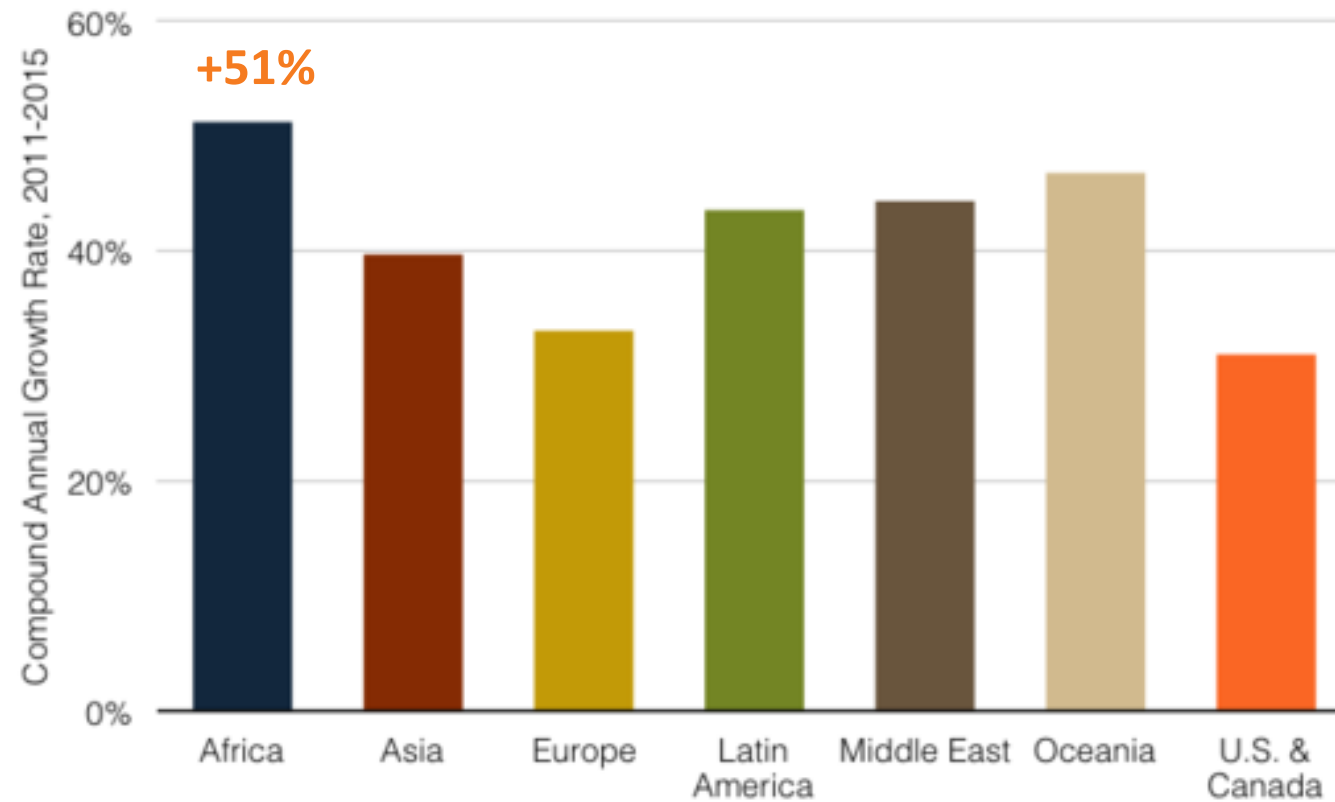
Source: World Bank

# Africa internet penetration has more than doubled since 2011



Source: Internet World Stats – 30 June 2016

# Africa internet capacity growth continues to lead world



Source: TeleGeography

# Connected countries share high economies of scale

## Before and After connecting to the EU-funded network

NRENs, Countries	Capacity growth	Cost drop (per Mb)
ZAMREN, Zambia 2011 / 2015	X60	-94%
RENU, Uganda 2012 / 2015	X8	-77%
ARN, Algeria 2003 / 2015	X55	-97%

Source: NRENs



# Connecting African research and education communities

Connected Countries (NRENs)	Institutions (Higher Ed & Research)
<b>ASREN North Africa</b>	<b>154</b>
Algeria (ARN)	124
Egypt (EUN)	30
<b>Ubuntunet Alliance</b>	<b>513</b>
Kenya (KENET)	180
South Africa (TENET)	86
Mozambique (MoRENnet)	83
Uganda (RENU)	42
Zambia (ZAMREN)	75
Tanzania (TERNET)	27
Rwanda (RwEdNet)	20
<b>WACREN</b> <i>Network under construction</i>	na
<b>TOTAL 2016</b>	<b>667</b>

- Out of 33 existing African NRENs, 9 are connecting over 650 institutions to the global research and education network:
  - training, developing and retaining local talents
  - helping to connect remote users
  - allowing international researchers and students to gain valuable input from their colleagues in Africa

All three regional networks are still being developed or consolidated

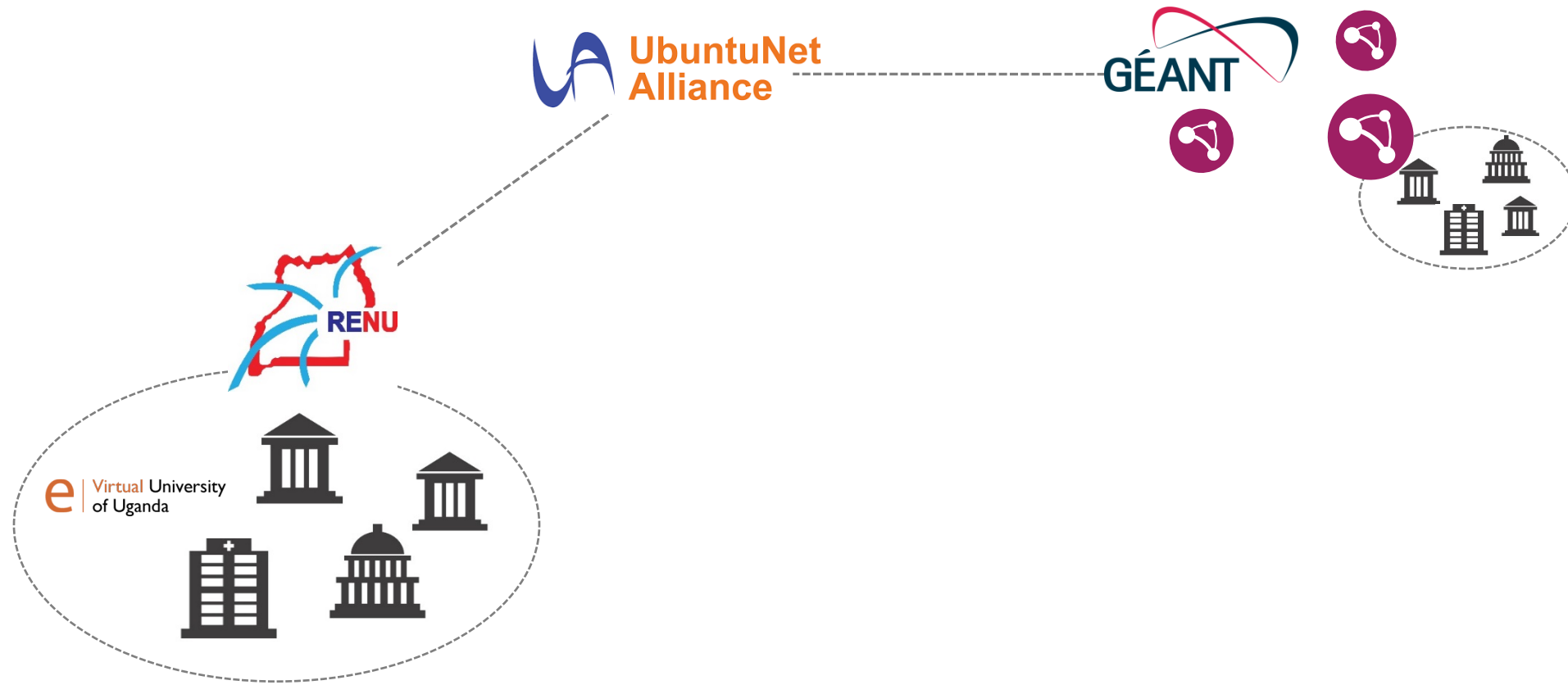
# Enabling scientists to feed the world



- Challenge: Agriculture is a key driver of Sub-Saharan economy and at the heart of the food security challenge. One difficulty is identifying soils that are suitable for agriculture.
- Solution: Use the AfricaConnect network to access, process and modelize satellite maps to identify soil properties and classify lands.
- Benefit: Provide input to sustainable land management in Zambia.



# How do NRENs connect students and researchers?





# Linking Students To The Global Community



- Free secure wifi provided by NRENs between campuses.
- A global network of users across 80 countries. Over 2 billion international authentications and counting



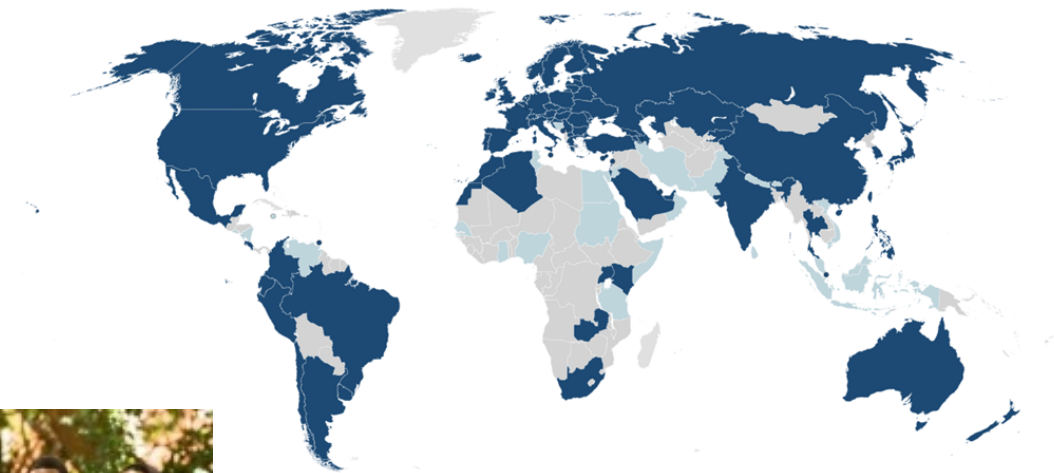
## A worldwide success story

From its early beginnings 10 years ago as a joint venture between a few European universities to today – with millions of users in over 80 countries worldwide, eduroam has been an amazing success story and an example of research and education collaboration.

[www.eduroam.org](http://www.eduroam.org)

## eduroam in Africa

- 6 African NRENs have deployed eduroam
- 9 are conducting pilots
- Kenyatta university connects **70 000 students** thanks to eduroam
- In Zambia, **over 40 000** can access digital resources on and off-campus thanks to eduroam



Legend:

Dark blue: eduroam; Light blue: eduroam pilots



# Recommendations

National strategy on ICT infrastructures

African Governments support to RENs

Development partners contributions: EUC, World Bank, SIDA, ADB, AUC

Platform for research collaboration

Collaboration between African Higher Educations Institutions

Global strategy on ICT integration



# Thank You For Your Attention Merci Pour Votre Ecoute



To learn more visit: [www.africconnect2.net](http://www.africconnect2.net)

Follow us on   : @AfricaConnect2

For more information about the project partners:

<http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid>

[www.geant.org](http://www.geant.org)

[www.ubuntunet.net](http://www.ubuntunet.net)

[www.wacren.net](http://www.wacren.net)

[www.asrenorg.net](http://www.asrenorg.net)



# Enabling scientists to tackle climate change



## African Earth Observation Group

- Challenge: ensure scientists, regulators and technology work together to tackle climate change.

- Solution:   supported by 

- Benefit: speed up global research on climate change (incl. water management and food security) by allowing pan-African and international exchange of earth observation data.







# Enabling scientists to tackle climate change

## Land preservation in Morocco

- Challenge: Agadir protected UNESCO Biosphere Reserve plays a key part in Morocco's fruit and vegetables export BUT the land is very vulnerable to man-made and climatic changes.
- Solution: Moroccan and French researchers have used the Eumedconnect network to download, process and analyse satellite images to produce thematic maps of the area.
- Benefit: Monitor land cover, water resources or the progress of natural hazards, which could have socio-economic impact on the region.



## Cancer Research in Northern Africa

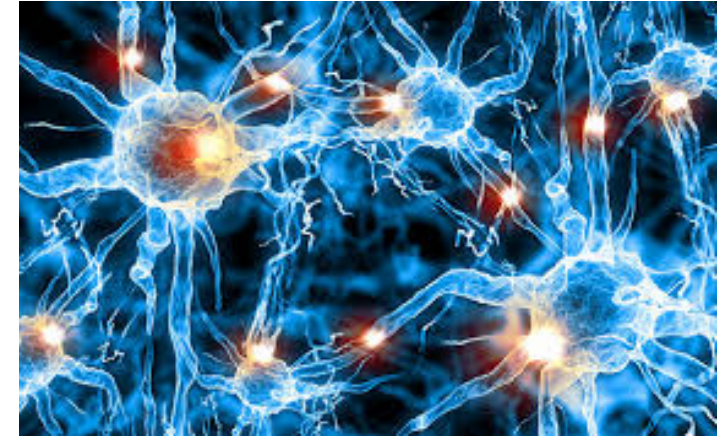
- Challenge: a cure for cancer is possible but depends on how well researchers are supported and can work together.
- Solution: an e-learning portal, The EuMed Cancer – GeMed network, deployed under Eumedconnect2 allowed cancer research students in Northern Africa to get specialist training and interact with their peers in Europe.
- Benefits:
  - remote training, empowering local students (over 130)
  - international collaboration contributing to global cancer research



# Enabling scientists to tackle epilepsy

## Treatment of epilepsy in Tunisia:

- Challenge: 50 million people worldwide have epilepsy. Most people with epilepsy living in low- and middle- income countries do not get appropriate treatment.
- Solution: Eumedconnect2 allowed Tunisian surgeons to collaborate remotely with their French colleagues using **e-telemedicine** applications to diagnose and surgically treat epilepsy patients.
- Benefit:
  - More patients able to get correct diagnosis and treatment locally, preventing seizure occurrences.
  - Surgeons in Tunisia could advance their work remotely saving time and money.

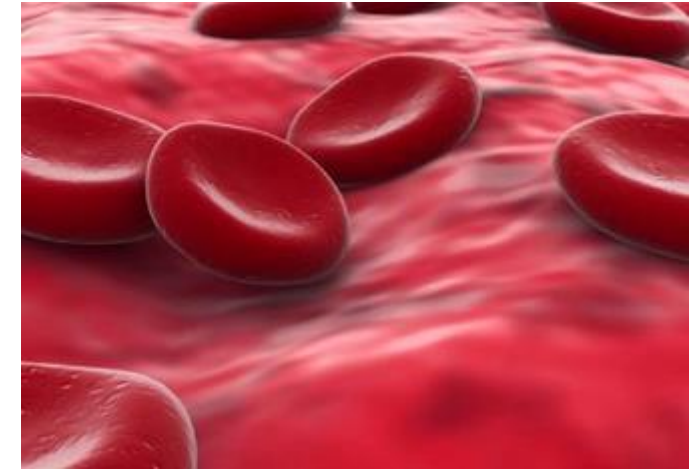




# Enabling scientists to tackle regional diseases

## Thalassaemia research in Northern Africa

- Challenge: Thalassaemia is a potentially life-threatening affection common amongst populations originating from the European and the North African margins of the Mediterranean.
- Solution: EU-funded ITHANET project (Electronic infrastructure for Thalassaemia Research Network) used the Eumedconnect2 network to allow researchers in Europe and Northern Africa to work together to improve diagnosis, treatment and drugs.
- Benefit: Hundreds of people were able to receive correct diagnosis and appropriate treatment locally.



# Funding

The total budget for AfricaConnect2 is €26.6m for a period of 3.5 years, with €20m being contributed by the European Commission's [Directorate-General International Cooperation and Development \(DG DEVCO\)](#). The remaining funds (€6.6m) are being provided by the African partners.

## Co-funding model by region

	EC (Max %)	African partners' contribution
North Africa	60%	40%
West and Central Africa	80%	20%
Eastern and Southern Africa	75%	25%

To learn more visit: [www.africaconnect2.net](http://www.africaconnect2.net)

