Project Title: Gender, Technology and Social Innovation in Haiti

Duration: September 10, 2021- November 25, 2021

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Summary of this project

As part of the Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry (LACNIC) (LACNIC) competition, the Gender, Technology and Social Innovation (GenTIS) project was selected among the best Caribbean and Latin American projects in the Lideres 2.0 program.

This research project is a project that aims to strengthen the technological and professional capacities of girls in the Western Department, whose knowledge of technology is low. It is also about contributing to the emancipation and autonomy of girls in digital technologies and communicational practices, through transformational learning, as a contribution to sustainable development, from the promotion of gender equality, access to knowledge, employment and financial independence.

To carry out this said project, a three-step method was developed with the aim of equipping about fifty young girls aged 15-20 who were chosen at the local level, more precisely in the West Department. These three steps consisted of:

1. Carry out a survey of 100 feminist organizations working at the level of the western department to be able to document the constraints in the sciences related to Information and Communication Technology.

2. Carry out an intensive training of which eight (8) caliber trainers in the field of technology shared their knowledge on to educate them on digital technology and from there to strengthen their capacity.

3. Promote an awareness campaign in 10 media in the capital and influencers on social media to share the documentations of this data and influence several stakeholders to join us in for the next cohort.

Thanks to the implementation of this project and the development of these three stages, 50 young girls targeted had the opportunity to learn well and get to know the instruments on new information and communication technologies. (NTics).

1-Presentation of the organization

Centre d'Innovation Technologique et d'Entrepreneuriat (CITE): An organization that works to strengthen actors in the entrepreneurial and digital ecosystem in Haiti.
-Our goals:
1- Encourage stakeholders to strengthen and position themselves using technological tools.
2- Train actors in Haiti in technological opportunities, which represent a challenge for entrepreneurship.
3- Breaking geographic boundaries with trainers and experts of different nationalities to technology transfer.
4- Create a space for collaboration or the virtual city of young entrepreneurs.
5- Promote financial and digital education among young schoolchildren, professionals and academics.
6- Build the capacities of micro-actors through technical assistance.
7- Increase businesses' access to financial services, including affordable loans, and their integration into value chains and markets.
8- Strengthen scientific research; improve the technological capacities of industrial sectors in Haiti, by encouraging innovation.
9- Support research and development and innovation activities in Haiti in technological fields, in particular by creating conditions conducive, among other things, to industrial diversification and adding value to goods.
10- Significantly increase access to information and communication technologies and ensure that all residents have access to the Internet and make efficient use of it.

1.2.-Mission

Inspire, invest and prepare young people to succeed in the global economy.

1.3.-Vision

Be the partner of choice for businesses and policymakers around the world looking to grow financial and digital education of young people and economic development.

1.4.-Value

Our Values are Inclusion, transparency and innovation

2.-In context

At a time when information and communication technologies are taking an increasing place in daily and professional life, inequalities linked to gender come into play in the use, appropriation and mastery of these strategic tools. . However, the situation is more complex than it appears. This project tackled the problem of lies in gender equity because the public target are women, the problem of lies in education because we are going to strengthen the skills of these women despised and victims of society and then we will structure organizations that work in this area and influence stakeholders in Haiti by raising awareness. These girls will be digital players and represent the future. It will be a great first in Haiti. This project deserves this grant because it provides a transversal solution to a marginalized fringe using information and communication technology for the sake of sustainable development.

Through this project, a wind of hope will blow across the whole country so that girls can use digital tools and change maker tomorrow. This project represents a unique opportunity to make the women heard in the digital world, which heralds a mother for several generations and a beacon of hope for these women who want to participate in all the activities of the spheres of the country.

Today, women are 25% less likely than men to know how to use digital technology for basic purposes, 4 % likely to know how to program computers, and 13 % less likely to file a technological patent. As all sectors become technological, these shortcomings should raise concern among policy makers, educators and ordinary citizens. From school to work, girls and women lag behind in science and technology. Traditional attitudes, as well as direct and indirect discrimination, hinder progress. The latest World Bank report "Women, Business and the Law" published in 2020, informs that in the world, women enjoy only 75% of the legal rights of men. Haiti scores 61.3 out of 100 in this ranking, which takes into account the legal framework and the reforms implemented that may make it easier for women to access jobs or set up their own businesses. In Haiti, mainly in the West department, girls do not have access to the digital opportunity and training that emphasizes technology as the sole tool for preparing for the future. Engaging women and girls in information and communication technologies is vital for several reasons. ICTs facilitate access to education and training; they also improve access to health services and participation in the economy and in civil society. In a world where 95% of all jobs have a digital component, fostering the presence of women and girls in ICT is critical.

3.-Objective of the project

The "Gender, Technology and Social Innovation" project is a participatory action research project aimed at strengthening the technological and professional capacities of women in the West Department. It is about contributing to the empowerment of girls in digital technologies and communication practices, through transformational learning, as a contribution to sustainable development, from the promotion of equal access to knowledge. , employment and financial independence. The chosen approach is oriented towards the training and practice of girls as agents of local development vis-à-vis their communities. Thus, the knowledge acquired will enable them to encourage the use of collaborative spaces for entrepreneurship, social innovation and transformation with a gender approach, always adapting to the social and collective needs of the context.

4.-The methodology uses:

To gradually respond to this problem at the national level, we have followed a methodology based on three components at the local level more mainly in the West Department. The methodology consists of 3 steps:

1- A survey was conducted among 100 feminist organizations working at the level of the West Department to be able to document the constraints in the sciences related to Information and Communication Technology. We will use this data and produce a narrative to influence 15-20 year olds to position and learn about STEM.

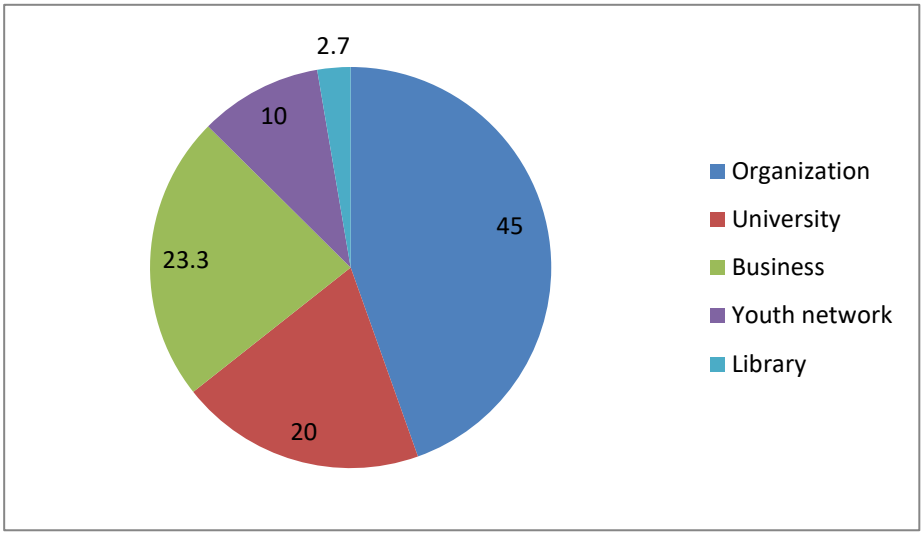
2- Intensive training for the committee of these organizations in order to better use digital tools to facilitate online work during Covid-19. In addition, then in agreement with these organizations, we organized training for 50 young people aged 15 to 25 on the opportunities and professions of digital technology, STEM with several women experts in this field.

3- An awareness campaign in 10 media in the capital and on social media to share the documentations of this data and influence several stakeholders to join us for the next cohort.

A. - The First Component

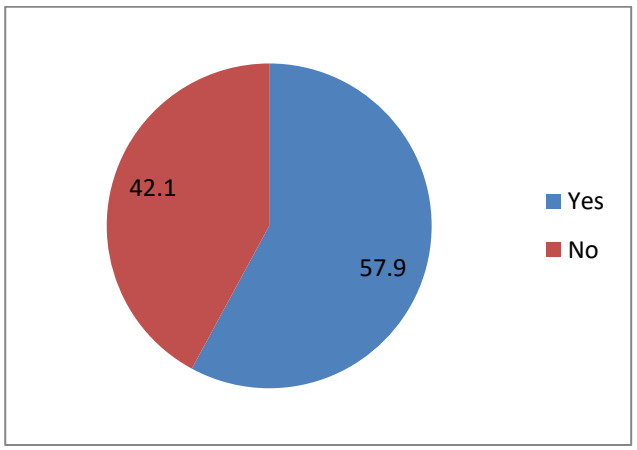
1. - A survey was made from October 05, 2021 - October 26, 2021 at the level of 100 organizations working at the level of the West Department to be able to document the constraints in the sciences related to Information and Communication Technology. We disseminated this survey in several networks such as Feminist Association, University, Company or Start-up, Network and Library.

Figure 1. Representation of the stakeholders who participated in this survey.



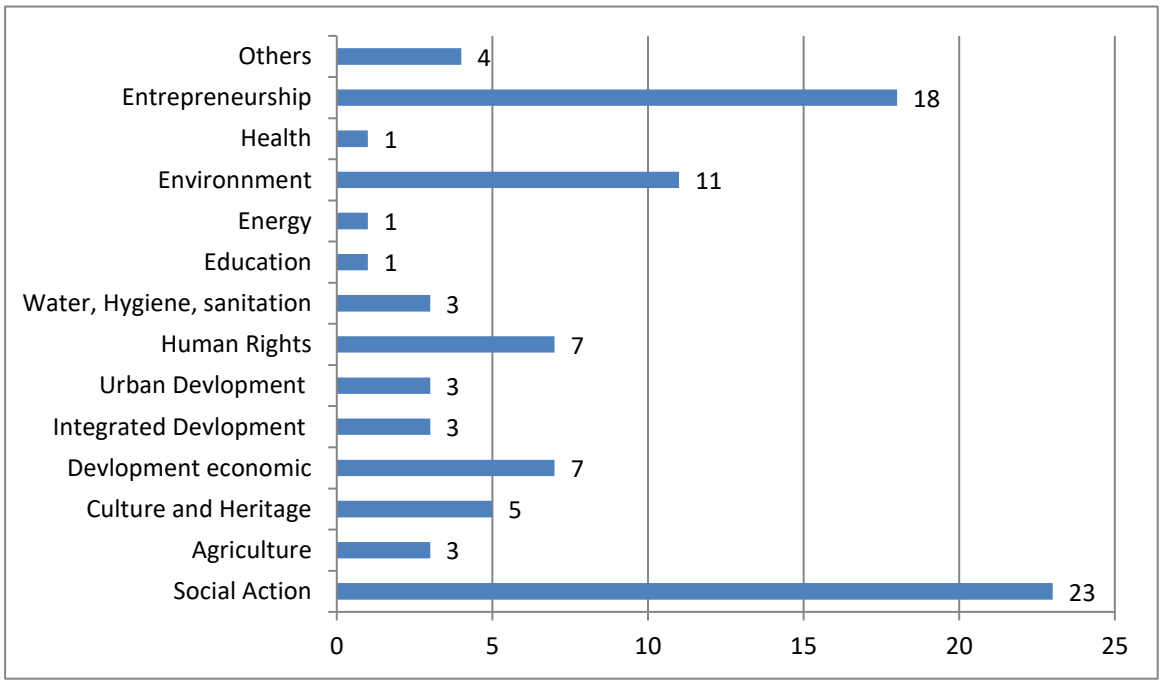
2. - Each person is free to use technological tools as they see fit and for the purposes desired. They use technological in fact already say what goal we want to achieve. Like clay in the hands of the potter, technology is an open-ended tool for performing user-controlled operations aimed at a given goal. Covid-19 has shaken up digital life, despite this; three quarters (¾) of the population who participated in the survey do not use new Information and Communication Technologies tools as part of their professional projects.

Figure 2. - Representation of participants who use technology in their professional projects.



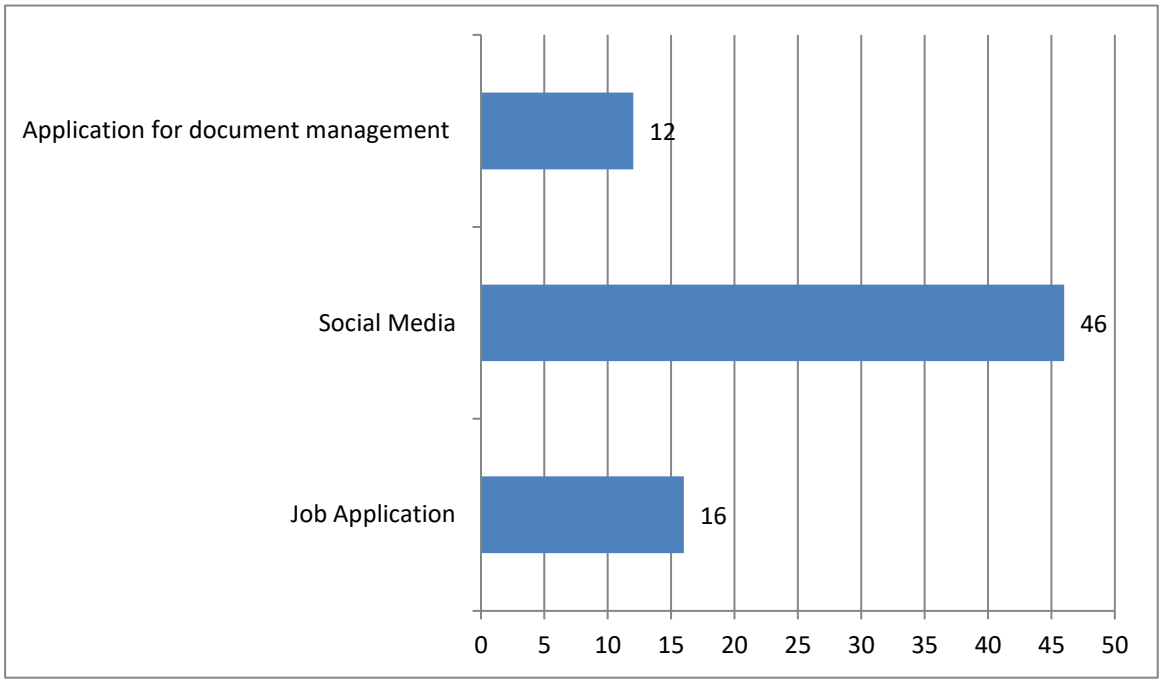
3. - The survey of participants did not identify any sectors that are particularly conducive to the use of NICTs in development micro-projects, a representation of several thematic concerning their professional projects. The thematic that the participants who have completed and their professional projects. The key topic that participants are currently working on or studying is education.

Figure 3.-: A representation of the professional projects that participated in the survey



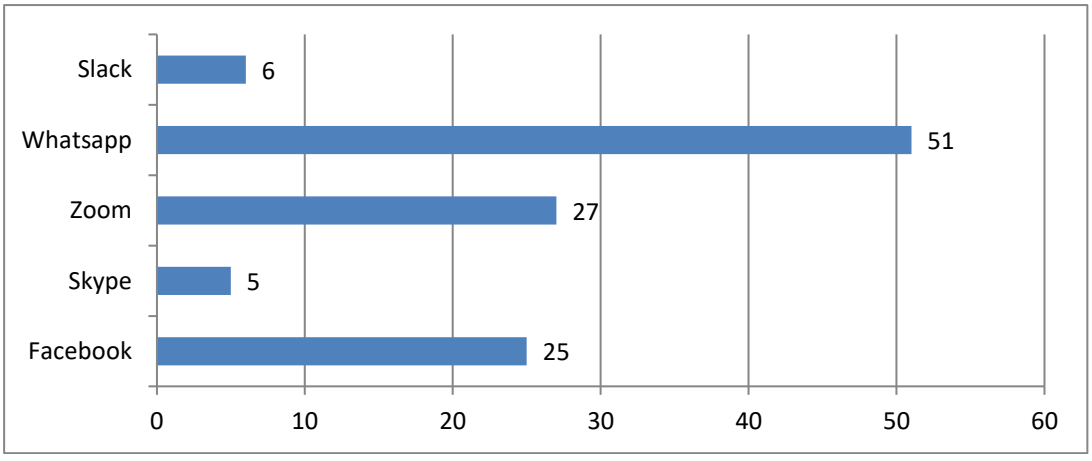
4. - In addition, only a minority (26.7%) of these uses actually relate to "business" applications (ie tools developed for this particular industry). Participants use the internet in particular to spend much more time on social media (76.7%).

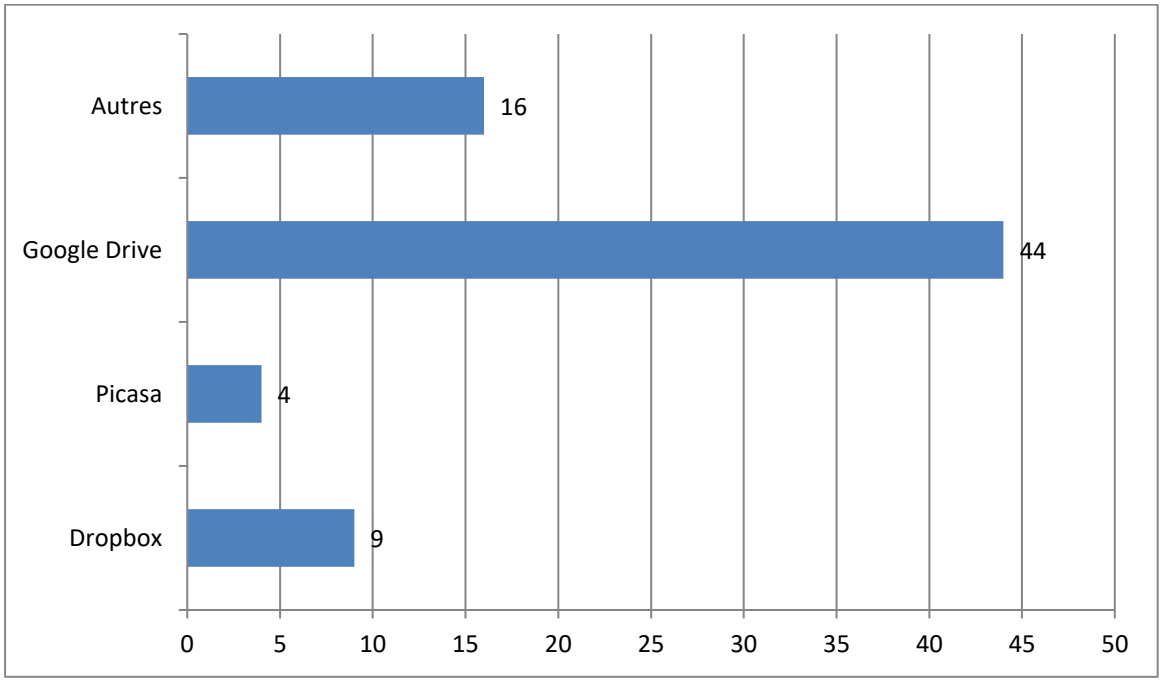
Figure 4. - Representation of the use of the internet made by the participants



5. - The data show that it is the cross-cutting tools, especially the simpler ones, that are used the most, so these are the ones we will start with. This is the case for communication tools like Facebook (cited by 41.7% of respondents), WhatsApp (85%), file sharing tools like Dropbox and Google Drive (9 and 44%). In comparison, no "business" tool exceeds 12% of users.

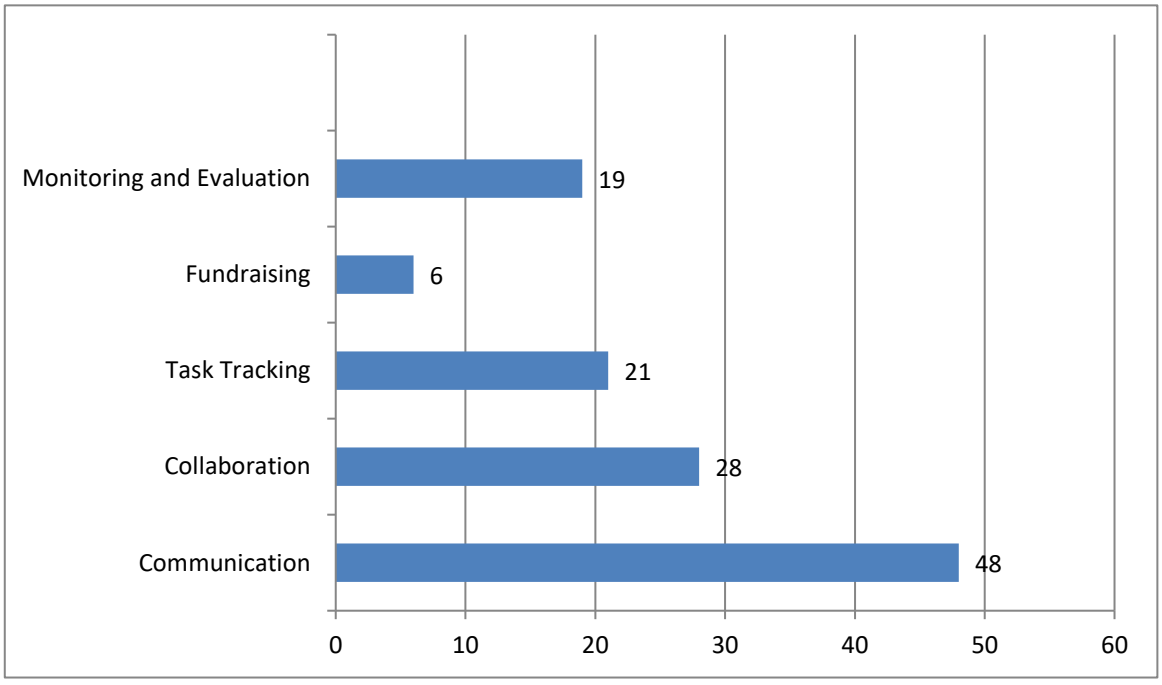
Figure 5 & 6. - A representation of the uses of simple and professional applications very suitable for jobs





6. - The survey confirms that the main contributions of NICTs (whatever their nature and their application theme) revolve around three poles. First, accelerated and improved communication: communication times as well as data collection, exchange and processing have accelerated and have become almost instantaneous. For example, document transmission times internationally, have gone from week (s) 7 until the 1980s (democratization of the fax) to reach today a direct transmission, without volume limit.

Figure7. Representation for the spots use of the application.



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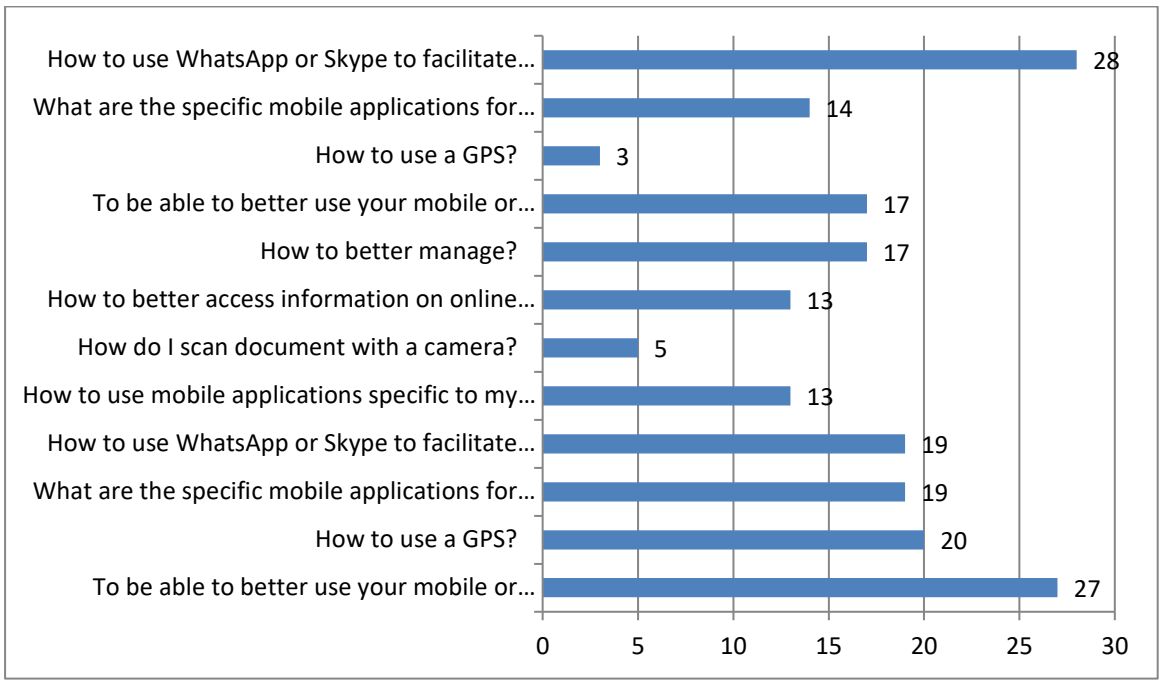
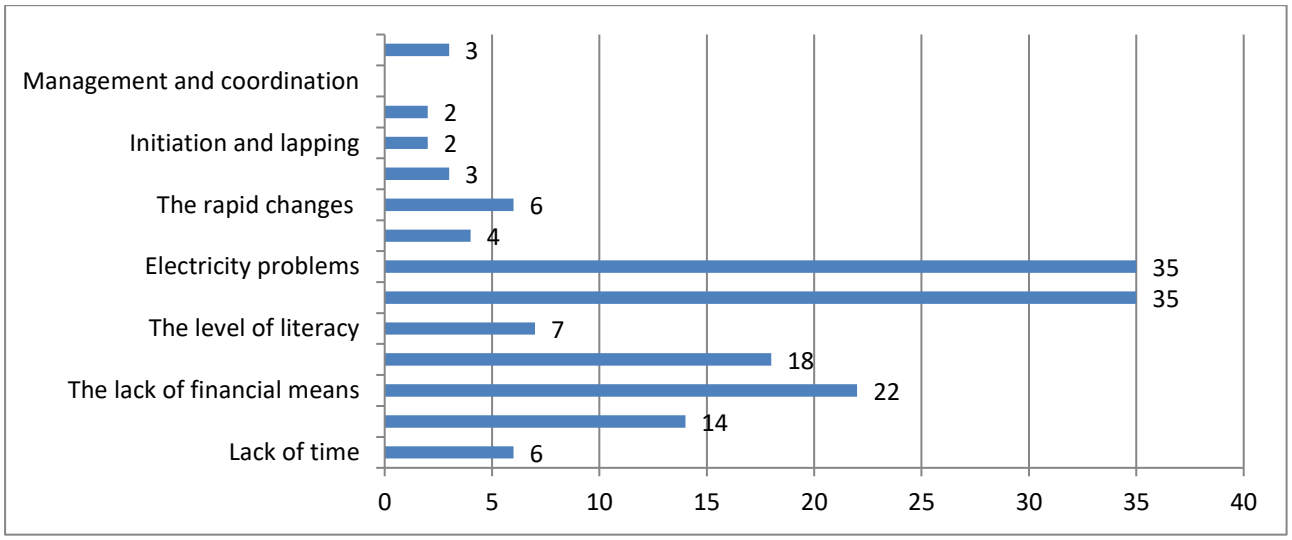
7. - Here are the questions on new technologies that interest in particular, training on digital tools (45%), how to run a space on social networks (46.7%) and how to take online training (50%).

Figure 8. -Representation of the subjects of interest to the respondents



8.- In this question, we sought to understand the constraints and difficulties regarding the use of these NICTs, the 2 constraints related to the respondents are the problems of energy (58.3%) and digital literacy (58 , 3%).

Figure 9. - The constraints encountered in the use of NTICs in Haiti.



B.- The second component

1- The launch of this project was made on October 28, 2021 with several feminist organizations and stakeholders in Haiti. And then, a training was done from November 05-November 12, 2022, Intensive training for the committee of these organizations to better use digital tools to facilitate online work during Covid-19. And the in agreement with these organizations, training were organized for 50 young people aged 15 to 30 on the opportunities and professions of digital technology STEM with several women experts in this field. Thursday, October 28, 2021 at 3: OO PM online on the Zoom platform; the Center for Technological Innovation (CITE) launched the "Gender, Technology and Social Innovation" Project (GenTIS). This "Gender, Technology and Social Innovation" project is a participatory action research project aimed at strengthening the technological and professional capacities of girls in the West Department. It is about contributing to the empowerment of girls in digital technologies and communication practices, through transformational learning, as a contribution to sustainable development, from the promotion of equal access to knowledge, employment and financial independence.

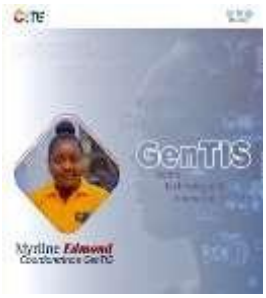
As a reminder, this project is ranked among the best projects and the only Haitian project selected from Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry (LACNIC) a competition from the of the second Edition LIDERES 2.0. About fifty participants responded positively to the call despite the critical situation in the country today, the fuel shortage and the inaccessibility of the internet in all corners of the country. At 3:05 PM, Mr. Kevon SWIFT delivered the induction word as the representative Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry (LACNIC) of and responsible for strategic relations and integration followed by the Guest of Honor, Luana Esquenazi Research Director Red Argentina para la Cooperación Internacional (RACI), she presented the project “Civic Perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The program officially started with the words of LACNIC representative, Kevon SWIFT. He spoke is mainly based on the “IT Women” program. The latter being aimed at women in Latin America and the Caribbean, it aims to promote the participation, leadership and professional development of women in the technical community. The under-representation of women in governance and technology is a major problem, so this program would like to solve this problem in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The guest of honor of this activity, Research Director Argentina para la Cooperacion Internacional (RACI), Luana ESQUENAZI spoke on the "Civic Perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean" project. This project is a survey open to organizations rooted in the Latin America and the Caribbean region. In her presentation, the focus was on the crisis of the Coronavirus pandemic which strongly affected women and reinforced gender inequalities in terms of income and work status.

Barbara ACLUCHE, for her part, addressed the issue of women in the workplace. She reviewed the history of women in the world of work and an analysis of the global portrait of women in science.

Castelline TILUS and Yanick SAINT-ELIEN from Ayiti Analytics, two women in technology in Haiti. They emphasized their presentation on gender inequality in technology. It's not just in Haiti where women are almost absent in the fields of technology, it exists all over the world. Big tech companies like Amazon, Facebook, Apple, and others have very few female employees. As for management positions in Haiti, again very few women are present. Their conclusions regarding the lack of participation of girls and women in technology in Haiti are mainly drawn from experiences carried out within the framework of their annual Boot Camp on Data Science. To remedy this deficit, the Ayiti Analytics team has identified solutions: banish demeaning speech against little girls (educational aspect); focus less on results while eliminating the fear of failure; engage all actors of civil society (organizations, the State ...).



Myrline EDMOND, the project coordinator spoke about the merits of the project and the activities in perspective. A survey having already been carried out in recent weeks, the participating women will have to receive training from November 5 to 12, 2021 to educate them on digital technology and from there to strengthen their capacities. In closing, Dave Lawson, CITE's Community Mobilization Manager, said: “Digital is our future. Whether in the field of the economy, employment or education, digital technology is an essential factor in the development, progress and sustainability of our society”.

2-.- Training

The second component of this project is training for 50 grassroots organizations on digital and STEM opportunities and professions. Seven specialists in different fields and different themes did this training from 05 to 12 November 2021.

1.-Digital Literacy

Following the training plan of November 5, 2021 presented by the Trainer, Kindy Vereus MONTREUIL several concepts were explained to introduce a series of knowledge useful to anyone wishing to evolve in the world of the internet. Thus, this report summarizes some of these concepts presented in the framework of the Training.

a) Digital: Defined as the set of programs and materials allowing the interaction between several remote systems, it presents a virtual reality to users of information and communication technologies (ICT).

b) Generation types: Considered by all the practices, customs and mores, specific to a group of people living in a given period, previous generations such as the Silent Generation (1925-1945), Generation X and Y, are different from today's, Generation Alpha (2010- 2020).

c) Flipped Classroom: This Theory shows a parallel between the traditional learning method and the so-called “Inverted” method by highlighting the advantages of the latter by the satisfactory results obtained in several countries where it has been adopted from 2010.

c) Digital Literacy: It refers to the compulsory basic skills in technology allowing the use of technological tools in all aspects of current daily life.

d) The efficient use and a good methodology for the use of digital tools.

2.-Digital inclusion

The speaker Fenel BELLEGARDE led the second talk thus formulated where the emphasis was on two (2) points particularly the notion of digital inclusion and the need to master the tools aimed at managing one's digital identity.

Digital inclusion is implemented through a process whose dual objective is access to digital technology, available and offered to all individuals in a society without excluding fringes that are marginalized and to allow proper use. Use digital tools by applying good management techniques. It requires basic conditions for its application both at the level of established societal legislation, - in particular public policies and strategies promoting it - and at the level of the personal responsibility of users. These basic conditions are:

➢ Access to digital tools and the internet;

➢ Knowledge of digital tools;

➢ Mastery of digital tools;

➢ The development of a critical look at their uses.

By entering personal information on digital platforms, adding content, making updates, sharing posts, it creates a digital identity. The user must have mastery of these management tools to mitigate the ever-increasing risks of breaches, frauds and cybercrime or other dishonest actions that arise with the development of digital. Whoever has access to the Internet should use it for their social and economic benefit or for the good of their community.

3.-New Information and Communication Technologies Communication (NTIC) at the service of the SDGs

New technologies play an important role in improving our social life, and in our professional skills. They present opportunities such as platforms and software that meet specific needs and facilitate social and economic interaction and especially the reduction of existing inequalities. However, the challenges of digital are not less with harmful practices such as cyber harassment, identity theft, or the weakening of social ties. At the center of today's debates, new information and communication technologies (NICT) participate in development processes and territorial dynamics, in terms of both information control and the reduction of geographical distances. . The concept of NICT, often restricted to the definition of the Internet, covers in a broad sense, all the tools and techniques resulting from the convergence of telecommunications, IT and audiovisual with the common denominator of use of digital data. NICTs occupy an important place in the development of competitive businesses and the efficiency of administrations and public services (health, education, security). They facilitate the exchange of information between healthcare professionals and remote consultations; improve the quality of teaching for teachers and learners by providing them with unrestricted access to knowledge in various fields of study; lead to the efficient deployment of public security services for the benefit of citizens. With new technologies, many formerly tedious tasks are done more quickly and efficiently. It also causes the disappearance of trades that have become obsolete and, consequently, the loss of a significant amount of jobs in one skill area and overwork in another. However, labor

time was saved in creative activities, far more important, by automating processes while increasing the level of productivity. Recurring operating and maintenance costs were minimized with telecommuting, as employees can focus on their jobs from home. New software and applications are being developed to add to NICT and meet specific user needs. There is a whole panoply of ICT tools used to transmit, record, create, share information, whether computers; the Internet ; blogs; instant messaging applications; podcasts; etc., divided into categories of creation, sharing, consultation, communication and consumption applications that are used every day for the purpose of learning or carrying out community development projects.

Digital Security

Digital security is essential for confidence in the digital age it refers to the economic and social aspects of cyber security from a national and international perspective. Stakeholders have an obligation to form dialogues aimed at developing and promoting policies that build confidence without inhibiting the potential of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to support innovation, competitiveness and growth.

By definition, computer security consists of protecting a computer system against any breach, intrusion, degradation or theft of data within an information system. In other words, it protects the integrity of information technology. It was established by a set of security policies that work together to help you protect your digital data. We are also talking about cyber security, which goes beyond the sole security of systems, but concerns the security and digital sovereignty of each nation-state.

Computer security requires basic ground rules like confidentiality; integrity; the availability; non-repudiation and authentication. During the year 2020, numerous incidents relating to hacks occurred on various platforms. Computer experts have compromised the confidentiality of personal data in several companies or individual accounts whose computer systems were not secure. These violations have consequences for the world's economies.

The risks of piracy increase as new technologies develop and register many uses. Hackers are also developing their intrusion techniques to attack the personal data of those who do not have a good grasp of digital tools. Among the most well-known dishonest techniques, there is sniffing; cracking; the man in the middle; denial of service attack; scanning; social engineering; the usurpation; hijacking and buffer overflow (Butter over Flow).

Some of the possible ways to protect yourself from hacking include methods to bypass attacks from dangerous hackers such as using encrypted protocols for sensitive information; the use of strong passwords; use secure protocols; perform periodic software updates; Use common sense to sniff out scams and be wary of people you don't know.

4-The World of Data Science: Opportunities and Benefits

Data science is a recent specialty developed with the growth of data around the world. They come from the intersection of the fields of data mining and statistical analysis, making it possible to collect, analyze, visualize data from which models are created in order to provide valuable information to companies who can then s " use it to make the most appropriate decisions or to design better, more innovative products and services.

The skills in this highly demanded professional field - for Data Scientists, Data Engineering, Data Analysts positions - require the ability to develop data analysis strategies, prepare data for analysis, and then develop data analysis strategies. " Explore and analyze this information in order to predict future events. Data science contains the elements of different fields including mathematics, statistics, computer science, especially computer programming, and expertise in the field in which one evolves.

Driven by an ultra-competitive context in which Big Data plays a key role, most organizations have invested heavily in the field of data science in recent years, with the extracted data having real strategic value for companies. Data science uses, among others, data mining or data mining, statistical learning, machine learning, deep learning, and artificial intelligence (AI).

Inclusion of Women in the Digital Sector in Haiti

New technologies continue to be innovated in recent years thus continuing the digital revolution across the world. However, access to digital technology is not yet guaranteed to the entire world population. Women fill a large majority of this exclusion, added to some marginalized layers of low-income countries. As a result, despite an increase in the current trend, fewer women use a smartphone or have a computer in their daily activities. Many associations or agencies are emerging with the aim of promoting and raising awareness of the integration of women into digital technology, but the gap between the number of men and women having the capacity to use the internet daily, in 2/3 of the countries of the world, takes shape negatively to the detriment of women with a high percentage in the least developed countries. This gap due to a lack of mastery of digital tools or access to an internet connection results in poor quality education at low reach.

Most women using the internet are afraid to stay connected because of the harassment or bullying online they experience and miss the benefits to them. New technologies can constitute an important socio-economic lever in wealth-creating activities, undertaken mainly by women, and make it possible to diversify their sources of income through innovation in the face of environmental constraints. In Haiti, digital inclusion is opposed to many barriers such as the absence of public policies facilitating the establishment of digital infrastructures, the non-representation of state authorities in remote regions and especially the lack of training for women. In terms of technology, which is caused by the stigmatization of young girls and women in this field, bringing together more men than women. Therefore, there must be concrete measures taken by the actors concerned to promote the participation of women and girls in the digital sector through extensive training programs, at all levels of learning,

and support in technological tools regulated by state standards and reinforced by the institutions designated for this mission in order to fill the lack of citizens trained and informed of the opportunities of the Internet professions and to benefit economically from the national point of view.

5-Digital professions

The world of today has experienced great and significant revolutions throughout its history. Each time, these events have upset the different ways of living for everyone, regardless of their geographical position. The first industrial revolution around 1765 are marked by mechanical production with the invention of the steam engine, the 2nd that of 1870 marked by electrical and petroleum energies; the third occurred in 1969 supported by electronics and computer. The fourth industrial revolution, the one we are experiencing today, marks a racial step towards a digitally driven economy. It refers to new technologies such as the Internet of Things, the cloud, Big data, artificial intelligence, etc.

During each of these great revolutions, the media and modes of communication have evolved at their own pace. The first form of communication was oral; humans as they evolved began to develop a new way of communicating as evidenced by paintings dating from prehistoric times (40,000 years ago). The first writings date back 6000 years, then developed and allowed the creation of various supports, the sign, the painted poster (Middle Ages), the printing press (15th Century), the press (17th Century), display (19th Century), telegraph (1837), telephone (1876), cinema (1900 - 1910), radio (1920), television (1940).

The most popular communication media used by people today are SMS, telephone, and Internet features: email, social media, and instant messages.

Digital technology is everywhere in our daily lives and continues to develop: uses are increasing and transforming our lives, at school, in the family as well as at work, in the city as in the countryside in harmony with the planet and by reducing tasks. . Imagination and creativity, the will to make the world a better place, are in action.

Digital, the use of digital technology is shaking up business organizations. It relates to communication through intangible media, digital technologies, and different networks. It provides support for the consumer in everyday life with all the necessary tools. The digital professions are constantly evolving. Professionals must therefore take into account the development of digital technology and develop their skills in areas related to the following positions: Developer of mobile applications; Web designer; Systems, networks and cloud administrator; Cyber security; Data scientist; Community Social Media Manager; Digital brand manager; Data marketing analyst, SEA (paid search) or SEO specialist; CRM consultant; etc. are all new professions propelled by digital.

8-Crypto currency and Trading

With industrialization and the involvement of technology, virtual currencies are becoming a top priority. There are a large number of crypto currencies available, each with its own unique characteristics and applications. These are for example bit coin, bit coin cash, ethereal, lite coin, ripple and dash, etc. A crypto currency is a decentralized digital currency, which uses cryptographic algorithms and a protocol called block chain to ensure the reliability and traceability of transactions. Crypto currencies are virtual; they can be stored in a digital wallet protected by a secret code belonging to its owner. Exchange platforms (Binance, Coinbase, Bitstamp, etc.) are used to buy and resell crypto currency online. The first crypto currency to have emerged, and arguably the most famous of them, is Bitcoin. Created on January 3, 2009 by an enigmatic programmer using the pseudonym Satoshi Nakamoto, it propelled the principle of block chain and led to the creation of many other encrypted digital currencies.

- Advantages of Crypto currencies:
  A. Simple and fast transactions;
  B. High volatility which allows significant profits;
  C. Markets open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week without intermediaries;
  D. Accessible to small capital;
  E. Self-managed and governed; Inflation protection.

- Disadvantages of Crypto currencies:
  A. The volatility of the the value;
  B. The risk of hacking;
  C. The negative effect of mining.

Crypto currency can be considered as an asset or be transferred as part of a loan or traded on specific markets for these transactions. Trading is an English word commonly used in France to refer to buying and selling operations carried out on the financial markets. These operations are carried out by traders from the trading room of a financial or stock exchange institution, or from the Internet in the case of independent traders.

Crypto currency trading involves trading the price movements of a crypto currency using a CFD trading account or buying and selling the underlying currency through an exchange. To avoid the risk of frauds, it is recommended that you learn about the basics of trading.

C. - The third component

From November 15, 2021 - November 22, 2022, an awareness campaign in 10 media in the capital and influencers on social media to share the documentations of this data and influence several stakeholders to join us in for the next cohort.

Awareness was made on social networks as well as the media; we reached an audience of 50,000 people. Then two media wrote about this benchmark project in Haiti to sensitize stakeholders to give more places to gender in technology.

5.-Conclusion and Recommendation

The publication of this research project was made possible thanks to the collaboration and the effort of all the CITE team involved in the "Gender, Technology and Social Innovation" project, funded by the Latin America and Caribbean Network Information Center in the Framework of the Lideres 2.0 Program. We would like to thank, first, the eight trainers for having accessed to systematize the contents of each of the training sessions, while contributing with valuable knowledge and high-value methodological approaches that can be transferred to other contexts.

Here are some recommendations:

• Application of technologies for the empowerment of women and digital inclusion

• Promotion of the role of women in the technology sector

• Governance, policies and widening of access taking into account gender equality issues in the ICT sector

• Reduce the digital gender divide through education

• Strengthen women's initiatives in the field of technology.

D- Webography

A-Here is the YouTube link to relive the launch:
https://youtu.be/Jth6-7zDWyM

1. YouTube link to relive the training of Digital Literacy:

   https://youtu.be/leoS28ZUucU

2. YouTube link to relive the training of Digital Inclusion:
   https://youtu.be/uZovSNu8asQ

3. YouTube link to relive the training of NTIC:

   https://youtu.be/vbf9sI9UoDU

4. YouTube link to relive the training of Digital Security:

   https://youtu.be/3FWTR-xmDDI

5. YouTube link to relive this training of The World of Data Science:
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Publication and authentication

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