SRENGHT	OPORTUNITY
1. Multi-stakeholder decision making model for engaging with the community 2. Education & development. Fellowship program. 3. Regionalized Number Resources management policy - single Internet 4. Volunteer experts to use 5. Current ecosystem made of dedicated and engaged volunteers. 6. Bottom up approach in policy development 7. ICANN's meetings in Africa every two years	1. Emerging Internet continent, usage by youth (innovation driven by the mobile technology) 2. A lot of the next billion Internet users will more likely come from Africa. 3. Internet Innovation driven by Mobile Technology: Current outstanding growth of the mobile telephony implies majority of next Internet users will be from Africa; thus, a need for specific projects for Africa 4. Untapped emerging market 5. Office in Africa 6. Growing interest of key actors. Especially government and emerging Industry 7. Highly qualified experts 8. Icann's contribution to the growth of a continental Internet economy would improve its image and perception 9. Icann's legitimacy to grow with more participation from African countries, namely at GAC level 10. IDN gives more opportunities to boost local content in Africa 11. Internet Governance fora as an opportunity for outreach.

WEAKNES	THREAT
1. Absence of clear regionalization Strategy at ICANN 2. Weak ICANN presence on the continent 3. Poor African domain name industry 4. Weak industry of content and applications. 5. Insufficient participation of AFRICA to ICANN process. 6. Poor/inefficient outreach to African governments 7. Lack of transparency 8. Poor communication toward AFRICA, especially in the new gTLD program. 9. Weak ccTLD management in the region - absence of regional meetings 10. Weak participation of African private sector 11. No impact on growth of the domain name industry 12. Poor relationships with African ccTLDs 13. No clear link with the AF* 14. Poor representation of Africans on the Board	1. Involvement of governments 2. Weakness of ICT infrastructure 3. Unstable political economy 4. Resistance of governments to multi-stakeholder model 5. Heavy intend by government oversight and control of Internet 6. Participation to ICANN process (discussion forum, comments, meetings etc …) 7. Linguistic barrier 8. Poor reach out to African communities 9. Lack or Poor financial commitment to an Africa Internet Agenda 10. Poor or inadequate representation of ICANN in Africa