



# Abstract

- The setting up of new generation networks (3G and 4G) has favoured the development of new uses and services by African populations. The high use of mobile money compared to traditional banking services is a clear proof of this. Countries such as Rwanda have implemented m-governance solutions to facilitate exchanges between citizens and their governments. On average, ICTs account for almost 8% of GDP (as in the case of Côte d' Ivoire).
- This high use of these new technologies is accompanied by risks. The confidence of users in these technologies (digital trust) today is based on a fragile balance: the more digital uses become democratic and expand, the more users' confidence erodes. One can thus anticipate a risk of breaking point of this confidence. It seems essential to prepare collectively by identifying and promoting the conditions for creating and perpetuating trust in the digital relationship.
- This contribution aims to present the stakes of digital trust for African countries as well as the strategic axes to be developed with regard to the new networks of the future (IoT, smart city) and standards, in order to ensure both their technological sovereignty and the protection of their citizens against any cybercriminal threat.