



THE KENYA SCHOOL OF INTERNET GOVERNANCE

Third Edition held on 16-18 July
2018 at Panafric hotel,
Nairobi, Kenya.

Asanteni sana

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THE KENYA SCHOOL OF INTERNET GOVERNANCE

Report of the 3rd edition of The Kenya School of Internet Governance forum held on 16-19 July 2018 at Panafric Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya.

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Acronyms



BVR:	Biometric Voter Registration
GDPR:	General Data Protection Regulation (of the European Union)
KCFB:	Kenya Film Classification Board
KIEMS:	Kenya Integrated Electoral Management System
NRIs:	National and Regional IGF Initiatives
OTT:	Over-the-top services
RTS:	Results Transmission System



Acknowledgement

The KeSIG steering committee sincerely appreciates the KICTANet community for their support during this third edition of the school. It is through discussions on the list that the committee gets a feel of the issues of interest to the country and region. We also wish to thank all those who applied to the school and shared insights about trends in internet policy making. Thank you also to the fellows in the 2018 cohort for their active participation in the programme that challenged the trainers and policy makers to continuously improve policy making processes.

Our heartfelt gratitude goes to the 2018 faculty who not only took time to share their experiences but also networked and built professional relationships with the fellows. To Kelvin Kariuki (MMU), Kevin Chege (ISOC-Africa Bureau), Fiona Asonga (TESPOK), Ezekiel Mutua (KFCB), Shitemi Khamadi (BAKE), Kevin Mburu (Serianu), Daniel Obam (NCS), Mercy Wanjau (CA), Mercy Mutemi (Advocate), Henry Maina (Article 19), Rosemary Kimwatu (Oxygene) , Mwendwa Kivuva (Transworld), Gbenga Sesan (Paradigm Initiative), Gichinga Ndirangu, Barrack Otieno, Victor Kapiyo, Judy Okite, Ali Hussein, Abdalla Omari and Grace Mutung'u, we say shukran!

KeSIG 2018 steering committee comprised of Grace Mutung'u as lead with Victor Kapiyo, Grace Githaiga, Judy Okite, Barrack Otieno, Daniel Nangakha , Liz Orembo, Ann Mwaura and Mwara Gichanga in the team. This report was compiled by Muchiri Nduru assisted by Henry Odhiambo and Vivian Ouya.

Special mention to KeSIG alumni and many other individuals who disseminated information about the school on social media. We would also like to appreciate public bodies who sent their officials to the school, particularly the Department of Defence and Department of Criminal Investigations (Cybercrime). Understanding the perspectives of law enforcement is critical in policy advocacy and through their participation, the fellows were able to experience multistakeholderism in practice.

The programme would not have been possible without the financial and technical support of our partners. Asante sana to Facebook, Deutsche Welle Akademie, HIVOS East Africa, Telecommunications Service Providers Association of Kenya (TESPOK), Internet Governance Forum Support Association (IGFSA), Paradigm Initiative, Ford Foundation and Communications Authority of Kenya.

Grace Githaiga, Convenor, KICTANet



Executive Summary

The Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet) is a network of individuals and organisations interested in ICT policy reform in Kenya. The network convenes the annual Kenya Internet Governance Forum (KIGF) and has since 2015 organised the school of internet governance with the goal of building local capacity for internet policy making.

The 3rd edition of Kenya School of Internet Governance (KeSIG) took place at the Sarova Panafric, Nairobi from 16 to 18 July 2018. The programme comprised a three day training where fellows were introduced to the basics of internet governance as well as topical and emerging issues in Kenya. Thereafter, fellows attended the Kenya Internet Governance Forum (KIGF) on the fourth day. With knowledge gained from the school, these fellows were able to meaningfully engage during KIGF by asking questions, networking with other attendees and articulating their positions on issues they are passionate about. It is KICTANet's hope that they continue to give input to internet policy making processes locally and globally.

The training adopted mixed methods such as lectures, presentations and participatory activities through group work. A summary of thematic areas covered is as follows:

a) Day one focused on lectures and discussions on the basics of the internet such as: participants perceptions of the internet; historical background of the development of the internet; key principles that drive internet development; from internet to digitalisation; taxonomy of internet governance issues and multi-stakeholder

engagement in global internet governance.

b) Day two explored case studies on emerging issues in Kenya. Topics covered were: OTT/Film policy in Kenya; local content generation; cybersecurity, milestones in Kenya's journey internet governance with a focus on the role of the private sector; and a session on engaging policy process through a presentation in policy and legislative procedures.

c) Day 3 centred on a mix of advanced issues in internet governance as well as an exposure of opportunities for engagement in the space. Sessions included: legal issues; human rights and the internet; emerging issues such as the internet and elections; mapping issues and actors; internet economy; digital rights in Africa, and finally some of the KESIG alumni and presenters shared on how to participate in internet governance fora.

The faculty was sourced from local actors in internet policy making and included practitioners from the public policy making bodies, regulators, service providers, private law firms, public relations companies, international and local NGOs as well as technical policy making bodies. The fellows were also a diverse lot, with representation from law enforcement, security agents, law firms, start-ups, academia, journalists, techies, non-governmental organisations and creatives.

Some of the feedback received from the programme was the need for a follow-up meeting for participants to clarify issues they had learnt, requests for advanced training on specific issues, requests to share information on opportunities for engagement with participants as well as the need to bridge the KeSIG community with the larger Kenyan policy making community.





Introduction

Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet) is a multi-stakeholder engagement platform whose goal is to act as a catalyst for reforms in the ICT sector in support of the national aim of ICT spurred growth and development. KICTANet programmes are anchored on the following key pillars: policy research; policy advocacy; engagement platforms; and capacity-building. The network aspires to bring on board diverse stakeholders with a view to advocate for ICT reforms and human-rights based policies. In addition, it is to encourage discourses on emerging issues in ICT in Kenya. KeSIG is among KICTANet's flagship initiatives under the capacity building pillar.

The objectives of the school are to:

- a) create awareness on internet governance issues;
- b) increase diversity of views and people contributing to internet policy making in Kenya and globally;
- c) equip participants with skills to effectively participate in internet governance discussions and forums;
- d) provide networking opportunities for different stakeholders ; and
- e) provide actors involved in internet governance (trainers) with feedback on emerging issues.

The annexed concept note and agenda provides a list of the faculty and their affiliation. This report gives a brief of the sessions, highlighting the main points of discussion, method of delivery and feedback received through questions.

Stakeholder Group	No. of participants
Government, including Department of Defence (DoD), Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI) and Kenya Bureau of Standards	6
Private sector including law firms, and bankers	3
Techies including start-ups	7
Creatives	6
Civil society organisations	7
Academia	3
TOTAL	32

Day 1- 16th July 2018 | Opening Session

Facilitator:

Grace Mutung'u, Principal, KeSIG

Ms. Mutung'u welcomed the cohort to the school. She gave a brief history of KeSIG from its inaugural class in 2015 and explained to participants some of the issues that had been taken into consideration in selecting them. She also introduced the members of KeSIG organising committee present.

Grace Githaiga, KICTANet convenor gave the opening address. She noted that the present cohort had an increased number of women as there was a gender disparity in the technology sector. She therefore encouraged the female participants to be active in policy making processes. She also emphasised on the need to increase new voices and gave examples of KeSIG alumni who had become advocates of inclusive internet governance.

Ms. Githaiga went on to introduce KICTANet, its programme areas and history in the convening of Kenya IGF. She invited all participants to the 11th edition of the forum, which would be held after the school.

Session One | Introduction to KeSIG

Facilitators:

**Barrack Otieno, Member, KeSIG
Organising Committee**

**Judy Okite, Member, KeSIG
Organising Committee**

Mr. Otieno begun with the quote by Alvin Taffle: “The illiterate of the 21st Century will not be those who cannot read and write but those who cannot learn, unlearn and relearn”

He led participants in sharing their expectations, which included the desire to know and adapt to new changes; search for new knowledge; a chance to discover trends on local issues surrounding the internet; to understand the correlation between law and internet; to learn how women interact with internet; explore how to use internet for advocacy; and a way to gather information on digital security.

Thereafter, Ms. Okite took participants through the programme. She also gave participants an opportunity to speak of what they thought were internet governance issues. Some of the issues mentioned by participants include data protection, internet freedom and taxation of over-the-top-services.

Session Two | Participants' perceptions of the internet

Facilitator:

Kelvin Kariuki, Lecturer, Multimedia University and KeSIG Alumni



This was a question and answer session with the objective of gauging participants' perceptions of the internet. After a brief overview of the internet, the facilitator guided discussions through questions.

The first question was on ownership of the internet. Participants identified specific services such as Uber and Taxify, email, YouTube, online banking and social media and their owners. After discussion, Mr. Kariuki explained that it was not possible to pinpoint a single body that has monopoly over the control and ownership of internet and that there does not exist an on and off switch for the whole internet.

Another question was on participants' fears about the internet. Responses included hacking, unwarranted adverts, surveillance, privacy, data crushing, fear of missing out on current issues, junk information, internet shutdown and fear of addiction.

On the issue of the future of the internet, participants briefly discussed internet of things, virtual reality, blockchain, cyber warfare and Internet of people. An observation was made that the internet continues to evolve rapidly. The participants were thus urged to be confident and 'loud' in their usage of internet.

Session Three | Historical background on the internet

Facilitators:

Grace Mutung'u, Associate KICTANET

In this session, participants were taken through a presentation on the history of internet from its inception to its current stage. The presentation divided the development of the internet into five phases as follows: first phase was between 1957 and 1970 where it was basically used by the US military. The second phase (1970 – 1990) saw involvement of academic research institutions that spurred development of protocols and standards. Commercialization of internet phase from in 1990s to 2000s saw the development of root server management and DNS governance. Phase four (2000 to 2010) was marked by controversy, conflict and compromise. We are now in the fifth phase where Internet of Things and Internet of People are among the features. Issues of cyber security and new internet are a challenge, further contributing to complexities in the sector. It was emphasized that no single entity has absolute regulation and standards settings on internet, as this falls upon various in-country multi-level regulatory bodies or institutions.

Session Four | Characteristics of internet model of development



Facilitator:
Kevin Chege, Internet Society

Mr. Chege built on the previous presentation, explaining that the current relatively cheaper and faster internet connectivity being experienced in the country was courtesy of a transition that began in 2009 from use of satellite services such as Jambonet to fiber optic sea cables. This has greatly improved efficiency of continental and intercontinental communication. He illustrated to participants the various fibre optic cables in the continent and went on to explain policy issues in infrastructure development and how these affect availability of the internet. The illustrations included last mile access, DNS management and governance of security issues such as SPAM (unsolicited email), eavesdropping or snooping, malware or ransom ware, usage or lack of encryption and copyrights or intellectual properties that guide downloading of movies and software.

He also explained issues that the internet's success could be attributed to including: its universal availability and its distributed nature; ease of usage; lack of central control; universal standards; and diverse content. It was observed that the internet continued development is hinged on open, transparent and collaborative governance and policy development, distributed responsibility and management, and finally open internet standards.

Session Five | Fundamental key principles and characteristics that underpin the internet

Facilitators:
**Barrack Otieno, Member, KeSIG
organising committee**

This session provided an overview of principles and characteristics of the internet. Mr. Otieno explained the way in which the decentralized architecture facilitates global reach, making the internet more valuable. He further expounded on issues such as openness and transparency of the internet; trust; innovation and competition on the internet.

This session also discussed principles and norms on internet governance including: identifying of stakeholders and defining their roles and responsibilities; defining guiding principles and developing norms, creating communications links and working groups methods; and capacity development activities.

Session six | Digitalization in Africa and practical with speculative fiction

Facilitator:
Grace Bomu, Associate KICTANET

In this session, participants were first given an overview of the concept of digitalisation. Digitalisation may be defined as leveraging on technologies such as cloud computing, big data and artificial intelligence to deliver services. With regard to government digitalisation, participants discussed key features of digital ID using the case of the Integrated Population Registry Services (IPRS). These included: centralisation and often “securitisation” of government identifying systems, increased collection of biometric data, massive data collection and lack of policy frameworks to safeguard human rights. Many African countries therefore lack policies on digitalisation. Thereafter, participants played scenarios of what the digitalised future would be like through speculative fiction. This was done through group work with three prompts as follows:

a) Your city government has installed a system to track and measure urine in different neighbourhoods. You and 4 friends plan to disrupt it. Explain your plan.

The group explored ideas for resisting the system, including diverting the urine as well as contaminating it to make it useless for the purpose.

b) As you are checking your databank statement, you realise that data about your mother has been deposited in your account. What do you do?

This group imagined what a data statement could be and related it to the money system. They had different ideas on what to do with the misplaced deposit including, disclosing to the affected subject (their mother), contacting bank authorities and reading the statement to know more about their mother.

c) Explain to someone from 100 years ago what a digital pet is and why people want them

In this group, members had varying ideas about digital pets. They crafted their answer to point out features of pets from 100 years ago that would be common in current digital pets. They imagined that people wanted them as they were hypoallergenic and responsive to human needs.

Session Seven | Multi - stakeholder engagement in global internet governance

“

“Multistakeholderism has evolved to many forms. Kenya practices a form of it through public participation”

- Fiona Asonga

”

- Governments
- Telecom service providers
- Health for
- Schools
- Bloggers
- Finance institutions
- Civil society
- Media
- Data Center Owners

Facilitators:
Fiona Asonga, Chief Executive Officer, TESPOK

Ms. Asonga outlined the goal, key principles and challenges to stakeholder engagement. Multi stakeholder engagement was defined as events, activities or processes that bring together various stakeholders for consensus building over an issue or policy. Its key principles are inclusivity, transparency, trust, based on consensus and equality and respect of divergent opinions.

She shared some practical lessons of multistakeholderism. These include establishing consensus and clarity in communication in order to identify interests, and understanding the role of various stakeholders in policy processes. An example was given where while it is desirable to have the engagement of stakeholders at the working groups and drafting stages, various government agencies may have different approaches to the process.

Session eight | Classification of internet governance issues

Facilitator:

Judy Okite, KeSIG organising committee

This session adopted the baskets taxonomy in classifying issues in internet governance. Ms. Okite explained each of the baskets: infrastructure and standardization, legal , economic , development and human rights. Participants through group work, identified topical issues they were familiar with and classified them in the baskets. Some of the issues included data protection, cost of internet in Kenya, the role of government in monitoring internet content, scripting languages and application of GDPR in Kenya.

Day 2 - 17th July 2018

Session nine | OTT/Film policy in Kenya



Facilitators:
**Dr. Ezekiel Mutua, Chief Executive
Office, Kenya Film Classification
Board (KFCB)**

The second day begun with a recap of the first day's events by the rapporteur, Mr. Muchiri.

In this session, participants were taken through the essence of regulating content on the internet and the process of regulating content. The session elicited a lot of questions from participants who raised concerns about KFCB's style of regulation and stakeholder engagement as well as the body's role in regulating the internet.

Dr. Mutua started off by defining the internet as a way of human interaction. He further stressed that the internet is to be viewed as a platform that creates efficiency and not a tool of war. He explained the role of KFCB as promoting culture, national values and morality through film and stage plays. Its

regulatory role spread to creation, distribution, broadcasting, exhibition and possession of films and is hinged on the Kenyan culture and laws.

In discussing freedom of expression, Dr. Mutua challenged the participants to contemplate on how best the internet can be used for the greatest common good. In response to questions from participants, he defended the role of his board, noting that it had approved 519 films and only banned one in the current year 2019. He also shared his views on OTTs, stating that they had created jobs and increased efficiency and commended self regulation. He agreed on a policy on ratings and classification for consumers, rather than total bans of films and stage plays. He stressed on the need to elect the right leaders to influence rules and laws that govern content and the internet.

Session ten | Perspectives in key policy and regulatory issues and processes



Facilitator:

Daniel Obam, National Communications Secretariat (NCS) at the Ministry of ICT

In this session the participants were taken through policies and legal principles that guide public participation process and the multistakeholder approach for internet public policy development. Mr. Obam introduced NCS whose mandate is policy advisory to the government of Kenya through the Ministry of ICT. He linked this role to public participation and explained that there were currently two public participation bills and that the communications secretariat was working on harmonising them.

Other issues discussed during the session were the lack of a general data protection framework; fair taxation in the internet and telecommunication sector; a framework for recourse

in case customer is not satisfied by a service; scrutiny and overhaul of data privacy policies; and global platforms and their commitment to social development.

He explained that a proper stakeholder engagement requires looking into all inputs and then publishing of the analysis with reasons for accepted or declined proposals. Some of the stakeholders identified for consultation included government, private sector, national regional internet registries (NRIR), inter-governmental organizations, academia, civil society organisations and end-users. It was noted that the process of stakeholder engagement is marked by openness to all, bottom-up approach, is consensus driven, transparent and accountable.

Session eleven | Local content generation



Facilitators:
**Shitemi Khamadi, Programmes
Manager, Bloggers Association of
Kenya (BAKE)**

Mr. Shitemi began by citing examples where internet stakeholders had failed to defend curtailment of freedom of expressions. He therefore made a case for more meaningful participation by various stakeholders in policy making processes.

He explained that his association, BAKE had a membership of about 3,000 content generators with code of conduct. BAKE had adopted a more proactive stance in order to pre-empt laws that might curtail freedom of expression of bloggers and journalists. They were fund-raising for a legal officer to achieve this end.

In response to questions, he emphasised that participation is key at policy formulation stage rather than at later when a policy has been passed. This saves time and costs of appealing and also safeguard the sector from stagnation due to suspension of a policy pending litigation.

Session eleven | Classification of internet issues 2

Facilitator:

Judy Okite, KeSIG organising committee

The session built up on the basket exercise. Participants were divided into four groups and each group identified a current issue in Kenyan ICT space, then analysed it using the questions: what is the current status of the issue; what is your position on the issue and any proposed solution. Afterwards, the groups reported back as follows:

1) One issue was emerging technologies where group members noted an increased uptake of these technologies by government agencies such as lands registry, national transport authority, public health among others. They made a case for a taskforce to develop policies and implement the framework.

2) Another issue was online violence against women. This group noted that there exists a legal framework to protect women against violence of any form but enforcement was low. Women still experience character assassination, slut shaming, stalking and trolling and there was therefore need for class suits to seek redress for victims.

3) The next group discussed fake news and noted that provisions on fake news in the new cybercrime law had been suspended by the court. According to the group, the definition of fake news assumed that there was one source of truth. They gave examples where “fake news” that was good for society.

4) The next group discussed strengthening data security. They used the case of the current banking system which was vulnerable to attacks and contrasted it with distributed ledgers. They also supported the Data Protection Bill.

Session twelve | Influencing legislation



Facilitators: **Mercy Mutemi-Advocate of the High Court of Kenya and KeSIG Alumni**

This session's objective was to introduce participants to the legislative process so that they could consider participating in various stages of the process. Ms. Mutemi began by pointing out that lawmakers are all from different backgrounds and do not always have the capacity to legislate on technical issues such as internet. She explained that laws may emanate from policies, and defined policy as a government document that states the intent of a Ministry.

She then mentioned the stages of making legislation to include the drafting stage which requires a lot of research, instructions, consultation and pre-publication scrutiny. This is followed by the publication stage where the Bill is published in the Kenya Gazette found online at kenyalaw.org or at the Government Printer offices. After publication, the Bill goes for First Reading where the long title is read. The Second Reading follows where the Bill is debated before the whole House clause by clause, then moves to the Third Reading. Notably, after the first reading, public input is sought.

The class simulated the Data Protection Bill by pointing out problematic areas and proposed solutions in a matrix. In discussions that followed, the relationship between CSOs and legislature was explored and participants identified proactive interventions to legislature to include policy papers, draft bills, petition for amendments, intervention through the executive and intervention through President or Governor.

Session thirteen | Perspectives on Kenya policy and regulatory issues and processes



Facilitator: **Gichinga Ndirangu, Consultant**

Mr. Gichinga explained that policy making processes were given life by the Constitution which anchors public participation as a right. He extrapolated Articles 10, 35 and 175 on how power belonged to the people and therefore public officials were exercising power delegated to them by the people. He also discussed the case of Robert Gakuru and Others vs Governor of Kiambu County and 3 others where the court emphasised that legislation needed to be subjected to public participation.

With regard to internet policy making, some lessons learnt in public participation included: stakeholder mapping and packaging information for effective participation for instance with appropriate language, adequate notifications, and appropriate mode of delivering input among other considerations. It was also noted that effective participation was broad and brought in minorities such as women, persons with disabilities, minorities and any other critical constituencies.

Participants noted that Parliament and other public bodies normally called for public participation on tight schedules, locking out many from meaningful participation.

Day 3 - 18th July 2018

Session fourteen | Cyber Security Gaps in Kenya



Facilitators: Kevin Kimani, Serianu Limited

The third day began with a recap of the second day's events by rapporteur, Mr. Henry Onyango.

Serianu is a cybersecurity company that provides advice to organisations in Kenya on cyber risk management and mitigation in the event of attacks. Mr. Kimani shared the 2017 Africa Cybersecurity Report by Serianu which was compiled after interviewing 150 organizations in Kenya and 700 in the other African countries. Some of the highlights from the report were: an increase in costly cyber-attacks; evolution of hacking where university students were increasingly being recruited to aid in banking frauds; and privileged users in organisations being targeted during times of personal stress. The most hit sectors were banking and finance; savings and credits cooperative organisations (SACCOs); government agencies; mobile money; and hospitality industry.

Mr. Kimani favoured a multipronged strategy to assist improve cybersecurity. This involved understanding the minds of hackers; sensitisation of stakeholders; proactive cyber security where organisations trained staff before incidences and high database security. He also discussed gaps in Kenya's legal framework that had resulted in many cybersecurity cases being dropped on technicalities. He was therefore optimistic that the new Computer Misuse and Cyber Crimes Act would mitigate this problem as it expressly prohibits hacking.

Session fifteen | Human Rights and the Internet



Facilitator:

**Henry Maina Executive Director, Article 19
Eastern Africa**

This session took a question and answer approach where participants sought clarification on issues that they had come across. Mr. Maina started by discussing some of the challenges on human rights on the internet especially freedom of expression, the right to privacy, the freedom of association and assembly and the right to access public services. Globally, surveillance by states remains largely unregulated while states anchor their far reaching practices on national security concerns.

There was discussion on privacy in Africa and Mr. Maina explained that the right had not been provided for in the African Charter on Human Rights. However, the right to dignity could be interpreted to include privacy. Further, Africans still faced challenges in protection of privacy in terms of intrusion of private spaces such as homes and offices; publication of private facts and communication; appropriation of names and painting

of others in bad light. In Kenya, privacy issues had manifested in legislations and practices such as SIM card registration, student registration where too much information was being collected, MPESA registration which had been used for political campaigns and the device management system where the government proposed to monitor call data. He therefore stated that a Data Protection Law was urgently needed in Kenya.

Other discussions centered on access to the internet for government services such as e-Citizen in underserved areas, e-labour where participants felt that there was not enough protection for Kenyans working online and posting of children's pictures online by parents.

Session sixteen | Legal Issues and the Internet



Facilitators:

Victor Kapiyo, Advocate of the High Court of Kenya and partner, Lawmark Partners LLP

Ms. Rosemary Kimwatu, Advocate of the High Court of Kenya and officer, Oxygene Media

Mr. Kapiyo started the session with a quote from Thomas Hobbes *“Man in a state of nature... life is solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short”*.

In internet governance, the law had evolved through self-regulation, voluntary agreements, community standards, netiquette and non-binding agreements, declarations, principles and guidelines. Legal instruments could be found in international laws such as the United Declaration on Human Rights, International Telecommunication Regulations, and Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime. Others are customary international laws; regional laws; and national laws for instance the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Kenya Information Communication Act, Computer and Cyber Crime law. When disputes arise on the internet, they can be resolved through courts, tribunals, mediation and administrative measures, for

example if a customer complains to a bank about ATM failure, that problem is addressed there and then.

The facilitators explained the challenge of jurisdiction with a borderless internet. In cases such as copyright, an author is protected in multiple jurisdictions. The facilitator related this to intermediary liability where the question of whether a platform such as Facebook should be liable for a user plagiarising another’s work was discussed.

Other discussions on intellectual property rights included safe harbour provisions, protection of domains by brands and patents. Ms. Kimwatu discussed privacy and data protection and explained how liabilities arise out of relationships between and among individuals, the state and businesses.

Session seventeen | Stakeholder Analysis

Facilitator:

**Mercy Wanjau- Ag. Director, Legal Services
Communications Authority of Kenya**



This session's objective was to get participants to appreciate how policy makers relate with stakeholders. Ms. Wanjau began with the proverb, "If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together". She observed that the ICT sector was advanced in stakeholder engagement due to multistakeholderism, and pointed out that because of the constitutional provisions, many public institutions were also prioritising public participation.

A stakeholder is any individual or entity that is likely to be affected in one way or another by an outcome. Public participation through the internet is not adequate and viable due to possibility of leaving out several stakeholders who do not have access to the internet. Ms. Wanjau introduced participants to stakeholder analysis using the influence – interest matrix which helps institutions determine how to engage with various

stakeholder depending on their interest and influence. Some require to be kept informed while others ought to be managed closely.

She emphasised that stakeholder engagement should be open to all, use the bottom-up approach, aim for consensus, and be transparent and accountable. She informed participants that the government was developing a public participation policy and urged KICTANet and other CSOs to leverage on the new reforms dispensation. In response to questions from participants, she gave emerging issues in the sector as: stakeholder activism which was a sign of greater empowerment and access to information and the impact of globalization where stakeholder engagement benefited from similar experiences and information available online.

Session eighteen | The internet economy

Facilitators:

Ali Hussein, partner, Ali Hussein and Associates
Abdalla Omari, Chief Executive Officer, KeNIC- .ke Registry



Mr Ali began the session by pointing out that one out of ten people who use mobile money worldwide is Kenyan. The internet ecosystem spans policy development, education and capacity building, users and standards. A challenge to the internet ecosystem was balkanization where some countries such as China, Russia, and Oman were developing great firewalls to break away from the global internet.

He also explained the concepts of digitisation, digitalisation and digital transformation and then defined e-commerce as use of the internet and web to transact business. Segmentation of e-commerce takes the form of business to business, business to citizen, citizen to government, citizen to citizen, government to citizen, peer to peer and mobile conferencing.

Features of e-commerce included ubiquity (available everywhere at all times), universal standards, social

technology user content generation and social networking among others.

Participants discussed various business models of the internet economy including developer model which has users using the code developers build on the platform; user generated content , where users use the content contributed by other users having a ripple effect of attracting other users; and the marketplace model where buyers find sellers, which attracts more of each, and grows the appeal to each.

It was noted that there could not be e-commerce without the domain name system. Mr. Omari introduced KENIC whose mandate as a registry is to manage Kenya's domain of (.ke) as authorized by ICANN. He explained to participants the relationship between the registry, registrars and registrants. He noted that Kenya had adopted the second level domain and people could therefore have domains such as myname.ke.

Session nineteen | Digital Rights in Africa



Facilitator:
Gbenga Sesan, Executive Director,
Paradigm Initiative

Mr Sesan began by posing the question why it was important to advance digital rights. He noted that the internet expanded democratic participation and had therefore been of interest to policy makers. He introduced the status of digital rights in Africa report by Paradigm Initiative which recorded a rise in citizen pushback against digital rights abuses and legal victories, network tampering and shutdowns or taxation of social media, improved participation in policy making and having conversations across silos.

However, he noted that policy was not catching up as fast. For instance, only 20 African countries had data privacy laws. Yet there was a rise in collection of personal data. Sesan was of the view that protection of digital rights could be a win-win scenario as protecting rights lays foundation for an even playing field and creates huge economic opportunities for countries. He therefore advised that countries focus on innovation and not clamp downs.

In addition to knowledge on digital rights, participants were called to action by contributing to progressive laws and policies. Kenya was noted as a country to be emulated in digital rights.

Session twenty | Participation in Internet governance: highlight of some opportunities



Facilitators:

Bob Ochieng, ICANN, Nairobi Office

Tracy Kadesa, KeSIG alumni

Mr. Ochieng outlined the roles of ICANN where he pointed that it manages Domain Names System (DNS) and spearheads policy making around DNS and IP address. He explained ICANN policy making processes which are open to all stakeholders and therefore encourage participation. He pointed out upcoming fellowships through which participants could participate in face to face meetings of ICANN.

Ms. Tracy Kadesa, alumni of KeSIG shared her experiences after graduating giving examples of engagements in policy research and advocacy. She highlighted a number of opportunities that participants can take advantage of to put into practice the knowledge received from the training. These opportunities include, Google fellowships, Open Tech fellowship, Mozilla fellowship, ISOC under 25.

Session twenty one | Elections and electoral technology in the 2017 electoral process



Facilitator:

Mwendwa Kivuva-KICTANet Associate

Mr. Mwendwa Kivuva explained that KICTANet had successfully applied to be an observer in technology deployment during the 2017 Kenya elections. Election observation took place before, during and after the election. In the pre-election period, massive negative campaigning, fake news and disinformation online were noted. KICTANet engaged with platform providers such as Facebook who provided education on reporting harmful content online. However, there was also good use of the internet for campaigning, access to information and governance discussions.

During the election, gaps identified included confidence on use of the KIEMS (correct finger, amount of pressure to apply on the finger), technical challenges such as access to network when power sources were switched, use of password, and

procedures after polling closes, RTS failure and BVR power failures.

KICTANet drew recommendations and shared the same with the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission. It was recommended that continuous engagement with the technical community is important. Also, security should be integrated before publication of databases with personal information. Registration of devices used in the election, including GPS coordinates should be carried out; and it is necessary to carry out early and comprehensive training of staff. In addition, a voter identification system that entails publication of identification data such as number of people identified using the different systems with poll results, should be fool proof.

Facilitators:
Liz Orembo, KICTANet Associate

The third edition of KeSIG 2018 came to an end with an evaluation exercise that sought to understand participants' experiences throughout the three days and whether their objectives and expectations had been met. Participants were asked to record anonymously what they liked most, what they did not like and what to improve on in future KeSIG trainings.

From the feedback, the training was important in enhancing the understanding on internet governance and the legal framework around stakeholder engagement. Participants also gained knowledge on issues arising when using the internet for human rights. They requested for a follow up meeting for participants to share experiences in internet policy making. They also wanted that information on opportunities for engagement be shared with them. Some pointed out the need to bridge the KeSIG community with the larger Kenyan policy making community.



This training equipped participants with knowledge on internet governance, policy making, digital rights and multistakeholder engagement. Participants reaffirmed that the expectations they presented at the beginning of the training had been substantially met and many committed to participate in internet policy making. This was already noted on the KICTANet list where KeSIG 2018 alumni had already started posting on the list, and engaging with other stakeholders. KICTANet and partners therefore have the role of connecting the alumni to opportunities to hone their newly gained skills in policy making.

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