THE KENYA SCHOOL OF INTERNET GOVERNANCE REPORT

4th Edition of the KeSIG held on 29th-31st July, 2019 at Panafric Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Artificial Intelligence
DNS	Domain Name System
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names & Numbers
IP	Internet Protocal
ISOC-K	Internet Society Kenya
ISP	Internet Service Provider
KeSIG	Kenya Internet Governance Forum
KICA	Kenya Information & Communications Act
KICTANet	Kenya ICT Action Network
KIGF	Kenya Internet Governance Forum
NCS	National Communications Secretariat
NRIR	National Regional Internet Registries
SIG	School of Internet Governance
UNESCO	United Nation Educational, scienific & cultural Organization
WSIS	World Summit on the Information Society

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INTRODUCTION

United Nations Educational, scientific and cultural organization (UNESCO) defines Internet governance as the complementary development and application by governments, the private sector, civil society and the technical community, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, decision-making procedures, rules and activities that shape the evolution and use of the internet. UNESCO advocates for an internet governance approach that is transparent and inclusive based on the principle of openness, freedom of expression, and ethics.

Schools of Internet Governance (SIGs) have been on the rise for a while now around the world. They aim to train on development and application of shared principles, norms, rules, policies, decision making procedures and organizations that shape the evolution and use of the internet. Most SIGs all over the world, tend to focus on their local Internet concerns.

The Kenya School of Internet Governance (KeSIG) now in its fourth edition is a three day training that covers technical, legal and contemporary issues brought about by the internet, and how they affect decision making in Kenya.

This is an initiative of the Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet) together with industry partners. Participants are drawn from different ICT stakeholder groups, mostly new voices in internet governance policy.

The training objectives of KeSIG are to produce a critical mass of people who may be called upon to give public interest perspectives in ICT policy making, and to increase the capacity of persons interested in contributing to Kenyan and global ICT policy actions.

DAY 1- 29TH JULY 2019

OPENING SESSION

The meeting was moderated by Barrack Otieno who welcomed the Kenya School of Internet Governance (KeSIG) Cohort four fellows. A round of introduction followed, where each participant introduced themselves and stated what they do. Overall, there were 35 participants (21 females, 13 males and 1 transgender). The participants were drawn from all stakeholder groups: the government (Law enforcement, the Department of Defence and the regulator Communications Authority), civil society, media, academia, the private sector (Mobile Network Operators among others), technology community and the legal fraternity.

Grace Bomu, who was coordinating Kenya School of Internet Governance (KeSIG) welcomed the class and gave a brief history of KeSIG. She explained the key issues that have been under discussion over the past few years which all fall under internet governance.

Grace Githaiga, the Convenor Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet) spelt out what the Network does, its goals and its role in spearheading internet governance discourse in Kenya. She introduced the steering committee and named some of the organizations that partnered with KICTANet to ensure the success of KeSIG 2019. She then extended an invitation to the cohort to attend the Kenya Internet Governance Forum (KGIF) 2019 which was scheduled to take place after the KeSIG training.

PRACTICAL SESSION
BY Rosemary Koech (Oxygen)

This practical interactive session entailed assessing the participants perceptions of the internet. Participants provided their own understanding of what the internet is. It was duly noted that the participants had very well thought ideas and issues which touched on connectivity, social interaction, data security, content online and overreliance on technology. Rosemary then went ahead to ask the participants about their expectations from the training. The responses revolved around: understanding how the internet will be useful, for example in bringing accountability especially with the rising cases of internet attacks; understanding how human rights relate to the internet; the actions being put in place to ensure that there is security of data in Kenya; and how to make sure that the internet is a safe place for every individual, especially children.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNET
BY Victor Kapiyo (Lawmark Partners)

Victor addressed the historical background to the development of the internet. He started off by playing a short clip on evolution and development of internet, then went on to define internet governance. The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) that took place in 2003 and 2005 led to a platform for multi-stakeholder Internet Governance Forum. The forum is held annually and gives space for governments, civil society, experts on internet to discuss public policy. Internet governance is important as it defines and determines how the internet is used now and in the future.

The presentation revolved around understanding why internet governance is important. He explained the multi-stakeholder approach as where everyone has a role to play in internet governance. He then discussed the principles of internet governance and the importance of IGF to society. Reasons given included: the internet being a fundamentally different communications system that is separated from geographical reality, the internet has not introduced anything new to governance hence our rights have not changed, and that Internet Governance is a step to policy making that ensures human rights are met online and offline. The issue of small countries having limited human financial resources to follow internet governance discussions raised the question of the role of small countries on internet governance since as at now, they are merely consumers.

Key issues discussed included but were not limited to: Development, Socio-Cultural, Human Rights, and Legal and their connection with the Internet. On infrastructure and standardization, questions of how to regulate Internet Service Providers and and maintenance of standards were raised. With the rise in cybercrimes, questions of cyber safety and cyber terrorism came up. Questions on jurisdiction were a point of concern in that if a person travels to a different country and commits a crime, which laws should be used to deal with the issues? Should there be global laws to govern the internet? On the economic issue, the discussion centered around how data is the new currency. This led back to the questions of how safe our data is, and if consumer protection policies are strongly considered.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNET MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT
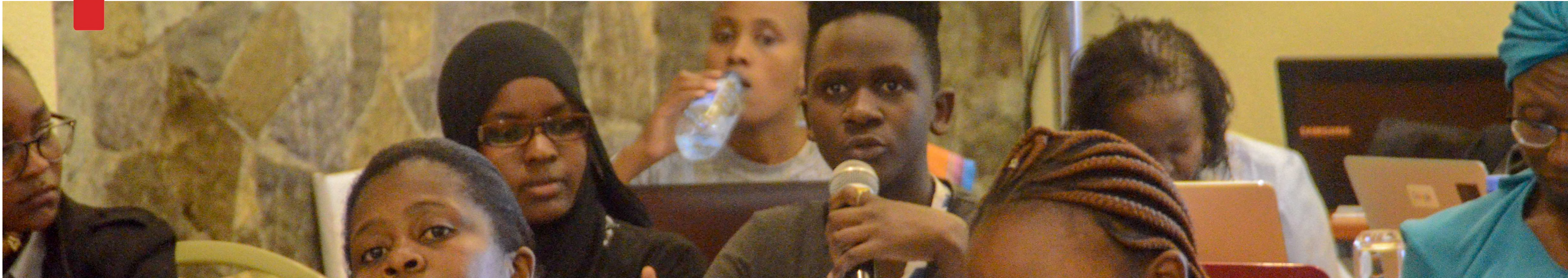## BY Kevin Chege (Internet Society of Kenya)

Kevin Chege introduced common terminology in internet such as Internet Protocol (IP) address, Domain name, Domain Name System (DNS), Country Code Top Level Domain Name, Internet Service Provider, Internet Exchange Provider and so on. His presentation was built on these terms. Before 2009, the internet was very slow but that has changed since the transition from using satellite to fiber optic cables. The internet has become so successful and with an increase in users.

Domain Name Systems (DNS) is implemented by a domain name server which translates a domain name into its proper IP address. It follows a hierarchical structure which uses referrals to locate a website.

The system however has a few mishaps that have been discovered over time which include: one can easily create a website with dangerous content or with intent of stealing data. This in most cases has a misleading title thus convincing users that they are on the right website. The person can then gain access to the users' information. With this in mind, the question of DNS being secure and fully private comes into mind with a question of just how much of the information is a user willing to share? DNS is advantageous as it aids in the detection of a connection, whether it is good or bad. This raise the question of what the companies accessing the information do with the data. There is also the risk of centralizing information.

Fiber optic cables have made internet access really fast. Chege illustrated how the undersea connections work. He further pointed out that the internet had gotten so successful due to lack of central control, content for its diverse users, it is easy to use, it is affordable, universal standards and its availability. These standards, had guiding principles which include broad participation in internet standards and regulations, open standardization in government laws and regulations, consideration of open solutions based on open standards and raising awareness, and encourages adoption of Open Standard principles.

TAXONOMY OF INTERNET GOVERNANCE
BY Judy Okite (KICTANet)

The basket exercise started with the facilitator, Judy Okite, posing a couple of questions. They included: what do you use the internet for? How much do you spend on data daily? What issues affect you in the use of internet? The participants were then divided into groups each one handling a question. Participants then went into group work and were asked to classify their answers into baskets which had already tackled namely development, legal, human rights, economic and infrastructure.

The participants also highlighted some reasons as to why they thought that internet pricing was not high. This included: increase in Internet Service Providers which has fostered competition thus lowering internet pricing, use of fiber optics, minimal government regulation, availability of more devices just to name a few. The exercise proved to be very useful.

HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE INTERNET
BY Berhan Taye (Access Now)

The internet today provides all sorts of opportunities from communication, e-learning and trade. It is easily accessible, offers all sorts of information about everything, and enables freedom of expression. In Kenya for example, the right to freedom of expression is provided for in the bill of rights. The freedom of expression is a human right. With this in mind, the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online.

Notably, human rights online just like offline have their limitations. If the expression is infringing on another person's rights, then it can be criminalized. Access to information has enhanced human interaction which is made through private platforms. Private ISPs have a role to play and a question of what policies they hold for their clients comes into hand. This is because; they can take it upon themselves to trade with a client's data. The rights help regulate issues on online harassment, misinformation, and hate speech. The rights are however not global. People living with disabilities and sexual minorities for example are affected differently. This calls for a review in the rights on ground or setting new policies to help protect these people.

POLICY ISSUES ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
BY Grace Bomu (KICTANet)

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a theory and development of a system where the computer is set to simulate human intelligence processes. Artificial intelligence can learn, listen, predict, reason, monitor, and interact. AI is composed of data in that it can learn and unlearn, algorithms which are rules for data processing, training of data with rules which can be supervised or unsupervised, and output --which are the decisions or predictions.

The systems have been programmed to store large quantities of data, processing user data to understand consumer behavior, computer vision, natural language processing and so many other AI applications. To date, image recognition is used as an example in medical imaging. AI is also used for translation, internet searches, giving directions example siri for I-phone users who basically plays the role of a female helping friend, and does everything including internet searches at the users command.

Challenges faced by AI development include the fear of machines taking over humans. The machines are developed by humans to do everything that humans do so as to ease workload. There is fear of the machines taking over jobs and rendering people jobless. In Africa, the machines lack African knowledge and context since most of them are developed abroad. AI machines store people's data. There are some cases where smart televisions have been reported to listen in on the user's conversations and store that data. The question of how long the data is used and why the data is taken in the first place, what it is used for, and who it is used by arose.Kenya is one of the African countries that has embraced AI and like many governments, used it for resource allocation, analyzing large data bases for example during a census, offering government services such as e-citizen, analysis of tax information, and phone surveillance for matters of security.
Policy concerns raised included:

i.   The role of government in AI, what information can AI access, why, what for and for what use? Thus the need for transparency.
ii.   Sensitization which brings the issue of public participation where the governments are expected to make its people understand what, how and why the machines are necessary.
iii.   Ethics for AI again raised the question of just how safe is a user's data? And just how much of the data is taken and for what purpose?
iv.   Systematic biases
v.   Building capacity and skill
vi.   Fundamental services such as medical diagnosis to be protected from control by machines
vii.   Sustainability when it comes to technology and the control of the gadgets as well as dangerous AI.

DAY 2- 30TH JULY 2019

The second day began with a recap of the first day's events by the rapporteur, Ms. Dorcas.
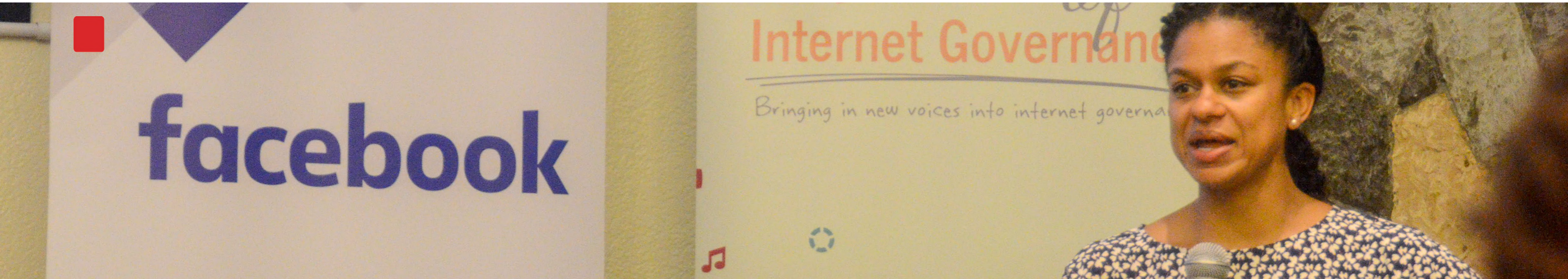
DIGITAL RIGHT
By Karimi Ruria, Senior Manager Public Policy Safaricom

In this session, participants were taken through the perspective of service providers on digital rights. The session began with a review of human rights issues discussed the previous day namely the freedom of expression, access to information, privacy and data protection. Ms Karimi explained that service providers have a responsibility to protect their customers' data. The governing legislation is the Kenya Information and Communications Act (KICA) which provides for consumer protection. The problem with the legislation is that it is not comprehensive thus does not apply to all sectors. It is fundamental to have a law that covers all industries. For example, unsolicited SMSes are supposed to have an opt out option but service providers police these rights. However, the responsibility should lie on the 3rd Party who should be made aware of the need to protect their rights.

Ms. Karimi highlighted that service providers need to invest in systems that protect users. There is also need of awareness creation/personnel training and collaboration with other stakeholders in protecting users. She stated that the weak factor usually tends to be the human factor in protecting digital rights. She also discussed Intermediaries Liability where ISPs are sometimes held liable for content posted by customers. The market or the country needs to resolve the issue as it is incompatible with one's right to privacy where service providers keep monitoring what you do.

PERSPECTIVES ON POLICY AND REGULATORY ISSUES ON INTERNET GOVERNANCE
By Robin Busolo, Communications Authority of Kenya

Mr. Busolo introduced the key policy and regulatory documents guiding and governing the internet. The Institutions that take a lead in the Ministry of ICT and responsible for making and implementing ICT policies are the ICT Authority and National Communications Secretariat (NCS). The Communications Authority (CA) is the country's ICT sector regulator. The National Kenya Computer Incident Response Team – Coordination Centre (National KE-CIRT/CC), was established by the CA and is responsible for the national coordination of cybersecurity matters.

Participants were taken through the various ICT policy and regulations documents. Other issues discussed during the session were domain name registration; National Public Key Infrastructure; Electronic Certification Services; emerging regulatory issues such as Net neutrality, Data privacy, Over the Top Technologies, Cybersecurity and e commerce.

THE MULTISTAKEHOLDER APPROACH FOR PUBLIC AND INTERNET POLICY DEVELOPMENT
By Eng. Daniel Obam, NCS

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. Eng. Obam explained that the NCS's mandate is policy advisory to the government of Kenya through the Ministry of ICT. He also spoke to the issue of public participation in ICT policy making, and indicated that there was currently a 2018 public participation bill.

He explained that a public internet policy vision needs to be two-fold: ensure the internet remains open and interoperable; and protect the internet as a vital tool for economic growth and innovation. Participants identified some of the stakeholders necessary for consultation who include 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. Lastly, trends in Internet governance such as taxation, content policing and encryption were discussed.

BROADBAND IN KENYA
By Adam Lane, Huawei

Mr. Adam introduced Huawei, what they do and its core values. He explained the challenges faced in overcoming the digital divide. Participants discussed various reasons for lack of internet use. They were taken through the broadband coverage in Kenya, the challenges in rural coverage, the challenges for worldwide fixed broadband deployment and the key drivers of the business case for network coverage expansion. As a response to some of these challenges, some suggetions were made which included the need for reduction of the annual spectrum fees, large blocks of spectrum be availed and reduction of taxation.

COMMUNITY NETWORKS: TOWARDS MEANINGFUL ACCESS FOR COMMUNITIES
By Josephine Miliza, TunapandaNET

The participants divided themselves into four groups to discuss four questions posed to them. The questions were as follows: What do you use the internet for? How much money do you spend on the internet daily? What would you like to access but have no access to and why? Do you think you can build your own internet?
Ms Miliza, quoting the Digital Lives Report stated that connecting people in poverty is predominantly a matter of affordability, but the business- as-usual approach-setting prices to recover infrastructure investment- will never be affordable for the poorest in society. She introduced participants to the concept of community networks that feed the subsistence economy such as TunapandaNET in Kibera, Nairobi Kenya. She gave a history of TunapandaNET and the programs it runs. Community networks use a human centred design approach; they look beyond access of internet but look at what the internet will be used for. Some of the points of reflection when building a community network are funding, the partnerships one will need at a local and international level, human resource available and community should always come first. Policy considerations that should be taken into account include simplifying the application process to access funding programs and reducing regulatory fees for non-profit telecommunications cooperatives.

DAY 3-31ST JULY 2019

The third day begun with a recap of the second day's events by the rapporteur, Ms.Wambui.

AFRICAN INTERNET POLICY MAKING
By Dr. Warigala Wakabi, CIPESA

Mr. Wakabi gave a brief history of CIPESA. He asked the participants to mention the challenges African countries face in implementation and promotion of ICT Policy. Some of the challenges mentioned are lack of adequate participation in policy making, political interference, poorly formulated laws and policies, and limited cooperation of multi stakeholders. Participants also mentioned the ways in which the government was restricting the use of the internet. Dr. Wakabi stated the challenges African countries faced in 2002 and asked the participants to identify the progress made so far. Later, solutions to the problem were discussed.

CONTENT POLICY IN KENYA
By Dr. Wambui Wamunyu, Daystar University

Content is information/ideas put together for people's (public) consumption captured in publicly accessible channels. Stakeholders involved in content policy include governments, multi-national institutions and individuals.

Areas of content policy touched on were: accessibility of content ensuring that all people are informed including marginalized groups, Liberty and limitations whereby freedom of expression is exercised but is limited when infringing on the rights of others, culture and language. Therefore, there is a need for substantial investment in infrastructure by government and other stakeholders, support for content creation, production and dissemination of information for emerging creative industries, with laws to protect the content such as the copyright act.

Society is changing, norms are changing too, especially because it is now easy to access the global world. What would have been considered wrong then is now being accepted because of exposure and access to the outside world. She gave an example of homosexuality which is now openly getting accepted and the people involved actively fighting for laws to protect them. Policies too are evolving and the set laws are revisited and modified to include protecting the LGBT community.

PRE KIGF SESSION
By Kelvin Kariuki, MMU

The participants were introduced to the Kenya Internet Governance Forum. They were taken through what happens at the KIGF, the mode of discussions, ways in which participants raise questions and so on. They were encouraged to participate actively in the forum, as well as network.

PRINCIPLES AND APPROACHES TO CONTENT MODERATION
By Jeanne Elone (Facebook)

Facebook as explained by Mercy Ndegwa is a platform that brings people together globally. The company also owns Whatsapp and Instagram applications which majority of the participants confirmed to be frequent users. Facebook's core values include focus on impact; co-create opportunities by empowering people, enabling community building and linking people to the world. She explained that Facebook has an Africa policy team that includes about twelve Africans from different African countries aimed at enhancing inclusivity.

Ms. Ndegwa identified three categories of FB's stakeholders:
The government responsible for policy making. Governments help shape policies and deal with issues of National Security thus data governance.
Influencers/ Media Industry, Internet Service Providers, and Bloggers
Civil Society/ Academia who curate solutions to problems.
Ms. Jeanne Elone focused on content policy. She explained that the team behind content policy is composed of people from different backgrounds such as law, social work, activists etc. The team decides what content remains up and what is pulled down. They follow the rules and regulations that ensures the freedom of speech online does not infringe on the rights of other people. Policies formulated by Facebook cover 22 areas which include Self- harm, graphic content, hate speech attacks such as those on race, ethnicity, etc.

She highlighted the principles of making policies which are principled, operable and explicable. She also discussed the policy making process from how an idea is conceived to how it is introduced to a team who develop it, to how it becomes a law.
According to Facebook, over 99% of content going against their policies or infringing on other people's rights is taken down by their Artificial Intelligence (AI) system and the remaining 1% is taken down after people report it. Ms. Elone took the participants through a practical session where she displayed posts and asked them to identify if the posts were offensive, and should they be pulled down. In line with her presentation, the participants were able to identify and give reasons as to why a post should either be taken down and remain online. Her colleague George Owuor then demonstrated how to report offensive content both on Facebook and on Instagram. He stated that Kenya has low reporting rates and urged everyone to report inappropriate content and follow the report process until the end.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON PARTICIPATING IN INTERNET GOVERNANCE
By Bob Ochieng-ICANN, Mwara Gichanga-KICTAnet, WainainaMungai-ISOC

This was an interactive session where participants engaged Bob Ochieng (ICANN), Wainaina Mungai (ISOC-Kenya) and Mwara Gichanga (KICTANet). The session was moderated by Wakini, one of the cohort members. Six questions gathered from the participants were posed and each panel member responded.

The questions were as follows:
Question: When engaging on Internet Governance, what have been your highs and lows?
Answer: For this question Ms. Mwara was first to answer "Forming networks with communities, feeling that I have space to give my opinions has been a high for me while not being accepted to participate in some spaces has been one of my lows". Mr. Ochieng on his part felt that "national level institutions have engaged me and together, been able to engage with the community and with that, my voice has been heard. And a low being that despite the effort being put, the African participation is below average." Mr. Wainaina said that being involved in WSIS in 2003-2005 was a high for him. The youth started getting included in different spaces. With ISOC-K, he has seen young people participating effectively. Attending meetings made him participate more which improved his awareness of how to engage government to name but a few.

Question: What gaps do you think need to be bridged especially locally?
Answer: Having sustainable processes by stakeholders through taking conversations to the community level so as to sensitize them so that they can take part in public participation especially for policy formulation. If the solution comes from the people, then it can be easily sustained. Lack of involving the community brings about non-existent issues which then get non-existent solutions thus the disconnect between people and the solutions.

Question: What are some of the opportunities that exist in the network?
Answer: Wainaina spoke of funding strands, beyond the net grants for projects. He said that innovation approaches are welcome. He gave an example of Tunapanda which is a community network project in Kibera and explained of a capacity building approach for skills including technology, and local governance issues. Supporting these projects shows that there are opportunities to be explored.
Fellowships are offered by the networks such as the Internet Society of Kenya, Kenya School of Internet Governance, ISOC global etc. These platforms allow participants to engage with civil societies, governments and individuals with similar interests. Networking builds confidence and allows individuals to fully explore their potential.

Question: Who should join Internet Society of Kenya and what are the benefits?
Answer: Anyone and everyone is welcome to join in, participate and have their voices heard. The trainings offered, open up peoples minds and enable then to think beyond the borders of their minds.

Question: What are the processes of policy-making, especially at community level and convincing the community that their communities matter?
Answer: "From experience, it's by including and involving them. There's a science to it called tokenism. It doesn't guarantee that the views of all will be taken and put into action, but most are considered and on discussion, policies are built upon then. There are many channels for active community participation and resident control. We should probably pause on tokenism and dwell more on improving the standards of engagement and communication." Said Mr. Wainaina.

Question: Most people in the cyber community feel like there is very little sensitization on cyber security. What is ISOC-K's role on awareness and sensitization to people without this information?
Answer: The Internet society of Kenya has an agenda on building trust and Cyber security is under this. Collaborative security is what we do on a policy position. Governments, stakeholders, users must however play their individual roles and remember that we are all at risk. For example by imparting knowledge to children on safe internet use which as a matter of fact is the leading cause for our initiative dubbed Safe online, safe on land. It helps the children and their caretakers on how to protect themselves and their children.
ISOC-K also uses scary situations to make people understand the issues at hand. Mr. Wainaina gave an example of how whenever he goes for a forum, he says that he has been able to hack the phone or gadget of one of the participants from the moment they connected to the Wi-Fi. The way people react is always hilarious. He is then able to explain to them how easy a device can be hacked and information harvested. This helps keep people alert.

EVALUATION
By Dr. Nyambura Ndung'u

Dr. Nyambura facilitated the evaluation of the sessions that had taken place and which had run for three days. The set of evaluation questions ranged from: What did you like most? What should be improved and how? Etc. These questions showed the participants actively participate especially on what they loved most. The participants thought that KeSIG should not only be limited to people residing in Nairobi and as a result should provide accommodation and funding for interested participants from other counties. Awareness creation was also discussed with participants argued that knowledge is power and that they would love it if more people got the chance to learn what they had been taught. Partnerships with other institutions and organizations so as to provide practical knowledge were also recommended.

Annexes
Annex 1: List of Participants and stakeholder group should be pasted here.

There were 35 participants (21 females, 13 males and 1 transgender). The participants were drawn from all stakeholder groups: the government (law enforcement, the Department of Defence and the regulator Communications Authority), civil society, media, academia, the private sector (mobile network operators among others), technology community and the legal fraternity.

Annex 2: Program
DAY 1 – 29 JULY 2019

TIME	COURSE CONTENT
0800-0830	**Registration** *By Mwara Gichanga* **KICTANet**
0830-0900	**Opening and Welcome Remarks** *By Barrack Otieno* **KICTANet**
0900 – 0945	**Introduction, Climate setting & Overview of curriculum** **By KeSIG Organising Committee ,***Grace Bomu & Grace Githaiga*
0945 – 1015	**Practical Session- Participants perceptions of the internet** *By Rosemary Koech Kimwatu,* **Oxygene MCL**
1015-1045	**Tea Break**
1045 – 1300	**THE BASICS OF THE INTERNET** **Presentation 1: Historical background to the development of the Internet** *By Victor Kapiyo,* **Lawmark Partners Llp** **Presentation 2: Characteristics of internet model of development** *By Kevin Chege* **Internet Society** **Plenary**
1300-1400	**Lunch Break**
1400-1645	**Learning the Issues** **Basket Exercise: Taxonomy of Internet Governance Issues** *By Judy Okite ,* **KeSIG** **Presentation 1: Human Rights on the Internet** *By Berhan Taye,* **AccessNow** **Presentation 2: Policy Issues on Artificial Intelligence** *By Grace Bomu,* **KICTANet**
1645-1700	**Tea Break and End of Day 1**

DAY 1 – 29 JULY 2019

0830-0900	**Recap of Day 2** *By Wambui Karori,* **Rapporteur**
0900-1000	**TOPICAL ISSUES IN KENYA AND AFRICA** African internet policy making *By Dr. Warigala Wakabi* **CIPESA (Uganda).**
1030-1100	***Tea Break***
1100-1145	**Content policy in Kenya** *By Wambui Wamunyu* **Daystar University**
1230-1330	**Lunch Break**
1330-1415	**Pre KIGF Session** *By Teacher Karis,* **MultiMedia University/ KeSIG Alumni**
1415-1500	**Principles and Approaches to Content Moderation** *By Jeanne Elone,* **Facebook**
1500-1600	**Participating in internet governance: highlight of some opportunities** *By Bob Ochieng,* **ICANN,** *Wainaina Mungai,* **ISOC Kenya Chapter,** *Mwara Gichanga ,* **KICTANet**
1600-1630	**Evaluation** *By Dr. Nyambura Ndung'u*
1630-1700	**Closing ceremony** **KICTANet**
1700	**Tea break and end of Day 3**

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No	NAME	ORGANIZATION	
1.	Joyce Gathoni Munyi	Mutemi Sumbi Advocates	
2.	Kevin Mburu Kibunja	AFTLD	
3.	Dr. Margaret Ngung'u	INIIT KENYA	
4.	Brian Otieno	IHUB	
5.	Vallarie Wendy Yiega	CFS-UON	
6.	Beatrice Wairimu Irungu	Rahum Enterprises	
7.	Stacy Oyoo Owango	Student	
8.	Clarisse Mideva	Walfront Ventures	
9.	Felix Waime	Cyber Speal LC	
10.	Tevin Mwenda Gitonga	Kenya School of Law	
11.	Mwara Gichanga	KICTANet	
12.	Evelyn Wanjiru Mwangi	ISUZU E.A	
13.	Lolyn Ongeri	BAKE	
14.	Festus Cherop	Katimok Exclusive	
15.	Lydia Akinyi	BRCK Ltd	
16.	Rosemary Koech	Oxygen MCL	
17.	Daph Billina	HRD-Eldoret	
18.	Monica Juma	IAWRT/KBC	
19.	Margaret Mwangi	KICTANet	
20.	Miriam Wakini Njogu	Journalist	
21.	Dorcas Wanjeri Ng'ang'a	KICTANet/UON	
22.	Jacob Oyugi Kuwenda	Kenya Privacy	
23.	Stephen Kivial	SAFARICOM	
24.	Norman Mbaisi	Youth Alive Kenya	
25.	Caroline Njeri	Computer Society	

No	NAME	ORGANIZATION	
26.	Wambui Karori	NPI	
27.	Leonard Ngeso Otunga	DOD	
28.	Brenda Gabantu Bii	C.A	
29.	Athena Morgan	ISOC Kenya	
30.	Hellen Kariuki	ISOC Kenya	
31.	Tracy Kendi	BSD Group	
32.	John Paul	FORCE	
33.	Radhia Wanjiru	Student	
34.	Esparenyia Peritah	Student	
35.	Victor Kapiyo	KICTANet/Lawwmark	
36.	Bob Ochieng	ICANN	
37.	Wanaira Muingai	ISOC	
38.	Rapudo Hawi	ISOC Kenya	
39.	Mary Ndegwa	Facebook	
40.	Rachel Nalatan	IAWRT	
41.	Judy Okite	KICTANet	
42.	Antony Mwiti	DOD	
43.	Asha Jaffer	Action Aid	
44.	Ida Ng'ang'a	ISOC	
45.	Grace Bomu	KICTANet	
46.	Grace Githaiga	KICTANet	
47.	Barrack Otieno	KICTANet	
48.	Nzambi Kakusu	KICTANet	
49.	Njuguna Ngarama	Photolife	
50.	Teacher Karis	KICTANet	
51.	John Walubengo	MMU	

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