



# KENYA INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM **2020**

*INTERNET FOR HUMAN RESILIENCE AND SOLIDARITY*

**X**  
**VIRTUAL FORUM**

**OCTOBER 2020**



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# 1. Acknowledgement

The Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet) is a non-profit organization, which acts as a multi-stakeholder think tank that brings together individuals and institutions interested and involved in ICT policy and regulation. The network aims to act as a catalyst for reform in the ICT sector in support of the national aim of ICT enabled growth and development.

KICTANet has continued to convene the KIGF over the years and in line with the tradition, it organized the 2020 annual forum. The convening benefitted from many individuals and organizations who contributed in one form or the other. In light of this, KICTANet is grateful to the following:

The multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) that worked hard to ensure the event went well:

- Barrack Otieno [Chair]
- Ali Hussein [Co-Chair]
- Grace Githaiga
- Mwara Gichanga
- Victor Kapiyo
- Mwendwa Kivuva
- Nzambi Kakusu
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***Ian Maina***

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#### Online Platform Provider:

CIO East Africa and CIO Team: Laura Chite, Harry Hare Humphrey Odhiambo, Carol Odera, Vanessa Obura and Felix Moturi.

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## 2. Executive Summary

**T**he Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet), in collaboration with the Communications Authority (CA), Facebook, Safaricom, KENIC, Association of Progressive Communications (APC), and Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC), hosted the Kenya Internet Governance Forum (KIGF) on October 29th, 2020. The forum themed ‘Internet for Human Resilience and Solidarity’ was hosted virtually with CIO East Africa providing the online platform, and attracted over 300 participants from the region. The event was preceded by a three-day fifth edition of the Kenya School of Internet Governance Forum (KeSIG), a flagship program for KICTANet which aims to bring in new voices into ICT policymaking. It also encourages those whose work has been disrupted by the internet to understand and contribute to internet policy-making processes.

The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) is an open and inclusive multi-stakeholder forum where public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance, such as the Internet’s sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development are discussed. The United Nations Secretary-General formally announced the establishment of the IGF in July 2006 and the first meeting was convened in October 2006. .

The IGF affords an opportunity for maximization of open and inclusive dialogue and the exchange of ideas on the Internet Governance (IG) related issues. It also creates opportunities to share best practices and experiences; identify emerging issues and bring them to the attention of the relevant bodies and the general public; and contributes to capacity building for Internet governance.

KICTANet, in partnership with Industry stakeholders, convenes the Kenya IGF. This has been the tradition since the 1st edition of the Kenya IGF was held in 2008. In line with this tradition, and with the challenge presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 event was held online.

Staying true to the 2020 Global theme for the IGF “Internet for Human Resilience and Solidarity,” the KIGF organizing multi stakeholder group (MAG), felt it was a fitting theme in light of the role the Internet continues to play during the COVID-19 Pandemic which has ravaged the entire globe. The KIGF program then focused on the sub-themes of data; inclusion; and trust.

The Data track focused on the fundamental challenge of ensuring the benefits of the data revolution to contribute to inclusive economic development while protecting the rights of people.

Trust in the online world is a prerequisite for the Internet to develop its potential as a tool for empowerment, a channel of free speech, and an engine of economic development. In this context, trust relates to the security,

stability, and resilience of the infrastructure, systems, and devices, and also to the need for people to be safe and secure. These are both vital elements for enabling a healthy and empowering digital environment, beneficial to all. This track provided opportunities to discuss strategies and best practices for protecting both systems and users, along with the appropriate roles and responsibilities of governments, industry, and other stakeholders, while taking into account multidisciplinary perspectives.

Inclusion is about ensuring those with limited or no access to the Internet, such as the unserved and underserved communities, as well as those for which the internet is not accessible due to gender, disability, digital literacy, affordability, or for any other reason, are now included and have equal opportunity to be meaningfully connected to the internet. Inclusion is also about the activities related to the achievement of an inclusive information society, about engaging all stakeholders, and ensuring everyone’s voice is heard and treated equally in the decision-making processes. It is also about ensuring that everyone has the right access, skills, and motivations to reap the social benefits of going online and participate in the digital economy.

Overall, and considering that this was the first time the KIGF was being held online, the event allowed participants to engage and address the key concerns in those three subthemes.

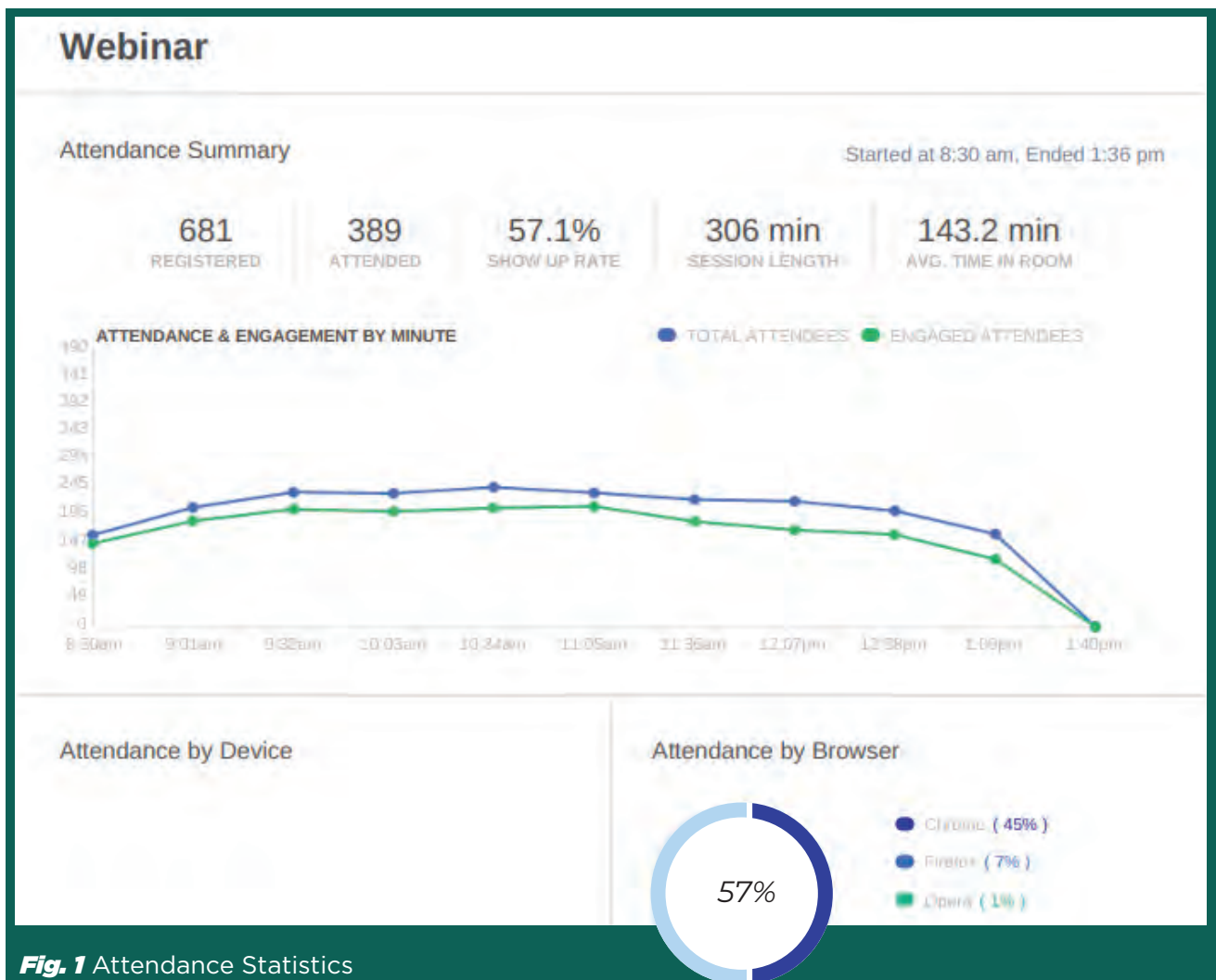


Fig. 1 Attendance Statistics

## 2.1 Opening Remarks

### 2.1.1

#### Ian Maina, Master of Ceremony

He introduced participants to the 2020 Kenya Internet Governance Forum, and reminded them of the evolution of ICTs from the era of smoke signals to the use of computers. He then introduced the Chairman of the KICTANet Board of Trustees.

### 2.1.2

#### Ali Hussein, Chairman of KICTANet's Board of Trustees

Mr. Hussein observed that during the COVID-19 movements were hampered, which affected the productivity of many sectors of the economy. ICTs then facilitated connectivity and allowed continuity of communication, and interaction particularly to those who could afford to have the ICT infrastructure in place. "Farmers, business community, investors, health sector, education, industries among other arms of development embraced the use of ICTs and the internet. The announcement of COVID-19 cases in Kenya, in mid-March 2020, led to cessation of movements with only those departments and agencies offering essential services allowed to continue working on face-to-face work environments."

Mr. Hussein highlighted that a virtual working environment connects people to work without borders, reiterating the role the internet played during COVID-19 crisis which paralyzed operations globally. "Hence, KIGF-2020 theme: ***Internet for human resilience and solidarity best describes the importance of the unity of purpose to collectively win against various crises threatening human survival.***"

He invited all the participants to the sessions planned for the day, under the different themes, and wished all the participants' fruitful discussions. He thanked the Communications Authority (CA), Safaricom, Facebook, APC, KHRC, CIO and KeNIC for their partnership in holding the first virtual KIGF. He also appreciated UNESCO for collaborating with KICTANet in producing the National framework of Internet Universality ROAM-X Indicators for Kenya, which anchor the Internet governance discussions. He invited participants to have a look at this ground breaking report on the KICTANet website.

He lauded the multi-stakeholder engagement model that guides the IGF, and invited participants to use internet search engines to understand acronyms and terminologies.

### 2.1.3

#### Grace Githaiga, Convenor KICTANet, Host and Moderator Take on Tech

Ms. Githaiga welcomed all the attendees to the virtual meeting, and appreciated all the players who contributed to the planning of the first ever virtual meeting. She thanked all those who contribute to the KICTANet debates on different topics, as this practice continues to contribute to catalyzing ICTs for ICT reform in Kenya. She encouraged the promotion of synergies among stakeholders for continued collaboration on ICT work. She stated that KICTANet supports public interest in ICT policy and legal framework, and the need for balancing rights with regulation.



She added that the KIGF is modelled on the Multi-Stakeholder approach, which includes academia, business, tech, media, civil society and government, who hold discussions on internet issues on an equal platform. She noted that in the 2020 theme Internet for Human Resilience, the three key sub-themes of data, inclusion and trust are important concerns in the wake of COVID-19 Pandemic. She called on participants to engage with panelists in order to have fruitful deliberations whose outcomes would be shared at the Global Internet Governance Forum set to take place virtually as well from 2nd to 8th November 2020.

Finally, she thanked all the collaborators of the KIGF, all the participants, and hoped that the deliberations would be engaging and stimulating.

## 2.2

### Keynote Speech Delivered by Ag. Head-Cyber Security Division and National (KE-CERT), Mr Joseph Nzano

(On Behalf Of The Director General Of The Communications Authority, Ms. Mercy Wanjau)

Mr. Nzano thanked the convenors for organizing the KIGF 2020 despite the disruption caused by COVID -19 Pandemic. He informed the audience that he had personally attended all KIGFs since inception in 2008, and assured participants of continued and strengthened partnership between KICTANet and Communications Authority. Nzano further acknowledged KeSIG's positive impact on the growth of ICT talent in the country.

He stated that the Kenyan ICT sector has made several milestones namely the development of the National ICT Policy 2019, enactment of the Kenya Computer and Cyber Crimes Act, adoption of e-signatures by government departments to facilitate online transactions, K-CERT response to cyber threats on 24/7 basis since 2017, and child online protection initiatives by Communications Authority of Kenya. In addition, CA had noted the increased ICT uptake in the 3rd Quarter of 2019/2020 due to increased internet use in the COVID-19 Pandemic in the financial year of 2019/2020 to reflect the following figures:

- ▼ **57.3 Million**  
*Mobile Subscriptions*
- ▼ **30.52 Million**  
*Mobile Money Subscriptions*
- ▼ **722.5 Billion**  
*Mobile Money Person To Person Transfers*
- ▼ **13.34 Billion**  
*Mobile Voice Subscriptions*
- ▼ **41.45 Million**  
*Internet Data Subscriptions*
- ▼ **13.9 Million**  
*Cyber Attacks*
- ▶ *Ca Has Mitigated And Sent Advisories On **28,864** Cyber Attacks*

He then declared the KIGF 2020 officially opened, and wished participants fruitful

# 3. PANEL DISCUSSIONS

## 3.1

### FIRST SESSION

#### 3.1.0 High-Level Panel: How can we achieve CADiT - COVID Assisted Digital Transformation?

**Moderator:** Ali Hussein, CEO of Kipochi, Chair of KICTANet

**Panelists:** Hon. William Kisang', MP Marakwet West & Chairman of the National Assembly ICT Committee  
Dr. Katherine Getao, Chief Executive Officer, ICT Authority  
Prof. Bitange Ndemo, University of Nairobi

#### 3.1.1

##### Ali Hussein, CEO of Kipochi

Hussein kicked off this session by asking the panelists whether the COVID -19 Assisted Digital Transformations are feasible given the internet connectivity challenges, and considering that connectivity coverage fluctuates as you move away from the major cities.

#### 3.1.2

##### Dr. Katherine Getao, Chief Executive

Dr. Getao admitted that internet quality varies with geographical locations, and explained that provision and maintenance of quality internet connectivity is an expensive exercise. She informed the meeting that to improve the internet quality, the government has invested in laying sea cables, and has in place a National ICT Infrastructure Master Plan which will

facilitate sharing and cost-effective utilization of ICT infrastructure. However, she observed that some parts of the 9,000-kilometer National Fiber Optic Infrastructure (NOFBI) require rehabilitation while other parts are of high quality. She urged stakeholders to endeavor to not only come up with ICT innovations, but also to export our innovations globally. She reiterated that the government is committed to improving ICT connectivity in the country due to its positive impact on health, education and economic reasons.

Dr. Getao observed that internet costs are affected by tax as well as infrastructure, but that the separate use of infrastructure causes wastage. To solve this, she added that the Authority is working closely with TESPOK to ensure cost-effective use of ICT infrastructure



**3.1.3**

**Honorable William Kisang’,  
MP Marakwet West and Chairman  
of the National Assembly ICT Committee**

Hon. Kisang acknowledged that in many ways, COVID-19 was a blessing as it had aided the embracing of technology following the Pandemic outbreak, resulting into more productivity. He informed the participants that the Government has invested heavily in internet connectivity with the National Fiber Optic connectivity being one of the investments. He called on the private sector to partner with the government and upgrade internet quality under the Last Mile Connectivity Project. Additionally, Hon. Kisang also stated that Parliament is discussing an amendment on the mandate of the Universal Service Fund to improve internet connectivity in 13 underserved counties.

He challenged the civil society and members of the public at large to actively participate in public participation initiatives of proposed legislation and policies. He noted his concern that internet issues can be solved by legislation such as the zero-rating of internet service but those changes require lobbying.

He concluded by highlighting a Ministry of ICT Project geared towards developing Constituency Innovation Hubs that offer free internet access, and where students from poor backgrounds can utilize these centers to access the internet.

**3.1.3**

**Bitange Ndemo, University of Nairobi**

Prof. Ndemo thanked KICTANet for inviting him to speak in this year’s Kenya IGF and observed that learning will never be the same again due to CADIT. However, he called for the reduction of internet costs so that children from poor communities can also access online content.

He called on the government to fully embrace technology in the delivery of public services. This increased digitization, he continued, would create a bigger demand for the private sector to invest in ICTs.



# 4. PANEL DISCUSSIONS

## 4.1

### SECOND SESSION

#### 4.1.0

#### Exercising Rights for Data

**Moderator:** Mercy Ndegwa, Facebook

**Panelists:** Karimi Ruria, Senior Legal Counsel, Safaricom  
Grace Bomu, Strathmore CIPIT.  
Prof. Sylvia Kang'ara, Founding Dean, Riara Law School, Riara University

#### 4.1.1

#### Mercy Ndegwa, Head of Public Policy East and Horn of Africa at Facebook

Ms. Ndegwa stated that FB deals with issues of data daily. She started off by stating that data can be used for good such as data for development or pop coverage. However, she highlighted that data raises concerns on how it is shared and stored among other concerns. She welcomed the female-only panel to discuss the topic.

#### 4.1.2

#### Prof Sylvia Kang'ara, Riara University

Prof. Kang'ara pointed out that common concerns on data revolve around data privacy. She elaborated that the traditional concept of privacy is inapplicable to digital data which cannot be physically protected say in a safe:

**“ You Cannot Build A Wall Around Data, As How Do You Control Something Over Which You Have No Possession? ”**

She observed that the nature of digital personal data deprives the data subject control of their data.

This, she explained, is the reason why laws vest the obligation to secure the integrity of such data on those processing it. Progressively, these laws also include mechanisms to ensure compliance with data protection principles by data processors. For instance, she there is now a dispute resolution mechanism in the Office of the Data Commissioner which is meant to handle complaints on data privacy breaches. On tangible benefits and risks of data, Professor Kang'ara admitted that data will play a vital role in a digital driven-technologies which are utilized to track consumer behavior in order to improve business products that match consumer needs. However, she cautioned that data may be used for surveillance through web

tracking apps which raise data privacy concerns. She added that there is a risk that such information may be used to raise disparities and even lead to further exploitation of data from Africa. She also observed that it is still unclear how data stored in clouds hosted in other countries should be governed.

#### 4.1.3

#### Karemi Ruria Public Policy Safaricom

Building on Prof. Kang'ara's remarks, Ms. Ruria added that the right to data privacy is derived from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 31 of Kenya's Constitution with Article 31(d) specifically providing for the protection of private communications. She noted that the global trends focusing on data protection were triggered by the EU GDPR, which in turn resulted in the enactment of Kenya's Data Protection Act.

While the Data Protection covers all types of data, Ms. Ruria noted that the global trend is focused on protection of digital data. She informed participants that in compliance with the Data Protection Act 2019 and EU GDPR, Safaricom has put in place an Office of Data Protection Unit and Cyber Security as part of its efforts to secure its customers' data. This is in line with Safaricom's core values of integrity, transparency and confidentiality in handling its customers' data.

She observed that data rights are more nuanced and involve a lot of stakeholders such as the County Governments that issue certain licenses for information technology infrastructure.



#### 4.1.4

#### Grace Bomu, Research Fellow at

#### Center for Intellectual Property and

#### Information Technology ( CIPIT )

Ms. Bomu highlighted the various benefits and risks that data rights may have. She noted that data affects the right to privacy and reminded the audience that human rights are interrelated, indivisible and interconnected. She further noted that data can affect political, social and economic rights, and that the next Kenyan General Election is already being referred to as a "digital election".

She challenged participants to think of the far-reaching impacts data can have on wider issues such as the environment and how sustainable are data processing companies in the long-run: "if we are not careful, the Data Protection Act, 2019 will end up being a gatekeeper. That is to mean, smaller corporations that cannot afford compliance mechanisms such as Safaricom will be locked out from participating in the digital economy".

Ms. Bomu called on stakeholders to raise awareness about the compliance obligations under the Data Protection Act and offer support to smaller data economy players. She specifically called for staggering of the compliance requirements so that smaller firms may have adequate time to comply. In addition, she called on participants to imagine data beyond commercial context for instance, what happens when data is used for other purposes such as data trusts especially during the election period?



## PLENARY SESSION

On the extent to which data protection law governs geo-privacy in Kenya, Prof. Kang'ara acknowledged that this is an infrastructure issue governed by both national and international law. However, the Data Protection Act is inapplicable as it comes at the end of the process. She therefore called for the review of Kenya's public land use and planning policy to address infrastructure at the point of creation.

On the role of citizens in securing their personal data, Prof. Kang'ara admitted that it may be difficult not to put your information out there as it is necessary for activities such as flight booking and school admission. However, beyond law, "we need a shift in mindset on how we share our data and that of other citizens".

On cyber-attacks and COVID, Ms. Bomu, observed that while there have been many cyber-attacks, it seems that these perpetrators mainly students are ethical hackers. She therefore stressed that there is need to tap into how ethical hacking may be beneficial and what can these ethical hackers offer the country to make it safer. On geo-privacy, she called for a more comprehensive plan as the country moves into a more digitized country and where the government should appreciate that data issues are interrelated such as electricity, international laws and devolved governments.



# 5. PANEL DISCUSSIONS

## 5.1

### THIRD SESSION

#### 5.1.0 Trust

**Moderator:** John Walubengo

**Panelists:** Joel Karubu, CEO Kenya Network Information Center  
Col. Evans Ombati, National Cyber Command Centre ( NC3 )  
Kadri Humal Ayal, Estonia Consul

#### 5.1.1

#### John Walubengo, Lecturer at Multimedia University

The panel discussed cybersecurity, privacy by design models and the Multi-Stakeholder approach as a means of addressing complex issues involving various actors.

#### 5.1.2

#### Kadri Humal Ayal, Honourable Consulate of Estonia

Ms. Humal Ayal expounded as to how Estonia balances the right to privacy and data collection, opining that data collection can be balanced with the right to privacy by building trust in the services offered digitally. She cited MPESA as an example of a success story where the service has earned the trust of users. She warned that a fully digital economy would attract increased cyber threats.

On digital identity, she reasoned that since Kenya is a mobile first country then Kenya should have invested in a mobile digital identity as a priority. She stressed that digital identity is the cornerstone of e-commerce and a host of other online transactions which cannot happen without identity verification. Kenyans have a lot to gain if the economy is fully digitized, However, to achieve this, she called on the governments to intensify necessary policy and legislative measures on digital IDs.

Ms. Humal Ayal observed that while not many countries can state with certainty that their cyberspace is secure, Estonia's cyberspace is secure. This is because Estonia has put in place stringent cyber security measures as it was the first country to experience a Denial of Service cyber-attack in 2007. Since then, Estonia invested heavily in its Defense Portfolio and established the NATO Security Centre of Excellence in Tallinn. Estonians have voted online since 2005 and to increase data privacy, the government has embraced



the use of a hash-separate-time-stamp system which is the equivalent of blockchain since 2008.

In 1994, Blue Print; Tiger Leap - 1998 saw all schools getting connected to broadband; raising awareness and offering some learning for both young and old were conducted on the potential of the internet. Estonians went on to become innovators and leaders of tech app companies.

### 5.1.3

**Joel Karubui, CEO - Kenya**

**Network Information Center**

Mr. Karubui explained that KENIC manages Kenya's domain name .ke. and to give participants an insight as to how domain names are assigned, he used the example of Safaricom.co.ke. (Safaricom being the name of the entity, .co is the extension to mean company and lastly .ke indicates it is located in Kenya). He informed participants that domain names are a vital gateway to the internet since they provide an identity which is necessary in online transactions.

He agreed with the Honorable Consul of Estonia Ms. Humal Ayal that the domain name must be trustworthy since the codes ensure that people deal with the right entity online. He indicated that KENIC embraces the multi-stakeholder approach in its operations and collaborates with various stakeholders such as the ICT Authority and Communications Authority of Kenya. He called on people to take responsibility for the digital footprints they leave behind online, reminding participants that "the internet never forgets."

### 5.1.4

**Colonel Evans Ombati, National**

**Cyber Command Center (NC3)**

Col. Ombati acknowledged that while ICTs have brought socio-economic development, they have also caused the emergence of new threats, and it is for this reason that the National Cyber Command Centre was established to oversee the implementation of Kenya's ICTs laws and policy. He admitted that there are various challenges in achieving this goal.

However, there is progress thanks to a multi-stakeholder approach among government departments, such as ICT Authority, the Communications Authority, Ke-CIRT/CC, KeNIC, and the Ministry of ICT, to deal with cross-cutting issues. On the question of data privacy, he boldly stated that there can be no right to privacy without security and the National Cyber Command Center is concerned about the security of the Kenyan Cyberspace and therefore monitors cyber threats and any unlawful activities online.

He reiterated that cyber security starts at a personal level and then extends to the entire society as whole. He added that data is a national resource since it is used for national strategic planning and security, therefore the National Command is keen on ensuring that Kenya's internet space is protected and the data shared is protected from hackers, malicious cybercriminals, data misuse, harassment and any unauthorized activity.

On balancing data privacy and data security, Col. Ombati averred that both concepts are intertwined.

Hence, for people to enjoy data privacy, "the security of our national cyberspace, gateways, critical infrastructure and internet must be protected. You cannot have one without the other". He admitted that regulation generally follows technological innovations to manage emerging issues but urged participants to watch what they post online.

# 6. PANEL DISCUSSIONS

## 6.1

### FOURTH SESSION

#### 6.1.0 Inclusion

**Moderator:** Keith Andere

**Panelists:** Joel Karubu, CEO Kenya Network Information Center  
Judy Okite, Founder Association for Inclusion and Affordability  
Paul Kiage, Communications Authority of Kenya, Universal Service Fund

#### 6.1.1

#### Keith Andere, Director of Programs African Union Youth Wing

The Moderator commenced the session by saying that Digital Inclusion as a thematic pillar of the KIGF 2020 is also a part of Kenya's Post COVID-19 recovery plan. Digital inclusion is about internet connectivity to underserved communities and areas.

#### 6.1.2

#### Judy Okite, Founder- Association for Accessibility and Equality(AAE)

Ms. Okite introduced the Association for Inclusion for Persons with Disability. The association advocates for digital rights for people with disabilities (PWDs), ensures access of the internet and creates awareness of PWDs rights when it comes to ICTs. In addition, it audits accessibility of physical spaces and digital

content available to PWDs.

On the status of the rights of PWDs, she stated that National ICT Policy has a clear engagement plan for PWDs as follows:

In this regard, the Government will where appropriate take measures to:

(a) ensure that ICT services and emergency communications made available to the public are provided in alternative accessible formats for persons with disabilities (PWD);

(b) review existing legislation and regulations to promote ICT accessibility for PWDs in consultation with organisations representing PWDs among others;

(c) promote design, production and distribution of accessible ICT at an early stage;

(d) ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise the right to access to information, freedom of expression and opinion;

However its implementation is the biggest challenge and for instance, the Policy is not clear on who should ensure it is implemented. Ms. Okite noted that even the government is failing to implement its obligations and recommended for the breaking down of the plan into stages to allow for implementation and easier follow-up. She emphasized that the uptake of ICTs is dependent on the digital literacy which can be taught in our National educational curriculums for both children and adults. She called for the imparting of digital skills to children in order to give them a niche in the job market. “Now that PWDs have come to an age where they go to schools, it is high time they get digital skills without discrimination otherwise we risk not meeting the Vision 2030 Goals”.

**6.1.3**

**Paul Kiage, Communications Authority of Kenya, Universal Service Fund**

Mr. Kiage restated the government’s commitment to ensure all Kenyans have access to ICTs. By an amendment in 2009, a USF fund was created and is managed by the CA. One of the objectives is to ensure that PWDs and other vulnerable groups access ICTs. He added that industry players contribute to the fund through a small levy. The funds are intended to provide internet access to underserved communities and areas. Toward this end, the USF has been utilized in underserved areas such as the Northern part of Kenya where the operators find them economically unviable to invest in. He informed participants that so far, infrastructure has been deployed in 78 sublocations across marginalized counties, and the fund will be used to connect 100 more sub-locations in underserved areas.

On the question of improvements on internet connectivity, he admitted that there are a lot of barriers to access to internet or broadband. These include prices of devices to access internet, lack of digital literacy and partial 3G internet coverage which now stands at 78% leaving 22% of Kenyans not served; bearing in mind that 4G internet coverage gap is much wider. He recommended deliberate policy measures to improve internet coverage.

**6.1.4**

**Diana Gichengo, Kenya Human Rights Commission**

Ms. Gichengo highlighted that digital identity originates from legal identity. She gave an elaborate history of Kenya’s digital identity system which was once a preserve of the elites but has now evolved into a necessity for instance schools require a birth certificate. However, Ms. Gichengo noted that not all Kenyans have access to legal identification documents for example minority groups such as the Makonde, who have recently been granted citizenship. Hence, these minority groups have had to get assistance from legally recognized persons in order to access services which require Identification documents. She pointed out that for these minority groups to be included in the internet, they require legal identity as well.





# 7. PANEL DISCUSSIONS

## 7.1

### FIFTH SESSION

#### 7.1.0

#### Kenya School of Internet Governance (KeSIG) Award Ceremony

##### 7.1.1

#### Rosemary Kimwatu, Faculty Lead,

#### KeSIG 2020

Ms. Kimwatu informed the meeting that KeSIG takes place prior to the Kenya IGF, over a three day course with the participants attending the KIGF on day four. The aim of KeSIG is to introduce beginners in internet governance to basic concepts in internet policy making with the goal of creating and increasing the available expertise for participation in local and global internet governance processes.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, KeSIG 2020 edition was fully virtual. This allowed for the reaching of a wide number of attendees by leveraging technology. “We are glad that we shall be able to host a larger number of fellows through digitized and highly interactive e-learning modules from now on”. The content of the training comprised:

- *Internet Design Principles*
- *Introduction into internet governance*
- *International roles of internet governance*
- *Private sector roles in internet governance*
- *Emerging issues.*

“The KeSIG award ceremony today is in recognition of our students who have gone through the rigorous 3-day training which took place from 26-28, December 2020. They have chosen to be the next generation of participants in IG. We as KICTANet are glad to have gotten the opportunity to foster the future of internet governance,” concluded Ms. Kimwatu.

# 8. Closing / Vote of Thanks

## 8.1.0

### Barrack Otieno, Chair - Kenya IGF

### Multistakeholder Advisory

### Committee MAG 2020

Mr. Otieno thanked participants of the 13th edition of the Kenya Internet Governance Forum on behalf of the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG). He appreciated the efforts of the MAG which was composed of representatives from the Government, Civil Society, Academia Private Sector and Technical Community, the Kenya IGF Committee at the Kenya ICT Action Network and the event producer CIO East Africa. “Despite a few technical challenges we managed to have a great virtual event and we would like to thank our partners and participants who made this possible”. Excellence is indeed a journey without a stop and the Kenya ICT Action Network, conveners of the Kenya Internet Governance Forum ascribes to this.

The theme for the 13th edition of the Kenya Internet Governance Forum was Internet for Human resilience and solidarity. Key issues that were discussed in the 13th edition of the Kenya Internet Governance Forum included Data, Trust and Inclusion. Over 600 participants registered for the forum of which over 300 attended the virtual event making it one of the best events in terms of attendance. Gratitude to our sponsors Communications Authority, Facebook, Safaricom, KENIC, Association of Progressive Communication, Kenya Human Rights Commission and the KICTANet board of Trustees. “Asanteni sana, and see you during the 14th edition of the Kenya Internet Governance Forum 2021,” summed up Otieno



# Media Coverage

Alot of coverage was provided by CIO East Africa, which aimed to get the events message and important information out to thousands of people with stories since stories have great impact on the audience.

- <https://www.cio.co.ke/the-timeless-fragile-value-of-trust/>
- [www.cio.co.ke/data-rights-are-also-human-rights/](https://www.cio.co.ke/data-rights-are-also-human-rights/)
- <https://www.cio.co.ke/the-internet-belongs-to-all-of-us/>
- <https://www.cio.co.ke/ali-hussein-kicks-off-the-annual-keigf2020/>
- <https://www.cio.co.ke/ali-hussein-kicks-off-the-annual-keigf2020/>
- <https://www.cio.co.ke/kenics-crucial-role-as-sponsor-in-the-keigf-2020/>
- <https://www.cio.co.ke/standing-at-the-stage-of-solidarity-facebook-joinsforces-to-facilitate-funding-at-keigf-2020/>
- <https://www.cio.co.ke/apc-shaping-internet-governance-processes-at-keigf/>
- <https://www.cio.co.ke/ca-recognises-the-importance-of-internetgovernance/>
- <https://www.cio.co.ke/khrc-ramps-up-support-for-keigf-2020/>
- [tps://www.cio.co.ke/safaricom-vows-to-play-a-role-in-empowerment-ofdigital-identities/](https://www.cio.co.ke/safaricom-vows-to-play-a-role-in-empowerment-ofdigital-identities/)



# Annex 1:- Programme

Item	Agenda	Speakers
08:00 - 08:30	Registration	KICTANet/MAG/ CIO
08:30 - 08:45	Welcome and Introductions	<b>Ali Hussein</b> <i>Conference Moderator</i>
08:45 - 09:00	Opening Session	<b>Grace Githaiga,</b> <i>Convenor, KICTANet</i>
09:00 - 09:15	Keynote Address	<b>Mercy Wanjau,</b> <i>DG, Communications Authority</i>
09:15 - 09:45	<b>High-Level Panel: Internet for Human Resilience and Solidarity</b> <i>How can we achieve CADiT - COVID Assisted Digital Transformation?</i>	<b>Moderator:</b> <b>Ali Hussein</b> <b>Prof. Bitange Ndemo,</b> <i>University of Nairobi</i> <b>Hon. William Kisang', Chairman,</b> <i>National Assembly, ICT Committee</i> <b>Dr. Kate Getao, CEO, ICT Authority</b>
09:15 - 09:45	<b>High-Level Panel: Internet for Human Resilience and Solidarity</b> <i>How can we achieve CADiT - COVID Assisted Digital Transformation?</i>	<b>Moderator:</b> <b>Ali Hussein</b> <b>Prof. Bitange Ndemo,</b> <i>University of Nairobi</i> <b>Hon. William Kisang', Chairman,</b> <i>National Assembly, ICT Committee</i> <b>Dr. Kate Getao, CEO, ICT Authority</b>
9:45 - 10:30	<b>Plenary Session</b>	
10:30 - 10:45	<b>Health Break</b>	
10:45 - 11:15	<b>Data:</b> <i>-How can we ensure transparency and accountability in the handling of personal data?</i> <i>-What are the social and economic benefits from emerging data-driven technologies?</i> <i>-What is the impact of AI and other data-driven technologies in the exercise of rights?</i> <i>-How can we ensure equitable access to data and foster competition and innovation?</i>	<b>Moderator:</b> <b>Mercy Ndegwa, Facebook</b> <b>Karimi Ruria, Senior Legal Counsel,</b> <i>Safaricom</i>  <b>Grace Bomu, Strathmore CIPIT</b>  <b>Prof. Sylvia Kang'ara, Riara University</b>

# Annex 1:- Programme

Item	Agenda	Speakers
11:15 - 11:45	<b>Plenary Session</b>	
11:45 - 12:15	<b>Trust:</b> -Which policy measures could be taken for the protection, prevention and defense against cyber threats? -What role can the implementation of the principles of safety by design, privacy by design and by default as a principle play to secure human rights and achieve increased safety? -What kind of collaboration is needed among stakeholders to promote trust online? -What are the responsibilities of digital platforms and public authorities in ensuring trust?	<b>Moderator:</b> <b>John Walubengo</b> <b>Joel Karubiu, KENIC</b> <b>Col. Evans Ombati, National Cyber Command Centre (NC3)</b> <b>Kadrih Humal Ayal, Estonia Consul</b>
12:15 - 12:45	<b>Plenary Session</b>	
12:45 - 14:00	<b>Health Break</b>	
14:00 - 14:30	<b>Inclusion:</b> -How can we tackle affordability issues, and what improvements can be made? -What strategies could be developed to promote better Internet access for women, youth, older people, people living with disabilities, and other groups? -How do we ensure the inclusion of communities with technology, to ensure that ICTs bring change in their societies?	<b>Moderator:</b> <b>Keith Andere</b> <b>Judy Okite, Association for Accessibility and Equality (AAE)</b> <b>Diana Gichengo, Kenya Human Rights Commission</b> <b>Paul Kiage, Communications</b>
14:30 - 15:00	<b>Plenary Session</b>	
15:00 - 15:30	<b>Kenya School of Internet Governance (KeSIG) Award Ceremony</b>	<b>Rosemary Kimwatu,</b> <b>Elizabeth Orembo</b>
15:30 - 15:45	<b>Vote of thanks</b>	<b>Barrack Otieno, Chair, Kenya IGF MAG, 2020</b>

— **END** —

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