THE 5TH EDITION

KICTAnet
KENYA ICT ACTION NETWORK

KENYA SCHOOL OF INTERNET GOVERNANCE (KeSIG).

The Fifth Edition held virtually on
Monday 26th – Wednesday 28th Oct 2020.

Contents

Acknowledgment

The KeSIG steering committee sincerely appreciates the KICTANet community for their support during this fifth edition of the school and the first one to be held online. 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 policymaking. We thank the fellows in the 2020 cohort for their active participation in the programme.

Our heartfelt gratitude goes to the 2020 faculty who not only took time to share their experiences but also networked and built professional relationships with the fellows. To John Walubengo, Waudo Siganga, Paul Muchene, George Owour, Rosemary Kimwatu, Bernard Mugendi, Mwendwa Kivuva, and Victor Kapiyo we say Asante Sana!

KeSIG 2020 steering committee consisted of Rosemary Kimwatu (Chairman), John Walubengo, Liz Orembo, and Mwendwa Kivuva. This report was compiled by Mwendwa Kivuva, with valuable reporting from Mwenda Tevin Gitonga and Kelvin Kariuki.
Special mention to KeSIG alumni and many other individuals who disseminated information about the school on social media.

The programme would not have been possible without the financial and technical support of our partners. Asante sana to Facebook, Safaricom, Communications Authority of Kenya, Kenya Human Rights Commission, Association for Progressive Communication, and KENIC.

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 policymaking.

The 5th edition of Kenya School of Internet Governance (KeSIG) took place from Monday 26th to Wednesday 28th October 2020. The programme comprised a three-day training where the KeSIG 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) that also took place online on the fourth day. With the knowledge gained from the school, these fellows were able to meaningfully engage during KIGF by asking questions, networking with other attendees online, and articulate their positions on issues they are passionate about. It is KICTANet's hope that they continue to give input to internet policymaking processes locally and globally.

Due to the challenges brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, KeSIG 2020 was conducted virtually online through a self-paced eLearning material and webinars by industry speakers from different stakeholder groups.

85 participants were selected for this year's training out of the 130 who applied for the training after a competitive and careful selection process. However, only 40 participants were active and completed all the required tasks needed to pass the training. Like previous years, the program had participants from other regions of East Affrica.

135
Number of applicants

85
Selected applicants

40
2020 Alumni

The training adopted mixed methods such as online self-paced learning through Moodle http://elearning.kigf.or.ke/, online tests, online Zoom presentations, and participatory activities through online group work.

A summary of the thematic areas covered is as follows:

a) Day one of virtual lectures and discussions focused on the basics of the internet such as: participants' perceptions of the internet; historical background of the development of the internet; and key principles that drive internet development.

b) Day two of virtual lectures and discussions focused on the role of Social media and Telecommunication companies in internet governance. The participants were taken through how social media companies formulate policies. They were also shown the critical role played by telecommunication companies in ensuring accessibility to the internet.

c) Day three of virtual lectures and discussions had a mixed bag of topics. The participants were taken through the relationship between human rights and the internet; the role of community networks in providing internet in areas that lack Internet Service Providers; and lastly the policymaking process in Kenya

The faculty was sourced from local actors in internet policymaking 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:-

SOME OF THE FEEDBACK RECEIVED FROM THE PROGRAMME

Casty Mumbi, Data Science | Statistician

Honored to have attended the 1st virtual Kenya Internet Governance forum #keIGF2020 by KICTANet. The forum tackled issues on internet governance, data security, cybercrimes. Thank you KICTANet, I learnt a lot.

Amrit Singh Labhuram, Research Assistant at Centre for Intellectual Property and Information Technology Law (CIPIT)

Extremely grateful to KICTANet and the other collaborative partners for hosting the first virtual edition of Kenya School of Internet Governance (2020) programme.

The 3-day programme exceeded my expectations, with concise and clear presentations from leading industry experts and through captivating conversations with my fellow colleagues on the content taught. Furthermore, I wish to commend the organisers for adopting e-learning platforms and solutions which enabled the participants to observe COVID-19 mitigation without compromising on course content and delivery. I certainly look forward to more engaging programs from the KICTANet team.
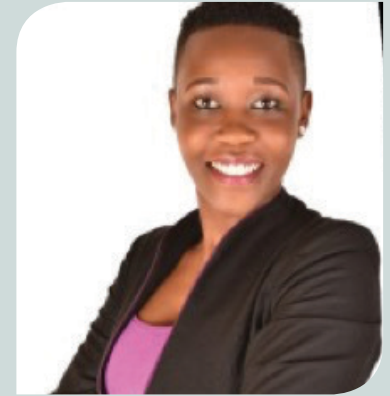
Egline Samoei, Founder at Samodigital Agency

Amidst all the happenings in 2020, I am glad and honored to have been part of the Kenya School of Internet Governance (KeSIG 2020) programme, the 1st Virtual edition by KICTANet. It was such a great learning experience to get to know about the Internet principles, Internet governance, and Internet Governance issues like Cybercrime and Data protection, and above all learning from Industry experts.

Introduction

KeSIG is among KICTANet's flagship initiatives under the capacity building pillar. KeSIG has grown over the years. KeSIG fellows are more diverse with representation from all stakeholder groups, including law enforcement officers in the digital space. There has also been representation from underrepresented groups such as people working in counties, artists, and those working in applied ICT. The faculty is sourced from local and African actors such as the regulators, the executive, civil society leaders, digital rights activists, lawyers, and the technical community. KeSIG alumni have gone on to work for multinational organisations around the world.

The objectives of the school are to:

a)   Create awareness on internet governance issues.

b)   Increase diversity of views and people contributing to internet policymaking 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.

e)   Provide actors involved in internet governance (trainers) with feedback on emerging issues.

Main Outcomes/Deliverables

a)   To create new voices on internet governance discussions and forums

b)   To get an increased number of people participating in internet policy making in Kenya and Globally

c)   To have a vibrant multi-stakeholder group that will be involved in internet governance with feedback on emerging issues

This report gives a brief of the sessions, highlighting the main points of discussion, method of delivery and feedback received through questions.

The active participants were compensated with internet data bundles through their mobile phone numbers which they provided during registration to enable them to participate in the eLearning training and the Industry Speakers webinar.

E-Learning Track

The self-paced eLearning track was delivered over a web-based ELearning portal where participants were required to use for at least four and half hours a day, to complete a set of four tasks:

1.   Reading topical Internet Governance content
2.   Participate in topical forum discussions
3.   Upload topical assignments
4.   Sit for a final quiz

To enable the participants to understand the program and master how to use the eLearning portal to complete the above tasks, a 2 hours induction training was conducted on **Sat 24th Oct, 2020** before the training commencement date of **26th Oct, 2020.**
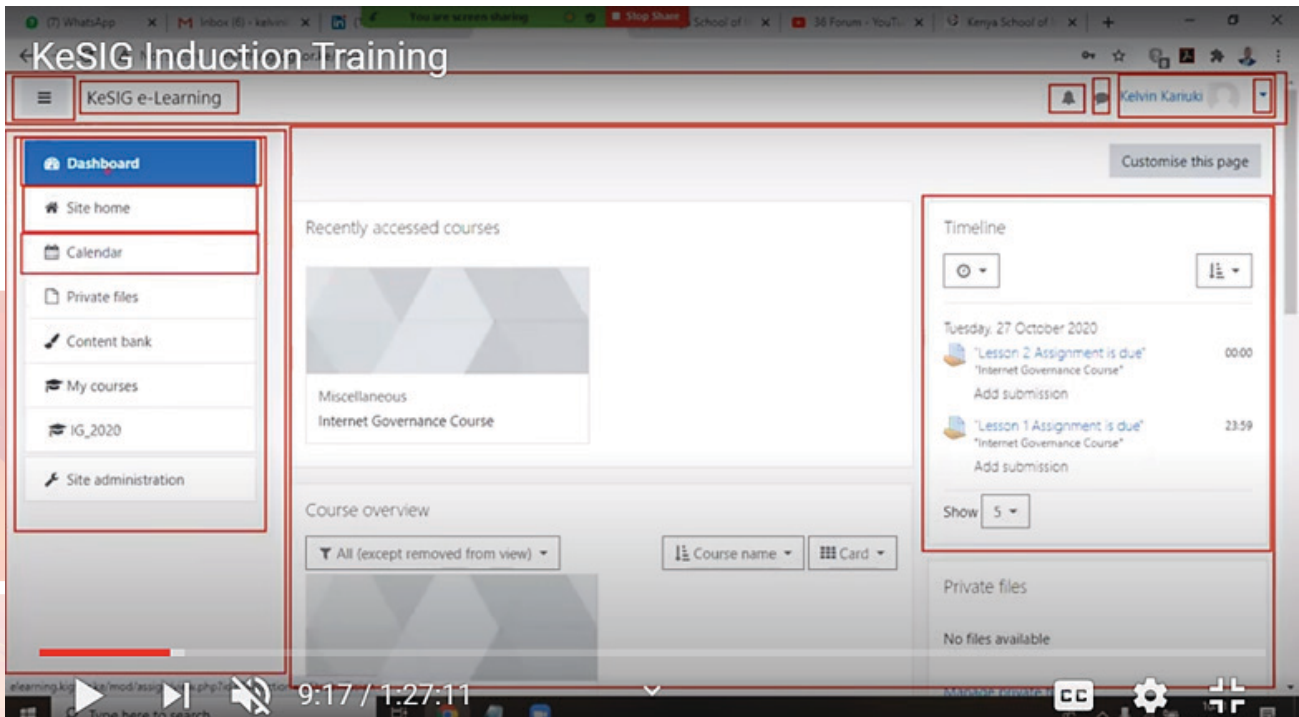

Figure 1: Screenshot of the Induction Training

On each training day, the participants were expected to cover two lessons. As an example, on the first day, they covered "Lesson 1: The evolution of the Internet" as well as "Lesson 2: Internet Design Principles". The interactive lessons offered not only well structured and explained content but also links to external resources like websites or videos that were useful in reinforcing the understanding of different concepts of internet governance.
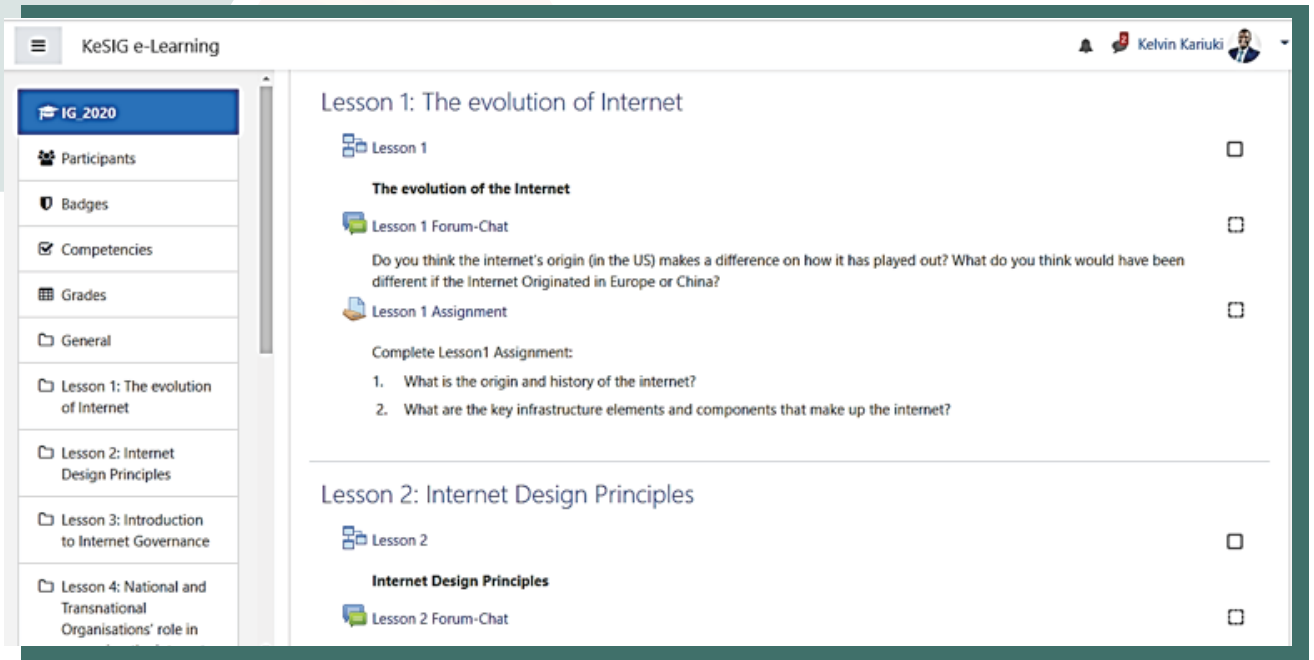
Figure 2: A screenshot of the KeSIG eLearning Portal

Each lesson had a general discussion question that was closely related to the topic covered and the participants were expected to respond to these questions that were posted by the eLearning moderator each day. There were great and interactive discussions among the participants as shown in the image below;
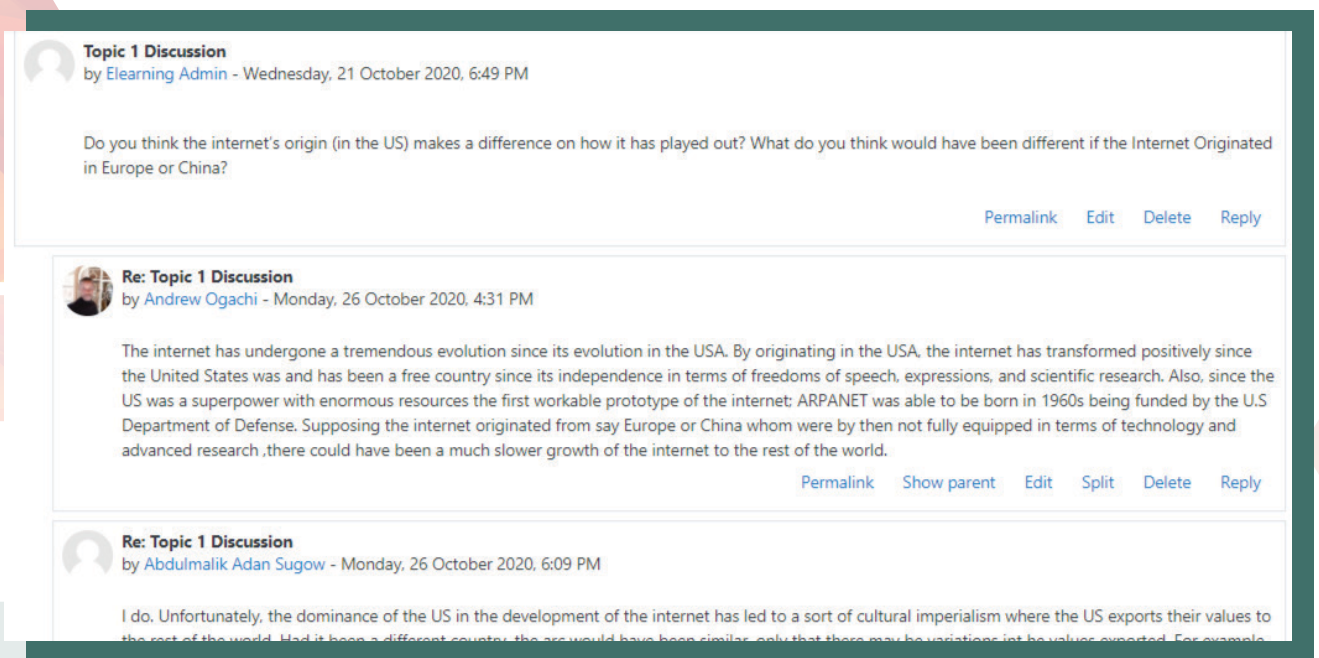

Figure 3: Screenshot on Forum Discussions

While the forum discussion was not graded, participants were mandated to participate by reading others' comments and making at least one submission of their own.

Lastly, each lesson was also accompanied by a graded assignment, marked out of 10 marks. The participants were expected to complete these two assignments by midday of the following day.

Figure 4: Screenshot of Lesson 1 Assignment

On average, the eLearning track required 2.5 hours of reading the lessons and reference materials, 1 hour for participating in the discussion forum, and one hour for doing the assignments. Totaling to 4.5 hours each day which was scheduled to start from 9:00 am.

Moreover, on the final day, the participants sat for a one-hour final quiz which covered the entire content they had gone through the past three days of the training.

E-learning track lessons

Day1: Chapter 1

- Historical background to the development of the Internet

- Fundamental key principles and characteristics that underpin the internet

- Characteristics of internet model of development

- Multi-stakeholder engagement in global internet governance

Day 2: Chapter 2

- Over The Top Services

- Local Content Issues

- Cybersecurity

- Perspectives on key policy and regulatory issues and processes

- Engaging policy processes: policy and legislative procedures

Day 3: Chapter 3

- Legal issues, including privacy and intellectual property rights.

- Human rights and the internet

- Participating in internet governance: the highlight of some opportunities

  (IGF, WSIS, IETF, ICANN, DIPLO, KICTANet)

- Emerging issues: internet and elections

Industry Webinar:

Online sessions with different industrial experts

This involved live online talks and discussions by industry experts via Zoom platform on a range of internet governance topics such as Internet Infrastructure Development in Kenya, Engaging Policy Process, and Human Rights and the Internet.

The webinar was scheduled for two hours each day. The participants joined in, listened to the industry expert who made a presentation, and later on a discussion ensued on a Question and Answer basis.
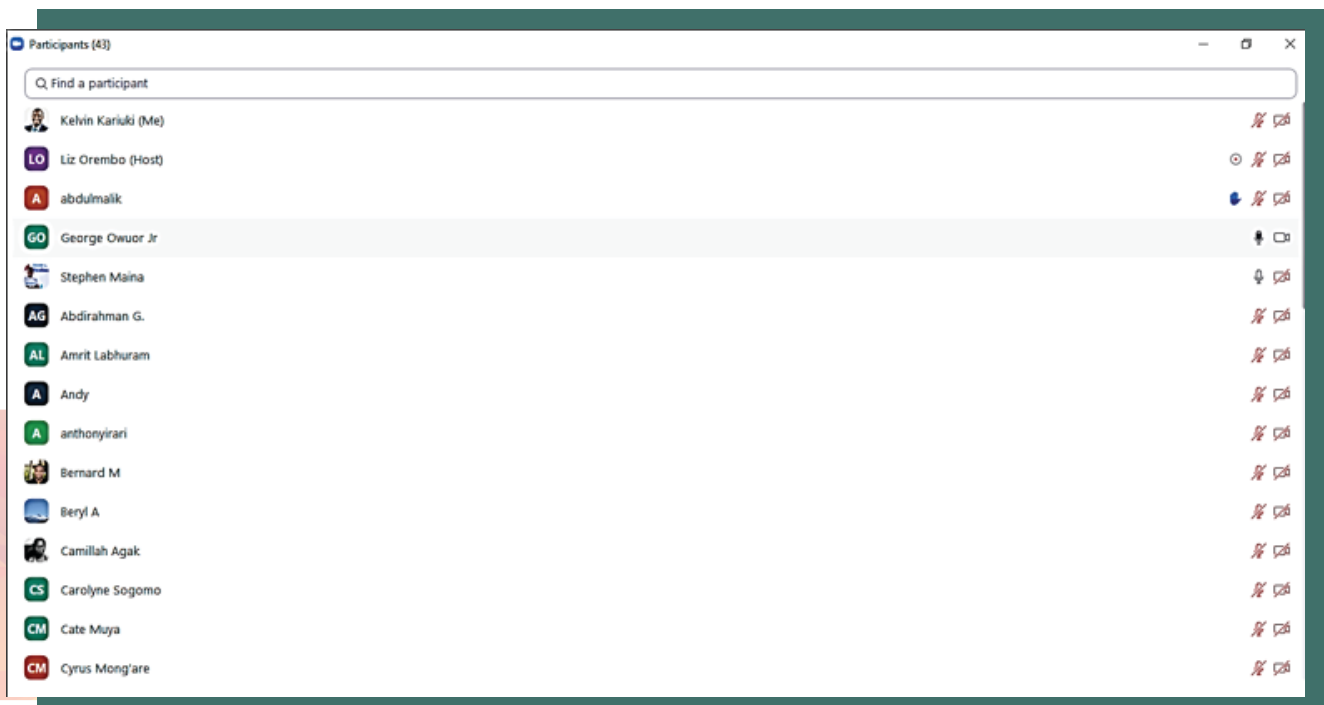

Figure 5: Screenshot of the attendance register of the first Webinar

Topic 1: History of Internet Development in Kenya

Facilitator: Waudo Siganga - *World Information Technology & Services Alliance (WITSA)*

Participants were taken through a presentation on the history of the internet in Kenya. In Kenya the internet has been around for the last 25 five years with various stages of development. The first form of internet in Kenya was managed by the African Regional Center for Computing.

The main use of the internet then was to access emails. This was followed by the development of broadband access which enabled the delivery of the internet using different mediums such as digital subscriber lines, fiber optic, broadband, cable modems, and satellites. From 2005 broadband access became common and widespread due to mobile access, undersea fiber optic cables, National Optic Fibre Backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI), and the Metropolitan fiber optics. Going forward the future of connectivity shall be 5G which will enable new frontiers of the internet such as the internet of things.

Key questions that arose during the Q & A Session

1.   What is your take on the issue of 5G and the accusation by the United States that Chinese 5G technology can be exploited by the Chinese government?
2.   What infrastructure is needed to have 5G in place?
3.   Why are we installing 5G yet we have not fully utilized 4G?

Topic 2: Internet Infrastructure Development

Facilitator: Paul Muchene- *ICANN*

Participants were taken through a presentation on the history of the internet in the world. From 1958 to 1962 the main breakthrough was the development of the Advanced Research Project Agency. From 1963 to 1970 the main developments were the invention of packet switching and the formation of the ARPANET. From the 1970s to the 1990s the main developments were; the invention of emails, the development of TCP/IP, and the invention of the World Wide Web. From the early 2000s to the present day the main developments were the rise of social media and internet-based businesses.

The future of the internet will be one where there will be an increase of autonomous machines, we will become more connected due to the rise of the internet of things, further their maybe need to augment our bodies with technology. Lastly, there will be a great onslaught on privacy and alteration of reality.

The challenges, currently facing the internet and internet development are; internet security especially with the growth of the internet of things, privacy and data protection due to the growth of big technology companies and their excessive collection of data, internet shutdowns by governments, and the tracking and excessive collection of data by governments.

Key questions that arose during the Q & A session:
1. What is a Domain Name Server?
2. Does ICANN assist law enforcement efforts in investigating and prosecuting cybercrime e.g. identifying IP addresses?
3. What measures has ICANN taken to ensure the internet users are safe when using the internet?

Figure 6: History of Internet

Topic 3: Facebook Content Moderation

Facilitator: George Owour- *Facebook*

Mr. Owour began by giving the statistics of how many people use social media in the world which currently stands at 2.2 billion people. Further, 145 million people use Facebook monthly in Africa. The participants were taken through how Facebook develops their policies and community standards. The three key factors for any policy or community standard are; principled, operable, and explicable. In order to develop the policies and community standards, they work with various stakeholders both within and outside Facebook. The stakeholders within Facebook include legal experts, security engineers, product and design, safety operations, user experience team, data and analytics, communication, and public policy. Outside Facebook, they work with academic researchers, local non-profits, safety organisations, law enforcement, lawmakers, and human rights activists.

The participants were then shown examples of the type of content that would be removed from Facebook. These include hate speech and graphic violence. He gave the participants a chance to decide if they would remove or retain the content they were shown given.

The session concluded by Mr. Owuor informing the participants that Facebook has an independent oversight board that advises Facebook on whether certain content should be removed or retained on the platform. He also noted that Sub-Saharan countries are trailing behind their peers when it comes to reporting content that violates Facebook's community standards.

Key questions that arose during the Q & A session:

1. Does Facebook follow the decisions made by the independent oversight board?
2. Does Facebook have an obligation of following the laws of a country?
3. How is Facebook trying to create a balance between what information should be kept on the platform and what should be removed?
4. Does Facebook have an appeal process if one's content is taken down or the profile is closed for violating Facebook rules?
5. Does Facebook share their transparency reports with Human rights defenders?

Topic 4: The role of telecommunication companies in internet governance

Facilitator: **Rosemary Kimwatu** – *Safaricom*

Ms. Kimwatu presided over this session where she began by noting that Telecommunication companies are a critical partner in ensuring connectivity. According to the GSMA report on the State of Mobile Internet Connectivity 2019, internet connectivity in Sub Saharan Africa was at 24%. Further, Africa accounts for 40% of the global population not covered by a mobile broadband network. Thus the current challenge is to connect the unconnected.

The aim of Safaricom is to transform lives through communication infrastructure. In addition, with the rise of internet penetration, Safaricom recognizes the need to protect the vulnerable in this case young children who are natives of the internet. This is due to the rise of cases such as cyberbullying and child online exploitation. The future of telecommunication companies will be assisting the government in conducting the last-mile connections, the establishment of 5G, playing a strategic role in the 4th Industrial revolution, and enabling a policy ecosystem.

Key questions that arose during the Q & A session:

1.   Is Safaricom a monopoly?
2.   Why does Safaricom give away one's number if it remains inactive for a long time?
3.   Why do Safaricom subscribers receive messages from third parties for things they have not signed up for?
4.   Can Safaricom share its infrastructure with other Telecommunication providers?

Topic 5: Human rights and the Internet

Facilitator: **Bernard Mugendi** - *Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)*

Mr. Mugendi gave a brief background of what the Kenya Human Rights Commission is. Participants were then given a brief background on human rights. Human rights are rights entitled to an individual by the mere fact you are a human being. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is what formed the basis of human rights. Human rights are universal and inalienable. States have an obligation to respect human rights.

In relation to the internet and human rights, rights that are available offline should also be accorded online. In the African Declaration of Internet Rights and Freedoms, the focus was on two rights; freedom of expression and access to information. The government has a role in ensuring freedom of expression however, governments are failing to adhere to this right for example the arbitrary arrests based on comments someone made online. Access to information has been limited by authoritarian governments, therefore, denying people their rights to expression and free speech. An example is some governments restrict the use of social media platforms or the internet all together ahead and during elections. There is a conflict between the government and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) as to whether freedom of expression is a basic human right. On one hand, the government says if they allow it to be a basic human right it will lead to false information while on the other hand, NGOs see freedom of expression as a fundamental pillar in a democracy.
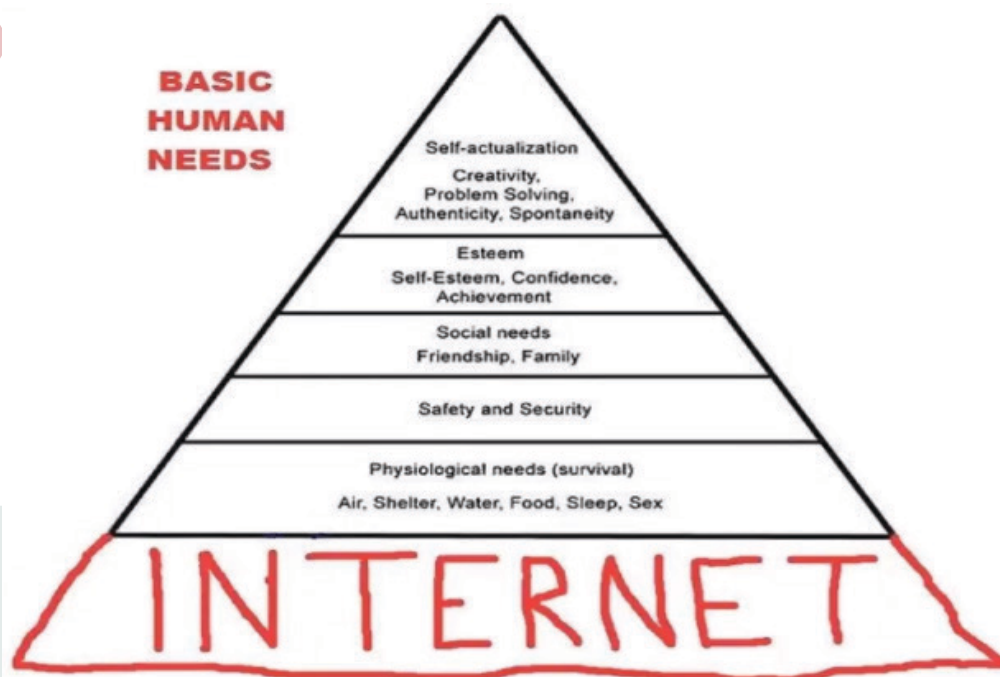

Figure 7: Internet as a human right: Maslow's new hierarchy of internet needs

The presentation concluded with a brief discussion on Digital Identities and the principles that should be adhered to when it comes to the collection of Data. These include purpose limitation, data minimization, storage limitation, and accountability.

Key questions that arose during the Q & A session:

1.   What happens when the government abuses Human Rights?

2.   Is internet access a human right that is really inalienable as indigenous communities can leave without the internet?

3.   What responsibilities would the government have if we declare Internet access a human right?

4.   If we declare Internet Access a human right will it create a tax burden?

5.   What are the implications of the internet blockade that happens in some countries during elections?

Topic 6: Community Networks

Facilitator: Mwendwa Kivuva- *KICTANet*

The participants were taken through what community networks are by Mr. Kivuva. These are local networks provided by the communities due to the lack of internet access provision by traditional Internet Service Providers. Community networks are telecommunication infrastructure built by the communities and for the communities to co complement internet access and support economic and social activities. These networks are emerging as complementary access models that adopt a holistic approach in addressing the digital inclusion barriers such as digital skills, locally relevant content, and applications. They also contribute to local economies, workforce development, and fostering social connections.

It is people coming together and sharing the internet and the costs that arise from setting up and managing the network. Examples of such networks include KICTANET Community Network being setup in Kilifi and Bungoma, Tunapanda in Kibera, Lanet Umoja in Nakuru and AHERI in Kisumu.

The challenges community networks are experiencing include; sustainability of the project, lack of government support, funding of infrastructure, competence and skills, local content, language barrier, licensing, taxes, electricity, staff attrition, and lack of content that the local communities can relate to.

Some of the solutions to these challenges include; creating Community ownership of the projects, creation of value, accesses to funding, capacity building, and offering tax incentives

Key questions that arose during the Q &A Session:

1.   What security measures are in place for such local networks?
2.   Are the local networks and connections illegal?
3.   What opportunities are available for the community to utilize the fiber network?
4.   Do the users also use a common password to access the community network or use of routers and
        other technologies can allow the use of unique passwords for each user?
5.   How does one set up a community network?

Topic 7: Policy-Making Process in Kenya

Facilitator: Victor Kapiyo- *KICTANet*

In this session, the participants were taken through the policy and legislation process in Kenya. Policies assist in giving directions on how society should function. This is under the principles of governance which are found in the Constitution. The recommended standard is that one needs to start by having a policy in place which will determine if there is a need for a legal framework on the matter. In some cases, the law may come first followed by the policy.

Policy process begins with the identification of the problem; this can be identified by different bodies. The next stage is an agenda-setting and figuring out what you want to achieve. This is followed by the policy design that involves developing a cause of action and what government can do about it. The policy gives the way forward and recommendations. The Data Protection Act is an example where a policy came first and the Data Protection Act stemmed from the policy.

The stages of making legislation start at the drafting stage. This is followed by the publication stage where the Bill is published in the Kenya Gazette. The purpose of this is to get views from the members of public. After publication, the Bill goes for First Reading. The purpose is just to introduce the members to the Bill. The Bill is then forwarded to the relevant house committee to take charge. The Second Reading follows where the Bill is debated before the whole House clause by clause. In this stage, the Bill includes the inputs given by the house committee. It then moves to the Third Reading. After the third reading, it goes to the president who may assent to it, or take it back to parliament with their comments. Parliament may either choose to accept the presidents' suggestions or may reject them. The Bill is then published in the Kenyan Gazette and the automatically comes into effect on the date of publication.

Key questions that arose during the Q &A Session:

1.   Has the president ever referred back any Bill dealing with ICT back to Parliament?

Kenya Internet Governance Forum Webinar

The participants were encouraged to attend and actively contribute to the virtual Kenya Internet Governance Forum, where virtual certificates were issued.
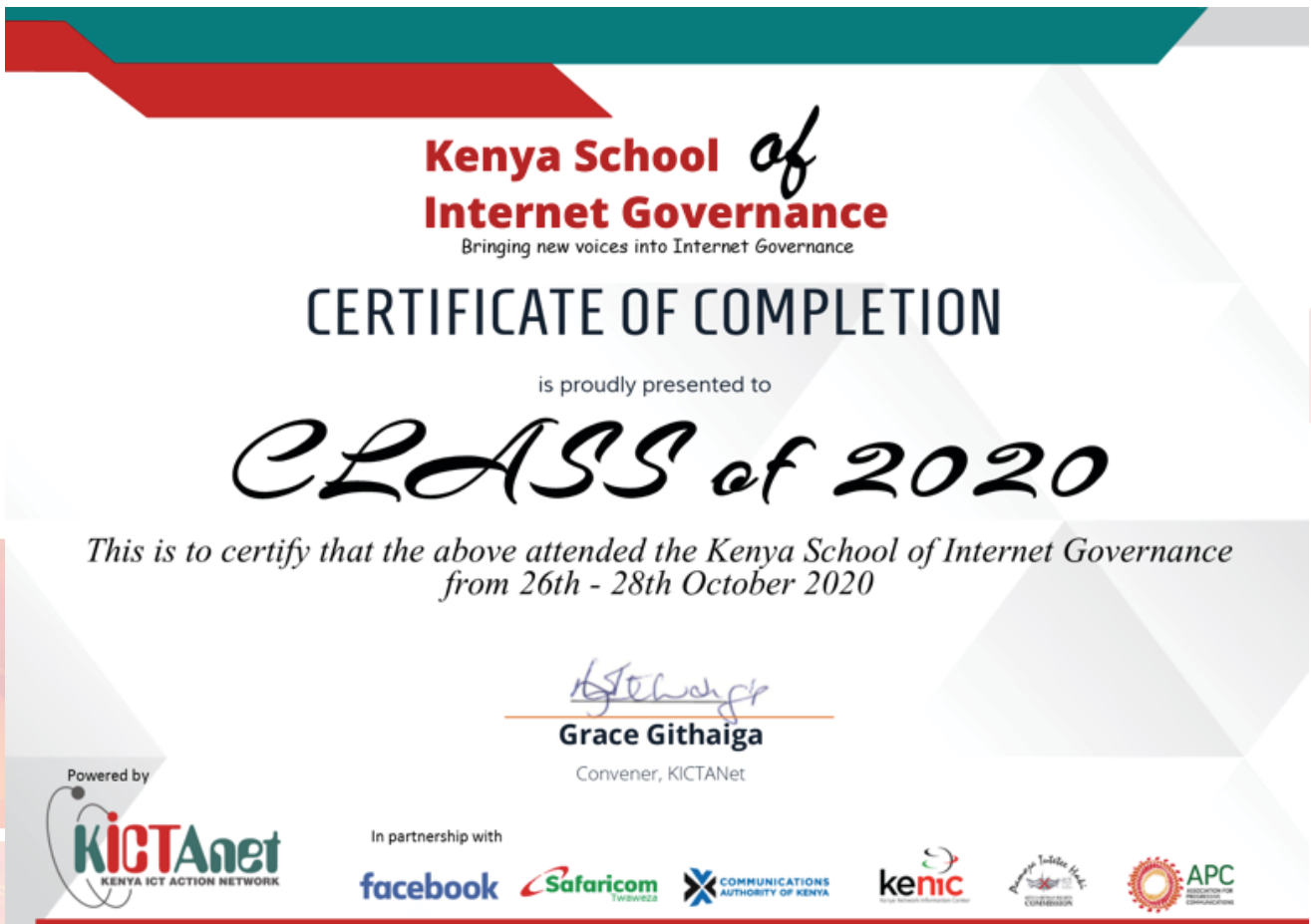

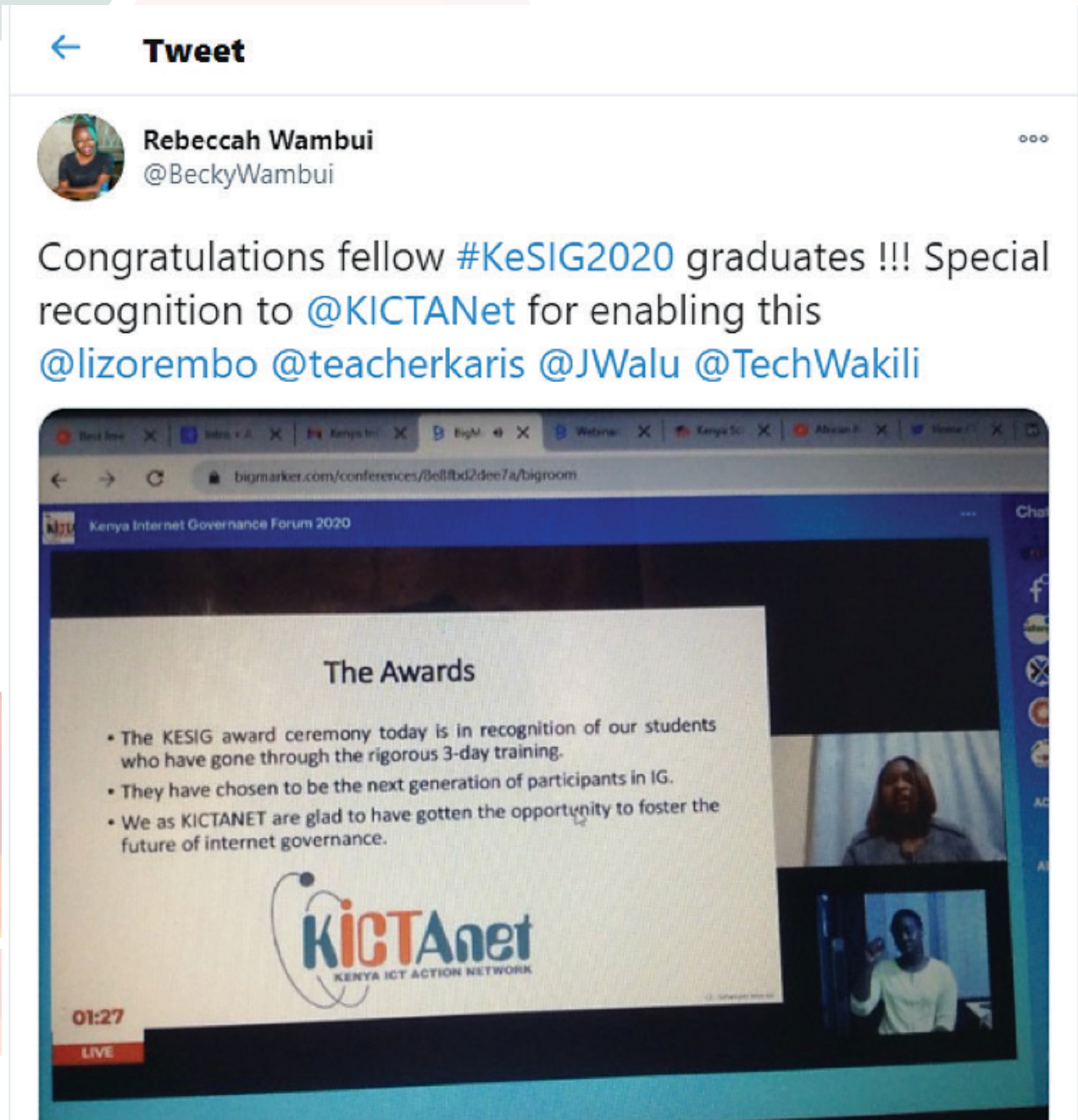*Figure 8: Kenya School of Internet Governace certicate of completion*

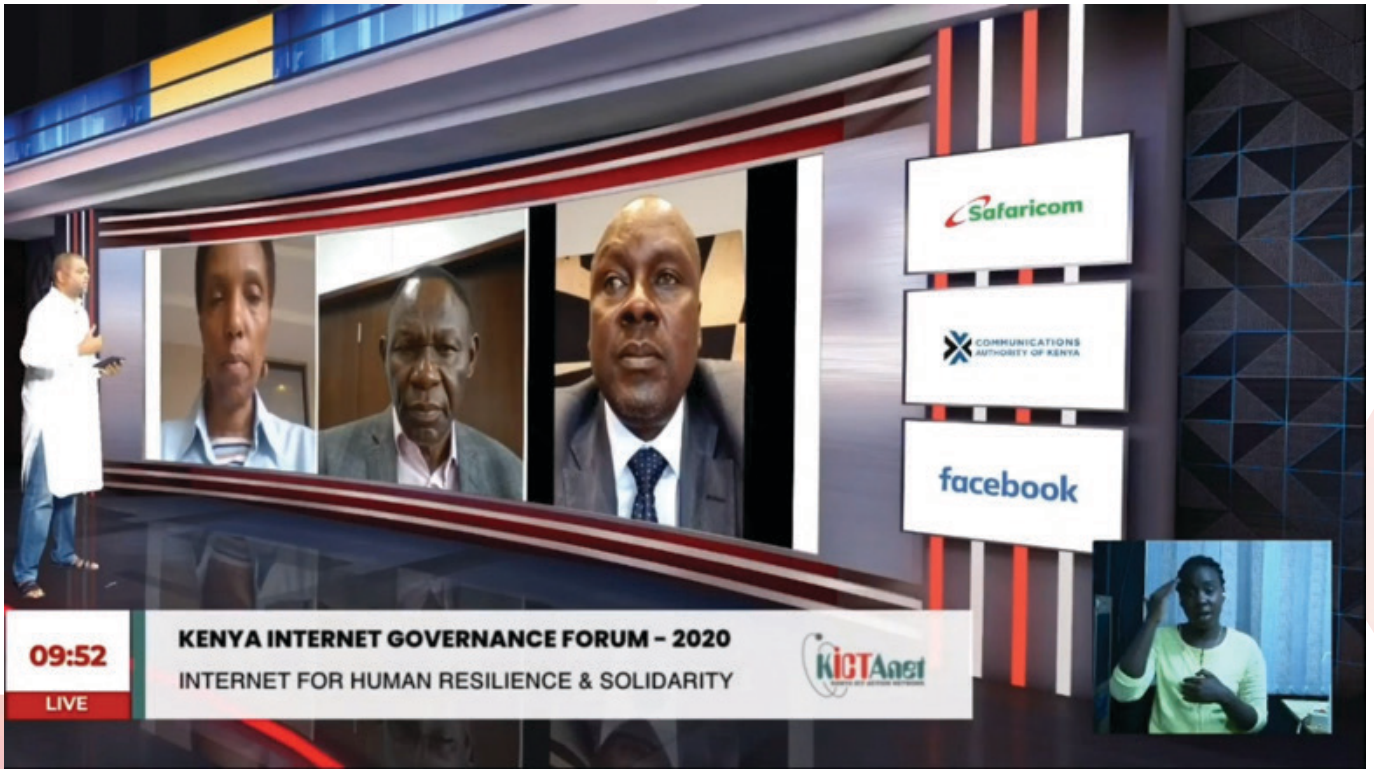*Figure 9: A KeSIG 2020 participant congratulating other KeSIG fellows on twitter via a Tweet during the KIGF https://twitter.com/BeckyWambui/status/1321762324630351873*

Figure10: The Kenya IGF 2020 in session, image source https://twitter.com/hhumphreyo/status/1322029838203584512

The training programme

Date	Time	Topic	Facilitator
Day 1 Required: Self-paced online pre-reading for Chapter 1	9:00 am - 10:00 am	Overall Introduction to the course.	KICTAnet
	11:00 am – 12:00 pm	History of the Internet	Prof. Waudo Siganga
	12:00 pm – 13:00 Noon	Internet Infrastructure development.	Paul Muchene ICANN.
Day 2 Required: Self-paced pre reading for chapter 2	10:00 am – 10:30 am	Online discussion for chapter 2	Kevin Karuiki
	11:00 am – 12:00 Noon	Online Content Moderation	George Owuor - Facebook
Day 3 Required: Self-paced reading for chapter 3	10:00 am – 1030 am	Online discussion for chapter 3	Kevin Kariuki
	11:00am – 12:00 Noon	Human Rights and the Internet	Bernard Mugendi - KHRC
	12:00 pm – 1.00pm	An introduction to Community Networks	Mwendwa Kivuva - KICTANet
	1.00pm – 2:00pm	Engaging in the policy process and stages of legislation	Victor Kapiyo - Lawmark Partners
	2:00pm – 2:30pm	The role of telecommunication companies in internet governance	Rosemary Kimwatu

The 2020 cohorts were:

1. Catherine Muya
2. Victor Gatei
3. Carolyne Sogomo
4. Kevin Goga
5. Abdirahman Gorod
6. Amrit Singh Pyara Labhuram
7. Beryl Aidi
8. Wambua Thyaka
9. Alex Watila
10. Laurine Richard Mtaita
11. Winfrida Vitus Massawe
12. Gladys Amuti
13. Achieng Obillo
14. Maureen Mumbi Githinji
15. Mutanu Kyany'a
16. Egline Jeptoo
17. Lourdes Akello Walusala
18. Stephen Maina
19. Wakesho Kililo
20. Camillah Agak Knight
21. Megan Kathure
22. Jamal Sikuku Abubakar
23. Abdulmalik Adan Sugow
24. Sylvia Misik
25. Rebeccah M. Wambui
26. Anthony Irari Ngugi
27. Andrew Ogachi
28. Casty Mumbi Munyi
29. Elaine wangari Thuo
30. Mariam David Mchaina
31. Cyrus Mogere Mong'are
32. Mungai Juliet Wangari
33. Reuben Mwazighe
34. Eileen Kwiponya
35. Peter Mmbando
36. Mercy Njeri Mbao
37. JohnRay Ondiko
38. Michael Murimi
39. Grayson Emanuel Munisi
40. Faidha

Participants Feedback

In order to get feedback from the participants and thereby improve the subsequent training, we designed a course satisfaction survey form which we implemented via Google forms. We managed to get 34 responses out of the 40 active participants. This was an 85% response rate.
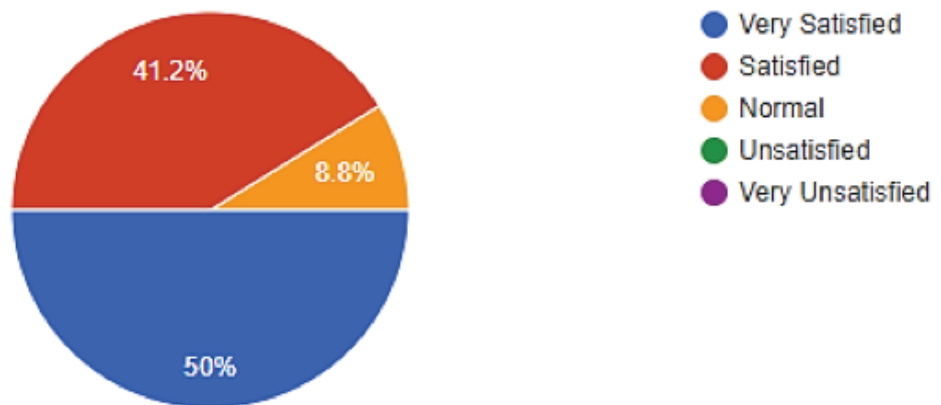
Overall Satisfaction

34 responses

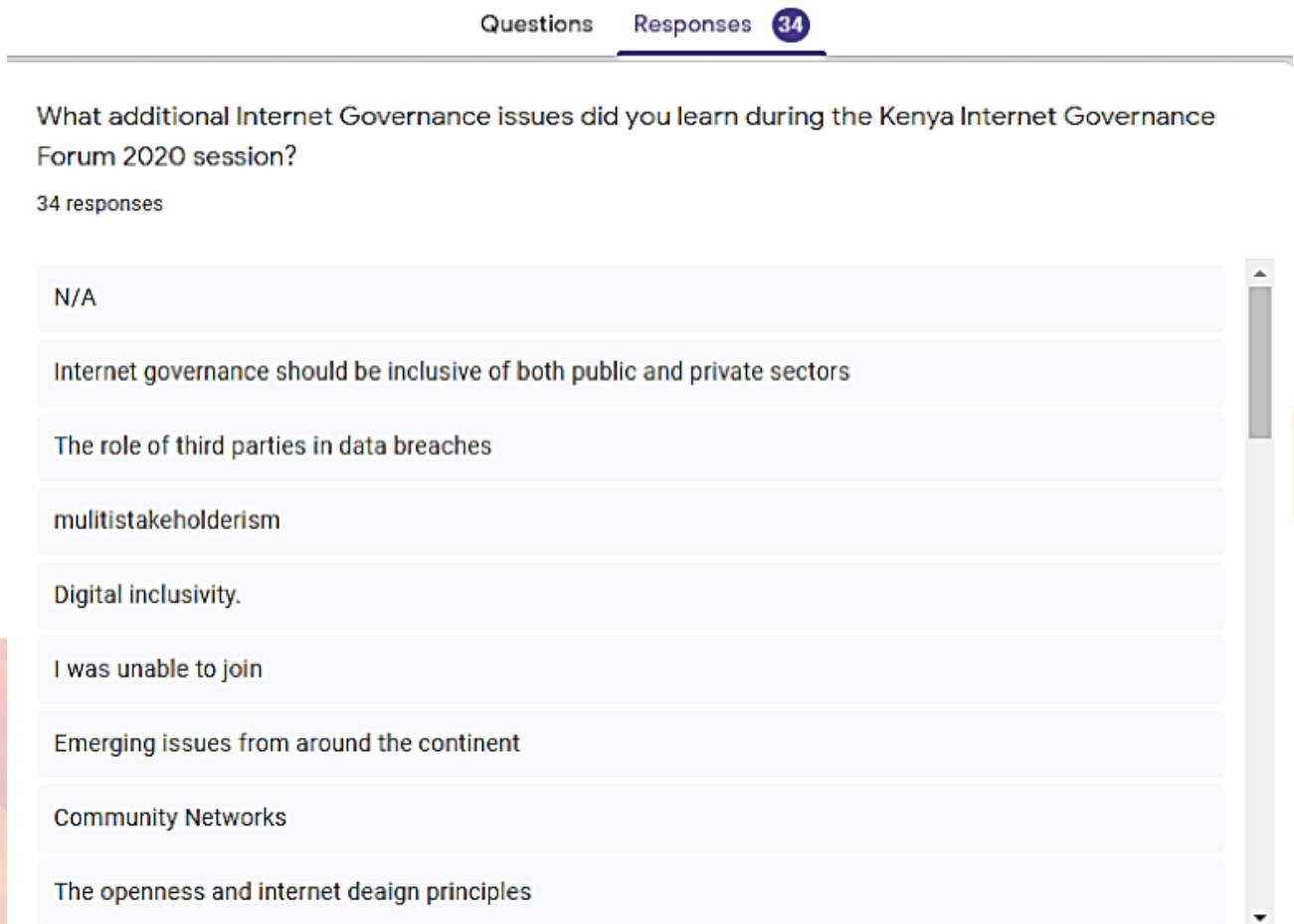*Figure 11: Screenshot of the Overall Satisfaction of the Course*

Asked about what they liked most about the training, some participants mentioned the course material and how it was designed to be interactive, another one mentioned the discussion forums while some mentioned the industry speaker webinars.

Most of them agreed that the eLearning portal was user friendly and easy to use while the content itself was interactive and well developed when they were asked to make a comment about the eLearning portal.

A number of participants felt that the training could have been given more time "like 5 days" or started a week before the KIGF week in order to give them adequate and ample time to cover the whole content. A few also said they missed the initial selection email and only got an email from the class on the morning of the training. Another area of improvement that was mentioned was time management in regard to the start and end times of the webinars.

They participated in and learnt more internet governance concepts during the Kenya Internet Governance Forum as depicted on their responses captured on the screenshot below:

Questions   Responses   34

What additional Internet Governance issues did you learn during the Kenya Internet Governance Forum 2020 session?

34 responses

N/A

Internet governance should be inclusive of both public and private sectors

The role of third parties in data breaches

mulitistakeholderism

Digital inclusivity.

I was unable to join

Emerging issues from around the continent

Community Networks

The openness and internet deaign principles

Figure 12: Screenshot of the KIGF Question Response

Below is the feedback with regard to their satisfaction perception with the industry talks.
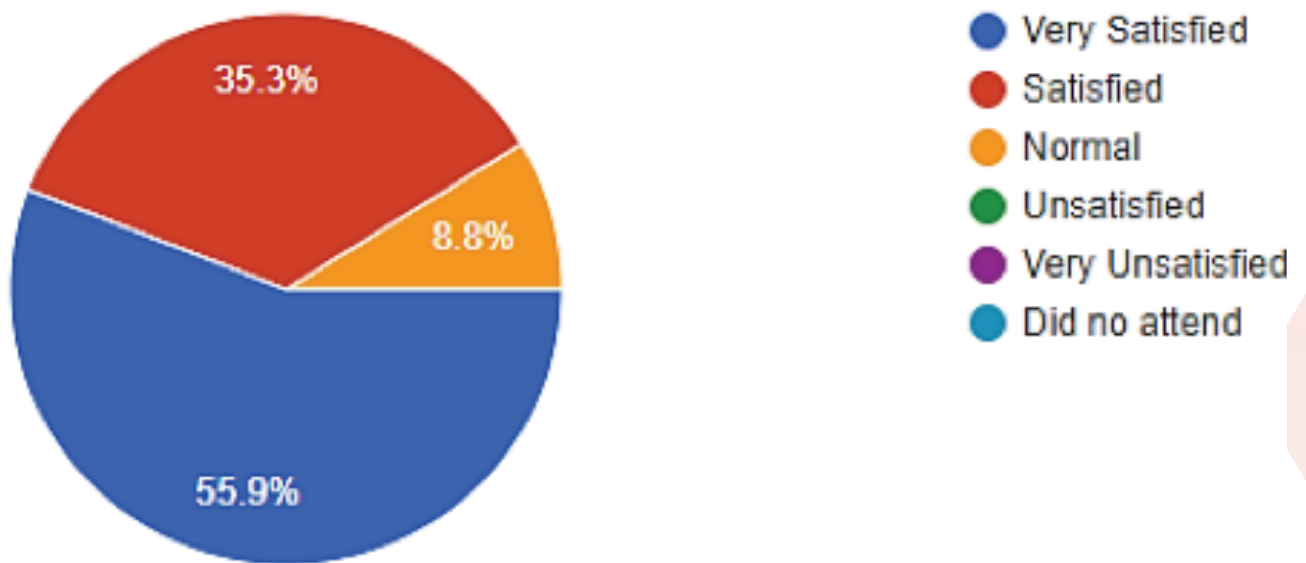

Figure 13: Screenshot of the feedback with regard to satisfaction perception

Post meeting activities

The KeSIG alumni have continued to be great ambassadors to the program. They have contributed positively to the society. Some of the blog posts by the 2020 cohot are listed below

- My First Virtual School Experience at KeSIG by Rebeccah Wambui .
- My reflection on Kenya School of Internet Governance and working in Post Covid19 era, by Peter Mmbando, from Tanzania .
- COVID-19 Has Affirmed that the Internet Is Indeed A Human Right by Egline Samoei .

Throwback to when I graduated from #KeSIG. Highly recommend this program for anyone interested in #InternetGovernance. - Mercy Sumbi via twitter @MercyMutemi

My First Virtual School Experience at KeSIG https://www.kictanet.or.ke/my-first-virtual-school-experience-at-kesig/
My reflection on Kenya School of Internet Governance and working in Post Covid19 era
https://www.kictanet.or.ke/my-reflection-on-kenya-school-of-internet-governance-and-working-in-post-covid19
COVID-19 Has Affirmed that the Internet Is Indeed A Human Right https://www.kictanet.or.ke/covid-19-has-affirmed-that-the-internet-is-indeed-a-human-right/
https://twitter.com/MercyMutemi/status/1306869803773317122

PARTNERS