



KENYA INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM REPORT 2024



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Introduction

The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) is an open, multi-stakeholder platform established by the United Nations in 2006 to discuss key issues related to Internet governance, such as sustainability, security, and development.

The forum facilitates inclusive dialogue, sharing of best practices, and capacity building among government, private sector, civil society, and technical stakeholders, using a multistakeholder model that is essential for ensuring the Internet's continued success and contribution to economic and social development.

Outcomes from local and national IGFs feed into regional and global forums, with Kenya previously hosting the East Africa IGF in 2009 and the global IGF in 2011. The 19th Global IGF will take place in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, from December 15th to 19th, 2024.

The Kenya IGF Week

a) Kenya IGF

The Kenya Internet Governance Forum (KIGF) is an annual open and inclusive multistakeholder forum that gathers over 250 stakeholders from the government, the private sector, civil society, academia, and the public to discuss Internet governance issues. Organised by KICTANet since 2008, the 17th edition's outcomes will contribute to the African and Global IGFs later in the year. A youth IGF, as well as a Children's IGF were held before the main KIGF event. The theme for this year,



Building our Multi-Stakeholder Digital Future,"

aligns with the global IGF theme, with discussions tailored to Kenya's local context.

This year's global forum's program revolves around four sub-themes:

1. **Harnessing innovation and balancing risks in the digital space** – Fostering dialogue on innovation,

exchange of success stories and best practices while addressing digital vulnerabilities.

2. **Enhancing digital contributions to peace, development, and sustainability** – Exploring how digital technologies can drive socioeconomic development and sustainability for present and future generations.

3. **Advancing human rights and inclusion in the digital age** – Empowering marginalised communities to ensure online rights mirror offline rights. This theme will delve into the innovative solutions, framework and initiatives that foster universal meaningful connectivity and ensure protection of human rights in the digital realm.

Improving digital governance – Promoting multi stakeholder governance to address digital issues, greater co-operation and support the "Internet We Want."

b) Kenya School of Internet Governance (KeSIG)

KeSIG is a capacity-building initiative run by KICTANet to empower individuals to actively participate in ICT policy discussions at national, regional, and global levels. Now in its 9th edition, KeSIG aims to create a critical mass of informed participants who can contribute to shaping the future of Internet governance.

Expected Outcomes

The main outcome of the Kenya IGF is to maximise opportunities for open and inclusive dialogue and the exchange of ideas on Internet Governance (IG) related issues. Others include:

- Creation of opportunities to share best practices and experiences;
- Identification of emerging issues and bringing them to the attention of the relevant bodies and the general public; and,
- Contribution to capacity building for Internet governance.

Participants

The participants comprised over 250 individuals representing various sectors including government, the private sector, civil society, the technical and academic community, and the general public. Further, the Kenya

IGF featured an award ceremony for the Kenya School of Internet Governance (KeSIG) participants.

Methodology

The forum was held in a hybrid format, incorporating thematic moderated online discussions before the in-person meeting. It included thematic panel sessions, moderated plenary discussions, and remote online participation. Desk registration for the KIGF started at 8:30 a.m. on the day of the event, with discussions running from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., while online registration had opened two weeks earlier. Participants were provided with coffee breaks, a networking lunch, with an evening fireside panel session and a networking cocktail. The event was free for those who registered.

About KICTANet

KICTANet is a multistakeholder platform for people and institutions interested in ICT policy. The network acts as a think tank that catalyses policy reforms in the ICT sector. It is guided by four pillars: policy advocacy, stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and research. KICTANet’s guiding philosophy is that of encouraging synergies for ICT policy-related activities and initiatives. The network provides mechanisms and a framework for continuing cooperation and collaboration in ICT matters among industry, technical community, academia, media, development partners, and Government.

Kenya IGF in the News

The main event happened on August 1, 2024. The forum reached a significant audience online, with a strong presence on LinkedIn (127,548 impressions). KICTANet’s Facebook page had a wider reach than the KelGF Facebook page (4,300 vs. 2,363). Overall, the social media channels reached over 372,000 impressions

and gained 1662 new followers KICTANet’s website saw considerably more traffic compared to the KelGF website (150,007 vs. 2,785). The report indicates that the dominant age group reached across all platforms is between 25-40 years old. The #KelGF2024 hashtag was tracked between 1st June - 10th August 2024.



Social Media Key Metrics Comparison



Social Media Platforms	Impressions	New Followers	Link Clicks	Video Views	Media Coverage
LinkedIn	128K	701	7.2K	N/A	
X	161.1K	857	N/A	N/A	
FB KICTANet	4.3K	24	25	N/A	
FB KelGF	2.4K	31	12	N/A	
Instagram	1.2K	49	N/A	19	
YouTube	27.1K	0	N/A	3.1K	
Total	327K	1662	7,237	3119	21

This chart compares the performance of the KelGF 2024 conversation across different social media channels based on different metrics

KelGF 2024



- KelGF Facebook Reach 2363
- KICTANet Facebook Reach 4.3K
- Instagram Impressions 1238
- LinkedIn Impressions 127548
- X Impressions 161.3K
- KelGF Website users 2785
- KICTANet Website users 150007
- Media Coverage 21

VS

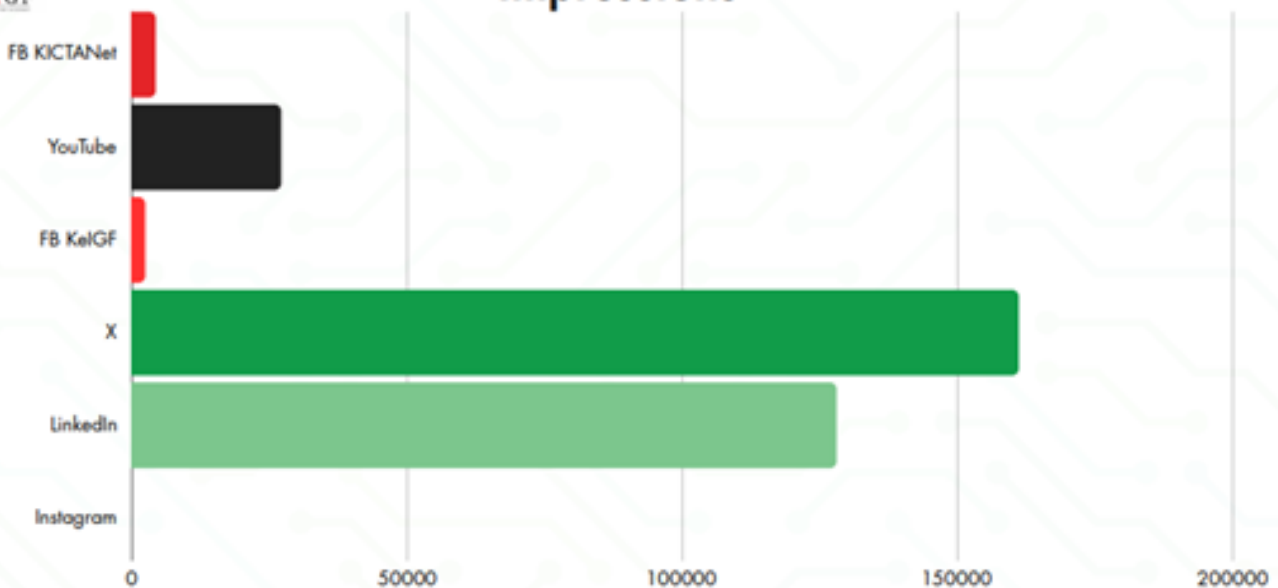
KelGF 2023



- Total Facebook Reach 2038
- Total LinkedIn Impressions 55341
- TikTok Video views 2938
- X Impressions 100.5Million
- Media Coverage 7

This chart compares the performance of the KelGF 2024 vs KelGF 2023 conversation across different social media channels based on different metrics

Impressions



The KelGF 2024 conversations garnered the highest impressions on X and LinkedIn, based on data collected between June 1 and August 10, 2024

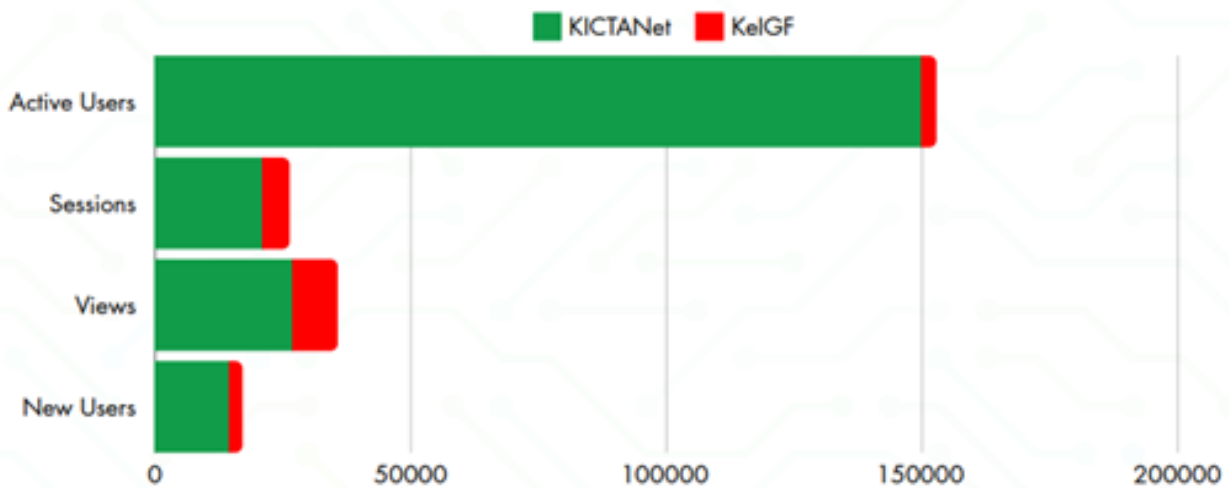
Websites Performance Overview



Website	Active Users	Sessions	Views	New Users	30 Day Active Users
KICTANet	150007	20963	26769	14387	22287
KIGF	2785	5314	8927	2670	3240
Total	152792	26277	35696	17057	25527

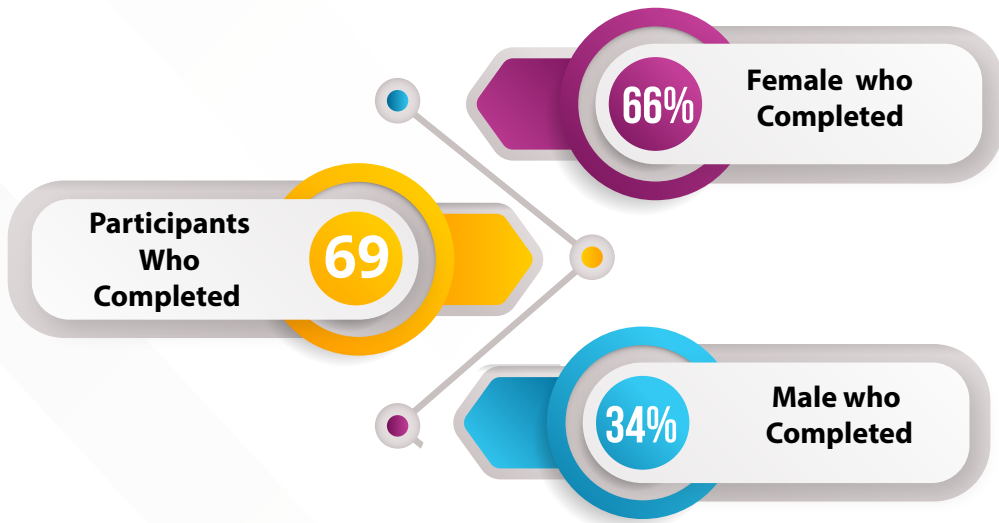
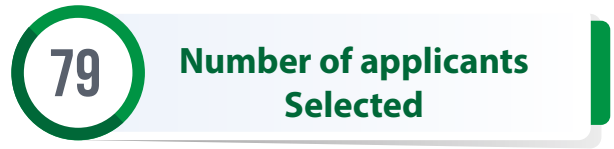
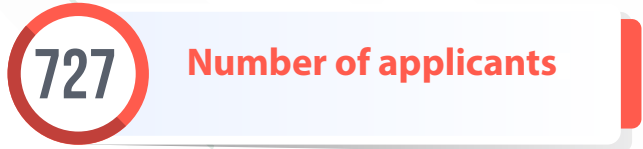
Data collected between June 1- August 10, 2024

Websites Performance Overview



KICTANet website attracted over 150,000 active users while the KelGF website attracted 2,785 active users. Although this is a smaller figure than KICTANet, it still represents a dedicated audience actively engaging with content related to the Kenya Internet Governance Forum. The growth in page views on KelGF suggests that visitors were focused on detailed information related to the event, including session details, speaker information, and updates.

Kenya School of Internet Governance



Opening Remarks



Dr. Grace Githaiga,
KICTANet, Convenor

Dr. Grace Githaiga, CEO of KICTANet, welcomed the delegates to the 17th Kenya Internet Governance Forum (KIGF), themed “Building Kenya’s Multi-Stakeholder Digital Future.”

In her opening remarks, she stated



It is at the IGF where we shape the future of internet governance in our country, in our region, and beyond.

Dr. Githaiga highlighted the need for collaboration among government, civil society, and the private sector to effectively shape Kenya’s digital future. She commended KICTANet for its success in policy advocacy, research, and capacity building and reaffirmed a renewed commitment to the multi-stakeholder model and constructive dialogue to ensure digital inclusion and protection of human rights.

Acknowledging KICTANet’s role in hosting the KIGF for the past 17 years, Dr. Githaiga described it as commendable and deserving of applause. She noted that Kenya was the first African country to hold a national Internet Governance Forum, and the continuity of this event

through successive leadership at KICTANet has been instrumental. She also mentioned the regional and global IGF events: the East Africa Internet Governance Forum in Kampala, Uganda in September, the Africa IGF in Ethiopia, and the global IGF in Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Githaiga detailed KICTANet’s role as a multi-stakeholder think tank for ICT policy and regulation, outlining its strategic pillars—policy advocacy, research, stakeholder engagement, and capacity building—that have contributed to ICT sector reforms and significant growth in Kenya’s digital landscape. Noteworthy achievements include internet penetration increasing from 3% in 2004 to 48% in March 2024, mobile SIM penetration rising from 6.2% to 132.1%, and smartphone penetration growing to 58.6% during the same period.

She highlighted a significant challenge faced by Kenya: the first major internet disruption on June 25, 2024, during the #RejecttheFinanceBill2024 protests. This disruption, which lasted approximately seven hours, had a severe impact on the country. Dr. Githaiga denounced the incident, asserting that such disruptions are unacceptable and must be prevented in the future. She emphasised the critical need for continuous internet connectivity and support for the #KeepItOn campaign. This incident underscored the IGF’s role as a platform for addressing emerging challenges and developing best practices for leveraging technology and the Internet ecosystem.

Dr. Githaiga reported on additional initiatives that took place as part of the KIGF events, which included the fifth edition of the Children’s IGF held on June 22nd in Laikipia County, which provided children with a platform to discuss internet governance, and a gender training session which focused on women’s inclusion for a multi-stakeholder digital future, held on June 25th in collaboration with the Association for Progressive Communications (APC). Additionally, a regional roundtable on internet fragmentation and human rights in Africa was organised in partnership with Paradigm Initiative, as well as a Thought Leadership Roundtable on Policy Dialogue on Cybersecurity and Data Protection in Kenya

In closing, Dr. Githaiga expressed gratitude to Eng. John Kipchumba Tanui, Principal Secretary in the State Department of ICT and Digital Economy, for attending the event and his supportive open-door policy. She also thanked all donors for making the forum possible and for their continued support.



Ali Hussein,
KICTANet Chairperson

Mr. Ali Hussein emphasised the importance of inclusive digital governance, and further stated that effective multi-stakeholder governance is essential for addressing digital issues and promoting cooperation.

Mr. Hussein stated that

“We will identify ways to strengthen open, transparent and inclusive governance to governance processes that guide the evolution of the internet”.

Mr. Ali stated that KICTANet centres on innovative solutions and frameworks that promote meaningful connectivity and the protection of human rights online. He stated that effective multi-stakeholder governance is essential for addressing digital issues and promoting cooperation with all stakeholders. He further asserted that it was the pride of KICTANet to hold the 17th KIGF which has been getting better each year.

This is a record without which there would be no multi-stakeholder engagement. Mr. Hussein indicated that alumni from KICTANet’s Kenya School of Internet Governance (KeSIG) have become major contributors and shapers of local and global Internet governance policies. He also disclosed that he was looking forward to a digital future that is inclusive, secure, and beneficial for all and encouraged participants to actively participate, share insights, and collaborate.

In his welcome to the keynote speaker, Eng. John Kipchumba Tanui, Mr. Hussein stated that it was an honour to have him at the event and commended him for being the sort of senior government official who engages with stakeholders.

Keynote Speech:



Eng. John Kipchumba Tanui,
MBS, Principal Secretary – State Department of ICT and Digital Economy, MOICDE

Eng. John Kipchumba Tanui, MBS, congratulated KICTANet for its significant achievement in hosting the Kenya Internet Governance Forum (KIGF) for the past 17 years. He acknowledged the contributions of those who laid the foundation for this influential engagement platform and commended the efforts that have supported Kenya’s digital transformation through inclusivity, digital governance and innovation.

He highlighted the government’s ongoing efforts to create a secure digital environment, enhance infrastructure, and bridge the digital divide through affordable internet access initiatives. The importance of local software development and accelerated opportunities for youth were emphasised as key factors in unlocking the country’s potential. Eng. Tanui stressed the need for a robust cybersecurity infrastructure and the promotion of local smartphone manufacturing to support digital growth. He

also noted Kenya's focus on developing digital skills and fostering an inclusive digital future, with plans to establish digital hubs across the country and advance digital literacy training through Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions.

According to Eng. Tanui, Kenya's investment in ICT infrastructure has significantly improved broadband connectivity and reduced the digital divide. The government's support for locally developed digital applications and its investment in affordable internet access was cited as pivotal in expanding connectivity. The goal is to increase fixed broadband connectivity from 1.3 million users to over 820.5 million users.

He mentioned that the government would continue collaborating with stakeholders like KICTANet to discuss policies and proposals. In his statement, the PS said,

“We are committed to enhancing the digital contribution to peace, development, and sustainability. We are willing to receive those questions that Hussein and Grace mentioned because it's only by listening that we will be able to capture the input from our stakeholders across our population.”

He noted that Kenya has made considerable progress in Internet governance by embracing a multi-stakeholder approach akin to the IGF model, ensuring that the voices of government, the private sector, civil society, academia, and citizens are heard and valued. The government aims to promote a robust and sustainable Internet ecosystem and address risks associated with misinformation and disinformation through inclusive policies.

Eng. Tanui also outlined the legal frameworks established by the Kenyan government to address issues in the digital sector. The Kenya Information and Communication Act, 2009 provides the regulatory foundation for ICT, including licensing, data protection, and cybersecurity.

The Data Protection Act, 2019 ensures personal data privacy and aligns Kenya with global best practices. Additionally, the Computer Misuse and Cyber Crimes Act, 2018 addresses cybercrime and establishes mechanisms for investigation and prosecution. These laws are crucial for regulating the digital environment, protecting user rights, and ensuring better privacy and cybersecurity.

Panel Discussions

High (C-Level) Panel – Building Kenya’s Multi-Stakeholder Digital Future

PANELISTS



MODERATOR:

Grace Githaiga
Convenor, KICTANet



Joseph Nzano
Deputy Director ICT, Communications Authority of Kenya



Desmond Mushi
Public Policy Manager, East and Horn of Africa, Meta Platforms Inc.



Christin Schulz-Kaunga
Head of Programme, Digital Transformation, GIZ



Judith Ogutu
Communications Officer, Paradigm Initiative.



Lillian Kiambati
Head of Service Management, Digital Transformation, Safaricom PLC

The high-level panel discussion focused on building Kenya’s multi-stakeholder digital future. The conversation centred around the importance of digital infrastructure accessibility for persons with disabilities, cybersecurity challenges in Kenya, and the need for collaboration between regulators, FinTechs, and other stakeholders.

Panellists addressed the importance of a coordinated approach in tackling challenges and formulating ideas, a national cybersecurity policy, and a comprehensive strategy involving both the public and private sectors. The panel also discussed the evolution of cybersecurity solutions and the significance of digital transformation, highlighting the need for accessibility and privacy in digital ID system design.

Joseph Nzano, Deputy Director ICT, Communications Authority of Kenya, highlighted the need for the ICT Authority to take Internet governance issues more seriously going forward. He noted that there are over 68 million mobile subscriptions in Kenya, with 1.2 million belonging to the government. Nzano emphasised the importance of balancing regulation and innovation to create a thriving digital environment, stressing that trust in government is crucial for the success of digital initiatives.

Desmond Mushi, Public Policy Manager, East and Horn of Africa, Meta Platforms Inc. emphasised the importance of inclusive processes to ensure all stakeholders are involved in shaping the digital landscape. He stressed that the voices of marginalised communities must be heard and that the benefits of the digital economy should reach



everyone. Mushi highlighted the role of social media in facilitating communication and the need for platforms to be responsible in their operations.

Judith Ogutu, Communications Officer, Paradigm Initiative focused on digital rights and privacy, highlighting the importance of protecting citizens' data and ensuring their online safety. She advocated for strong data protection laws and enforcement mechanisms to safeguard personal information. Ogutu emphasised the need for digital literacy and inclusion, particularly for vulnerable groups, to empower them in the digital age.

Christin Schulz-Kaunga, Head of Programme, Digital Transformation, GIZ, outlined the importance of international cooperation in addressing digital challenges. She stated that these challenges often require global solutions and stressed the need to collaborate with other countries to share best practices and address common issues. Schulz-Kaunga highlighted the importance of partnerships in implementing the Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act and Critical Information Infrastructure regulations.

Lillian Kiambati, Head of Service Management, Digital Transformation, Safaricom PLC, underscored the role of the private sector in driving digital transformation. She stated that investment in infrastructure and digital skills is crucial for bridging the digital divide, emphasising the importance of public-private partnerships to achieve this goal. Kiambati noted that the private sector plays a criti-

cal role in building trust in digital services and ensuring the security of critical national infrastructure.

Challenges Highlighted:

- **Balancing Regulation and Innovation:** Some regulations can stifle innovation, making it challenging to create a thriving digital environment.
- **Cybersecurity Threats:** Addressing cybersecurity threats, including attacks on critical government services and vandalism of infrastructure is essential.
- **Digital Divide and Connectivity:** Ensuring connectivity and digital inclusion, particularly for marginalised and vulnerable groups, remains a significant challenge.
- **Distrust in Digital Services:** Building and maintaining trust in digital services is a persistent issue.
- **Unavailability of Affordable Devices and Reliable Infrastructure:** Providing affordable devices and ensuring reliable infrastructure, especially in under-served areas, is a key challenge.

Recommendations Made:

- **Conducive Business Environment:** Create a business operating environment that fosters innovation, upholds inclusion, and promotes transparency.
- **Export Best Practices:** Share and implement best practices internationally to address common digital challenges.
- **Improve Connectivity:** Enhance connectivity to en-

sure that digital services are accessible to all, particularly in remote and underserved areas.

- **National AI Strategy:** Develop Kenya's first national AI strategy through a participatory process that includes consultations with stakeholders across the country.
- **Engage in Feedback Forums:** Encourage participation in forums that allow for open and candid feedback from all stakeholders.
- **Infrastructure Protection Laws:** Enact laws to protect digital infrastructure against vandalism and ensure its security.
- **Regulatory Body for Data Connectivity:** Establish a

body to regulate data connectivity, working in conjunction with the National Construction Authority (NCA) to approve connectivity in buildings.

- **Local Assembly and Tax Incentives:** Promote the local assembly of digital devices and provide tax incentives to make devices more affordable.
- **Open and Inclusive Internet:** Ensure the Internet remains open, transparent, and inclusive, requiring multi-stakeholder involvement to achieve this goal.
- **Multi-Stakeholder Involvement:** Encourage a coordinated multi-stakeholder approach to ensuring the privacy and security of the Internet, involving both the public and private sectors.

Tweet: "Embrace Internet Inclusion and online safety to empower vulnerable groups and protect citizens' rights in the digital age."

Judith Ogutu - Communications Officer, Paradigm Initiative.

Session 1

Digital Public Infrastructure for Economic Development and Sustainability.

PANELISTS



MODERATOR:

Bob Ochieng

*Snr. Director, New gTLD
Subsequent Procedures at ICANN*



Lonah Losem

CEO, County Assembly Forum



Adam Lane

*Deputy CEO, Government
Affairs, Huawei*



Paul Kiage

*Communications Authority
(Licensing and USAF)*



Andrew Lewela

*CEO, the Kenya Network
Information Centre (KENIC)*

The session discussed the status of digital public infrastructure, the measures in place to achieve equal access, efficiency of service, socio-economic change, and sustainability. The panel provided insights on the current status and recommendations to promote robust and sustainable digital public infrastructure.

Lonah Losem, CEO County Assembly Forum, clarified that currently, the ICT legal framework is mainly controlled by the national government; however, certain sectors such

as the health sector are devolved. She reported that the implementation of electronic community health information systems has been rolled out in all 47 counties, and digital hubs exist in all sub-counties. However, she noted that some counties, like Samburu, have very low digital literacy and have budgeted over 500 million Kenya shillings this financial year to address this issue. She also pointed out that inclusivity has to go hand-in-hand with security and privacy of citizens.

Paul Kiage Communications Authority-Licensing and



USAF while speaking on the ICT gap in Kenya noted that the first ICT gap assessment study in Kenya was conducted in 2016. This study revealed that only 17% of Kenya's landmass was covered by bridge networks. A recent ICT assessment study conducted in 2021 revealed that the landmass coverage by bridge networks has moved from 17% to 50%. He indicated that since 2016 when the first ICT gap assessment study was conducted, CA has spent around Kshs. 21 billion to bridge this gap.

On the education front, Paul pointed out that CA is digitising educational content as well as content for the Kenya Institute of the Blind to support content development and provide devices for learners with special needs. He also highlighted CA's support for digital skilling and capacity building in ICTs in remote areas of Kenya. The CA has an initiative to ensure that the internet can reach the remotest areas in Kenya.

Adam Lane, Deputy CEO- of Government Affairs Huawei, noting that oftentimes Huawei's mandate is misconstrued, began by clarifying its mandate. He stated that Huawei Kenya is not a telecommunications operator, however, it provides telecommunications operators with infrastructure to build and operate networks.

He emphasised that there is a lot of infrastructure in Kenya, most of which is not well utilised. He pointed out that one of the main issues is the maintenance of equipment and infrastructure, as power cuts often result in internet

outages. Lane stated that there needs to be an examination of the regulatory gap concerning the quality of service and policy experience.

Andrew Lewela, CEO of KENIC, explained that KENIC is the custodian of the Domain Name System (DNS) dot ke (.ke) for Kenya. He noted that KENIC runs this database, a digital asset where information is stored, ensuring accessibility, efficiency, and security. He further mentioned that this key infrastructure is protected, not only under the licensee regulator but also as part of critical infrastructure. He emphasised that the cost-effectiveness of the infrastructure is crucial to providing users with good, affordable, and reliable service. He assured the audience that KENIC offers a promise of trust and reliability.

The panellists discussed the current state of digital public infrastructure in Kenyan counties, emphasising the need for accessibility, inclusivity, and sustainability. They highlighted the importance of digital infrastructure in economic development and discussed challenges such as fibre cuts, power issues, and infrastructure maintenance. The panellists suggested ways to address these problems, including utilising existing fibre optic infrastructure more effectively, connecting schools and hospitals, and partnering with institutions to provide training and internet access. Overall, the conversation emphasised the need for a comprehensive approach to digital infrastructure development that prioritises inclusivity and sustainability.

The session concluded with an emphasis on the importance of quality of service and regulatory frameworks that can incentivize better quality and punish poor performance. Kenya aims to build a secure and coordinated approach to maximise digital ecosystem benefits while addressing national security concerns. Cybersecurity policy is very important.

Challenges Highlighted:

Low Digital Literacy: In some counties, such as Samburu, digital literacy is very low, necessitating significant budgetary allocations to address the issue.

- **ICT Gaps:** While significant progress has been made in expanding ICT coverage, there are still areas with limited access to bridge networks.
- **Underutilization of Infrastructure:** Despite the availability of substantial digital infrastructure, much of it is not being used effectively.
- **Maintenance Issues:** Frequent power cuts and maintenance problems result in internet outages, affecting the reliability of digital services.
- **Regulatory Gaps:** There is a need to address the gaps in regulatory frameworks, particularly concerning the quality of service and policy enforcement.

Recommendations Made:

- **Improve Digital Literacy:** Increase efforts to raise digital literacy levels in underserved counties, ensuring that all regions can fully participate in the digital economy.
- **Expand ICT Coverage:** Continue to invest in expanding ICT coverage across Kenya, particularly in remote and underserved areas, to achieve broader access to digital services.
- **Effective Utilisation of Infrastructure:** Optimise the use of existing digital infrastructure, ensuring that it is fully leveraged to deliver services to the public.
- **Strengthen Maintenance and Reliability:** Address maintenance issues and ensure consistent power supply to prevent internet outages and improve the reliability of digital services.
- **Enhance Regulatory Frameworks:** Develop and enforce regulatory frameworks that incentivize high-quality service delivery and punish poor performance, ensuring that digital infrastructure meets the needs of users.
- **Focus on Inclusivity and Sustainability:** Prioritise inclusivity and sustainability in digital infrastructure development, ensuring that all segments of society benefit from technological advancements.

Tweet: KENIC ensures trust and reliability in managing Kenya's .ke DNS, providing secure, efficient, and cost-effective services for all users.

Andrew Lewela - CEO, the Kenya Network Information Centre (KENIC)

Session 2

Fostering a Secure and Resilient Digital Economy

PANELISTS



MODERATOR

Tevin Mwenda



Bridgette Ndong

*Assistant Data Commissioner,
Enforcement Office, Office of the Data
Protection Commissioner*



Moses Kipchirchir

*Board Member, Association of
Fintechs in Kenya*



Michelle Kuria

*Regional Marketing Manager,
ESET Africa*



Mary Mwangi

*Board Member, Association of
Fintechs in Kenya*



Dr David Njoga

*Head of Cybersecurity Policy, Strategy
and Standards, National Computer and
Cybercrimes Coordination Committee (NC4)*

The session focused on strategic frameworks and initiatives to enhance the resilience of Kenya's digital economy and internet ecosystem, emphasising emerging threats, opportunities in data governance, cybersecurity, and the importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration.

Bridgette Ndong, Assistant Data Commissioner at the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC), focused on the critical role of data privacy and protection in ensuring robust data governance in Kenya. She highlighted key frameworks, including Article 31 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and the Data Protection Act, 2019. Bridgette emphasised the need for industry-specific guidance notes

to facilitate compliance, ensuring that data controllers and processors handle data responsibly. She stressed the importance of awareness and compliance programs, underscoring that security and privacy must coexist within a robust data governance framework to create a secure digital environment.

Moses Kipchirchir, Associate Director at KPMG, discussed Kenya's rapid digital transformation and the accompanying rise in cyber threats, such as attacks on critical infrastructure like the attack on Kenya's eCitizen platform in 2023. He emphasised the need for significant investment in cybersecurity measures to protect the digital economy and identified challenges such as digital literacy, inclusion,



regulatory issues, and content moderation as critical areas for improvement. Kipchirchir highlighted the importance of balancing innovation with regulation to enhance cybersecurity maturity and prevent societal harm, stressing strategic collaboration among stakeholders.

Mary Mwangi, a Board Member at the Association of FinTechs in Kenya (AFIK), highlighted the role of FinTechs in the digital economy and their collaboration with regulators to foster growth and innovation in the sector. She discussed challenges and strategies for building resilience in the FinTech sector, pointing out limitations due to shared network dependencies and infrastructure challenges.

Mary emphasised the need for realistic expectations regarding transaction timelines and the importance of offline services when necessary. She also discussed AFIK's efforts to improve financial literacy and inclusion, aiming to bridge the gap between financial access and effective economic inclusion by integrating Fintech solutions like agri-tech and ed-tech.

Dr. David Njoga, Head of Cybersecurity Policy, Strategy, and Standards at NC4, outlined Kenya's national cybersecurity strategies, including the development of a National Cyber Security Policy and the implementation of the National Cyber Security Strategy 2022-2027. He emphasised the importance of collaboration between government, industry, and academia to address cybersecurity chal-

lenges. Dr. Njoga highlighted the gazettement of critical infrastructure, the establishment of cybercrime desks at police stations, and Kenya's commitment to international conventions such as the Malabo and Budapest Conventions to improve regional and international collaboration.

Michelle Kuria, Regional Marketing Manager at ESET Africa, discussed the company's role in providing cybersecurity solutions across East Africa. She addressed recent cybersecurity challenges, emphasising the importance of speed in cybersecurity and the necessity for collaboration with industry partners. ESET's multi-layered security technologies, industry alliances, and global research centres contribute to their cybersecurity resilience. Michelle highlighted the importance of sharing cybersecurity research and expertise with the public to enhance overall digital security awareness and resilience. She concluded by advocating for continuous collaboration between public and private sectors, viewing cybersecurity as a societal issue affecting everyone.

Tevin Mwenda closed the panel by gauging audience trust in government, private sector, and cybersecurity companies based on the information provided during the session and noted that while at the beginning of the panel discussion participants had expressed distrust in most sector players, a significant shift had been registered at the end. He acknowledged the need for ongoing efforts to build trust and security in Kenya's digital landscape.

Challenges Highlighted:

- The rise in cyber threats targeting critical infrastructure.
- The need for significant investments in cybersecurity.
- Challenges in digital literacy, inclusion, regulatory issues, and content moderation.
- Dependence on shared networks and infrastructure limitations in the fintech sector.
- The necessity for collaboration among stakeholders to address cybersecurity issues.

Recommendations Made:

- Strengthen industry-specific guidance and awareness programs to enhance data governance.
- Invest significantly in cybersecurity to protect critical infrastructure and the digital economy.
- Balance innovation with regulation to improve cybersecurity maturity.
- Foster collaboration between government, industry, and academia in cybersecurity efforts.
- Encourage public-private partnerships to view and address cybersecurity as a societal issue.

Tweet: "Security and privacy must coexist as robust data governance is essential for a secure digital environment."

Bridgette Ndong - Assistant Data Commissioner, Enforcement Office, Office of the Data Protection Commissioner

Demonstrations and Innovative Use of Tech for Self-Organising



Dr. Ronald Ojino



KeIGF collected and collated data on use of tech for self organising and civic engagement. A report is being compiled by the lead researcher Dr. Ronald Ojino. Ojino highlighted the crucial role technology played in recent protests in Kenya, reporting that tools like WhatsApp, TikTok, and custom AI were used for messaging, civic education, and mobilisation, which significantly influenced political engagement and public discourse. He noted that open data facilitated access to politicians' contact details, prompting responses to protests.

He also mentioned that platforms like M-Changa and M-Pesa enabled crowdfunding and logistical coordination. However, he raised concerns about misinformation, data privacy, and the ethical use of AI. He emphasised the need for responsible AI use and addressing the challenges of digital activism.



Session 3

Fostering International Cooperation for a Secure and Open Internet



MODERATOR

Angela Minayo

Programs Officer, Digital Rights and Policy Article 19 EA.

PANELISTS



Muthuri Kathure

Advocacy Lead, East & Southern Africa, Mozilla



Paul Kimumwe

Senior Programme Officer, Research & Advocacy, CIPESA (virtual)



Charlotte Marie Matušová

Deputy Head of Mission, Slovak Embassy



Bridget Andere

Senior Policy Analyst, Access Now
Fiona Asonga, CEO, Tespok



Fiona Asonga

CEO, Tespok

This session delved into innovative solutions, regulatory frameworks, and initiatives that foster international cooperation, an open internet, and the protection of human rights in the digital realm. It also considered the roles of key stakeholders and the impact of the internet and digital platforms on peace, civic participation, and combating online misinformation and disinformation.

Paul Kimumwe, CIPESA, speaking on the importance of fact-checking stated that fact-checking is paramount for both media houses and influencers before sharing information on their platforms. He pointed out that the general population often does not understand the impact of sharing false information. Kimumwe stressed the need for verification of information before sharing, noting that

it is very dangerous to submit unverified information. He mentioned that there are various strategies that have worked and can be used to address this issue which include: building the capacity of journalists, influencers, and media houses by providing them with training on how to verify information before sharing it; fostering partnerships with fact-checking organisations like Africa Check to enhance the dissemination of accurate information; running public awareness campaigns to educate people about the dangers of spreading misinformation; promoting digital and media literacy to equip the public with skills to critically evaluate the information they encounter; and taking an active role in policy advocacy, working with governments to develop regulations that encourage responsible information-sharing practices. Finally, the organisation encourages the use of technol-

ogy and digital tools to assist in the verification of online content, ensuring that false information is identified and curbed before it spreads. He mentioned that these comprehensive strategies have been vital in promoting fact-checking and responsible communication in media and public platforms.

Muthuri Kathure, Mozilla, discussed how Internet digital platforms can enhance safety, security, activism, and accountability. He questioned whether it is possible to have civic engagement, meaningful accountability, and discussions about peace simultaneously, especially in the face of misinformation and disinformation. He stated that access to the Internet has brought significant gains, citing the Kenyan Gen-Z movement that started in the digital space as an example. Kathure asserted that while the Internet is beneficial and can be used for good, it can also propagate misinformation and disinformation. He mentioned that the Internet can promote peace and social accountability, referencing the Social Media for Peace Initiative by UNESCO as an opportunity for working towards peace.

At the international level, he highlighted the Global Digital Compact linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), "Internet for Good" SDG 17. He provided examples of digital platforms used for good, such as Fumbua and Ushahidi, which are employed to debunk misinformation and disinformation in Kenya. He noted that Kenya has several pieces of legislation addressing information disorder, including the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, 2018 and the Kenya Information and Communications Act, 2009. Additionally, he mentioned the AU's endorsement of the Africa Digital Compact and Continental Strategy, which will further help regulate the internet at the continental level.

Charlotte Marie Matušová, Deputy Head of Mission Slovak Embassy, stated that it is more important than ever to cooperate and work together in the digital age. She noted that the internet has no borders, and neither do the challenges and opportunities it presents. She stressed the need to foster international cooperation to make the internet a safer and better place through strengthening private partnerships and collaboration between governments, tech companies, and civil society. Matušová concluded by emphasising the importance of educating children at an early age and building their capacity.

Fiona Asonga, CEO of Tespok, began by defining the Internet, stating that the internet cannot be confined to a single country, preventing countries from enforcing jurisdiction over its function. She mentioned that in 2013,

the government and the private sector developed a vision for Kenya to be an ICT hub serving the region with Internet connectivity and leading in ICT. As a result, the infrastructure is not built to separate traffic for Kenya and the rest of the region. She noted that local Internet traffic was functioning without any issues during the June 25th #financebill demonstrations, but some service providers faced challenges. Asonga discussed the principles of openness, emphasising accessibility and affordability. She highlighted issues of security, including information integrity, misinformation, and dependability, ensuring network security. In addition, she noted that privacy is of paramount importance and that service providers have invested significantly in systems to ensure internet openness and communication. However, the biggest challenge lies in laws and regulations.

Bridget Andere, Senior Policy Analyst, Access Now, stated the need to interrogate the root cause of misinformation and disinformation. She explained that these issues arise when there is an information and capacity vacuum, which can be organic, inorganic, or manufactured. Andere emphasised that disinformation and misinformation propagate narratives while ignoring the impact of false information. She stated that no information system is perfectly ordered or disordered and stressed the importance of goodwill and intentional engagement, especially legislative goodwill. She called for strengthening private partnerships and collaboration between governments, tech companies, and civil society, noting that all parties have a role to play.

Andere emphasised the importance of considering human rights in all policies and regulations related to the Internet. She urged service providers to advocate for laws and regulations that respect human rights while effectively addressing security issues. She stressed that laws should not curtail freedom of expression and that equity is a significant concern. She highlighted that human rights due diligence, transparency, and accountability are key to addressing misinformation. Andere stated that civil society organisations (CSOs) conduct research and publications to create awareness and ensure governments make solid regulations to prevent the spread of disinformation. She concluded by emphasising that awareness-raising is crucial for people to understand the laws, standards, and policies they are subject to on various platforms and that collaboration between governments, tech companies, and civil society is essential to making the Internet a safer and better place.

The panellists emphasised the importance of international cooperation in maintaining a safe and open Internet. They highlighted the need for fact-checking, regulatory



frameworks, private partnerships, education, and capacity building. Speakers also discussed challenges faced by service providers in ensuring openness, including issues with laws and regulations, security, and privacy. They emphasised the need to follow the law and processes while investing in systems to maintain communication systems and protect data.

Challenges Highlighted:

- The widespread issue of misinformation and disinformation, and the public's lack of understanding of its impact.
- Balancing the benefits of Internet accessibility with the risks of misinformation and disinformation.
- The complexities of ensuring Internet openness while maintaining security, privacy, and adherence to laws and regulations.
- The challenge of fostering international cooperation and collaboration among diverse stakeholders.
- The need for a regulatory framework that respects human rights while addressing security concerns.

Recommendations Made:

- Underscore the importance of fact-checking and verification of information before sharing, especially by media houses and influencers.
- Strengthen private partnerships and collaboration between governments, tech companies, and civil society to foster a safer and more open Internet.
- Educate children at an early age and build their capacity to navigate the digital world safely.
- Advocate for laws and regulations that respect human rights while addressing issues of security, privacy, and misinformation.
- Raise awareness among the public about the laws, standards, and policies that govern their online activities.
- Foster international cooperation to address the challenges and opportunities presented by the Internet, recognizing that it transcends national borders.

Tweet: Fact-checking is crucial before sharing information.

Paul Kimumwela - Senior Programme Officer, Research & Advocacy, CIPESA (virtual)

Youth IGF Report and Children IGF Video



Keith Andere - African Youth commission



The Youth IGF report by Keith Andere and the Children IGF video by Watoto Watch Network highlighted the growing engagement of young people in Internet governance discussions. Keith commended the success of the second Youth IGF held in Kenya, celebrating the active participation of youth from across East Africa and beyond, and encouraged more to join and contribute. The event reflects Kenya's unique position as one of the few countries to host a Children IGF, showcasing the country's commitment to involving younger generations in global conversations about the Internet.

Lillian Kariuki of Watoto Watch Network presented the Children's IGF report. The Children's IGF took place for the fifth time this year in Laikipia County. The initiative aims to capture children's perspectives on Internet safety and access, with discussions highlighting the need for age-appropriate digital content and parental involvement in monitoring online activity. The feedback from children emphasised the importance of safe internet practices, age restrictions on content, and parental engagement. Overall, these contributions underscore the significance of including youth and children's voices in shaping the future of the Internet, addressing their unique challenges and perspectives.



Lillian Kariuki- Watoto Watch Network

Session 4

Technology Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TFGBV) And Child Exploitation

PANELISTS



MODERATOR

Cherie Oyier

Programs Officer, Women's Digital Rights, KICTANet



Simon Kipruto

*Representative, Cybercrime Unit,
National Police Service*



Jennifer Kaberi

CEO, Mtoto News



Caroline Muriangi

*Manager Research and
Consumer Information,
Communications Authority*



Sylvia Musalagani

*Head of Safety Policy, Africa,
Middle East & Turkey Meta
Platforms Inc. (virtual)*



Charles Juma

*Digital Access Programme Manager and
Adviser FCDO/UK Aid*

The session aimed to share success stories and best practices in achieving safe digital environments for all. It also addressed the efforts of various stakeholders to tackle the risks arising from rapid technological transformation, such as TFGBV and child exploitation, while considering their impact on civic and online participation.

Simon Kipruto, from the Cybercrime Unit- National Police Service, began the discussion by detailing the efforts of the National Police Service in combating technology-facilitated gender-based violence and child exploitation. He highlighted the specialised units within the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI), such as the National Forensic Laboratory and its digital forensics lab. Kipruto identified challenges, including

the reluctance of victims to report crimes like the distribution of intimate images due to fear of exposure. He stressed the importance of improving police interactions with victims to encourage reporting, which would lead to more successful prosecutions and deter future crimes. Simon also discussed international collaborations with organisations like Interpol, which enhance local capabilities through intelligence sharing and capacity building.

Sylvia Musalagani from Meta underscored the importance of collaboration among platforms, governments, and civil societies to tackle online safety challenges. She highlighted Meta's partnerships with over 200 safety partners and participation in technology coalitions aimed at preventing child exploitation and the non-consensual sharing of intimate images. Syl-

via called for increased collaboration and policy development to address these issues, stressing the importance of working together to create effective solutions.

Jennifer Kaberi of Mtoto News emphasised the roles of stakeholders such as families, governments, and industries in instilling values and creating safe environments for children online. She highlighted the need for regulations that support innovation while safeguarding children. Jennifer concluded by urging everyone to take collective responsibility for protecting children and ensuring accountability, emphasising the need for community involvement in these efforts.

Caroline Muriangi from the Communications Authority discussed the necessity of a robust ecosystem that includes policies, standards, awareness, and law enforcement to foster a secure digital space. She emphasised the importance of expanding partnerships to enhance Internet safety initiatives, aiming to create a more secure online environment for all users. Caroline called for greater collaboration and the development of comprehensive policies to address the issues discussed.

Charles Juma, representing the UK Government's Digital Access Program, focused on the role of education and awareness campaigns in promoting safe digital spaces. He highlighted the need for integrated approaches to digital development, combining skills, services, infrastructure, and online safety. Juma pointed out significant gender disparities in tech employment and high rates of online violence against women. He emphasised the importance of strategic plans that foster digital inclusion and responsibility, urging attendees to consider these factors when developing digital safety initiatives. Charles highlighted the value of a multidimensional and intentional approach to digital safety, advocating for efforts that consider various perspectives and are designed with clear purposes.

Cherie Oyier wrapped up the session by highlighting the recurring themes of collaboration, community standards, and the necessity of a holistic approach to addressing social issues related to technology-facilitated gender-based violence. She encouraged continued dialogue and action to create safer digital environments for everyone.

Challenges Highlighted

- The reluctance of victims to report TFGBV and child exploitation due to fear of exposure.
- The need for improved collaboration among platforms, governments, and civil societies to tackle online safety challenges.
- The challenge of balancing innovation with regulations to safeguard children online.
- Significant gender disparities in tech employment and high rates of online violence against women.
- The necessity for a robust ecosystem encompassing policies, standards, awareness, and law enforcement to ensure digital safety.

Recommendations Made

- Improve police interactions with victims to encourage reporting and successful prosecutions.
- Enhance collaboration and policy development among stakeholders to address online safety challenges effectively.
- Foster collective responsibility among families, governments, and industries to create safe online environments for children.
- Expand partnerships and develop comprehensive policies to strengthen Internet safety initiatives.
- Implement integrated approaches to digital development that combine skills, services, infrastructure, and online safety, with a focus on digital inclusion and responsibility.

Tweet: Innovation must go hand in hand with safeguarding children online.

Jennifer Kaberi - CEO, Mtoto News

Kenya School of Internet Governance Award Ceremony



The Kenya School of Internet Governance (KeSIG) celebrated its annual award ceremony, highlighting the significant achievements of the 2024 cohort. Barrack Otieno reflected on KeSIG's growth since its establishment in 2016. He reported that the 2024 cohort received 727 applications, from which 79 participants were selected.

Out of these, 69 (87%) completed the program, with a gender-diverse representation of 66% female and 34% male participants. Barrack also expressed gratitude to the sponsors and acknowledged the graduates' hard work, noting the course's intensity. He announced plans for expanding the program next year to include two sessions due to high demand, ensuring more opportunities for aspiring participants.



Kelvin Kariuki (Teacher Karis), faculty and an alumnus from the founding class of 2016, recognized fellow alumni who had contributed to moderating sessions during the event, including Cherie Oyier, Keith Ondere, and June Okal. Their contributions to the field of Internet governance were highlighted and celebrated.



Dr. Grace Githaiga, CEO of KICTANet, delivered the key-note address, recounting the origins of KeSIG and its mission to introduce fresh voices into Internet governance. She emphasised the importance of advocacy and active policy engagement and noted the program's efforts to keep its curriculum updated with contemporary issues like data protection and AI.



The ceremony concluded with the graduation of the 2024 cohort, who were invited on stage to receive their alumni pins. Both in-person and online participants were recognized for their commitment and achievements. The event underscored KeSIG's role in developing future leaders in Internet governance and the critical importance of ongoing engagement in shaping public policy.

Tweet: Ladies are leading the way! This year's valedictorian is a testament to the impact of women in tech." ~

Barrack Otieno

The Fireside Chat

Artificial Intelligence & Emerging Technologies



MODERATOR

Ali Hussein
Chairman KICTANet

PANELISTS



John Walubengo

*Chairman Data Governance, and
Emerging Technology Mo/CDE Sector
Working Group*



Michael Michie

Everse Technology Africa



Mutembei Kariuki

CEO, Fastagger



Natasha Karanja

Researcher, CIPIT



Ebele Okobi

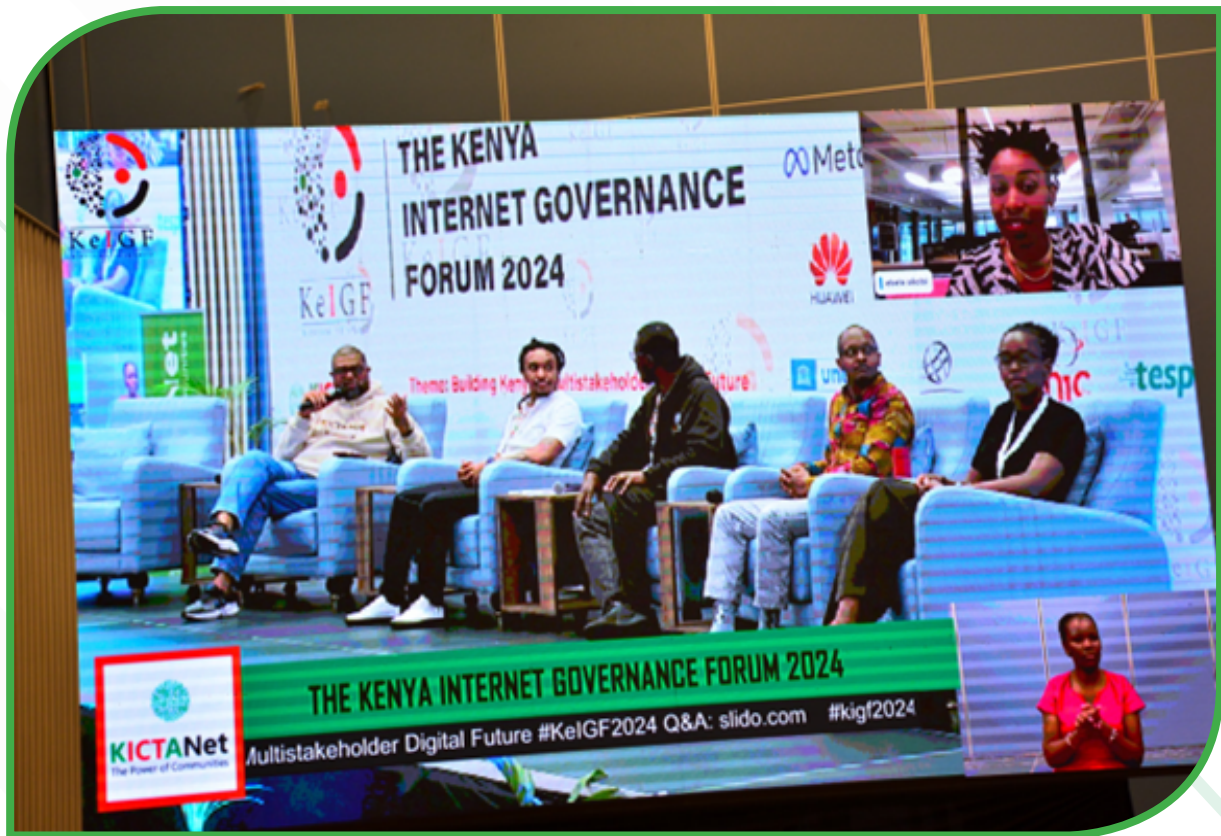
Senior Policy Advisor, OpenAI (virtual)

The fireside chat aimed to foster dialogue and knowledge exchange on AI and emerging technologies in Kenya. The discussion focused on promoting digital innovation, responsible AI development, upskilling, relevant regulation, and governance. The panel featured experts, who provided diverse perspectives on the challenges and opportunities presented by AI and emerging technologies.

Michael Michie, from Everse Technology Africa, emphasised the need for affordable, community-based AI models tailored to local needs rather than relying on large, internet-dependent models. He noted that while legislation often lags behind technological innovation, it is crucial to update existing laws rather than create new ones specific to AI. He further discussed data privacy, pointing out that future AI developments might focus more on on-device computations to en-

hance data privacy, safeguarding privacy better than current cloud-based methods. He emphasised the importance of public-private collaboration in AI development, particularly in addressing funding challenges. Natasha Karanja, CIPIT, discussed the role of educational institutions in researching AI and emerging technologies. She emphasised the importance of evidence-based research that considers intersectionality, including race and gender, to inform policy and promote digital governance.

Natasha echoed Michie's sentiment that current legislation, such as the Data Protection Act, 2019 and the Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, 2018 could provide adequate protection if properly enforced. She stressed the importance of participatory design in AI development, engaging grassroots communities in the process, and highlighted the need for integrating technology with justice systems to protect vulnerable populations.



Ebele Okobi, Senior Policy Advisor- OpenAI, while addressing the issue of inclusivity and how AI's benefits could be equitably distributed among marginalised communities, as well as the implications of AI for communities across the continent, highlighted the potential of AI to exacerbate existing digital divides, particularly in areas with limited infrastructure.

She stressed on the importance of infrastructure in addressing equity and advocated for local ownership and control over data to prevent biases in models trained predominantly on data from the global north.

Ebele called for a balance between local and global AI development, emphasising that AI should support cultural preservation rather than impose external values. She invited participants to join the OpenAI Forum to ensure diverse perspectives are included in global AI discussions.

John Walubengo, Chairman Data Governance, and Emerging Technology MoCDE Sector Working Group discussed the ethical concerns surrounding AI, particularly biases in data and the potential misuse of AI technologies.

He emphasised the need for developers to implement standards that prevent AI from being used harmfully and ensure solutions are designed with ethical considerations

in mind.

Walubengo discussed the regulatory and policy considerations for governing emerging technologies in Kenya, emphasising the importance of indigenous data sets to support local innovation and cautioning against premature legislation that could stifle innovation. He called for improved data accessibility from government and private sectors to support AI innovation.

The panel concluded with a call for more significant investment in African AI innovations and infrastructure. Panellists agreed that Africa's unique challenges and opportunities require tailored solutions, necessitating a robust data pipeline and infrastructure to support local innovators.

They emphasised the need to focus on the foundational aspects of AI development, such as hardware and data availability, to ensure Africa can fully participate in the global AI landscape.

The conversation underscored the importance of continued dialogue and collaboration to address these multifaceted challenges effectively. As Kenya continues to navigate the evolving landscape of AI, these discussions will play a crucial role in shaping the future of technology in the region.

Challenges Highlighted:

- The lag between legislation and technological innovation.
- The risk of AI exacerbating digital divides, especially in regions with limited infrastructure.
- The potential biases in AI models trained on data from the global north.
- Ethical concerns surrounding the misuse of AI technologies.
- The challenge of balancing the need for regulation with the risk of stifling innovation.

Recommendations Made:

- Update existing laws, like data privacy regulations,

to keep pace with AI advancements rather than creating entirely new legislation.

- Foster public-private collaboration in AI development, particularly in securing funding and addressing local needs.
- Encourage evidence-based, intersectional research in AI to inform policy and digital governance.
- Engage grassroots communities in the participatory design of AI to ensure inclusivity and cultural relevance.
- Prioritise local ownership and control over data to prevent biases and support cultural preservation.
- Improve data accessibility and focus on building robust data pipelines and infrastructure to support local AI innovation in Africa.

Tweet: "Balancing innovation and ethics in that AI must be inclusive and locally relevant. Let's harness it to bridge digital divides and protect cultural values" ~

Ebele Okobi - Senior Policy Advisor, OpenAI (virtual)

Closing Session



Rosemary Kimwatu, KIGF MAG, Chair



In her closing remarks, Rosemary Kimwatu, Chair of the KIGF Multi-Advisory Group (MAG), acknowledged several key contributors and milestones and their influential role in technology and data protection. Rosemary highlighted the growth of the KIGF over the past three years, expressing gratitude to government representatives, panellists, and the diverse stakeholders involved.

She noted the adaptability required in recent years, including transitioning to digital formats and postponing events. Special thanks were given to the youth IGF for its progress and to KICTANet and sponsors for their support. She emphasised the ongoing commitment to building and protecting Kenya's digital future.

Annex A

KIGF Program

TIME	SESSION	MODERATOR
	Interlude: KICTANet Cyber Hygiene Awareness	
08:00 – 08:15	Arrival and Registration	KICTANet /MAG Team
08:15 – 08:30	Welcome and Introductions	Conference Moderators: Ian Muiruri, Victor Kapiyo
08:30 – 08:45	Opening Remarks Ali Hussein, KICTANet Chairperson Grace Githaiga, KICTANet Convenor	Conference Moderator Ian Muiruri
08:45 – 09:00	Keynote Speaker Eng. John Kipchumba Tanui, MBS, Principal Secretary – State Department of ICT and Digital Economy, MOICDE	Introducing Keynote Speaker Ali Hussein
09:00 – 10:00	High (C-Level) Panel – Building Kenya’s Multi-Stakeholder Digital Future	
	<i>This session aims to identify ways to strengthen and support the open, transparent, inclusive and bottom-up governance process related to the use and evolution of the Internet, and provide recommendations to achieve the vision of achieving the Internet We Want.</i>	
	Panellists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joseph Nzano, Deputy Director ICT Communications Authority. • Desmond Mushi, Public Policy Manager, East and Horn of Africa, Meta Platforms Inc • Christin Schulz-Kaunga, Head of Programme, Digital Transformation Centre Kenya, GIZ • Lillian Kiambati- Head of Service Management -Digital Transformation (Safaricom PLC) • Judith Ogutu, Communications Manager, Paradigm Initiative 	Moderator: Dr Grace Githaiga
10:00 – 10:15	Plenary session	

10:15 – 10:20	Safaricom, ESET, Huawei interlude	
10:20 – 11:20	Session 1: Digital Public Infrastructure for Economic Development and Sustainability.	
	<i>This session will discuss the status of digital public infrastructure, the measures in place to achieve equal access, efficiency of service, socio-economic change and sustainability. The panel will provide insights on the status and the recommendations to promote robust and sustainable digital public infrastructure.</i>	
	Panellists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lonah Losem, CEO, County Assembly Forum ● Adam Lane, Deputy CEO, Government Affairs, Huawei ● Paul Kiage, Project Manager, Communications Authority (Licensing and USAF) ● Andrew Lewela, Chief Executive Officer, KENIC 	Moderator: Bob Ochieng, ICANN
11:20 – 11:35	Plenary session	
11:35 – 11:50	Tea Break	
11:50 – 12:00	Interlude: GIZ, Safaricom	
12:00 – 13:00	Session 2: Fostering a secure and resilient digital economy	
	<i>This session aims to look into the strategic frameworks and initiatives to foster the resilience of the digital economy and internet ecosystem in Kenya, focusing on emerging threats and opportunities in data governance, cybersecurity and measures to strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration in the digital economy.</i>	
	Panellists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bridgette Ndong, ADDCE, Office of the Data Protection Commissioner ● Moses Kipchirchir, Associate Director, KPMG ● Mary Mwangi, Association of Fintechs in Kenya ● Dr David Njoga, Head of Cybersecurity Policy, Strategy and Standards, NC4 	Moderator: Tevin Mwenda, GIZ

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Michelle Kuria, Regional Marketing Manager, ESET Africa confirmed 	
13:00 – 13:15	Plenary session	
13:15 – 14:00	Lunch Break	
14:00 – 14:05	5-minute presentation on KICTANet’s draft report on Finance Bill 2024. Demonstrations and Innovative Use of Tech for Self-Organizing- Ronald Ojino	
14:05 – 15:05	Session 3: Fostering international cooperation for a secure and open Internet	
	<i>This session aims to delve into the innovative solutions, regulatory frameworks and initiatives that foster international cooperation, an open internet and ensure the protection of human rights in the digital realm. It will also consider the roles of key stakeholders and the impact of the internet and digital platforms for peace, civic participation and in combating online misinformation and disinformation.</i>	
14:05 – 15:05	Panellists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muthuri Kathure, Advocacy Lead, East & Southern Africa, Mozilla Paul Kimumwe, Snr Programme Officer, Research & Advocacy, CIPESA (virtual) Charlotte Marie Matušová, Deputy Head of Mission, Slovak Embassy Bridget Andere, Snr Policy Analyst, Access Now Fiona Asonga, CEO, Tespok 	Moderator: Angela Minayo, A19
15:05 – 15:20	Plenary Session	
15:20 – 15:25	Youth IGF report Keith Andere Children IGF video	
15:25 – 16:25	Session 4: Technology facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV) and Child Exploitation	

	<i>This session aims to foster dialogue and knowledge exchange on success stories and best practices in achieving safe digital spaces for all, as well as efforts of all stakeholders to tackle the risks arising from this rapid transformation such as TFGBV and CE, while addressing their impact on civic and online participation.</i>	
16:25 -16.30	Panellists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Representative, Cybercrime Unit, National Police Service ● Jennifer Kaberi, CEO, Mtoto News ● Caroline Murianki, Communications Authority ● Sylvia Musalagani, Meta Platforms Inc ● Charles Juma, FCDO/UK Aid 	Moderator: Cherie Oyier, KICTANet
16:30 – 16:40	Kenya School of Internet Governance Award Ceremony	KESIG Faculty – Barrack Otieno
16:40 – 16:50	Rapporteurs Summary Actions Points and Way Forward	Cherie Oyier, Wambui Karori, & Cecily Nyaga
16:50 – 17:00	Closing Session	Rosemary Kimwatu, KIGF MAG, Chair
17:00 – 18:00	Tea Break and Interlude: Spots from event sponsors as participants stream back into plenary	
18:00 – 19:30	Fireside Chat: Artificial Intelligence & Emerging Technologies	
18:00 – 19:00	<i>This session aims to foster dialogue and knowledge exchange on artificial intelligence and emerging technologies in Kenya. It will explore the best practices to promote digital innovation, responsible AI development, upskilling, relevant regulation and governance.</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● John Walubengo, Chairman Data Governance and Emerging Technology MoICDE Sector Working Group ● Michael Michie, Everse Technology Africa ● Mutembei Kariuki ● Natasha Karanja, CIPIT ● Ebele Okobi, Senior Policy Advisor, OpenAI 	Moderator: Ali Hussein
19:00 – 19:30	Plenary Session	
19:30 – 22:00	Cocktails and Live Band!	
	End of Event	

Annex B

Eventbrite Order Form Questions

All questions in the registration form were marked as required (*) for participants to answer.

1. Name & Email:
2. Gender:
3. Job title:
4. Company / Organization:
5. Stakeholder Group:
 - Academia
 - Business
 - Civil Society
 - Government
 - Inter-Governmental Body
 - Media
 - Student
 - Technical Community
6. Age Group:
 - Under 18
 - 19 - 25 years
 - 26 - 35 years
 - 36 - 45 years
 - 46 and above
7. Are you a KICTANet Mailing list member?
 - Yes
 - No
8. Opt-in to join the KICTANet Mailing list <https://mm3-lists.kictanet.or.ke/mm/lists/kictanet.lists.kictanet.or.ke/>
 - Yes
 - No
9. Participation
 - Participant
 - Speaker
10. Is your organisation the event Sponsor?
 - Yes
 - No

Annex C

Summary of Attendee Data (Physical Attendance)

Metric	Description	Value
Total registrations on Eventbrite	Total number of individuals who registered for the event	300 tickets were sold on Eventbrite
Expected Attendees	Total number of individuals expected to attend the event	300 from Eventbrite + 20 crew members. 312 attendees were expected
Total Attendees	Total number of individuals who actually attended	234 total attendees
Attendance Rate	Percentage of registrants who attended (Total Attendees / Total Registrations * 100)	78 percent attendance rate
No-Show Rate	Percentage of registrants who did not attend (100 - Attendance Rate)	22 percent no-show rate
Top 3 Stakeholder Groups	List of the three stakeholder groups with the highest number of registrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 126 from Civil Society • 94 from the Technical • 42 from Government
Average Job Role	Most common job title or role among registrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 legal professionals • 22 students and interns • 19 technical specialists • 15 registrations from Executive leadership

Annex D

Summary of Attendee Data (Virtual Attendance)

Metric	Description	Value
Total registrations on Zoom	Total number of individuals who registered for the event	636
Expected Attendees	Total number of individuals expected to attend the event	700
Total Attendees	Total number of individuals who actually attended	188
Attendance Rate	Percentage of registrants who attended (Total Attendees / Total Registrations * 100)	30%
No-Show Rate	Percentage of registrants who did not attend (100 - Attendance Rate)	70%
Top 3 Stakeholder Groups: Registration	List of the three stakeholder groups with the highest number of registrations	
Top 3 Stakeholder Groups: Attendance	List of the three stakeholder groups with the highest number of attendees	
Average Job Role: Registration	Most common job title or role among registrants	
Average Job Role: Attendance	Most common job title or role among attendees	

Annex E

Summary of Slido Data

This tool was used to ask questions to panellists, and allow for interaction on conversations during the KIGF 2024.

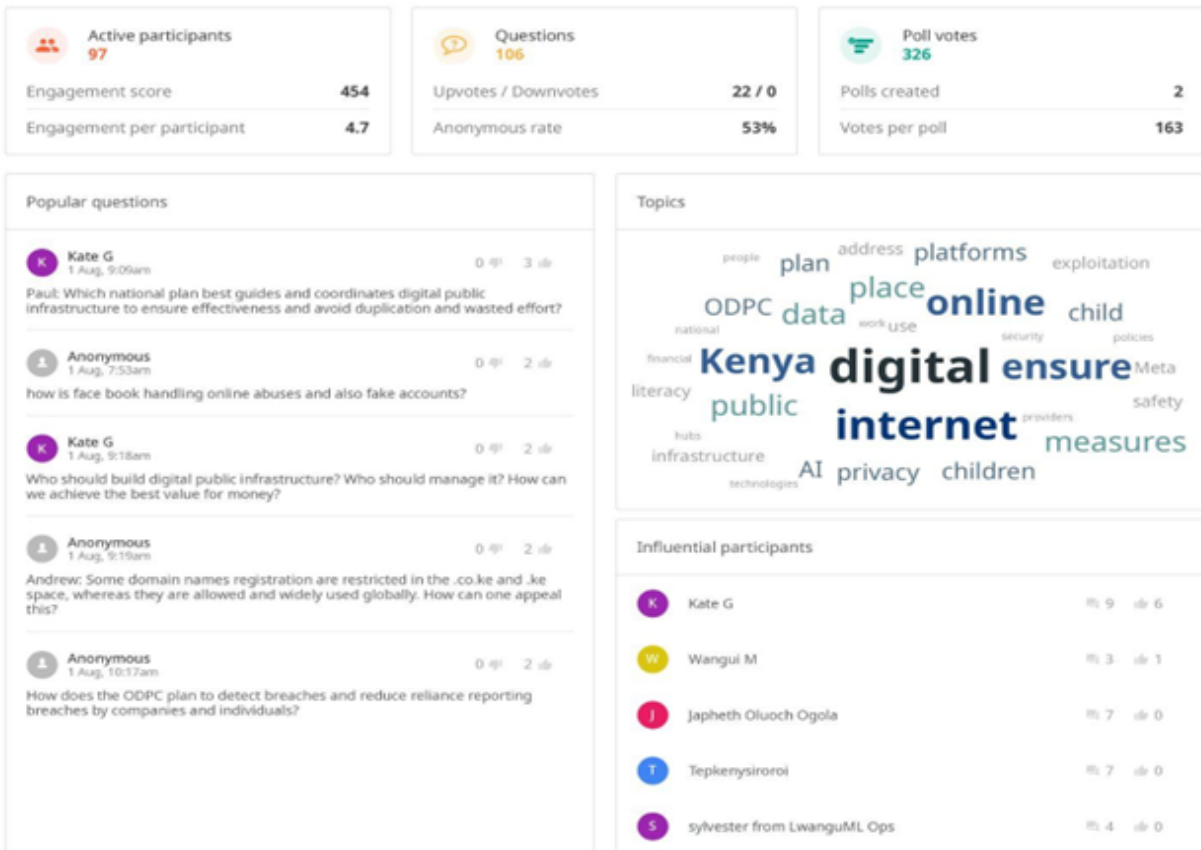
1. **LINK TO:** [Slido Questions KelGF 2024.xlsx](#)

Question text	Score	Upvotes	Highlighted	Status
I'm unable to hear anything from my device.	0	0	0	Answered
How has the government ensured there's pre-emptive rights for locally based apps in phones being imported and locally manufactured? Kenyan interest first!	0	0	0	Answered
Why does Lipa mdogo mdogo charge more than 50% as interest? A phone costing 20,000, under Lipa mdogo mdogo costs Kshs 31,000, wouldn't we call that exploitation?	0	0	0	Answered
How exactly are the policies and guidelines employed on Meta platforms being localized to fit the vocabulary and environment here in Kenya?	1	1	0	Live
What work has Meta done to ensure safety and privacy across their platforms in terms of unique derogatory lexicons used in Kenya	0	0	0	Live
With the increasing use of AI in content moderation, how does meta address the challenge of algorithmic biases in content moderation and visibility?	0	0	0	Live
What efforts are there to expose African internet creations to the global market? Is there any framework supporting the creation of AI DevOps in Kenya?	0	0	0	Live
Bwana PS: The state claims it's pivoting on technological transformation as one of its main pillars, is their strategy to shut down the internet to curb decent ?	0	0	0	Live
Did the government shut down the internet on 25th June 2024? Who gave the order? How was it executed?	0	0	0	Live
Joseph: What is the true version of what happened to the Internet on 25 June?	0	0	0	Live
Which of the policies or tools mentioned helped frame the GenZ conversation in a positive way?	0	0	0	Live
Does Kenya give Pre-emptive right to locally based apps in phones imported or locally manufactured in Kenya? If yes, name the apps. If not, take it up #PromoteKe	1	1	0	Live

How is Facebook handling online abuses and also fake accounts?	2	2	0 Live
How can we harvest and use the very useful data being generated by vibrant conversations on social media for good governance, innovation and development?	0	0	0 Live
How does CA enhance protection, particularly for children accessing the internet locally, considering internet service providers prioritise profit over safety?	0	0	0 Live
The government is actively promoting remote work, Why is the focus mostly on American and European markets? Are there efforts promoting local remote work?	0	0	0 Live
Why are there so many accounts on Facebook that are not legit? What is Meta Inch doing to handle them?	0	0	0 Live



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