



Online Discussions

Internet Governance e discussion Report

5th – 19th July 2010

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank all participants for the time and effort they put towards participating and contributing to the third Kenya Internet Governance Forum, which has traditionally been preceded by very informative, productive and engaging mailing list discussions.

Your contributions and insight has made all of us more informed and better equipped to tackle emerging trends in the Information Society.

Barrack. Otieno and Judy. Okite

KICTANet, Online Internet Governance discussions

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Executive Summary

KICTANet commissioned the 3rd online discussion on Internet Governance, aimed at raising awareness, encouraging debate and discussions on Internet Governance Issues as well as identifying new emerging issues..The discussions were centered around critical Internet resources which Among the issues discussed were the impact of the undersea cable, the impact of the unified licensing model, emerging policy and regulatory issues, management of the dot KE CCTLD, Adopting IPV6 Challenges and Milestones and finally electronic crimes, privacy and data security.

With regard to infrastructure issues, the main concern amongst the discussants was whether the Infrastructure we had in place is being utilized optimally. The previous year's discussions had been dominated by the landing of the undersea cable and now that we have three fibre optic cables as well as good network of terrestrial fibre, the question was how to take advantage of the increase in availability of bandwidth. There were various proposals centered on awareness creation and capacity building to equip the users and consumers with knowledge that could allow them to make informed choices while utilizing the available infrastructural resources.

With regard to the unified licensing model, main concern was whether this was the most ideal model for a developing economy without adequate consumer protection laws and that there was need to be clear on the advantages of the model, part from that it introduced technology neutral licensing.

On critical Infrastructure discussions focused around management of the dot Ke country code top level domain (dot ke ccTLD). There was a general satisfaction with the multi stakeholder model that has been adopted by KENIC demonstrated by the positive growth in the number of .Ke domains. A number of participants felt there was a need to understand how the new ICT legislation, the Kenya Communications Amendment Act 2009 that requires liberalization of second – level domain registrars to be licensed was going to be implemented.

There was broad consensus that adoption of IPV6 is very important and therefore an urgent need for consumer awareness, ensuring equipment was IPV6 ready. The Kenya Bureau of Standards and the Ministry of Information and Communication could play a critical role in ensuring that only equipment that was IPV6 ready was imported into the country.

The important role of Internet exchange points was noted with a consensus on a need to also have a regional IXP and that both regional and national exchange points would be prepared for new emerging trends.

Participants were of the opinion that has been increased effort in developing current policies that to deal with issues of Cyber crime and Security.. It was also noted that there is a growing number of institutions dealing with ICT Security issues and increased awareness amongst users and consumers.. Participants called for a Data protection and the Freedom of Information legislation to be finalized.

Finally there was a discussion on whether there was need to tie the mandate of the local version of the IGF to the global IGF process. Participants felt that the IGF process provides an important platform for awareness creation, knowledge exchange and debate and there was need to look at ways of incorporating it to some of our local development frameworks for example, Vision 2030 whose aim is to ensure that Kenya becomes a middle income economy by the year 2030.

Introduction

Back Ground

The main objective of the national Internet Governance Forum has been to continue to raise awareness discuss and debate on local internet governance issues. This year, the focus was on strengthening critical internet resources as well as reviewing the gains made since the first forum held in 2008.

Program Setting and Description

The online deliberation on Internet Governance issues was run for two weeks on KICTANet and other national lists. The lists have various ICT stakeholders including Academia, Government, Civil Society, Media, and Telecommunication operators, individual users among others. The discussion will be followed by a Face to Face meeting, the Kenya IGF 2010, on 29th July, that will among other national IGFS serve as the building block for the regional IGF, the East Africa Internet Governance Forum 2010 (EA-IGF 2010) to be held in Kampala from 11-13 August 2010.

Data Collection

The online discussion was structured along the following themes:

Background an Introduction to Internet Governance (1 Day- Moderator Barrack Otieno)

- Internet Governance Rationale
- Present the 2009 report

Infrastructure issues (2 days – Moderator Barrack Otieno)

- Unified Licensing Model
- Impact of undersea cable – Lessons Learned
- Emerging Issues – Cloud Computing

Management of Critical Internet Resources (3 days – Judy Okite)

- Management of the dot KECCTLD
- Adopting IPV6, challenges and milestones.

Cyber Security and Trust (2 days - Judy Okite)

- E –payments
- Sim- card registration

Closure and taking stock of IG- the Kenyan perspective (1 Day – Barrack Otieno)

Data Processing

The various contributions from the participants were analysed and collated into a Final report.

Aim

To continue raising awareness, discussing and debating local Internet Governance issues while reviewing national positions based on new developments.

Objectives

The objectives of the exercise included:

- To raise awareness of the Internet Governance issues
- To review the previous year country positions in light of new policy, legal, technical and other developments.
- To build consensus and new positions local IG issues.

Main Outcomes / Deliverables

The Key outcomes of the exercise included:

- Summarized participant's contributions.
- Final report for subsequent dissemination to members other stakeholders, and to the EA-IGF 2010.

Tools

- Online tools (email, List server, Internet)
- Face2Face Workshop to validate the issues

Resources.

- Moderators (online)
- Participants (Online)

Web Resources:

List Server (KICTANet) archives
Referenced websites

E Discussions Proceedings (8 days Discussions)

Day 1 Theme: General Background and 2009 Report

Review of the 2009 IGF Mailing List Discussions

Introduction,

Barrack Otieno, the moderator started the discussions by reminding members that another year had gone by and once again it was time to review the deliberations made in the previous year which were moderated by Mr. John Walubengo and Mwende Njiraini. He, reminded online participants that it was important to note that the IGF process was not a decision making mechanism but a platform for multistakeholder dialogue.

The moderator highlighted the fact that the Internet Governance Forum (www.intgovforum.org) has held 4 Global summits since its inception, the last one being in Sharm El Sheikh where Kenya was ably represented. The Summits have deliberated on management and governance of the Internet, Security, Critical Internet Resources, and Internet Access among other issues.

He, went on to point out the fact that , the Kenya IGF has made immense contribution to the East Africa IGF which is by far among the best regional initiatives globally and provides a benchmark for other regional initiatives that are coming up in Africa and is an integral part of the global IGF process.

The participants were reminded that the online discussion reports for the previous years were available online (www.eaigf.or.ke/)and were encouraged to read through it and identify issues that might need to be revisited and or reviewed.

In addition the participants were challenged to propose areas that would need to be taken into consideration as the country prepared for the face to face discussions to be held at the end of July.

Some of the key achievements realized nationally include:

- Hosting of the Second EA-IGF meeting which for the first time included Members of Parliament from the UK and four East Africa Countries
- Raising awareness and Capacity Building
- Discourse on IG issues on the KICTANet Mailing list.

The moderator pointed out the fact that the number of stakeholders interested in IG discussions had grown over time, however, a strong voice from young people who are major stakeholders and consumers of internet products and services is lacking.

The moderator felt that the youth were more interested in the technical aspects as opposed to policy and regulatory issues which in itself is a worrying trend that needed to be addressed; he felt that there was a need for a strong voice for Children and youth in the Internet Governance debate.

Solomon Mburu felt that it was a good time to review the gains made since the last online discussion held in 2009 considering the fact that there were new developments in so far as internet governance and security was concerned. He pointed out the call by the government of Kenya to have all the SIM Cards registered before July 31st 2010 so as to avert issues such as crime (kidnapping and electoral violence). He also mentioned the fact that there were various emerging issues that needed to be embraced and that there was need to need for consumers to be enlightened on the multiple effects of internet. He pointed out that he had difficulties understanding IPV6. He also noted that there were a number of issues that would help the society fully migrate and adapt the IPV6 equipment. He wondered how consumers would tell whether equipment was IPV6 compliant. He emphasized on the need for capacity building to give more citizens an opportunity to understand the Internet Governance process. **Judy Okite** thanked the moderator for the introduction and

mentioned that she was looking forward to fruitful deliberations. She enquired whether the K-IGF had a mandate within which it was meant to operate and be evaluated. On continuity and sustainability, she wondered whether it would be practical for the K-IGF be part of the Kenya's vision 2030. In response **Solomon Mburu** noted that K-IGF's mandate should go beyond the East African - IGF and be part of Kenya Vision 2030. In addition, he wondered what the East African Community Protocol had in store for the EA-IGF. "I see situations where we can exploit opportunities for strengthening the forum in line with the protocol for the betterment of the citizenry. I wouldn't like to believe that the Protocol is just limited to products and not services!" Said, Solomon.

In his response the **moderator** mentioned the fact that there was a local perspective to Internet Governance Issues and a global Perspective to the same. The Local initiative was not tied to the global one and that would provide leeway to review whether there was need to continue with it or not. The Moderator felt that with or without the global initiative there was need to carry on with our local version of the Internet Governance Forum.

Emmanuel Oloo Khisa pointed out that it might be important to bring onboard the media, considering the fact that the country was looking forward to hosting the next IGF in 2011 should the mandate of the IGF be extended.

"Key issues that continue to dominate this discourse in my opinion are Cyber Security and Internet Access for the remote locations" said Khisa

Mr. John Walubengo while responding to the need for capacity building reported that indeed there had been an initiative between the [Multimedia University](#)² and Diplo³ foundation to offer training in this area but these had not been concluded due to transitional issues at the University.

Grace Bomu commended the choice of moderators. She mentioned the fact that it was encouraging to see the youth in action because she felt that the issue of Internet rights needed to be given more emphasis in the Internet Governance debate.

Theme1: Infrastructure Issues Day 2- Impact of the Fibre Optic

The **Moderator Barrack Otieno** introduced the day's subject. He thereafter enquired from participants whether they were satisfied with the services they were receiving Infrastructure providers after all the pomp that preceded the arrival of the cables.

John Walubengo in his response noted that Internet traffic is in a mess considering the fact that our domestic networks and local content were relatively non-existent. He pointed out that we are heavy consumers of international traffic; in his opinion the current state of affairs demonstrated the fact that despite the pomp that greeted the arrival of the undersea cable, the country was yet to experience a socioeconomic revolution.

Solomon Mburu felt that the Undersea Cables were a 'mess' from the word goes in that they could easily be sabotaged which would lead to losses in businesses.

Charles Nduati noted that once again we were back to the typical debate of whether the glass is half full or half empty. He pointed out the fact that if you asked Bharti airtel who spent Kshs 1 trillion to buy out Zain and re-located their headquarters to Nairobi, Kenya or Telkom South Africa who bought Afsat and Africa online and are also locating their head office in Nairobi and Ken Tech data who recently got a 20 million BPO deal among many other examples, they will tell you the glass is 3/4 full. He mentioned the fact that a revolution doesn't happen over night it just explodes one night after many years of build up, in his closing remarks he encouraged listeners to keep their eyes on the prize.

Sam Aguyo in his contribution mentioned the fact that we needed to be more inward looking, the golden murmur should have been that SEACOM is down so the Business Process Outsourcing Sector is incurring losses. Indeed we have the superhighway but apparently NO vehicles to run on it. “When the Anti Terrorist Police Unit first released its rapid communication channels, I had worries since it was a yahoo.com address, am glad they quickly changed and now it is go.ke, a good development” **Aguyo** commented . “We now have 3 cables if am not mistaken but if there are no buses to ply on them, then they are a mirage.” He said.

Considerable impact will be felt when we stop, think, ponder, and seize the opportunity that comes with the infrastructure than wait to complain that the infrastructure itself is not in itself giving business opportunity. He mentioned the fact that he was already doing research on something related.

Solomon Mburu in his contribution noted that the prevailing circumstances were driven by demand vs. supply. He acknowledged the fact that the cables had created many opportunities.

Judy Okite in her contribution noted that majority of the consumers had not felt the impact of the fiber optic cables. Despite the increasing demand for the internet, the costs are still very high and that quick action was needed to resolve this state of affairs.

Okech JM felt that there was need to study the progress made and asses if we were progressing at the right pace. He was optimistic that despite the challenges that were being faced in implementing infrastructure the country would overcome.

The **Moderator enquired** from participants whether cloud computing would undermine the infrastructure that had been established.

Waudu Siganga in his contribution pointed out the fact that cloud computing was an important emerging issue at the global Internet Governance scene and that there was need to give it more attention.

Day 3: Impact of the Unified Licensing Model IGF Mailing List Discussions

Barrack Otieno, the Moderator introduced the days. He mentioned the fact that the previous year ICT industry stakeholders had given the [Communications Commission of Kenya](#)⁴ the green light to implement a unified technology licensing framework. He acknowledged the fact that to good extent the regulator has done well in implementing the framework but that there had been complaints in the industry as players flexed their muscles using the provisions of the model to gain the most in terms of market share.

Mwendwa Kivuva supported the fact that the Unified Licensing Model would increase competition among telecommunication companies which would in turn spur growth in the sector and accord end users more choices. His concern was whether the government would lose the revenue by issuing single licenses and if small players could afford the license fees for unified licenses.

Grace Bomu noted that Unified Licensing without adequate consumer protection laws was not an ideal scenario; she felt that with the freedom to offer converged services licensees were likely to practice unfair trade and uncompetitive pricing. She emphasized on the need for anti-competition and consumer protection regulations that were consultatively discussed by multiple stakeholders but shelved after gazettelement to be implemented.

Day 4: Theme: Critical Internet Resources

Judy Okite the **Moderator** introduced the day's theme; she introduced **DNSSEC** and IPv6 and encouraged participants to discuss whether these advancements in technology would be useful to the country in any way. She also introduced IPv6 and inquired from the participants whether the country would realize any benefits by embracing it.

MC Tim in his response pointed out the fact that there is nothing in IPv6 for Kenya that does not hold true for Internet Users from other nations. He could not understand the rationale behind a nation's perspective in Internet Governance. He emphasized on the need for proper awareness creation on DNSSEC. With regard to IPv6 he felt that the consumer should be allowed to make the choice as to whether to migrate to IPv6 or to remain on version 4.

MCtim also enlightened participants that most imported kits both old and new were either V6 ready or with a few software changes, could be made v6 ready. However he also mentioned the fact that with zero customer demand, it would be hard to sell IPv6 as a service. He challenges all participants to ask for native v6 service from their providers and that it will be a real milestone once most users have been migrated to IPv6.

John Walubengo in his response mentioned the fact that IPv6 was an important tool; he informed participants that he was sitting on the IPv6 task force and the Afrinic Board and that most of the custodians of the countries critical resources had not yet come on board save for UUNET based on the results shown by the SIXXS tool. He expressed his displeasure with the fact that from the way we were conducting our affairs, Kenya (and Africa in general) does not need the new internet platform (IPv6). And as the rest of the world moves forward, we sit and wait to complain later.

Michuki Mwangi explained that DNSSEC is a Security Extension of the DNS system (DNS protocol). He emphasized that with a significant push for online services from mainly banks and e-government, the recent phishing scams experienced by some of the local banks would be sufficient enough for this to be considered." With regard to IPv6 he expressed his concern with the fact that if a majority is buying from ISP lists (used hardware) the upgrade path to V6 is non-existent for some (because they are end of life products) or far too expensive to make a business case. He enquired from participants how prepared the country was and whether there were any statistics to support this fact he mentioned that all that users want is the "Internet" v4 or v6 that's not for them to care about. He gave an example of the USB dongle that often assigns IPs dynamically which illustrates that a significant percentage of subscribers will not have the interest to change the IP's if the "internet is working." Unless they are technically inclined and know what they need to do. As such, making the providers understand the pros and cons of early adoption would in his opinion be a more significant approach. He listed several points as to why early adoption of IPv6 would be valuable to service providers:

1) They would gain operational experience. - There's limited operational experience in the v6 world. As such the earlier you can get involved with it the better. This recent event titled Google IPv6 Implementors conference shed some light on what the early implementor's experiences -

<http://sites.google.com/site/ipv6implementors/2010/agenda>

2) With IPv6 resources currently free to all AfriNIC members, it probably worth acquiring the resources now to build that operational experience. There's a growing amount of content available on IPv6 and going forward building transition mechanisms (IPv4 to access IPv6 only content) will be adding significant costs and complexities on the network than having native IPv6 running. As such a phased adoption strategy/plan is more financially friendly than one that's driven by demand - as things cost a lot more then. With regard to the Sixxs tool he felt that it does not show prefixes that are not globally visible. He further explained that IXP prefixes are not globally routed/announced hence they are not included. He informed participants that KIXP has been on IPv6 for a while now and that there were six members at KIXP peering on IPv6 four of which are announcing a prefix to the IXP. He felt that this is a good start since the people behind the network are already

starting to gain operational experience on IPV6. He proposed that it would be a good idea for KENIC to bring IPv6 online as part of their service offering since some of their slave name-servers are on IPV6.

While appreciating the feedback given by various contributors, Judy Okite enquired whether the various training sessions on IPV6 had borne any fruits.

Barrack Otieno in response mentioned the fact that he had attended the training sessions and learnt that successful deployment of IPv6, secure DNS and secure routing would improve the security of the internet's core infrastructure.

Mwendwa Kivuva highlighted the need for an IPv6 Policy. He pointed out the fact that in case we ran out of public IPv4 addresses we would have unprecedented challenges since most of our companies and government agencies are still stuck with IPv4 hardware. On adoption of IPv6 Mwendwa felt that Kenya still lagged behind South Africa as shown <http://www.sixxs.net/tools/grh/dfp/all/?country=za> and that there was need for the country to build capacity and expertise in so far as IPv6 is concerned.

With regard to DNNSEC **Mwendwa** highlighted the fact that some social complexities of DNSSEC had been identified according to <http://epic.org/privacy/dnssec/>. Mwendwa explained the fact that the DNS system consists of both resolvers (find the DNS data for a DNS name) and hosts (those that publish DNS data for a domain name). He gave an example of a pilot programme in Sweden that demonstrated that DNSSEC is only of value when both the hosts and resolvers deploy. He also informed participants that implementation of DNSSEC has proven to be pricey and it is difficult to develop a viable business model and pricing strategy. Sweden proposed a skimming strategy: setting the price high and lowering it to increase demand.

MCTim Informed participants that we actually had a Pan-African IPv6 policy that could be found under the following link: <http://www.afrinic.net/docs/policies/AFPUB-2004-v6-001.htm>.

Zacs in his contribution mentioned the fact that there might be a need to implement a code of best practices as a way of ensuring that only IPv6 compliant hardware was shipped into the country, he gave an example of the KS1515 code of practice.

McTim in responding to ZACs contribution proposed that the Kenya Bureau of Standards and Kenya Revenue Authority (on behalf of the MoF) should work out a formula to implement a "ban" on the importation of non IPv6 compliant equipment."

Day 5 Theme: Critical Internet Resources Management of the dot Ke domain

Judy Okite, **the moderator** introduced the day's subject by reminding listeners the mandate of the Kenya Network Information Centre. She inquired from participants whether the CCTLD had met stakeholder's expectations with regard to service delivery and management of the dot ke name space, she went further to enquire why the prices of domains were still relatively high.

While contributing to the discussion **Waudu Siganga** pointed out that some of the registrars were not straight forward and that they were offering cheap and unreliable hosting solutions that could adversely affect the uptake of dot Ke. He also highlighted the fact that domain porting between registrars was still a problem and wondered what measures KENIC had instituted to address the challenge since customers were losing domains due to the difficult renewal and porting process.

Solomon Mburu felt that the management of the CCTLD was still shrouded in mystery. He also expressed his displeasure with the high cost of domains. Finally **Solomon** inquired whether the Special Purpose Vehicle that was proposed during the KENIC AGM in 2009 had been created.

Barrack Otieno in his contribution explained that since KENIC was a Public Private Partnership, it was incumbent upon the stakeholders to advise the government when it came to development of policies since they are part and parcel of the process. He also informed participants that having attended the various training sessions organized by KENIC in the capacity of a registrar; the CCTLD was on the right track. In his opinion what is lacking is cooperation from the registrar community and there was need to include the issue on the KEPSA agenda so that the business community can participate fully. He

further explained that KENIC, had made attempts to educate the market and reach out to more people but that there was need for stakeholders to support them. He gave an example of the .jp registry which commands 50 percent of the market share, same case for .au. In summary he felt that a concerted effort is required to educate the populace on the need and role of a ccTLD with the registry by registrars. Hosting is a separate issue, but many registrars offer hosting as well.

Evelyn Rono on her part mentioned the fact that KEPSA ICT Sector Board would be glad to support this issue for benefit of the ICT sector members.

Mwendwa Kivuva noted that KENIC has a very good mechanism for domain transfers between registrars. He explained that the process was simple. The domain owner would approach the registrar of choice, where he or she wanted to transfer the domain. The registrar would lodge an online request to the competitor. If he refuses to transfer the domain, there is a dispute committee than can arbitrate. Mwendwa explained that the big players are the hardest to transfer out of, and that some quacks would never transfer a domain at all and that this was an issue of ethics. He also explained that it would sound illogical to transfer an expired domain since one had to renew it first. He explained that if you pay for domain renewal and it is not done, then you have been scammed and that you can take up the issue with the KENIC disputes committee. He also mentioned the fact that the KENIC domains were not overpriced considering the cost of doing business in Kenya, he further explained that it was cheaper to buy a domain from Europe since the companies relied on economies of scale. In closing he emphasized that there was need for a solid marketing strategy to sell the dot Ke domain.

Dorcas Muthoni felt that KENIC is not in a bad position after all. She explained that the CCTLD had exclusive rights to sell a service at 2000 to 40 million Kenyans and to more than 100,000 entities be they corporates, Small and Medium Enterprises or government agencies. She felt that the CCTLD could do better since there was room for creativity in business development in the local market, taking into consideration the fact that the CCTLD had made a good name internationally.

Wamuyu Gatheru felt that the cost of domains was still high and that there was need to lower the price to encourage uptake. He told participants that it would be good to see a partnership on .ke and Brand Kenya. In his opinion a swell in national pride would be good for .ke registrations.

Day 6 Theme: E-Crime, Online Privacy & Data Security.

Judy Okite, the **Moderator** introduced the discussion by defining electronic crimes and electronic voting in light of recent developments in the country, she thereafter invited participants to contribute to the discussion

On evoting Wesley pointed out that a human being only has 10 finger prints which cannot be replaced. He felt that the public deserves to know how secure their finger prints are in the e-system. He wondered whether the election problem was really an identity problem.

Solomon Mburu explained to participants that new ideas were always received with apprehension. And that all that was needed was constant education and sensitization.

The Moderator highlighted the need for continuous review of the ICT act to ensure that emerging trends were taken into consideration and that all the security issues could be taken into account

John Walubengo highlighted the fact that in general technology tends to moves ahead of its security implications and eCommerce in general will always move ahead whereas the laws and regulations catch up. It only becomes an issue if such laws take a relatively longer period to happen. In this regard Mr. Walubengo felt that there was need for active utilization of the following laws and acts

1. Kenya Communication Amendment Act (2009)
2. Data Protection Bill/Act

3. Freedom of Information Bill/Act

In summary he mentioned the fact that these three laws are complimentary within the ICT/IS security domain and must eventually be delivered sooner rather than later” said Walubengo.

Day 7: Theme: Online Privacy and Data Security:

Judy Okite the **Moderator** started the day’s discussion by referring to the ongoing Sim Card registration exercise. She enquired from participants as to whether appropriate measures were in place to ensure the integrity of customer data was not compromised.

Sam Gatere in response noted that the country had made commendable progress with regard to technological innovation, he however mentioned the fact there were security issues associated with innovation but that this should be looked at as an opportunity instead of a challenge.

On E-crime in Kenya **Sam Gatere** felt that it is a growing concern since many Kenyans were accessing the Internet using handheld devices which posed a unique challenge.

John Walubengo in response to Wesley highlighted the fact that the data on mobile registration was being held by the telcos and in the absence of Data Protection Act which would define how that data is to be used, secured and accessed consumers were indeed at the mercy of the Telcos.

Badru Ntege acknowledged the fact that John **Walubengo** had posed very valid points but that it was a chicken and egg scenario. He explained that the pace of technology and the possibilities one can do with data are not only vast but also change at such a rate that by the time legislation is through there exists a totally new exploit. **Badru** explained that the biggest challenge after technology is appropriate and timely legislation.

Ayub Gitonga, and Okech JM highlighted the need for a continued review of Policy to ensure it takes into consideration emerging trends. **John Walubengo** agreed with this position noting that there was need for the Sim Card registration process to be entrenched within the law.

Day 8 Theme: Summary of the Online Discussions

Barrack Otieno, the **Moderator** Informed participants that this was the last day in the 8 day period set aside for the online discussions, he summarized the discussions under their respective headings as follows:

- Internet Governance rationale
- Infrastructure issues: Unified Licensing., Fibre Optic cable
- Critical Internet Resources
- Management of the dot KE ccTLD
- IPv6
- E-crimes, privacy, data security.
-

He thereafter invited participants to give their closing remarks

Judy Okite’s acknowledged that it had been a fruitful discussion, she listed the following salient issues that she picked from the discussion:

a) Infrastructure issues: Unified Licensing., Fibre Optic cable- in her opinion Kenyans are wary about it- we are moving, but not moving yet!

b) Critical Internet Resources, Management of the dot KE ccTLD- in her opinion there is a LAW but only on paper.

c) IPv6- in her opinion there is no driving force.

d) E-crimes, privacy, data security.- in most instances people always assume that it is the consumers that need the law to protect them, but I will say certainly NOT all the stakeholders in a given scenario, need protection.

Maybe I will pose my layman question to our learned friends, the lawyers, and 'what causes demand for a law to be put in place?'

Solomon Mburu made the following comments as a parting shot "The internet has become the most preferred mode of communication, education, information and entertainment. It is probably the most consulted tool probably, after the Holy Books, but again, there are some things which need to make it more secure, preferable, and interactive. Capacity Building is the core aspect of any organization; it sets pace on how much (technical and financial) need to be invested in achieving certain goals, objectives, and mission that are already in place.

With this in mind, I firmly believe that for Internet Governance to have positive and greater effects to the general consumer there is an urgent need to make sure that the understanding of IG become a part and parcel of national goals and vision. At least, in the Kenya's Vision 2030, this element is well captured through the acceleration of Kenya towards a middle-level income nation by 2030.

There is also a need to determine the level in which as a nation we want to be part of the global village - is it completely or partially? If former, what are the parameters in place used to make this a reality? How, for instance, can we talk about being part of the global village, while in real sense not everybody has access to the internet,

Or even a computer? In addition, the use of internet in the public office remains just a communication tool(browsing, reading and responding to emails, 'googling' etc) yet it goes beyond this scope

(Research, documentation etc) thus making it limited in practice than in action. When it comes to migration from IPV4 to IPV6, what are the mechanisms in place (at the regional level - the EAC) have been put to smoothly migrate consumers without any hindrance or much-hyped expectations?(Before the fibre cable optics were switched on, we were told that the cost of the internet would drastically reduce, but in reality....)

How can a common person, like me, understand these terminologies? How would it be easier to know what equipment are already IPV6compliant? This takes me back to the Y2K bug. Much was said about computers crashing, economies crumbling and even computers would not be functioning well after 31st December 1999. I got anti-Y2K bug CD from one of our partners from the US, giving us information of how to upgrade the systems to be Y2K compliant and the risks we faced should 1st January 2000 set in. That was real scary. But years later, nothing of that sort took place save for the recent global economic meltdown. I hope such issues will be addressed during the forthcoming K-IGF and the E-AIGF later in August, and probably IGF in Lithuania.

Evaluation and Feedback

Technical

The list server did not experience any technical hitches and was reliable throughout the two week period.

E – Participants

Over three hundred and fifty (350) participants were on the KICTANet list during discussions, however only a few actively contributed to the discussion

Moderation

The online discussion was moderated by two e.moderators.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Abbreviations

CCK: Communications Commission of Kenya

ccTLD: Country Code Top-Level Domain

EA-IGF (East Africa Internet Governance Forum

IPv6: Internet Protocol Version 6

IPv4: Internet Protocol Version 6

IG: Internet Governance

IGF: Internet Governance Forum

KENIC: Kenya Network Information Centre

KICTAnet: Kenya ICT Action Network

KIXP: Kenya Internet Exchange Point

PPP: Public Private Partnership