

2010 Kenya Internet Governance Forum

July 29, 2010

Panafric Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya



Agenda

- Background of the Kenya – IGF
- Review of the 2009 Kenya – IGF Report
- Kenya IGF 2010 online discussions
- Key Issues identified and discussed
- Conclusion



Back Ground – Kenya IGF

- Held under the auspices of KICTANet
- Third online discussion and meeting, the first one was held in 2008.
- The aim of the meeting is to raise awareness, encourage debate and discussions on Internet Governance as well as identifying emerging issues.



Review of K-IGF 2009

- The meeting was preceded by the 2nd online discussion on Internet Governance.
- Discussions were centred around Infrastructure and content issues (Undersea cable, ccTLDs,IXPs,IPv6,) Cybersecurity Consumer and Data Privacy, National Security Strategies) and epayment platforms.
- Management of the Country Code Top – Level Domain (cctTLD) debated with specific reference to the new law that required all second –level domain registrars to be licensed.
- IPv6 was discussed, many participants highlighted its importance.



Review of K-IGF 2009

- IXPs – The role of the Internet exchange point was widely acknowledged and government departments challenged to move content online in order to enhance and optimise the use of the Kenyan IXP.
- With regard to security, it was noted that the provisions of KCA (amendment) act 2009 represented the primary threats an indication that the government recognised cyber security related issues.
- Participants supported the establishment of the national CERT using the public private partnership (PPP) model.



K-IGF 2010 Key Issues identified and discussed

- The discussions were centred around **critical Internet resources**.
- Issues discussed included, **the impact of the under sea cable, impact of the unified licensing model, emerging policy and regulatory issues, management of the dot KE ccTLD, adopting IPV6 challenges and milestones, electronic crimes , privacy and data security.**



K-IGF online discussions

- **Unified Licensing** : the main concern was whether this was the most ideal model for a developing economy without adequate consumer protection laws. Participants felt that there was need to be clear on the advantages of the model apart from the fact that it introduced technology neutral licensing.
- **Management of dot ke. ccTLD**: there was general satisfaction with the multistakeholder model adopted by KENIC as demonstrated by the positive growth in the number of .ke domains. Participants felt that there was need to understand how the new legislation , the Kenya Communications Amendment Act 2009 that requires liberization of second – level domain registrars was going to be implemented.



K-IGF on-line discussions

- **IPV6** : there was broad consensus that adoption of IPv6 was important and that there was urgent need for consumer awareness and ensuring equipment was IPv6 ready. Participants felt that 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.
- **IXPs**: The role of Internet exchange points was noted. There was a consensus on the need to have a regional IXP and that regional and national IXP's would be prepared for new emerging trends.



K-IGF on-line discussions 2010

- **Cybercrime:** Participants felt that there was increased effort in developing policies that deal with issues of Cybercrime and IS security. The growing number of institutions dealing with ICT security issues attests to this. There is also increased awareness among consumers.
- **Data Protection:** Participants called for the data protection and the freedom of information legislation to be finalized.



Conclusion

- **Mandate of the K – IGF** : Participants felt that the IGF process provides an important platform for awareness creation , knowledge exchange and debate and that 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.



Presented by Barrack Otieno and Judy Okite

Thank you

