



**2011 KENYA INTERNET GOVERNANCE
FORUM**

K-IGF

22nd JULY ,2011

AFRALTI-NAIROBI

Introduction

The fourth Kenya internet Governance Forum was organized by Kenya Network information Centre (KeNIC) and the Kenya ICT Action Network(KICTANet) and was held on the 22nd July 2011 at AFRALTI training centre.

The Kenya IFG was meant to offer a platform through which Internet stakeholders in Kenya can contribute to the Global Internet Governance Forum to be held later in the year in Nairobi. It was a follow up of the online discussions on the KICTANet mailing list. The national forum is meant to among other things raise awareness of the global Internet Governance issues while reviewing corresponding country positions based on new ICT developments.

The outcome of the deliberations will be collated with those of the other national forums to form the agenda of the East African IGF (EA-IGF).

This year's forum focused on the key issues discussed on-line which are also the thematic area's for this year's UN-IGF namely; **Cloud computing, Mobile Internet, Cyber Security and Privacy and Broadband for Development.**

The forum was facilitated by Barrack Otieno and Grace Githaiga.

The forum began at 9:30am, with a word of prayer from one of the facilitators, Barrack Otieno.

Participants were warmly welcomed and introductions of the guests were done.

Welcome Remarks:

Mr. Sammy Buruchara, Chairman, KENIC Board, began by giving a brief of the preparations being made for the 6th global IGF to be held in Nairobi from 26th to 30th September, 2011.

He observed that ‘ For this event to be held in Sub-saharan country, in Africa, this is a great opportunity for the continent to advance the internet policy issues in the continent, and also the time to implement our, strategic plan”.

“Let us, focus on the things that would foster growth” , said Mr. Buruchara before welcoming all the participants and wishing them meaningful deliberations.

Ms. Alice Munyua, Kenya IGF, steering committee Chairperson, began by welcoming all the participants and congratulated everyone for their efforts that led to the nation being chosen to host the sixth global Internet Governance Forum.

“This is the first time an IGF is being held in sub Saharan Africa and we welcome the development focus of the Forum, but this does not mean that other issues and themes are not equally important”. She said. “The main theme for the 2011 Global IGF is; **Internet as a catalyst for change, that is, access, development, freedoms and innovation**". The sub-themes are ; Internet Governance for development, Managing critical Internet resources, Security openness and privacy, and Access and diversity”.

Ms. Munyua, gave a brief history on internet development, beginning from, a government project of the “Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)Net” , to the formation of the IGF through the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) held in 2002 to 2005 in Geneva and Tunis respectively.

She noted that the IGF was designed to ensure the full and active participation of governments, the private sector, and civil society from both developing and developed countries. She added that the IGF is convened by the UN Secretary General and meetings are held under the UN flag. During its initial five-year mandate meetings have been held in Greece in 2006, Brazil in 2007, India 2008, Egypt 2009 and Lithuania in 2010. The 2012 meeting is expected to be held in Azerbaijan.

She informed the forum that at the national and regional level, the first Kenya Internet Governance Forum was held in 2008 and was supported by government, private sector,

civil society and IDRC with Kenya also organising and convening the first two regional EA-IGF's. The 2010 EA-IG was hosted by the Uganda government and in 2011 it is planned to be hosted by the Rwandese government.

She further informed the forum that the EA-IGF model follows a bottom up multi-stakeholder approach, which begins at the national level with mailing list discussions in the five East African countries (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi), followed by national face-to-face IGFs to continue discussions and validate the issues identified as well as begin to explore recommendations and solutions. The national IGFs then form the building block for the regional East African IGF. Outcomes of both the national and regional IGFs contribute to discussions at the global IGFs.

She also reminded the participants that the sixth Global IGF will be held in Nairobi from 27th-30th September, 2011 .

Giving a brief on the sessions, she said, "There will be main sessions discussing issues such as broadband, mobile access, the resources critical to the stable and secure operation of the internet, cybersecurity, privacy and internet rights, and youth and entrepreneurship among others. Kenya will also hold a high level Ministerial forum, on the 26th, which will bring together over 30 ministers from all over the world, high level business, and technical and civil society representatives. This session will be chaired, by the Honorable Minister for Information and communication, Kenya. A list of other events to strengthen participation and interaction with Kenyan Internet Community, are also underway.

In addition, this year, over 90 workshops and side events have been planned, covering a broad range of internet policy and technology issues, with each event organized by a global, multi-stakeholder team of experts.

The IGF will be held at the UN complex in Gigiri. Due to high security at the complex, she encouraged the participants to register online, for badging purposes and ease of access, during this period. She welcomed all the participants and informed them that registration was free.

She encouraged and challenged the participants, "as local experts" to participate , in the main sessions and in as many workshops. "After ICANN meeting last year, and with the IGF coming to Kenya in September , Kenya's place in global internet governance and policy processes, is rising, by the day, rise, with it and do not be left behind" she noted.

Mr. Charles Njoroge, Director General, CCK, began by thanking the participants for availing themselves, "I am truly encouraged, by the multistakeholder participation at the national level in this process".

We (CCK) have heard what your concerns on various regulatory issues and we are working on them” he said “for example, the commission has set up the KCERT, which is also part of the regional CERT. “

He encouraged the Academic sector, that their role is very crucial in this process, the research, development and education are key, for the implementation process, to be all inclusive.

He concluded, by saying, that this forum is a preparation process for the upcoming Global Forum.

The permanent Secretary, Ministry, Information and communication, Dr. Bitange Ndemo, began by commending all the participants in their continued, engagement and support of the ICT sector.

“We have to brand the country’s ICT sector”. He noted that the focus of the government was on implementation with the government setting up the necessary infrastructure all around the country. He went further to note that technology was moving too fast and in this implementation process all stakeholder were required to move together.

He challenged the participants and informed them that the ICT sector had taken quite a stride with evaluation requiring to be undertaken. He emphasized the importance of all stakeholders being in the picture of ongoing progress and the need for the media to report factual information about what was happening in the ICT sector.

On cloud computing, the PS noted that there was a high possibility that cloud computing was not well understood leading to resistance to its adoption. He noted that every user of yahoo, gmail and other email accounts were already in the clouds. He observed that a simpler use of language that explains the concept of the cloud would bear better, fruits.

“Kenya is at the stage of a complete take off, unfortunately we are still talking of the opportunities and not implementation, why tie ourselves with costs, there is Open source Software, what are we doing with it? How is it impacting the development, these are the areas, that we should be, exploring” observed the PS.

On content the PS noted that the government had made a commitment to radically change the education system by making people be more comfortable with the computers. He noted that this would begin with the Secondary Schools around the country then move on to primary schools. We intend to achieve this, by seeking partners, to sponsor specific subjects, observed the PS.

He further informed the forum that the government was committed to ensure that the digital villages would for every 5km square in the next 5 years, offer for example e-Learning and end- to- end government services.

On infrastructure, the PS noted that, Open Access /share of infrastructure was a more economical approach, that can lead to subsidy to spur growth, as opposed to the current trend of every Telco setting up their own infrastructure.

Asked about the current state of the National ICT policy, he reported that the policy was being revised and public opinion through stakeholder workshops would soon be held to share progress and provide an opportunity for the public to give their views.

Asked about the ICT literacy in the country, he observed that the country had adopted ICDL, as the minimum Literacy ICT level.

The Keynote address was given by Honorable Eng. James Rege, M.P,Chair, Parliamentary Select committee on Energy, Transport, Information, Communication and public works.

The honorable minister, began by commending, the team that has been working tirelessly to ensure that Kenya is in top list in the ICT sector, at a continental and global level. “ Multistakeholder is a unique model that should be taken very seriously to ensure that the internet is for all “ he said “ it is a model that has worked very well, for the ICT sector in Kenya, recalling the ICT process in 2006 where the Civil Society, private sector and government worked together”.

Honorable Rege mentioned his involvement in the national, regional and global forums. Noting that he had led his colleagues(parliamentarians) during the first parliamentary session during the EA-IGF in 2009, in Kenya, and had actively participated, in both the Fourth (Egypt) and Fifth (Lithuania) Internet Governance Forums. He observed that he was pleased to attend the national IGF and looked forward to welcoming the world, to Kenya, in September.

“The internet has become a very important tool in our lives with more than 20million Kenyans having access to mobile phones and internet users in general having risen to over 10.2 million according to the latest CCK statistics. Of these more than 4 million Kenyans were accessing the internet through their mobile phones. He further noted that the internet, had opened up new horizons for communication, connecting people around the world, and sharing knowledge and ideas. He however noted that that the use of the internet also presented challenges such as cybercrime and threats faced by the youth online, which he observed was getting more and more complex and multifaceted.

“I am very pleased to see that most of our important issues, will be discussed here today,” he said” Mobile internet, impact and dramatic effects of M-Pesa, and reduction of communication costs for the citizens.I am very interested, to discuss and understand, the difference between mobile and wired Internet and what that means from a policy perspective”, he said.

He further reiterated , CCK Director General's concern on the research, noting that Kenya had the lowest budget on Research and reiterating that this needed to change. He further pointed that the other new and emerging areas like open government and cloud computing required a lot of research to guide the sector on the best way of implementation.

He concluded by noting that the government had invested heavily on ICT infrastructure to enable access to affordable internet connections to all rural areas in the country and informed the forum that currently Kenya had the cheapest mobile data and it was bound to reduce even further.He observed that very few parliamentarians appreciated the internet but noted that this was slowly changing for the better.

“The Kenya IGF will need to consider the kind of internet, we want and I hope the discussions today, will begin to draw some answers to this broad question”. He said as he declared the Forum open.

In the next session, the participants were taken through lively and informative presentations that covered,

1. Cloud Computing- the technical aspect, by Michael of Open world
2. Business development on cloud computing by Phares Kariuki
3. Cloud computing a new business model not new technology- Opportunities for Kenya by Sam Aguyo, SummitStrategies Consultant
4. Cyber Security and Privacy by David Ndungu' Microsoft Africa
5. An online Safety framework by Evans Ikuu, LPA Kenya
6. Protecting the Internet from Dictators by Dr. Warigia Bowman, American University, Cairo and
7. Development outcomes with Information and communication technologies by Edith Adera, IDRC

These presentations,together with speeches, are uploaded online on www.igf.or.ke.

Michael Katundu, CCK, briefed the forum on the initiatives and opportunities of the broadband.

“First and foremost” he said” we need a broadband,policy” and the strategy for the policy , are to Expand the broadband, to the villages, to ensure low costs of service providers, to ensure low costs for customers and the Universal access distribution”.

In closing, **Ms. Munyua**, requested the participants to collate and list the emerging issues for Kenya to be presented at the global IGF.

The list of Kenya Emerging issues include;

1. Open data
2. New gTLD's – how will it affect us? (Negatively or positively) how do we protect the national identity? The .xxx- do we block- develop an opinion on it.
3. Politics and social networks?
4. The multistakeholder frame work at question?
5. User confidence, privacy culture
6. Openness goes beyond legislation.
7. Ease of access- affordability
8. Citizen engagement – what role is technology playing?
9. Youth participation in the IGF
10. Mainstream the cloud computing – regulatory issues? Policy? Distribution? Ownership?

The Forum was closed at 4pm, by Mr. David Wambua, Ag. Chief Executive Officer, Kenya Network Information Centre (KeNIC),giving vote of thanks.

He began by, thanking all the participants and he mentioned the particular individuals, for the efforts that they have made to see the day a success.

K-IGF Annex 1

Remarks, Honorable Eng. James Rege, M.P, Chair, Parliamentary Select Committee on Energy, Transport, Information, Communication, and Public Works

Thank you very much for this opportunity to speak at the forth Kenya Internet Governance Forum (4th KIGF). I wish to thank Alice Munyua and her team for working so diligently to put us on the internet governance global map and to thank the government for having set up the Kenya Internet Governance Steering committee to coordinate the hosting of the 6th United Nations IGF meeting on 27th to 30th September 2011 and to continue to increase our visibility in the various Internet Governance and policy related processes, including ICANN and IGF.

The IGF provides space for dialogue by all stakeholders on Internet public policy matters. The multi-stakeholder approach of the IGF is a unique model aimed at ensuring inclusiveness in discussions of Internet issues and it is a model that has worked quite well for the ICT sector in Nairobi. Recalling the ICT policy process in 2006 where civil society, Private sector and Government worked together.

In year 2008 we launched both the National Kenya IGF (KIGF) and the East Africa (regional) IGF (EA-IGF) processes. The KIGF attracted participants from the public sector, private sector, academia and civil society, while the EA-IGF brought together participants from Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and Burundi.

Since year 2008, I have led East African Members of Parliament participation in national, regional and global (United Nations) IGF processes. During these IGF meetings, we have held various MP's round table sessions. And these MP's round table sessions have introduced Internet policy issues and also curved a role for parliamentarians in the national, regional and global Internet governance debate. As representatives of the public interest and the link between national concerns and local constituencies where the impact of these great changes is most keenly felt, parliamentarians are key participants and contributors to the Internet governance process.

So it was with great pleasure when we put in our expression of interest to host the 6th United Nations IGF during the EA-IGF meeting held in Nairobi in 2009 and the UN accepted this proposal last year. I look forward to welcoming participants from all over the world in September 2011.

Having participated in the fourth IGF held in Egypt in 2009 and the fifth one in Lithuania last year, I noted that the UN-IGF usually attracts over 1,500 people from different stakeholder groups. So this year we expect to welcome a similar number of people to Nairobi. To continue with the tradition of having an MP's roundtable on Internet

Governance issues, an MP's round table will be held on 28th September chaired by our National Speaker. We expect participation by MP's from all over the world.

The Internet has become a very important tool in our lives. More than 20 million Kenyan's have access to mobile phones, and Internet users in general have risen to over 10.2 million according to the latest CCK statistics, with more 4 million Kenyans accessing Internet through their mobile phones. So the ongoing development and spread of the Internet and mobile phones is opening up new horizons for communication, connecting people around the world to a global network for sharing information and ideas. The Internet presents new opportunities for capturing and enhancing the benefits that communication has for us, including innovation, creativity, self-expression, collaboration, democracy, politics, among others.

However, Internet also presents challenges for example cybercrime and threats youth and children face online, which seem to get more and more complex and multifaceted. The policy challenge is to therefore ensure that while the Internet continues to evolve in such a way as to maximize the capacity to support positive development and social change, its use for negative ends is also minimized.

I am very pleased to see that some of the areas identified as critical Internet Governance issues for Kenya will be discussed today. For us, mobile Internet is an important issue as we continue to experience the impact and dramatic effects from our M-Pesa system to the simple reduction of communication costs for our citizens. So it will be interesting to understand and discuss whether there is a difference between mobile and wired Internet and what that means from a policy perspective.

Other new and emerging areas like open government and cloud computing and the policy and regulatory challenges and solutions required to enhance investment and innovative use of the Internet.

Further, having invested heavily in ICT infrastructure to enable access to affordable Internet connections to even all-rural areas in the country, Kenya has very ambitious plans to become a highly wired nation and a knowledge economy in line with Vision 2030. In this regard, we need a national broadband policy to provide direction for this path.

So I am hoping the Kenya IGF discussions today will respond to some of these local pertinent issues. And the UN-IGF coming to Nairobi in September this year will provide a global opportunity to continue these discussions and how they affect people in developing regions of the world.

But overall, the Kenya IGF will need to consider the kind of Internet we want and I hope the discussions today will begin to draw some answers to this broad question.

I wish you fruitful deliberations.

I thank you.

K-IGF Annex 2

Remarks, Alice Munyua, Chair, Internet Governance Steering Committee

We [Kenyans] are very proud to be hosting the sixth meeting of the UN Internet Governance Forum in a few week's time – September 27-30.

This is the first time an IGF is being held in a sub Saharan African country and we welcome the development focus of the Forum, but this does not mean the other issues/themes are not equally important.

The main theme for the 2011 Nairobi IGF is **“Internet as a catalyst for change: access, development, freedoms and innovation”**. The sub-themes are: Internet Governance for development, Managing critical Internet resources, Security openness and privacy, and Access and diversity.

The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) was created as a new arena for multi-stakeholder dialogue about Internet-related international public policy issues. These issues include, among others, critical Internet resources, the security and safety of the Internet, and developmental aspects and issues affecting the use of the Internet.

One of the fascinating aspects of the Internet during its development and early growth was its unique governance. The Internet started as a government project of the “Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA/Net)” By the 1980s, a wider international community was using the facilities and by this time it was referred to as the Internet. In 1986, the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) was established and it managed the further development of the Internet through a cooperative, consensus-based, decision-making process involving a wide variety of individuals. There was no central government, no central planning, and no grand design, yet the network continued to expand around the world.

Then in 1994 the US National Science Foundation involved the private sector by sub contracting the management of the Domain Name System (DNS) to Network Solutions Inc (NSI), a decision not well received by the Internet community at the time. At the same time, 1994/95 saw the Internet grow rapidly around the world and so other players from the business sector, international organisations, and other governments started to pay attention and to get involved. By 1998 this led to the creation of a new organisation, the Internet Company for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).

Since 1998 and the establishment of ICANN, the debate on Internet Governance has been characterized by the more intensive involvement of national governments at ICANN level through the GAC and also through the UN framework including the ITU

and the Internet Governance Forum.

The IGF as a result of rather tense discussions held during the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), held in Geneva and Tunis between 2002 and 2005, there was controversy over the role of governments in the oversight on how policy for the Internet was developed, and particularly over ICANN. The outcome was to see Internet governance issues officially placed on the diplomatic agenda and a number of actions proposed, among them the establishment of a new forum, the IGF, as a space for dialogue about the policy issues effecting the development and deployment of the Internet. The IGF was designed to ensure the full and active participation of governments, the private sector, and civil society from both developing and developed countries.

The UN Secretary General convenes the IGF and meetings are held under the UN flag. During its initial five-year mandate meetings have been held in Greece in 2006, Brazil in 2007, India 2008, Egypt 2009 and fifth Lithuania in 2010. The 2012 meeting is expected to be held in Azerbaijan.

At the national and regional level, the first Kenya Internet Governance Forum was held in 2008 supported by government, private sector, civil society and IDRC. Kenya also organised and convened the first two regional EA-IGFs. The Uganda government hosted the 2010 EA-IG and this year we hope The Rwanda government will host the 4th EA-IGF.

These regional IGFs bring together stakeholders from Rwanda, Tanzania, Burundi, South Sudan, Uganda, and Kenya to identify, explore, and build consensus around common Internet Governance priority issues.

The EA-IGF model follows a bottom up multi-stakeholder approach, which begins at the national level with mailing list discussions in the five East African countries, followed by national face-to-face IGFs to continue discussions and validate the issues identified as well as begin to explore recommendations and solutions. The national IGFs then form the building block for the regional East African IGF. Outcomes of both the national and regional IGFs contribute to discussions at the global IGFs.

The sixth Global IGF will be held in Nairobi in September 27-30 will have main sessions discussing issues such as broadband, mobile access, the resources critical to the stable and secure operation of the internet, cyber security, privacy and internet rights, and youth and entrepreneurship among others. In addition, over 90 workshops and side events will be held covering a broad range of internet policy and technology issues, with each event organized by a global, multi-stakeholder team of experts. The forum will be

held at the UN complex in Gigiri. All are welcome, registration is free, except we want you our local experts to participate in the main sessions and many workshops.

Kenya will also hold a high level Ministerial forum, which will bring together over 30 ministers from all over the world, high level business, technical and civil society representatives. This Ministers meeting will discuss the issues coming from the Kenya IGF and have also developed a list of other events to strengthen participation and interaction with Kenyan Internet Community.

With the ICANN meeting that took place last year , the IGF coming to Kenya in September will continue to increase Kenya's place in global Internet governance and policy processes.

Thank you

K-IGF Annex 3

Remarks, Charles Njoroge, Director General-CCK

I am delighted to join you this morning at this 2011 Kenya Internet Governance Forum. This national Internet Governance Forum is important as it provides Internet stakeholders in the Kenya with an opportunity to discuss pertinent issues pertaining to the development of the local Internet sub-sector, as well as increasing the level of understanding on internet governance. I am very happy to note the sustained level of interest from the industry stakeholders in this forum since its launch four years ago. I wish to commend the Forum organizers of their tenacity in hosting this important event.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am deeply encouraged by the multi-stakeholder approach of the Internet Governance Forums at national, regional and even international levels. This ability to work together as public institutions, private sector, civil society and academia towards a common goal is the only way through which decisions taken at all IGF meetings can be brought to bear on the greater good of our society. The onus, therefore, is on us as a country to be clear on issues that we want to give prominence and articulate these at the upcoming regional East Africa Internet Governance Forum and international UN-IGF meetings.

Ladies and gentlemen, with the landing of three (3) undersea fibre optic cables along the Coast of East Africa, Internet use has exploded and will continue to grow. Internet social networking tools such as blogs sites, facebook and twitter have also gained ubiquitous popularity throughout the world. This coupled with the ease of access to such services has lead to the proliferation of communities of interest with global membership thus presenting convenient channels through which cyber criminals can reach unsuspecting users.

In order to counter these emerging cyber threats, the *Kenya Information and Communications Act, CAP411A*, mandates the Communications Commission of Kenya (CCK) to develop a national cyber security management framework through the establishment of a national Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT). I am happy to report that the Commission has setup the Kenya Computer Incident Response Team (KE-CIRT) whose mandate is to coordinate response to cyber security incidents nationally and to collaborate with relevant actors locally, regionally and internationally in the management of cyber incidents. The KE-CIRT is also the national cyber security management point of contact for Kenya.

To ensure the KE-CIRT delivers on its mandate, the Commission has initiated contacts and dialogue with the relevant government agencies. I wish to note here that to secure ICT infrastructure from cyber attack, there is an urgent need to establish a frontline defense to reduce current vulnerabilities and prevent intrusions, and defend against the full spectrum of threats by using intelligent systems and strengthening supply chain security. We also have to shape the future environment by enhancing our research, development and education, and investing in leap-ahead technologies. The Commission shall keep the industry posted on activities relating to this important facility.

Ladies and gentlemen, the advent of fiber connectivity to Africa, and considering the combination with the availability of long-distance wireless communication technologies such as WiMAX and 3G, has made Internet access to be more available and affordable in Africa. As a result, the influence of ICTs on society now goes far beyond establishing basic information infrastructure. The availability of ICTs is a foundation for development in the creation, availability and use of network-based services. For example, e-mails have displaced traditional letters; online web representation is nowadays more important for businesses than printed publicity materials; and Internet-based communication and phone services are growing faster than landline communications. It is my hope that the deliberations of this Forum shall play an important role in the preparations for the 6th United Nations IGF scheduled to take place in Nairobi in September 2011.

I wish to assure you all of the Commission's commitment towards seeing that Kenya successfully hosts the international Internet event. We are actively involved in the national steering committee that is overseeing planning for this very important global event.

As I conclude, I wish to encourage the industry and the relevant government agencies to begin participating in relevant international meetings dealing with Internet governance matters. These include international meetings organized by the UN IGF and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers. The Internet is one of the most transformative inventions of our time, and we need to know what is happening at the global arena so that as a country we can leverage on this technology to attain the aspirations articulated in Vision 2030.

With those few remarks, I wish to take this opportunity to wish you fruitful deliberations and a successful 2011 Kenya Internet Governance Forum.

Thank you all for your attention.

K-IGF Annex 4

List of Participants:

Name	Organization
Barrack Otieno	
Grace Githaiga	
Philip Adar	
Michael Waiyaki	
David Ndung'u	Microsoft
Sam Aguyo	Summit Strategies
Joseph Nzano	CCK
Hon James Rege	KNA
Michael Katundu	CCK
Paul Museeh	KeNIC
Peter Gitau	
Alice Munyua	KeNIC
Victor Kapiyo	
Matei Ndeti	MOIC
Rose Adanje	MOIC
Lois K. Bosire	MOIC

Charles Njoroge	CCK
Reshli Shahab	CISCO
Fred Abura	Standard Media
J Walubengo	Multi Media University
Edwin Wanjawa	
James Nguo	
Mando Opole	SEACOM
Stanley Muraya	SALTECH
Kariithi Njogu	CCK
Michael Ouma	The East African
Charle Nduati	KeNIC
Brenda Nyangweso	KeNIC
Paul Kukubo	ICT Board
Wanjira Kamwere	Microsoft
Phares Kariuki	
Joseph Kihanya	NCS
Oscar Omondi	MOIC
Emanuel Khisa	Cooperative Bank
Nzioka Waita	Safaricom
Sylvia Kariuki	UNEP-ROA

Warigia Bowman	American University
Grace Bomu	ICAN
Samuel Ozhanji	
Jessien Chege	
Paul Muchene	
Evans Ikua	KEBS
Cecilia Ndanu	
Michael Otieno	
Esther Wanjau	E-GOVERNMENT
Adam Paeke	GLOCOM
Louisa Kadzo	CIO
Judy Okite	