



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION,
COMMUNICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY**

**REPORT TO PARLIAMENT
AUGUST 2015**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Ministerial Annual Report focuses on the key achievement and the status of key projects that were implemented by the ministry and its agencies during the 2014/15 Financial Year. The intention is to inform the National Assembly and the Senate on how the ministry fared in project implementation under the 2014/15 MTEF Budget.

During the period, the Ministry was allocated **KShs 8,001.7** million for both Development and Recurrent budget. However by 30th June 2015, the Ministry had used **KShs 6,683.7** million which is **84 %** of the annual budget. The variance is attributed to late release of supplementary budget and lack of exchequer for many payments in the G-Pay leading to pending bills of **KShs. 158,000,000.**

The ministry is implementing the following priority projects.

1. NOFBI Phase II
2. County Connectivity
3. Transport Information Management System (TIMS)
4. Network Operation Centre (NOC)
5. Government Unified Messaging Systems
6. National Analogue Digital Migration
7. Cyber Security
8. Modernization of KIMC
9. Konza Techno City
10. Information Management
11. Digital literacy Programme
12. Presidential Digital Talent

Based on the 2015 Economic Survey, the following is a summary of the sector achievements under various key performance indicators.

S/No	Performance Indicator	Achievements
1	Contribution to GDP (Kshs)	262.3 Billion
2	GDP Contribution	1.4%
3	Annual Investment (Kshs)	35.9 Billion
4	Mobile Phone Subscribers	36.9 Million
5	Mobile Phone Penetration	85.8%
6	Internet user	26.3 Million
7	Mobile Money Transfer Subscriptions	26 Million
8	Mobile Money Transfer Agents	121,924
9	Internal Growth Rate	13.4%
10	Number of Radio Stations	135
11	Number of TV Stations	50 up from 11
12	International connectivity	4 undersea cable Networks
13	NOFBI Phase I cables	4,300KM
14	NOFBI Phase II cable	2100KM

The main challenges encountered included the following:-

- Litigation cases for Digital Migration
- Capacity issues in KoTDA
- Delay in acquiring way leaves and tax exemptions for the NOFBI phase II project
- Lack of exchequer for committed payments

The Ministry plans to continue with the implementation of the above programmes during the 2015/16 Financial Year with an additional three programmes as follows:

1. Digital Literacy Programme (DLP)
2. Presidential Digital Talent Programme (PDTP)
3. Government Advertising Agency (GAA)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The realization of Kenya's vision 2030 towards a globally competitive knowledge-based economy is gradually being achieved through effective and efficient use of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs). During the 2014/15 Financial Year, the Ministry recorded significance milestones in the ICT sector leading to improvement in the quality of life of Kenyans by ensuring the availability of accessible, universal, affordable, modern and high quality ICT facilities and services within the Country.

This report for the period mainly focuses on the status of key developments projects that are being implemented by the various Departments and State Corporations under the Ministry.

1.1 Mandate

The Mandate of the Ministry includes,

- Language Policy Management
- Information Communication Technology
- Broadcasting Policy
- Public Communications
- Promotion of E-government
- ICT Training Standards Development and Administration
- Promotion of E-government
- Development of National Communications Capacity and Infrastructure
- Provision of the Public Relations Services
- Promotion of Software Development Industry
- Management
- Policy on Software Licensing Regime
- ICT Agency (E-Government, Kenya ICT Board and Government Information Communication Technology Services
- Provision of ICT consulting services on acquisition of ICT and telecommunication services and equipment to Government Ministries and Departments
- Telecommunication Services
- Development of National Communication Capacity and Infrastructure
- Dissemination of Public Information

During the period, the Ministry was allocated KShs **KShs 8,001.7 million** for both Development and Recurrent budget. However, by 30th June 2015, the Ministry had used **KShs 6,683.7 million** which is **84 %** of the annual budget in the implementation of priority projects and other operations. The variance is attributed to late release of supplementary budget and lack of exchequer for many payments in the G-Pay leading to pending bills of **KShs. 158,000,000.**

The above funds were expended through three major technical departments and eight parastatals that are charged with the implementation of projects and programmes in the ministry. These are:

1.2 Technical Departments

1.2.1 Department of information

The department plays a critical role in the implementation of government strategies aimed at ensuring universal access to information. These include:

- Formulation, interpretation and implementation of government information policies, programmes and strategies.
- Gathering, processing, packaging and disseminating information on Government programmes and projects.
- Creating awareness on the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, and Kenya Vision 2030 through its national,
- County and sub-county information structures.
- Provide access to information to the public as provided for in the Constitution.
- Tap and utilize modern technology to make available to the public accurate and timely news and information.

1.2.2 Department of Public Communications

With the implementation of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the Department undertook the process of expanding its mandate to reach the counties and sub-counties through the following functions:

- Formulate, interpret and implement Government public communication policies, programmes and strategies.
- Brand, promote and maintain positive image of the Government at the national and international level.
- Develop and nurture relations with internal and external publics.
- Undertake research on public opinion on sector-specific areas and emerging issues in public communications in the national and county governments and provide appropriate interventions.
- Communicate development projects in line with the Constitution and Kenya Vision 2030.
- Manage public communications services that enhance security, peace and national cohesion through media monitoring and research.
- Promote stakeholder engagement and public participation in national development.
- Monitoring and managing content of ministry and county websites.
- Enhance good working relationship between the Government, media and the general public
- Publish journals, booklets and other publications aimed at improving the Government's image.

1.2.3 Department of Telephone services

Following the Executive Order No. 2/2013 of May 2013, the placement of telephone services was transferred from the Office of the President, Department of Personnel Management to the Ministry of Information, Communications and Technology. This department is responsible for Government telecommunication services.

1.3 Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies

1. Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
2. Postal Corporation of Kenya
3. Communications Authority of Kenya
4. Information Communication and Technology Authority
5. Media Council of Kenya
6. Kenya Yearbook Board
7. Kenya Institute of Mass Communications
8. Konza Technopolis Development Authority.

1.3.1 Kenya Broadcasting Corporation

Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) is a state corporation established under Cap 221 of the Laws of Kenya to undertake public broadcasting services. Its main mandate is to inform, educate and entertain the public through radio and television services and thereby propagate all that consolidates national unity, peace and development.

1.3.2 Postal Corporation of Kenya

The Postal Corporation of Kenya (PCK) was established by the Postal Corporation of Kenya Act (1998) to provide communications, financial, mail and courier services. Currently PCK has a monopoly in stamp production and provision of private letter boxes. It competes with private operators in all other market segments. The Corporation is now being re-positioned to provide new products based on new info-communication technologies with a view to remaining relevant in an increasingly competitive market environment.

1.3.3 Communications Authority of Kenya

The Government enacted the Kenya Information Communication Amendment Act (KICA) 2013 that actualized a framework for the realization of the right to freedom of information and the media as provided for under article 34 of the Constitution 2010.

The Act created Communications Authority of Kenya (CAK) an independent body that is free of Government, political or any other commercial interests' controls to regulate the ICT sector. The Act also provides a framework for dealing with issues relating to competition and consumer protection in the ICT sector.

This responsibility entails:

- (i) Licensing all systems and services in the communications industry, including telecommunications, postal/courier and broadcasting.
- (ii) Managing the country's frequency spectrum and numbering resources,
- (iii) Facilitating the development of e-commerce.
- (iv) Type approving/accepting communications equipment meant for use in the country
- (v) Protecting consumer rights within the communications environment.
- (vi) Managing competition in the sector to ensure a level playing ground for all players,
- (vii) Regulating retail and wholesale tariffs for communications services.
- (viii) Managing the Universal Access Fund
- (ix) Monitoring the activities of licensees to enforce compliance with the license terms and conditions as well as the law.
- (x) Facilitating investment in Telecommunication Sector
- (xi) Implementing Universal Access Fund
- (xii) Issuance of Telecommunication and Broadcasting licenses
- (xiii) Price regulation
- (xiv) Establishment of interconnection principles
- (xv) Approval of types of telecommunications equipment
- (xvi) Management of Radio Frequency Spectrum.
- (xvii) Regulation of the broadcast industry

1.3.4 Information Communication and Technology Authority (ICTA)

The Information and Communication Technology Authority was established in August 2013 through a Legal Notice 108 with the aim of rationalising and streamlining the management of all Government of Kenya ICT functions. Its broad mandate entails enforcing ICT standards in Government and enhancing the supervision of its electronic communication. The Authority also promotes ICT literacy, capacity, innovation and enterprise in line with the Kenya National ICT Master plan 2017.

1.3.5 Media Council of Kenya

The Media Act 2013 gave effect to article 34 (5) of the Constitution 2010 that established the Media Council and the Complaints Commission. This gave Kenyans a platform for arbitration of cases and complaints against the media. In addition, enforcement of the Act promotes professional standards in media training and practice of journalism.

1.3.6 Kenya Yearbook Board

The Kenya Yearbook was established vide legal Notice No. 187 of 2nd November, 2008 and is mandated to;

- (i) Compile, edit and publish the Kenya Yearbook.
- (ii) Document and detail the work of the Government of Kenya in the Yearbook in partnership with the people.
- (iii) Explain in the Yearbook the programme of action to sustain and speed up progress towards the kind of society Kenyans desire.
- (iv) Convey in the Yearbook the immense resources of Kenya and potential still to be tapped.

1.3.7 Kenya Institute of Mass Communications

Kenya Institute of Mass Communication (KIMC) is a government training institution which was transformed to a SAGA through a Legal Notice mandated to train mass media professionals/practitioners with specialized skills in Electronic and Print Journalism, Radio and Television Programme Production, Film Making and Electronic/Telecommunication Broadcasting Technologies. It also trains at postgraduate, diploma level. KIMC's main programs are:

- (i) Offer degree programmes in mass media
- (ii) Produce, co-produce and disseminate video and radio programmes through its Media Production Centre which offers post production services in print media, Television film and Radio.

1.3.8 Konza Technopolis Development Authority.

Konza Technopolis Development Authority (KoTDA) was established vide Legal Notice No. 23 of 5th April, 2012, to coordinate the planning and development of a SMART City in the country.

Konza Techno City (KTC) is a Vision 2030 flagship project, being built to position Kenya as a leading ICT destination by leveraging and expanding Kenya's technology focused industries. The city will demonstrate many aspects of smart city planning for energy, water, transportation, security and entertainment among others. The City will be

built in Phases, with the implementation of Phase 1 (2014 – 2018) already in progress. The Master Plan of this Phase will begin on a 400-acre piece of land and is expected to attract 30,000 residents and 17,000 workers in its completion. KTC will be a smart city with world class infrastructure and technology to spur innovation. Kenya cannot become a knowledge economy without initiatives like KTC. It provides an enabling environment, in a cluster, to enhance local R&D, entrepreneurship and Information Technology enterprise formation culture.

2.0 ACHIEVEMENT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS

During the financial year under review, the ministry implemented various projects to ensure availability of accessible, universal, affordable, modern and high quality ICTs facilities and services within the nation.

2.1 National ICT Infrastructure

2.1.1 National Optic Fibre Backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI)

The Government has continuously implemented the National ICT infrastructure to improve connectivity and availability of broadband in all the 47 counties in the country.

During the year under review the government has initiated and continues to oversee the construction of additional 2100km of fibre optic infrastructure which is expected to be completed by December 2015. Completion of National fibre optic backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI) Phase II will increase the footprint of terrestrial fibre optic links from the current 4300km to 6400 km. During the period under review, the Ministry was able to construct 669 km.

2.1.2 Analogue Digital TV Broadcast Migration

The migration from analogue to digital TV broadcast were implemented as follows:

Phase 1: 31st December 2014: Switch of analogue TV transmitters in Nairobi and its environs

Phase 2: 2nd February 2015: Switch off analogue TV transmitters in Mombasa, Malindi, Nyeri, Meru, Kisumu, Webuye, Kakamega, Kisii, Nakuru, Eldoret, Nyahururu (Nyadundo), Machakos, Narok and Loldiani (Rongai)

Phase 3: 30th March 2015: Switch off analogue TV transmitters in Garissa, Kitui, Lodwar, Lokichogio, Kapenguria, Kabarnet, Migori, Voi (Vuria), Mbwinzau/Kibwezi, Namanga and any other remaining sites

The country largely complied with the global requirement Transition from Analogue to Digital Broadcasting by 17th June 2015. Analogue Switch Over for phase 1 and 2 were fully implemented while under phase 3, one site Voi (Vuria) was migrated. The Government is extending the coverage of digital TV broadcasting to other parts of the country that previously did not have TV coverage. These comprise of remote sites with

no TV coverage where Digital Transmission sites will be established by December 2015 through bilateral partnership with the Government of Spain.

The migration to digital TV broadcast has enabled more television channels creating more employment opportunities in TV stations and through local content development. Digital TV broadcasting has enabled high quality television programmes to be transmitted while the economy will benefit through higher utilization of scarce frequency spectrum resources.

2.1.3 County Connectivity

The following activities have been undertaken:

- i. Site survey conducted for 28 Governor's IFMIS Sites
- ii. Proof of Concept installations completed and commissioned for Kisumu and Embu Governors' offices
- iii. Local Training of Engineers on the upgrade of the network to MPLS
- iv. Installation, testing and commissioning completed for 25 Governor's IFMIS Sites out of 28
- v. Commissioning pending in three (3) counties due to non availability NOFBI
- vi. Site survey conducted for 19 counties both in national government offices and county government offices.

2.1.4 Establishment of the Network Operation Centre

During the year, the **Network Operation Centre (NOC)** equipment was installed and configuration activities completed. Installation of management software was finalized and training of the personnel to man the NOC on a 24 hour basis. In addition the ticketing system to log in and escalate the issues as reported by the users was also configured. The NOC facility is now operational.

2.2 Improvement of Business Environment and Governance

2.2.1 Transport Information Management System (TIMS)

The project funded under World Bank commenced in January 2015 and is expected to be fully operational by December 2016. The project has three Components:-

1. Upgrade and Configuration of Servers at the Government Data Centre to host the Transport Integrated Management System
2. Supply, Installation and configuration of Software; Transport Integrated Management System
3. Supply, Installation, Configuration Workstation Kits

The project implementation status is as follows

- i. Motor Vehicle Registration & Driver Testing and licensing requirement gathering Complete;
- ii. Module owners conducted and information gathering requirements explained ;
- iii. Meeting with Motor Vehicle Registration module owners conducted. The owners taken through the questionnaire;
- iv. Meeting with Driver Testing Licensing module owners conducted. The owners taken through the questionnaire;
- v. Servers delivered, and POST conducted successfully; and
- vi. Sign off of the Power on Test completed.

2.2.2 Roll out of Government Unified Messaging Systems

The GUMS project ensures that emails for ministries, departments and agencies are hosted in a manner to have the requisite redundancy and thus ensure service availability and reliability in all the ministries.

ICTA embarked on an initiative to deploy a centralized email solution in a hosted environment. The Authority acquired computing resources in an Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) arrangement with Safaricom where 15 ministries and agencies have been provided with email services. Deploying the service in the remaining 11 ministries, state departments and agencies will be completed by the end of August 2015.

2.2.3 Open Government “MyGov.go.ke”

The Government launched **MyGOV.go.ke** website, the official government website that provides current news and information on government programmes. The website has been developed to be the digital advertising platform for the Government. Kenyans are now informed about their Government at the touch of a button. This is in line with the Jubilee Government's manifesto of digital transformation and making the Government open to the public.

2.2.4 Institutional Reforms Within the ICT Sector

The Government has developed the Kenya Information and Communication Technology Authority (ICTA) and the Kenya Institute of Mass Communications (KIMC) Bills, whose subsequent enactment is anticipated, will enable the two institutions to work independently thereby improving their service delivery. Arrangements are underway to finalize the bills and forward them to Cabinet for approval.

The restructuring of the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) is on-going with asset valuation completed. Consultancy work on Job Evaluation and Skills audit and cleaning of KBC Balance Sheet in collaboration with National Treasury are in progress. It is expected that the completion of consultancy work will give way to staff rationalization and rightsizing. The Signet Infrastructure Company, the licensed Public Broadcast Signal Distributor is operational and the process of de-linking it from the KBC is ongoing.

2.2.5 Policy, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks.

2.2.5.1 National Addressing System Policy

The ministry developed a draft National Addressing System policy to provide for National Post Code and Geographical Addressing Systems Standards. Quality addressing and postcode systems will enable enhanced postal services, facilitates business transactions and hence economic growth and development. This is expected to improve usability of products and services in the cities and urban areas to the public. This will also

facilitate delivery of services such as mail services, provision of emergency services (police, fire and ambulance) as well as e-commerce.

2.2.5.2 One Network Area for Mobile Telephone Policy

The East African Countries agreed to implement One Mobile Network Area for East African Region. The Government of Kenya published a Gazette notice on One Mobile Network Area for the region in September 2014. Already Kenya has established and implemented **One Network Area** mobile telephone voice service with Rwanda, South Sudan and Uganda. Kenyans roaming in these countries receive charge free calls while enabling cross boarder calls at approximately KShs. 10 per minute.

2.2.5.3 Spectrum Management Policy

The ministry developed National Wireless Broadband Spectrum Policy guidelines to ensure that spectrum resources are well managed and optimally utilized for the overall benefit of the nation. The objective of the policy guidelines is to encourage the use of spectrum as an instrument for stimulating the economic growth and social development of the nation. The government aims to promote competition in the assignment of spectrum and to ensure equitable and fair allocation of spectrum for maximum benefit.

2.2.5.4 SIM Card Registration Framework

The Government, through the Communications Authority of Kenya, developed the Legal and Regulatory Framework to enable linking of SIM card registration to the National ID Database. The Government has operationalized the SIM Card Registration framework thereby enabling network operators to know their customers, help in curbing negative impacts like loss of phones by thefts, unsolicited text messages, fraud and security threats among others.

2.2.5.5 The National Cyber Security Master plan and Strategy

The ministry launched **two** Kenya Computer Incident Response Teams (KE-CIRT) at Communication Authority and another one at ICT Authority. The KE-CIRT will help the Government in protecting Kenyans from attacks that might lead to losses due to cybercrime.

2.2.5.6 National ICT Policy

The Government has reviewed the National ICT Policy to accommodate the changes taking place in the sector. Review of the National ICT policy will provide for optimal utilization of existing broadcast infrastructure and local broadcasting capacity building. This is meant to create conducive environment for the growth of all ICT market segments.

2.2.5.7 Automation of Government Services

The government implemented the National ICT Master Plan through;

- i. Development and operationalization of the Government electronic Payment platform in six Banks;
- ii. Approval and allocation of funds for a Centralized Government Advertisement;
- iii. commencement of issuance of ICT Standards Compliance Certification to Government Ministries; and,
- iv. Initiation of development of Six (6) IT systems innovations in Finance, Education, Health, Transport, Water and Sanitation sectors in collaboration with IBM Research Laboratory.

2.3 Enhancement Regional Integration

2.3.1 One Network Area

The Government has established and operationalized **one network area mobile telecommunication services** within the East African and the Northern Corridor Integration Projects Partner States where the roaming rates have been capped at KShs 10. This has reduced the transaction costs for Kenya traders roaming within the region. Implementation of one network area for SMS, Data and Mobile Financial Services within the region is on-going.

2.4 Promotion of Kenya as an ITES/BPO Hub.

The Government has promoted Kenya as the preferred Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) hub making Kenya to be one of the Africa's fastest growing ICT markets. For the period under review, the ministry continuously engaged investors through exhibitions, conferences, meetings and in correspondences to amass investor confidence and buy-ins.

2.4.1 Innovation and Incubation Centres

Kenya has become a global leader in digital innovation with a growing number of scalable solutions being developed. The government continues to support innovation incubation hubs that house software developers, engineers and other creative minds. The IBM Research Lab in Kenya has initiated research to develop home grown solutions to solve local socio-economic challenges in the Health, Transport, Education, Water and Sanitation among others.

2.4.2 Enterprise Kenya

The Government is promoting locally produced IT software and hardware products with the aim of increasing ICT exports as an engine for future growth. The Government wants to transform the huge youth population into an asset investment for growth and

development. The Enterprise Kenya programme will support young Kenyan innovators to develop their products into marketable products. It is pleasing to note that investment in hardware and software development in Kenya has continued to increase year after year.

2.4.3 Konza Techno City

The government is implementing Phase I of Konza Techno City project. To this end the following milestone has been realized:-

- i. Cadastral Survey completed and submitted to Directorate of Survey for Approval;
- ii. Designs plans for Access Roads completed and Construction launched by 15th December, 2014;
- iii. Seven Boreholes equipped and connected to Power;
- iv. Contractor on site undertaking piping works;
- v. Power Infrastructure for phase one site completed;
- vi. Master Delivery partner (MDP) II Contract Signed;
- vii. KOTDA Bill tabled in Cabinet; and
- viii. Incorporated in the Special Economic Zones Bill currently in Parliament.

2.5 Improvement of Public Information Management

The Government is currently restructuring the public information management to ensure that Kenyans access accurate, effective and efficient information on government policy and programmes in order for them to make informed decisions. This involves:-

- i. Refurbishment of government websites;
- ii. Digitization of key government registries;
- iii. Development of the Public Communication Policy;
- iv. Production of Kenya Yearbook; and
- v. Modernization of Kenya Broadcasting Corporation and the Kenya News Agency.

These activities have made Kenyans more informed as well as marketing Kenya as an investment and tourist destination.

2.6 Increasing ICT Talent Pool

2.6.1 Presidential Digital Talent

The government has launched **the Presidential Digital Talent** programme targeting over 500 Youths in systems development and applications. The main objective of the

programme is to provide a training ground for ICT professionals in the future and offer an affordable labor pool of freshly qualified individuals. Already 100 young graduates have been identified and have started training in various Government and private organizations. The programme is expected to instill Kenyan youths with the required skills in management and service excellence in both public and private sector.

The government has established partnership with renowned international ICT companies to train Kenyan youths in Information Technology and Telecommunication Engineering. This has seen over 20 telecommunication engineering trainees benefit from specialized training abroad.

3.0 CHALLENGES

1. **Litigations:** The long history of litigations against implementation of digital migration created uncertainty in the market place namely:-
 - i. COFEK case of December 2012;
 - ii. Media owners case HC Petition 557 of 2013 and Court of Appeal case No 341 of 2013 ;
 - iii. Supreme Court case 14A/B/C of 2014;
 - iv. Petition by three media houses in Dec 2014 to continue on analogue platform, Petition 59 of 2015 by Omutatah, etc).

This in turn brought about a situation of uncertainty due to the fact that future plans could be affected by the outcomes of the cases and also due to the fact that CA/MoICT do not have control over the court timetable or court process.

2. **Slow Rollout of Digital Infrastructure:** There was slow rollout of DTT infrastructure due to funding challenges especially for SIGNET (KBC). We have since secured funding from Spanish Government to fast track the rollout.
3. **Delay in getting tax exemption letters for equipment and way leaves.** The NOFBI phase II project was affected by a delay in getting exemption letters from the National Treasury and Kenya Revenue Authority for the equipments received at the port. Delays in securing Way Leave from both KENHA and the County Governments also affected implementation of the project NOFBI phase II project.
4. **Financial Resources:** KoTDA requires more support for both Recurrent and Development allocation in order to implement the project successfully. This includes financial support needed to facilitate the development of infrastructure and also pay Consultancy fees to enable fast tracking of the process of developing Konza City. In addition, KoTDA needs to hire more technical staff to ensure that the infrastructure is developed at Konza City to SMART city standards. Without qualified staff, it is difficult to get some of the major developments moving. Due to limited funding, the 20 years' project has been phased beginning with phase 1A which comprises of 60 acres out of the 400 acres planned under phase I.

Some of the urgent work includes:-

- i. Sewerage treatment;
- ii. Water treatment and reticulation;
- iii. Energy;
- iv. Solid waste disposal; and
- v. Landscaping.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The ICT sector plays a key role in the growth of the Kenyan economy. It provides an enabling environment for improved productivity and efficiency in the delivery of goods and services. Timely implementation of the programmes is necessary to power the targeted economic growth rate of 10% annually under vision 2030.

The Ministry has initiated new projects which require funding during the revised budget and in the next MTEF Budget. These projects which include the Presidential Digital Talent (PDT) and Enterprise Kenya are expected to improve service delivery in public service and promote industrialization through innovation.

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AUTHORITY

S/N	Project Name	Budget allocation (KShs Million) 2014/15	Budget utilized (KShs Million) 30th June 2015	Level of Project Implementation % as at 30th June 2015	Completion date	Details of Implementation	Challenges
1	County Connectivity Project	800	661.8	70%	30 th /Nov./2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site survey conducted for 28 Governor's IFMIS Sites • Proof of Concept installations completed and commissioned for Kisumu and Embu Governors' offices • Local Training of Engineer's on the upgrade of the network to MPLS • Installation, testing and commissioning completed for 25 Governor's IFMIS Sites out of 28 • Commissioning pending in three (3) counties due to NOFBI availability • Site survey conducted for 19 counties both in national government offices and county government offices. 	Exemption letters for equipment take long to secure
2	NOFBI	1,249	1,220	46%	30 th /Nov./2015	Construction 969km of fibre optic infrastructure completed out of 2100Km	Slow implementation in some areas due to the terrible land terrain
3	KTCIP	2,367	1,985	60%	30 th /June/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor Implementation of automation • Transport Information Management System (TIMS) • Government Messaging Unified Communication • Roll out of KIFMIS • Web hosting • Development of County ICT Road Maps • Connectivity of IFMIS to Counties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of budgetary allocations • complex nature of stakeholders making it difficult to agree • Low levels of budgetary allocations • Initial meetings with County Governments took time to secure.
		4,416	3,866.8				

KENYA BROADCASTING CORPORATION

S/N	Project name	Budget Allocation 2014/15 KShs Millions	Budget Utilized 30th June 2015 KShs Millions	Level of Project Implementation % as at 30th June 2014	Completion date	Details of Implementation 30th June 2015	Challenges
1	KBC Restructuring	485.5	485.5	60	2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Evaluation and Skills audit Report completed and submitted to the Board. • Consultants report on Staff rationalization program halfway done. • Valuation of KBC assets completed. • Cabinet memo seeking write-off for the loan prepared and submitted to Treasury • Re-branding of KBC Channel I completed • Signet De-linked from KBC Completed • Part of Pending Bills to KRA, KBC staff pension Scheme and Nairobi city County Paid partially 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Report was submitted in August, 2015 • Inadequate funds
2	Installation and commissioning of digital transmitters at Various stations countrywide.	598.6	598.6	80	December, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 sites (Nyandundo and Yala) were installed and commissioned by end of February 2015. • 2 other sites – low power(Malindi and Webuye) were installed beginning of March, 2015 • Factory commissioning for the 14 No. transmitters done in May, 2015. 	14 No. Transmitters were delivered in August, 2015 after the closer of the Year.
3	Digital Transmission for Unnerved Areas	349	349	40		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 sites identified and land acquired. 	Long process of negotiations for funds from the development partners.
		1433.1	1433.1				

KENYA YEARBOOK BOARD

S/N	Project name	Budget Allocation 2014/15 KShs Millions	Budget Utilized 30 th June 2015 KShs Millions	Level of Project Implementation % as at 30th June 2014	Completion date	Details of Implementation	Challenges
1	Research and Publication of Kenya Yearbook 2014/15	15,899	15,899	46.76%	June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research for Kenya Yearbook 2014/15 complete Ready for editing. • Strategic Plan • Higher Education Yearbook ready to go to press • Top Achieving Women editing ongoing • Children's edition of the Yearbook ready to go to press 	Budget Deficit amounting to KShs 18.101Million
	Sub Total	15,899	15,899				

KONZA TECHNOPOLIS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

S/N	Project name	Budget Allocation 2014/15 KShs Millions	Budget Utilized 30 th June 2015 KShs Millions	Level of Project Implementation % as at 30th June 2014	Completion date	Details of Implementation	Challenges
1	Phase 1 of Konza Techno City	900	900	85%	Dec. 2018	<p>Commencement of Master Delivery Partner 2 (MDP2) work on Deliverables (Sept. 2014 – 2018) – To oversee the implementation of Phase 1 of KTC to a world class smart-city standards:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Design and construction oversight ➤ Sustainable infrastructure planning & engineering including wastewater management; renewable energy & sustainable transport system ➤ Unlock funding potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Through government seed funding ❖ Evaluating opportunities for <u>PPP concessions</u> for public infrastructure to subsidize the quality and financial sustainability <p>Fibre Connectivity to KTC (Oct. 2014 – 2015) – Designs complete; Tendering in Progress</p> <p>Equipping of Boreholes (Nov. 2014 – 2015)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Budgetary Allocation • Excessive Traffic Mlolongo A109 Road • Strength KoTDA leg structures • Support ar commitment from oth Government agencies implementing the KTC <p><i>(Explanations shown above)</i></p>

						<p>– Boreholes equipped; Work being finalized</p> <p>Water Tower and Piping Works (Nov. 2014 – Jul. 2015) - Designs completed; Contractor on Site; Work in Progress.</p> <p>Konza Road Construction Project (Sep. 2014 – Sep. 2015) – Project completion at over 80%; Work in Progress</p> <p>Provision of power to phase 1 KTC (Dec. 2014 – June 2015) Strategic Plan (2014 – 2018) – Working Draft Developed; Work in Progress</p> <p>Engagement with investors – Continuous; Work in Progress</p> <p>Enactment of KoTDA Bill (August 2013 – Present) – The Bill is at the Cabinet for Approval</p>
		900	500			

COMMUNICATION AUTHORITY OF KENYA

S/N	Project name	Budget Allocation 2014/15 KShs Millions	Budget Utilized 30 th June 2015 KShs Millions	Level of Project Implementation % as at 30th June 2014	Completion date	Details of Implementation	Challenges
1.	National Kenya Computer Incident Response Team - Coordination Centre (National KE-CIRT/CC)	34.12	34.12	70%	30 th June 2016	The Authority is currently implementing phase 2 and 3 of the National KE-CIRT/CC.	Proactively detecting cyber incidents and resolving cybercrime perpetrated via social media.
2.	Facilitation of Transition from Analogue to Digital Broadcasting.	104.2	88.6	90%	31 st December 2015	The country complied with the global requirement. ASO for phase 1 and 2 were fully implemented while under phase 3, one site Voi (Vuria) was migrated. The other sites which low power remote areas with KBC channel one are yet to migrate. Work by Signet is on-going to have signal in these sites by December 2015.	Litigation cases
		138.3	122.7				

KENYA INSTITUTE OF MASS COMMUNICATIONS

S/N	Project name	Budget Allocation 2014/15 KShs Millions	Budget Utilized 30 th June 2015 KShs Millions	Level of Project Implementat ion % as at 30th June 2014	Completion date	Details of Implementation	Challenges
1	Modernization of KIMC Facilities and equipments	137.1	137.1	100	2013-2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of boys Hostel phase II • Design and development of KIMC Website • Upgrading of Technical Training Equipment- computers and laptops and UPS procured. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds available. Is yet to be fully paid to the contractor
		137.1	137.1			•	•