



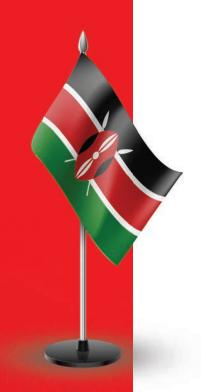
KENYA: CANDIDATE FOR ITU COUNCIL IN REGION D (AFRICA)

The Republic of Kenya has been a member of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) council for the past 36 years, having been first elected in 1982.

Over the years, Kenya has been an active member of the Council and has, served on various Council Working Groups, and bodies within the three sectors of the Union and other key organs including the Radio Regulations Board (RRB).

Kenya offers herself to continue serving on the ITU Council under Region D, and, therefore, seeks the support of Member States during the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference scheduled to take place from 9th October to 16th November 2018 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE).





KENYA'S DEVOTION TO ICT DEVELOPMENT

Kenya has built a regional and global reputation in the field of ICT, distinguishing herself as a reliable partner in creating digital transformation for its people and in the region.

ICT development in Kenya has evolved rapidly in recent years. Not only is Kenya regarded as one of the tech-savvy countries in the African region, but is also renown for revolutionary innovations that have had a considerable impact on lives. Kenya is recognized globally for innovation in mobile money services, which have played a significant role in promoting digital financial inclusion in the country and in the region. Kenya's focus is to improve ICT infrastructure, avail better connectivity to its population, and remain on the forefront of ICT innovation.

Kenya's re-election to the Council will provide sustained devotion of her contribution to decision-making platforms on ICT matters at the global stage.

KENYA AND THE ITU

a) Leadership Roles and Involvement in Work of the Union:

Since her first election to the ITU Council in 1982, Kenya has relentlessly supported the ITU in its various programmes, acceding to a number of instruments pertaining to the advancements in ICTs.

Kenya remains an active participant in ITU meetings in all the three sectors of the Union. Kenya has further provided leadership at the ITU in various capacities including the Vice Chair of the Working Group on WSIS at the World Telecommunication Development Conference 2006; and Chairman of Committee 4 at the Regional Radiocommunications Conference for the Abrogation of G89 in 2006; Chairman of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (2016 – 2019); Vice Chairman of ITU-D Study Group 2 (2014 - 2017); Vice Chairman of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (2018-2021); Vice Chairman of ITU-R Working Party 1 B; Member of the Radio Regulations Board 2010-2013, and 2014-2018.

- b) Kenya has partnered with the ITU in numerous capacity building initiatives, including the training of legal practitioners and law enforcement officers to build ICT capacity in their respective adjudication/law enforcement roles.
- c) Through the ITU's Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) Kenya adopted the ITU model of establishing a National CIRT. Kenya partnered with ITU's International Multilateral Partnerships Against Cyber



Threats (IMPACT) in establishing the National Kenya Computer Incident Response Team - Coordination Centre (National KE-CIRT/CC). Kenya has continued to enjoy the collaboration with ITU in enhancing its capacity in the management of cybersecurity and mitigating cybercrime. The National KE-CIRT/CC has since evolved to be a multi-agency National Cybersecurity Centre (NCC) which is the national point of contact in ensuring the Kenyan cyber space is safe.

- d) With the support of the ITU, Kenya is now in the process of developing a National Child Online Protection Strategy, as well as a National ICT-Centric Innovation Framework.
- e) Kenya has hosted a number of key ITU meetings over the years. These include:

 The ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in1982; ITU Telecom Africa in 1983; a number of ITU workshops and forums including: Study Group 5 and 12 Regional Groups for Africa in 2010; ITU Symposium on New Broadcasting Technologies for Africa; ITU Human Resource Development meetings in 2010 and Quality of Service Development Group in 2012; ITU Workshop on Fixed Mobile Convergence in 2016; ITU Capacity Building Symposium in 2016; among others.



KENYA IN THE AFRICAN REGION

As part of its leadership role in the African region, Kenya has hosted a number of regional and international ICT organizations, a stamp of confidence in the country's commitment to the development of ICTs.

Kenya is an active member and the current chair of the East African Communications Organization (EACO), a regional body for ICT regulators and operators.

Kenya is also a member of the Association of Regulators of Information and Communications in Eastern Africa (ARICEA) and is currently serving as a member of the Executive Committee. Kenya is host to the African Advanced Level Telecommunications Institute (AFRALTI), a regional intergovernmental human capacity building institution. The AFRALTI is one of the designated ITU Centres of Excellence.

Kenya equally hosts the African Telecommunications Union (ATU), a regional body that seeks to promote development of ICTs in Africa in order to achieve universal access, and inter-country connectivity.

Kenya is a regional hub and home to various regional and global ICT organizations, including the African Regional Engagement office for the International Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), and IBM's 12th global research lab and the first industrial research facility in Africa.



DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SERVICES IN KENYA

Kenya has witnessed tremendous growth in the ICT sector since its liberalization in 1998. The country has continued to post phenomenal annual growth in ICTs, making it one of the fastest growing markets in the developing world. ICTs have been identified as one of the key drivers of the domestic economy considering its increasing contribution to the Gross Domestic Product placed at 6% in 2016.

This growth has been witnessed largely in the mobile sub-sector which had only 20,000 subscribers in 1999. By the end of December 2017, Kenya's mobile penetration stood at 94.3% with over 42.8 million subscribers.

Competition in the mobile sector has seen considerable growth of innovative uses of the mobile phone. Kenya is a pioneer of the mobile money, a model that is now replicated globally.

Kenya is currently served by four international submarine optical fibre cables that connect the country to international information superhighway. These cables also the link the neighbouring land-locked countries within the Eastern and Central Africa to high-speed international connectivity.

Internet subscribers are now over 33.4 million. The sea cables are supported by an extensive terrestrial links to all

major urban centres including all regional administrative centres (counties) in the country. In order to enhance and accelerate deployment of broadband, Kenya launched its National Broadband Strategy in 2013. Kenya now boasts 18 million broadband Internet subscribers, equivalent to a penetration of 39.7%.

Broadband is considered a central pillar in Kenya's ICT strategy. The country has the ambitious plan to fast-track deployment of the broadband infrastructure, increased national capacity building, awareness, as well as increased the opportunities for content development and innovations.

ICTs have been instrumental in many respects, including the provision of e-government services to citizens; stimulating employment creation, and enabling the growth of innovations. Kenya believes in the great potential of ICTs to help achieve the national development agenda and therefore envisions being a regional ICT hub and transitioning into a knowledge economy.

