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MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND THE DIGITAL ECONOMY (MICDE)

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ICT AND THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

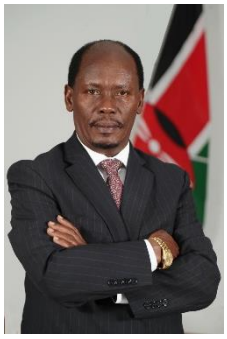
KENYA ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND OTHER EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES POLICY

JULY 2026

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

FOREWORD

Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Information, Communications and the Digital Economy



Kenya stands at a defining moment in its digital transformation journey. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other Emerging Technologies are no longer distant possibilities; they are already reshaping economies, redefining governance, and transforming how societies create value. For Kenya, these technologies present a historic opportunity to accelerate inclusive growth, enhance public service delivery, strengthen national competitiveness, and secure our place in the global digital economy.

It is with this conviction that I present the Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy, 2026. This Policy establishes a unified and coherent national framework to guide the governance, development, deployment, and use of AI and other Emerging Technologies across all sectors of our economy and society. It aligns with Kenya's Vision 2030, the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), and our broader commitment to sustainable and inclusive development.

The Government recognizes that the transformative power of AI and other Emerging Technologies must be matched with responsible governance. This Policy therefore strikes a deliberate balance: enabling innovation and investment while safeguarding fundamental rights, ensuring accountability, and protecting the public from emerging risks such as algorithmic bias, misuse of data, cyber threats, and exclusion of vulnerable communities.

Equally, this Policy reflects Kenya's strategic commitment to digital sovereignty and long-term resilience. Prioritizing the development of local talent, robust data ecosystems, infrastructure, and home-grown solutions ensures that the value generated from these technologies benefits our people, strengthens our institutions, and advances national development priorities.

At its core, this Policy is about people. It is about creating meaningful economic opportunities for our youth, empowering innovators and entrepreneurs, improving service delivery, and ensuring that no Kenyan is left behind in the digital age.

The development of this Policy has been guided by extensive stakeholder engagement involving government institutions, the private sector, academia, civil society, development partners, and the public. This collaborative approach reflects our belief that the future of AI governance must be inclusive, participatory, and anchored in shared national aspirations.

The successful implementation of this Policy will require sustained commitment, coordination, and partnership across all sectors. Together, we have the opportunity to

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

position Kenya as a leader in responsible, secure, inclusive, and innovation-driven AI development on the African continent and beyond.

Let us move forward with clarity, purpose, and ambition to build a digitally empowered Kenya that is innovative, secure, sovereign, and prosperous for all.

Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Information, Communications and the Digital Economy
H.E. Hon. William Kabogo Gitau, EGH

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Principal Secretary, State Department for ICT and the Digital Economy



The Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy, 2026 marks a critical step in operationalizing the country's digital transformation agenda. As AI and other Emerging Technologies become increasingly embedded in public service delivery, economic systems, and everyday life, the need for a clear, coordinated, and implementation-ready framework has become both urgent and necessary.

This Policy responds directly to that need. It provides a structured national framework to guide how AI and other Emerging Technologies are governed, developed, deployed, and integrated across sectors. It builds on existing foundations—including the Kenya AI Strategy (2025–2030), the Digital Master Plan (2022–2032), and the Data Protection Act (2019)—while addressing the gaps that have limited coherence, coordination, and effective implementation.

A key strength of this Policy lies in its practical orientation. It establishes clear policy objectives, identifies priority areas for action, and provides a basis for coordinated implementation across national and county governments, regulators, research institutions, and private sector actors. It recognizes that effective AI governance is not the responsibility of a single institution, but a shared undertaking requiring alignment across multiple actors and levels of government.

The Policy also acknowledges the realities of Kenya's current digital ecosystem. It addresses critical constraints, including fragmented data systems, limited access to compute infrastructure, skills gaps, and institutional coordination challenges. At the same time, it sets out a pathway to strengthen these areas through investments in data governance, infrastructure, human capital, research, and innovation ecosystems.

Importantly, the Policy endorses a risk-based and lifecycle approach to governance, ensuring that regulatory measures are proportionate, adaptive, and responsive to technological change. It also emphasizes the importance of standards, interoperability, and accountability mechanisms in building trust and enabling scalable deployment of AI and other Emerging Technologies systems.

The development of this Policy has been informed by a rigorous and inclusive process, including technical analysis, stakeholder consultations, and benchmarking against international best practices. This has ensured that the Policy is both contextually relevant to Kenya and aligned with global developments in AI and other Emerging Technologies governance.

As we move into the implementation phase, the focus will be on translating policy into action. This will involve strengthening institutional coordination, developing supporting

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

regulations and standards, building capacity across the public and private sectors, and establishing robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

The State Department for ICT and the Digital Economy remains committed to working with all stakeholders to ensure that the objectives of this Policy are realized. Through coordinated effort and sustained investment, Kenya can harness the full potential of AI and other Emerging Technologies to drive inclusive growth, improve service delivery, and strengthen national resilience.

Principal Secretary State Department for ICT and the Digital Economy
Eng. John K. Tanui, CBS

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

TABLE OF CONTENT

FOREWORD 1
ABBREVIATIONS 8
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 11
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 13
1.1 Background 13
1.2 Policy Issues 15
1.3 Rationale for the Policy 17
1.4 Policy Goal and Objectives 19
1.5 Scope of the Policy 21
1.6 Guiding Principles 24
1.7 Structure of Policy 28
CHAPTER 2: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS 29
2.1 Global Context 29
2.2 Global South Context 31
2.3 African Context 32
2.4 Regional Context 34
2.5 National Context 35
2.6 Role of County Governments 38
2.7 Policy and Regulatory Framework 39
2.8 Legal Framework Analysis 40
2.9 International Legal and Policy Frameworks 42
2.10 Institutional Framework 43
2.11 Challenges 44
2.12 Lessons Learned 50
CHAPTER 3: POLICY STATEMENTS 54
3.1 Research, Innovation and Commercialization Ecosystem Development 54
3.2 Sectoral Applications of AI and other Emerging Technologies 55

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

3.3 Capacity and Human Capital Development 57
3.4 Environmental sustainability and Green Intelligence 59
3.5 Governance, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks 62
3.6 Data Ecosystem Management 65
3.7 Ethics, Safety, Security and Inclusion 67
3.8 Infrastructure and Digital Readiness 70
3.9 Sovereignty and Strategic Autonomy 73
CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK 77
4.1 Overview 77
4.2 Coordination Framework and Administrative Mechanisms 78
4.2.1 Institutional Structure and Administrative Mechanisms 79
4.2.2 Multi-Agency Roles and Responsibilities 82
4.3 Partnerships, Coordination and International Cooperation 83
4.4 National AI and other Emerging Technologies Missions and Strategic Programmes 87
4.5 Legal and Regulatory Framework 89
4.5.1 Existing Statutes and Alignment Proposals 89
4.5.2 Key International Conventions, Treaties and Frameworks 90
4.5.3 Key Legislative Proposals and Legal Formalization Requirements 91
4.6 Funding Arrangements 94
CHAPTER 5: MONITORING, EVALUATION, REPORTING AND LEARNING 97
5.1 Overview 97
5.2 Guiding Principles 97
5.3 Monitoring 98
5.4 Baseline Values, Indicators and Targets 98
5.4.1 Baseline Values 99
5.4.2 Indicators 99
5.4.3 Targets 99

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

5.5 Activity Monitoring, Timeframes and Budgets 99
5.6 Data Collection, Reporting and Learning 100
5.7 Evaluation 100
5.8 Reporting 101
5.9 Learning 101
5.10 Risk Management 102
5.11 Institutional Responsibilities 103
5.12 Policy Review and Adaptation 104
ANNEXES 105
ANNEX 1: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX 105
ANNEX II: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX 161
ANNEX III: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY . 203
ANNEX IV: DEFINITION OF TERMS 209
ANNEX V: REFERENCES 220

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Term
ADCA	Africa Data Centres Association
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AfDB	African Development Bank
AI	Artificial Intelligence
API	Application Programming Interface
AR	Augmented Reality
AU	African Union
BETA	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda
CA	Communications Authority of Kenya
CAJ	Commission on Administrative Justice
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DPI	Digital Public Infrastructure
DPIA	Data Protection Impact Assessment
EAC	East African Community
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
EPRA	Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employers
FSD	Financial Sector Deepening
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GERD	Gross Expenditure on Research and Development
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GII	Global Innovation Index
GPU	Graphics Processing Unit

Kenya AI and Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

GSMA	GSM Association
HPC	High-Performance Computing
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICTA	Information and Communication Technology Authority
IDR24	Industrial Development Report 2024
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IoT	Internet of Things
IP	Intellectual Property
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KE-CIRT/CC	Kenya Computer Incident Response Team Coordination Centre
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KICA	Kenya Information and Communications Act
KICD	Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development
KIXP	Kenya Internet Exchange Point
KLRC	Kenya Law Reform Commission
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KNQA	Kenya National Qualifications Authority
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KSG	Kenya School of Government
MDAC	Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Counties
MERL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
ML	Machine Learning
MICDE	Ministry of Information, Communications and the Digital Economy
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NCPWD	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NIF	National Innovation Fund
NRF	National Research Fund

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ODPC	Office of the Data Protection Commissioner
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPRA	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
PSC	Public Service Commission
R&D	Research and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TVETA	Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WRA	Water Resources Authority
XR	Extended Reality

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other Emerging Technologies are rapidly transforming economies, governance systems, and societies worldwide. They present significant opportunities to accelerate economic growth, improve public service delivery, strengthen national competitiveness, and address complex development challenges. However, they also introduce risks related to governance, accountability, data protection, inequality, security, environmental sustainability, and national sovereignty.

Globally, countries are adopting integrated, risk-based, and adaptive approaches that balance innovation with governance while investing in data ecosystems, digital infrastructure, compute capacity, human capital, and regulatory systems. There is also increasing emphasis on strategic autonomy to ensure nations retain control over critical technologies, infrastructure, and data assets.

In Kenya, AI and other Emerging Technologies are increasingly being applied across sectors such as agriculture, health, education, financial services, manufacturing, and public administration. Despite their potential, adoption remains uneven due to fragmented governance frameworks, gaps in data quality and interoperability, limited access to affordable compute infrastructure, skills shortages, underinvestment in research and innovation, and growing dependence on foreign-controlled systems. Additional concerns include inadequate safeguards for trust, safety, rights, environmental sustainability, and strategic autonomy.

This Policy provides a comprehensive national framework to guide the development, deployment, governance, and use of AI and other Emerging Technologies in Kenya. Anchored in the Constitution of Kenya (2010), national development priorities, and international best practices, it seeks to ensure that these technologies advance public interest, safeguard rights, promote inclusion, and support sustainable development.

Further the Policy recognizes that responsible AI adoption must be accompanied by strong national capabilities. Kenya's ambition is to position itself not only as a user of AI and other Emerging Technologies, but also as a producer, deployer, regulator, investor destination, and trusted international partner within the intelligent economy.

The Policy is organized around nine thematic pillars:

1) Research, Innovation and Commercialization Ecosystem Development;
2) Sectoral Applications of AI and other Emerging Technologies;
3) Capacity and Human Capital Development;

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

4) Environmental Sustainability and Green Intelligence;
5) Governance, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks;
6) Data Ecosystem Management;
7) Ethics, Safety, Security and Inclusion;
8) Infrastructure and Digital Readiness; and
9) Sovereignty and Strategic Autonomy.

These interventions will enable Kenya to transition from fragmented adoption to coordinated national capability, from isolated pilots to scaled deployment, and from technology consumption to technology production and value creation.

Implementation will adopt a hybrid model combining central coordination with distributed execution. An AI and other Emerging Technologies Council will provide strategic oversight, supported by an AI and other Emerging Technologies Office responsible for coordination, technical support, and performance tracking. Ministries, Departments, Agencies, County Governments, regulators, academia, the private sector, civil society, and development partners will implement the Policy within their respective mandates.

The Policy also provides for legal and regulatory reforms, sustainable financing mechanisms, and a robust Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning (MERL) framework to support accountability, continuous learning, and adaptive policy management.

Through this Policy, Kenya seeks to position itself as a regional and global leader in responsible, inclusive, safe, and innovation-driven AI and other Emerging Technologies, leveraging these technologies to drive inclusive growth, strengthen institutions, enhance resilience, and improve the quality of life for all citizens while safeguarding national interests and constitutional values.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1. Overview of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other Emerging Technologies

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other Emerging Technologies are evolving rapidly and are increasingly shaping economic systems, governance structures, and societal interactions. These technologies enable new forms of automation, decision-making, and service delivery, with applications across sectors such as healthcare, agriculture, finance, education, manufacturing, and public administration. They are also increasingly treated as strategic assets that influence economic competitiveness, governance, and national security.

Global estimates indicate that AI could contribute between 14% and 16% of global GDP by 2030, while Africa could realize between USD 1.2 trillion and USD 1.5 trillion in additional economic value through its adoption (Global, P. W. C., 2017; OECD, 2021). Countries are integrating AI and other Emerging Technologies into national development strategies while strengthening investment, regulatory, and governance frameworks. These approaches emphasize coordinated policy and investment in infrastructure, data systems, and innovation ecosystems, alongside the adoption of risk-based regulatory models and responsible AI frameworks (OECD, 2021; UNESCO, 2021; UN Global Digital Compact, 2024).

Across the Global South, there is increasing integration of AI and other Emerging Technologies into development strategies to support economic growth and digital transformation. These efforts emphasize alignment with national priorities, the development of local innovation ecosystems, and the strengthening of governance frameworks. There is also a growing focus on digital sovereignty, capacity development, and strategic international partnerships to support sustainable and inclusive adoption.

Within Africa, continental frameworks such as Agenda 2063, the African Union AI Strategy (2024), and the African Union Data Policy Framework (2022) recognize AI and other Emerging Technologies as important drivers of structural transformation and socio-economic development. Adoption is expanding across the continent, although unevenly, highlighting the need for coordinated policy approaches, investment in infrastructure and skills, and strengthened governance frameworks.

Kenya's national development agenda prioritizes inclusive growth, industrialization, and digital transformation through frameworks such as Vision 2030 and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). The digital economy is a key driver of productivity, efficiency, and service delivery. Kenya has established a strong digital ecosystem and is among the leading technology hubs in Africa, with the ICT sector contributing significantly to GDP and continuing to grow (KNBS Economic Survey, 2023, 2025; Global Innovation Index, 2023). AI and other Emerging Technologies are increasingly

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

being applied across sectors, presenting opportunities to improve efficiency, expand access to services, and support economic development.

At the same time, the expansion of these technologies introduces a range of risks, including cybersecurity vulnerabilities, data protection concerns, ethical and safety challenges, environmental impacts, and risks associated with cross-border data flows. The increasing integration of AI into critical systems also raises issues related to accountability, institutional integrity, and national sovereignty. Without appropriate governance frameworks, the deployment and use of AI and other Emerging Technologies may lead to unintended consequences, including exclusion, misuse, and erosion of public trust.

For Kenya, the policy question is therefore not only how to regulate AI safely, but also how to build the full national capability required to shape, deploy, test, procure, finance, and govern these technologies in line with constitutional values, national development priorities, and the public interest.

This Policy establishes a coherent national framework for the governance, development, deployment, and use of AI and other Emerging Technologies. It aims to promote innovation, strengthen infrastructure and human capital, support sustainable development, and enhance Kenya's economic resilience and strategic autonomy.

1.1.2. Current Government interventions

Kenya has established a range of policy, legal, institutional, and strategic frameworks relevant to Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other Emerging Technologies. Key instruments include the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the Data Protection Act (2019), the Kenya Information and Communications Act and its subsidiary regulations, and the Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act (2018). These frameworks provide a foundational basis for digital governance and support elements of AI and other Emerging Technologies development and use.

In addition, national policy and strategy instruments such as the Digital Economy Blueprint, the Digital Master Plan (2022–2032), the National ICT Policy (2019), the National AI Strategy (2025–2030), and the AI Code of Practice (DSK 3007:2024) provide guidance on digital transformation, innovation, and responsible technology use. These instruments contribute to shaping the national approach to AI and other Emerging Technologies.

Institutional mandates relevant to AI and other Emerging Technologies are distributed across multiple entities, including the Ministry responsible for ICT, the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC), and sector regulators. The ODPC plays a key role in data protection oversight within the digital ecosystem (ODPC Strategic Plan 2022/2023 – 2024/2025).

Kenya also participates in regional and international initiatives relevant to AI governance, including the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (UNESCO,

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

2021), and engagements within the African Union and other multilateral platforms. These frameworks support alignment with international principles and promote cooperation on digital governance and data-related issues.

Kenya's current interventions also include emerging institutional and diplomatic initiatives that position the country as an active participant in regional and global AI governance. These include Kenya's participation in global AI governance processes, digital public infrastructure discussions, data governance dialogues, internet governance processes, AI safety cooperation, and partnerships focused on compute, green data centres, responsible innovation, and digital transformation.

These interventions demonstrate that Kenya is no longer only a recipient of global technology norms. It is increasingly a contributor to the rules, standards, partnerships, and institutional arrangements that will shape the intelligent economy.

1.2 Policy Issues

Kenya's socio-economic context presents both opportunities and structural constraints that Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other Emerging Technologies are positioned to address. The economy continues to face challenges related to unemployment, low labour productivity, skills gaps, and limited inclusion in the digital economy (World Bank, 2024; KNBS Economic Survey, 2023). At the same time, gaps in infrastructure, data systems, research capacity, and governance frameworks constrain the effective, equitable, and sustainable adoption of these technologies.

Dependence on foreign digital infrastructure, limited availability and interoperability of data, and underinvestment in research and innovation further restrict the development of locally relevant and scalable AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions (KNBS Economic Surveys, 2023, 2025). In addition, fragmented governance arrangements, regulatory gaps, and emerging risks associated with accountability, public sector use, labour transitions, and security applications highlight the need for a coordinated policy response.

From this context, the following core policy issues are identified:

1) Absence of a comprehensive governance framework: There is no integrated national framework covering the full lifecycle of AI and other Emerging Technologies systems, resulting in gaps in oversight, accountability, and risk management.
2) Fragmented institutional governance and weak coordination: Multiple institutions with overlapping mandates lead to inconsistent regulation, limited coordination, and weak policy coherence.
3) Skills gaps and labour market transition risks: Limited capacity in AI, data science, and digital technologies constrains adoption, while emerging technologies introduce risks of job displacement without structured reskilling mechanisms.

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

4) Inadequate protection of AI value-chain workers: Data annotation and content moderation workers face unique occupational risks, including exposure to harmful content, insecure working conditions, and limited labour protections. Existing frameworks provide insufficient safeguards for mental wellbeing, transparency, and employer accountability.

5) Dependence on foreign digital infrastructure: Heavy reliance on externally hosted compute and cloud infrastructure limits data sovereignty, increases latency, and reduces national control over digital assets.

6) Data gaps and weak interoperability: Limited availability, quality, and integration of datasets across sectors reduce the effectiveness, accuracy, and inclusivity of AI and other Emerging Technologies systems.

7) Risk of inequality and exclusion: Uneven access to digital technologies and underrepresentation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and rural populations may reinforce existing socio-economic inequalities (KNBS Economic Surveys, 2023, 2025).

8) Underinvestment in research, development, and innovation: Low levels of investment in research and development and weak commercialization pathways limit the development of locally driven AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions and innovation capacity.

9) Limited legal and regulatory specificity: Existing legal frameworks do not adequately address AI-specific risks, including automated decision-making, algorithmic accountability, and cross-border data governance.

10) Environmental and energy sustainability concerns: AI and other Emerging Technologies systems require significant computational resources, raising concerns about energy use, carbon emissions, and sustainable infrastructure (Strubell et al., 2019; MIT Technology Review, 2023).

11) Unclear accountability and liability frameworks: There is limited clarity on responsibility where AI and other Emerging Technologies systems cause harm or produce unlawful outcomes, weakening enforcement and redress mechanisms.

12) Risks in public sector use of AI and other Emerging Technologies: The use of AI and other Emerging Technologies in government systems introduces risks related to transparency, data protection, and institutional accountability in decision-making processes.

13) Dual-use risks in national security and public safety applications: The application of AI and other Emerging Technologies in civilian and security contexts raises legal, ethical, and national security concerns, with limited governance frameworks to address these risks.

Kenya Artificial Intelligence and Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

14) Weak AI and other Emerging Technologies assurance and evaluation capacity: Kenya does not yet have a fully operational national system for AI and other Emerging Technologies testing, benchmarking, red-teaming, incident reporting, certification, audit, and context-specific evaluation.

15) Inadequate governance of AI and other Emerging Technologies-related market power: Concentration in cloud, compute, data, platforms, and proprietary AI systems creates risks of vendor lock-in, unfair market access, weak domestic value capture, and dependence on a limited number of external providers.

16) Insufficient protection of language, cultural, and community data: Kenya's linguistic diversity, cultural archives, traditional knowledge, and community-held data are not yet supported by adequate frameworks for AI development, consent, access, benefit-sharing, and protection against extraction.

17) Weak labour-transition architecture: AI and other Emerging Technologies adoption is likely to transform tasks across the public service, private sector, creative industries, business process outsourcing, education, health, finance, logistics, and informal work. Kenya requires structured reskilling, worker protection, management capability, and social dialogue to ensure that adoption strengthens decent work and productivity.

These issues are further examined in the situational analysis presented in Chapter Two and inform the policy measures outlined in Chapter Three.

1.3 Rationale for the Policy

Kenya's AI and other Emerging Technologies ecosystem is expanding across sectors, yet no coherent national framework governs their development, deployment, and accountability. Existing instruments, including the Kenya AI Strategy, the AI Statement of Principles, and the AI Code of Practice, provide important foundations but are not fully integrated, lack enforceable mechanisms, and do not adequately reflect the scale and pace of adoption. Stakeholder consultations conducted during the development of this Policy consistently identified fragmentation and limited coordination as key barriers to realizing the benefits of AI and other Emerging Technologies while managing associated risks.

This Policy addresses these gaps through five interrelated imperatives—coherence, opportunity, sovereignty, constitutional delivery, and environmental stewardship—while recognizing AI and other Emerging Technologies as strategic national capabilities that require a coordinated approach to development, deployment, and governance.

1.3.1 Coherence: From Fragmentation to Strategic Architecture

AI and other Emerging Technologies activities are expanding across sectors such as agriculture, health, finance, and public services. However, governance responsibilities are distributed across multiple institutions, including the Communications Authority, the Office

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

of the Data Protection Commissioner, the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS), the ICT Authority, line ministries, and sector regulators. This distribution results in overlaps, gaps, and inconsistent application of standards. At the county level, deployment of AI and other Emerging Technologies systems without a coordinated national framework has led to uneven implementation and duplication of efforts.

This Policy provides a unified framework to strengthen coordination, clarify institutional roles, and support consistent implementation across sectors and levels of government. It aligns with national development priorities, including the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) and the Fourth Medium-Term Plan (2023–2027), which require data systems, governance structures, and human capital to support digital transformation and service delivery.

1.3.2 Opportunity and the Cost of Inaction

AI is projected to contribute USD 15.7 trillion to global GDP by 2030 (Global, P. W. C. (2017), while generative AI could unlock up to USD 103 billion annually in Africa (McKinsey Global Institute, 2024). Kenya's AI market is growing rapidly, with the digital economy projected to contribute KSh 662 billion to GDP by 2028 (GSMA Report, 2024).

At the same time, Kenya faces labour market pressures, including high youth unemployment and a growing workforce (FKE Policy Annual Report, 2024). Harnessing AI and other Emerging Technologies present opportunities for job creation, productivity growth, and economic diversification, including participation in the projected 230 million digital jobs across sub-Saharan Africa by 2030 (IFC Report, 2019; World Bank, 2024).

Delayed policy action carries economic and strategic risks, including reduced competitiveness, increased dependence on external technologies, and limited participation in global governance processes (UNCTAD, 2024). A coordinated framework is therefore necessary to support innovation while managing emerging risks.

1.3.3 Strategic Sovereignty and Regional Leadership

Global digital infrastructure remains concentrated, with Africa accounting for less than one per cent of global data centre capacity (UNCTAD, 2024). As a result, data generated within Kenya is often processed and utilized outside the country, limiting domestic value capture and control.

This Policy supports the development of national capabilities in data, infrastructure, and research to strengthen sovereignty and enable Kenya to participate effectively in regional and global digital ecosystems. It also positions Kenya to play a leading role in advancing AI and other Emerging Technologies within the East African region.

1.3.4 Constitutional Delivery and Public Trust

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) provides the legal and normative foundation for this Policy. Rights relating to dignity, equality, privacy, environmental protection, and access to essential services (Articles 10, 27, 31, 42, and 43) establish the standards that must guide the development and use of AI and other Emerging Technologies.

Without appropriate governance, these technologies may contribute to discrimination, exclusion, or lack of transparency in decision-making. This Policy provides a framework to ensure that AI and other Emerging Technologies are deployed in a manner that protects rights, promotes accountability, and supports public trust in digital systems and institutions.

1.3.5 Environmental Stewardship

AI and other Emerging Technologies systems require significant computational resources, with implications for energy consumption and environmental sustainability. At the same time, these technologies offer opportunities to support climate resilience, including applications in agriculture, disaster response, and energy management.

This Policy addresses both the environmental impacts of AI and other Emerging Technologies and their potential contribution to sustainability. It aligns with national frameworks, including the Climate Change Act (2016) and Kenya's Nationally Determined Contributions, to promote responsible and sustainable digital infrastructure development.

1.3.6 Development Infrastructure and State Capability

AI and other Emerging Technologies capabilities depend on the full value chain, including data, compute, connectivity, energy, skills, research, standards, procurement, testing, deployment, markets, governance, and diplomacy. Weaknesses in any part of this chain reduce national value capture and increase dependence on external platforms, infrastructure, and systems.

Kenya must therefore treat AI and other Emerging Technologies as both development infrastructure and a strategic national capability. This requires coordinated investment and implementation across government, industry, academia, civil society, counties, and international partners. It also requires the ability to test systems, govern risk, protect rights, build public trust, support local innovators, attract responsible investment, and ensure that national data, knowledge, and infrastructure generate value for Kenyans.

This Policy therefore moves beyond the general enablement of innovation. It establishes the basis for building national AI and other Emerging Technologies capability through missions, compute access, data systems, safety assurance, public-sector adoption, research commercialization, infrastructure investment, and technology diplomacy.

1.4 Policy Goal and Objectives

1.4.1 Policy Goal

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

To establish a coherent, rights-based, innovation-enabling, and future-oriented national framework for the governance, development, deployment, and use of AI and other Emerging Technologies in Kenya that strengthens public value, safeguards rights and safety, promotes sustainable economic growth, and enhances national resilience and competitiveness.

1.4.2 Policy Objectives

1) To strengthen Kenya's research, innovation, and ecosystem development capacity through enhanced R&D investment, centres of excellence, start-up and MSME support, commercialization pathways supported by fit-for-purpose intellectual property frameworks, stronger academia-industry-government collaboration, and public procurement mechanisms that favour local innovation, consistent with quality and value.
2) To promote responsible, inclusive, safe, and scalable application of AI and other Emerging Technologies across all sectors to improve service delivery, productivity, public value, national competitiveness, and national interests.
3) To establish a coordinated national system for capacity and human capital development that builds AI and other Emerging Technologies competencies across the education lifecycle, the public and private sectors, the civil society workforce, and the general public.
4) To establish a national green intelligence framework that governs the environmental footprint of AI and other Emerging Technologies systems and compute infrastructure, supports sustainable digital infrastructure and circular economy approaches, and enables AI and other Emerging Technologies to strengthen environmental management and climate resilience.
5) To establish a clear, coordinated, risk-based, and innovation-enabling governance framework for AI and other Emerging Technologies, including defined institutional roles at national and county government levels, as well as Kenya's positioning and engagement at the international level, supported by legal and regulatory certainty, standards, and robust accountability mechanisms.
6) To establish a trusted, interoperable, rights-respecting, and AI and other Emerging Technologies-ready national data ecosystem through standards for metadata, lawful data sharing, secure access to high-value and sensitive datasets, and ethical data annotation practices.
7) To ensure that AI and other Emerging Technologies are developed, procured, deployed, and governed in ways that are ethical, safe, secure, inclusive, explainable, auditable, transparent, and accountable throughout their lifecycle, with strong protections for vulnerable groups and high-risk contexts, and accessible redress mechanisms for persons harmed by AI and other Emerging Technologies systems.

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

8) To establish affordable, interoperable, secure, and strategically governed AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure and compute capacity, including a demand-led mix of shared compute access, sovereign cloud arrangements, improved connectivity, integration with sustainable energy, water and other natural resources, and stronger domestic technical capability for deployment, maintenance, and repair.

9) To guarantee Kenya's sovereignty and strategic autonomy by ensuring national oversight and decision-making authority over the systems, data, compute infrastructure, resources, knowledge assets, and governance systems that shape the development and use of AI and other Emerging Technologies in ways that advance public interest, self-determination, and constitutional values.

10) To establish Kenya as a regional leader in the rigorous evaluation and testing of AI and other Emerging Technologies for context-specific capabilities, vulnerabilities, and risks.

1.5 Scope of the Policy

This section defines the scope of the Policy, including the technologies, actors, sectors, jurisdictions, and temporal coverage to which it applies, as well as its relationship with existing legal frameworks. The policy adopts a risk-based and lifecycle-oriented approach to the governance of AI and other Emerging Technologies in Kenya.

1.5.1 Technology Scope

This Policy applies to AI and other Emerging Technologies.

Emerging Technologies are defined as technologies that meet two or more of the following criteria:

1) They are evolving rapidly with uncertainty regarding long-term development;
2) They have potential to converge with AI or other technologies to create new capabilities or risks;
3) They are not comprehensively governed by existing Kenyan legislation; and
4) They raise governance, ethical, safety, or rights-related issues not adequately addressed by current frameworks.

The responsible authority shall maintain and periodically review and publish an indicative, non-exhaustive list of such technologies.

For implementation purposes, Emerging Technologies may be categorized as:

1) Deployed technologies (e.g., Internet of Things, blockchain, distributed ledger technologies);

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

2) Scaling technologies (e.g., robotics and autonomous systems, extended reality, advanced communications systems);
3) Nascent technologies (e.g., quantum-related technologies).

This Policy adopts a risk-based approach, where obligations, safeguards, and oversight measures are proportionate to the level of risk posed by a system.

1.5.2 Actor and Jurisdictional Scope

This policy applies to:

1) All public, private sector, and civil society entities operating within Kenya;
2) Any person or entity physically present or operating within the territory of Kenya;
3) Kenyan citizens and permanent residents, to the extent consistent with international law;
4) Any entity outside Kenya that provides AI or other Emerging Technologies systems or services whose outputs are used within Kenya, or which have direct and foreseeable effects on individuals, rights, or public interests in Kenya;
5) Any public-sector procurement or deployment of AI or other Emerging Technologies by the Government of Kenya or any county government, regardless of where such systems are developed, hosted, or maintained.

For entities outside Kenya, compliance may be demonstrated through adherence to a substantially equivalent legal or regulatory framework, as determined through an adequacy assessment by the Cabinet Secretary responsible for ICT. This policy adopts an effects-based jurisdictional approach, consistent with international best practice in data protection and consumer protection law.

The Policy shall also apply to vendors, cloud service providers, compute providers, model providers, data intermediaries, data annotation providers, AI assurance providers, public-sector technology suppliers and foreign entities whose AI systems are procured, deployed, accessed or relied upon by public or private actors in Kenya.

1.5.3 Sectoral Scope

This Policy applies across all sectors of the economy, including public, private, and non-state actors, and covers both formal and informal economic activities where AI and other Emerging Technologies are developed, deployed, or utilized.

The Policy provides a cross-sectoral governance framework, recognizing that AI and other Emerging Technologies are inherently transversal and may be applied across multiple domains, including, but not limited to, health, agriculture, finance, education, manufacturing, public administration, security, environment, and digital services.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Sector-specific ministries, departments, agencies, and regulatory bodies shall be responsible for contextualizing and implementing this Policy within their respective mandates, including the development of sectoral guidelines, standards, and operational frameworks aligned with this national Policy.

Where sector-specific frameworks already exist, they shall be reviewed and aligned to ensure consistency with the principles, objectives, and requirements of this Policy. In sectors where such frameworks do not exist, relevant authorities shall develop appropriate instruments guided by this Policy.

This Policy also applies to cross-sectoral and platform-based AI and other Emerging Technologies systems, including those operating across multiple domains or involving shared infrastructure, data ecosystems, or digital platforms.

1.5.4 Geographic and Devolution Scope

This Policy establishes national standards as the minimum baseline for governance of AI and other Emerging Technologies across Kenya.

County governments shall serve as primary implementation bodies within their constitutional mandates, and county-level strategies and plans shall align with this national framework.

1.5.5 Temporal Scope and Lifecycle Coverage

This policy applies across the full lifecycle of AI and other Emerging Technologies, including research, design, development, training, testing, deployment, procurement, use, monitoring, incident reporting, accountability, redress and remedy, standards, infrastructure, skills development, oversight, and environmental management.

Application in time:

1) For systems placed into service after the effective date of this Policy, full compliance shall be required upon the coming into force of relevant implementing regulations.
2) For systems already in operation prior to the effective date (legacy systems), a transitional period of 2 years shall apply. During this period, operators shall conduct and submit a retrospective risk assessment and remediation plan to the relevant regulator.
3) High-risk legacy systems shall achieve full compliance within three years.
4) The Cabinet Secretary responsible for ICT may extend transitional periods for specific categories of systems where compliance within the standard timeframe is demonstrably infeasible.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

1.5.6 Exclusion Thresholds

This policy shall not apply to:

1) Simple computational systems that do not employ machine learning, statistical learning, or adaptive algorithms;
2) AI or emerging technologies used solely for research and development in controlled environments, where they are not deployed for operational use or public interaction;
3) Individual end-users employing consumer AI or other emerging technologies tools for personal, non-commercial purposes, provided such use does not adversely affect the rights of others.

1.5.7 Relationship with Other Laws

1) This policy shall not limit or override rights and obligations under the Constitution of Kenya (2010) or other applicable laws, including the Data Protection Act (2019), the Kenya Information and Communications Act, and the Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act (2018);
2) Where this Policy establishes additional safeguards, those safeguards shall apply;
3) Conflicts with sector-specific legislation shall be referred to the National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council for interpretation, subject to judicial review;
4) This Policy shall serve as the reference framework for future laws, regulations, standards, and guidelines relating to AI and other Emerging Technologies.

1.5.8 Participatory Implementation Principle

Implementation of this Policy shall be guided by principles of public participation, transparency, and accountability, in accordance with the Constitution of Kenya (2010).

1.6 Guiding Principles

This Policy is guided by the following principles:

1. Human Rights-Based Approach

AI and other Emerging Technologies shall be governed in a manner that protects fundamental rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya (2010). This includes mitigating risks of discrimination, exclusion, unlawful surveillance, and harm. The Policy promotes fairness, transparency, accountability, contestability, and access to effective redress mechanisms. Particular attention shall be given to the protection of vulnerable groups, including children, youth, women, persons with disabilities, and marginalized communities. Children shall be afforded enhanced protections, including age-appropriate system design, safeguards against harmful or manipulative practices, and strong data

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

protection measures, in line with constitutional principles and applicable international standards.

2. Human-Centeredness and Meaningful Human Control

AI and other Emerging Technologies shall be designed, deployed, and used as tools to augment human agency. Humans shall retain meaningful control over systems that affect individual rights, safety, or access to essential services. In higher-risk contexts, systems shall incorporate mechanisms that enable human review, intervention, or escalation, alongside clear allocation of responsibility and accountability. Safeguards shall ensure that individuals are appropriately protected in relation to decisions with significant impacts on their rights, safety, or access to essential services.

Where systems act with agency by initiating actions, chaining steps, or operating tools on behalf of a person or institution, meaningful human control shall extend beyond the initial instruction to the actions the system takes in pursuit of it. High-risk agentic deployments shall provide for defined limits on actions a system may take without authorization, the ability to interrupt or halt a system during execution, records of actions taken to support audit and redress, and clear allocation of legal responsibility for the consequences of those actions.

3. Protection of Human Agency

AI and other Emerging Technologies shall be developed and deployed in ways that respect and strengthen the capacity of people to form their own judgements and make their own choices. Systems shall not be designed to manipulate, deceive, or exploit cognitive or psychological vulnerabilities, engineer compulsive engagement, or erode the autonomy of the persons and institutions that use them.

Particular care shall be taken where systems shape information, belief, or choice at scale, substitute for human judgement in public institutions, or where prolonged reliance may diminish the skills and independent capacity of the workforce and the public. Adoption shall be designed to augment human judgement and preserve the conditions under which people remain the authors of decisions that concern them.

4. Risk-Based and Proportionate Regulation

This Policy adopts a risk-based and proportionate approach. Obligations, safeguards, and oversight measures shall vary according to the level of risk posed by systems and their uses. High-risk systems shall attract stronger requirements relating to assessment, documentation, monitoring, security, human oversight, and accountability.

All measures taken under this Policy, including data collection, surveillance, enforcement, and restrictions on deployment, shall be proportionate to the legitimate aim pursued and represent the least restrictive means reasonably available.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

5. Safety, Security, and Robustness

AI and other Emerging Technologies shall be safe by design, secure against malicious manipulation, and robust to errors, edge cases, and changing conditions. Developers, deployers, and operators shall conduct rigorous testing, validation, and monitoring throughout the system lifecycle. Safety and security protocols shall be integrated at all stages of system development and deployment, and incident response mechanisms shall be established to address failures, breaches, and harms.

Safety shall encompass both technical and socio-technical dimensions, including risks arising from model failure, cyber misuse, unsafe deployment, bias, misinformation, synthetic media, harmful interactions with children, environmental impacts, labour exploitation, unsafe public-sector automation, dual-use applications, frontier risks, and concentration of capability. Safety measures shall be evidence-based, context-aware, and proportionate to the risks posed by a system, in accordance with the principle of doing no harm.

6. Transparency, Accountability, and the Right to Know

AI and other Emerging Technologies systems that materially affect individuals or public services shall be subject to transparency, explainability, and auditability requirements. Regulatory oversight shall be predictable, risk-tiered, and outcome-based. Clear accountability frameworks shall define responsibilities across the system lifecycle, including for developers, deployers, operators, and users, to support enforcement and redress.

Individuals are entitled to know when an AI system is acting on them. Where a person interacts directly with an AI system in place of a human, where an automated system makes or materially shapes a decision that significantly affects their rights, access to services, or legal interests, or where content presented to the public has been generated or substantially altered by AI, that fact shall be disclosed in a clear and accessible manner. Such disclosures shall be timely, intelligible, and available in a language that the affected person can understand. Disclosure does not replace the rights to human review, explanation, and redress; rather, it enables those rights to be effectively exercised.

7. Inclusion and Equity

The development and deployment of AI and other Emerging Technologies shall promote equitable access and reduce disparities across geographic, gender, disability, generational, linguistic, and socio-economic dimensions. This includes equitable access to infrastructure, education and skills development, participation in innovation ecosystems, and inclusive system design.

8. Sustainability

AI and other Emerging Technologies shall be developed and deployed in a manner that supports environmental sustainability. This includes efficient use of energy and water

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

resources, adoption of green infrastructure, lifecycle accountability for digital systems, and environmentally responsible disposal and recycling of equipment.

9. Innovation Enablement and a Competitive Ecosystem

Kenya shall foster a regulatory environment that supports innovation, reduces uncertainty, and enables responsible experimentation and commercialization of AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions. Governance shall provide clarity and predictability to support investment and growth, while ensuring that innovation does not compromise constitutional rights, safety, or public interest.

10. Public Value and State Capability

AI and other Emerging Technologies shall be adopted in ways that improve public service delivery, strengthen institutional capability, increase productivity, reduce waste, support evidence-based decision-making, and advance constitutional obligations. Public-sector use shall be guided by clear accountability, human oversight, auditability, transparency, and redress mechanisms.

11. Public Participation and Democratic Governance

The governance of AI and other Emerging Technologies shall be transparent, inclusive, and subject to public participation. Stakeholders, including affected communities, civil society, academia, the private sector, and workers, shall have meaningful opportunities to contribute to policy development, regulatory design, and high-impact deployment decisions. The Government shall establish mechanisms for public consultation, grievance redress, and ongoing stakeholder engagement.

12. Sovereignty and Strategic Autonomy

Kenya shall exercise appropriate oversight over data, digital infrastructure, and AI and other Emerging Technologies systems within its jurisdiction in a manner that safeguards national interests, constitutional values, and public trust. This includes promoting domestic capability development, protecting national data and intellectual property, and enabling participation in regional and global digital ecosystems. The Policy supports a balance between domestic value creation, resilience, and openness to responsible international collaboration and digital trade.

13. Local Value Creation

Kenya shall promote domestic value creation across the AI value chain, including data, compute, infrastructure, research, talent, intellectual property, language resources, applications, assurance services, and markets. International partnerships shall be structured to build local capability, avoid dependency, support fair competition, and protect national interests.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

14. Community and Mutual Responsibility (Harambee)

The governance of AI and other Emerging Technologies shall recognize the collective nature of societal development and the shared impacts of technological systems. This includes promoting social cohesion, intergenerational equity, and mutual responsibility. Systems shall be designed and deployed in ways that strengthen community well-being, social trust, and shared prosperity, with particular attention to rural and traditionally organized communities.

15. Interoperability and Open Standards

AI and other Emerging Technologies shall, where feasible, be designed and deployed using interoperable architectures and open standards. This supports data portability, system integration, competition, and the avoidance of vendor lock-in. Public-sector systems shall prioritize open interfaces and non-proprietary formats, subject to legitimate security and privacy considerations.

16. Do No Harm (Non-Maleficence)

The design, development, deployment, and use of AI and other Emerging Technologies shall be guided by the obligation to prevent harm to individuals, communities, institutions, and the environment. All actors shall take proactive and proportionate measures to identify, assess, and mitigate physical, psychological, economic, social, and environmental harms.

Where risks cannot be effectively mitigated, deployment or continued use shall be restricted, suspended, or prohibited in accordance with applicable laws. This principle requires continuous monitoring, clear accountability, and accessible avenues for redress.

1.7 Structure of Policy

The policy is structured as per the following chapters: Introduction; Situation analysis; Policy statements; Implementation Framework; and Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning and Annexes.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

CHAPTER 2: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Global Context

AI and other Emerging Technologies have become central drivers of economic transformation, governance innovation, and global competitiveness. Countries are integrating these technologies across sectors such as healthcare, agriculture, manufacturing, finance, education, and public administration to improve efficiency, productivity, and service delivery. Global estimates indicate that AI could contribute between 14% and 16% of global GDP by 2030, underscoring its strategic importance to national economies (Global, P. W. C., 2017).

There is a sustained global shift toward the development of national AI strategies and regulatory frameworks that balance innovation with governance. These approaches emphasize data governance, digital and compute infrastructure, ethical AI, and human capital development, and are informed by international frameworks including the OECD Principles on Artificial Intelligence (2024), the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021), the UN Global Digital Compact (2024), and the New Delhi Declaration on AI Impact (2026).

Major global economies are aligning policy, investment, and regulatory strategies to position AI and other Emerging Technologies as strategic national assets. The United States continues to frame AI leadership as a national security and economic priority, supported by large-scale public and private investments and policy instruments such as the AI Action Plan (2025) and subsequent legislative frameworks aimed at accelerating innovation, expanding AI infrastructure, and strengthening global leadership.

The United Kingdom is advancing a similar approach through targeted ecosystem investments. UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) has identified AI as a priority investment area for 2026–2030, supported by a £1.6 billion package focused on strengthening research, supporting regional innovation clusters, and translating scientific capability into economic value.

The European Union has combined regulatory leadership with significant investment, including approximately EUR 20 billion to support the implementation of the AI Act (2024) and the AI Continent Action Plan (2025), which focuses on the development of trustworthy AI systems, large-scale data and computing infrastructure, and coordinated deployment across member states.

China continues to pursue a state-led strategy aimed at achieving global leadership in AI by 2030, supported by sustained investment in research, industrial applications, and infrastructure. By 2025, China's core AI sector was valued at approximately USD 97.5 billion,

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

reflecting strong positioning in research output and talent concentration (APCO Worldwide (2025)).

These developments reflect a broader global shift in which AI and other Emerging Technologies are no longer treated as standalone technological tools but as strategic assets shaping economic competitiveness, geopolitical influence, and national security. As a result, investment, governance, and regulatory frameworks are increasingly interconnected and mutually reinforcing.

In parallel, there is growing emphasis on sovereign AI capabilities, where countries seek to develop domestic control over critical data, infrastructure, and systems. This reflects concerns related to digital sovereignty, resilience, and dependence on foreign-controlled platforms, and is influencing national approaches to infrastructure development, cross-border data governance, and international collaboration.

Risk-based regulatory models are increasingly adopted globally, where AI systems are classified according to their expected level of impact, with higher-risk applications subject to stricter oversight, documentation, and accountability requirements. This approach is becoming a reference model for emerging regulatory frameworks.

A further global trend is the movement from AI strategies to AI delivery plans. Leading jurisdictions are establishing dedicated compute programmes, AI infrastructure zones, public data libraries, AI safety institutes, assurance markets, national AI missions, public-sector adoption rules and investment pipelines. This reflects a shift from principle-based governance towards capability development, market creation, and accountable deployment.

Countries are also treating AI assurance as an economic sector. Testing, audit, certification, benchmarking, red-teaming and incident analysis are emerging as core components of trustworthy AI ecosystems. This has implications for Kenya's competitiveness, as domestic firms, public institutions and exporters will increasingly need to demonstrate that AI systems meet recognized safety, accountability, data protection, cybersecurity and performance.

Another defining global trend is the strategic importance of data ecosystems and compute infrastructure. Countries are investing in cloud computing, high-performance computing, and interoperable data systems as foundational enablers of AI development and deployment. International development institutions, including the World Bank, continue to emphasize digital public infrastructure (DPI) and data systems as essential for inclusive digital economies.

Environmental sustainability has also become an integral component of AI governance. The growing energy and resource demands of AI systems and data centres have increased

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

attention to energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and green AI approaches that reduce environmental impacts while maintaining technological performance.

Despite these advances, global adoption of AI and other Emerging Technologies presents significant challenges. These include data protection and privacy risks, algorithmic bias, lack of transparency, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, loss of control and national security risks and the concentration of AI and other Emerging Technologies capabilities among a limited number of global actors. These challenges are compounded by unequal access to infrastructure, data, and technical capacity, particularly for developing economies.

These global trends highlight both the opportunities and systemic risks associated with AI and other Emerging Technologies and provide critical context for the policy issues outlined in Section 1.2 and the interventions proposed in subsequent chapters.

2.2 Global South Context

Across the Global South, countries are adopting increasingly structured and strategic approaches to AI and other Emerging Technologies by integrating them into national development agendas to support economic transformation, digital inclusion, industrial growth, and public sector modernization. These approaches emphasize alignment with national priorities, the development of domestic innovation ecosystems, strengthening governance frameworks, and building strategic national capabilities.

India provides a leading example of large-scale ecosystem development. Its national AI strategy has supported over 400 AI startups and catalyzed approximately USD 881 million in investment by 2023 (IBEF, 2022). In 2026, India facilitated the adoption of the New Delhi Declaration on Artificial Intelligence, positioning itself as a key actor in bridging developed and developing economies in global AI governance.

In Latin America, Brazil has adopted a strong policy-driven approach through the Plano Brasileiro de Inteligência Artificial (PBIA) 2024–2028, titled "AI for the Good of All." The plan allocates approximately R$23 billion to strengthen national compute infrastructure, develop sovereign cloud capabilities, and advance local-language AI models, reflecting a deliberate shift toward digital sovereignty and domestic capability development.

Across Southeast Asia, countries are accelerating both policy and regulatory responses to AI and other Emerging Technologies. Vietnam became one of the first countries in the region to formalize AI-specific legislation with the enactment of an AI Law in 2025. Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand are advancing governance frameworks while forming strategic partnerships with global technology providers, including collaborations involving advanced computing platforms and large language models, to strengthen national capabilities and data sovereignty.

Kenya National Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

These developments reflect a broader pattern across the Global South characterized by:

1) Integration of AI and other Emerging Technologies into national development strategies
2) Increasing emphasis on digital sovereignty and domestic control over data and infrastructure
3) Expansion of local innovation ecosystems and startup ecosystems
4) Strategic use of international partnerships to accelerate capability development

At the same time, countries in the Global South face common structural constraints, including limited access to compute infrastructure, dependence on foreign technology platforms, gaps in high-quality datasets, and shortages in advanced technical skills. These challenges influence the pace and scale of AI adoption and underscore the importance of policy frameworks that address infrastructure, data governance, and human capital development.

The Global South context therefore highlights a dual trajectory: rapid policy and ecosystem development on one hand, and persistent structural constraints on the other. These dynamics are directly relevant to Kenya's policy positioning, particularly in relation to digital sovereignty, ecosystem development, and the need to balance global partnerships with domestic capability building.

2.3 African Context

Across Africa, AI and other Emerging Technologies are increasingly recognized as critical enablers of digital transformation and socio-economic development. Applications are expanding across sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, financial inclusion, education, and public administration, with growing potential to improve productivity, service delivery, and economic participation.

At the continental level, AI development is guided by frameworks including the African Union Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa (2020–2030), the African Union Data Policy Framework (2022), and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Digital Trade Protocol (2018). These frameworks emphasize inclusive digital development, data governance, infrastructure expansion, innovation ecosystems, and cross-border digital integration.

Continental momentum has also strengthened through high-level political commitments. The Africa Declaration on Artificial Intelligence, adopted by 54 countries, reflects a coordinated effort to advance AI research, development, and deployment across the continent, including ambitions to mobilize significant investment in infrastructure, skills, and innovation systems. Complementary initiatives, including continental digital economy

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

programmes and technology-focused development funds, aim to support job creation, startup ecosystems, and digital infrastructure expansion.

At the national level, several African countries are advancing policy and regulatory frameworks for AI technologies. Rwanda, Egypt, and Ethiopia, have developed national AI strategies with varying levels of implementation detail and institutional readiness. Regional collaboration mechanisms such as the Smart Africa Alliance continue to promote policy harmonization, digital infrastructure development, innovation, and cross-border cooperation in connectivity, data governance, and digital services.

Despite this growing momentum, the African AI ecosystem remains uneven and structurally constrained. Investment is highly concentrated, with over 83% of AI funding in the first quarter of 2025 directed to four countries—Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, and Egypt—indicating strong leadership but limited distribution across the continent. Infrastructure gaps persist, including limited access to high-performance computing, high cost of connectivity, and uneven digital infrastructure coverage, particularly in rural and underserved areas.

Data ecosystems across the continent remain fragmented, with limited availability of high-quality, interoperable datasets. While many countries have enacted data protection laws, broader data governance systems—including data sharing frameworks, metadata standards, and interoperability mechanisms—are still underdeveloped. These limitations constrain the development of scalable and inclusive AI and other Emerging Technologies systems.

Human capital constraints also remain significant, with shortages in advanced technical skills, limited research capacity, and underdeveloped innovation ecosystems in many countries. Institutional capacity gaps further limit the ability to design, implement, and enforce effective governance frameworks.

These structural constraints mean that Africa's AI challenge extends beyond technology adoption to participation across the full AI value chain. The continent continues to face limited compute capacity, low representation of African languages and datasets, weak research financing, dependence on external infrastructure and proprietary systems, and constrained domestic capability to develop, test, govern, and commercialize AI. These factors increase the risk that African countries remain consumers rather than producers, evaluators, and exporters of context-relevant AI systems.

At the same time, Africa's demographic profile, linguistic diversity, renewable energy potential, innovation ecosystems, and development priorities provide a strong foundation for an alternative AI development pathway. This pathway emphasizes investment in green compute infrastructure, African language technologies, public-interest data, AI assurance, local talent, responsible infrastructure, and integrated regional digital markets.

Kenya Artificial Intelligence and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

The African context therefore reflects a dual trajectory of growing policy ambition and ecosystem development alongside persistent structural constraints. These dynamics highlight the importance of coordinated policy frameworks, sustained investment in infrastructure, data ecosystems, skills, research, and governance capacity.

For Kenya, this context underscores the importance of positioning itself strategically within the continental AI and other Emerging Technologies ecosystem by strengthening domestic capabilities, leveraging regional collaboration mechanisms, and contributing to the development of harmonized governance frameworks for AI and other Emerging Technologies.

These continental dynamics directly inform the policy issues identified in Section 1.2, particularly those relating to infrastructure, data ecosystems, governance capacity, and strategic autonomy.

2.4 Regional Context

Within the East African region, AI and other Emerging Technologies are increasingly recognized as important enablers of economic integration, digital transformation, and public sector innovation. Their application across sectors such as health, agriculture, trade, financial services, and governance is expanding, with growing emphasis on improving service delivery, enhancing productivity, and strengthening regional value chains.

Regional policy direction is guided by frameworks developed under the East African Community (EAC), including the EAC Digital Transformation Strategy (2025–2050) and the EAC Data Governance Policy Framework. These frameworks promote digital integration, harmonized regulatory approaches, cross-border data governance, and the development of regional digital markets. They also emphasize shared digital infrastructure, interoperable systems, and coordinated policy implementation as foundations for regional innovation and economic growth.

Countries across the region are investing in broadband connectivity, digital infrastructure, data systems, and digital platforms while supporting the growth of technology ecosystems and innovation hubs. There is increasing interest in leveraging AI and other Emerging Technologies to address shared regional priorities, particularly in agriculture, healthcare, trade facilitation, and public administration.

Regional cooperation initiatives increasingly focus on enabling trusted cross-border data flows, harmonizing regulatory frameworks, and strengthening integrated digital markets. These efforts are intended to facilitate the scaling of AI-enabled solutions, support regional innovation ecosystems, and reduce fragmentation across national systems.

Despite this progress, the region continues to face persistent structural constraints. These include varying levels of digital maturity across partner states, differences in regulatory and

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

institutional frameworks, limited interoperability of digital systems, and gaps in technical capacity, research collaboration, and institutional coordination. Inconsistent implementation of regional frameworks and limited alignment between national and regional policies further constrain the effective deployment and scaling of AI and other Emerging Technologies.

The regional context therefore highlights the importance of policy coherence, harmonized standards, strengthened institutional coordination, and investment in shared infrastructure, interoperable data governance systems, and regional innovation ecosystems to support the responsible adoption of AI and other Emerging Technologies.

For Kenya, this context presents both an opportunity and a strategic responsibility. As one of the region's more advanced digital economies, Kenya is well positioned to provide regional leadership by shaping governance frameworks, advancing interoperability standards, supporting cross-border innovation, and contributing to the development of a coordinated and inclusive regional AI and other Emerging Technologies ecosystem.

These regional dynamics reinforce the policy issues identified in Section 1.2, particularly those relating to interoperability, regulatory coherence, and cross-border data governance, and inform the need for coordinated regional engagement in the policy interventions presented in subsequent chapters.

2.5 National Context

Kenya has established itself as a leading digital economy in Africa, supported by strong mobile connectivity, a dynamic innovation ecosystem, and expanding digital services. National development is guided by frameworks including Kenya Vision 2030, the Digital Economy Blueprint, the National Digital Master Plan (2022–2032), the Kenya Artificial Intelligence Strategy (2025–2030), and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), which collectively prioritize inclusive growth, industrialization, and digital transformation.

The digital economy is a key driver of productivity, efficiency, and service delivery. The ICT sector contributed approximately 7.7% to GDP in 2023, 7.0% in 2024, and was projected to reach 9.2% by 2025, reflecting sustained growth and positioning Kenya among the leading technology hubs in Africa (KNBS Economic Survey, 2023, 2025; Global Innovation Index, 2023).

Kenya's growing digital maturity has also strengthened its position as a regional hub for digital innovation, AI infrastructure, green compute, data governance, digital public infrastructure, and technology diplomacy. This creates an opportunity to better align national AI governance with investment promotion, international partnerships, trusted data flows, public-sector adoption, and regional market leadership. Realizing this opportunity will require bankable AI infrastructure projects, AI-ready public-interest datasets, affordable

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

compute access, AI assurance and testing capacity, public-sector adoption frameworks, local innovation procurement, and clear institutional pathways for scaling priority use cases.

Globally and regionally, AI and other Emerging Technologies are expected to generate significant economic value. Estimates indicate that AI could contribute up to USD 15.7 trillion to the global economy, while Generative AI alone could contribute approximately USD 103 billion to Africa's economy (Global, P. W. C., 2017); McKinsey Global Private Markets Report, 2024). At the national level, Kenya's AI market is projected to reach approximately USD 240 million, with a compound annual growth rate of 28.22%, and contribute up to KES 662 billion to GDP by 2028 (GSMA Report, 2024). These projections highlight the strategic importance of AI as a driver of economic growth, competitiveness, and productivity.

AI and other Emerging Technologies are already being applied across priority sectors, with demonstrated potential to improve outcomes:

1) Agriculture: AI-enabled early warning systems for drought and flood events have demonstrated the potential to reduce agricultural losses by up to 30% in arid and semi-arid regions (WFP Kenya Annual Country Report, 2023). This is significant given that Kenya lost approximately USD 3.8 billion to climate-related disasters between 2019 and 2022, with about 80% of its land classified as arid or semi-arid and agriculture contributing approximately 33% of GDP when value chains are included (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) Report, 2023).
2) Healthcare: AI-assisted diagnostic tools have achieved accuracy rates exceeding 85% in tuberculosis and cervical cancer screening, reducing turnaround times from days to hours in pilot deployments (National Cancer Taskforce Report, 2022). These gains are particularly relevant given the low physician density of approximately 0.2 per 1,000 people (World Health Organization (WHO), 2021).
3) Finance: Algorithmic credit scoring and digital financial platforms are expanding access to financial services, addressing the approximately 10% of Kenyans who remain unbanked and contributing to closing the estimated USD 20 billion SME financing gap (CBK, KNBS, & FSD Kenya FinAccess Household Survey Report, 2024).
4) Education: AI-enabled adaptive learning systems have demonstrated improvements of approximately 15–25% in foundational literacy outcomes, particularly in underserved regions, although these applications remain largely at pilot scale (Molina, E., & Medina, E. (2025); Asghar, J., & Dintilhac, C. , 2025).
5) Infrastructure and public services: AI applications in traffic management, energy systems, and urban services have demonstrated efficiency gains, including reductions in congestion by 15–25% and improvements in energy reliability and system optimization (EPRA Energy and Petroleum Statistics Report, 2024).

Kenya Artificial Intelligence and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

6) Water and utilities: Smart metering and leak detection systems deployed by utilities such as the Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company have demonstrated the potential to reduce non-revenue water losses by 15–20%, improving efficiency and service delivery (Waweru, O. A., & Karuga, J. (2025)).
7) Public finance and industry: AI-driven audit selection systems have demonstrated the potential to increase revenue collection efficiency by 10–20%, while applications in manufacturing and supply chains have shown productivity gains of 10–20% among medium-sized firms (Digital Economy Blueprint updates, 2024; Industrial Development Report 2024 (IDR24).

Across these sectors, AI adoption is associated with increased efficiency, improved service delivery, and expanded access. However, most applications remain at pilot or early deployment stages, with uneven distribution across regions and sectors, limited scale, and varying levels of institutional readiness.

Kenya's demographic profile presents both opportunities and challenges. With a median age of approximately 21.1 years, the country has a young and potentially dynamic workforce. At the same time, youth unemployment is estimated at approximately 67% among those aged 15–34, with nearly one million new entrants joining the labour market annually (FKE Policy Annual Report, 2024). These dynamics underscore the importance of leveraging AI and other Emerging Technologies to support job creation, productivity, and digital employment. Global estimates suggest that up to 230 million digital jobs could be created across Sub-Saharan Africa by 2030, presenting a significant opportunity for Kenya if supported by appropriate policy, skills development, and infrastructure investment (IFC Report, 2019).

Kenya has also established important policy, legal, and institutional foundations for AI and other Emerging Technologies. The Kenya Artificial Intelligence Strategy (2025–2030) and the AI Statement of Principles articulate the country's commitment to responsible, inclusive, and development-oriented AI, emphasizing data governance, infrastructure, innovation, skills development, and responsible AI practices.

Supporting legislation includes the Data Protection Act (2019), the Kenya Information and Communications Act, and the Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act (2018), which collectively provide governance for data protection, communications infrastructure, cybersecurity, and other elements of the digital ecosystem.

Institutional responsibilities are shared across the Ministry responsible for ICT, the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner, the Communications Authority of Kenya, the ICT Authority, and sector regulators, all of which play important roles in policy development, regulation, and implementation.

Despite these strengths, significant structural constraints remain. These include fragmented data systems, limited interoperability, dependence on foreign-hosted compute and cloud infrastructure, shortages of AI and advanced digital skills, and regulatory uncertainty.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Existing frameworks also do not adequately address AI-specific issues such as algorithmic accountability, governance of non-personal data, lifecycle oversight of AI systems, and the regulation of emerging technologies including blockchain, the Internet of Things (IoT), robotics, and extended reality.

These opportunities and constraints shape Kenya's AI and other Emerging Technologies landscape and directly inform the policy issues identified in Section 1.2 and the policy interventions presented in the subsequent chapters.

2.6 Role of County Governments

County governments play a central role in implementing digital transformation initiatives, including the adoption and use of AI and other Emerging Technologies at the sub-national level. Under Kenya's devolved system of governance, counties are responsible for service delivery in key sectors such as healthcare, agriculture, urban planning, water and sanitation, and local governance—areas where AI and other Emerging Technologies have demonstrated significant potential to improve efficiency, decision-making, and service delivery outcomes.

As the primary implementers of devolved functions, county governments are critical to translating national policy into localized action. Through County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and sectoral strategies, counties can integrate AI and other Emerging Technologies into planning, service delivery, and resource management to address context-specific priorities, including agricultural productivity, healthcare access, urban management, climate resilience, and local economic development.

County governments also play an important role in promoting equitable access to digital technologies, particularly in rural and underserved areas. Their proximity to communities enables them to facilitate the adoption of locally relevant solutions, reduce digital inequalities, and ensure that AI and other Emerging Technologies respond to local socio-economic, cultural, and development needs.

Despite these opportunities, counties face significant structural constraints that affect the adoption and scaling of AI and other Emerging Technologies. These include limited technical capacity in AI and advanced digital technologies, resource and financing constraints, inadequate digital and compute infrastructure, and limited access to high-quality data systems. Variations in institutional capacity across counties further contribute to uneven implementation and differing levels of digital readiness.

Coordination and policy alignment also remain important challenges. Differences in development priorities, planning frameworks, and implementation approaches between national and county governments can result in fragmentation, duplication of effort, and inconsistent service delivery. Limited interoperability between county systems and national digital platforms further constrains data sharing, service integration, and the scaling of AI-enabled solutions.

Kenya AI and Other Emerging IT Technologies Policy Draft

These challenges underscore the need to strengthen county-level institutional capacity, digital infrastructure, and coordination mechanisms. Effective implementation of AI and other Emerging Technologies will require clear delineation of national and county responsibilities, alignment of policies and implementation frameworks, interoperable digital systems, and structured mechanisms for coordination, knowledge sharing, technical assistance, and compliance support across all levels of government.

These sub-national dynamics directly inform the policy issues identified in Section 1.2, particularly those relating to institutional coordination, infrastructure readiness, and inclusive implementation.

2.7 Policy and Regulatory Framework

Kenya has developed a range of policy and regulatory instruments that support digital transformation and provide a foundational basis for the governance of AI and other Emerging Technologies. These instruments reflect sustained national efforts to promote innovation, expand digital infrastructure, and strengthen data-driven service delivery. However, most were designed during earlier stages of digital transformation and do not comprehensively address the full lifecycle, scale, and evolving risks associated with AI and other Emerging Technologies.

At the policy level, Kenya's digital transformation agenda is guided by strategic frameworks including the National Digital Master Plan (2022–2032), the Digital Economy Blueprint, the Kenya Artificial Intelligence Strategy (2025–2030), and the AI Statement of Principles. These frameworks emphasize the development of digital infrastructure, data ecosystems, innovation, digital skills, and the responsible adoption of emerging technologies, while recognizing the need to balance innovation with governance, trust, and sustainability.

Sector-specific policies in areas such as finance, health, agriculture, education, and other domains increasingly incorporate digital transformation initiatives influenced by AI and other Emerging Technologies. However, these policies generally address AI indirectly, resulting in fragmented policy coverage, inconsistent implementation across sectors, and limited alignment of standards, safeguards, and governance approaches.

From a regulatory perspective, Kenya has established legal and institutional frameworks governing key components of the digital ecosystem, including data protection, communications, cybersecurity, standards, public procurement, and environmental management. Collectively, these instruments provide oversight of important aspects relevant to AI and other Emerging Technologies, particularly in relation to data governance, digital infrastructure, and digital service delivery.

Despite this progress, significant structural limitations remain. Kenya does not yet have a unified policy and regulatory framework that governs the full lifecycle of AI and other Emerging Technologies, including their design, development, testing, deployment,

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

monitoring, and decommissioning. Existing instruments also do not adequately address emerging issues such as algorithmic accountability, explainability, risk classification, governance of non-personal data, and oversight of advanced and high-risk AI systems.

Institutional fragmentation further constrains effective governance. Multiple agencies exercise overlapping mandates across data governance, communications, cybersecurity, standards, and sector regulation, creating coordination challenges, duplication of functions, regulatory uncertainty, and implementation inefficiencies as AI applications increasingly cut across sectors and jurisdictions.

At the same time, the rapid evolution of technologies such as blockchain, the Internet of Things (IoT), robotics and autonomous systems, extended reality (XR), and quantum-related technologies has outpaced the development of corresponding policy and regulatory frameworks. This creates uncertainty for innovators, limits regulatory preparedness, and increases the risk of inconsistent or inadequate oversight.

These dynamics underscore the need for a coherent and integrated policy and regulatory framework that addresses the full lifecycle of AI and other Emerging Technologies, strengthens institutional coordination, and provides clear, risk-based governance mechanisms aligned with national priorities and international best practices.

These structural gaps directly inform the policy issues identified in Section 1.2, particularly those relating to fragmented governance, regulatory uncertainty, and the absence of a comprehensive framework for AI and other Emerging Technologies.

2.8 Legal Framework Analysis

Kenya's legal framework provides a constitutional and statutory foundation for the governance of digital technologies, including components relevant to AI and other Emerging Technologies. However, these legal instruments were developed before the large-scale deployment and increasing complexity of AI systems and therefore do not comprehensively address their lifecycle, cross-sectoral impacts, and emerging risks.

At the constitutional level, the Constitution of Kenya (2010) establishes the fundamental rights and principles that underpin the governance of AI and other Emerging Technologies. These include the right to privacy (Article 31), equality and freedom from discrimination (Article 27), access to information (Article 35), consumer rights (Article 46), and the right to a clean and healthy environment (Article 42). Together, these constitutional provisions provide a rights-based foundation for ensuring that AI and other Emerging Technologies are developed and deployed in ways that uphold human dignity, equality, accountability, and environmental sustainability.

At the statutory level, several legal instruments govern key aspects of the digital ecosystem:

National AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

1) Data Protection Act (2019): Establishes a comprehensive framework for the processing of personal data, including the rights of data subjects and the obligations of data controllers and processors under the oversight of the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC). While central to addressing privacy risks associated with AI and other Emerging Technologies, it does not fully address issues such as large-scale automated decision-making, algorithmic profiling, and governance of non-personal data.

2) Kenya Information and Communications Act (KICA): Provides regulatory oversight of communications infrastructure and services through the Communications Authority of Kenya (CA). Although it underpins the digital infrastructure required for AI and other Emerging Technologies deployment, it does not specifically address AI governance, including algorithmic accountability and digital platform governance.

3) Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act (2018): Provides the legal framework for addressing cybersecurity risks, including unauthorized access, cyberattacks, and data breaches affecting digital systems. While relevant to AI-enabled environments, it does not explicitly address AI-specific threats such as adversarial attacks, model manipulation, or AI-enabled cyber operations.

4) Standards Act (Cap. 496): Mandates the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) to develop and enforce technical standards. The Act provides an important basis for interoperability, quality assurance, and safety, although existing standards frameworks have not yet been fully adapted to the technical, ethical, and governance requirements of AI and other Emerging Technologies.

5) Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act (2015): Governs public-sector procurement of goods and services, including digital technologies. However, it does not provide AI-specific provisions relating to vendor accountability, algorithmic transparency, lifecycle obligations, performance-based contracting, or management of AI procurement risks.

6) Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA): Provides the framework for environmental protection and environmental impact assessment. Its relevance is increasing as AI and other Emerging Technologies drive greater demand for data centres, compute infrastructure, and digital systems, although AI-specific environmental governance provisions remain limited.

Beyond these statutes, sector-specific legislation and regulations govern areas such as finance, health, agriculture, and public administration where AI and other Emerging Technologies are increasingly being deployed. While these frameworks provide important safeguards within their respective sectors, they generally do not address cross-cutting issues such as algorithmic accountability, explainability, allocation of liability for AI-driven outcomes, or lifecycle governance of AI and other Emerging Technologies.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Consequently, Kenya's legal framework provides only partial coverage of AI and other Emerging Technologies. Different elements—including data protection, digital infrastructure, cybersecurity, standards, and procurement—are governed under separate legal instruments without an integrated legal framework. This fragmentation creates accountability gaps, regulatory uncertainty, coordination challenges, and enforcement difficulties, particularly for high-risk and cross-sectoral AI applications.

The principal legal gaps include:

1) Absence of a comprehensive framework governing the full lifecycle of AI and other Emerging Technologies;
2) Limited provisions on liability and accountability for AI-driven decisions and resulting harms;
3) Inadequate regulation of automated decision-making, profiling, and algorithmic transparency;
4) Lack of clear governance for non-personal and shared data ecosystems;
5) Insufficient legal provisions for high-risk and safety-critical AI applications; and
6) Limited alignment of procurement, standards, and regulatory oversight with AI-specific risks.

These limitations demonstrate the need for a coherent and integrated legal framework that builds upon Kenya's existing constitutional and statutory foundations while providing comprehensive governance for the lifecycle of AI and other Emerging Technologies, strengthening accountability, enabling risk-based regulation, and improving coordination across sectors and institutions.

2.9 International Legal and Policy Frameworks

Internationally, significant progress has been made in the development of legal, policy, and governance frameworks for Artificial Intelligence and other Emerging Technologies. These frameworks provide important reference points for national policy development and reflect emerging international best practices for the responsible governance of AI.

A growing international consensus recognizes that AI and other Emerging Technologies should be developed and deployed in ways that are human-centered, transparent, accountable, fair, safe, and respectful of fundamental rights. Accordingly, frameworks developed by international and multilateral organizations increasingly emphasize ethical principles, risk-based governance, and safeguards that promote responsible innovation while protecting individuals and society.

In particular, international standards and principles increasingly focus on:

1) Ensuring fairness and non-discrimination in AI and other Emerging Technologies systems;
2) Promoting transparency and explainability;
3) Strengthening accountability and governance mechanisms;

Kenya Artificial Intelligence and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

4) Safeguarding privacy and data protection;
5) Enhancing safety, security, and robustness; and
6) Supporting inclusive and equitable access to AI and other Emerging Technologies.

Alongside these principles, there is growing adoption of risk-based regulatory approaches that classify AI systems according to their potential impacts, with higher-risk systems subject to proportionately stronger oversight, governance requirements, and regulatory safeguards.

International developments also underscore the importance of interoperability and regulatory alignment across jurisdictions, particularly in relation to data governance, trusted cross-border data flows, digital trade, and international cooperation on AI governance.

For Kenya, these international frameworks provide valuable guidance for developing a governance approach that is consistent with evolving global norms while remaining responsive to national priorities, constitutional values, and the country's development context.

2.10 Institutional Framework

Kenya's institutional framework for digital governance comprises a range of public institutions whose mandates are directly or indirectly relevant to the development, deployment, regulation, and oversight of AI and other Emerging Technologies.

At the centre of this framework is the Ministry responsible for ICT, which provides overall policy leadership and coordination. Supporting institutions include:

1) The Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC), responsible for oversight of data protection and privacy.
2) The Communications Authority of Kenya (CA), which regulates communications infrastructure and cybersecurity.
3) The ICT Authority (ICTA), which oversees Government ICT systems and standards.
4) The Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS), responsible for the development of technical standards and certification.
5) The National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) and the National Research Fund (NRF), which promote research, innovation, and scientific development.
6) The Central Bank of Kenya (CBK), which regulates digital finance and financial technologies.
7) The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), which oversees environmental compliance and sustainability.
8) The Judiciary, which interprets and enforces the legal framework governing digital technologies and related rights.

While these institutions collectively provide a strong governance structure, their mandates were not designed specifically for AI and other Emerging Technologies. This results in overlapping responsibilities, coordination challenges, and gaps in oversight, particularly for

Kenya National AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

cross-cutting issues such as AI and other emerging technologies governance. Strengthening institutional coordination and clarifying roles will be essential to ensure effective implementation of AI and other Emerging Technologies policy and regulation.

2.11 Challenges

2.11.1 Governance and Institutional Fragmentation

Kenya lacks a coherent, coordinated, and enforceable national governance framework for AI and other Emerging Technologies. Institutional mandates are fragmented across agencies responsible for ICT policy, communications, data protection, standards, cybersecurity, and sector regulation, resulting in regulatory ambiguity, weak coordination, underdeveloped standards, and inconsistent implementation across sectors. This creates a dual risk of under-regulation, which exposes the public to harm, and over-regulation, which may discourage innovation, MSMEs, and investment.

Overlapping responsibilities among institutions such as the Communications Authority of Kenya (CA), the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC), the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS), the ICT Authority (ICTA), and sector regulators further limit coherent governance, particularly for technologies such as IoT, blockchain, robotics, XR, and quantum-related technologies. Strengthening institutional coordination and clarifying mandates will improve accountability, public trust, investment confidence, and management of cross-sector risks.

2.11.2 AI and other Emerging Technologies-Ready Data Ecosystem Gaps

As AI and other Emerging Technologies-driven services expand, Kenya's data ecosystem remains uneven in quality, interoperability, stewardship, and readiness. Despite 58.5 million internet subscriptions (June 2025) and over 16,000 services on the eCitizen platform, high-value datasets remain fragmented, with persistent reliance on paper-based or under-digitised systems and weak practices in metadata, labeling, versioning, and lifecycle management.

Although the Kenya National Digital Master Plan (2022–2032) emphasizes interoperability, many institutions lack clear data stewardship roles, secure access controls, interoperable architectures, shared identifiers, and data catalogues. Integration between national and county systems also remains inconsistent, limiting the development of trusted and scalable AI data pipelines.

These weaknesses constrain legitimate data use while failing to adequately address issues of quality, bias, privacy, security, and accountability. The Office of the Data Protection Commissioner has similarly identified limited institutional capacity for compliance and enforcement. Addressing these gaps will strengthen innovation, improve public trust,

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

enhance system reliability and security, and reinforce Kenya's strategic control over its digital transformation.

2.11.3 Infrastructure and Compute Constraints

Kenya's digital infrastructure has expanded significantly, particularly in connectivity, but equivalent progress in compute capacity has lagged. The country is connected to global internet infrastructure through six submarine cables, including the core 2Africa and Africa-1 systems commissioned in 2024, and has a mature mobile and digital payments ecosystem. However, these strengths are not matched by adequate domestic compute capacity. Access to GPUs, high-performance computing, cloud infrastructure, and advanced data centres remains limited and costly, with most access mediated through foreign hyperscale providers (UNCTAD, 2024). Globally, the top three providers—Amazon Web Services, Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud—account for over 60% of cloud spending, with the top six controlling more than 70% (Leichter, 2025), reinforcing dependence on externally governed infrastructure.

At the continental level, Africa accounts for approximately 0.6% of global data centre capacity, with about 223 facilities across 38 countries compared to over 11,800 globally (Africa Data Centres Association [ADCA], 2026). Despite representing 18% of the global population, the continent receives only about 3% of global data centre investment. East Africa had approximately 30 MW of live IT load by end-2024, while Kenya hosts 19 operational data centres, making it the second-largest market in Africa by facility count (African Data Centres Association (ADCA) and Oxford Business Group, 2024). However, facility numbers do not translate into sovereign compute capability. Only about 5% of African AI researchers have adequate compute access, and the continent contributes less than 4% of training data used in global AI systems (Tsado, A., & Lee, C., 2024).

Key infrastructure and compute constraints include:

1) Limited domestic compute capacity: GPU and AI accelerator availability remains low, constraining research, innovation, and public-sector deployment.
2) High cost of infrastructure: AI hardware imports attract duties of 25–35% under the EAC Common External Tariff, in addition to VAT (16%), Import Declaration Fee (2.5%), and Railway Development Levy (1.5%), significantly increasing costs (EAC Gazette Notice No. 19 of 2025; KRA Miscellaneous Fees and Levies Act, 2023/2024 Amendments).
3) Dependence on external providers: Reliance on foreign hyperscale cloud providers introduces pricing, jurisdictional, and data governance constraints.
4) Financing gaps: Developing countries received USD 9 billion in ICT infrastructure investment in 2024 against an estimated need of USD 62 billion (UNCTAD, 2025), limiting large-scale infrastructure expansion.

Kenya's AI and the Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

5) Interoperability limitations: Lack of common standards and shared architectures reduces efficiency and prevents development of integrated national infrastructure systems.
6) Connectivity disparities: While national connectivity is strong, rural and underserved areas still face challenges in bandwidth, latency, and reliability.
7) Cloud governance gaps: Existing policy frameworks, including the Kenya Cloud Policy (2024), are not yet fully operationalized, particularly in workload classification and domestic hosting requirements.
8) Technical capacity constraints: Limited local expertise in cloud engineering, data centre management, and AI infrastructure reduces effective control and sustainability (World Bank Digital Progress and Trends Report, 2023).

At the same time, Kenya has a strategic advantage in renewable energy. The country is the sixth-largest geothermal producer globally, generating approximately 6.5 TWh annually from an estimated 10 GW potential. With global data centre energy demand projected to rise significantly—from about 460 TWh in 2022 to much higher levels by 2030 (UNCTAD, 2024)—Kenya's low-carbon energy mix presents an opportunity to position itself as a hub for sustainable digital infrastructure. The data centre market in East Africa was projected to reach USD 1.6 billion by 2025, growing at about 7% annually, reinforcing the strategic importance of infrastructure investment.

Strengthening infrastructure and compute capacity will enhance domestic innovation, improve cost efficiency, support sovereign control over critical workloads, and position Kenya as a regional hub for AI and other Emerging Technologies.

2.11.4 Skills and Workforce Gaps

Kenya's AI and other Emerging Technologies ecosystem faces significant skills and workforce gaps that limit its ability to fully participate in and benefit from the global AI economy. Despite national targets to train 20 million citizens under the Kenya AI Strategy (2025–2030) and the Digital Master Plan (2022–2032), there is currently no unified national AI competency framework to guide skills development across different user groups, including policymakers, educators, technical professionals, and the informal sector. AI is also not systematically integrated into formal education curricula, and teacher capacity in AI remains limited, consistent with global trends where only a small number of countries have developed structured AI education frameworks (UNESCO, 2024).

Skills development initiatives remain fragmented across institutions, with limited coordination and standardisation. In the public sector, there are gaps in technical capacity to procure, deploy, and oversee AI systems effectively, particularly as AI adoption expands into critical sectors such as health, education, and public administration. At the same time, Kenya's participation in global AI value chains is concentrated in lower-value segments such

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

as data annotation and content moderation, with limited structured pathways for progression into higher-value roles.

Workforce inclusion challenges persist. The informal sector, which accounts for approximately 83% of employment (KNBS Economic Survey, 2023), remains largely excluded from AI-related skills development initiatives. In addition, AI systems deployed in Kenya are predominantly trained on non-local datasets, limiting relevance for Kiswahili speakers, rural populations, and underserved groups. Talent retention also remains a concern, as skilled professionals are drawn to more competitive international opportunities, reflecting gaps in the domestic AI and other Emerging Technologies ecosystem.

These gaps collectively constrain Kenya's ability to build a competitive, inclusive, and sustainable AI and other Emerging Technologies workforce capable of supporting innovation, governance, and economic transformation.

2.11.5 Trust, Safety and Rights Risks

Kenya's expanding digital ecosystem presents both an opportunity and a responsibility to strengthen trust, safety, and rights protections in the adoption of AI and other Emerging Technologies. As of June 2025, the country had 58.5 million data and internet subscriptions, with 78.2% on mobile broadband (Communications Authority of Kenya, 2025a). Kenya also ranks 65th globally in the Oxford Insights Government AI Readiness Index (2025), indicating growing capacity alongside increasing exposure to digital risks.

Key risks include algorithmic opacity, discrimination, biased or exclusionary outcomes, unlawful or disproportionate surveillance, weak accountability for automated decision-making, and misuse of AI systems for fraud, cyber threats, and disinformation. These risks are amplified by the scale of cyber threats, with over 2.5 billion incidents detected between January and March 2025 and more than 4.5 billion between April and June 2025 (Communications Authority of Kenya / National KE-CIRT/CC, 2025). Gaps also exist in lifecycle accountability, AI assurance, and governance of high-risk applications, particularly where institutions deploy systems they did not design or fully control.

Additional risks relate to inclusion and context sensitivity. Variations in digital access persist, with mobile phone ownership at 53.7% nationally, higher in urban areas (64.6%) than rural areas (48.6%) (Communications Authority of Kenya & Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2025). Children, who constitute approximately 39% of the population (KNBS, 2022), are increasingly active online, with about 67% of those aged 12–17 using the internet (UNICEF Innocenti / ECPAT International / INTERPOL, 2022). These dynamics require

Kenya Harnessing Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

safeguards that address bias, exclusion, local language limitations, and age-appropriate protections, particularly in education and digital services.

Strengthening trust, safety, and rights protections will require integrated approaches across the full lifecycle of AI and other Emerging Technologies systems, including risk assessment, procurement safeguards, monitoring, accountability mechanisms, and national assurance capacity. This includes investment in standards, testing, auditing, and incident response systems to support responsible and inclusive deployment while maintaining public confidence and protecting fundamental rights.

2.11.6 Innovation Ecosystem Barriers

Kenya's research, innovation, and ecosystem development landscape has significant potential but remains constrained by structural, institutional, and financing gaps. Gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) stands at approximately 0.81% of GDP (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2024), below the national and African Union target of 2%. This underinvestment is reflected in low innovation outputs, limited commercialization, and technological dependence. Kenya ranks 102nd globally in the Global Innovation Index (GII) 2025, with relatively weak performance in knowledge and technology outputs, and recorded only 363 patents by origin in 2023 (WIPO GII, 2025).

Comparative evidence shows that sustained investment and stronger industry-academia linkages are associated with improved innovation outcomes. Countries such as India and Brazil have achieved higher outputs through targeted policy interventions, while economies that have surpassed the 2% R&D threshold have experienced stronger growth in patents, high-tech exports, and startup development.

In the context of AI and other Emerging Technologies, two additional constraints are evident. First, there is limited clarity in intellectual property (IP) frameworks regarding ownership of AI-generated outputs, including models, datasets, and content, creating uncertainty for innovators. Second, there is limited use of structured public procurement, regulatory sandboxes, and testbeds to support validation and scaling of locally developed solutions. These gaps constrain commercialization pathways and limit the transition from research to market (WIPO GII, 2025; UNESCO GO-SPIN Kenya Profile, 2023–2025).

These challenges contribute to weak collaboration, limited value capture, reliance on external technologies and capital, and slower innovation cycles. Strengthening the innovation ecosystem will be critical to enhancing competitiveness, supporting local enterprises, and enabling sustainable growth in AI and other Emerging Technologies.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

2.11.7 Environmental and Sustainability Risks

Kenya's data centre and AI and other Emerging Technologies ecosystem is expanding rapidly, driven by cloud adoption, mobile connectivity, and increasing use of AI and other Emerging Technologies-enabled services across sectors. This reflects global trends, where data centre electricity consumption reached approximately 415 TWh in 2024 and is projected to rise to about 945 TWh by 2030 (IEA Energy and AI Analysis Report, 2025). AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads are a major driver of this growth, with AI and other Emerging Technologies-optimised servers expected to increase energy consumption from 93 TWh in 2025 to 432 TWh by 2030, accounting for a significant share of total demand (Gartner Report, 2025).

At the continental level, Kenya ranks second in Africa with 19 data centres, contributing to a regional market that was projected to grow from USD 266 million in 2025 to over USD 800 million by 2031 at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 20.27% (Kenya Data Centre Market Size Opportunities Report 2026-2031). This growth will increase demand for energy, water, land, and hardware lifecycle management. While Kenya has a strong renewable energy base—approximately 3,000 MW installed capacity with nearly 90% from renewable sources, including geothermal (47%), hydro (21%), and wind (16%) (IEA Report for Kenya, 2026)—there are no mandatory frameworks for energy reporting or monitoring of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure. This limits the ability to assess environmental impact or align growth with sustainability goals.

Water use presents an additional risk. Large data centres can consume up to 5 million gallons of water per day for cooling, which is significant given that about 80% of Kenya's land is arid or semi-arid. There are currently no requirements for disclosure or management of water usage in AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure.

E-waste is also increasing, with Kenya generating over 50,000 metric tonnes annually, more than 90% of which is handled informally, exposing workers to health risks. AI and other Emerging Technologies hardware lifecycle demands are expected to intensify this challenge, yet existing frameworks do not adequately address disposal, recycling, or producer responsibility for emerging technologies.

There are also gaps in environmental governance. Unlike jurisdictions such as the European Union, which requires sustainability reporting for data centres like the EU Delegated Regulation 2024/1364, Kenya does not have mandatory environmental disclosure or audit requirements for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure. At the same time, the use of AI and other Emerging Technologies for environmental management and climate resilience remains limited, despite its potential in areas such as agriculture, conservation, and disaster management.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Addressing these risks will be critical to ensuring that the growth of AI and other Emerging Technologies aligns with Kenya's environmental sustainability goals, including its commitments under the Climate Change Act (2016) and national emissions reduction targets.

2.11.8 Sovereignty and Strategic Autonomy

Kenya's AI and other Emerging Technologies ecosystem remains significantly reliant on foreign platforms, cloud infrastructure, compute resources, and proprietary models, limiting national control over critical systems and data. The absence of a comprehensive sovereign AI and other Emerging Technologies strategy, a dedicated institutional framework, and a coordinated approach to infrastructure and capability development constrains long-term strategic positioning.

Key gaps include limited domestic capacity in critical areas such as data governance, digital infrastructure, and coordinated policy implementation. These constraints affect Kenya's ability to retain value from local data and innovation, ensure alignment with national priorities, and maintain effective oversight of systems deployed across sectors.

Addressing these gaps will be important for strengthening national resilience, improving value capture, and supporting a more balanced participation in regional and global AI and other Emerging Technologies ecosystems.

Collectively, these challenges demonstrate that Kenya's current digital governance architecture is not yet sufficiently equipped to manage the scale, speed, and complexity of AI and other emerging technologies adoption, necessitating a coordinated and future-oriented policy response.

2.12 Lessons Learned

The situational analysis highlights structural, institutional, and systemic challenges that shape the design and implementation of this Policy. The following lessons are drawn from national experience and international good practice and respond directly to the challenges identified in Section 2.11.

2.12.1 Need for a Coherent and Coordinated Governance Framework

Fragmented institutional mandates and regulatory approaches demonstrate that AI and other Emerging Technologies cannot be effectively governed through isolated sectoral interventions. Countries with centralized coordination mechanisms and clearly defined institutional responsibilities have achieved greater regulatory coherence while balancing innovation and risk management.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Lesson: Effective governance requires a unified and coordinated national framework that clarifies institutional roles, strengthens accountability, improves oversight, and promotes consistent implementation across sectors.

2.12.2 Data as a Strategic National Asset

Gaps in data availability, quality, interoperability, and stewardship demonstrate that data is not yet fully treated as a strategic enabler of innovation and public value. Countries with structured data ecosystems and governance frameworks have achieved stronger outcomes in AI deployment and public sector transformation.

Lesson: Effective AI and other Emerging Technologies development require structured data governance systems, clearly defined stewardship roles, and trusted, accountable mechanisms for data sharing and reuse.

2.12.3 Infrastructure and Compute as Foundational Enablers

Constraints in compute infrastructure and continued reliance on external providers demonstrate that AI and other Emerging Technologies capability is closely tied to access to affordable, reliable, and scalable infrastructure. Global trends show increasing investment in sovereign compute capacity as a strategic priority.

Lesson: National competitiveness requires strategic investment in compute infrastructure, improved access and affordability, and reduced dependence on external infrastructure for critical systems.

2.12.4 Human Capital Development Must Be Systemic and Differentiated

Current skills gaps demonstrate that AI and other Emerging Technologies capacity cannot be addressed through generalized or uniform training approaches. Countries with advanced ecosystems have adopted role-based and sector-specific capacity development models aligned to workforce needs.

Lesson: Sustainable AI development requires differentiated, role-based skills frameworks, stronger alignment between education, research, and industry, and continuous workforce upskilling and transition pathways.

2.12.5 Trust, Safety, Rights, and Accountability Must Be Explicit

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

The risks of bias, opacity, misuse, and harmful outcomes demonstrate that trust must be deliberately embedded throughout the AI lifecycle. International practice increasingly emphasizes clear accountability, strong safeguards, and effective redress mechanisms.

Lesson: Sustainable adoption requires clear accountability and liability frameworks, defined roles across the lifecycle, strong safeguards for vulnerable groups, and accessible mechanisms for redress and enforcement.

2.12.6 Public Sector Use of AI and other Emerging Technologies Requires Clear Operational Guidelines

The increasing use of AI and other Emerging Technologies in public administration introduces specific governance, ethical, and operational risks. International practice shows a shift toward controlled and standardized use of AI and other Emerging Technologies tools in government.

Lesson: Effective public sector deployment requires clear operational guidelines, secure and approved AI and other Emerging Technologies environments, and safeguards for data protection, confidentiality, and decision accountability.

2.12.7 Civilian and Non-Civilian Uses Require Clear Boundaries

The dual-use nature of AI and other Emerging Technologies across civilian, commercial, and security domains presents complex governance challenges. Global discussions emphasize human control, accountability, and alignment with international norms.

Lesson: Governance frameworks must define boundaries between civilian and non-civilian applications, include safeguards for national security use, and establish oversight mechanisms for high-risk and sensitive deployments.

2.12.8 Innovation Ecosystems Require Structural Support

Constraints in research funding, commercialization, and market access show that innovation does not scale without deliberate ecosystem support. Countries with coordinated investment and strong linkages across sectors have achieved stronger outcomes.

Lesson: A robust innovation ecosystem requires sustained R&D investment, clear pathways from research to commercialization, and access to finance, infrastructure, and markets.

2.12.9 Sustainability Must Be Integrated into Digital Transformation

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Environmental risks associated with AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure demonstrate that digital transformation and sustainability are interconnected. Global practice increasingly emphasizes green computing and resource efficiency. **Lesson:** AI and other Emerging Technologies must be developed within environmentally sustainable frameworks, including energy efficiency, water management, e-waste systems, and alignment with national climate commitments.

2.12.10 Institutional Capacity and Coordination are Critical Enablers

Across all thematic areas, limitations in institutional capacity and coordination affect effective implementation. Countries that have successfully implemented AI and other Emerging Technologies strategies have invested in institutional strengthening and cross-agency coordination.

Lesson: Effective implementation requires strengthened institutional capacity, clearly defined roles and mandates, and mechanisms for coordination across government and stakeholders.

2.12.11 Policy Must Be Adaptive and Forward-Looking

The rapid pace of technological change demonstrates that static governance approaches quickly become outdated. International experience increasingly favours adaptive, evidence-based, and risk-informed policy frameworks.

Lesson: Governance frameworks must be flexible, support innovation while managing risk, and incorporate continuous review, monitoring, and learning mechanisms.

2.12.12 Multi-Stakeholder and Cross-Sector Collaboration

AI and other Emerging Technologies ecosystems are inherently multi-stakeholders, requiring collaboration across government, private sector, academia, and civil society. Global experience consistently demonstrates that broad partnerships strengthen policy implementation and ecosystem development.

Lesson: Effective AI and other Emerging Technologies development requires structured multi-stakeholder collaboration, cross-sector coordination, and strong national, regional, and international partnerships.

Collectively, these lessons provide the foundation for the policy interventions presented in Chapter Three.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

CHAPTER 3: POLICY STATEMENTS

The policy responses outlined in this Chapter are informed by the situational analysis and lessons learned presented in Chapter Two.

3.1 Research, Innovation and Commercialization Ecosystem Development

Policy Objective

To strengthen Kenya's research, innovation, and ecosystem development capacity through among others enhanced R&D investment, centres of excellence, startup and MSME support, commercialization pathways supported by fit-for-purpose intellectual property frameworks, stronger academia-industry-government collaboration, and public procurement mechanisms that favor local innovation, consistent with quality and value.

Policy Statements

3.1.1 The Government shall promote R&D for developing indigenous AI and other Emerging Technologies models through the following measures:

1) Develop and Implement an R&D for AI and other Emerging Technologies Data Repository.
2) Build AI-specific research hubs and innovation clusters.
3) Increase AI and other Emerging Technologies R&D investments.
4) Establish open-weight release protocol for non-sensitive AI and other Emerging Technologies models to accelerate ecosystem growth.

3.1.2 The Government shall promote local AI other and Emerging Technologies innovation and commercialization through the following measures:

1) Develop and Implement county and national AI and other Emerging Technologies incubation and acceleration programs.
2) Promote open-source AI and other Emerging Technologies initiatives to accelerate R&D while safeguarding data sovereignty and cybersecurity.
3) Promote stakeholder collaboration to bring AI and other Emerging Technologies solution to market.
4) Establish Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Innovation Fund with competitive grants, equity, and milestone funding.

3.1.3 The Government shall promote access to market for locally developed AI and other Emerging Technologies products to Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Counties (MDACs) and continental markets through the following measures:

1) Establish an enabling environment for homegrown AI and other Emerging Technologies to access public procurement.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

2) Incentivize local and regional markets for Kenyan-developed AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions.
3) Development of regulatory sandboxes for testing AI and other emerging technologies innovations.
4) Strengthen intellectual property (IP) frameworks for AI and other Emerging Technologies generated inventions and encouraging commercialization.

3.1.4 The Government shall strengthen national AI safety research, testing, evaluation, and assurance capabilities to promote trustworthy and responsible AI innovation through the following measures:

1) Develop national AI safety evaluation methodologies, testing protocols, and benchmarking frameworks aligned with international best practices and local contexts.
2) Promote collaboration between Kenyan government and relevant organisations including universities, research institutions, industry, standards bodies, regulators, and international partners to advance AI safety research and technical expertise.
3) Support the development of national repositories, tools, and datasets for AI safety testing, evaluation, and assurance.
4) Facilitate independent assessment of high-impact and high-risk AI systems deployed within the country.

3.2 Sectoral Applications of AI and other Emerging Technologies

Policy Objective

To promote responsible, inclusive, safe, and scalable application of AI and other Emerging Technologies across all sectors for improved service delivery, productivity, public value, national competitiveness and national interests.

Policy Statements

3.2.1 The Government shall strengthen sectoral readiness and lifecycle governance for AI and other Emerging Technologies adoption through the following measures:

1) Promote utilization of idea funnels, prioritization frameworks and governance oversight to evaluate potential AI and other Emerging Technologies use cases in various sectors.
2) Promote uptake of AI and other Emerging Technologies.
3) Enhance the engagement of and oversight by citizens and other relevant stakeholders in the design, development, and deployment of AI and other Emerging Technologies in the public sector.
4) Develop sector-specific AI and other Emerging Technologies readiness frameworks, risk assessment mechanisms, and implementation guidelines.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

5) Promote responsible lifecycle governance of AI and other Emerging Technologies from design and development to deployment, monitoring, and retirement.

3.2.2 The Government shall mainstream AI and other Emerging Technologies to improve productivity and service delivery via the following measures:

1) Adopt a whole-of-government approach to AI and other Emerging Technologies in identification and prioritisation of its coherent use.
2) Promote human-AI and other Emerging Technologies collaboration and AI and other Emerging Technologies-enabled digital solutions in the public service.
3) Promote interoperability and integration of AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions across Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Counties (MDACs).
4) Strengthen institutional capacities to identify, implement, monitor, and scale AI and other Emerging Technologies use cases.

3.2.3 The Government shall support development and deployment of localized and contextual AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions through the following measures:

1) Enhance partnerships for data access, sharing, and insightful utilization.
2) Upscale the co-creation of AI and other Emerging Technologies applications between government, private sector, research institutions and innovators.
3) Promote the development of contextually relevant AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions that address local challenges and reflect Kenya's socio-economic, cultural, and linguistic diversity.
4) Encourage the development and deployment of AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions that are accessible, affordable, inclusive, and adaptable to local contexts.

3.2.4 The Government shall establish a National AI and other Emerging Technologies Missions Portfolio to accelerate the scaled, accountable, and development-oriented deployment of AI and other Emerging Technologies through the following measures:

1) Establish a National AI and other Emerging Technologies Missions Portfolio to move Kenya from fragmented pilots to scaled, accountable, and development-oriented deployment.
2) Prioritize missions in strategic sectors where AI and other Emerging Technologies can improve productivity, service delivery, resilience, inclusion, and public value.
3) Establish priority missions in agriculture and food security, healthcare, education, climate resilience, water management, public finance, justice, transport, urban management, energy, trade, manufacturing, security, and citizen services.
4) Design each mission with a clearly identified institutional owner, implementation partners, dedicated budget, delivery timeline, data requirements, compute

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

requirements, procurement pathway, risk classification, safeguards, and measurable outcomes.

5) Promote mission-oriented collaboration among national and county governments, the private sector, academia, civil society, development partners, and communities.
6) Establish mechanisms for continuous monitoring, evaluation, learning, and scaling of successful mission outcomes.

3.3 Capacity and Human Capital Development

Policy Objective

To establish a coordinated national system for capacity and human capital development that builds AI and other Emerging Technologies competencies across the education lifecycle, the public & private sector, CSO workforce, and the general public.

Policy Statements

3.3.1 The Government shall establish a National AI and other Emerging Technologies Fluency Framework as the national standard that defines what AI and other Emerging Technologies fluency means for every Kenyan through the following measures:

1) Promote development, adoption and contextualisation of a National AI and other Emerging Technologies Fluency Framework.
2) Promote formal recognition and accreditation of National AI and other Emerging Technologies Fluency Framework-aligned training programmes, micro-credentials and institutions.
3) Promote development of sector-specific standards, guidelines, and tools that operationalise a National AI and other Emerging Technologies Fluency Framework.
4) Promote periodic national AI and other emerging technologies skills and jobs audits.

3.3.2 The Government shall promote the integration of AI and other Emerging Technologies learning into the national education system, through the following measures:

1) Provide guidelines for enhancing readiness and integration of AI and other Emerging Technologies across all levels of the education system.
2) Promote cross-sectoral collaboration to keep AI and other Emerging Technologies learning content current, applied, and responsive to labour market demand.
3) Promote lifelong learning pathways that support continuous AI and other Emerging Technologies skills development.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

3.3.3 The Government shall support the development of teacher AI and other Emerging Technologies fluency for AI and other Emerging Technologies education across the educational system, through the following measures:

1) Promote creation and implementation of AI and other Emerging Technologies Training-of-Trainers programme for teachers.
2) Promote development of incentive mechanisms for AI and other Emerging Technologies adoption by teachers.
3) Support continuous professional development programmes for educators in AI and other Emerging Technologies.

3.3.4 The Government shall support the acceleration of public sector AI and other Emerging Technologies fluency across all levels of government through the following measure:

1) Promote placement of AI and other Emerging Technologies specialist fellows within public institutions to accelerate the building of practical AI and other Emerging Technologies fluency and institutional capability across government.
2) Strengthen AI and other Emerging Technologies competencies among public officers to support evidence-based decision-making, service delivery, and policy implementation.

3.3.5 The Government shall support the protection of all workers participating in Kenya's AI and other Emerging Technologies economy through the following measures:

1) Provide guidelines for integration and enforcement of occupational protection instruments for AI and other emerging technologies value chain workforce.
2) Promote recognition of AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain workforce experience into formal credentials.
3) Support the development and integration of fair and transparent pay standards for AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain workforce.
4) Promote the development, enforcement, and compliance with duty-of-care standards for AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain workers, including safeguards against harmful content exposure, access to mental health support, transparent contracting practices, proportionate workplace surveillance measures, and accessible grievance and redress mechanisms.

3.3.6 The Government shall promote private sector participation in AI and other Emerging Technologies skills development, aligned to national priorities and accessible across all levels of enterprise, through the following measures:

1) Promote development of employer incentive frameworks for private sector firms that invest in worker AI and other Emerging Technologies skills progression.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

2) Enhance partnerships to co-design AI and other Emerging Technologies curricula, apprenticeships, and work-based learning programmes aligned to labour market demand.
3) Promote industry-led certification programmes, internships, and experiential learning opportunities.

3.3.7 The Government shall promote responsible AI-enabled workforce transformation and future-of-work readiness through the following measures:

1) Establish an AI and Future of Work Compact involving government, employers, workers' representatives, academia, training institutions, the private sector, and civil society.
2) Identify sectors most exposed to AI-related task transformation, including public administration, business process outsourcing, education, health, media, creative industries, financial services, logistics, legal services, and customer support.
3) Support reskilling, upskilling, management capability development, worker protection, labour standards for data annotation and content moderation, and responsible AI adoption in workplaces.
4) Promote mechanisms that support workers and organizations to adapt to AI-driven changes in the labour market.
5) Ensure that AI adoption is not used to justify unlawful discrimination, opaque workplace surveillance, unsafe work practices, or unfair displacement without appropriate transition support.
6) Promote fair, transparent, and human-centred approaches to AI deployment in workplaces while safeguarding workers' rights, dignity, and well-being.

3.4 Environmental sustainability and Green Intelligence

Policy Objective

To establish a national green intelligence framework that governs the environmental footprint of AI and other Emerging Technologies systems and compute infrastructure, supports sustainable digital infrastructure and circular economy approaches, and enables AI and other Emerging Technologies to strengthen environmental management and climate resilience.

Policy Statements

3.4.1 The Government shall establish a unified framework for environmental accountability across the lifecycle of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure and compute activity, integrating measurable accountability for high-impact systems with circularity and environmentally sound e-waste management for AI and other Emerging Technologies hardware and digital infrastructure, ensuring resource efficiency and sustainability across the value chain, through the following measures:

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

1) Provide mechanisms for, and require disclosure of material environmental indicators for high-impact AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure and compute activity, including electricity consumption, water use, cooling methods, emissions basis, and end-of-life equipment management.
2) Establish regulations defining thresholds for high-impact compute and large-scale AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure, using a graduated and proportionate framework based on the scale of environmental impact.
3) Establish standardized reporting formats, submission mechanisms, and requirements for periodic and event-based disclosures where material operational changes occur, including infrastructure expansion, increased resource consumption, or other changes that materially affect environmental impact.
4) Promote repair, refurbishment, reuse, and compliant recycling of AI and other Emerging Technologies and compute equipment through standards for decommissioning, recovery, and environmentally sound disposal.
5) Strengthen controls on the importation, handling, transfer, disposal, and lifecycle traceability of obsolete, unusable, or environmentally harmful AI and other Emerging Technologies and compute equipment.
6) Clarify obligations across the value chain, and strengthen monitoring, enforcement, and targeted incentives to prevent hazardous dumping, support formal recycling systems, and extend the productive life of usable equipment.

3.4.2 The Government shall provide for the protection of sensitive ecosystems ; including arid and semi-arid lands, water-stressed and water-scarce areas, ecologically fragile zones, and protected natural habitats-and surrounding communities from harmful impacts associated with high-impact AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure through the following measures:

1) Integrate AI and other Emerging Technologies-specific environmental and social impact assessment standards for data centres and other high-impact compute facilities into existing frameworks.
2) Integrate AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure location criteria into spatial planning and physical and land use planning frameworks.
3) Strengthen environmental safeguards to protect communities and ecosystems from unintended consequences associated with large-scale AI and other Emerging Technologies' infrastructure development.

3.4.3 The government shall promote natural resource-efficient, economically responsible, and community-protective AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure growth through the following measures:

1) Integrate data centre expansion and other high-impact compute development with national energy, power, water, and other resource planning.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

2) Promote investments in power generation for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure.
3) Promote sustainable infrastructure planning that balances technological advancement with environmental conservation and community well-being.

3.4.4 The government shall strengthen national capability for AI and other emerging technologies enabled environmental management through interoperable environmental public data systems and support for public-interest AI and other Emerging Technologies deployment through the following measures:

1) Establish interoperable national environmental datasets covering climate, water, land use, biodiversity, pollution, and disaster risk.
2) Provide for common standards on metadata, provenance, access, interoperability, accountability, and data stewardship for Environmental Public Data Systems across relevant public institutions and county governments.
3) Support public-interest AI and other Emerging Technologies applications for addressing the triple planetary crisis, including climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, with clear metrics, human oversight, grievance mechanisms, and outcome evaluation.

3.4.5 The Government shall promote a responsible and sustainable AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain through the following measures:

1) Apply a full value-chain approach to AI sustainability, including responsible sourcing of critical minerals, energy and water use in data centres, labour conditions in data annotation and content moderation, e-waste management, circular economy approaches, hardware lifecycle accountability, and community impacts of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure.
2) Require AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure projects to be assessed for energy demand, water use, land requirements, emissions, e-waste generation, community impact, cybersecurity, resilience, and contribution to local value creation.
3) Leverage Kenya's renewable energy potential to attract responsible green compute investment while ensuring that AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure development does not undermine environmental protection, water security, community rights, or national energy priorities.
4) Promote responsible investment frameworks that integrate environmental sustainability, social responsibility, economic resilience, and long-term national interests throughout the AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain.
5) Encourage the adoption of circular economy principles that minimize waste, maximize resource efficiency, and extend the useful life of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure and equipment.

Kenya National Artificial Intelligence and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

3.5 Governance, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

Policy Objective

To establish a clear, coordinated, risk-based, and innovation-enabling governance framework for AI and other emerging technologies, including but not limited to defined institutional roles at national and county government levels, as well as Kenya's positioning and engagement at the international level, supported by legal and regulatory certainty, standards, and robust accountability mechanisms.

Policy Statements

3.5.1 The Government shall establish a clear and coordinated national AI and other Emerging Technologies governance architecture with defined institutional roles and mandates through the following measures:

1) Establish a National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council as the apex national coordination body responsible for:
    a) Providing strategic direction and oversight for AI and other emerging technologies development and adoption.
    b) Coordinating policy implementation and ensuring alignment across ministries, departments, agencies, and county governments.
    c) Promoting regulatory coherence by facilitating coordination among sectoral regulators.
    d) Advising Government on AI and other Emerging Technologies-related legal, regulatory, ethical, and international matters, and
    e) Supporting ecosystem development through multi-stakeholder engagement, including with the private sector, academia, and civil society.
2) Develop a dedicated AI and other Emerging Technologies Governance Act to:

    a) Provide the legal framework for AI and other Emerging Technologies governance in Kenya, including the establishment, powers, and functions of the Council.
    b) Define a hybrid oversight model comprising centralized coordination and standards-setting, alongside decentralized, sector-specific regulation and enforcement.
    c) Confer clear mandates and responsibilities on relevant public institutions in relation to AI and other Emerging Technologies.
    d) Provide for risk-based regulatory approaches, including the classification of AI and other Emerging Technologies systems and corresponding obligations; and
    e) Establish accountability, compliance, and enforcement mechanisms to ensure responsible development and use of AI and other Emerging Technologies.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

3) Facilitate structured public-private collaboration in the development of guidelines, standards, and best practices.
4) Establish governance mechanisms for continuous review and refinement of risk classifications, thresholds, and regulatory obligations.

3.5.2 The Government shall develop a risk-based regulatory framework that differentiates obligations based on the level of risk posed by AI and other Emerging Technologies systems through the following measures:

1) Develop a risk management framework for AI and other Emerging Technologies systems.
2) Promote adoption of AI and other Emerging Technologies by sectoral regulators
3) Maintain a central record of deployed AI and other Emerging Technologies systems requiring oversight.
4) Establish mechanisms for periodic review and adaptation of risk classifications in response to technological advancements and emerging risks.

3.5.3 The Government shall establish governance frameworks for responsible AI and other Emerging Technologies innovation including the use of regulatory sandboxes and flexible compliance mechanisms through the following measures:

1) Establish regulatory governance for testing environments.
2) Develop expedited review processes for low-risk deployments.
3) Provide policy frameworks for innovation incentive aligned with national development priorities.
4) Promote responsible experimentation while ensuring adequate safeguards for people, institutions, and the environment.

3.5.4 The Government shall provide guidelines to strengthen technical, institutional and regulatory capacity for AI and other Emerging Technologies governance across government agencies through the following measure:

1) Develop AI and other Emerging Technologies governance training programmes for public officers.
2) Strengthen institutional capacities for AI and other Emerging Technologies oversight, monitoring, and compliance.
3) Promote interdisciplinary expertise across legal, technical, ethical, economic, and policy domains.

3.5.5 The Government shall establish a procurement framework to govern AI and other Emerging Technologies and infrastructure acquisitions through the following measures:

1) Publish standardized AI and other Emerging Technologies vendor evaluation criteria.

Kenya Artificial Intelligence and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

2) Establish a Government AI and other Emerging Technologies Digital Marketplace for pre-vetted compliant solutions.
3) Develop local value-addition and partnership requirements for international vendors seeking government contracts.
4) Promote procurement approaches that support interoperability, sustainability, accountability, and local ecosystem development.
5) Develop standardized AI and other Emerging Technologies procurement requirements covering transparency, auditability, human oversight, cybersecurity, data protection, interoperability, incident reporting, redress mechanisms, continuity of service, and exit obligations.
6) Establish vendor due diligence, independent verification, and lifecycle compliance requirements for high-risk AI and other Emerging Technologies systems.
7) Establish procurement safeguards, including audit rights, suspension and termination provisions, penalties for non-compliance, exclusion mechanisms, and data portability requirements.
8) Strengthen institutional capacity for responsible AI and other Emerging Technologies procurement through targeted training for accounting officers, procurement officers, ICT teams, legal officers, and oversight institutions.

3.5.6 The Government shall establish a public-sector AI and other Emerging Technologies adoption and procurement framework to promote transparency, accountability, and responsible deployment of AI and other Emerging Technologies across public institutions through the following measures:

1) Develop a Government AI and other Emerging Technologies Adoption Regulations applicable to all ministries, departments, agencies, state corporations, and county governments.
2) Require public institutions to conduct AI and other Emerging Technologies impact assessments before deploying high-risk AI and other Emerging Technologies systems, including systems affecting access to services, benefits, permits, employment, education, health, justice, taxation, policing, or other rights-affecting decisions.
3) Require public procurement processes for AI and other Emerging Technologies systems to include clauses requiring vendors to disclose system purpose, data sources, model limitations, risk controls, auditability, human oversight arrangements, cybersecurity measures, environmental implications, and redress mechanisms.
4) Maintain a public register of AI and other Emerging Technologies systems deployed by public institutions, subject to appropriate exceptions for national security and law enforcement where disclosure would create a demonstrable risk.
5) Require public-sector AI and other Emerging Technologies systems to incorporate human review, appeal, and redress mechanisms where decisions significantly affect rights, access to services, or legal interests.
6) Promote transparency, accountability, and public trust in the deployment of AI and other Emerging Technologies across government institutions.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

3.6 Data Ecosystem Management

Policy Objective

To establish a trusted, interoperable, rights-respecting, and AI and other Emerging Technologies-ready national data ecosystem through standards for metadata, lawful data sharing, safe and secure access to high-value and sensitive datasets, and standards for ethical data annotation practices.

Policy Statements

3.6.1 The Government shall establish and mandate minimum national standards for AI and other Emerging Technologies-relevant dataset documentation, provenance, quality assurance, representativeness, custodianship, and update cycles through the following measures:

1) Develop and gazette national AI and other Emerging Technologies dataset documentation standards.
2) Establish mandatory provenance and traceability requirements for datasets used in AI model development, testing, deployment, and monitoring.
3) Develop quality assurance data protocols for AI and other Emerging Technologies.
4) Integrate national dataset classification standards for AI and other Emerging Technologies.
5) Develop and maintain data catalogues and metadata registries for AI and other Emerging Technologies.
6) Provide guidelines to address dataset contamination risk from AI and other Emerging Technologies-generated content.

3.6.2 The Government shall establish clear, lawful, and accountable frameworks governing how data is accessed, shared, and procured across all sectors through the following measures:

1) Develop data-sharing and use protocols for AI and other Emerging Technologies.
2) Establish guidelines governing the controlled sharing of non-public datasets for public-interest applications in AI and other Emerging Technologies.
3) Clarify the licensing conditions under which open government datasets may be used in AI model training, and require AI and other Emerging Technologies-readiness assessments prior to publication of open datasets.
4) Develop guidelines for controlled-access environments including data sandboxes, trusted research environments, and federated access mechanisms

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

3.6.3 The Government shall actively identify and develop high value datasets and develop guidelines for access through the following measures:

1) Establish a national register of high-value AI and other Emerging Technologies-relevant datasets with sectoral plans for improving quality and accessibility, and develop controlled-access mechanisms for approved research and innovation uses, prioritising agriculture, health, financial inclusion, and education.
2) Promote the development and use of high-quality, high-value datasets for AI and other Emerging Technologies systems that are complete, unbiased, locally relevant, and maintained in a fit state throughout their lifecycle, with due consideration for Kenya's linguistic diversity, underserved populations, and contextual realities.
3) Develop and establish a framework to recognise and develop Kenya's domestic data annotation and labelling sector as a national AI and other Emerging Technologies data capability asset.

3.6.4 The Government shall mandate an interoperability baseline for public-sector data systems supporting AI and other Emerging Technologies, including catalogues, shared identifiers, open APIs, metadata registries, and access controls, aligned with the Kenya Cloud Policy classification framework through the following measures:

1) Develop guidelines to mandate that public institutions holding priority high-value datasets to publish and maintain OpenAPI.
2) Develop and maintain national and sectoral data catalogues that make high-value and AI and other Emerging Technologies-relevant public datasets discoverable.
3) Promote interoperability standards that enable secure, seamless, and accountable data exchange across Ministries, Departments, Agencies, Counties, and authorized external stakeholders.

3.6.5 The Government shall establish trusted national data infrastructure and promote trusted data flows to support AI and other Emerging Technologies innovation, public interest applications, and digital economic growth through the following measures:

1) Establish a National Data Library or equivalent framework for high-value public-interest datasets, including administrative data, statistical data, geospatial data, Earth observation data, climate data, health data, agriculture data, education data, transport data, and other priority datasets.
2) Define standards for dataset quality, metadata, provenance, documentation, licensing, access control, anonymization, security, retention, and update cycles within the National Data Library framework.
3) Provide for sensitive and high-value datasets to be accessed through controlled mechanisms, including secure data rooms, trusted research environments, data-sharing agreements, privacy-preserving technologies, and other lawful safeguards.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

4) Pursue trusted cross-border data flow arrangements that support digital trade, business process outsourcing, AI development, research collaboration, and rights-based data governance.
5) Strengthen the capacity of the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner and relevant institutions to support data adequacy, interoperability, enforcement, regulatory cooperation, and public trust.
6) Promote trusted, secure, and accountable data ecosystems that balance innovation, economic development, privacy, and national interests.

3.7 Ethics, Safety, Security and Inclusion

Policy Objective

To ensure that AI and other Emerging Technologies are developed, procured, deployed, and governed in ways that are ethical, safe, secure, inclusive, explainable, auditable, transparent, and accountable throughout their lifecycle, with strong protections for vulnerable groups and high-risk contexts, and accessible redress mechanisms for those harmed by AI and other Emerging Technologies systems.

Policy Statements

3.7.1 The Government shall ensure that AI and other Emerging Technologies are developed and used in a manner that upholds the principles of ethics, transparency, and accountability through the following measures:

1) Develop and implement guidelines to ensure transparency, accountability and explainability in AI and other Emerging Technologies.
2) Promote integration of AI and other Emerging Technologies' ethical safeguards into existing administrative and legal frameworks.
3) Strengthen mechanisms to ensure ethical innovation and use of AI and other Emerging Technologies within the ecosystem.
4) Promote ethical redress mechanisms across national and devolved contexts.

3.7.2 The Government shall ensure that AI and other Emerging Technologies adopted in Kenya are safe, reliable, and subject to human oversight through the following measures:

1) Develop and promote safety guidelines and code of practice across AI and other Emerging Technologies systems lifecycle.
2) Develop a protection framework for vulnerable and marginalised groups against AI and other Emerging Technologies' related harms.
3) Promote age-appropriate, risk-based safeguards for child-facing AI and other Emerging Technologies systems.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

4) Promote meaningful human oversight for AI and other Emerging Technologies systems whose outputs significantly affect individuals, communities, or public interests.

3.7.3 The Government shall ensure that AI and other Emerging Technologies are secure and resilient, in line with national and international security frameworks through the following measures:

1) Support the development of security-by-design standards across AI and other Emerging Technologies.
2) Strengthen national cybersecurity frameworks to address AI and other Emerging Technologies' threats and vulnerabilities.
3) Develop and implement public and private institutional capacity to handle AI and other emerging technologies-related incidents, complaints, and remedial actions.
4) Promote resilience measures that strengthen preparedness, response, recovery, and continuity in the event of AI and other Emerging Technologies-related incidents.

3.7.4 The Government shall ensure that AI and other Emerging Technologies are inclusive, accessible, and serve Kenya's population equitably through the following measures:

1) Promote equitable benefit distribution in public-interest AI and other Emerging Technologies.
2) Promote accessibility and inclusive design standards for AI and other Emerging Technologies systems.
3) Promote participatory design and deployment processes that consider Kenya's diverse communities and cultural values.
4) Promote the inclusion of local languages in systems affecting public access and service delivery.
5) Strengthen inclusion of the general public, vulnerable and marginalised groups in AI and other Emerging Technologies governance processes.

3.7.5 The Government shall establish a national AI and other Emerging Technologies assurance and evaluation ecosystem to support safe, secure, trustworthy, and context-appropriate development and deployment of AI and other Emerging Technologies through the following measures:

1) Establish the Kenya AI Safety Institute as the national technical institution responsible for AI safety research, testing, evaluation, benchmarking, red-teaming, incident analysis, and technical cooperation.
2) Ensure that the Kenya AI Safety Institute works in coordination with the National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council, relevant regulators, standards bodies, universities, research institutions, sector ministries, county governments, industry, civil society, and international partners.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

3) Provide that the Kenya AI Safety Institute shall not displace the statutory mandates of regulators but shall provide technical evidence, testing capacity, research support, evaluation tools, benchmarks, and advisory inputs to support regulators, public institutions, and the national AI governance framework.
4) Develop national AI testing and evaluation protocols for high-risk systems, including red-teaming, robustness testing, bias assessment, cybersecurity testing, explainability assessment, accessibility testing, environmental assessment, and human rights impact assessments.
5) Establish an AI incident reporting framework for failures, harms, cybersecurity breaches, unlawful discrimination, unsafe outputs, data leakage, model misuse, synthetic media harms, and other significant adverse events.
6) Support the development of an AI assurance market through accreditation of independent auditors, testing laboratories, certification bodies, academic centres, and technical experts.

3.7.6 The Government shall ensure that AI and other Emerging Technologies used in security, defence, and public safety are governed by law, constitutional values, international humanitarian law, human rights obligations, and meaningful human control through the following measures:

1) Develop responsible AI guidelines for security, defence, intelligence, policing, border management, emergency response, and cyber operations.
2) Require AI and other Emerging Technologies systems used in security and defence contexts to be subject to enhanced risk assessment, authorization, auditability, accountability, and human oversight.
3) Ensure that autonomous and semi-autonomous systems remain subject to meaningful human control, legal accountability, and applicable international law.
4) Establish safeguards for AI-enabled surveillance, biometric identification, predictive systems, cyber capabilities, and automated analysis of sensitive data.
5) Develop governance mechanisms for dual-use AI capabilities, including export controls, procurement review, vendor due diligence, and risk classification.
6) Support Kenya's active and principled participation in international processes on responsible AI in the military domain, including the Responsible AI in the Military Domain (REAIM) process, United Nations discussions on autonomous weapons systems, and relevant African Union processes.
7) Support the principles reflected in the REAIM Blueprint for Action, including compliance with international law and international humanitarian law, preservation of meaningful human control and human responsibility over the use of force, and maintenance of clear chains of command, accountability, and national oversight throughout the lifecycle of military AI systems.
8) Affirm that systems that select and engage targets shall remain under meaningful and context-appropriate human control and that fully autonomous systems operating without such control over the use of lethal force are not acceptable.

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

9) Promote alignment with African common positions on autonomous weapons systems and advance these principles in relevant multilateral forums.
10) Strengthen Kenya's leadership in building a shared African and Global South position on responsible AI in the military domain, anchored in international humanitarian law, meaningful human control, and the protection of populations most exposed to the consequences of automated force.
11) Support the development of a national framework of responsible AI principles for the defence and security sector that addresses human responsibility, human oversight, reliability, traceability, mitigation of bias and harm, lifecycle governance, and the maintenance of public confidence and democratic accountability.
12) Coordinate Kenya's external engagement on responsible AI in the military domain through the Ministry responsible for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, under the Whole-of-Government and Society Approach, in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for Defence, the Kenya Defence Forces, and relevant institutions.

3.8 Infrastructure and Digital Readiness

Policy Objective

To establish affordable, interoperable, secure, and strategically governed AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure and compute capacity, including demand-led mix of shared compute access, sovereign cloud arrangements, improved connectivity, integration with sustainable energy, water and other natural resources, stronger domestic technical capability for deployment, maintenance, and repair among others.

Policy Statements

3.8.1 The Government shall develop a national annual status of compute reporting mechanism through the following measures:

1) Develop and periodically update a National AI and other Emerging Technologies Compute and Infrastructure Plan.
2) Develop guidelines for public and private data centres providing AI and other Emerging Technologies compute capacity.
3) Promote and integrate access to publicly supported computing resources .
4) Promote national AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure resilience through supplier diversification, portability requirements, and open standards.
5) Maintain periodic national demand assessments to guide capacity planning and the balance between public provision and accredited private supply.
6) Establish demand-linkage criteria for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment.

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

7) Establish readiness requirements for public institutions seeking significant AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment.
8) Develop a supply resilience framework that accounts for hardware value chain dependencies.

3.8.2 The Government shall establish an AI and other Emerging Technologies workload classification model to guide Government AI and other Emerging Technologies hosting choices by risk, criticality, and legal obligations through the following measures:

1) Develop and integrate an AI and other Emerging Technologies workload classification framework.
2) Develop guidelines for Government AI and other Emerging Technologies hosting contracts.
3) Develop minimum contract provisions for public interest AI and other Emerging Technologies.
4) Establish certification and compliance requirements for cloud and hosting providers serving public AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads.

3.8.3 The Government shall enhance connectivity and strengthen data centre readiness to support AI and other Emerging Technologies deployment across public and private institutions through the following measures:

1) Expand and enhance AI and other Emerging Technologies-capable connectivity to public institutions.
2) Promote connectivity resilience for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure and Kenya Internet Exchange Point capacity.
3) Review and enhance standards for public and private data centres and hosting facilities.
4) Strengthen domestic capability for repair, maintenance, and local technical servicing of data centre and computing infrastructure.
5) Gazette minimum procurement targets for the percentage of public-sector AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads hosted on domestic infrastructure.
6) Include structured skills transfer and measurable local technical participation requirements in major public AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure contracts.

3.8.4 The Government shall promote interoperability as a practical infrastructure requirement across government AI and other Emerging Technologies systems through the following measure:

1) Develop a National AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Interoperability Framework.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

2) Promote interoperability standards that facilitate secure, scalable, and resilient AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure ecosystems.

3.8.5 The Government shall drive investment in AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure and promote fiscally responsible procurement through the following measures

1) Develop guidelines for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure procurement based on full lifecycle cost assessment.
2) Promote Government financing arrangements for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure that are time-bound, linked to defined public-value outcomes, and established under express legal or policy authorisation.
3) Promote pooled demand, framework contracts, and public-private partnerships to reduce procurement fragmentation and support the domestic hosting supply base.
4) Promote AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment as a qualifying category under the National Infrastructure Fund.
5) Develop guidelines to classify GPU compute, AI and other Emerging Technologies accelerators, and associated infrastructure used for AI and other Emerging Technologies training, research, and skills development as educational and research infrastructure.
6) Publish and gazette an annual AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Investment Incentive Schedule.
7) Promote, within EAC Trade and Customs mechanisms, the inclusion of GPU hardware, AI and other Emerging Technologies accelerators, and data centre equipment in the harmonised list of educational and research equipment.
8) Develop design-linked incentive provisions that complement hardware import incentives.

3.8.6 The Government shall establish Kenya as East Africa's AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure anchor through a bilateral recognition framework for cross-border sovereign AI and other Emerging Technologies workload hosting through the following measures:

1) Develop a legal instrument framework for the designation of Kenya-hosted AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure as a trusted environment for Partner State sovereign and regulated workloads.
2) Establish a framework to maintain and publish a register of active bilateral recognition agreements and qualifying standards applicable under each.
3) Promote Kenya as a trusted regional destination for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment and sovereign workload hosting.

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

3.8.7 The Government shall recognise Kenya's renewable energy profile as a strategic national AI and other emerging technologies infrastructure asset and promote it as a competitive differentiator in investment attraction through the following measures:

1) Require AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure operators to disclose the energy source powering their workloads.
2) Provide for the embedding of renewable energy sourcing as a criterion in public procurement of AI and other Emerging tech and compute services.
3) Promote Kenya's renewable energy profile and low-carbon compute credentials in international AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment attraction.
4) Integrate sustainability reporting bodies to ensure Kenya-based on-continent AI and other Emerging technologies compute is recognised as low-carbon infrastructure in global corporate reporting frameworks.

3.8.8 The Government shall treat compute, cloud, data centres, connectivity, energy, and data systems as strategic infrastructure for the intelligent economy through the following measures:

1) Establish a National AI Compute Access Programme to provide compute credits, vouchers, or subsidized access for universities, research institutions, start-ups, SMEs, public institutions, and priority national AI missions.
2) Develop AI Infrastructure and Green Compute Zones in locations that meet criteria on renewable energy access, grid stability, fibre connectivity, land readiness, water sustainability, security, permitting, skills availability, and proximity to innovation ecosystems.
3) Create an AI Infrastructure Investment Pipeline identifying bankable opportunities in green data centres, AI factories, sovereign cloud, shared GPU infrastructure, carrier-neutral data centres, subsea and terrestrial fibre, edge compute, and public-interest data infrastructure.
4) Require major AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure projects to demonstrate energy, water, land, environmental, cybersecurity, community impact, and local value creation safeguards.
5) Promote equitable access to strategic compute infrastructure to support innovation, research, public service delivery, and national development priorities.
6) Position Kenya as a regional leader in sustainable, resilient, and sovereign AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure.

3.9 Sovereignty and Strategic Autonomy

Policy Objective

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To guarantee Kenya's sovereignty and strategic autonomy by ensuring national oversight, and decision-making authority over the systems, data, compute infrastructure, resources, knowledge assets, and governance systems that shape their development and use in AI and other Emerging Technologies in ways that advance public interest, self-determination and constitutional values.

Policy Statements

3.9.1 The Government shall safeguard sovereignty and strategic autonomy in AI and other Emerging Technologies through the following measures:

1) Develop and implement data localisation requirements for sensitive and strategic public-interest datasets, including clear legal pathways for secure and accountable cross-border data flows that protect national interests.
2) Establish and operationalise a national critical AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure framework to identify, classify, and govern AI and other Emerging Technologies systems, computing resources, and data infrastructure critical to national security, economic stability, and public welfare.
3) Develop and implement a sovereign cloud and computing strategy to progressively reduce dependence on foreign-controlled infrastructure, including investment in domestic data centre capacity and regional infrastructure-sharing arrangements.
4) Promote and implement sector-specific sovereignty requirements in strategic sectors through the designation of priority domains, development of sovereign AI and other Emerging Technologies roadmaps, and establishment of regulatory sandboxes to test and scale locally governed AI and other Emerging Technologies systems.
5) Develop and strengthen national capabilities in AI and other Emerging Technologies talent, research, infrastructure, and compute through targeted investments, national infrastructure assessments, and the establishment of AI and other Emerging Technologies research centres and high-performance computing facilities.
6) Promote and establish strategic partnerships, open-source AI and other Emerging Technologies adoption, and regional collaboration frameworks that support domestic capability development, protect national data and intellectual property, and maintain national decision-making authority.

3.9.2 The Government shall strengthen Kenya's international leadership and strategic positioning in AI and other Emerging Technologies governance through AI diplomacy and international cooperation through the following measures:

1) Position Kenya as an active rule-shaper in regional and global AI and other Emerging Technologies governance.

2) Use technology diplomacy to advance national interests, African priorities, trusted data flows, responsible innovation, digital sovereignty, safety, inclusion, and equitable access to the infrastructure of the intelligent economy.

Kenya Artificial Intelligence and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

3) Develop a Kenya AI Diplomacy and Global Governance Roadmap aligned with national foreign policy, digital economy, and development priorities.

4) Coordinate Kenya's participation in global AI governance processes, including the United Nations, African Union, East African Community, International Network of AI Safety Institutes, Global Digital Compact implementation processes, internet governance processes, data governance dialogues, and other relevant forums.

5) Use international cooperation to advance concrete national capabilities, including compute access, green data centres, public-interest datasets, AI safety testing, language technologies, research collaboration, digital skills, public-sector adoption, and innovation finance.

6) Promote African positions on AI governance that reflect the continent's development priorities, demographic realities, linguistic diversity, infrastructure constraints, and need for fair participation in global value chains.

3.9.3 The Government shall promote competitive, open, and fair AI and other Emerging Technologies markets that strengthen domestic value creation and reduce excessive external dependencies through the following measures:

1) Promote competitive, open, and fair AI markets that prevent excessive dependence on a small number of external platforms, infrastructure providers, data holders, or proprietary systems.

2) Support local innovation, domestic value creation, interoperability, and fair access to markets.

3) Monitor AI-related market concentration in compute, cloud, data, platforms, models, digital public infrastructure, digital advertising, financial technology, and public-sector technology markets.

4) Establish safeguards in public procurement and major AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure arrangements against vendor lock-in, unfair self-preferencing, discriminatory access to essential data or compute, restrictive licensing, and anti-competitive bundling of AI services.

5) Support local AI and other Emerging Technologies companies to access public procurement, enterprise markets, compute, datasets, finance, and international partnerships.

3.9.4 The Government shall recognise Kenyan and African languages, cultural knowledge, and local context as strategic infrastructure for inclusive AI and other Emerging Technologies through the following measures:

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

1) Establish a National African Languages and Voice AI Programme to support the development of language datasets, speech technologies, translation systems, public-service interfaces, and local language benchmarks.
2) Support governed language data commons for Kiswahili, Kenyan languages, and other African languages, with clear rules on consent, attribution, access, benefit-sharing, and community participation.
3) Develop safeguards for cultural archives, traditional knowledge, indigenous knowledge, and community-held data used in AI and other Emerging Technologies training or deployment.
4) Ensure that language and cultural data initiatives do not extract value from communities without fair recognition, safeguards, and equitable benefit-sharing.
5) Promote the preservation, digitisation, and responsible use of Kenya's linguistic and cultural heritage to support inclusive AI and other Emerging Technologies development.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

4.1 Overview

The policy measures outlined in Chapter 3 are operationalized through the implementation arrangements set out in this Chapter. Effective implementation requires a coordinated, well-structured, and adequately resourced framework that provides clear institutional roles, strengthens accountability, promotes coordination across all levels of government, and aligns implementation with existing legal, regulatory, and national development planning frameworks.

This Implementation Framework establishes the institutional architecture, coordination mechanisms, legal and regulatory instruments, financing arrangements, and implementation processes necessary to translate policy commitments into measurable outcomes. It provides a structured approach for coordinating implementation, monitoring performance, and supporting continuous improvement throughout the Policy lifecycle.

The Framework is anchored on the following principles:

1) Central coordination with distributed implementation, ensuring coherence while leveraging existing institutional mandates;
2) Multi-level governance, recognizing the roles of both national and county governments;
3) Multi-stakeholder collaboration, involving government, private sector, academia, civil society, and development partners;
4) Risk-based and adaptive governance, allowing flexibility in response to technological evolution; and
5) Alignment with national, regional and international frameworks, ensuring policy coherence and compliance.

Implementation adopts a hybrid governance model that combines centralized strategic oversight with sectoral and decentralized execution. This approach preserves existing institutional mandates while strengthening coordination, accountability, performance management, and cross-sector collaboration.

To support the transition from policy to implementation, the Government shall establish a National AI and other Emerging Technologies Delivery Architecture under the strategic oversight of the National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council and coordinated through the national implementation framework. The Delivery Architecture shall provide an integrated mechanism for translating policy priorities into coordinated programmes and measurable results.

The Delivery Architecture shall link policy measures to national AI missions, institutional responsibilities, financing, implementation timelines, procurement pathways, public-sector

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

adoption, compute access, data ecosystems, AI assurance, investment promotion, and monitoring and evaluation.

Implementation shall be guided by annual workplans derived from the Policy Implementation Matrix (Annex I) and aligned with institutional Strategic Plans, County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), Annual Development Plans (ADPs), Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs), and Performance Contracts of responsible institutions. These workplans shall serve as the primary operational instruments for coordinating implementation, monitoring progress, and reporting on policy performance.

4.2 Coordination Framework and Administrative Mechanisms

The Ministry of Information, Communications and the Digital Economy (MICDE) shall serve as the anchor institution for implementation of this Policy. Implementation shall be organized through a hybrid governance model comprising a four-tier multi-agency coordination architecture that distributes functional responsibilities while maintaining unified strategic leadership. This architecture replaces fragmented bilateral coordination arrangements with a formal national coordination framework designed to strengthen accountability, eliminate duplication, and improve collaboration across institutions and levels of government.

The hybrid governance model combines centralized policy coordination with decentralized implementation across ministries, departments, agencies, county governments, regulators, academia, the private sector, civil society, and development partners. MICDE shall provide strategic leadership, issue implementation guidelines, convene the National AI and other Emerging Technologies Steering Committee, coordinate implementation, and publish annual progress reports. County governments shall integrate AI and other Emerging Technologies into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), designate County AI and other Emerging Technologies Focal Points, and coordinate county-level implementation in collaboration with the national Secretariat.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

<table>
<tr><td colspan="5">NATIONAL AI AND OTHER EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES POLICY IMPLEMENTATION HIERARCHY</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">National AI and other Emerging Technologies Steering Committee
(Cabinet Secretary-MICDE — Chairperson)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">▼</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">▼</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">MICDE Secretariat</td><td colspan="2">Technical Working Groups (TWGs)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">▼</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sector MDAs</td><td>Regulatory Agencies</td><td>County Focal Points</td><td>Private Sector</td><td>Academia & Civil Society</td></tr>
</table>

4.2.1 Institutional Structure and Administrative Mechanisms

Implementation shall recognize both centralized policy coordination and specialized institutional mandates.

MICDE shall provide overall policy coordination, implementation oversight, national reporting, and performance monitoring.

Sector ministries, departments, agencies, county governments, and statutory regulators shall implement policy measures within their respective mandates.

The National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council shall provide strategic oversight, coordinate cross-sector implementation, and resolve issues that span institutional mandates.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

The implementation architecture shall comprise four governance tiers.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">National AI and other Emerging Technologies Steering Committee.
The National AI and other Emerging Technologies Steering Committee provides the apex strategic direction for policy implementation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Composition</td><td>The national AI and other Emerging Technologies steering committee shall include:
1. Cabinet Secretary MICDE (Chair);
2. Cabinet Secretaries.
3. Representation from the County Government.
4. Representation from the Private Sector.
5. Representation from Research Institutions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Core Functions</td><td>The Committee shall:
1. Provide strategic direction for implementation;
2. Approve cross-cutting implementation frameworks;
3. Resolve inter-agency resource and mandate issues;
4. Approve annual work programmes submitted by the Secretariat; and
5. Receive and submit annual implementation reports to Cabinet.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Accountability: MICDE shall prepare and submit annual progress reports to Cabinet through the Steering Committee.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council
A statutory Council shall be established as the central regulatory authority for AI and other Emerging Technologies. The council is led by an AI and other Emerging Technologies Director supported by a Governing Board, a Technical Advisory Forum and the following Directorates.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Directorates</td><td>1. Policy & Standards;
2. Compliance & Risk;
3. Regulatory Sandbox;
4. Advisory & Capacity Building; and
5. Safety and Security</td></tr>
<tr><td>Core Functions</td><td>The Council shall:
1. Issue binding guidelines and standards;
2. Oversee testing and evaluation of frontier AI models and significant AI risks relating to safety and security;
3. Manage national AI risk classification and regulatory sandbox programmes;
4. Oversee the National AI and other Emerging Technologies Registry;
5. Conduct advisory and compliance audits; and
6. Publish national compliance reports.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Accountability: The Council shall submit annual reports to MICDE and Parliament while exercising independent regulatory judgment within its statutory mandate.</td></tr>
</table>

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

MICDE Secretariat and Technical Working Groups

The MICDE Secretariat shall provide day-to-day coordination of Policy implementation, manage Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning (MERL), coordinate inter-agency implementation, maintain the national implementation calendar, and publish quarterly implementation reports.

Technical Working Groups (TWGs), aligned to each Policy Pillar, shall develop technical standards, implementation plans, sector guidelines, and pilot programmes.

TWGs Composition	Each TWG shall be co-chaired by the relevant sector lead ministry and the appropriate MICDE technical directorate, with membership drawn from regulatory agencies, academia, research institutions, private sector organizations, civil society, and other technical experts.
Core Functions	TWGs shall: 1. Develop sector implementation plans and technical standards; 2. Design and oversee pilot programmes; 3. Generate MERL information; 4. Develop sector-specific guidance; and 5. Coordinate implementation with County AI Focal Points.

Accountability: TWG work plans shall be approved by the Secretariat, with outputs submitted to the National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council for endorsement.

Sector MDAs, Regulatory Agencies and County Focal Points

Sector ministries, departments, agencies, statutory regulators, and County AI Focal Points shall constitute the implementation tier responsible for operational delivery.

They shall implement sector implementation plans, enforce applicable regulatory requirements, localize national standards, coordinate county implementation, and support AI and other Emerging Technologies deployment within their respective mandates.

Regulatory Agencies	Key regulatory institutions include: 1. Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC); 2. Communications Authority (CA); 3. Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS); 4. Central Bank of Kenya (CBK); 5. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA); 6. ICT Authority (ICTA); 7. National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI); 8. National Research Fund (NRF) 9. National Police Service; 10. Directorate of Criminal Investigations; 11. Kenya Defense forces; and 12. Other relevant statutory agencies.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

County Integration	Each County Government shall designate a County AI Focal Point responsible for coordinating county implementation, integrating AI and other Emerging Technologies into County Integrated Development Plans, coordinating county initiatives, and reporting simultaneously to the County Executive and the national Secretariat.
Accountability: Sector institutions and County Governments shall submit quarterly implementation reports to the MICDE Secretariat for monitoring, coordination, and performance review.	

4.2.2 Multi-Agency Roles and Responsibilities

The responsibilities of institutions within the implementation framework are summarized in the table below.

Institution	**Primary Roles and Responsibilities**
MICDE	Anchor institution; strategic leadership; policy coordination; implementation guidelines; convening the Steering Committee; budget coordination; national reporting.
National AI and other Emerging Technologies Steering Committee	Strategic oversight; approval of cross-sector priorities; resolution of inter-agency issues; approval of annual implementation programmes.
National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council	Regulatory oversight; standards and guidelines; AI risk classification; regulatory sandboxes; National AI Registry; compliance monitoring and advisory audits.
MICDE Secretariat	Day-to-day coordination; stakeholder engagement; documentation; reporting; MERL management; implementation calendar.
Technical Working Groups	Technical standards; sector implementation plans; pilot programmes; technical guidance; monitoring support.
Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC)	Data protection oversight; privacy compliance; governance of AI training and personal data.
Communications Authority (CA)	Communications regulation; cybersecurity oversight; network compliance.
Kenya AI Safety Institute	AI testing; benchmarking; red-teaming; incident analysis; assurance research; technical advisory support; international AI safety cooperation.
State Department for Foreign Affairs	Lead AI diplomacy; coordinate Kenya's international engagement on AI and Emerging Technologies.
Ministry responsible for Defence and Kenya Defence Forces	Responsible AI in defence and security; development of defence AI principles; technical input to international security processes.
Competition Authority	Competition policy; market concentration; vendor lock-in; consumer protection.
Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)	AI standards, conformity assessment, certification, and technical specifications.
ICT Authority (ICTA)	Government digital infrastructure; public-sector AI deployment; ICT standards.
Central Bank of Kenya (CBK)	Regulation of AI in financial services and digital finance.
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Environmental compliance; Green AI and sustainable infrastructure.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

NACOSTI / NRF	Research funding; innovation; scientific evaluation; human capital development.
Sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies	Sector implementation; budgeting; sector guidelines; institutional capacity building.
County Governments / County AI Focal Points	County implementation; CIDP integration; local pilots; coordination with the national Secretariat.
Private Sector	Infrastructure investment; innovation; commercialization; public-private partnerships.
Academia and Research Institutions	Research; innovation; human capital development; evidence generation.
Civil Society Organizations	Public participation; advocacy; social accountability; monitoring inclusion and rights.
Development Partners	Financing; technical assistance; institutional capacity development.

4.3 Partnerships, Coordination and International Cooperation

The implementation of this Policy requires coordinated collaboration across government institutions, county governments, academia, the private sector, civil society organizations, development partners, regional organizations, and international institutions. AI and other Emerging Technologies are inherently cross-sectoral and are increasingly shaped by global research networks, digital infrastructure, standards, cross-border data ecosystems, and international innovation partnerships. Effective implementation therefore depends on structured coordination and sustained cooperation at national, regional, continental, and international levels.

Partnerships established under this Policy shall prioritize domestic capability development. International cooperation shall be assessed based on its contribution to national priorities, including compute access, research capacity, AI safety and assurance, AI-ready data systems, local talent development, public-sector adoption, green infrastructure, African language technologies, trusted cross-border data flows, local enterprise growth, and Kenya's participation in regional and global AI value chains.

The Government shall avoid partnerships that create excessive dependency, undermine constitutional rights, weaken data protection, restrict interoperability, limit local value creation, or lock public institutions into non-transparent proprietary systems.

4.3.1 Coordination and Partnership Framework

Implementation of this Policy shall be guided by a coordinated multi-stakeholder framework that promotes policy coherence, accountability, and effective collaboration across institutions and sectors.

The Ministry responsible for Information, Communications and the Digital Economy (MICDE), through the implementation architecture established under Section 4.2, shall coordinate partnerships, implementation support, and cooperation initiatives related to this Policy. Existing statutory mandates of participating institutions shall remain unchanged.

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Partnerships and coordination arrangements shall support:

1) Alignment between national priorities and sector implementation frameworks;
2) Collaboration in research, innovation, infrastructure development, standards, and capacity building;
3) Knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and technical cooperation;
4) Resource mobilization and implementation support;
5) Inclusive stakeholder participation in implementation processes;
6) Strengthening domestic capabilities and local value creation; and
7) Coordination between national and county governments to support equitable, responsible, and inclusive deployment of AI and other Emerging Technologies.

4.3.2 County AI & Other Emerging Technologies and Data Readiness Framework

The Government shall establish a County AI & Other Emerging Technologies and Data Readiness and Compliance Pathway to support responsible adoption, deployment, and governance of AI and other Emerging Technologies at the county level.

The Pathway shall provide counties with guidance on: Risk classification; AI impact assessments; Procurement safeguards; Transparency and disclosure requirements; Human oversight; Redress mechanisms; and Compliance with national AI governance requirements.

County deployments affecting rights, including health, social protection, revenue administration, licensing, and other public services, shall comply with the same impact assessment, transparency, human oversight, and redress requirements applicable to national deployments, while recognizing county capacities and available resources.

The Government shall provide counties with technical and institutional support, including: implementation toolkits; model documentation; shared assurance resources; technical guidance; access to national compute infrastructure; and access to AI-ready data systems established under this Policy.

County AI deployments shall be incorporated into the national Public Register of Public Sector AI Systems, subject to the same exemptions applicable to national security and law enforcement where disclosure would create a demonstrable security risk.

4.3.3 AI and other Emerging Technologies Diplomacy and International Cooperation Mechanism

The Government shall establish an AI and other Emerging Technologies Diplomacy Coordination Mechanism to ensure coherent, coordinated, and strategic international engagement aligned with Kenya's national interests, foreign policy priorities, constitutional values, and development objectives.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

International engagement relating to AI and other Emerging Technologies shall be coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, through the State Department responsible for Foreign Affairs.

The Ministry shall provide overall diplomatic leadership and ensure that Kenya presents coherent national positions in regional, continental, and international AI and other Emerging Technologies engagements.

The Ministry responsible for ICT, the National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council, the Kenya AI Safety Institute, and relevant ministries, departments, agencies, regulators, and county governments shall provide the technical expertise, evidence, and policy positions required to inform Kenya's international engagements.

The AI and other Emerging Technologies Diplomacy Coordination Mechanism shall:

1) Coordinate Kenya's participation in regional, continental, and international AI governance processes;
2) Develop unified national positions for international negotiations, standards, declarations, and agreements;
3) Facilitate coordination among government, academia, industry, civil society, and development partners on international AI governance matters;
4) Promote African priorities and Global South perspectives in international AI governance;
5) Support international cooperation that strengthens Kenya's capabilities in compute infrastructure, public-interest datasets, AI safety, language technologies, digital skills, research collaboration, innovation financing, and digital infrastructure; and
6) Monitor international AI developments and assess their implications for Kenya.

4.3.3.1 Coordination Procedures for International Engagements

International engagement on AI and other Emerging Technologies shall be undertaken in accordance with the following procedures:

1) Ministries, departments, agencies, county governments, and state entities participating in international engagements shall coordinate through the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs.
2) Technical institutions shall prepare evidence-based technical positions, policy recommendations, and supporting documentation prior to international engagements.
3) National positions shall be developed through structured inter-agency consultation and validated through established coordination mechanisms.
4) Official representation in international forums shall be coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

5) Participating institutions shall submit post-engagement reports and recommendations to support institutional learning and policy coherence.
6) Kenya's diplomatic missions and defence attachés, where applicable, shall support international engagement and continuously monitor developments relevant to Kenya's strategic interests.

4.3.4 Multi-Stakeholder Implementation and International Collaboration

Implementation of this Policy shall be supported through structured engagement with multiple stakeholder groups.

Academia and research institutions shall contribute to research, innovation, evidence generation, standards development, and human capital development.

Private sector actors shall support infrastructure investment, commercialization, innovation, technology transfer, financing, and public-private partnerships across the AI and other Emerging Technologies ecosystem.

Civil society organizations shall promote public participation, awareness, inclusion, transparency, and social accountability throughout implementation.

County governments shall integrate AI and other Emerging Technologies into devolved functions and county development priorities while supporting localized implementation.

Kenya shall strengthen regional and international cooperation to promote harmonized standards, knowledge exchange, research collaboration, digital trade, interoperability, and participation in regional and global AI governance processes. Such cooperation shall be pursued through frameworks established under the African Union (AU), East African Community (EAC), the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), and other regional and multilateral platforms.

International cooperation shall also facilitate access to technical expertise, financing, standards development processes, innovation partnerships, and emerging global best practices while safeguarding Kenya's national interests, constitutional values, and strategic autonomy.

4.3.5 Guiding Principles for Partnerships and International Cooperation

Partnerships, coordination mechanisms, and international cooperation under this Policy shall be guided by the following principles:

1) Alignment with national priorities, constitutional values, and the public interest;
2) Transparency, accountability, and inclusive stakeholder participation;
3) Respect for statutory mandates and established intergovernmental coordination mechanisms;

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

4) Promotion of innovation, knowledge exchange, technology transfer, and sustainable development;
5) Protection of data, privacy, cybersecurity, national security, and strategic sovereignty;
6) Promotion of local value creation, domestic capability development, and responsible investment; and
7) Equitable participation, benefit-sharing, and collaboration across sectors, communities, and levels of government.

These partnership and coordination arrangements are intended to strengthen implementation coherence, reduce duplication, enhance institutional collaboration, and position Kenya as an active and trusted participant in regional, continental, and global AI and other Emerging Technologies ecosystems.

4.4 National AI and other Emerging Technologies Missions and Strategic Programmes

The Government shall adopt a mission-oriented implementation approach to accelerate the responsible deployment of AI and other Emerging Technologies and translate this Policy into measurable national outcomes. National AI and other Emerging Technologies Missions and Strategic Programmes shall serve as flagship implementation mechanisms that bring together national and county governments, academia, research institutions, the private sector, civil society, communities, and development partners to address strategic national priorities through coordinated, scalable, and accountable interventions.

The missions shall provide an integrated delivery architecture that links policy priorities with institutional responsibilities, financing arrangements, implementation timelines, procurement pathways, public-sector adoption, research and innovation, infrastructure investment, and measurable performance indicators.

Mission-oriented implementation shall support Kenya's transition from fragmented pilot initiatives to sustainable, large-scale deployment of AI and other Emerging Technologies that improve productivity, strengthen public service delivery, promote inclusive development, enhance national resilience, and support long-term economic transformation.

Priority National AI and other Emerging Technologies Missions may be established across strategic sectors, including: Agriculture and food security; Healthcare; Education; Climate resilience and environmental management; Water resources; Public finance and revenue administration; Justice and legal services; Transport and logistics; Urban planning and smart cities; Energy; Trade and manufacturing; Security and public safety; and Citizen-centred public services.

Each Mission shall include clearly defined: strategic objectives; institutional responsibilities; implementation milestones and timelines; financing arrangements; governance and accountability mechanisms; safeguards and risk management measures; and monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and learning indicators.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Mission implementation shall promote local value creation, responsible innovation, interoperability, environmental sustainability, inclusion, and meaningful stakeholder participation while supporting national development priorities and constitutional values.

4.4.1 National African Languages and Voice AI Programme

The Government shall establish a National African Languages and Voice AI Programme to promote the development of inclusive, locally relevant, and culturally responsive AI and other Emerging Technologies that strengthen Kenya's linguistic diversity and Africa's digital presence.

The Programme shall recognize Kenyan and African languages, cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and local context as strategic national assets and support the development of language resources, speech technologies, translation systems, conversational AI, public-service interfaces, foundation datasets, evaluation benchmarks, and other digital language assets for Kiswahili, Kenyan languages, and other African languages.

Implementation shall be led by the Ministry responsible for ICT, in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for Education, the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development, universities and research institutions, the Kenya National Library Service, the National Museums of Kenya, and other relevant public institutions, working in partnership with the private sector, civil society organizations, innovation hubs, local communities, and development partners.

The Programme shall support:

1) Preservation, digitisation, and documentation of Kenyan and African linguistic and cultural resources;
2) Development of AI-ready language datasets, speech corpora, lexicons, and benchmarks;
3) Research, innovation, and commercialization of African language technologies;
4) Development of multilingual AI applications for public service delivery;
5) Capacity building in African language technologies and computational linguistics;
6) Responsible governance of language, cultural, and community data; and
7) Regional and international collaboration to strengthen Africa's representation within the global AI ecosystem.

Implementation shall promote informed consent, attribution, equitable benefit-sharing, protection of cultural and indigenous knowledge, and responsible stewardship of community-held language and cultural resources, while positioning Kenya as a regional centre of excellence in African language and voice AI technologies.

Kenya Artificial Intelligence and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

4.4.2 Future National AI and other Emerging Technologies Missions

The Government may establish additional National AI and other Emerging Technologies Missions and Strategic Programmes through periodic policy reviews, national development planning processes, or emerging national priorities.

Such missions may include, but shall not be limited to:

1) National AI Compute Access Programme;
2) Public Sector AI Transformation Programme;
3) National AI Safety and Assurance Programme;
4) Green Compute and Sustainable Digital Infrastructure Programme;
5) National AI Research and Commercialization Programme;
6) Trusted Data Ecosystem and Data Sharing Programme; and
7) Other strategic programmes necessary to strengthen Kenya's AI and other Emerging Technologies ecosystem, national competitiveness, and strategic autonomy.

All National AI Missions and Strategic Programmes shall be implemented in accordance with the governance, financing, monitoring, evaluation, and accountability arrangements established under this Policy.

4.5 Legal and Regulatory Framework

Kenya has an established foundation of constitutional provisions, sectoral legislation and institutional frameworks relevant to the governance of AI and other Emerging Technologies. This section identifies the existing legal instruments with which this policy aligns, specifies the gaps that must be addressed through legislative reform, outlines domesticated international frameworks that will supplement implementation, and sets out the legislative proposals that must be developed to give full legal effect to this policy.

4.5.1 Existing Statutes and Alignment Proposals

Fundamentally, the Constitution of Kenya (2010) provides the overarching legal foundation for this policy while the following statutes govern aspects of AI and other Emerging Technologies but should be aligned to support the implementation of this policy.

Statute / Instrument	Relevance to AI and other Artificial Intelligence and Emerging Technologies Policy	Alignment Proposal
Data Protection Act, 2019	Governs personal data processing; data subject rights; obligations of data controllers and processors under the ODPC oversight.	Expand to cover non-personal data, AI and other Emerging Technologies training datasets, and data sharing

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

		frameworks. Align with Data Governance policy.
Kenya Information and Communications Act (KICA)	Governs communications infrastructure and services under the CA oversight.	Align with AI network and platform governance requirements.
Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, 2018	Cybersecurity, cybercrime prevention, and enforcement.	Extend provisions to cover AI and other Emerging Technologies-enabled cyberattacks and autonomous system misuse.
Standards Act (Cap. 496)	Mandates KEBS to develop and enforce standards.	Develop AI and other Emerging Technologies-specific standards and conformity assessment regimes.
Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015	Governs technology procurement by public entities.	Integrate AI and other Emerging Technologies risk, ethics, and lifecycle accountability into procurement frameworks.
Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA)	Environmental protection and impact assessments.	Explicitly address AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure energy consumption and data center environmental impacts.
Kenya National Digital Masterplan (2022–2032)	Strategic direction for digital transformation.	Align AI and other Emerging Technologies governance architecture with digital transformation roadmap.
Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013	Mandates NACOSTI and NRF in research and innovation governance.	Align innovation funding and research mandates with AI and other Emerging Technologies R&D priorities.

4.5.2 Key International Conventions, Treaties and Frameworks

Implementation of this Policy shall be informed by relevant regional and international legal, regulatory, and policy frameworks, consistent with the Constitution of Kenya and Kenya's international obligations.

International Framework	**Relevance to this Policy**	**Implementation Approach**
African Union AI Continental Strategy (2024)	African AI governance, digital sovereignty, infrastructure and capability development.	Guide continental cooperation and implementation of African priorities.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

OECD AI Principles (2019)	Trustworthy AI, human oversight, transparency and accountability.	Inform risk-based governance, standards development and institutional frameworks.
UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI (2021)	Human rights, ethics, sustainability and inclusion	Inform implementation of the Ethics, Safety, Security and Inclusion pillar.
UN Global Digital Compact (2024)	Digital inclusion; open internet; AI governance and safety.	Kenya is a signatory; MICDE reports Kenya's AI governance positions to relevant UN bodies.
AU Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection (Malabo Convention)	Cybersecurity, privacy and digital trust.	Support alignment of national cybersecurity and data governance reforms.
International AI Standards and Technical Frameworks (ISO/IEC, ITU, IEEE, IEC and other recognized international standards bodies)	AI terminology, governance, risk management, lifecycle processes, safety, security, interoperability, conformity assessment, and technical standards.	Adopt, adapt, and contextualize relevant international standards through KEBS and other competent institutions to support national implementation, interoperability, conformity assessment, and trusted AI systems.

4.5.3 Key Legislative Proposals and Legal Formalization Requirements

Implementation of this Policy shall be supported through a phased legislative and regulatory programme coordinated by the Ministry responsible for Information, Communications and the Digital Economy in collaboration with the Office of the Attorney General and relevant institutions.

The programme shall include the following instruments:

Instrument	Type	Indicative Timeline	Lead Institution	Purpose
Gazette Notice establishing the Secretariat	Gazette Notice	Within 6 months	MICDE / Attorney General	Establish Policy Secretariat and designate MICDE as anchor institution.
Cabinet Memorandum establishing the National AI and other Emerging Technologies Steering Committee	Cabinet Memorandum	Within 3 months	MICDE / Head of Public Service	Establish apex policy coordination mechanism.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Inter-agency Memoranda of Understanding	MoUs	Within 6 months	MICDE and participating institutions	Formalize institutional coordination arrangements.
Gazette Notice establishing Technical Working Groups	Gazette Notice	Within 6 months	MICDE	Establish Technical Working Groups aligned to the nine Policy pillars.
County AI Focal Point Framework	Intergovernmental Framework	Within 9 months	MICDE; Council of Governors	Establish county coordination arrangements.
AI and other Emerging Technologies Governance Act	Primary Legislation	Draft within 6 months; enact within 12 months	Attorney General; MICDE; Parliament	Establish the statutory governance framework for AI and other Emerging Technologies.
Data Governance Amendment Bill	Amendment Bill	Within 18 months	Attorney General; ODPC; MICDE	Expand legal provisions governing AI-ready data ecosystems.
AI and other Emerging Technologies Procurement Regulations	Regulations	Within 12 months	PPRA; MICDE	Establish AI procurement safeguards.
Green AI and Digital Infrastructure Regulations	Regulations	Within 18 months	NEMA; MICDE	Govern environmental sustainability of AI infrastructure.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

4.5.4 Core Elements of the AI and other Emerging Technologies Legislative Framework

The proposed AI and other Emerging Technologies legislative framework shall, at a minimum, provide for:

1) Statutory definitions, classification methodologies, and periodic review of AI and other Emerging Technologies systems according to risk;
2) Mandatory AI impact assessments for high-risk systems;

3) Public-sector AI procurement and adoption requirements, including vendor due diligence, lifecycle accountability, audit rights, interoperability, data portability, continuity of service, exit obligations, procurement remedies, restrictions on vendor lock-in, and penalties for material misrepresentation;
4) A public register of AI and other Emerging Technologies systems deployed by public institutions, subject to appropriate national security and law enforcement exemptions;
5) Disclosure obligations relating to AI interaction, automated decision-making, synthetic media, provenance, watermarking, and labelling;
6) Governance of synthetic media, deepfakes, biometric systems, surveillance systems, and agentic AI systems, including action limits, interruption mechanisms, logging, traceability, and allocation of responsibility;
7) Protection of human agency, including prohibitions against manipulative, deceptive, or compulsive system design;
8) Incident reporting, investigation, and response mechanisms for AI-related failures, misuse, cybersecurity incidents, and safety events;
9) Allocation of liability, accountability, insurance, and redress across developers, deployers, operators, vendors, and users;
10) Accessible grievance, appeal, and dispute resolution mechanisms;
11) Protection of children, vulnerable groups, and workers participating throughout the AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain;
12) Statutory duty-of-care standards for data annotation and content moderation workers, including safeguards relating to harmful content exposure, mental health support, fair contracting, remuneration, and workplace protections;
13) Governance of intellectual property, training data, text-and-data mining, copyrighted works, AI-generated outputs, and protection of Kenyan creative and cultural works;
14) Protection of language resources, cultural data, traditional knowledge, indigenous knowledge, and community-held data through consent, attribution, and equitable benefit-sharing arrangements;
15) Responsible use of AI and other Emerging Technologies within defence, security, and dual-use contexts, including meaningful human control, compliance with international humanitarian law, and Kenya's participation in international initiatives such as REAIM and United Nations processes on autonomous weapons;
16) National AI assurance, testing, evaluation, benchmarking, audit, certification, accreditation, and conformity assessment mechanisms;
17) Competition safeguards addressing market concentration, anti-competitive conduct, unfair platform practices, and vendor lock-in;
18) Institutional coordination among policy institutions, regulators, standards bodies, and the Kenya AI Safety Institute; and
19) Coordination of Kenya's international AI engagements through the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, consistent with the Constitution, the Foreign Service Act, 2021, and Kenya's Foreign Policy, while preserving the substantive technical responsibilities of sectoral institutions.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

4.6 Funding Arrangements

Successful implementation of this Policy requires sustainable, predictable, diversified, and transparent financing arrangements that support long-term national capability development in AI and other Emerging Technologies. Financing shall move beyond fragmented project-based support towards coordinated investment in strategic national infrastructure, research and innovation, human capital, public-sector adoption, safety assurance, and ecosystem development.

Implementation shall be financed through a combination of national budget allocations, county government financing, development partner support, public-private partnerships, research and innovation funding, regulatory cost-recovery mechanisms, and other lawful sources.

All financing arrangements shall comply with the Constitution of Kenya, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, and other applicable public finance laws. The utilization of funds shall be subject to transparency, accountability, independent oversight, and regular reporting to Parliament and the National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council.

4.6.1 Sources of Funding

Implementation of this Policy may be financed through the following sources:

Funding Source	Description	Mechanism / Instrument
Annual Parliamentary Allocation	National budget appropriations supporting policy coordination, implementation, regulatory oversight, and institutional capacity.	Annual Estimates; Public Finance Management Act, 2012
National Infrastructure Fund	Financing strategic digital and AI infrastructure, including compute facilities and connectivity.	National Infrastructure Fund Act; applicable infrastructure legislation
Universal Service Fund (USF)	Support for digital infrastructure, connectivity, and inclusive AI access initiatives.	Kenya Information and Communications Act; Gazette Notice; applicable regulations
County Government Co-financing	County funding for AI implementation, local innovation programmes, county focal points, and integration into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).	County budgets; County Government Act, 2012
Development Partner Support	Grants, concessional financing, technical assistance, and implementation support.	Grant agreements; Memoranda of Understanding; Technical Assistance arrangements

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Private Sector and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)	Investment in infrastructure, innovation, research, commercialization, and shared digital assets.	Public Private Partnerships Act; concession agreements; co-investment arrangements
Regulatory Fees and Service Charges	Cost recovery for registry services, conformity assessment, certification, licensing, and regulatory sandbox participation.	AI and other Emerging Technologies Governance Act; Council fee schedules
Research and Innovation Grants	Competitive funding supporting AI research, innovation, commercialization, and technology development.	Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013

4.6.2 Strategic Financing Instruments

To accelerate national capability development, the Government shall progressively establish financing instruments that support long-term investment in AI and other Emerging Technologies.

Priority financing instruments shall include:

1) A National AI and Data Infrastructure Facility to finance compute infrastructure, AI-ready data systems, green data centres, AI factories, public-interest datasets, and shared digital infrastructure;
2) Compute access support mechanisms, including compute credits or vouchers for universities, research institutions, start-ups, SMEs, public institutions, and national priority programmes;
3) Innovation procurement financing to support procurement and scaling of locally developed AI solutions within the public sector;
4) County AI and Data Readiness Grants to strengthen county implementation capacity and responsible deployment;
5) Blended finance mechanisms to mobilize public and private investment in green compute infrastructure, sovereign cloud capability, and digital infrastructure;
6) Research, innovation, and commercialization grants supporting AI safety, language technologies, agriculture, health, climate resilience, education, manufacturing, public-sector productivity, and other national priorities;
7) Fiscal, customs, and regulatory incentives, including periodic review of taxes, duties, and levies applicable to GPUs, AI accelerators, cloud infrastructure, research equipment, testing tools, and other strategic AI inputs; and
8) Development partner coordination mechanisms to align external financing with national priorities, strengthen domestic capability, and minimize duplication of investments.

Kenya National AI and Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

4.6.3 Priority Areas for Funding

Resources mobilized under this Policy shall prioritize investments that strengthen Kenya's long-term AI and other Emerging Technologies ecosystem, consistent with the nine policy pillars.
Priority expenditure areas shall include:

1) National AI and Compute Infrastructure – establishment, expansion, and maintenance of sovereign and shared compute infrastructure, cloud capability, green data centres, and related digital infrastructure.
2) Trusted Data Ecosystems – development of AI-ready public-interest datasets, interoperable data platforms, trusted data-sharing mechanisms, metadata systems, and secure national data exchanges.
3) Governance, Regulation, and AI Assurance – strengthening institutional capacity for regulation, standards development, AI testing, benchmarking, certification, conformity assessment, incident reporting, the National AI Registry, regulatory sandboxes, and AI assurance.
4) Research, Innovation, and Commercialization – support for universities, research institutions, innovation hubs, centres of excellence, technology transfer, commercialization, start-ups, MSMEs, and sector-specific innovation programmes.
5) Capacity and Human Capital Development – investment in education, professional development, public-sector capacity building, scholarships, fellowships, technical training, workforce transition programmes, and exchanges between government, academia, and industry.
6) County-Level Implementation – financing county AI programmes, county readiness initiatives, pilot projects, focal point operations, and integration of AI and other Emerging Technologies into County Integrated Development Plans.
7) Environmental Sustainability and Green Infrastructure – support for energy-efficient AI infrastructure, renewable-powered compute facilities, environmental monitoring, circular economy initiatives, e-waste management, and climate-resilient digital infrastructure.

Funding allocations shall promote responsible innovation, domestic capability development, regional equity, inclusion, environmental sustainability, and measurable public value, while supporting Kenya's strategic objectives in AI and other Emerging Technologies.

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

CHAPTER 5: MONITORING, EVALUATION, REPORTING AND LEARNING

5.1 Overview

This Chapter establishes the framework for monitoring, evaluation, reporting, learning, and risk management for the implementation of this Policy. The framework is intended to ensure that implementation is systematic, measurable, accountable, adaptive, and evidence-based.

The Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning (MERL) framework is designed to:

1) Track implementation progress across all policy pillars and interventions;
2) Assess whether policy measures are achieving their intended outputs, outcomes, and impacts;
3) Identify implementation bottlenecks, risks, and unintended consequences to support timely corrective action;
4) Promote transparency, accountability, institutional learning, and continuous improvement;
5) Inform periodic policy review and adaptive implementation; and
6) Provide a structured basis for reporting to Government, stakeholders, development partners, and the public.

This Chapter should be read together with Chapter Four. While Chapter Four establishes the implementation architecture, institutional arrangements, coordination mechanisms, and financing framework, this Chapter provides the mechanisms through which implementation performance will be monitored, evaluated, reported, and continuously improved.

5.2 Guiding Principles

Implementation of the MERL framework shall be guided by the following principles:

1) Results-based management – monitoring and evaluation shall focus on measurable outputs, outcomes, and impacts linked to the Policy objectives.
2) Evidence-based decision-making – implementation decisions and policy adjustments shall be informed by credible data, verified implementation experience, and independent analysis.
3) Transparency and accountability – reporting processes shall clearly assign responsibilities and promote public confidence in implementation.
4) Participation and inclusivity – monitoring and evaluation shall incorporate perspectives from national and county governments, regulators, the private sector, academia, civil society, vulnerable groups, development partners, and the public.
5) Adaptive learning – implementation lessons shall be systematically used to improve coordination, sequencing, resource allocation, and policy effectiveness.

Kenya Artificial Intelligence and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

6) Proportionality and practicality – reporting and monitoring requirements shall remain sufficiently robust to ensure accountability while remaining practical for implementing institutions.
7) Interoperability and coherence – indicators, reporting systems, and data collection processes shall align, where appropriate, with Kenya's national planning, budgeting, and performance management systems.

5.3 Monitoring

Monitoring will provide continuous information on implementation progress, resource utilization, outputs, timelines, risks, and emerging challenges to support timely management decisions and corrective action.

Monitoring will cover implementation of activities and measures under all pillars; performance of coordination and administrative mechanisms; legal and regulatory reform progress; financing and resource utilization; institutional capacity development; stakeholder participation and partnership effectiveness; and cross-cutting issues including inclusion, sustainability, sovereignty, risk, and public trust.

Monitoring shall follow a results chain comprising:

1) Inputs–financial, human, technical, and institutional resources committed to implementation;
2) Outputs–immediate deliverables such as legislation, standards, systems, infrastructure, training programmes, and institutional mechanisms;
3) Outcomes–medium-term changes in institutional capacity, governance, adoption, coordination, and service delivery; and
4) Impacts–long-term contributions to national development, resilience, competitiveness, rights protection, and public value.

Monitoring shall primarily assess inputs and outputs, while evaluation shall focus on outcomes and impacts, consistent with the Kenya National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (2022).

5.4 Baseline Values, Indicators and Targets

The MERL Matrix (Annex II) shall serve as the authoritative policy performance framework and shall specify, for each policy measure, the expected outcomes, key performance indicators, baseline values, targets, data sources, reporting frequency, and responsible institutions.

Reporting shall follow the schedules prescribed in the MERL Matrix.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

5.4.1 Baseline Values

Baseline values shall be established using official statistics, institutional records, sector reports, surveys, regulatory information, and other verified data sources. Where baseline information is unavailable, baseline studies or institutional assessments shall be undertaken during the initial implementation period.

Baseline information shall include, among others:

1) Institutional readiness for AI and other Emerging Technologies governance;
2) Availability and quality of high-value datasets;
3) Interoperability across government systems;
4) National compute and digital infrastructure capacity;
5) AI and other Emerging Technologies education and training programmes;
6) Research, innovation, and commercialization capacity;
7) Inclusion indicators disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and county;
8) Public-sector adoption of AI and other Emerging Technologies;
9) Environmental performance of digital infrastructure; and
10) Sovereignty indicators, including domestic hosting capacity and dependence on foreign infrastructure.

5.4.2 Indicators

Indicators are structured across input, output, outcome, and impact levels and aligned with the nine policy pillars, as detailed in the MERL Matrix (Annex II).

5.4.3 Targets

Targets are structured across:

1) Short-term (0–2 years): institutional establishment, legal reforms, foundational capacity, standards, and enabling systems;
2) Medium-term (3–5 years): operationalization of governance systems, infrastructure expansion, sectoral adoption, and strengthened coordination; and
3) Long-term (6–10 years): mature governance systems, sustainable domestic capability, strategic autonomy, public value, and national development outcomes.

Targets shall be reviewed periodically based on implementation experience, emerging evidence, and technological developments.

5.5 Activity Monitoring, Timeframes and Budgets

Implementing institutions shall maintain activity monitoring plans that align implementation activities with responsible officers, implementation timelines, performance indicators, and budget allocations.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

The Ministry responsible for ICT shall consolidate institutional implementation plans into a national implementation dashboard, updated quarterly, to support performance monitoring, identify bottlenecks, and facilitate corrective action.

5.6 Data Collection, Reporting and Learning

Monitoring and evaluation data will be consolidated through centralized systems and dashboards that integrate performance, financial, and risk data from all implementing institutions using standardized protocols to ensure consistency and comparability.

Data will be collected from administrative records, implementation and compliance reports, sectoral and county systems, budget data, surveys, audits, research, and national statistical sources. Standardized tools—including reporting templates, indicator guides, and tracking frameworks—will be developed and applied to support consistent data collection and reporting.

Data analysis will assess progress against plans and targets, track trends, and identify bottlenecks, risks, and performance gaps. All data will be securely managed in accordance with applicable laws, including the Data Protection Act, 2019, through centralized repositories with controlled access, proper documentation, and system integrity safeguards.

Data quality will be maintained through validation processes, periodic audits, cross-source verification, and oversight by relevant technical institutions, including the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

5.7 Evaluation

Evaluation shall assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, sustainability, and impact of this Policy.

The following evaluations shall be undertaken:

1) Formative Evaluation – during the early stages of implementation to assess institutional readiness, implementation arrangements, coordination mechanisms, and implementation tools.
2) Mid-Term Evaluation – between Years Two and Three to assess implementation progress, emerging outcomes, implementation challenges, and any necessary policy or implementation adjustments.
3) End-Term Evaluation – at the conclusion of the implementation cycle to assess overall effectiveness, outcomes, impacts, sustainability, and lessons for future policy development.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

4) Thematic or Special Evaluations – conducted as required on priority issues including AI safety, data governance, county implementation, infrastructure, inclusion, environmental sustainability, or other emerging priorities.

5.8 Reporting

The MERL framework provides for different reporting products to meet the needs of different users.

Report Type	Frequency	Primary Users
Internal progress briefs	Monthly or as required	Institutional management
Quarterly implementation reports	Quarterly	National AI and other Emerging Technologies Office; Lead Ministries
Consolidated progress reports	Semi-annually	National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council; National Treasury; MDAs
Annual performance reports	Annually	Cabinet; Parliament; Council; Development Partners
Thematic reports	As required	Regulators; Sector Agencies; Partners
Evaluation reports	Mid-term; End-term; As required	Council; Cabinet; Policy Review Teams
Public summary reports	Annually	General Public; Academia; CSOs; Private Sector

All reports shall follow a standardized format covering the reporting period; activities planned and implemented; outputs delivered; progress against indicators and targets; budget status and expenditure; key risks, challenges, and bottlenecks; actions taken to address challenges; lessons learnt; and recommendations for follow-up action.

5.9 Learning

Lessons from implementation will be systematically captured, consolidated, and used to improve policy delivery and outcomes.

Implementing institutions will conduct regular reflection processes, with lessons escalated and consolidated by the National AI and other Emerging Technologies Office into a national lessons register to inform evaluations, policy reviews, and implementation adjustments.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Learning will be supported through review meetings, forums, case documentation, and cross-sector and international knowledge exchange.

Successful approaches will be documented and scaled across sectors and counties, while ineffective practices will be identified, corrected, or discontinued through adjustments to plans, processes, capacity, and regulatory frameworks to prevent recurrence and strengthen overall implementation effectiveness.

5.10 Risk Management

Risk management shall be integrated throughout implementation and the MERL framework to ensure that implementation risks are continuously identified, assessed, monitored, and mitigated.

Risk management shall be guided by the principles of proportionality, prevention, resilience, adaptability, and accountability.

A structured risk assessment process shall identify and prioritize risks according to their likelihood and potential impact. A national AI and other Emerging Technologies Risk Register shall be maintained as a dynamic management tool to guide mitigation measures, resource allocation, and adaptive implementation.

A summary of major implementation risks and mitigation measures shall be included in annual performance reports.

The Risk Register shall include, among others, frontier AI risks; public-sector deployment risks; cybersecurity risks; children's safety risks; synthetic media risks; biometric and surveillance risks; dual-use and national security risks; labour displacement risks; market concentration risks; environmental risks; legal and regulatory risks; strategic and geopolitical risks; data protection risks; cultural and language data risks; dependence on foreign compute, cloud, and proprietary AI systems; socio-technical risks; agentic-system risks; manipulation and loss-of-agency risks; disclosure failures; electoral and information integrity risks; sector-specific risks in health, finance, and other critical sectors; procurement and vendor lock-in risks; and occupational and psychological risks affecting data annotation and content moderation workers.

The Kenya AI Safety Institute shall provide technical inputs relating to AI safety, model evaluation, benchmarking, incident analysis, and emerging technical risks in coordination with regulators, the National AI and other Emerging Technologies Office, and sector ministries.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

5.11 Institutional Responsibilities

Monitoring, evaluation, reporting, learning, and risk management shall be implemented through coordinated institutional responsibilities across national and county governments.

1) The National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council shall provide strategic oversight, approve MERL frameworks, review implementation performance, and guide policy adjustments.
2) The National AI and other Emerging Technologies Office shall coordinate MERL implementation, consolidate implementation data, maintain national performance systems, prepare reports, and facilitate institutional learning.
3) Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and County Governments shall implement policy measures, collect and report implementation data, integrate indicators into institutional systems, and undertake corrective action where required.
4) Supporting institutions shall provide technical support in statistics, budgeting, standards, research, innovation, data protection, cybersecurity, environmental monitoring, and regulatory oversight.

Institutional responsibilities shall be operationalized through coordinated reporting systems, shared information platforms, and clearly defined accountability arrangements.

Institutional Roles for Monitoring and Evaluation

Institution	Role
Ministry responsible for ICT	Overall coordination, national reporting, policy oversight
ICT Authority	Government information systems and implementation support
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Statistical standards, validation, and analysis
Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC)	Data protection compliance and privacy oversight
Communications Authority	Cybersecurity and communications monitoring
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Environmental monitoring
Sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies	Sector implementation, reporting, and risk management
Independent evaluators	Mid-term and end-term evaluations
County Governments	County-level implementation, monitoring, and reporting

Kenya National AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

5.12 Policy Review and Adaptation

This Policy shall be subject to both periodic and continuous review to ensure that it remains responsive to technological developments, implementation experience, and evolving national priorities.

Formal policy reviews shall be undertaken every three to five years, informed by evidence generated through monitoring, evaluation, reporting, learning, and risk management.

Reviews may also be initiated where significant technological developments, implementation challenges, legal changes, major incidents, emerging risks, or new international obligations require policy adjustment.

Policy reviews may result in revision of implementation priorities; adjustment of targets and timelines; modification of implementation arrangements; development of new regulations, standards, or guidelines; and refinement of institutional responsibilities.

Between formal review cycles, the National AI and other Emerging Technologies Office shall continuously monitor implementation, consolidate lessons learned, update risk assessments, and recommend adaptive measures to the National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council to ensure that implementation remains responsive, effective, and future-oriented.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Theme	**Research, Innovation and Commercialization Ecosystem Development**						
Policy Statement	1.1 The Government shall promote R&D for developing indigenous AI and other Emerging Technologies models						
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Develop and Implement an R&D for AI and other Emerging Technologies Data Repository.	A-Functional national AI and other Emerging Technologies training data repository established B-Indigenous AI and other Emerging Technologies models prototyped and validated	A1-Repository live A2-Language coverage A3-Registered users B1-Model prototypes developed B2-Model Accuracy B3-Private sector uptake	5 Years	400	Exchequer, Private sector (PPP) and Development partners	MICDE	1. National Treasury 2. County Governments 3. State Department of Innovation 4. Private Sector 5. Development partners
Build AI and other Emerging Technologies-specific research hubs and innovation clusters	A-Establishment of functional AI and other Emerging Technologies Research Hubs in at least 3 counties B-Operationalisation of a Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Innovation Cluster with public-private-academia linkages	A1-No of commissioned hubs, A2-GPU capacity, A3-Curated Kenyan datasets deposited, A4-Active researchers per month A5-Geographic equity (share of users outside Nairobi) B1-startups incubated B2-Private co-investment mobilised B3-AI and other Emerging Technologies graduates trained p.a B4-Industry-academia R&D agreements B5-Cluster GDP contribution	5 Years	10,000 (10bn)	Exchequer, Private sector (PPP) and Development partners	MICDE	1. National Treasury 2. County Governments 3. State Department of Innovation 4. Private Sector 5. Development partners 6. Academia-Universities and TVETs 7. Corporate and Institutional Venture capital associations

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Increase AI and other Emerging Technologies R&D investments	A-AI and other Emerging Technologies R&D Co-Investment Grant & Incentive Scheme B-Scaled AI and other Emerging Technologies Talent Development & Scholarship Programme	A1-Grants disbursed A2-Private sector capital leveraged A3-AI and other Emerging Technologies Patents filled B1-Scholarships awarded B2-AI and other Emerging Technologies graduates employed B3-No of Training Institutions Involved	5 Years	50,000 (50Bn)	Exchequer, Private sector (PPP) and Development partners	MICDE	1. National Treasury 2. County Governments 3. State Department of Innovation 4. Private Sector 5. Development partners 6. National Research Fund 7. Capital Markets Authority 8. Nairobi Securities Exchange 9. Corporate and Institutional Venture capital associations 10. State Department for Investment promotion
Establish open-weight release protocol for non-sensitive AI and other Emerging Technologies models to accelerate ecosystem growth.	A-Classification & Risk Assessment Framework B-Release Protocol & Compliance Toolkit C-AI and other Emerging Technologies Ecosystem Registry & Public Disclosure Portal	A1-speed and accuracy of classification B1-Compliance quality and speed-to-market C1-Portal reliability C2- Growth in registered models C3-Public engagement	5 Years	30	Exchequer, Private sector (PPP) and Development partners	MICDE	1. State department of Innovation 2. Private sector 3. Academia 4. Development partners
Policy Statement	1.2 Promote local AI and other Emerging Technologies innovation and commercialization						
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Develop and Implement county and national AI and other	A-County-Level AI and other emerging technologies Incubation	A1-Youth and women entrepreneur enrollment A2-Utilisation rate	5 Years	15,000 (15 Bn)	Exchequer, Private sector (PPP) and	MICDE	1. National Treasury 2. Capital Markets Authority

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Emerging Technologies incubation and acceleration programs	Hubs established and operational B-National AI and other emerging tech Acceleration Programme designed and delivered C-AI and other emerging tech Talent Pipeline and Knowledge-Transfer Ecosystem built	A3-Income generated/Employment rates B1-Capital mobilised B2-Revenue multiples B3-Investor conversion rates C1-Number and quality of individuals progressing through structured AI and other emerging technologies talent development pathways C2-Number of active, functional knowledge-transfer mechanisms and partnerships established between academia, industry, government, county governments, and incubation/acceleration programs C3-Number of AI and other emerging technologies startups, prototypes, or innovations successfully incubated or accelerated that demonstrate talent pipeline utilization and knowledge-transfer impact			Development partners		3. Nairobi Securities Exchange 4. State department of Innovation 5. Enterprise Support Organisation associations such as ASSEK,ACIH etc 6. Academia 7. Corporate and Institutional Venture capital associations 8. State Department for Investment promotion
Promote open-source AI and other Emerging Technologies initiatives to accelerate R&D while safeguarding data sovereignty and cybersecurity.	A-National Open-Source AI and other emerging technologies Adoption Programme B-Sovereign AI and other Emerging Technologies Data & Cyber Resilience Framework	A1-Public and Private Sector Adoption Rates A2-Data Localisation Rates ie Government data hosted on local/hybrid infrastructure B1-Compliance Rate-Critical sector organisations meeting standards B2-AI and other Emerging Technologies systems audited-Gov & private AI and other Emerging Technologies systems on accountability register B3-AI and other Emerging Technologies security professionals trained	5 Years	50,000 (5bn)	Exchequer, Private sector (PPP) and Development partners	MICDE	1. National Treasury 2. Ministry of Interior 3. State department of Innovation

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Promote stakeholder collaboration to bring AI and other emerging technologies solutions to market	A-AI and other Emerging Technologies Stakeholder Forum established and operational B-AI and other Emerging Technologies co-development partnerships formed and delivering solutions	A1-Stakeholder forums Held p.a A2-Registered stakeholders across government, private sector, academia & civil society B1-Signed co-development agreements between public, private, and academic actors B2-Private and development-finance investment mobilised	5 Years	50	Exchequer, Private sector (PPP) and Development partners	MICDE	1. Development partners 2. Private Sector BMOs 3. Academia 4. County Governments 5. Corporate and Institutional Venture capital associations 6. State Department for Investment promotion
Establish Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Innovation Fund with competitive grants, equity, and milestone funding	A-AI and other Emerging Technologies Start-up Grants Programme B-Equity Co-Investment Facility C-Milestone-Based Scaling Fund	A1-No of Grants awarded p.a A2-Private capital leveraged per KES 1 grant B1-Direct jobs created by portfolio B2-Portfolio using locally built AI and other Emerging Technologies models C1-Ventures enrolled in milestone tracks C2-AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions deployed to public sector	5 Years	10,000 (10 Bn)	Exchequer, Private sector (PPP) and Development partners	MICDE	1. National Treasury 2. National Research Fund 3. Capital Markets Authority 4. Nairobi Securities Exchange 5. Development Partners 6. Corporate and Institutional Venture capital associations
Policy Statement	1.3 Promote access to market for locally developed AI and other Emerging Technologies products to MDACs and continental markets						
Strategy	**Expected Outputs**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Establish an enabling environment for homegrown AI and other emerging	A-Preferential Procurement Framework for Homegrown AI and	A1-Local AI other Emerging Technologies supplier share in public tenders	5 Years	200	Exchequer, Private sector (PPP) and Development	MICDE	1. National Treasury 2. County Governments

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

technologies to access public procurement	other Emerging Technologies B-AI other Emerging Technologies Regulatory Sandbox & Fast-Track Licensing Mechanism	A2-Certified homegrown AI other Emerging Technologies vendors on registry A3-MDACs applying preferential scoring A4-Value of contracts awarded to local AI other Emerging Tech firms B1-AI other Emerging Technologies startups completing sandbox cycles annually B2-Sandbox graduates awarded govt. Contracts B3-Regulatory waivers or fast-track approvals issued			partners		
Incentivize local and regional markets for Kenyan-developed AI and other emerging technologies solutions	A-Local AI other Emerging Tech Market Development & Commercial Incentives Programme B-Kenya AI other Emerging Tech Certification, Standards & Consumer Confidence Scheme B-Kenya AI other Emerging Tech Certification, Standards & Consumer Confidence Scheme	A1-Number of Kenyan AI other Emerging Technologies startups accessing commercial incentives A2-Revenue growth of qualifying AI other Emerging Technologies enterprises (year-on-year) A3-Number of Kenyan AI other Emerging Technologies products exported to EAC/AfCFTA markets B1-Number of AI other Emerging Tech products/services awarded "Made in Kenya AI other Emerging Technologies" certification B2-Private-sector adoption rate of certified Kenyan AI other Emerging Technologies tools	5 Years	1600 (1.6 Bn)	Exchequer, Private sector (PPP) and Development partners	MICDE	1. National Treasury 2. State Department for Investment promotion 3. Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest)
Development of regulatory sandboxes for testing AI and other emerging technologies innovations	A-Regulatory Sandbox Framework Established B-Sandbox Pilot Cohorts Completed C-Evidence Base & Regulatory Recommendations Published	A1-Legal/policy instruments enacted B2-Regulatory agencies onboarded B1-Innovations admitted per cohort B2-Cohort completion rate C1-Innovations graduating to	5 Years	200	Exchequer, Private sector (PPP) and Development partners	MICDE	1. Regulatory agencies 2. State department of innovation 3. Office of AG and Department of Justice

Kenya Artificial Intelligence and Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

		market C2-Evidence report published					
Strengthen intellectual property (IP) frameworks for AI and other emerging technologies generated inventions and encouraging commercialization	A-Updated Legal and Regulatory Framework for AI and other Emerging Technologies IP B-National IP Commercialization Support Program for AI and other Emerging Technologies C-Capacity Building and Awareness Initiative for AI and other Emerging Technologies IP Protection and Commercialization	A1-Number of amended/enacted legal instruments or guidelines adopted and gazetted A2-Percentage increase in AI and other Emerging Technologies related IP applications filed B1-Number of AI and other Emerging Technologies IP assets successfully commercialized B2-Revenue generated from commercialized Kenyan AI and other Emerging Technologies IP B3-Number of MSMEs/startups supported through the program that file or commercialize IP C1-Number of individuals trained (examiners, innovators, MSMEs, legal professionals)	5 Years	40,000 (4Bn)	Exchequer, Private sector (PPP) and Development partners	MICDE	KIPI
Theme	**Sectoral Applications of AI and other Emerging Technologies**						
Policy Statement	2.1 The government shall strengthen sectoral readiness and lifecycle governance for AI and other Emerging Technologies adoption						
Strategy	**Expected Outputs**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Promote utilization of idea funnels, prioritization frameworks and governance oversight to evaluate potential AI other Emerging Technologies use cases in various sectors.	Systematic and Prioritized Adoption of AI and other Emerging Technologies Framework	1.Volume of ideas moving from conception to deployment 2.Number of departments/sectors participating in the AI and other Emerging Technologies funnel 3.Qualitative and quantitative assessment of benefits to citizens	2- 3 years	300	National Budgetary Allocations, Public Private Partnerships (PPP), International Development Partners	MICDE	State Department of Research and Innovation National Research and Training Institutes Office of the Data Protection Commissioner Office of the Auditor General

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

							Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
Promote uptake of AI and other emerging technologies.	1.Total Factor Productivity (optimized resource use and reduced human errors) 2. Modernized public service delivery (efficient, personalized)	1. Employee Productivity 2. Gain Reduced Processing Time	5 years	500	National Budgetary Allocations, Public Private Partnerships (PPP), International Development Partners	MICDE	Public Service Ministry County Governments Office of the Data Protection Commissioner Office of the Auditor General Parliamentary Committee on IT ICTA, KEBS
Enhance the engagement of and oversight by citizens and other relevant stakeholders in the design, development, and deployment of AI and other Emerging Technologies in the public sector	Creation of public observatories for AI and and other Emerging Technologies Reduced public resistance to AI and other Emerging Technologies Inclusive Service Design	Stakeholder participation rate AI and and other Emerging Technologies engagement retention rate Human in the loop override rate of AI and and other Emerging Technologies systems No of days taken to resolve a complaint against an AI or and other Emerging Technologies system	2 years	2.4 billion	National Budgetary Allocations, Public Private Partnerships (PPP), Multi-lateral development banks, Specialized Funds and Partnerships like the Joint SDG fund	MICDE	Ministry of Education State Department of Science & Research Office of the Data Protection Commissioner Office of the Ombudsman Public Procurement Oversight Authority (PPOA)
Policy Statement	2.2 The Government shall mainstream AI and other Emerging Technologies to improve productivity and service delivery						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities** **LEAD**	**Responsibilities** **Support**
Adopt a whole-of-government approach to AI and other emerging technologies	Unified AI and other Emerging Technologies	Strategic alignment score for AI and other Emerging Technologies projects in public sector	10 years	150 billion	National Budgetary Allocations, Multilateral	MICDE	Treasury All ministries and state departments County Governments

Kenya AI and other emerging Technologies Policy Draft

in identification and prioritisation of its coherent use.	framework for elimination of silos Harmonized procurement guidelines on AI and and other Emerging Technologies Harmonized sectoral guidelines across government	AI and other Emerging Technologies Innovation Diffusion Rate (% of govt sectors that adopt an AI and other Emerging Technologies innovation) Cross Departmental Collaboration Index Government AI and other Emerging Technologies readiness score			institutions like UNESCO, Philanthropic and Tech organizations, International Partners and Aid agencies		ICT Authority (ICTA) Konza Technopolis Development Authority (KoTDA) ODPC Parliamentary committee on ICT
Promote human-AI and other Emerging Technologies collaboration and AI and other Emerging Technologies-enabled digital solutions in the public service.	Streamlined administrative workflows Transparent and auditable processes Institutionalization of regulatory sandboxes	Percentage of AI and other Emerging Technologies adoption rate across sectors The rate of humans overriding AI and other Emerging Technologies decisions No of hours saved from routine tasks	3 years	3 billion	National Budgetary Allocations, Public Private Partnerships	MICDE	Ministry of Public Service County Governments ICTA Kenya National Innovation Agency (KeNIA) Kenya School of Government (KSG)
Policy Statement	2.3 The Government shall support development and deployment of localized and contextual AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Enhance partnerships for data access, sharing, and insightful utilization.	Evidence driven policy across different sectors Holistic service delivery (joined up service provision)	Cross Departmental Collaboration Index (No of shared datasets, no of interoperable systems)	1 year	800	Public Private Partnerships (PPP), Government and bi-lateral grants, International	Office of the Data Protection Commissioner	Ministry of Information, Communications and the Digital Economy (MICDE) Kenya School of Government (KSG)

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

					Development Partners		Media Council of Kenya
Upscale the co-creation of AI and other Emerging Technologies applications between government, private sector, research institutions and innovators.	Reduced Research and Development Cycles Increased Research Commercialization	Multi-sector participation rate Pilot success and scaling ratio Global Innovation Index for the government	3-9 months			MICDE	Treasury Ministry of Education ICTA KeNIA NACOSTI, CA, ODPC KEBS, Universities, Research institutions, KSG, Tech associations, Research institutions
Policy Statement	2.4 The Government shall establish a National AI Delivery Architecture to accelerate coordinated implementation and scaling of AI and other Emerging Technologies across sectors.						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Develop Kenya AI Opportunities and Delivery Plan	National AI opportunities and implementation roadmap developed	Delivery Plan published; number of priority use cases identified; number of sectors covered; annual implementation reviews conducted	0–12 months	100	Exchequer; Development Partners	MICDE	State Department responsible for Science, Research, Technology and Innovation, ICTA, sector ministries, academia
Establish National AI Missions Portfolio	Priority national AI missions established and operational	Number of missions launched; percentage of missions meeting milestones; number of beneficiaries reached	1–5 years	2,000	Exchequer; PPPs; Development Partners	MICDE	Sector ministries, county governments, private sector, academia, civil society
Establish AI Use Case Lab or Digital Action Lab	Functional AI experimentation and implementation laboratory established	Number of AI solutions tested; number of pilots scaled; number of participating institutions	1–3 years	500	Exchequer; PPPs; Development Partners	ICTA	MICDE, academia, private sector, innovation hubs

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Develop public-sector AI adoption playbooks	Standardized AI adoption frameworks for government institutions developed	Number of institutions using playbooks; number of officers trained; AI adoption rate in MDACs	0–24 months	80	Exchequer	MICDE	ICTA, Public Service Commission, Kenya School of Government
Develop SME AI readiness and adoption tools	National SME AI readiness toolkit developed	Number of SMEs assessed; number of SMEs adopting AI tools; productivity improvements recorded	1–3 years	150	Exchequer; PPPs; Development Partners	MICDE	KEPSA, SMEs, private sector
Establish county AI and data readiness programme	County AI readiness programme operational	Number of counties assessed; county AI readiness index developed; number of county AI projects initiated	1–5 years	1,000	Exchequer; County Governments; Development Partners	MICDE	County governments, ICTA, academia
Develop Kenya AI Opportunities and Delivery Plan	National AI opportunities and implementation roadmap developed	Delivery Plan published; number of priority use cases identified; number of sectors covered; annual implementation reviews conducted	0–12 months	100	Exchequer; Development Partners	MICDE	State Department responsible for Science, Research, Technology and Innovation, ICTA, sector ministries, academia
Theme	**Data Ecosystem Management**						
Policy Statement	3.1 The Government shall establish national standards for the quality, documentation, provenance, and classification of datasets used in AI and other emerging technologies systems.						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Develop and gazette national dataset documentation standards covering metadata, source, collection method, intended use, limitations, representativeness, and update frequency.	Standardised dataset documentation framework adopted across sectors.	Standards developed and gazetted; number of institutions adopting standards; number/% of datasets with complete metadata; compliance audits conducted.	0–12 months	60	Exchequer; development partners	KEBS	ODPC, ICT Authority, KNBS, NACOSTI, sector ministries, academia
Establish provenance requirements for datasets in AI and other emerging technologies.	Dataset provenance traceability mechanisms established and enforced.	Provenance framework developed; number/% of datasets with traceable origin records; number of institutions implementing provenance tracking; audit compliance rates.	0–18 months	50	Exchequer; development partners	ODPC	KEBS, ICT Authority, KNBS, sector regulators, private sector
Develop quality assurance data protocols for AI and other emerging technologies.	Data quality assurance protocols operational across AI and other Emerging Technologies ecosystems.	QA protocols developed and approved; number of institutions applying QA protocols; number/% of datasets passing quality checks; number of data quality audits conducted.	0–18 months	70	Exchequer; sector budgets; development partners	KEBS	ODPC, ICT Authority, KNBS, NACOSTI, sector ministries
Integrate national dataset classification standards for AI and other Emerging Technologies.	Harmonised dataset classification framework implemented across sectors.	Classification framework developed and adopted; number/% of datasets classified; number of institutions applying classification standards; compliance monitoring reports.	0–12 months	55	Exchequer; development partners	ODPC	KEBS, ICT Authority, CA, sector regulators, counties
Develop and maintain data catalogues and metadata registries for AI and other emerging technologies.	National data catalogues and metadata registries established and operational.	Data catalogue platform established; number of datasets registered; number of institutions contributing to registry; usage metrics (access, queries); interoperability indicators.	1–3 years	120	Exchequer; infrastructure fund; development partners; PPPs	ICT Authority / National AI and other Emerging TechnologiesOffice	MICDE, KNBS, ODPC, sector ministries, counties, private sector
Policy Statement	3.2 The Government shall establish clear, lawful, and accountable frameworks governing how data is accessed, shared, and procured across all sectors.						

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Strategy	Expected Outcome	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	Timeframe	Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)	Funding Sources	Responsibilities LEAD	Responsibilities Support
Develop data-sharing and use protocols for AI and other Emerging Technologies.	Standardised, lawful, and interoperable data-sharing and use protocols established across sectors.	Protocols developed and approved; number of institutions implementing protocols; number of formal data-sharing agreements executed; compliance audit results; interoperability indicators across systems.	0–12 months	70	Exchequer; development partners; technical assistance	MICDE	ICT Authority, KEBS, Attorney General, CA, sector regulators, counties, private sector
Establish guidelines governing the controlled sharing of non-public datasets for public-interest applications in AI and other Emerging Technologies.	Secure and accountable frameworks for controlled access to non-public datasets operational.	Guidelines developed and approved; number of controlled-access datasets available; number of approved access requests for research/innovation; number of institutions implementing controlled sharing mechanisms; compliance and breach incidents reported.	0–18 months	80	Exchequer; data governance programmes; development partners	MICDE	ICT Authority, KEBS, KNBS, sector ministries, counties, research institutions, CSOs
Clarify the licensing conditions under which open government datasets may be used in AI and other Emerging Technologies model training, and require AI and other emerging technologies-readiness assessments prior to publication of open datasets.	Clear licensing frameworks and AI and other emerging technologies-readiness standards for open datasets established and enforced.	Licensing framework developed and gazetted; number/% of datasets with clear licensing terms; number of datasets assessed for AI and other Emerging Technologies readiness prior to release; number of institutions compliant with licensing requirements; usage of open datasets in AI and other Emerging Technologies systems.	0–18 months	60	Exchequer; open data initiatives; development partners	Communication Authority of Kenya (CA)	ODPC, ICT Authority, KEBS, KNBS, sector ministries, counties, private sector
Policy Statement	3.3 The Government shall actively identify and develop high value datasets and develop guidelines for access						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Establish a national register of high-value AI and other emerging technologies-relevant datasets, develop sectoral data improvement plans, and implement controlled-access mechanisms for approved research and innovation uses, prioritising agriculture, health, financial inclusion, and education.	National register of high-value datasets established, with improved accessibility and structured access mechanisms for priority sectors.	Dataset register developed and operational; number of high-value datasets identified and catalogued; number of sectoral data improvement plans developed and implemented; number of approved dataset access requests; usage of datasets in AI and other Emerging Technologies applications across priority sectors.	0–24 months	150	Exchequer; development partners; infrastructure fund; sector budgets	KNBS	ODPC, ICT Authority, sector ministries (Health, Agriculture, Finance, Education), counties, research institutions, private sector
Promote the development and use of high-quality, high-value datasets that are complete, unbiased, locally relevant, and maintained in a fit state throughout their lifecycle, with due consideration for Kenya's linguistic diversity, underserved populations, and contextual realities.	High-quality, inclusive, and locally relevant datasets developed and actively used across AI and other Emerging Technologies applications.	Number of high-value datasets improved for quality and completeness; number of datasets incorporating local languages and underserved populations; number of AI and other Emerging Technologies systems using locally relevant datasets; reduction in reliance on foreign datasets; number of dataset quality assessments conducted.	1–3 years	180	Exchequer; research funds; development partners; private sector	KNBS	Ministry of Education, NACOSTI, NRF, counties, universities, research institutions, CSOs, private sector
Policy Statement	3.4 The Government shall establish a National Data Library and Trusted Data Flows framework						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Establish National Data Library	National Data Library operational	Number of datasets onboarded; number of users	1–3 years	500	Exchequer	MICDE	ICTA, KNBS
Identify high-value public-interest datasets	Priority datasets identified	Number of datasets identified; sector coverage	0–24 months	100	Exchequer	KNBS	Sector ministries
Develop dataset quality, metadata and access standards	Data governance standards operational	Number of standards developed; compliance rate	1–3 years	80	Exchequer	KEBS	ODPC, ICTA
Establish trusted research	Secure data access	Number of secure data	1–3 years	300	Exchequer;	ICTA	Universities, research

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

environments and secure data access mechanisms	environments established	environments operational			Development Partners		institutions
Support data adequacy and trusted cross-border data flow processes	Trusted data flow arrangements established	Number of agreements established	Ongoing	100	Exchequer	ODPC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MICDE
Policy Statement	3.5 The Government shall establish an African Languages and Cultural Data Programme.						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Establish National African Languages and Voice AI Programme	National programme operational	Programme established; annual workplans developed	1–5 years	2,000	Exchequer; Development Partners	State Department responsible for Culture	ICT State Department
Develop Kiswahili and Kenyan language datasets	Language datasets developed	Number of datasets developed; language coverage	1–5 years	300	Exchequer	Universities	Communities, private sector
Develop speech and translation benchmarks	Benchmark suite operational	Number of benchmarks developed	1–3 years	100	Research Grants	Universities	Research institutions
Establish community benefit-sharing and consent frameworks	Governance frameworks operational	Number of communities covered; agreements established	1–3 years	80	Exchequer	State Department responsible for Culture	Civil society
Support local language public-service AI interfaces	Public service AI systems deployed	Number of services available in local languages	2–5 years	500	Exchequer	MICDE	County governments
Theme	**Ethics, Safety, Security and Inclusion**						
Policy Statement	4.1 The Government shall ensure that AI and other emerging technologies are developed and used in a manner that upholds the principles of ethics, transparency, and accountability.						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Develop and implement guidelines to ensure transparency, accountability and	National AI and other Emerging Technologies Transparency, Accountability and	Guidelines developed and approved; Number of institutions trained; Number/% of high-risk AI and	0–12 months	70	Exchequer; development partners; technical	MICDE	ODPC, AG, KLRC, KEBS, PPRA, sector regulators, academia, private sector, CSOs

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

explainability in AI and other Emerging Technologies.	Explainability Guidelines developed, approved and disseminated; Standard disclosure templates, explainability checklists and documentation requirements issued; Institutional/public AI and other emerging technologies system register established for high-risk systems.	other Emerging Technologies systems documented; Number of AI and other Emerging Technologies systems entered into institutional/public registers.			assistance		
Promote integration of AI and other Emerging Technologies' ethical safeguards into existing administrative and legal frameworks.	Ethical safeguard provisions integrated into administrative procedures, procurement rules, service-delivery standards and relevant legal instruments; AI and other Emerging Technologies impact assessment templates and responsible procurement clauses developed for public-sector and regulated-sector use.	Number of legal, administrative and procurement frameworks reviewed; AI and other Emerging Technologies impact assessment requirements adopted; Number of institutions applying ethical safeguards; Number of compliance reviews conducted.	1–3 years	100	Exchequer; sector budgets	MICDE	KLRC, PPRA, ODPC, ICT Authority, CAJ, KEBS, counties
Strengthen mechanisms to ensure ethical innovation and use of AI and other Emerging Technologies within the ecosystem.	National ethical innovation mechanism established, including advisory guidance, sandbox ethics criteria, responsible innovation tools, sector-specific ethical review checklists and institutional ethics focal persons across priority agencies.	Ethics mechanism established; Number of innovation actors engaged; Number of institutions with ethics focal persons; Number of AI other emerging technologies systems reviewed using ethical assessment tools.	1–3 years	90	Exchequer; innovation fund; development partners; private sector	National AI and other emerging technologies Office / ICT Ministry	NACOSTI, KEBS, universities, innovation hubs, regulators, private sector, CSOs

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Policy Statement	4.2 The Government shall ensure that AI and other emerging technologies adopted in Kenya are safe, reliable, and subject to human oversight.						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Establish a dedicated national AI and other emerging technologies assurance body with the mandate and technical capacity to measure, evaluate, audit, test, and validate AI other emerging technologies systems, while providing independent technical advice.	National AI and other emerging technologies assurance body legally established and operationalised; testing, evaluation, validation and audit framework developed; technical advisory panels constituted; accredited audit procedures, reporting templates and system certification pathways created.	Assurance body established and operational; Annual budget allocated; number of AI and other emerging technologies systems tested, audited or validated; number of technical advisories issued.	0–24 months	450	Exchequer; development partners; audit/certification fees; research grants	ICT Ministry / National AI and other emerging technologies Office	KEBS, CA, ODPC, NACOSTI, universities, research institutions, regulators, labs
Develop and promote safety guidelines and code of practice across AI and other Emerging Technologies systems lifecycle.	AI and other Emerging Technologies Safety Guidelines and Code of Practice developed, covering design, procurement, deployment, human oversight, monitoring, incident reporting, model updates and system retirement; sector adoption toolkit and compliance self-assessment tools issued.	Safety guidelines/code approved; number of institutions adopting the code; number/% of high-risk systems with human oversight mechanisms; number of post-deployment monitoring reports submitted.	0–18 months	120	Exchequer; sector budgets; donor technical assistance	MICDE	KEBS, ODPC, PPRA, CA, ICT Authority, regulators, professional bodies, academia
Develop a protection framework for vulnerable and marginalised groups	Protection framework for vulnerable and marginalised groups developed, including	Protection framework developed and approved; number of institutions trained; number of vulnerable-group risk	1–3 years	100	Exchequer; development partners	MICDE	NCPWD, KNCHR, ODPC, counties, CSOs, sector ministries

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

against AI and other Emerging Technologies' related harms.	risk classification criteria, prohibited or restricted use cases, vulnerability assessment tools, inclusive consultation requirements and safeguards for high-impact systems.	assessments conducted; number of reported harms addressed.					
Promote age-appropriate, risk-based safeguards for child-facing AI and other Emerging Technologies systems.	Child-facing AI and other Emerging Technologies safeguards developed, including age-appropriate design standards, child safety impact assessment templates, prohibited practices guidance, reporting pathways and referral protocols for AI and other Emerging Technologies-related child harms.	Child-facing safeguards developed and approved; number of child-facing systems assessed; number of institutions applying safeguards; number of child-related harm reports addressed.	1–3 years	80	Exchequer; development partners	State Department for Children's Services y	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, ODPC, schools, counties, child protection actors, CSOs
Policy Statement	4.3 The Government will ensure that AI and other Emerging Technologies are secure and resilient, in line with national and international security frameworks.						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Support the development of security-by-design standards across AI and other Emerging Technologies.	Security-by-design standards developed for AI and other Emerging Technologies; secure development checklist, model security controls, data protection	Standards developed and approved; number of procurements applying security-by-design requirements; number of developers/institutions trained; number of systems assessed against the standards.	0–18 months	100	Exchequer; private sector partnerships	KEBS / National cybersecurity coordination body	ICT Ministry, CA, KE-CIRT/CC, ODPC, ICT Authority, regulators, private sector, academia

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

	requirements, vendor due diligence tools and supply-chain risk management requirements issued.						
Strengthen national cybersecurity frameworks to address AI and other Emerging Technologies' threats and vulnerabilities	National cybersecurity frameworks updated to cover AI and other emerging technologies-related threats, including adversarial attacks, model manipulation, data poisoning, synthetic media misuse, automated cyber threats and risks to critical infrastructure; AI and other emerging technologies threat advisory and sector guidance mechanism established.	Cybersecurity framework updated; number of AI and other emerging technologies threat advisories issued; number of red-team exercises conducted; number of critical sectors covered by AI and other emerging technologies security guidance.	1–3 years	250	Exchequer; development partners; private sector	National cybersecurity coordination body / KE-CIRT/CC	CA,MICDE, ODPC, DCI cybercrime units, infrastructure regulators, financial regulators, telecoms
Develop and implement public and private institutional capacity to handle AI and other emerging technologies-related incidents, complaints, and remedial actions.	AI and other emerging technologies incident response protocol developed for public and private institutions; trained incident focal persons appointed; complaint escalation workflow, victim notification process, remediation guidance and national AI and other emerging technologies incident database established.	Incident response protocol developed; number of institutions with trained focal persons; number of incidents recorded and resolved; average response/resolution time.	1–3 years	300	Exchequer; regulator levies	MICDE	ODPC, CAJ, KE-CIRT/CC, CA, regulators, Judiciary, counties, private sector, CSOs

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Policy Statement	4.4 The Government shall ensure that AI and other Emerging Technologies are inclusive, accessible, and serve Kenya's population equitably.						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Promote equitable benefit distribution in public-interest AI and other Emerging Technologies.	Equity assessment framework developed for public-interest AI and other Emerging Technologies; priority pilots implemented in underserved counties and sectors; benefit-distribution reporting template and disaggregated monitoring dashboard established.	Equity assessment framework developed; number of public-interest AI and other emerging technologies projects assessed; number of pilots implemented in underserved areas; beneficiary data disaggregated by gender, age, disability, region and income.	1–3 years	140	Exchequer; Equalisation Fund; county budgets; development partners; innovation funds	MICDE/ National Treasury	Counties, KNBS, NGEC, NCPWD, sector ministries, development partners, CSOs
Promote accessibility and inclusive design standards for AI and other Emerging Technologies systems.	Accessibility and inclusive design standards developed for AI and other emerging technologies-enabled public services; accessibility audit tool, user-testing requirements, assistive technology compatibility guidance and remediation tracking mechanism established.	Standards developed and approved; number/% of public AI and other emerging technologies services meeting accessibility standards; number of accessibility audits conducted; number of institutions trained.	1–3 years	120	Exchequer; private sector partnerships; development partners	MICDE/ KEBS	NCPWD, ODPC, CA, ICT Authority, counties, CSOs, innovators
Promote participatory design and deployment processes	National participatory design and deployment protocol developed;	Participatory design protocol developed; number of consultations conducted; number	0–3 years	100	Exchequer; county budgets; CSO	MICDE	NGEC, KNCHR, counties, community groups, CSOs,

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

that consider Kenya's diverse communities and cultural values.	community consultation toolkit, feedback incorporation requirements, post-deployment review process and culturally responsive design guidance issued for high-impact systems.	of counties/communities represented; number of system or policy changes made based on feedback.			partnerships		academia, private sector
Promote the inclusion of local languages in systems affecting public access and service delivery.	Local language integration framework developed for public-facing AI and other Emerging Technologies and digital services; priority language datasets, benchmarks, translation resources and localisation requirements created for services affecting public access and delivery.	Local language requirements developed; number of priority services supporting Kenyan languages; number of language datasets/tools developed; uptake of local-language-enabled services.	1–5 years	180	Exchequer; research grants; private sector; development partners	National AI and other Emerging Technologies Office/MICDE	KICD, universities, language institutions, counties, KEBS, CSOs, innovators
Strengthen inclusion of the general public, vulnerable and marginalised groups in AI and other Emerging Technologies governance processes.	Inclusive AI and other Emerging Technologies governance mechanisms established, including public forums, citizen panels, representation guidelines, accessible participation support, grievance channels and reporting on how public input informs governance decisions.	Inclusive governance forums established; number of public forums/citizen panels held; participation of women, youth, PWDs and marginalised groups; number of governance decisions informed by public input.	0–3 years	80	Exchequer; county budgets; governance programmes; CSO partnerships	National AI and other Emerging Technologies Office / MICDE	NGEC, NCPWD, KNCHR, counties, CSOs, community organisations, academia
Policy Statement	4.5 The Government shall establish a Kenya AI Safety Institute to strengthen AI safety, testing, evaluation, and assurance capabilities.						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated**	**Funding**	**Responsibilities**	**Responsibilities**

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

		(KPI)		Cost (Ksh Millions)	Sources	LEAD	Support
Establish Kenya AI Safety Institute	National AI Safety Institute established and operational	Institute established; annual budget allocated; staff recruited	0–24 months	2,000	Exchequer; Development Partners	State Department responsible for Science, Research, Technology and Innovation	MICDE, NACOSTI, universities
Develop national AI testing and evaluation protocols	National AI testing framework operational	Number of protocols developed; number of systems tested annually	1–3 years	200	Exchequer	Kenya AI Safety Institute	KEBS, ODPC, CA
Develop Kenyan and African AI benchmarks	National benchmark suite established	Number of benchmarks developed; number of institutions adopting them	1–3 years	150	Exchequer; Research Grants	Kenya AI Safety Institute	Universities, NRF
Establish red-teaming and incident analysis capability	National AI incident response capability established	Number of red-team exercises conducted; incident reports produced	1–5 years	250	Exchequer	Kenya AI Safety Institute	KE-CIRT, CA, ODPC
Support regulators and public institutions on AI assurance	Technical advisory services operational	Number of institutions supported; number of advisory reports issued	Ongoing	100	Exchequer	Kenya AI Safety Institute	Sector regulators
Participate in international AI safety networks	Kenya integrated into global AI safety ecosystem	Number of international networks joined; number of collaborations established	Ongoing	80	Exchequer; Development Partners	Kenya AI Safety Institute	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MICDE

Theme	**5.0 Capacity and Human Capital Development**
Policy Statement	5.1 The Government shall establish a National AI and other Emerging Technologies Fluency Framework as the national standard that defines what AI fluency means for every Kenyan.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Strategy	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	Timeframe	Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)	Funding Sources	Responsibilities LEAD	Responsibilities Support
Promote development, adoption and contextualisation of a National AI and other Emerging Technologies Fluency Framework.	A- A gazetted National AI and other Emerging Technologies Fluency Framework covering four tiers: Tier 0 (civic literacy), Tier 1 (AI and other Emerging Technologies-enabled professional practice), Tier 2 (AI and other Emerging Technologies practitioner), and Tier 3 (AI and other Emerging Technologies technical and leadership). B- Sector-contextualised editions of the Framework in use across education, public service, industry, and community delivery channels.	A1- National AI and other Emerging Technologies Fluency Framework gazetted and publicly available. A2- Framework adopted as the reference standard by at least three sectors within 18 months of policy adoption. B1- Number of sectors with a contextualised Framework edition in active use.	Year 1–2	80	GoK (MICDE); Development partners	MICDE	1. KICD 2. TSC 3. CUE 4. TVETA 5. KNQA 6. Private sector 7. Civil society 8. Youth representatives
Promote formal recognition and accreditation of National AI and other Emerging Technologies Fluency Framework-aligned training programmes, micro-credentials and institutions.	A- A published register of accredited AI and other Emerging Technologies training programmes, micro-credentials, and institutions aligned to the Framework and recognised by the national qualifications authority.	A1- Number of training programmes formally accredited under the Framework. A2- Number of micro-credential schemes listed on the accredited register. A3- Number of institutions formally recognised as Framework-aligned delivery points.	Year 2–3	40	GoK (KNQA); Training institution contributions	KNQA	1. MICDE 2. TVETA 3. CUE 4. Private sector training providers

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Promote development of sector-specific standards, guidelines, and tools that operationalise the National AI and other Emerging Technologies Fluency Framework.	A- Published sector-specific AI and other Emerging Technologies fluency operationalisation guidelines and tools.	A1- Number of priority sectors with published AI and other Emerging Technologies fluency operationalisation guidelines aligned to the Framework. A2- Number of institutions or enterprises using sector-specific tools derived from the Framework.	Year 2–4	60	GoK; Sector ministry budgets; Development partners	MICDE	1. Sector ministries 2. KICD 3. TSC 4. Private sector 5. CSOs
Promote periodic national AI and other emerging technologies skills and jobs audits.	A- A baseline National AI and other Emerging Technologies Skills and Jobs Audit report, disaggregating AI and other Emerging Technologies fluency levels, labour market demand, workforce progression, and job creation by gender, county, and economic sector. B- A periodic audit cycle institutionalised within the national planning framework, with each report tabled before relevant authorities and used to adjust national AI and other Emerging Technologies human capital investments.	A1- Baseline National AI and other Emerging Technologies Skills and Jobs Audit published within Year 1. B1- Periodic audit reports published on schedule and formally tabled before relevant authorities. B2- Evidence of policy or investment adjustments made in response to audit findings.	Year 1 (baseline); Periodic thereafter	80 (baseline); 50 (periodic)	GoK (KNBS, MICDE); Development partners	KNBS	1. MICDE 2. Ministry of Labour and Social Protection 3. TVETA 4. CUE
Policy Statement	5.2 The Government shall promote the integration of AI and other emerging technologies learning into the national education system.						

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Strategy	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	Timeframe	Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)	Funding Sources	Responsibilities LEAD	Responsibilities Support
Provide guidelines for enhancing readiness and integration of AI and other emerging technologies across all levels of the education system.	A- Published AI and other Emerging Technologies curriculum integration guidelines specifying learning outcomes at each level of the education system, from primary through universities and TVETs. B- An AI and other Emerging Technologies Readiness Infrastructure Checklist for institutions, covering minimum connectivity, device, power, and facilitator requirements before AI and other Emerging Technologies programmes are declared operational.	A1- AI and other Emerging Technologies curriculum integration guidelines published and formally adopted across all education levels. B1- Number of institutions that have met the AI and other Emerging Technologies Readiness Infrastructure Checklist prior to programme launch.	Year 1–3	120	GoK (Ministry of Education, MICDE); Development partners	Ministry of Education	1. MICDE 2. KICD 3. TSC 4. CUE 5. TVETA 6. ICT Authority
Promote cross-sectoral collaboration to keep AI and other Emerging Technologies learning content current, applied, and responsive to labour market demand.	A- An active cross-sectoral AI and other Emerging Technologies education review forum, convening education institutions, industry, research bodies, and government on a regular cycle to update AI and other Emerging Technologies learning content in response to labour market evidence.	A1- Cross-sectoral AI and other Emerging Technologies education review forums constituted and meeting on a regular cycle. A2- Number of AI and other Emerging Technologies curriculum updates made in direct response to labour market evidence presented through the forum.	Year 2–5 (ongoing)	30	GoK; Private sector contributions; Development partners	MICDE	1. Ministry of Education 2. KICD 3. CUE 4. TVETA 5. Private sector 6. Industry associations 7. Research institutions

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Policy Statement	5.3 The Government shall support the development of teacher AI and other Emerging Technologies fluency for AI and other Emerging Technologies education across the educational system.						
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Promote creation and implementation of AI and other emerging technologies Training-of-Trainers programme for teachers.	A- A nationally deployed cadre of AI and other Emerging Technologies teacher master trainers, distributed across all counties, trained and certified to deliver AI and other Emerging Technologies fluency to their peers. B- A set of locally developed, curriculum-aligned AI and other Emerging Technologies teaching and learning materials available in Kiswahili and at least three other Kenyan languages.	A1- Number of teacher master trainers certified and actively delivering AI and other Emerging Technologies CPD to peers. A2- Number of counties with at least one deployed AI and other Emerging Technologies master trainer, with priority evidenced in rural and underserved areas. B1- Number of AI and other Emerging Technologies teaching and learning materials developed in Kenyan languages and available for school use.	Year 1–3	500	GoK (Ministry of Education, TSC); Development partners; Private sector	TSC	1. MICDE 2. KICD 3. KEMI 4. Teacher Training Colleges 5. Ministry of Education

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Promote development of incentive mechanisms for AI and other emerging technologies adoption by teachers.	A- A published teacher AI and other Emerging Technologies incentive scheme, providing recognition within career progression frameworks and professional development pathways for teachers who attain and apply AI and other Emerging Technologies competencies.	A1-Teacher AI and other Emerging Technologies incentive scheme published and integrated into TSC career progression framework. A2- Number of teachers accessing AI and other Emerging Technologies professional development opportunities and formally recognised through the scheme annually.	Year 2–4	150	GoK (TSC, Ministry of Education); Private sector partnerships	TSC	1. Ministry of Education 2. MICDE 3. KICD 4. Private sector
Policy Statement	5.4 The Government shall support the acceleration of public sector AI and other Emerging Technologies fluency across all levels of government.						
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Promote placement of AI and other Emerging Technologies specialist fellows within public institutions to accelerate the building of practical AI and other Emerging Technologies fluency and institutional capability across government.	A- AI specialist fellows embedded and actively working within MDAs and county governments across all counties, each delivering a structured AI and other Emerging Technologies capability-building workplan with a defined absorption pathway upon completion.	A1- Number of AI specialist fellows placed and active across MDAs and county governments per cohort cycle. A2- Number of counties with at least one AI specialist fellow in placement. A3- Percentage of completing fellows absorbed into permanent roles within 12 months of placement completion.	Year 1–5 (ongoing cohorts)	150 per cohort	GoK (MICDE, ICT Authority); Development partners; Private sector	ICT Authority	1. MICDE 2. Ministry of Public Service 3. PSC 4. KSG 5. Host MDAs 6. County Governments

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Policy Statement	5.5 The Government shall support the protection of all workers participating in Kenya's AI and other emerging technologies economy.						
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Provide guidelines for integration and enforcement of occupational protection instruments for AI and other emerging technologies value chain workforce.	A- Published occupational protection guidelines for AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain workers, covering minimum standards for written contracts, psychosocial support, grievance mechanisms, and working conditions. B- A compliance and enforcement mechanism applicable to all local and international AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain operators in the Kenyan market.	A1- Occupational protection guidelines published and disseminated to all registered AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain operators. B1- Number of AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain operators verified as compliant with occupational protection guidelines. B2- Number of workers covered under formal occupational protection arrangements.	Year 1–3	50	GoK (Ministry of Labour); Development partners	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	1. MICDE 2. KNQA 3. CSOs 4. Worker representative bodies 5. Communications Authority

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Recognize AI and other emerging technologies value chain workforce experience into formal credentials.	A- An operational prior learning recognition pathway through which AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain workers convert documented work experience into formal qualifications within the national qualifications framework.	A1- Prior learning recognition pathway for AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain experience operational and publicly accessible. A2- Number of workers who have successfully converted AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain experience into formal qualifications annually.	Year 2–4	30	GoK (KNQA); Development partners	KNQA	1. Ministry of Labour 2. MICDE 3. TVETA 4. Training providers
Support the development and integration of fair and transparent pay standards for AI and other emerging technologies value chain workforce.	A- A published Fair Pay Reference Framework for AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain roles, specifying transparent pay benchmarks for data annotation, content moderation, and AI quality evaluation work, calibrated to international rates for equivalent roles. B- A compliance reporting mechanism through which operators engaging Kenyan AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain workers disclose pay structures against the Reference Framework benchmarks.	A1- Fair Pay Reference Framework published and publicly available. B1- Number of AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain operators disclosing pay structures against Fair Pay Reference Framework benchmarks. B2- Evidence of wage improvements for AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain workers in compliance cohorts relative to baseline.	Year 2–4	30	GoK (Ministry of Labour); Development partners	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	1. MICDE 2. KNQA 3. CSOs 4. Worker representative bodies 5. International AI employers
Policy Statement	5.6 The Government shall promote private sector participation in AI and other Emerging Technologies skills development, aligned to national priorities and accessible across all levels of enterprise.						

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Strategy	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	Timeframe	Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)	Funding Sources	Responsibilities LEAD	Responsibilities Support
Promote development of employer incentive frameworks for private sector firms that invest in worker AI and other emerging technologies skills progression.	A- An operational employer incentive scheme — including tax credit mechanisms and procurement preference criteria — through which private sector firms at all enterprise levels, including MSMEs, are rewarded for investing in worker AI and other Emerging Technologies skills progression.	A1- Employer incentive scheme operational and accessible to firms across all counties. A2- Number of firms actively claiming AI and other Emerging Technologies skills investment incentives annually. A3- Number of workers benefiting from employer-funded AI and other Emerging Technologies skills progression linked to the incentive scheme.	Year 2–4	40 (admin); tax expenditure separately costed	GoK (National Treasury); PPRA procurement preference mechanisms	MICDE	1. National Treasury 2. KRA 3. PPRA 4. Kenya Private Sector Alliance 5. KEPSA

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Enhance partnerships to co-design AI and other Emerging Technologies curricula, apprenticeships, and work-based learning programmes aligned to labour market demand.	A- Active industry-academia-government co-design partnerships producing AI and other Emerging Technologies curricula, apprenticeship programmes, and work-based learning schemes that are demonstrably responsive to current and projected AI and other Emerging Technologies labour market demand.	A1- Number of active industry-academia AI and other Emerging Technologies curriculum co-design partnerships delivering updated content. A2- Number of learners in AI and other Emerging Technologies apprenticeship and work-based learning placements annually. A3- Proportion of co-designed programmes with documented alignment to current AI and other Emerging Technologies labour market demand evidence.	Year 1–5 (ongoing)	60	Private sector co-financing; GoK (MICDE, TVETA); Development partners	MICDE	1. TVETA 2. CUE 3. KICD 4. Private sector firms 5. Industry associations 6. MSMEs 7. Research institutions

Theme	**6.0 Environment Sustainability and Green Intelligence**						
Policy Statement	6.1: The Government shall establish a unified framework for environmental accountability across the lifecycle of AI and other emerging technologies infrastructure and compute activity, integrating measurable accountability for high-impact systems with circularity and environmentally sound e-waste management for AI and other emerging technologies hardware and digital infrastructure, ensuring resource efficiency and sustainability across the value chain.						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**KPIs**	**Time Frame**	**Estimated Cost (KES)**	**Funding Sources**	**Lead Agency**	**Support Agencies**

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Provide mechanisms for, and require disclosure of material environmental indicators for high-impact AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure and compute activity, including electricity consumption, water use, cooling methods, emissions basis, and end-of-life equipment management.	High-impact AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure operators systematically disclose material environmental indicators, enabling evidence-based regulatory oversight, benchmarking, and public accountability.	1. % of high-impact AI and other Emerging Technologies facilities submitting mandatory environmental disclosures annually. 2. Number of distinct environmental indicators reported per facility (target: 5+). 3. Number of enforcement actions issued for non-disclosure within reporting periods.	Short-term (0–2 years)	KES 50M–80M	National Government Budget; Development Partners	NEMA	CA; MICDE; KEBS; ICT Authority
Establish regulations defining thresholds for high-impact compute and large-scale AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure, using a graduated and proportionate framework based on the scale of environmental impact.	A gazetted, tiered regulatory framework classifies AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure by environmental impact scale, creating proportionate compliance obligations and enabling predictable enforcement.	1. Regulatory instrument gazetted defining compute/infrastructure thresholds (binary milestone). 2. Number of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure facilities classified per impact tier. 3. % of AI and other Emerging Technologies operators formally notified of applicable tier and compliance obligations.	Short-term (0–2 years)	KES 30M–60M	National Government Budget; National Treasury	NEMA	MICDE
Establish standardized reporting formats, submission mechanisms, and requirements for periodic and event-based disclosures where material operational changes occur, including infrastructure expansion, increased resource consumption, or other changes that	A consistent, comparable environmental reporting ecosystem is operational, with standardised templates and digital submission channels enabling real-time regulatory monitoring.	1. Number of standardised environmental reporting templates developed and gazetted. 2. % of registered high-impact facilities submitting periodic reports on schedule. 3. Number of valid event-based disclosures received following material operational changes.	Short-term (0–2 years)	KES 40M–70M	National Treasury; Development Partners	NEMA	KEBS

materially affect environmental impact.							
Promote repair, refurbishment, reuse, and compliant recycling of AI and other Emerging Technologies and compute equipment through standards for decommissioning, recovery, and environmentally sound disposal.	A formal circular economy for AI and other Emerging Technologies and compute hardware is established, reducing e-waste volumes, extending productive equipment life, and growing certified recovery infrastructure.	1. Number of KEBS standards developed for AI and other Emerging Technologies /compute equipment decommissioning and recycling. 2. Volume (tonnes) of AI and other Emerging Technologies equipment formally recovered or recycled annually. 3. Number of certified refurbishment or recycling facilities operational nationally.	Medium-term (2–5 years)	KES 80M–150M	National Government Budget; Climate Finance (GEF); PPP	NEMA	KEBS;
Strengthen controls on the importation, handling, transfer, disposal, and lifecycle traceability of obsolete, unusable, or environmentally harmful AI and other Emerging Technologies and compute equipment.	Reduced illegal importation and hazardous disposal of AI and other Emerging Technologies/compute equipment, with end-to-end lifecycle traceability systems deterring non-compliance across the value chain.	1. Number of import consignments of AI and other Emerging Technologies/compute equipment inspected for environmental compliance annually. 2. % reduction in documented illegal e-waste imports over the baseline period. 3. Number of hardware units with registered lifecycle traceability records.	Medium-term (2–5 years)	KES 60M–100M	National Government Budget; Development Partners	KRA / KEBS (Joint mandate)	NEMA

Kenya AI and Emerging Technologies Policy

Clarify obligations across the value chain, and strengthen monitoring, enforcement, and targeted incentives to prevent hazardous dumping, support formal recycling systems, and extend the productive life of usable equipment.	Legal liability is clearly allocated across importers, operators, and recyclers; hazardous dumping incidences decline; and fiscal incentives grow the formal recycling and refurbishment sector.	1. Number of value chain actors (importers, operators, recyclers) with gazetted, clarified legal obligations. 2. Number of enforcement actions issued for hazardous dumping of AI and other Emerging Technologies /compute equipment annually. 3. Value (KES) of fiscal incentives disbursed to certified formal recyclers per annum.	Medium-term (2–5 years)	KES 70M–120M	National Government Budget; Green Climate Finance (GCF); PPP; KRA (tax incentive instrument)	NEMA	KRA; CA; KEBS; County Governments; Attorney General's Office

Policy Statement 6.2: The Government shall provide for the protection of sensitive ecosystems; including arid and semi-arid lands, water-stressed and water-scarce areas, ecologically fragile zones, and protected natural habitats — and surrounding communities from harmful impacts associated with high-impact AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure.

Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**KPIs**	**Time Frame**	**Estimated Cost (KES)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities** **LEAD**	**Responsibilities** **Support**
Integrate AI and other Emerging Technologies-specific environmental and social impact assessment standards for data centres and other high-impact compute facilities into existing frameworks.	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) guidelines are updated with AI and other Emerging Technologies-specific environmental and social risk criteria, ensuring data centres and compute facilities undergo rigorous impact assessment before approval.	1. Number of ESIA guidelines or regulations updated to include AI and other Emerging Technologies-specific criteria. 2. Number of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure projects assessed under updated ESIA standards annually. 3. % of approved data centre projects demonstrating	Short-term (0–2 years)	KES 40M–70M	National Government Budget; Development Partners	NEMA	MICDE; State Department of Physical Planning; County Governments; CA

Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

		compliance with updated social and environmental standards.					
Integrate AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure location criteria into Spatial Planning and Physical and Land Use Planning frameworks.	National and county spatial plans incorporate AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure siting exclusion zones covering ecologically fragile areas, ASALs, water-stressed zones, and protected habitats, preventing harmful placement.	1. Number of national and county spatial plans updated with AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure location criteria. 2. Number of data centre or high-impact AI and other Emerging Technologies facility applications rejected or redirected on the basis of updated spatial criteria. 3. Number of counties with Physical and Land Use Plans (PLUPs) incorporating emerging technology siting provisions.	Medium-term (2–5 years)	KES 50M–90M	National Government Budget; County Government Allocations; Development Partners	State Department of Physical Planning	NEMA; County Governments; CA; MICDE; Kenya Forest Service (KFS); Water Resources Authority (WRA)

Policy Statement 6.3: The government shall promote natural resource-efficient, economically responsible, and community-protective AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure growth.

Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**KPIs**	**Time Frame**	**Estimated Cost (KES)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities** **LEAD**	**Responsibilities** **Support**

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy

Integrate data centre expansion and other high-impact compute development with national energy, power, water, and other resource planning.	AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure growth is embedded in national resource planning cycles, preventing unmanaged strain on the national grid, water systems, and other critical infrastructure.	1. Number of national resource plans (energy, water, land) formally updated to include AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure growth projections. 2. Number of data centres or high-impact AI facilities with resource-use plans aligned to national forecast cycles. 3. % of new AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure approvals conditioned on demonstrated alignment with national resource plans.	Medium-term (2–5 years)	KES 60M–100M	National Government Budget; Development Partners; Multilateral Loans (AfDB, World Bank)	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	EPRA; Water Resources Authority (WRA); Micde; KPLC; CA; National Treasury
Promote investments in power generation for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure.	Increased dedicated and renewable power generation capacity is mobilised and linked to sustainable AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure, and enabling clean compute growth.	1. Total investment (KES) mobilised for AI and other Emerging Technologies -aligned power generation projects. 2. Number of renewable energy projects with formal linkage to AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure development. 3. Total megawatts (MW) of new power generation capacity attributable to AI and other Emerging Technologies	Medium-term (2–5 years)	KES 500–2B (subject to further costing study)	PPP; Green Climate Fund (GCF); Development Partners; Multilateral Loans; National Government Budget	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	EPRA; KenGen; Micde; Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest); CA; Private Sector Developers

Kenya AI and Clean Energy

		infrastructure investment commitments.					

Policy Statement 6.4: The government shall strengthen national capability for AI and other Emerging Technologies-enabled environmental management through interoperable environmental public data systems and support for public-interest AI other Emerging Technologies deployment

Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**KPIs**	**Time Frame**	**Estimated Cost (KES)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities** **LEAD**	**Responsibilities** **Support**
Establish interoperable national environmental datasets covering climate, water, land use, biodiversity, pollution, and disaster risk.	A unified, machine-readable national environmental data infrastructure is operational, accessible to government agencies, researchers, and AI and other Emerging Technologies developers, and the general public for environmental monitoring and decision-making.	1. Number of environmental datasets published on the national interoperable platform. 2. % of published datasets meeting agreed interoperability and machine-readability standards. 3. Number of public institutions and county governments actively contributing datasets to the platform.	Medium-term (2–5 years)	KES 150M–300M	National Government Budget; Development Partners (GEF, UNDP); Climate Finance	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry	KNBS; Water Resources Authority; Kenya Meteorological Department; Kenya Forest Service; NDMA; County Governments

Kenya AI and Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Provide for common standards on metadata, provenance, access, interoperability, accountability, and data stewardship for Environmental Public Data Systems across relevant public institutions and county governments.	Harmonised data governance standards are adopted across public institutions, enabling consistent, trusted, and reusable environmental data with clear stewardship and accountability.	1. Number of public institutions adopting common metadata and interoperability standards for environmental data. 2. % of environmental datasets on the national platform with documented provenance, stewardship, and access policies. 3. Number of inter-agency and inter-governmental data-sharing agreements formalised under common standards.	Short-term (0–2 years)	KES 50M–90M	National Government Budget; Development Partners	MICDE/ ICT Authority	Ministry of Environment; Kenya National Archives; KNBS; County Governments; Kenya Law Reform Commission
Support public-interest AI and other Emerging Technologies applications for addressing the triple planetary crisis, including climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, with clear metrics, human oversight, grievance mechanisms, and outcome evaluation.	Funded and deployed AI and other Emerging Technologies tools for climate, biodiversity, and pollution management are operational with robust accountability frameworks, human oversight, and publicly reported outcome evaluations.	1. Number of public-interest AI and other Emerging Technologies applications funded and deployed for climate, biodiversity, and pollution use cases. 2. Number of grievance mechanisms established and accessible to communities affected by AI environmental applications. 3. % of deployed AI and other Emerging Technologies applications with completed, published outcome evaluations meeting defined metrics.	Medium-term (2–5 years)	KES 200M–400M (subject to further costing study)	National Government Budget; Development Partners (UNDP, GEF); Climate Finance (GCF); National Research Fund	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry	MICDE; ICT Authority; National Research Fund (NRF); Kenya Meteorological Dept; Universities; Civil Society

Kenya National Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Theme	7.0 Governance, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks						
Policy Statement	7.1 The Government shall establish a clear and coordinated national AI and other Emerging Technologies governance architecture with defined institutional roles and mandates						
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Establish National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council	Operational apex coordination body with clearly delineated hybrid governance role, eliminating institutional ambiguities in AI and other Emerging Technologies oversight.	Number of directorates fully staffed; Number of inter-agency Memoranda of Understanding executed; Number of annual reports submitted to Parliament	1 -2 years	600	National Treasury, Development Partners	MICDE	Public Service Commission; Office of the Attorney General; National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation; private sector stakeholders
Develop a dedicated AI and other Emerging Technologies Governance Act	Enactment of the AI and other Emerging Technologies Governance Act;	Execution of five or more MoUs with principal sectoral regulators.	Year 1	400	National Treasury, Development Partners	MICDE	AG; National Treasury; Parliament; sectoral regulatory authorities
Establish mechanisms for continuous review and adaptation of risk classifications, thresholds, and regulatory obligations	Agile governance framework responsive to technological evolution and real-world deployment challenges	Number of biennial review process operationalised; % of high-risk updates actioned; Number of Annual adaptation reports to Parliament	Year 1-2	120	National Treasury, Development Partners	MICDE	ODPC; NACOSTI; Parliamentary Committee on ICT
Policy Statement	**7.2 The Government shall develop a risk-based regulatory framework that differentiates obligations based on the level of risk posed by AI and other Emerging Technologies**						
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost(Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Develop risk management framework for AI and other Emerging Technologies	Published risk management methodology encompassing AI and other Emerging Technologies (robotics, IoT, quantum computing)	Percentage of priority sectors adopting the risk classification framework (Target: ≥80%); Number of regulatory decisions or approvals applying risk classification criteria; Percentage of new AI and other Emerging Technologies systems assessed using the risk framework prior to deployment	Year 1	40	National Treasury, Development Partners	National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council	Kenya Bureau of Standards; ICT Authority
Promote adoption of AI and other Emerging Technologies by sectoral regulators	Uniform application of risk framework across regulatory ecosystem	Number of sector regulators adopting the framework; Number of sector-specific guidelines incorporating risk classification; Number of regulatory personnel trained; Number of inter-agency coordination agreements established; Percentage of regulated systems reviewed under harmonized standards	Year 1-2	60	National Treasury, Development Partners	National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council	Sector Regulators
Maintain a central record of deployed AI and other Emerging Technologies requiring oversight	Functional national database of regulated AI and other Emerging Technologies deployments	National AI and other Emerging Technologies registry operationalised; Number of AI and other Emerging Technologies systems registered; Percentage of high-risk systems registered; Percentage of entities compliant with registration requirements; Number of enforcement actions for non-compliance	Year 1-2	50	National Treasury, Development Partners	National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council	ICT Authority; Office of the Data Protection Commissioner
Policy Statement	**7.3 :**The Government shall establish governance frameworks for responsible AI and other Emerging Technologies innovation including the use of regulatory sandboxes and flexible compliance mechanisms						

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Strategy	Expected Output	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	Timeframe	Estimated Cost(Ksh Millions)	Funding Sources	Responsibilities LEAD	Responsibilities Support
Establish regulatory governance for testing environments	Operational regulatory sandbox framework for AI and other Emerging Technologies with defined oversight, governance, and compliance mechanisms	Regulatory sandbox framework gazetted; Sandbox oversight board constituted; Number of sandbox environments operational; Number of innovations tested within sandbox; Percentage of sandbox projects transitioning to full deployment	Year 1-3	30	National Treasury, Development Partners	National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council	Communications Authority of Kenya (CA); Central Bank of Kenya (CBK); ICT Authority; Private Sector
Develop expedited review processes for low-risk deployments	Operational governance framework for low-risk AI and other Emerging Technologies deployments with streamlined approval and compliance processes	Expedited review framework operationalised; Digital review portal functional; Number of low-risk applications processed; Average approval turnaround time for low-risk systems; Percentage of low-risk systems approved within defined timelines	Year 1-2	25	National Treasury, Development Partners	National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council	ICT Authority; Kenya Revenue Authority; Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA)
Provide policy frameworks for innovation incentives aligned with national development priorities	Approved and operational national innovation incentive framework for AI and other Emerging Technologies aligned to national development priorities	Number of innovation incentive frameworks approved; AI and other Emerging Technologies Innovation Fund established and operational; Amount of funding disbursed to AI and other Emerging Technologies initiatives; Number of startups and projects supported; Percentage of supported innovations aligned to priority sectors	Year 1-2	20	National Treasury, Development Partners	National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council	National Treasury; Konza Technopolis Economic Zone Authority (KEZA); Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest)

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Policy Statement	**7.4** The Government shall provide guidelines to strengthen technical, institutional and regulatory capacity for AI and other Emerging Technologies governance across government agencies						
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost(Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Develop AI and other Emerging Technologies governance training programmes for public officers	Operational national capacity-building programme for AI and other Emerging Technologies governance across public institutions	Number of public officers trained in AI and other Emerging Technologies governance; Percentage of priority MDAs with trained AI and other Emerging Technologies governance personnel; Approved and implemented national AI and other Emerging Technologies governance training curriculum; Number of training programmes delivered (basic, intermediate, advanced levels); Percentage of trained officers applying AI and other Emerging Technologies governance frameworks in their roles; Number of institutions integrating AI and other Emerging Technologies governance into internal processes and systems.	Year 1-2	100	National Treasury, Development Partners	National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council	Public Service Commission; Kenya School of Government
Policy Statement	7.5 The Government shall establish a procurement framework to govern AI and other Emerging Technologies and infrastructure acquisitions						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities Lead**	**Responsibilities Support**
Publish standardized AI and other Emerging Technologies vendor evaluation criteria	Standardized and transparent AI vendor selection process established	Vendor evaluation criteria published; number of institutions adopting the criteria; percentage of procurements using the criteria	0–12 months	40	Exchequer	PPRA	MICDE, ICTA, National AI Council, KEBS

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Establish a Government AI and other Emerging Technologies Digital Marketplace for pre-vetted compliant solutions	Centralized marketplace for compliant AI solutions operational	Digital Marketplace established; number of pre-vetted solutions available; number of institutions using the marketplace	1–2 years	250	Exchequer; Development Partners	MICDE	ICTA, PPRA, National Treasury
Develop local value-addition and partnership requirements for international vendors seeking government contracts	Increased local participation and technology transfer	Local value-addition framework developed; percentage of contracts incorporating local partnership requirements	0–12 months	30	Exchequer	MICDE	PPRA, KenInvest, National Treasury
Promote procurement approaches that support interoperability, sustainability, accountability, and local ecosystem development	Responsible and sustainable AI procurement institutionalised	Percentage of AI procurements meeting interoperability and sustainability requirements	1–3 years	50	Exchequer	PPRA	MICDE, ICTA, KEBS
Develop standardized AI and other Emerging Technologies procurement requirements covering transparency, auditability, human oversight, cybersecurity, data protection, interoperability, incident reporting, redress mechanisms, continuity of service, and exit obligations	Comprehensive AI procurement requirements operational	Procurement requirements published and adopted; percentage of procurements compliant with the requirements	0–12 months	60	Exchequer; Development Partners	PPRA	MICDE, ICTA, ODPC, CA, Attorney General
Establish vendor due diligence, independent verification, and lifecycle compliance requirements for high-risk AI and other Emerging Technologies systems	Risk-based vendor assessment and compliance framework operational	Due diligence framework established; number of high-risk systems independently verified	1–2 years	50	Exchequer	PPRA	National AI Council, ICTA, KEBS
Establish procurement safeguards, including audit rights, suspension and termination	Stronger procurement accountability and reduced vendor lock-in	Safeguards framework established; number of contracts incorporating safeguards; number	1–2 years	50	Exchequer	PPRA	Attorney General, MICDE, National Treasury

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

provisions, penalties for non-compliance, exclusion mechanisms, and data portability requirements		of enforcement actions undertaken					
Strengthen institutional capacity for responsible AI and other Emerging Technologies procurement through targeted training for accounting officers, procurement officers, ICT teams, legal officers, and oversight institutions	Enhanced public-sector procurement capability	Number of officers trained; number of institutions covered; percentage of procurement entities with trained personnel	1–3 years	120	Exchequer; Development Partners	Kenya School of Government	PPRA, MICDE, ICTA, National Treasury, Attorney General

Theme	**8.0 Sovereignty and Strategic Autonomy**							
Policy Statement	8.1 The Government shall safeguard sovereignty and strategic autonomy in AI and other Emerging Technologies.							
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost (Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**	
Develop and implement data localisation requirements for sensitive and strategic public-interest datasets, including clear legal pathways for secure and accountable cross-border data flows.	Data localisation and cross-border data governance frameworks established and operational.	Data localisation framework developed and gazetted; number/% of sensitive datasets localised; number of cross-border data transfer agreements compliant with framework; number of institutions implementing localisation requirements.	0–24 months	180	Exchequer; development partners; data governance programmes	MICDE	Attorney General, ICT Authority, CA, KEBS, sector regulators, counties	
Establish and operationalise a national critical AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure framework to identify, classify, and	National framework for critical AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure established and enforced.	Framework developed and approved; number of critical systems identified and classified; national AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure risk register established; compliance audits conducted; number of	0–18 months	150	Exchequer; national security programmes; development partners	MICDE / National AI and other Emerging Technologies Office	ICT Authority, CA, ODPC, National Security Agencies, KEBS, sector regulators	

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

govern critical systems and infrastructure.		institutions aligned to framework.						
Develop and implement a sovereign cloud and computing strategy to reduce dependence on foreign-controlled infrastructure.	Sovereign cloud and computing ecosystem established with increased domestic capacity.	Sovereign cloud strategy developed and gazetted; number of government workloads hosted domestically; number of operational data centres/HPC facilities; reduction in reliance on foreign infrastructure (%); regional infrastructure agreements established.	1–5 years	600	Exchequer; PPPs; private sector investment; development partners	MICDE / National AI and other Emerging Technologies Office	National Treasury, Energy Ministry, private sector, counties, regional bodies	
Promote and implement sector-specific sovereignty requirements in strategic sectors through designation of priority domains, development of roadmaps, and establishment of regulatory sandboxes.	Sovereign AI and other emerging technologies frameworks operational in strategic sectors.	Number of strategic sectors designated; number of sectoral roadmaps developed; number of sandbox environments established; number of AI and other emerging technologies systems tested and deployed locally; compliance with sovereignty requirements.	0–36 months	200	Exchequer; sector budgets; innovation funds; development partners	MICDE / National AI and other Emerging Technologies Office	Sector ministries regulators, counties, private sector	
Develop and strengthen national capabilities in AI and other Emerging Technologies talent, research, infrastructure, and compute.	National AI and other emerging technologies capability ecosystem strengthened and operational.	Number of AI and other emerging technologies training programmes established; number of graduates and certified professionals; number of research centres and HPC facilities operational; infrastructure audit completed; increase in domestic AI and other Emerging Technologies development capacity.	1–5 years	500	Exchequer; education funds; research grants; development partners; private sector	Ministry of Education /MICDE	NACOSTI, NRF, universities, TVETs, ICT Authority, private sector	

Theme	**9.0 Infrastructure and Digital Readiness**						
Policy Statement	9.1 The Government shall develop a national annual status of compute reporting mechanism						
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timefr ame**	**Estimat ed Cost (Ksh Million s)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibiliti es LEAD**	**Responsibiliti es Support**

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Develop and periodically update a National AI and other Emerging Technologies Compute and Infrastructure Plan	A- National AI and other Emerging Technologies Compute and Infrastructure Plan published B- Annual status of compute report produced and tabled to relevant authorities C- Plan update cycle institutionalised within national planning framework	A1- Plan published within Year 1 A2- Plan covers GPUs, accelerators, HPC, cloud, storage, networking, and inference infrastructure B1- Annual status of compute report published on schedule B2- Plan referenced in budget submissions and major procurements C1- Update cycle integrated into national annual planning calendar	Year 1, annual thereafter	100	GoK Budget; Development Partners	MICDE	1. ICTA 2. NACOSTI 3. National Treasury 4. Sector Ministries 5. County Governments
Develop guidelines for public and private data centres providing AI and other emerging technologies compute capacity	A- Data Centre Compute Capacity Guidelines for public and private operators published B- Guidelines integrated into licensing and registration frameworks for data centre operators C- Baseline inventory of qualifying public and private AI and other Emerging Technologies compute capacity established	A1- Guidelines published within Year 1 A2- Guidelines cover AI and other Emerging Technologies -specific compute requirements (GPU, HPC, cooling, power, networking) B1- % of licensed data centre operators compliant with guidelines B2- Private sector operators engaged in guideline development and review C1- Baseline compute inventory established and updated annually	Year 1	60	GoK Budget	ICTA / CA	1. MICDE 2. KEBS 3. Private sector 4. Development Partners
Promote and integrate access to publicly supported computing resources	A- Publicly Supported Compute Access Programme operational B- Accreditation framework for compute access published covering eligibility, allocation, monitoring, and renewal C- Access programme linked to demand-use reporting and outcome tracking	A1- Programme operational by Year 2 A2- Number of accredited users (research institutions, startups, MSMEs, public bodies) by Year 3 B1- Compute utilisation rate across programme B2- Geographic distribution of users beyond Nairobi B3- % of active users from MSMEs and startups C1- Annual programme outcomes report published	Years 1–3	5,000	GoK Budget; Development Partners; PPP	MICDE / ICTA	1. NACOSTI 2. Universities 3. TVET Institutions 4. Private sector 5. Development Partners
Promote national AI and other emerging technologies infrastructure resilience through supplier diversification, portability requirements, and open standards	A- Infrastructure Resilience and Portability Guidelines published and gazetted B- Open standards requirements embedded in major AI and other Emerging Technologies procurement templates	A1- Guidelines gazetted within Year 1 A2- Supplier concentration ratio tracked per infrastructure category B1- % of major procurements specifying open standards compliance B2- % of hosting contracts including portability and exit provisions C1- Supplier concentration risk register updated biannually	Year 1	80	GoK Budget	MICDE / ICTA	1. CA 2. KEBS 3. National Treasury 4. PPRA 5. Security Agencies

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

	C- Supplier concentration risk register for critical AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure maintained						
Maintain periodic national demand assessments to guide capacity planning and the balance between public provision and accredited private supply	A- Biannual National AI and other Emerging Technologies Compute Demand Assessment published B- Procurement and capacity planning decisions referenced against assessments C- Balance between public provision and private supply reviewed as part of each assessment	A1- Demand assessment published biannually from Year 1 A2- Assessment covers priority sectors and workload categories B1- % of major compute procurements referencing demand assessment B2- Variance between assessed demand and provisioned capacity tracked C1- Assessment recommendations reflected in annual capacity planning decisions	Biannual, Years 1–5	150	GoK Budget	ICTA	1. MICDE 2. NACOSTI 3. Sector Ministries 4. National Treasury 5. Private sector
Establish demand-linkage criteria for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment	A- Demand-Linkage Criteria Framework published and gazetted B- Investment appraisal checklist integrated into budget submission and project approval processes C- Portfolio of demand-linked AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investments tracked annually	A1- Criteria gazetted within Year 1 B1- % of infrastructure investment proposals with documented use-case and demand linkage B2- Number of proposals returned for failure to demonstrate demand linkage C1- Annual portfolio review completed and published	Year 1	50	GoK Budget	MICDE / ICTA	1. National Treasury 2. Sector Ministries 3. PPRA 4. County Governments
Establish readiness requirements for public institutions seeking significant AI infrastructure investment	A- Institutional AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Readiness Assessment Framework published and gazetted B- Readiness threshold integrated into budget and procurement approvals C- Readiness baseline scores established and published for priority public institutions	A1- Framework gazetted within Year 1 B1- % of investment proposals meeting readiness threshold B2- Number of institutions achieving readiness threshold per annum C1- Baseline scores published within Year 1 for priority institutions C2- Annual improvement in institutional readiness scores	Year 1	60	GoK Budget	MICDE	1. National Treasury 2. ICTA 3. Sector Ministries 4. County Governments
Develop a supply resilience framework that accounts for	A- AI and other Emerging Technologies Hardware Supply Resilience Framework published and gazetted	A1- Framework gazetted within Year 2 A2- Framework covers semiconductors, accelerators, firmware, and critical hardware components	Years 1–2	200	GoK Budget	MICDE / ICTA	1. National Treasury 2. MFA

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

hardware value chain dependencies	B- Strategic spares and contingency policy operational for critical compute infrastructure C- Supply interruption contingency plans tested annually	B1- Strategic spares and contingency policy adopted for all critical compute assets B2- Supplier diversification ratio improved for priority hardware categories C1- Contingency plans tested annually and results reported C2- Recovery time objective defined and met in tests					3. KEBS 4. Security Agencies
Policy Statement	**9.2 The Government shall establish an AI and other Emerging Technologies workload classification model to guide Government AI and other Emerging Technologies hosting choices by risk, criticality, and legal obligations**						
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timeframe**	**Estimated Cost(Ksh Millions)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibilities LEAD**	**Responsibilities Support**
Develop and integrate an AI and other Emerging Technologies workload classification framework	A- AI and other Emerging Technologies Workload Classification Framework gazetted B- Government AI and other Emerging Technologies Classification Register established and updated biannually C- Tier-based hosting rules published (critical → domestic; strategic → hybrid; lower-risk → commercial cloud) D- Definitional guidance on use of 'sovereign' in hosting contexts published	A1- Framework gazetted within Year 1 A2- Framework distinguishes risk, criticality, data residency, and legal obligation tiers B1- % of Government AI and other Emerging Technologies systems classified within 18 months B2- Classification register maintained and updated biannually C1- Hosting rules adopted across central and county government C2- % of critical workloads domestically hosted D1- Definitional guidance published and adopted in procurement and regulatory documentation	Year 1	**200**	GoK Budget	**ICTA**	1. MICDE 2. ODPC 3. AG 4. Sector Ministries 5. County Governments
Develop guidelines for Government AI and Emerging Technologies hosting contracts	A- Government AI and other Emerging Technologies Hosting Contract Guidelines published B- Standard contract templates for AI and other Emerging Technologies hosting adopted across procuring entities C- Guidelines reviewed and updated biannually to reflect technology and risk developments	A1- Guidelines published within Year 1 B1- % of Government AI and other Emerging Technologies hosting contracts using standard templates B2- % of county government contracts aligned to guidelines C1- Biannual review completed on schedule	Year 1	**80**	GoK Budget	**ICTA / AG**	1. MICDE 2. ODPC 3. National Treasury 4. PPRA 5. County Governments
Develop minimum contract provisions for public interest AI	A- Minimum Contract Provisions for Public AI and other Emerging Technologies Hosting gazetted	A1- Provisions gazetted within Year 1 B1- % of central government AI hosting contracts including all minimum provisions	Year 1	**60**	GoK Budget	**ICTA / AG**	1. ODPC 2. National Treasury

Kenya AI & other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

and other Emerging Technologies	B- Standard clause library adopted by all procuring entities covering data ownership, audit rights, logging, retention, incident notification, backup, portability, transition, exit, and continuity C- Model contract clauses adopted in PPRA standard procurement documents	B2- % of county government contracts compliant C1- Model clauses integrated into PPRA standard documents within Year 1					3. PPRA 4. County Governments
Establish certification and compliance requirements for cloud and hosting providers serving public AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads	A- Cloud and Hosting Provider Certification Scheme operational B- Annual compliance audit and security verification programme established C- Certified provider register published and maintained publicly	A1- Certification scheme gazetted within Year 2 A2- Scheme covers data residency, minimum security controls, recovery capability, and restoration testing B1- % of public AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads on certified infrastructure B2- Annual audit completion and publication rate C1- Number of certified providers on register C2- Restoration and migration procedures tested for all certified providers annually	Years 1–2	**500**	GoK Budget	**ICTA**	1. CA 2. KEBS 3. ODPC 4. National Treasury 5. Security Agencies
Policy Statement	**9.3 The Government shall enhance connectivity and strengthen data centre readiness to support AI and other Emerging Technologies deployment across public and private institutions**						
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timefr ame**	**Estimat ed Cost(Ks h Million s)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibiliti es LEAD**	**Responsibiliti es Support**
Expand and enhance AI and other Emerging Technologies-capable connectivity to public institutions	A- AI and other Emerging Technologies-capable connectivity extended to priority public institutions nationally B- Connectivity standards for AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads published covering bandwidth, latency, uptime, and redundancy C- Connectivity monitoring and compliance reporting operational	A1- % of priority public institutions with target bandwidth by Year 3 A2- Average uptime across connected institutions A3- Latency benchmarks achieved for AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads B1- Connectivity standards published and adopted by all procuring entities C1- Annual connectivity monitoring report published	Years 1–3	20,000	GoK Budget; Digital Superhigh way Programme ; Developme nt Partners; PPP	ICTA	1. CA 2. Sector Ministries 3. County Governments 4. Private ISPs 5. Development Partners
Promote connectivity resilience for AI and other Emerging Technologies	A- KIXP capacity expanded and upgraded to support AI and other Emerging Technologies traffic volumes	A1- KIXP traffic volume growth year-on-year A2- Number of active international route providers B1- Number of domestic peering agreements signed	Years 1–3	3,000	GoK Budget; PPP	CA	1. ICTA 2. KIXP Operators 3. Private ISPs

Kenya Artificial Intelligence Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

infrastructure and Kenya Internet Exchange Point capacity	B- Domestic Peering Framework published C- Connectivity Resilience Report published annually covering route diversification, peering, and concentration risk	B2- % of domestic internet traffic managed via domestic peering C1- Annual resilience report published on schedule					4. Development Partners
Review and enhance standards for public and private data centres and hosting facilities	A- Updated Data Centre and Hosting Facility Standards gazetted covering physical security, cabling, cooling, power, monitoring, maintenance, service levels, and disaster recovery B- Annual data centre compliance audit programme operational for public and private facilities C- Infrastructure security baseline for AI and other Emerging Technologies hosting published (Moderate and High impact tiers)	A1- Standards gazetted within Year 1 B1- Number of data centres (public and private) assessed against standards B2- % meeting uptime, cooling, power, physical security, and disaster recovery requirements B3- Annual audit completion and non-compliance remediation rate C1- Security baseline gazetted within Year 2 C2- % of Government AI and other Emerging Technologies systems assessed against baseline annually	Years 1–4	8,000	GoK Budget; Development Partners	ICTA	1. KEBS 2. CA 3. MICDE 4. Sector Ministries 5. County Governments 6. Security Agencies
Strengthen domestic capability for repair, maintenance, and local technical servicing of data centre and computing infrastructure	A- Data Centre and Computing Infrastructure Technician Training and Certification Programme operational B- Domestic Maintenance Capability Baseline Assessment completed and published C- Local service-level management capacity established for critical infrastructure	A1- Programme operational within Year 2 A2- Number of locally certified technicians per year across priority disciplines A3- Geographic distribution of certified technicians beyond Nairobi B1- Baseline assessment completed within Year 1 C1- Average critical incident response time for locally managed infrastructure C2- Downtime incidents attributable to maintenance failure tracked and trending down	Years 1–3	2,000	GoK Budget; Training Levy; PPP	ICTA	1. TVET Institutions 2. NACOSTI 3. Private sector 4. Development Partners
Gazette minimum procurement targets for the percentage of public-sector AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads hosted on domestic infrastructure	A- Minimum Domestic Hosting Procurement Targets gazetted B- Annual compliance report on domestic hosting rates published C- Targets reviewed and escalated progressively as domestic capacity expands	A1- Targets gazetted within Year 1 A2- % of public-sector AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads on domestic infrastructure — Year 1 baseline established A3- Year 3 target met A4- Year 5 target met B1- Annual domestic hosting compliance rate reported and publicly available C1- Targets reviewed against capacity availability every 3 years	Year 1	40	GoK Budget	MICDE / ICTA	1. National Treasury 2. PPRA 3. Sector Ministries 4. County Governments

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Include structured skills transfer and measurable local technical participation requirements in major public AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure contracts	A- Skills Transfer and Local Technical Participation Requirements gazetted as standard clause B- Local Technical Participation Monitoring Framework established C- Annual skills transfer outcomes reported for each major public AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure contract	A1- Standard clause gazetted within Year 1 B1- % of major contracts with skills transfer and local participation clauses B2- Local technical participation rate achieved per contract C1- Skills transfer outcomes reported in annual contract performance reviews C2- Number of Kenyan technicians trained under contract skills transfer provisions per annum	Year 1, ongoing	80	GoK Budget	MICDE / ICTA	1. National Treasury 2. PPRA 3. TVET Institutions 4. Sector Ministries
Policy Statement	**9.4 The Government shall promote interoperability as a practical infrastructure requirement across government AI and other Emerging Technologies systems**						
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timefr ame**	**Estimat ed Cost(Ks h Million s)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibiliti es LEAD**	**Responsibiliti es Support**
Develop a National AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Interoperability Framework	A- National AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Interoperability Framework published B- Framework defines common requirements for documentation, metadata, identity and access integration, audit logs, event records, secure interfaces, and controlled data exchange C- Sector-specific implementation profiles issued for priority sectors (health, justice, finance, education, agriculture) D- Documentation and lifecycle accountability requirements for high-impact public AI and other Emerging Technologies systems published	A1- Framework published within Year 2 A2- Framework clearly distinguishes interoperability from data protection, cybersecurity, and sector regulatory standards B1- % of Government AI and other Emerging Technologies systems implementing interoperability standards C1- Number of sector implementation profiles issued C2- Cross-system integration incidents trend downward D1- % of high-impact Government AI and other Emerging Technologies systems with compliant documentation and lifecycle records	Years 1–2	500	GoK Budget; Developme nt Partners	ICTA	1. KEBS 2. CA 3. ODPC 4. Sector Ministries 5. Development Partners
Policy Statement	**9.5 The Government shall drive investment in AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure and promote fiscally responsi ble procurement**						
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timefr ame**	**Estimat ed**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibiliti es LEAD**	**Responsibiliti es Support**

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

				Cost(Ksh Millions)			
Develop guidelines for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure procurement based on full lifecycle cost assessment	A- Lifecycle Cost Assessment Guidelines for AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure gazetted B- Procurement appraisal template adopted across all procuring entities C- Guidelines cover acquisition, power, cooling, connectivity, cybersecurity, maintenance, staffing, software, compliance, replacement cycles, foreign exchange exposure, and downtime costs	A1- Guidelines gazetted within Year 1 B1- % of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure procurements using lifecycle cost methodology B2- Cost variance between estimate and actual tracked post-deployment C1- Guidelines adopted in PPRA standard procurement documentation C2- Lifecycle cost methodology reviewed and updated biannually	Year 1	80	GoK Budget	National Treasury / ICTA	1. MICDE 2. Sector Ministries 3. PPRA 4. CoB
Promote Government financing arrangements for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure that are time-bound, linked to defined public-value outcomes, and established under express legal or policy authorisation	A- AI Infrastructure Public Financing Framework published B- Legal and policy authorisation requirements for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure financing gazetted C- Annual review of financing arrangements published with outcome assessment	A1- Framework published within Year 1 B1- % of Government AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure financing arrangements with defined public-value outcomes B2- % with express legal or policy authorisation documented B3- % that are time-bound with defined review or exit points C1- Annual review published on schedule with outcome achievement data	Year 1	80	GoK Budget	National Treasury	1. MICDE 2. ICTA 3. AG 4. PPP Unit 5. CoB
Promote pooled demand, framework contracts, and public-private partnerships to reduce procurement fragmentation and support the domestic hosting supply base	A- Pooled Demand Framework for AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure operational B- PPP and co-location structuring guidelines for AI and other Emerging Technologies compute published C- Anchor tenancy arrangements established for priority domestic hosting facilities	A1- Pooled demand framework operational by Year 2 B1- Value of pooled procurement contracts B2- Number of active framework agreements in force C1- Domestic supplier participation rate in framework agreements C2- Cost savings realised versus fragmented procurement baseline	Years 1–2	200	GoK Budget	ICTA / National Treasury	1. MICDE 2. PPP Unit 3. Sector Ministries 4. Private sector 5. PPRA
Promote AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment as a	A- AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure gazetted as qualifying National Infrastructure Fund category	A1- NIF gazette notice published within Year 1 B1- Value of NIF financing approved for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure B2- Number of applications received and approved	Year 1	60	GoK Budget	National Treasury	1. MICDE 2. ICTA 3. PPP Unit

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

qualifying category under the National Infrastructure Fund	B- Application guidelines for NIF AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure financing published C- Annual reporting on NIF-funded AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure outcomes published	C1- Outcomes and impact of NIF-funded AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure reported annually					
Develop guidelines to classify GPU compute, AI and other Emerging Technologies accelerators, and associated infrastructure used for AI and other Emerging Technologies training, research, and skills development as educational and research infrastructure	A- GPU and AI and other Emerging Technologies Accelerator Educational and Research Infrastructure Classification Guidelines gazetted B- Customs and duty benefits applicable to qualifying imports operational C- Priority customs clearance measures for qualifying critical digital infrastructure established	A1- Classification guidelines gazetted within Year 1 B1- Volume of qualifying imports benefiting from classification B2- Effective cost reduction realised by investors and institutions C1- Average customs clearance time for qualifying infrastructure equipment C2- Number of qualifying importers using priority clearance per annum	Year 1	60	GoK Budget	KRA / National Treasury	1. MICDE 2. KEBS 3. ICTA 4. KenInvest 5. PPRA
Publish and gazette an annual AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Investment Incentive Schedule	A- Annual AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Investment Incentive Schedule gazetted B- 24-month advance notice requirement for material changes published and adhered to C- Investor certainty tracked and reported annually	A1- Schedule gazetted by end of Year 1 and updated annually on schedule B1- No material changes implemented without 24-month advance notice B2- Number of material changes made in compliance with notice requirement C1- Investor certainty feedback tracked and improvements reported C2- Number of investors citing schedule as planning basis	Year 1, annual thereafter	60	GoK Budget	National Treasury / KRA	1. MICDE 2. ICTA 3. KenInvest 4. Private sector
Promote, within EAC Trade and Customs mechanisms, the inclusion of GPU hardware, AI and other Emerging Technologies accelerators, and data	A- EAC Proposal Document submitted and progressed through EAC Trade and Customs mechanisms B- Kenya's position formally tabled at EAC Trade and Customs Committee C- EAC tariff reduction or elimination adopted for qualifying equipment	A1- EAC proposal formally tabled by Year 1 B1- Kenya position supported by at least two EAC Partner States C1- EAC tariff reduction adopted within EAC review cycle C2- Value of duty savings realised by qualifying importers following adoption	Years 1–2	40	GoK Budget	National Treasury / MFA	1. MICDE 2. ICTA 3. KEBS 4. EAC Secretariat

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

centre equipment in the harmonised list of educational and research equipment.							
Develop design-linked incentive provisions that complement hardware import incentives	A- Design-Linked Incentive Provisions published and gazetted B- Qualifying criteria established covering domestic AI and other Emerging Technologies model development, local value-added AI and other Emerging Technologies services, and AI and other Emerging Technologies IP creation in Kenya C- Uptake and disbursement of design-linked incentives tracked and reported annually	A1- Provisions gazetted within Year 2 B1- Number of enterprises benefiting from design-linked incentives by Year 3 B2- Value of design-linked fiscal benefits disbursed B3- Ratio of design-linked to hardware-only incentive uptake C1- Annual uptake and outcomes report published	Years 1–2	100	GoK Budget	National Treasury / MICDE	1. ICTA 2. NACOSTI 3. KenInvest 4. Private sector
Policy Statement	**9.6 The Government shall establish Kenya as East Africa's AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure anchor through a bilateral recognition framework for cross-border sovereign AI and other Emerging Technologies workload hosting**						
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timefr ame**	**Estimat ed Cost(Ks h Million s)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibiliti es LEAD**	**Responsibiliti es Support**
Develop a legal instrument framework for the designation of Kenya-hosted AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure as a trusted environment for Partner State sovereign and regulated workloads	A- Legal Instrument Framework for Bilateral AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Recognition published B- Model bilateral recognition agreement template developed and available for adoption by Partner States C- Kenya designated as trusted AI and other Emerging Technologies hosting environment by EAC Partner States	A1- Legal framework published within Year 2 B1- Model agreement template finalised and shared with EAC Secretariat C1- Number of Partner States with active bilateral recognition agreements by Year 3 C2- Volume of cross-border sovereign AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads hosted in Kenya C3- Kenya formally recognised in EAC digital infrastructure frameworks as preferred AI and other Emerging Technologies hosting hub	Years 1–2	**200**	GoK Budget	**MICDE / MFA**	1. ICTA 2. AG 3. CA 4. Security Agencies 5. Development Partners

Kenya National Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Establish a framework to maintain and publish a register of active bilateral recognition agreements and qualifying standards applicable under each	A- Bilateral Recognition Agreement Register established and published publicly B- Register updated on adoption, amendment, or expiry of each agreement C- Qualifying standards applicable under each active agreement published alongside register	A1- Register established within Year 2 B1- Number of active agreements on register B2- Register updated within 30 days of any new agreement or amendment C1- Qualifying standards current and publicly accessible for all active agreements	Year 2, ongoing	**30**	GoK Budget	**MICDE**	1. MFA 2. ICTA 3. AG
Policy Statement	9.7 The Government shall recognise Kenya's renewable energy profile as a strategic national AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure asset and promote it as a competitive differentiator in investment attraction						
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timefr ame**	**Estimat ed Cost(Ks h Million s)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibiliti es LEAD**	**Responsibiliti es Support**
Require AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure operators to disclose the energy source powering their workloads	A- AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Energy Source Disclosure Requirements gazetted B- Annual energy source disclosure reports published for regulated AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure operators C- Baseline energy mix for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure workloads established and updated annually	A1- Disclosure requirements gazetted within Year 1 B1- % of regulated AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure operators compliant with annual disclosure B2- Disclosure reports published on schedule and publicly accessible C1- Baseline renewable energy share of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure energy mix established in Year 1 C2- Annual trend in renewable energy share tracked and reported	Year 1	40	GoK Budget	CA / EPRA	1. ICTA 2. MICDE 3. NEMA 4. Energy operators 5. National Treasury
Provision for the embedding of renewable energy sourcing as a criterion in public procurement of AI and other Emerging Technologies and Emerging tech and compute services	A- Renewable Energy Sourcing Criterion published as a standard requirement in public AI and other Emerging Technologies and compute procurement evaluation frameworks B- Weighting for renewable energy sourcing embedded in public AI and other Emerging Technologies procurement scoring C- Annual procurement review tracking renewable energy sourcing rates in AI	A1- Criterion published within Year 1 B1- % of public AI and other Emerging Technologies compute procurements including renewable energy sourcing criterion B2- % of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure contracts awarded to operators with majority renewable energy sourcing C1- Annual procurement review completed and published C2- Trend in renewable energy sourcing rate across public AI and other Emerging Technologies contracts	Year 1	30	GoK Budget	ICTA / National Treasury	1. MICDE 2. PPRA 3. EPRA 4. CA

Kenya Artificial Intelligence and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

	and other Emerging Technologies contracts						
Promote Kenya's renewable energy profile and low-carbon compute credentials in international AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment attraction	A- Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Investment Promotion Package developed featuring renewable energy and low-carbon compute credentials B- Kenya positioned in international investment attraction campaigns as a low-carbon AI and other Emerging Technologies compute destination C- Investment data on AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure citing Kenya's renewable energy advantage tracked and published	A1- Promotion package developed within Year 1 B1- Number of international investment attraction events featuring Kenya's low-carbon compute credentials B2- Volume of FDI attracted to AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure citing renewable energy advantage C1- Kenya included in international indices tracking sustainable AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure destinations by Year 3 C2- Annual FDI attraction report published with low-carbon compute investment data	Year 1, ongoing	500	GoK Budget; KenInvest; Development Partners	MICDE / KenInvest	1. MFA 2. ICTA 3. EPRA 4. CA 5. Private sector
Integrate sustainability reporting bodies to ensure Kenya-based on-continent AI and other Emerging technologies compute is recognised as low-carbon infrastructure in global corporate reporting frameworks	A- Kenya's AI and other Emerging Technologies compute infrastructure formally recognised in relevant international sustainability reporting frameworks B- Engagement programme with global sustainability reporting standards bodies (GHG Protocol, CDP, SBTi) operational C- Kenya-specific methodology for AI and other Emerging Technologies compute carbon accounting published	A1- Recognition achieved in at least one major international reporting framework by Year 3 B1- Number of international reporting frameworks in which Kenya's low-carbon AI and other Emerging Technologies compute is recognised B2- Number of global corporates citing Kenya's low-carbon compute in sustainability disclosures C1- Kenya-specific AI and other Emerging Technologies compute carbon accounting methodology published within Year 2 C2- Methodology adopted by at least one international standard-setter	Years 2–4	200	GoK Budget; Development Partners	MICDE / NEMA	1. MFA 2. EPRA 3. CA 4. ICTA 5. Private sector 6. Development Partners
Policy Statement	9.8 The Government shall establish compute access and AI infrastructure programmes to support equitable and sustainable access to AI infrastructure.						
Strategy	**Expected Output**	**Key Performance Indicators (KPI)**	**Timefr ame**	**Estimat ed Cost(Ks h Million s)**	**Funding Sources**	**Responsibiliti es LEAD**	**Responsibiliti es Support**
Establish National AI Compute Access Programme	National compute access mechanism operational	Number of beneficiaries; GPU utilization rate; number of institutions supported	1–5 years	5,000	Exchequer; PPPs	MICDE	ICTA, universities

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Develop AI Infrastructure and Green Compute Zones	Green compute zones established	Number of zones established; investment attracted	2–5 years	15,000	PPPs; Development Partners	MICDE	Energy Ministry, county governments
Prepare AI Infrastructure Investment Pipeline	National AI infrastructure investment pipeline developed	Number of bankable projects developed; investment mobilized	1–3 years	100	Exchequer	KenInvest	NIFC, National Treasury
Develop sovereign cloud and workload classification guidelines	Sovereign cloud framework operational	Guidelines published; number of workloads classified	0–24 months	120	Exchequer	ICTA	MICDE
Mobilize blended finance for green compute	Green finance mechanisms established	Amount of funding mobilized; number of projects financed	2–5 years	50	PPPs; Development Finance Institutions	National Treasury	NIFC, Development Partners

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

ANNEX II: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Theme 1: Research, Innovation and Commercialization Ecosystem Development							
Policy Objective: To strengthen Kenya's research, innovation and ecosystem development capacity through enhanced R&D investment, centres of excellence, startup and SME support, commercialization pathways, fit-for-purpose IP frameworks, stronger academia-industry-government collaboration and public procurement mechanisms that favour local innovation.							
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicator (KPI)**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**Endterm Target**	**Source of Data**	**Frequency**
Policy Statement 1: The Government shall promote R&D for developing indigenous AI and other Emerging Technologies models							
Develop and implement an R&D AI and other Emerging Technologies Data Repository	Centralized, accessible repository of AI and other Emerging Technologies - relevant datasets supporting indigenous model development	**A1-**Number of AI and other Emerging Technologies -relevant datasets onboarded in the national repository	0	Repository operational; ≥50 datasets onboarded; ≥10 institutions registered	Repository fully operational; ≥200 datasets; ≥50 institutions; annual growth tracked	MICDE; ICTA; KNBS	Annual
Build AI and other Emerging Technologies specific research hubs and innovation clusters	Distributed national AI and other Emerging Technologies research clusters creating regional accessibility and reducing concentration in one area.	A1-No of commissioned clusters	0	≥3 hubs operational, including ≥1 outside Nairobi	≥6 hubs operational across ≥4 regions; formal linkages with universities and industry	MICDE; University returns; NACOSTI	Annual
Increase AI and other Emerging Technologies R&D investments	Growing national investment in AI and other Emerging Technologies research from both public and private sources leading increased availability of funds for R&D	Percent change in total investments in R&D specific to AI and other Emerging Technologies in Kenya Shillings	Baseline survey via KNBS Innovation Survey and IFMIS to be conducted at commencement	Measurable percentage increase over baseline; disaggregated by source	Sustained upward trajectory; Kenya meeting or exceeding AU target for R&D as % of GDP	KNBS Innovation Survey; IFMIS; NACOSTI	Annual
Establish open-weight release protocol for non-sensitive AI and other Emerging Technologies	Accelerated ecosystem growth supported by a classification and risk assessment framework, a release protocol and	Percentage growth in registered models	Baseline survey to establish the number of registered AI and other Emerging	Protocol gazetted; ≥3 models released	Protocol reviewed and updated; ≥15 models released; measurable ecosystem usage	MICDE; AI and other Emerging Technologies Assurance Body	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

models to accelerate ecosystem growth	compliance toolkit and the AI and other Emerging Technologies registry and public disclosure portal		Technologies models to be conducted within the first year of implementing this policy				
Establish the Kenya AI Safety Institute as the national technical institution for AI safety research, evaluation, testing, benchmarking, red-teaming and assurance	National AI safety testing and evaluation ecosystem established	Kenya AI Safety Institute established and operational	No AI Safety Institute exists	Institute established and operational	Fully operational institute with international partnerships	State Department responsible for Science, Research, Technology and Innovation; MICDE	Annual
Support research centres and laboratories focused on AI safety, African language technologies, climate AI, health AI, agriculture AI, education AI, geospatial AI, responsible AI in security and defence and low-resource AI deployment	Expanded national AI research ecosystem	Number of specialized AI research centres established	Baseline assessment to be undertaken	≥5 centres operational	≥15 centres operational nationally	NACOSTI; Universities; NRF	Annual
Policy Statement 2: The Government shall promote local AI and other Emerging Technologies innovation and commercialization							
Develop and implement county and national AI and other Emerging Technologies incubation and acceleration programmes	Increased pipeline of market-ready locally developed AI and other Emerging Technologies talents and solutions	C3-Number of AI and other emerging technologies startups, prototypes, or innovations successfully incubated or accelerated that demonstrate talent pipeline utilization and knowledge-transfer impact	Baseline survey of existing programmes at commencement	≥5 programmes operational; ≥100 /startups MSMEs supported	≥10 programmes operational nationally; ≥300 startups/MSMEs supported; ≥30% commercialization rate	MICDE; County governments; Programme reports	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Establish Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Innovation Fund with competitive grants, equity, and milestone funding	Sustained, accessible public funding for AI and other Emerging Technologies innovation across competitive grant, equity and milestone tracks	Percentage growth in the funding for AI and other Emerging Technologies innovation	0 - No dedicated national AI and other Emerging Technologies innovation fund exists	Fund operational; ≥KES 500M deployed; ≥50 beneficiaries; ≥30% outside Nairobi	Fund at scale; cumulative deployment tracked; portfolio performance assessed	MICDE; Fund administrator; Treasury	Annual
Promote open-source AI and other Emerging Technologies initiatives to accelerate R&D while safeguarding data sovereignty and cybersecurity	A nationally coordinated framework that advances the adoption of open-source artificial intelligence and emerging technologies while safeguarding sovereign data and strengthening cyber resilience	Number of open-source AI and other Emerging Technologies initiatives	Baseline mapping of existing national open-source AI and other Emerging Technologies initiatives, including the status of sovereign data governance and cyber resilience frameworks at commencement	≥25 national open-source AI and emerging technology initiatives; ≥15 multi-stakeholder collaborations; at least 5 resulting in secure, sovereign-compliant commercial deployments	≥10 nationally registered initiatives aligned to open-source AI and other emerging technologies; ≥5 documented collaborations integrating sovereign data governance and cyber resilience frameworks	MICDE; ICT Authority; Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS); national innovation hubs and research institutions; ecosystem and industry surveys	Annual
Promote stakeholder collaboration to bring AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions to market	Increased AI and other Emerging Technologies solution s brought to market due to stakeholder collaboration	Number of documented multi-stakeholder collaboration arrangements producing market-ready solutions	0- Baseline study to identify market ready AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions derived from stakeholder collaboration	≥10 market ready solutions registered; ≥5 documented collaborations	≥25 market ready solutions ; ≥15 collaborations; at least 5 resulting in commercial deployment	MICDE; Kenya ICT Board; Ecosystem survey	Biennial
Establish challenge funds and mission-oriented research grants for priority national AI use cases	Increased investment in mission-driven AI innovation	Number of challenge funds and mission grants awarded	No dedicated programme	≥5 challenge funds established	≥20 challenge funds operational	MICDE; NRF; Treasury	Annual
Policy Statement 3: The Government shall promote access to market for locally developed AI and other Emerging Technologies products							
Establish an enabling environment for homegrown AI and other Emerging Technologies to access public procurement	Increased procurement of homegrown AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions accessing public markets	Annual change in percentage share of local AI and other Emerging Technologies supplier in public tenders	Baseline assessment of proportion of current local AI and other Emerging Technologies procurement at	Procurement framework in place; ≥10 local solutions procured by MDAC	≥30 local solutions in active MDAC use; measurable market share growth	MICDE; National Treasury; PPRA	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

			commencement of this policy				
Incentivize local and regional markets for Kenyan-developed AI and other emerging technologies solutions	An active local and regional market for Kenyan-developed AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions, supported by commercial incentives and a national certification and consumer confidence scheme	Number of Kenyan AI other Emerging Technologies products adopted locally and exported to EAC/AfCFTA markets	Baseline assessment of current local AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions used locally and exported to EAC/AfCFTA at commencement of this policy	≥10 Kenyan-developed AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions adopted locally and regionally	≥30 Kenyan-developed AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions adopted locally and regionally	MICDE; National Treasury; PPRA	Annual
Strengthen intellectual property (IP) frameworks for AI and other emerging technologies generated inventions and encouraging commercialization	Increased commercialisation and IP protection of AI and other Emerging Technologies innovations through an updated legal and regulatory IP framework	Number of AI and other Emerging Technologies IP assets successfully commercialized	Baseline survey on AI and other Emerging Technologies IP assets and their level of commercialized	≥10 AI and other Emerging Technologies IP assets commercialized	≥30 AI and other Emerging Technologies IP assets commercialized	MICDE; National Treasury; PPRA	Annual
Development of regulatory sandboxes for testing AI and other Emerging Technologies innovations	Operational regulatory sandboxes enabling safe testing and market entry of AI and other Emerging Technologies innovations, with evidence informing regulatory reform	Number of published regulatory sandbox reports	Baseline: number of regulatory sandbox reports at commencement	≥2 regulatory sandbox reports	≥5 regulatory sandbox reports	MICDE; Sectoral regulators	Annual
Theme 2: Sectoral Applications of AI and other Emerging Technologies							
Policy Objective: To promote responsible, inclusive, safe and scalable application of AI and other Emerging Technologies across all sectors for improved service delivery, productivity, public value, national competitiveness and national interests.							
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicator (KPI)**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**Endterm Target**	**Source of Data**	**Frequency**
Policy Statement 1: The Government shall strengthen sectoral readiness and lifecycle governance for AI and other Emerging Technologies adoption							
Promote idea funnels, prioritization frameworks and	Structured, evidence-based process for identifying and governing AI and other	Number of departments/sectors participating in the AI and	Baseline survey of departments/ sectors with	≥5 sectors with frameworks in place;	All priority sectors with frameworks; ≥100 use cases evaluated;	MICDE; Sector ministries;	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

governance oversight for AI and other Emerging Technologies use cases across sectors	Emerging Technologies adoption across all sectors	other Emerging Technologies funnel	existing AI and other Emerging Technologies governance mechanisms at commencement	≥20 use cases under evaluation	≥80% with stakeholder engagement records	MERL dashboard	
Promote uptake of AI and other Emerging Technologies	Increased total factor productivity and modernised public service delivery through AI and other Emerging Technologies adoption	Percent improvement in Employee Productivity	Baseline productivity and service delivery indicators established per sector at commencement	20% improvement in productivity	≥50% improvement in productivity	Sector MDAs; MICDE; Service delivery surveys	Annual
Enhance the engagement of and oversight by citizens and other relevant stakeholders in the design, development, and deployment of AI and other Emerging Technologies in the public sector	Reduced public resistance due to inclusive and participatory AI and other Emerging Technologies service design leading to improved customer satisfaction	Percentage change in consumer satisfaction with the public sector	Baseline consumer satisfaction survey (index) at commencement: current citizen engagement and oversight mechanisms for public AI and other Emerging Technologies at commencement	20% improvement in consumer satisfaction index	≥50% improvement in consumer satisfaction index	MICDE; Office of the Ombudsman; PPOA	Annual
Policy Statement 2: The Government shall mainstream AI and other Emerging Technologies to improve productivity and service delivery							
Adopt whole-of-government approach to AI and other Emerging Technologies in identification and prioritization of its coherent use	Coherent, coordinated AI and other Emerging Technologies adoption across government improving public service delivery outcomes	Percent of government MDAs sectors that adopt AI and other Emerging Technologies	Baseline survey on government AI and other Emerging Technologies adoption at commencement	≥10 % increase in government AI and other Emerging Technologies use cases	≥50 % increase in government AI and other Emerging Technologies use cases	Sector MDAs; MICDE; Service delivery surveys	Annual
Promote human-AI and other Emerging Technologies collaboration and AI and other Emerging Technologies-enabled	Improved service delivery due to streamlined administrative human-AI and other Emerging Technologies collaborative workflows	Percentage change in number . of hours saved from routine tasks due to human-AI and other Emerging Technologies collaboration	Baseline survey on time use in public service delivery and human-AI and other Emerging Technologies	≥10% reduction in processing time in ≥2 services	≥50% reduction in processing time in priority services.	MICDE; Ministry of Public Service; ICTA	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

digital solutions in the public service			collaboration levels at commencement				
Policy Statement 3: The Government shall support development and deployment of localized and contextual AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions							
Enhance partnerships for data access, sharing, and insightful utilization	Enhanced partnerships leading to improved data access, sharing, and insightful utilization	Number of active data access and sharing partnership arrangements across sectors;	Baseline mapping of existing data sharing at commencement	≥15 data partnerships active;	≥30 data partnerships;	MICDE; Sector MDAs; Ecosystem survey	Annual
Upscale the co-creation of AI and other Emerging Technologies applications between government, private sector, research institutions and innovators.	Increased co-creation arrangements for the development and deployment of localised AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions	Number of co-creation projects involving government, private sector and research institutions;	Baseline mapping of existing co-creation arrangements at commencement	≥10 co-creation projects; ≥20 solutions deployed	≥ 30 co-creation projects; ≥75 solutions deployed across ≥5 sectors	MICDE; Sector MDAs; Ecosystem survey	Annual
Policy Statement 4:	The Government shall establish a National AI Missions Portfolio to accelerate the responsible, inclusive, and scalable deployment of AI and other Emerging Technologies in priority sectors.						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**KPI**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**Endterm Target**	**Source**	**Frequency**
Establish National AI Missions Portfolio	Coordinated deployment of AI in priority sectors	Number of national AI missions launched and scaled	No AI missions exist	≥5 missions operational	≥10 missions scaled nationally	MICDE; Sector Ministries	Annual

Theme 3: Capacity and Human Capital Development

Policy Objective: To establish a coordinated national system for capacity and human capital development that builds AI and Emerging Technologies competencies across the education lifecycle, the public and private sector, CSO workforce and the general public.

Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicator (KPI)**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**Endterm Target**	**Source of Data**	**Frequency**
Policy Statement 1: The Government will establish a National AI and other Emerging Technologies Fluency Framework as the national standard that defines what AI and other Emerging Technologies fluency means for every Kenyan							

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Develop and gazette the National AI and other Emerging Technologies Fluency Framework.	A gazetted National AI and other Emerging Technologies Fluency Framework.	A1- National AI and other Emerging Technologies Fluency Framework gazetted and publicly available.	0 - No national fluency framework exists; baseline skills audit to be conducted at commencement	Framework gazetted and published by Year 1.	Framework reviewed and updated	MICDE; Ministry of Education (MoE), TVETA; Kenya National Qualifications Authority	Annual
Adopt the National AI and other Emerging Technologies fluency framework across priority sectors.	Priority sectors formally use the Framework as the national reference standard.	A1- Number of priority sectors that have formally adopted the Framework.	0 - No national fluency framework exists; baseline to be conducted at commencement	≥ 3 priority sectors adopt the Framework within 18 months	All priority sectors identified in the implementation plan adopt the Framework.	MICDE; MoE	Annual
Promote the accreditation of Framework-aligned training programmes.	Accredited AI and other emerging technologies training programmes.	A1- Number of training programmes accredited under the Framework	0 - No national fluency framework exists; baseline skills audit to be conducted at commencement	≥20 training programmes accredited.	≥50 accredited programmes	MICDE, TVETA; Kenya National Qualifications Authority; MoE	Annual
Promote periodic national AI and other emerging technologies skills and jobs audits	A published baseline National AI and other Emerging Technologies Skills and Jobs Audit report.	A published baseline National AI and other Emerging Technologies Skills and Jobs Audit report.	0 - No national fluency framework exists; baseline skills audit to be conducted at commencement	Baseline audit published by Year 1	Framework reviewed and updated based on baseline indicators.	MICDE; KNBS, MoE	Annual
Policy Statement 2: The Government shall promote the integration of AI and other Emerging Technologies learning into the national education system							
Develop and adopt AI and other Emerging Technologies curriculum integration guidelines.	AI and other Emerging Technologies competencies integrated into curricula across education levels.	Number of education levels implementing gazetted curriculum integration guidelines.	0 - No gazetted AI and other Emerging Technologies curriculum integration guidelines exist.	≥ 2 education levels implementing the guidelines.	All education levels implement the guidelines.	MoE	Annual
Promote institutional readiness for AI and other Emerging Technologies education programmes.	Learning institutions meet minimum readiness standards before programme launch.	% of institutions meeting the AI and other Emerging Technologies Readiness Infrastructure Checklist before programme launch.	0 (To be reviewed)	≥ 20% of launching institutions meet the Checklist.	100% of launching institutions meet the Checklist.	MoE	Annual
Promote labour-market-responsive review of AI	AI and other Emerging Technologies learning	Number of curriculum updates approved	0 (To be reviewed)	≥ 2 curriculum updates approved	≥ 5 curriculum updates approved	MoE	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

and other Emerging Technologies learning content.	content remains current and responsive to labour market needs.	through the cross-sectoral review mechanism.		through the mechanism.	through the mechanism.		
Policy Statement 3: The Government shall promote the development of teacher AI and other ET fluency for AI education across the educational system							
Establishment of an AI and other Emerging Technologies teacher Training-of-Trainers and continuous professional development programme.	Teachers are trained and supported to deliver AI and other Emerging Technologies education.	# of trained teachers actively delivering AI and other Emerging Technologies content.	0 - Baseline teacher AI and other Emerging Technologies training levels to be surveyed at commencement.	≥ 1,000 trained teachers actively delivering AI and other Emerging Technologies content.	≥7,000 trained teachers actively delivering AI and other Emerging Technologies content.	MoE, TSC, TVETA	Annual
Promote teacher incentive and recognition mechanisms for AI and other emerging technologies adoption.	Teachers are formally recognised for attaining and applying AI and other Emerging Technologies competencies.	Number of teachers recognised under the AI and other Emerging Technologies incentive scheme.	0 - No teacher AI and other Emerging Technologies incentive schemes exist.	≥1,000 teachers recognised under the scheme.	≥7,000 teachers recognised under the scheme.	MoE, TSC, TVETA	Annual
Policy Statement 4: The Government shall support the acceleration of public sector AI and other Emerging Technologies fluency across all levels of government							
Deploy AI and other Emerging Technologies capability mechanisms across public institutions.	Public institutions have functional AI and other Emerging Technologies capability arrangements to support adoption, coordination and responsible implementation.	Number of public institutions with operational AI and other Emerging Technologies capability arrangements.	0 - Current AI and other Emerging Technologies capability levels in public institutions to be assessed at commencement.	≥100 public institutions have operational capability arrangements, including placement of at least 50 specialists on AI and other Emerging Technologies.	≥ 200 public institutions have operational capability arrangements, including placement of ≥ 150 specialist fellows and competency assessment of at least 70% of targeted procurement officers.	MICDE; Public Service Commission; Institutional returns	Annual
Policy Statement 5: The Government shall support the protection of all workers participating in Kenya's AI and other Emerging Technologies economy							
Institutionalise occupational protection and compliance standards for AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain workers.	AI and other Emerging Technologies workers are covered by enforceable occupational protection arrangements.	Number of AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain operators verified as compliant with occupational protection standards.	0 - Current occupational protection levels for AI and other Emerging Technologies workers to be surveyed at commencement.	Occupational protection guidelines gazetted	Compliance monitored across ≥ 100 operators engaging AI and other Emerging Technologies workers in Kenya.	Ministry of Labour; MICDE; Labour surveys	Biennial

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Operationalise recognition of prior learning for AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain workers.	An operational prior learning recognition pathway through which AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain workers convert documented work experience into formal qualifications within the national qualifications framework	Percentage of registered AI and other Emerging Technologies workers with recognised formal credentials.	Baseline: current protection instruments and credential recognition levels for AI and other Emerging Technologies workers to be surveyed	Guidelines gazetted; credential recognition framework operational; pay standards framework published	Instruments enforced; ≥50% of AI and other Emerging Technologies workers with formal credentials; compliance monitored across ≥100 enterprises	Ministry of Labour; MICDE; Labour surveys	Biennial
Support the development and integration of fair and transparent pay standards for AI and other emerging technologies value chain workforce	AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain workers benefit from transparent and fair pay benchmarks.	Number of AI and other Emerging Technologies value chain operators disclosing pay structures against Fair Pay Reference Framework benchmarks	Baseline: current protection instruments and credential recognition levels for AI and other Emerging Technologies workers to be surveyed	Fair Pay Reference Framework published.	Instruments enforced; ≥50% of AI and other Emerging Technologies workers with formal credentials; compliance monitored across ≥100 enterprises	Ministry of Labour; MICDE; Labour surveys	Biennial
Policy Statement 6: The Government shall promote private sector participation in AI and other Emerging Technologies skills development, aligned to national priorities and accessible across all levels of enterprise							
Promote the development of employer incentive frameworks for firms investing in worker AI and other Emerging Technologies skills progression.	A- An operational employer incentive scheme, including tax credit mechanisms and procurement preference criteria, accessible to firms across all counties and enterprise levels, including MSMEs.	Number of firms claiming AI and other Emerging Technologies skills investment incentives annually.	Baseline: current private sector AI AND OTHER ET training investment levels to be surveyed	Incentive framework gazetted and ≥30 firms participating annually.	≥100 firms participating; with worker beneficiaries tracked and disaggregated. ≥15 programmes; measurable reskilling participation growth tracked disaggregated	MICDE; KEPSA; Training institution returns; Labour surveys	Annual
Enhance partnerships to co-design AI and other Emerging Technologies curricula, apprenticeships, and work-based learning programmes aligned to labour market demand	Operational co-designed AI and other Emerging Technologies curricula, apprenticeships and work-based learning programmes aligned to labour market demand.	Number of co-designed AI and other Emerging Technologies programmes operational and aligned to labour market evidence.	Baseline: current private sector AI and other Emerging Technologies training investment levels to be surveyed	≥5 co-designed programmes operational	≥15 programmes; measurable reskilling participation growth tracked disaggregated	MICDE; KEPSA; Training institution returns; Labour surveys	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Develop SME AI readiness and adoption tools	Increased AI uptake by SMEs	Number of SMEs supported to adopt AI	Baseline assessment	≥5,000 SMEs	≥20,000 SMEs	MICDE; KEPSA	Annual
Policy Statement 7:	The Government shall establish an AI and Future of Work Compact to support workforce transition, worker protection, and responsible AI adoption in workplaces.						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**KPI**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**Endterm Target**	**Source**	**Frequency**
Establish AI and Future of Work Compact	Workforce transition mechanisms operational	Number of workers reskilled through AI transition programmes	Baseline assessment required	≥50,000 workers	≥250,000 workers	Ministry of Labour; KNBS	Annual

Theme 4: Environmental Sustainability and Green Intelligence

Policy Objective: To establish a national green intelligence framework that governs the environmental footprint of AI and other Emerging Technologies systems and compute infrastructure, supports sustainable digital infrastructure and circular economy approaches and enables AI and other Emerging Technologies to strengthen environmental management and climate resilience.

Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicator (KPI)**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**Endterm Target**	**Source of Data**	**Frequency**
Policy Statement 1: The Government shall establish a unified framework for environmental accountability across the lifecycle of AI infrastructure and compute activity							
Establish a tiered environmental disclosure and reporting framework for high-impact AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure and compute activity.	A framework for environmental disclosure systems for high-impact AI and other Emerging Technologies and compute operators.	% of high-impact AI and other Emerging Technologies facilities submitting mandatory environmental disclosures annually.	Baseline: current environmental disclosure levels across AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure operators to be surveyed	Disclosure regulations gazetted and ≥50% of high-impact operators compliant and reporting formats operational.	≥90% of high-impact operators compliant; ≥60% of decommissioned equipment formally recycled/reused; enforcement active	NEMA; MICDE; Operator disclosure reports	Annual
Operationalise circular economy standards for decommissioning, recovery, refurbishment, reuse and recycling of AI and other Emerging Technologies and compute equipment.	Reports on AI and other Emerging Technologies and compute equipment that is formally recovered, reused, refurbished or recycled through compliant systems.	% decommissioned AI and other Emerging Technologies and compute equipment formally reused, refurbished or recycled.	Baseline: current environmental disclosure levels across AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure operators to be surveyed	AI and other Emerging Technologies circular economy standards gazetted by year 2.	≥60% of decommissioned equipment formally recycled/reused; enforcement active	NEMA; MICDE; Operator disclosure reports	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Strengthen lifecycle controls and enforcement for the importation, handling, transfer and disposal of AI and other Emerging Technologies and compute equipment.	Obsolete and environmentally harmful AI and other Emerging Technologies and compute equipment is traceable and managed under enforceable value-chain obligations.	% reduction in documented non-compliant importation, transfer or disposal cases.	0 - Current levels of non-compliant AI and other Emerging Technologies and compute equipment importation, transfer and disposal to be surveyed at commencement	Value-chain obligations gazetted and lifecycle traceability system piloted by year 2.	Lifecycle traceability operational nationally, with at least 50% reduction in documented non-compliance.	NEMA, MICDE and customs enforcement reports.	Annual
Policy Statement 2: The Government shall provide for the protection of sensitive ecosystems from harmful impacts associated with high-impact AI infrastructure							
Integrate AI and other emerging technologies-specific environmental and social impact assessment standards for data centres and other high-impact compute facilities into existing frameworks.	ESIA guidelines are updated with AI and other Emerging Technologies-specific environmental and social risk criteria, ensuring data centres and compute facilities undergo rigorous impact assessment before approval	Number of ESIA guidelines or regulations updated to include AI and other emerging technologies-specific criteria % new high-impact AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure projects assessed under updated ESIA standards.	Baseline: existing EIA framework coverage of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure at commencement	Standards integrated into EIA framework; ≥50% of new projects assessed	100% of high-impact projects assessed.	NEMA; County governments; Physical Planning department	Annual
Embed AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure siting criteria into spatial, physical and land use planning frameworks.	AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure siting decisions protect ecologically fragile, water-stressed and protected areas.	Number of national and county planning instruments incorporating AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure siting criteria.	Baseline: existing EIA framework coverage of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure at commencement	National siting criteria issued and at least 10 county planning instruments updated	All priority county planning instruments updated.	NEMA; Physical Planning departments	Annual
Policy Statement 3: The Government shall promote natural resource-efficient, economically responsible, and community-protective AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure growth							
Integrate AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure growth into national energy,	AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure growth is embedded in national resource planning cycles, preventing	% of new AI infrastructure approvals conditioned on demonstrated alignment with national resource plans.	Baseline: current renewable energy proportion in AI and other Emerging Technologies	≥40% of new AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure using renewable energy;	≥70% of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure on renewable energy; full	MICDE; Ministry of Energy; EPRA; Operator disclosures	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

power, water and land-use planning.	unmanaged strain on the national grid, water systems, and other critical infrastructure		infrastructure at commencement	integration requirements gazetted	integration with national resource planning		
Promote investments in power generation for AI and other emerging technologies infrastructure	AI and other Emerging Technologies and high-impact compute infrastructure is increasingly supported by dedicated, reliable and renewable power generation capacity.	% of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure powered through renewable or dedicated clean energy arrangements.	Baseline: current renewable energy proportion in AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure at commencement	≥40% of new AI and other ET infrastructure powered through renewable or dedicated clean energy arrangements.	≥70% of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure powered through renewable or dedicated clean energy arrangements.	MICDE; Ministry of Energy; EPRA; Operator disclosures	Annual
Policy Statement 4: The Government shall strengthen national capability for AI and other Emerging Technologies-enabled environmental management through interoperable environmental public data systems							
Establish and standardize interoperable national environmental public data systems	A unified, machine-readable national environmental data infrastructure is operational, accessible to government agencies, researchers, and AI and other Emerging Technologies developers, and the general public for environmental monitoring and decision-making	1. Number of environmental datasets published on the national interoperable platform.	Baseline: inventory of existing environmental datasets and their interoperability status at commencement	≥5 interoperable datasets operational; ≥3 public-interest AI and other Emerging Technologies environmental applications deployed	≥10 interoperable environmental datasets with all priority datasets meeting approved data governance standards.	NEMA; Ministry of Environment; KMD; County governments	Annual
Deploy accountable public-interest AI and other Emerging Technologies applications for environmental management.	AI and other Emerging Technologies-enabled environmental management tools are operational with human oversight, grievance mechanisms and outcome evaluation.	Number of public-interest AI and other Emerging Technologies applications deployed with published outcome evaluations.	Baseline: inventory of existing environmental datasets and their interoperability status at commencement	≥5 interoperable datasets operational; ≥3 public-interest AI and other Emerging Technologies environmental applications deployed	≥10 datasets interoperable; ≥10 applications operational across all triple planetary crisis themes; outcome evaluations completed	NEMA; Ministry of Environment; KMD; County governments	Annual

Theme 5: Governance, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

Policy Objective: To establish a clear, coordinated, risk-based and innovation-enabling governance framework for AI and other emerging technologies, including defined institutional roles at national and county levels, Kenya's international positioning, supported by legal and regulatory certainty, standards and robust accountability mechanisms.

Strategy	Expected Outcome	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Baseline	Midterm Target	Endterm Target	Source of Data	Frequency

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Policy Statement 1: The Government shall establish a clear and coordinated national AI governance architecture with defined institutional roles and mandates							
Establish National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council	Operational apex coordination body with clearly defined institutional mandates and a hybrid governance model for AI and other Emerging Technologies oversight	Number of directorates fully staffed; Number of inter-agency MoUs executed; Number of annual reports submitted to Parliament	No National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council exists	Council established and operational; ≥50% of directorates staffed; ≥3 inter-agency MoUs executed	Council fully operational; 100% of directorates staffed; ≥5 inter-agency MoUs executed; annual reports submitted consistently	MICDE; National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council annual reports	Annual
Develop a dedicated AI and other Emerging Technologies Governance Act	Comprehensive legal framework for AI and other Emerging Technologies governance established and operational	AI and other Emerging Technologies Governance Act enacted; Number of sectoral regulators aligned to the framework; Number of MoUs executed with sectoral regulators	No dedicated AI and other Emerging Technologies Governance Act exists	Governance Bill developed and tabled in Parliament; ≥3 sectoral regulators aligned	Governance Act enacted and operational; all relevant sectoral regulators aligned; ≥5 MoUs executed	MICDE; Office of the Attorney General; Parliament; Sectoral Regulatory Authorities	Annual
Establish mechanisms for continuous review and adaptation of risk classifications, thresholds, and regulatory obligations	Agile governance framework responsive to technological evolution and real-world deployment challenges	Number of biennial review processes operationalised; Percentage of high-risk updates actioned within established timelines; Number of annual adaptation reports submitted to Parliament	No formal review mechanism exists	Biennial review mechanism operational; ≥70% of high-risk updates actioned	Continuous review institutionalised; 100% of high-risk updates actioned; annual adaptation reports consistently submitted	MICDE; ODPC; NACOSTI; Parliamentary Committee on ICT	Annual
Policy Statement 2: The Government shall develop a risk-based regulatory framework that differentiates obligations based on the level of risk posed by AI and other Emerging Technologies systems							
Develop a national AI and other Emerging Technologies risk management framework	National methodology for classifying AI and other Emerging Technologies systems according to risk established and operationalised	Percentage of priority sectors adopting the risk classification framework; Number of regulatory decisions or approvals applying risk classification criteria; Percentage of new AI and other Emerging Technologies systems assessed using the risk	Current sectoral regulatory coverage of AI and other Emerging Technologies to be assessed at commencement	Risk management framework approved and applied in ≥5 priority sectors; ≥50% of new systems assessed prior to deployment	Risk management framework applied across all priority sectors; ≥80% of priority sectors adopting the framework; framework periodically reviewed based on implementation evidence	MICDE; National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council; Sectoral Regulators	Annual

Kenya National AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

		framework prior to deployment					
Promote adoption of AI and other Emerging Technologies by sectoral regulators	Uniform application of the risk framework across the regulatory ecosystem	Number of sector regulators adopting the framework; Number of sector-specific guidelines incorporating risk classification; Number of regulatory personnel trained; Number of inter-agency coordination agreements established; Percentage of regulated systems reviewed under harmonised standards	Current sectoral regulatory coverage of AI and other Emerging Technologies to be assessed at commencement	≥5 priority sector regulators applying the framework; ≥5 sector-specific guidelines developed; ≥100 regulatory personnel trained	All priority sector regulators applying the framework; harmonised standards institutionalised across sectors	MICDE; National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council; Sectoral Regulators	Annual
Maintain a central record of deployed AI and other Emerging Technologies requiring oversight	National record of regulated AI and other Emerging Technologies systems supporting oversight, transparency, and risk monitoring established and operational	National AI and other Emerging Technologies registry operationalised; Number of AI and other Emerging Technologies systems registered; Percentage of high-risk systems registered; Percentage of entities compliant with registration requirements; Number of enforcement actions for non-compliance	No central registry exists	Registry operational; ≥50 systems registered; ≥70% of high-risk systems registered	≥200 systems registered; 100% of high-risk systems registered; annual risk reviews conducted	MICDE; National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council; Sectoral Regulators	Annual
Policy Statement 3: The Government shall establish governance frameworks for responsible AI and other Emerging Technologies innovation including the use of regulatory sandboxes and flexible compliance mechanisms							
Establish regulatory governance for testing environments	Innovators can safely test AI and other Emerging Technologies solutions under appropriate regulatory oversight	Regulatory sandbox framework gazetted; Sandbox oversight board constituted; Number of sandbox environments operational; Number of innovations tested within sandboxes; Percentage of sandbox projects	Existing testing arrangements to be mapped at commencement	Sandbox framework gazetted; ≥2 sandbox environments operational	≥5 sandbox environments operational across priority sectors; ≥50% of sandbox projects transitioned to full deployment	MICDE; National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council; Sectoral Regulators	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

		transitioning to full deployment					
Develop expedited review processes for low-risk deployments	Low-risk AI and other Emerging Technologies deployment governance with streamlined approval and compliance processes established	Expedited review framework operationalised; Digital review portal functional; Number of low-risk applications processed; Average approval turnaround time; Percentage of low-risk systems approved within defined timelines	No existing standardised framework	Expedited review framework operational; ≥20 low-risk applications processed	≥50 low-risk applications processed; ≥80% approved within defined timelines	Sectoral Regulators; MICDE	Annual
Provide policy frameworks for innovation incentives aligned with national development priorities	Responsible AI innovation supported through targeted policy, funding, procurement, and partnership mechanisms	Number of innovation incentive frameworks approved; AI and other Emerging Technologies Innovation Fund established and operational; Amount of funding disbursed; Number of startups and projects supported; Percentage of supported innovations aligned to priority sectors	Existing innovation support mechanisms to be assessed at commencement	≥1 innovation incentive framework approved; Innovation Fund established	≥3 innovation incentive frameworks operational; ≥50 startups/projects supported	MICDE; National AI and other Emerging Technologies Council	Annual
Policy Statement 4: The Government shall provide guidelines to strengthen technical, institutional and regulatory capacity for AI and other Emerging Technologies governance across government agencies							
Develop AI and other Emerging Technologies governance training programmes for public officers	Public institutions have strengthened technical, institutional, and regulatory capacity to coordinate and implement AI and other Emerging Technologies governance	Number of public officers trained in AI and other Emerging Technologies governance; Percentage of priority MDAs with trained AI and other Emerging Technologies governance personnel; National AI and other Emerging Technologies governance training curriculum approved and	Current public-sector AI and other Emerging Technologies governance capacity to be assessed at commencement	National training curriculum approved and implemented; ≥50% of priority MDAs have trained personnel; ≥3 training programmes delivered annually	≥80% of priority MDAs have trained personnel; AI and other Emerging Technologies governance integrated into institutional processes across all priority public institutions	Public Service Commission (PSC); MICDE; Kenya School of Government	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

		implemented; Number of training programmes delivered (basic, intermediate, and advanced levels); Percentage of trained officers applying AI and other Emerging Technologies governance frameworks in their roles; Number of institutions integrating AI and other Emerging Technologies governance into internal processes and systems					
Policy Statement 5: The Government shall establish a procurement framework to govern AI technologies and infrastructure acquisitions, and provide domestic market access mechanisms							
Publish standardized AI and other Emerging Technologies vendor evaluation criteria	Standardized and transparent AI vendor selection process established	Vendor evaluation criteria published; Number of institutions adopting the criteria; Percentage of procurements using the criteria	No standardized AI vendor evaluation criteria exist	Criteria published and adopted by ≥50% of priority institutions	Criteria institutionalised across all public institutions undertaking AI procurement	PPRA; MICDE	Annual
Establish a Government AI and other Emerging Technologies Digital Marketplace for pre-vetted compliant solutions	Centralized marketplace for compliant AI solutions operational	Digital Marketplace established; Number of pre-vetted solutions available; Number of institutions using the marketplace	No Government AI Marketplace exists	Digital Marketplace operational with ≥50 solutions available	≥200 compliant solutions available and adopted across government institutions	MICDE; ICTA	Annual
Develop local value-addition and partnership requirements for international vendors seeking government contracts	Increased local participation, technology transfer, and domestic value creation	Local value-addition framework developed; Percentage of contracts incorporating local partnership requirements; Percentage of domestic preference utilisation	No formal local value-addition framework exists	Framework approved and ≥20% domestic preference utilisation achieved	≥30% domestic preference utilisation and local partnership requirements institutionalised	MICDE; PPRA; KenInvest	Annual
Promote procurement approaches that support interoperability,	Responsible and sustainable AI procurement institutionalised	Percentage of AI procurements meeting interoperability,	Current compliance levels to be assessed at commencement	≥50% of procurements compliant	≥80% of procurements compliant	PPRA; MICDE	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

sustainability, accountability, and local ecosystem development		sustainability, and accountability requirements					
Develop standardized AI and other Emerging Technologies procurement requirements covering transparency, auditability, human oversight, cybersecurity, data protection, interoperability, incident reporting, redress mechanisms, continuity of service, and exit obligations	Comprehensive AI procurement requirements operational	Procurement requirements published and adopted; Percentage of procurements compliant with the requirements	No standardized procurement requirements exist	Requirements published and ≥50% of procurements compliant	Requirements institutionalised and ≥90% of procurements compliant	PPRA; MICDE; ICTA; ODPC	Annual
Establish vendor due diligence, independent verification, and lifecycle compliance requirements for high-risk AI and other Emerging Technologies systems	Risk-based vendor assessment and compliance framework operational	Due diligence framework established; Number of high-risk systems independently verified	No formal framework exists	Framework operational and ≥20 high-risk systems verified	Framework institutionalised and ≥100 high-risk systems independently verified	PPRA; National AI Council	Annual
Establish procurement safeguards, including audit rights, suspension and termination provisions, penalties for non-compliance, exclusion mechanisms, and data portability requirements	Stronger procurement accountability and reduced vendor lock-in	Safeguards framework established; Number of contracts incorporating safeguards; Number of enforcement actions undertaken	No dedicated safeguards framework exists	Safeguards incorporated into ≥50% of AI procurement contracts	Safeguards institutionalised across all AI procurement contracts	PPRA; Attorney General; MICDE	Annual
Strengthen institutional capacity for responsible AI and other Emerging Technologies procurement through targeted training for accounting officers, procurement officers,	Enhanced public-sector procurement capability	Number of officers trained; Number of institutions covered; Percentage of procurement entities with trained personnel	Current capacity levels to be assessed at commencement	≥50% of procurement entities have trained personnel	≥80% of procurement entities have trained personnel	Kenya School of Government; PPRA; MICDE	Annual

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

ICT teams, legal officers, and oversight institutions							
Policy Statement 6:	The Government shall develop a Government AI Adoption Code and strengthen governance mechanisms for public-sector AI adoption and procurement.						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**KPI**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**Endterm Target**	**Source**	**Frequency**
Maintain a public register of public-sector AI systems	Increased transparency and accountability	Number of public-sector AI systems registered	No register exists	≥50 systems	≥200 systems	MICDE; National AI Council	Annual
Conduct AI impact assessments for high-risk systems	Responsible AI deployment	Number of high-risk AI impact assessments completed	No assessments conducted	≥50 assessments	≥200 assessments	MICDE; Sector Regulators	Annual
Theme 6: Data Ecosystem Management							
Policy Objective: To establish a trusted, interoperable, rights-respecting and AI and other Emerging Technologies-ready national data ecosystem through standards for metadata, stewardship, lawful data sharing, safe and secure access to high-value and sensitive datasets and standards for ethical data annotation practices.							
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicator (KPI)**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**Endterm Target**	**Source of Data**	**Frequency**
Policy Statement 1: The Government shall establish national standards for the quality, documentation, provenance, and classification of datasets used in AI and other Emerging Technologies systems							
Develop and implement national dataset standards covering metadata, source, collection method, intended use, limitations, representativeness, and update frequency	Priority datasets are documented, traceable, quality-assured and classified under national standards..	Percentage of priority government datasets meeting approved dataset standards.	Baseline: current dataset documentation levels across government institutions to be surveyed	Standards published and ≥50% of priority government datasets with provenance records.	≥80% of government datasets meeting documentation standards.	MICDE; ICTA; KNBS; ODPC	Annual
Establish and maintain national and sectoral metadata registries for AI-relevant datasets.	Priority AI-relevant datasets are discoverable through maintained metadata registries.	Number of priority datasets registered in approved metadata registries.	Baseline: current dataset documentation levels across government	Metadata registries operational with at least 50 priority datasets registered.	All priority datasets registered and maintained under approved update schedules.	MICDE; ICTA; KNBS; ODPC	Annual

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

			institutions to be surveyed				
Policy Statement 2: The Government shall establish clear, lawful, and accountable frameworks governing how data is accessed, shared, and procured across all sectors							
Develop lawful data access, sharing and procurement protocols for AI and other Emerging Technologies.	Standardised, lawful, and interoperable data-sharing and use protocols established across sectors	Protocols developed and approved; number of institutions implementing protocols; number of formal data-sharing agreements executed; compliance audit results; interoperability indicators across systems	Baseline: existing high-value dataset accessibility and data stewardship arrangements at commencement	Protocols developed; ≥20 institutions implementing; ≥5 controlled-access datasets available	≥50 institutions implementing; ≥30 data-sharing agreements; ≥20 controlled-access datasets; compliance audit conducted	MICDE; ODPC; KNBS; Sector MDAs	Annual
Operationalise controlled-access arrangements for non-public and sensitive datasets.	Non-public and sensitive datasets are accessed securely for approved public-interest, research and innovation purposes.	number of approved access requests for research/innovation; number of institutions implementing controlled sharing mechanisms; compliance and breach incidents reported	Baseline: existing high-value dataset accessibility and data stewardship arrangements at commencement	Guidelines and protocols developed; ≥20 institutions implementing; ≥5 controlled-access datasets available	≥50 institutions implementing; ≥30 data-sharing agreements; ≥20 controlled-access datasets; compliance audit conducted	MICDE; ODPC; KNBS; Sector MDAs	Annual
Clarify licensing and AI-readiness requirements for open government datasets.	Clear licensing frameworks and AI and other emerging technologies-readiness standards for open datasets established.	% of newly published open government datasets meeting approved licensing and AI-readiness requirements.	Baseline: existing high-value dataset accessibility and data stewardship arrangements at commencement	Protocols developed; ≥20 institutions implementing; ≥5 controlled-access datasets available	≥50 institutions implementing; ≥30 data-sharing agreements; ≥20 controlled-access datasets; compliance audit conducted	MICDE; ODPC; KNBS; Sector MDAs	Annual
Policy Statement 3: The Government shall actively identify and develop high-value datasets and develop guidelines for access							
Establish a national register of high-value AI and other emerging technologies-relevant datasets.	High-value datasets in priority sectors are identified, registered and maintained.	Number of high-value datasets registered and maintained.	Baseline: existing high-value dataset accessibility and data stewardship arrangements at commencement	Register operational with ≥50 high-value datasets.	≥150 datasets are registered and maintained.	MICDE; ODPC; KNBS; Sector MDAs	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Implement sectoral data improvement plans for high-value datasets.	High-value datasets are improved for completeness, quality, local relevance and inclusion.	Number of high-value datasets improved under the sectoral data improvement plans	Baseline: existing high-value dataset accessibility and data stewardship arrangements at commencement	≥50 high-value datasets improved	≥75 datasets in register; improved.	MICDE; ODPC; KNBS; Sector MDAs	Annual
Institutionalise data stewardship and ethical annotation practices.	High-value datasets are managed through accountable stewardship and ethical annotation practices.	Number of institutions applying approved data stewardship and ethical annotation arrangements.	Existing data stewardship and annotation practices to be assessed at commencement	Ethical annotation practices published.	≥ 30 institutions applying approved stewardship and annotation arrangements	MICDE data stewardship reports.	Annual
Policy Statement 4: The Government shall establish an interoperability baseline for public-sector data systems to enable secure, discoverable and reusable data exchange for Artificial Intelligence and other Emerging Technologies.							
Adopt national interoperability requirements for priority public-sector data systems.	Priority public-sector data systems comply with approved interoperability requirements.	Percentage of priority government data systems complying with approved interoperability requirements	Baseline: current interoperability levels across government systems to be assessed at commencement	≥40% of government systems compliant.	≥70% of government systems interoperable	MICDE; ICTA assessment reports; Sector MDAs	Annual
Enable standardised data interfaces for institutions holding priority datasets	Priority dataset holders provide secure and standardised data access interfaces	Number of priority dataset holders maintaining approved data access interfaces.	0 - to be assessed at commencement.	≥ 30 priority dataset holders maintain approved data access interfaces.	All priority dataset holders maintain approved data access interfaces.	MICDE, ICTA public-sector systems reports.	Annual
Policy Statement 5:	The Government shall establish a National Data Library and Trusted Data Flows framework to improve access to high-value public-interest datasets and support trusted domestic and cross-border data exchanges.						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**KPI**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**Endterm Target**	**Source**	**Frequency**
Establish National Data Library	AI-ready public datasets available	Number of AI-ready datasets available through National Data Library	No National Data Library	≥100 datasets	≥500 datasets	MICDE; KNBS	Annual

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Develop trusted cross-border data flow arrangements	Trusted international data exchanges	Progress toward trusted cross-border data flow arrangements	No formal arrangements	≥2 arrangements	≥5 arrangements	ODPC; Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Annual
Theme 7: Ethics, Safety, Security and Inclusion							
Policy Objective: To ensure that AI and other emerging technologies are developed, procured, deployed and governed in ways that are ethical, safe, secure, inclusive, explainable, auditable, transparent and accountable throughout their lifecycle, with strong protections for vulnerable groups and accessible redress mechanisms.							
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicator (KPI)**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**Endterm Target**	**Source of Data**	**Frequency**
Policy Statement 1: The Government shall ensure that AI and other emerging technologies are developed and used in a manner that upholds the principles of ethics, transparency, and accountability							
Development and implementation of guidelines to ensure transparency, accountability and explainability in AI and other Emerging Technologies	National AI and other Emerging Technologies Transparency, Accountability and Explainability Guidelines developed, approved and disseminated; Standard disclosure templates, explainability checklists and documentation requirements issued; Institutional/public AI and other emerging technologies system register established for high-risk systems	Percentage of priority regulatory frameworks integrating ethical AI and other Emerging Technology safeguards, supported by a national high-risk systems register and a publicly accessible redress mechanism across all counties	Baseline: Existing ethical guidelines and redress mechanisms for AI and other Emerging Technologies at commencement	Guidelines gazetted; ≥50% of regulatory frameworks with integrated ethical safeguards; institutional AI and other Emerging Technologies register operational; redress mechanism active in ≥10 counties	Guidelines reviewed and updated; 100% of priority frameworks with integrated safeguards; institutional register fully operational; redress mechanism nationally operational; all counties covered	MICDE; AI and other Emerging Technologies Assurance Body; ODPC; County governments	Annual
Promote integration of AI and other Emerging Technologies' ethical safeguards into existing administrative and legal frameworks	Ethical safeguard provisions integrated into administrative procedures, procurement rules, service-delivery standards and relevant legal instruments; AI impact assessment templates and responsible procurement clauses developed for public-sector and regulated-sector use	Percentage of priority legal, administrative and procurement frameworks updated with embedded AI and other Emerging Technology ethical safeguard provisions, with mandatory impact assessments adopted across regulated sectors	Baseline: Existing ethical guidelines and redress mechanisms for AI and other Emerging Technologies at commencement	≥5 legal/administrative frameworks reviewed; AI and other Emerging Technologies impact assessment templates developed and adopted; ≥10 institutions applying ethical safeguards	All priority legal and administrative frameworks reviewed and updated; AI and other Emerging Technologies impact assessments mandatory in regulated sectors; ≥50 institutions compliant;	MICDE; AI and other Emerging Technologies Assurance Body; ODPC; County governments	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

		and institutions demonstrating compliance			annual compliance reviews published		
Strengthen mechanisms to ensure ethical innovation and use of AI and other Emerging Technologies within the ecosystem	National ethical innovation mechanism established, including advisory guidance, sandbox ethics criteria, responsible innovation tools, sector-specific ethical review checklists and institutional ethics focal persons across priority agencies	Number of innovation actors engaged in the national ethical innovation mechanism, with ethics focal persons designated across priority agencies and AI and other Emerging Technology systems reviewed annually using published ethical assessment tools	Baseline: Existing ethical guidelines and redress mechanisms for AI and other Emerging Technologies at commencement	National ethical innovation mechanism established; ≥20 innovation actors engaged; ≥10 institutions with designated ethics focal persons	Ethical innovation mechanism fully operational; ≥50 innovation actors engaged; ethics focal persons in all priority agencies; ≥30 AI and other Emerging Technologies systems reviewed using ethical assessment tools annually	MICDE; AI and other Emerging Technologies Assurance Body; ODPC; County governments	Annual
Policy Statement 2: The Government shall ensure that AI and other emerging technologies adopted in Kenya are safe, reliable, and subject to human oversight							
Establish a dedicated national AI and other emerging technologies assurance body with the mandate and technical capacity to measure, evaluate, audit, test, and validate AI other emerging technologies systems, while providing independent technical advice	National AI and other emerging technologies assurance body legally established and operationalised; testing, evaluation, validation and audit framework developed; technical advisory panels constituted; accredited audit procedures, reporting templates and system certification pathways created.	Number of AI and other Emerging Technology systems audited or validated annually by the national assurance body, with high-risk applications assessed prior to deployment and certification pathways fully operational	No dedicated national AI assurance body exists	Assurance body legally established; testing and audit framework developed; technical advisory panels constituted; ≥20 AI and other Emerging Technologies systems audited or validated	Assurance body at full operational capacity; ≥100 systems audited annually; all high-risk applications assessed prior to deployment; certification pathways operational	MICDE; AI and other Emerging Technologies Assurance Body; Sectoral regulators	Annual
Development and promotion of safety guidelines and code of practice across AI and other Emerging Technologies systems lifecycle	AI and other Emerging Technology Safety Guidelines and Code of Practice developed, covering design, procurement, deployment, human oversight, monitoring, incident reporting, model updates and system retirement; sector adoption toolkit and	Percentage of high-risk AI and other Emerging Technology systems with documented human oversight mechanisms, with safety guidelines enforced across priority sectors and post-deployment monitoring reports publicly published	No dedicated national AI and other Emerging Technologies assurance body exists	Safety guidelines and code of practice approved and published; sector adoption toolkit issued; ≥10 institutions adopting the code; ≥50% of high-risk systems with documented	Safety guidelines enforced across all priority sectors; ≥80% of high-risk systems with human oversight mechanisms; annual post-deployment monitoring reports published; code reviewed and updated	MICDE; AI and other Emerging Technologies Assurance Body; Sectoral regulators	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

	compliance self-assessment tools issued			human oversight mechanisms			
Development of a protection framework for vulnerable and marginalised groups against AI and other Emerging Technologies' related harms	Protection framework for vulnerable and marginalised groups developed, including risk classification criteria, prohibited or restricted use cases, vulnerability assessment tools, inclusive consultation requirements and safeguards for high-impact systems	Percentage of high-impact sectors enforcing the protection framework for vulnerable and marginalised groups, with institutions trained on framework application, risk assessments conducted and all reported harms formally addressed and publicly tracked	No dedicated national AI and other Emerging Technologies assurance body exists	Protection framework developed and approved; ≥10 institutions trained on framework application; ≥5 vulnerable-group risk assessments conducted	Protection framework enforced across all high-impact sectors; ≥50 institutions trained; ≥20 risk assessments conducted annually; all reported harms formally addressed and tracked	MICDE; AI and other Emerging Technologies Assurance Body; Sectoral regulators	Annual
Promote age-appropriate, risk-based safeguards for child-facing AI and other Emerging Technologies systems	Child-facing AI and other Emerging Technologies safeguards developed, including age-appropriate design standards, child safety impact assessment templates, prohibited practices guidance, reporting pathways and referral protocols for AI and other Emerging Technologies-related child harms	Percentage of child-facing AI and other Emerging Technologies deployments with safeguards enforced, institutions applying age-appropriate design standards, and child-related harm reports formally resolved and publicly tracked	No dedicated national AI and other Emerging Technologies assurance body exists	Child-facing AI and other Emerging Technologies safeguards published; age-appropriate design standards gazetted; ≥10 child-facing systems assessed; ≥5 institutions applying safeguards	Safeguards enforced across all child-facing AI and other Emerging Technologies deployments; ≥50 systems assessed; all child-facing institutions applying standards; all child-related harm reports formally resolved and tracked	MICDE; AI and other Emerging Technologies Assurance Body; Sectoral regulators	Annual
Policy Statement 3: The Government shall ensure that AI and other Emerging Technologies are secure and resilient, in line with national and international security frameworks							
Support the development of security-by-design standards across AI and other Emerging Technologies	Security-by-design standards developed for AI and other Emerging Technologies; secure development checklist, model security controls, data protection requirements, vendor due diligence tools and supply-chain risk management requirements issued	Percentage of priority sectors enforcing security-by-design standards for AI and other Emerging Technologies, with institutional incident-handling structures operational and compliance rates publicly published	Baseline: Current AI and other Emerging Technologies cybersecurity framework coverage at commencement	Security-by-design standards gazetted; secure development checklist issued; ≥5 institutions trained; ≥3 procurements applying security-by-design requirements	Standards enforced across all priority sectors; ≥20 institutional incident-handling structures operational; security-by-design compliance rate tracked and published annually	CA; MICDE; ODPC; AI and other Emerging Technologies Assurance Body	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Strengthen national cybersecurity frameworks to address AI and other Emerging Technologies' threats and vulnerabilities	National cybersecurity frameworks updated to cover AI and other emerging technologies-related threats, including adversarial attacks, model manipulation, data poisoning, synthetic media misuse, automated cyber threats and risks to critical infrastructure; AI and other emerging technologies threat advisory and sector guidance mechanism established	Number of AI and other Emerging Technologies-specific threat advisories issued annually, with red-team exercises conducted across critical sectors and incident reporting and resolution rates publicly published	Baseline: Current AI and other Emerging Technologies cybersecurity framework coverage at commencement	National cybersecurity framework updated to cover AI and other Emerging Technologies threats; threat advisory mechanism established; ≥2 red-team exercises conducted; ≥3 critical sectors covered by sector-specific security guidance	Updated framework enforced; ≥5 threat advisories issued annually; ≥5 red-team exercises per year; all critical sectors covered; incident reporting and resolution rate tracked and published	CA; MICDE; ODPC; AI and other Emerging Technologies Assurance Body	Annual
Development and implementation of (public and private) institutional capacity to handle AI and other emerging technologies-related incidents, complaints, and remedial actions	AI and other emerging technologies incident response protocol developed for public and private institutions; trained incident focal persons appointed; complaint escalation workflow, victim notification process, remediation guidance and national AI and other emerging technologies incident database established	Percentage of public and private institutions with trained AI and other Emerging Technologies incident focal persons and functional complaint escalation workflows, with average response and resolution times demonstrably improving and all reported incidents formally resolved	Baseline: current AI and other Emerging Technologies cybersecurity framework coverage at commencement	AI and other Emerging Technologies incident response protocol published; ≥10 public and private institutions with trained incident focal persons; national AI and other Emerging Technologies incident database established	Incident response protocol fully operational across public and private sectors; ≥20 institutional structures with trained focal persons; average response/resolution time tracked and improving; all reported incidents formally resolved	CA; MICDE; ODPC; AI and other Emerging Technologies Assurance Body	Annual
Policy Statement 4: The Government shall ensure that AI and other Emerging Technologies are inclusive, accessible, and serve Kenya's population equitably							
Promote equitable benefit distribution in public-interest AI and other Emerging Technologies.	Equity assessment framework developed for public-interest AI and other Emerging Technologies; priority pilots implemented in underserved counties and sectors; benefit-distribution reporting template and disaggregated monitoring dashboard established	Percentage of public AI and other Emerging Technologies systems meeting equity and accessibility standards, with priority pilots implemented in underserved counties and disaggregated beneficiary data publicly reported	Baseline: current accessibility compliance and local language support levels in public AI and other Emerging Technologies systems at commencement	Equity assessment framework developed and published; ≥3 priority pilots implemented in underserved counties; disaggregated monitoring	≥70% of public AI and other Emerging Technologies systems meeting equity and accessibility standards; ≥10 pilots completed with documented impact; disaggregated beneficiary data publicly reported; all	MICDE; AI and other Emerging Technologies Assurance Body; National Council for Persons with Disabilities; County governments	Annual

Kenya National AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

				dashboard operational	priority frameworks enforced		
Promote accessibility and inclusive design standards for AI and other Emerging Technologies systems	Accessibility and inclusive design standards developed for AI and other emerging technologies-enabled public services; accessibility audit tool, user-testing requirements, assistive technology compatibility guidance and remediation tracking mechanism established	Percentage of public AI and other Emerging Technologies services meeting published accessibility and inclusive design standards, with audits conducted, institutions trained and a remediation tracking mechanism fully operational	Baseline: Current accessibility compliance and local language support levels in public AI and other Emerging Technologies systems at commencement	Accessibility and inclusive design standards gazetted; accessibility audit tool issued; ≥30% of public AI and other Emerging Technologies services meeting standards; ≥10 institutions trained	≥70% of public AI and other Emerging Technologies services meeting accessibility standards; annual accessibility audits conducted across all priority services; ≥50 institutions trained; remediation tracking mechanism operational	MICDE; AI and other Emerging Technologies Assurance Body; National Council for Persons with Disabilities; County governments	Annual
Promote participatory design and deployment processes that consider Kenya's diverse communities and cultural values	National participatory design and deployment protocol developed; community consultation toolkit, feedback incorporation requirements, post-deployment review process and culturally responsive design guidance issued for high-impact systems	Number of consultations conducted under the national participatory design protocol, with counties and communities represented and documented system or policy changes resulting from community feedback publicly reported	Baseline: Current accessibility compliance and local language support levels in public AI and other Emerging Technologies systems at commencement	National participatory design protocol published; community consultation toolkit issued; ≥5 consultations conducted covering ≥10 counties/communities	Participatory design protocol fully embedded in all high-impact AI and other Emerging Technologies deployments; ≥20 consultations per year; ≥30 counties represented; documented system/policy changes resulting from community feedback	MICDE; AI and other Emerging Technologies Assurance Body; National Council for Persons with Disabilities; County governments	Annual
Promote the inclusion of local languages in systems affecting public access and service delivery	Local language integration framework developed for public-facing AI and other Emerging Technologies and digital services; priority language datasets, benchmarks, translation resources and localisation requirements created for services affecting public access and delivery	Percentage of priority public-facing AI and other Emerging Technologies digital services supporting local Kenyan languages, with language datasets available for all priority languages and measurable uptake of local-language-enabled services publicly reported	Baseline: Current accessibility compliance and local language support levels in public AI and other Emerging Technologies systems at commencement	Local language integration framework published; ≥30% of priority public-facing AI and other Emerging Technologies services supporting ≥1 Kenyan language; ≥3 language datasets/tools developed	≥60% of priority public-facing AI and other Emerging Technologies services supporting local languages; language datasets available for all priority languages; measurable uptake of local-language-enabled services tracked and reported	MICDE; AI and other Emerging Technologies Assurance Body; National Council for Persons with Disabilities; County governments	Annual

Kenya National Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Strengthen inclusion of the general public, vulnerable and marginalised groups in AI and other Emerging Technologies governance processes	Inclusive AI and other Emerging Technologies governance mechanism established, including public forums, citizen panels, representation guidelines, accessible participation support, grievance channels and reporting on how public input informs governance decisions	Number of public forums and citizen panels held annually under the inclusive AI and other Emerging Technologies governance mechanism, with measurable participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities and marginalised groups, and governance decisions demonstrably informed by public input	Baseline: Current accessibility compliance and local language support levels in public AI and other Emerging Technologies systems at commencement	Inclusive AI governance mechanism established; ≥3 public forums/citizen panels held; representation guidelines published; grievance channels operational	Inclusive governance mechanism fully operational; ≥6 public forums/citizen panels held annually; measurable participation of women, youth, PWDs and marginalised groups; ≥5 governance decisions per year informed by public input; outcomes publicly reported	MICDE; AI and other Emerging Technologies Assurance Body; National Council for Persons with Disabilities; County governments	Annual
Policy Statement 5:	The Government shall establish a national AI assurance and evaluation ecosystem to support safe, secure, trustworthy, and context-appropriate development and deployment of AI and other Emerging Technologies.						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**KPI**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**Endterm Target**	**Source**	**Frequency**
Develop national AI testing and evaluation protocols	National AI assurance ecosystem operational	Number of AI systems tested or evaluated by Kenya AI Safety Institute or accredited assurance bodies	No national testing programme	≥50 systems	≥250 systems	Kenya AI Safety Institute	Annual
Establish AI incident reporting framework	Improved safety oversight	Number of AI safety incidents reported and resolved	No framework exists	≥50 incidents resolved	≥95% resolution rate	Kenya AI Safety Institute	Annual
Theme 8: Infrastructure and Digital Readiness							
Policy Objective: To establish affordable, interoperable, secure and strategically governed AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure and compute capacity, including a demand-led mix of shared compute access, sovereign cloud arrangements, improved connectivity, integration with sustainable energy and stronger domestic technical capability for deployment, maintenance and repair.							
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicator (KPI)**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**Endterm Target**	**Source of Data**	**Frequency**
Policy Statement 1: The Government shall develop a national annual status of compute reporting mechanism-National AI and other Emerging Technologies Compute and Infrastructure Plan; demand assessments and data centre guidelines							
Develop and periodically update a National AI and	A- National AI and other Emerging Technologies	Number of compute status reports published and	Baseline: Current national compute	National AI and other Emerging	Compute Plan at 2nd update; annual status	MICDE; ICTA; CA; Compute	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Emerging Technologies Compute and Infrastructure Plan	Compute and Infrastructure Plan published	tabled to relevant authorities.	capacity and demand levels to be assessed at commencement	Technologies Compute and Infrastructure Plan published; first annual status of compute report tabled; plan update cycle integrated into national planning calendar; ≥3 certified providers	reports published consistently on schedule; all government AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads classified; ≥10 certified providers; supplier concentration risk register active and updated biannually	and Infrastructure Plan reports	
Develop guidelines for public and private data centres providing AI and other Emerging Technologies compute capacity	A- Data Centre Compute Capacity Guidelines for public and private operators published	Percentage of licensed data centre operators compliant with AI and other Emerging Technologies-specific compute capacity guidelines	Baseline: Current national compute capacity and demand levels to be assessed at commencement	Data centre compute capacity guidelines gazetted and integrated into licensing frameworks; baseline compute inventory established; private sector operators engaged in guideline development	≥80% of licensed data centre operators compliant with guidelines; baseline inventory updated annually; guidelines reviewed and updated to reflect technology developments	MICDE; ICTA; CA; Compute and Infrastructure Plan reports	Annual
Promote and integrate access to publicly supported computing resources	A- Publicly Supported Compute Access Programme operational	Number of accredited users across research institutions, startups, MSMEs and public bodies under the publicly supported compute access programme	Baseline: Current national compute capacity and demand levels to be assessed at commencement	Compute access programme operational; accreditation framework published; ≥20 accredited users across research institutions, startups, MSMEs and public bodies; geographic distribution tracked beyond Nairobi	≥50 accredited users; measurable increase in compute access for MSMEs and startups; annual programme outcomes report published; geographic equity in access improving; ≥10 certified providers	MICDE; ICTA; CA; Compute and Infrastructure Plan reports	Annual
Promote national AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure resilience through supplier diversification,	A- Infrastructure Resilience and Portability Guidelines published and gazetted	Percentage of major AI and other Emerging Technologies procurements compliant with open standards and portability requirements	Baseline: Current national compute capacity and demand levels to be assessed at commencement	Infrastructure resilience and portability guidelines gazetted; open standards requirements embedded in	Open standards compliance in ≥80% of major AI and other Emerging Technologies procurements; ≥80% of hosting contracts	MICDE; ICTA; CA; Compute and Infrastructure Plan reports	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy | Draft

portability requirements, and open standards				procurement templates; supplier concentration risk register established and operational	including portability and exit provisions; supplier concentration risk register updated biannually; supplier diversity improving		
Maintain periodic national demand assessments to guide capacity planning and the balance between public provision and accredited private supply	A- Biannual National AI and other Emerging Technologies Compute Demand Assessment published	Percentage of major compute procurements formally referencing the biannual National AI and other Emerging Technologies Compute Demand Assessment	Baseline: Current national compute capacity and demand levels to be assessed at commencement	First biannual demand assessment published; ≥50% of major compute procurements referencing assessment; assessment recommendations reflected in capacity planning decisions	Demand assessments published biannually consistently; ≥80% of major procurements referencing assessment; variance between assessed demand and provisioned capacity narrowing; demand assessment integrated into planning	MICDE; ICTA; CA; Compute and Infrastructure Plan reports	Annual
Establish demand-linkage criteria for AI and Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment	A- Demand-Linkage Criteria Framework published and gazetted	Percentage of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment proposals meeting demand-linkage criteria	Baseline: Current national compute capacity and demand levels to be assessed at commencement	Demand-linkage criteria framework gazetted; investment appraisal checklist integrated into budget and project approval processes; annual portfolio review operational	≥80% of infrastructure investment proposals meeting demand-linkage criteria; annual portfolio of demand-linked AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investments published; proposals without linkage returned and tracked; ≥1 pooled demand framework operational	MICDE; ICTA; CA; Compute and Infrastructure Plan reports	Annual
Establish readiness requirements for public institutions seeking significant AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment	A- Institutional AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Readiness Assessment Framework published and gazetted	Percentage of public institutions with AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment proposals meeting the readiness threshold	Baseline: Current national compute capacity and demand levels to be assessed at commencement	Institutional AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure readiness assessment framework gazetted; readiness threshold integrated into budget and	≥60% of investment proposals meeting readiness threshold; measurable annual improvement in institutional readiness scores; readiness framework reviewed and updated; all	MICDE; ICTA; CA; Compute and Infrastructure Plan reports	Annual

Kenya Artificial Intelligence and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

				procurement approvals; baseline scores published for priority institutions	priority institutions assessed		
Develop a supply resilience framework that accounts for hardware value chain dependencies	A- AI and other Emerging Technologies Hardware Supply Resilience Framework published and gazetted	Percentage of priority hardware categories with improved supplier diversification ratios	Baseline: Current national compute capacity and demand levels to be assessed at commencement	AI and other Emerging Technologies hardware supply resilience framework gazetted; strategic spares and contingency policy operational for critical compute assets; first annual contingency plan test conducted and results reported	Framework fully enforced; supplier diversification ratio improved for all priority hardware categories; contingency plans tested annually with results published; recovery time objectives defined and met; supplier concentration risk reduced	MICDE; ICTA; CA; Compute and Infrastructure Plan reports	Annual
Policy Statement 2: The Government shall establish an AI and other Emerging Technologies workload classification model to guide Government AI and other Emerging Technologies hosting choices by risk, criticality, and legal obligations							
Develop and integrate an AI and other Emerging Technologies workload classification framework	A- AIand other Emerging Technologies Workload Classification Framework gazetted	Percentage of government AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads classified within the national AI and other Emerging Technologies workload classification framework	Baseline: Current government AI and other Emerging Technologies workload classification and hosting practices at commencement	Workload classification framework gazetted; government AI and other Emerging Technologies classification register established; tier-based hosting rules published; ≥3 certified providers; standard hosting contract templates adopted	All government AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads classified within 18 months; ≥10 certified providers; 100% of government AI and other Emerging Technologies hosting contracts using standard templates; critical workloads meeting domestic hosting targets; definitional guidance on 'sovereign' adopted across procurement documentation	MICDE; ICTA; CA; Compute and Infrastructure Plan reports	Annual
Develop guidelines for Government AI and other Emerging	A- Government AI and other Emerging Technologies Hosting	Percentage of national and county government AI and other Emerging	Baseline: Current government AI and other Emerging	Hosting contract guidelines published; standard contract	100% of government AI and other Emerging Technologies hosting	MICDE; ICTA; CA; Compute and	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Technologies hosting contracts	Contract Guidelines published	Technologies hosting contracts using standard templates, with government contracts progressively aligned to guidelines and reviews completed on schedule	Technologies workload classification and hosting practices at commencement	templates adopted across central government procuring entities; ≥50% of county government contracts aligned to guidelines	contracts using standard templates; ≥80% of county government contracts aligned; biannual review completed on schedule; guidelines updated to reflect technology and risk developments	Infrastructure Plan reports	
Develop minimum contract provisions for public interest AI and Emerging Technologies	A- Minimum Contract Provisions for Public AI and other Emerging TechnologiesHosting gazetted	Percentage of national and county government AI and other Emerging Technologies and other Emerging Technologies hosting contracts incorporating all minimum contract provisions	Baseline:Current government AI and other Emerging Technologies workload classification and hosting practices at commencement	Minimum contract provisions gazetted; standard clause library published; model clauses integrated into PPRA standard procurement documents; ≥60% of central government AI hosting contracts including all minimum provisions	100% of central government AI and other Emerging Technologies hosting contracts including all minimum provisions; ≥80% of county government contracts compliant; model clauses reviewed and updated biannually; critical workloads meeting domestic hosting targets	MICDE; ICTA; CA; Compute and Infrastructure Plan reports	Annual
Establish certification and compliance requirements for cloud and hosting providers serving public AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads	A- Cloud and Hosting Provider Certification Scheme operational	Number of certified cloud and hosting providers on the national register, with public AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads on certified infrastructure	Baseline: Current government AI and other Emerging Technologies workload classification and hosting practices at commencement	Workload classification framework gazetted; ≥3 certified providers; standard hosting contract templates adopted; ≥3 sectoral providers	All government AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads classified; ≥10 certified providers; 100% of government AI and other Emerging Technologies hosting contracts using standard templates; critical workloads meeting domestic hosting targets	MICDE; ICTA; CA; Compute and Infrastructure Plan reports	Annual
Policy Statement 3: The Government shall enhance connectivity and strengthen data centre readiness to support AI and other Emerging Technologies deployment across public and private institutions							

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Expand and enhance AI-capable connectivity to public institutions	A- AI-capable connectivity extended to priority public institutions nationally	Percentage of priority public institutions with AI and other Emerging Technologies-capable connectivity meeting published latency and uptime benchmarks	Baseline: Current connectivity coverage and domestic technical capability levels to be assessed at commencement	Connectivity expansion underway; connectivity standards for AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads published; ≥200 locally certified technicians; domestic hosting at ≥20% of public workloads; data centre standards updated and gazetted	AI and other Emerging Technologies-capable connectivity in ≥80% of priority public institutions; connectivity standards enforced across all procuring entities; ≥1,000 certified technicians; domestic hosting ≥40% of public workloads; annual connectivity monitoring report published	CA; MICDE; ICTA; County governments	Annual
Promote connectivity resilience for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure and Kenya Internet Exchange Point capacity	A- KIXP capacity expanded and upgraded to support AI and other Emerging Technologies traffic volumes B- Domestic Peering Framework published C- Connectivity Resilience Report published annually covering route diversification, peering, and concentration risk	Percentage of domestic internet traffic managed via domestic peering, with KIXP fully upgraded to support AI and other Emerging Technologies traffic volumes and annual connectivity resilience reports published consistently	Baseline: Current connectivity coverage and domestic technical capability levels to be assessed at commencement	KIXP capacity upgrade underway; domestic peering framework published; ≥3 domestic peering agreements signed; first annual connectivity resilience report published	KIXP fully upgraded to support AI and other Emerging Technologies traffic volumes; ≥80% of domestic internet traffic via domestic peering; ≥200 locally certified technicians; annual resilience report published consistently on schedule; route diversification targets met	CA; MICDE; ICTA; County governments	Annual
Review and enhance standards for public and private data centres and hosting facilities	A- Updated Data Centre and Hosting Facility Standards gazetted covering physical security, cabling, cooling, power, monitoring, maintenance, service levels, and disaster recovery	Percentage of priority public and private data centres assessed against updated standards and meeting requirements across all criteria	Baseline: Current connectivity coverage and domestic technical capability levels to be assessed at commencement	Updated data centre and hosting facility standards gazetted; annual compliance audit programme operational; ≥20% of data centres assessed against updated standards; data centre standards updated and gazetted	All priority public and private data centres assessed against standards; ≥80% meeting uptime, cooling, power, physical security and disaster recovery requirements; security baseline enforced; ≥40% of public workloads on domestic	CA; MICDE; ICTA; County governments	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

					infrastructure; non-compliance remediation tracked annually		
Strengthen domestic capability for repair, maintenance, and local technical servicing of data centre and computing infrastructure	A- Data Centre and Computing Infrastructure Technician Training and Certification Programme operational	Number of locally certified data centre and computing infrastructure technicians trained across priority disciplines	Baseline: Current connectivity coverage and domestic technical capability levels to be assessed at commencement	Technician training and certification programme operational; domestic maintenance capability baseline assessment completed and published; ≥200 locally certified technicians; geographic distribution of technicians tracked	≥1,000 locally certified technicians across priority disciplines; geographic distribution of technicians improving beyond Nairobi; average critical incident response time improving; downtime attributable to maintenance failure trending down; standards enforced	CA; MICDE; ICTA; County governments	Annual
Gazette minimum procurement targets for the percentage of public-sector AI and other Emerging Technology workloads hosted on domestic infrastructure	A- Minimum Domestic Hosting Procurement Targets gazetted	Percentage of public-sector AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads hosted on domestic infrastructure	Baseline: Current connectivity coverage and domestic technical capability levels to be assessed at commencement	Minimum domestic hosting procurement targets gazetted; Year 1 baseline of public-sector AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads on domestic infrastructure established; annual compliance report published; domestic hosting at ≥20% of public workloads	Domestic hosting targets progressively met; Year 3 target achieved; ≥40% of public-sector AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads on domestic infrastructure; annual compliance report published and publicly available; targets reviewed and escalated as capacity expands	CA; MICDE; ICTA; County governments	Annual
Include structured skills transfer and measurable local technical participation requirements in major public AI and Emerging Technologies infrastructure contracts	A- Skills Transfer and Local Technical Participation Requirements gazetted as standard clause	Percentage of major public AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure contracts incorporating skills transfer and local participation clauses	Baseline: Current connectivity coverage and domestic technical capability levels to be assessed at commencement	Skills transfer and local technical participation requirements gazetted as standard clause; local technical participation monitoring framework	100% of major public AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure contracts including skills transfer and local participation clauses; ≥1,000 Kenyan technicians trained per	CA; MICDE; ICTA; County governments	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

				established; ≥50% of major contracts including skills transfer clauses; ≥200 Kenyan technicians trained under contract provisions	annum under contract provisions; annual skills transfer outcomes reported and publicly available; local participation rate improving		
Policy Statement 4: The Government shall promote interoperability as a practical infrastructure requirement across government AI and other Emerging Technologies systems							
Develop a National AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Interoperability Framework	A- National AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Interoperability Framework published	Percentage of government AI and other Emerging Technologies systems implementing the national interoperability framework	Baseline: Current interoperability levels across government AI and other Emerging Technologies systems to be assessed at commencement nt	National AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure interoperability framework published; ≥3 sector implementation profiles issued; ≥40% of government AI and other Emerging Technologies systems implementing interoperability standards	Framework enforced; all priority sector implementation profiles issued; ≥70% of government AI and other Emerging Technologies systems interoperable; cross-system integration incidents trending down; ≥70% of high-impact government AI and other Emerging Technologies systems with compliant documentation and lifecycle records	CA; MICDE; ICTA; County governments	Annual
Policy Statement 5: The Government shall drive investment in AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure and promote fiscally responsible procurement							
Develop guidelines for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure procurement based on full lifecycle cost assessment	A- Lifecycle Cost Assessment Guidelines for AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure gazetted	Percentage of major AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure procurements applying a full lifecycle cost assessment methodology	Baseline:Current AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment levels and procurement practices at commencement	Lifecycle cost assessment guidelines gazetted; procurement appraisal template adopted across all procuring entities; guidelines integrated into PPRA standard procurement documentation; ≥1 pooled demand	≥50% of major AI infrastructure procurements using lifecycle cost methodology; cost variance tracked post-deployment; guidelines reviewed biannually; ≥5 active framework agreements; cost reductions	MICDE; National Treasury; PPRA; Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

				framework operational	documented for qualifying importers		
Promote Government financing arrangements for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure that are time-bound, linked to defined public-value outcomes, and established under express legal or policy authorisation	A- AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Public Financing Framework published	Percentage of National AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure financing arrangements that are time-bound, linked to defined public-value outcomes and backed by express legal or policy authorisation	Baseline: Current and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment levels and procurement practices at commencement	AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure public financing framework published; legal and policy authorisation requirements gazetted; ≥50% of government AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure financing arrangements with defined public-value outcomes and time-bound provisions	100% of government AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure financing arrangements with defined public-value outcomes, express legal/policy authorisation and time-bound provisions; annual review published on schedule; measurable investment growth documented	MICDE; National Treasury; PPRA; Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Annual
Promote pooled demand, framework contracts, and public-private partnerships to reduce procurement fragmentation and support the domestic hosting supply base	A- Pooled Demand Framework for AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure operational	Number of active pooled demand framework agreements in force	Baseline: Current AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment levels and procurement practices at commencement	Pooled demand framework operational; PPP and co-location structuring guidelines published; ≥1 anchor tenancy arrangement established; ≥1 pooled demand framework operational	≥5 active framework agreements in force; measurable cost savings versus fragmented procurement baseline; domestic supplier participation rate improving; investment incentive schedule published; NIF AI and other Emerging Technologies category gazetted	MICDE; National Treasury; PPRA; Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Annual
Promote AI and Emerging Technologies	A- AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure	Number of NIF financing applications approved	Baseline: Current AI and other	AI infrastructure gazetted as qualifying	Measurable NIF financing approved	MICDE; National	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

infrastructure investment as a qualifying category under the National Infrastructure Fund	gazetted as qualifying National Infrastructure Fund category	and deployed for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure	Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment levels and procurement practices at commencement	NIF category; application guidelines published; ≥1 NIF financing application received and approved; NIF AI and other Emerging Technologies category gazetted	and deployed for AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure; annual outcomes and impact reports published; AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment growing through NIF mechanism; GPU classification guidelines published	Treasury; PPRA; Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Develop guidelines to classify GPU compute, AI and other Emerging Technologies accelerators, and associated infrastructure used for AI and other Emerging Technologies training, research, and skills development as educational and research infrastructure	A- GPU and AI and other Emerging Technologies Accelerator Educational and Research Infrastructure Classification Guidelines gazetted	Number of qualifying importers benefiting from GPU and AI and other Emerging Technologies accelerator educational infrastructure classification	Baseline: Current AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment levels and procurement practices at commencement	GPU and AI and other Emerging Technologies accelerator classification guidelines gazetted; customs and duty benefits operational for qualifying imports; priority customs clearance measures established; GPU classification guidelines published	Measurable volume of qualifying imports benefiting from classification; cost reductions documented for qualifying importers; average customs clearance time for qualifying equipment improving; number of qualifying importers increasing annually	MICDE; National Treasury; PPRA; Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Annual
Publish and gazette an annual AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Investment Incentive Schedule	A- Annual AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Investment Incentive Schedule gazetted	Number of investors formally citing the Annual AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Investment Incentive Schedule as a planning basis, with investor certainty measurably improving	Baseline: Current AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment levels and procurement practices at commencement	Annual AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment incentive schedule gazetted; 24-month advance notice requirement published; investor certainty feedback mechanism operational; investment incentive schedule published	Schedule updated annually on schedule consistently; no material changes without 24-month advance notice; investor certainty improving; measurable increase in investors citing schedule as planning basis; ≥5 active framework agreements	MICDE; National Treasury; PPRA; Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Promote, within EAC Trade and Customs mechanisms, the inclusion of GPU hardware, AI and other Emerging Technologies accelerators, and data centre equipment in the harmonised list of educational and research equipment.	A- EAC Proposal Document submitted and progressed through EAC Trade and Customs mechanisms	Number of EAC Partner States formally supporting Kenya's position on tariff reduction for GPU hardware and AI and other Emerging Technology accelerators, with EAC tariff reductions adopted	Baseline: Current AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment levels and procurement practices at commencement	EAC proposal document submitted and formally tabled at EAC Trade and Customs Committee; Kenya position supported by ≥2 EAC Partner States	EAC tariff reduction or elimination adopted for qualifying GPU hardware, AI and other Emerging Technologies accelerators and data centre equipment; measurable duty savings realised by qualifying importers; cost reductions documented for qualifying importers	MICDE; National Treasury; PPRA; Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Annual
Develop design-linked incentive provisions that complement hardware import incentives	A- Design-Linked Incentive Provisions published and gazetted	Number of enterprises benefiting from design-linked AI and other Emerging Technologies incentive provisions	Baseline: Current AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment levels and procurement practices at commencement	Design-linked incentive provisions gazetted; qualifying criteria published covering domestic AI and other Emerging Technologies model development, local value-added AI and other Emerging Technologies services and AI and other Emerging Technologies IP creation; ≥5 enterprises benefiting from design-linked incentives	≥20 enterprises benefiting from design-linked incentives; measurable value of design-linked fiscal benefits disbursed; ratio of design-linked to hardware-only incentive uptake improving; annual uptake and outcomes report published	MICDE; National Treasury; PPRA; Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Annual
Policy Statement 6: The Government shall establish Kenya as East Africa's AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure anchor through a bilateral recognition framework for cross-border sovereign AI and other Emerging Technologies workload hosting							
Develop a legal instrument framework for the designation of Kenya-hosted AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure as a	A- Legal Instrument Framework for Bilateral AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Recognition published	Number of EAC Partner States with active bilateral AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure recognition agreements	Baseline: Current AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment levels and bilateral	Legal instrument framework for bilateral AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure recognition	≥3 Partner States with active bilateral recognition agreements; ≥5 sovereign cloud arrangements established; Kenya	MICDE; National Treasury; PPRA; Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

trusted environment for Partner State sovereign and regulated workloads			arrangements at commencement	published; model bilateral recognition agreement template finalised and shared with EAC Secretariat; ≥1 bilateral recognition agreement active; register established	formally recognised in EAC digital infrastructure frameworks as preferred AI and other Emerging Technologies hosting hub; volume of cross-border sovereign AI and other Emerging Technologies workloads hosted in Kenya growing		
Establish a framework to maintain and publish a register of active bilateral recognition agreements and qualifying standards applicable under each	A- Bilateral Recognition Agreement Register established and published publicly	Number of active bilateral AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure recognition agreements on the national register	Baseline: Current AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment levels and bilateral arrangements at commencement	Bilateral recognition agreement register established and publicly accessible; qualifying standards published alongside register; register updated within 30 days of any new agreement or amendment; ≥1 agreement on register	≥3 active bilateral agreements on register; register consistently maintained and updated; qualifying standards current and publicly accessible for all active agreements; Kenya formally recognised as preferred AI and other Emerging Technologies hosting hub	MICDE; National Treasury; PPRA; Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Annual
Policy Statement 7: The Government shall recognise Kenya's renewable energy profile as a strategic national AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure asset and promote it as a competitive differentiator in investment attraction							
Require AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure operators to disclose the energy source powering their workloads	A- AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Energy Source Disclosure Requirements gazetted	Percentage of regulated AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure operators compliant with annual energy source disclosure requirements	Baseline: Current renewable energy proportion in AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure at commencement	Energy source disclosure requirements gazetted; annual disclosure reports published for regulated operators; baseline renewable energy share of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure	≥80% of regulated AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure operators compliant with annual disclosure; annual trend in renewable energy share tracked and improving; ≥70% of AI and other Emerging Technologies	MICDE; EPRA; Ministry of Energy; Operator disclosures	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

				established; renewable energy criterion in ≥50% of public AI and other Emerging Technologies procurement	infrastructure on renewable energy; Kenya recognised in ≥3 global sustainability reporting frameworks		
Provision for the embedding of renewable energy sourcing as a criterion in public procurement of AI and other Emerging Technologies and compute services	A- Renewable Energy Sourcing Criterion published as a standard requirement in public AI and other Emerging Technologies and compute procurement evaluation frameworks	Percentage of public AI and other Emerging Technologies compute procurements incorporating the renewable energy sourcing criterion	Baseline: Current renewable energy proportion in AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure at commencement	Renewable energy sourcing criterion published as standard in public AI and other Emerging Technologies and compute procurement; weighting embedded in procurement scoring; ≥50% of public AI and other Emerging Technologies procurement including renewable energy criterion; ≥2 investment attraction initiatives active	Renewable energy sourcing criterion in ≥80% of public AI and other Emerging Technologies compute procurements; ≥60% of AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure contracts awarded to operators with majority renewable energy sourcing; annual procurement review published; investment pipeline measurably increased	MICDE; EPRA; Ministry of Energy; Operator disclosures	Annual
Promote Kenya's renewable energy profile and low-carbon compute credentials in international AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment attraction	A- Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Infrastructure Investment Promotion Package developed featuring renewable energy and low-carbon compute credentials	Number of international sustainability reporting frameworks and sustainable AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure indices in which Kenya is recognised as a low-carbon compute destination	Baseline: Current renewable energy proportion in AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure at commencement	Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure investment promotion package developed; Kenya featured in ≥2 international investment attraction campaigns as low-carbon AI and other Emerging Technologies compute destination; ≥2 investment	Kenya included in ≥3 international sustainability reporting frameworks and sustainable AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure indices; measurable FDI attracted to AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure citing renewable energy advantage; annual FDI attraction report	MICDE; EPRA; Ministry of Energy; Operator disclosures	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

				attraction initiatives active	published; investment pipeline measurably increased		
Integrate sustainability reporting bodies to ensure Kenya-based on-continent AI and other Emerging Technologies compute is recognised as low-carbon infrastructure in global corporate reporting frameworks	A- Kenya's AI and other Emerging Technologies compute infrastructure formally recognised in relevant international sustainability reporting frameworks	Number of global sustainability reporting frameworks formally recognising Kenya's low-carbon AI and other Emerging Technologies compute credentials	Baseline: Current renewable energy proportion in AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure at commencement	Engagement programme with global sustainability reporting standards bodies operational; Kenya-specific AI and other Emerging Technologies compute carbon accounting methodology published; ≥1 major international reporting framework recognising Kenya's low-carbon AI and other Emerging Technologies compute	Kenya recognised in ≥3 global sustainability reporting frameworks; ≥5 global corporates citing Kenya's low-carbon compute in sustainability disclosures; methodology adopted by ≥1 international standard-setter; investment pipeline measurably increased	MICDE; EPRA; Ministry of Energy; Operator disclosures	Annual
Policy Statement 8:	The Government shall establish compute access and AI infrastructure programmes to support equitable, sustainable, and strategic access to AI infrastructure and digital resources.						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**KPI**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**Endterm Target**	**Source**	**Frequency**
Establish National AI Compute Access Programme	Expanded access to compute resources	Number of institutions accessing compute support	No programme exists	≥100 institutions	≥500 institutions	MICDE; ICTA	Annual
Develop AI Infrastructure Investment Pipeline	Increased infrastructure investment	Number of AI infrastructure investments facilitated	Baseline assessment	≥5 investments	≥20 investments	KenInvest; NIFC	Annual

Theme 9: Sovereignty and Strategic Autonomy

Policy Objective: To guarantee Kenya's sovereignty and strategic autonomy by ensuring national oversight and decision-making authority over systems, data, compute infrastructure, resources, knowledge assets and governance systems that shape AI and other Emerging Technologies development and use in ways that advance public interest, self-determination and constitutional values.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Strategy	Expected Outcome	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Baseline	Midterm Target	Endterm Target	Source of Data	Frequency
Policy Statement 1: The Government shall safeguard sovereignty and strategic autonomy in Artificial Intelligence and other Emerging Technologies							
Develop and implement data localisation requirements for sensitive and strategic public-interest datasets, including clear legal pathways for secure and accountable cross-border data flows	Data localisation and cross-border data governance frameworks established and operational	Percentage of sensitive government data hosted on sovereign infrastructure .	Baseline: Proportion of sensitive government data on sovereign infrastructure; current international AI and other Emerging Technologies governance participation levels to be assessed at commencement	Data localisation framework developed and gazetted; ≥50% of sensitive and strategic public-interest datasets subject to localisation requirements; ≥2 cross-border data transfer adequacy determinations completed; ≥10 institutions implementing localisation requirements	≥70% of sensitive government data on sovereign infrastructure; all priority cross-border data transfer arrangements compliant with framework; ≥5 adequacy determinations in force; localisation requirements enforced across all institutions handling sensitive datasets	MICDE; ODPC; CA; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; National Intelligence Service	Annual
Establish and operationalise a national critical AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure framework to identify, classify, and govern critical systems and infrastructure	National framework for critical AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure established and enforced	Percentage of priority critical AI and other Emerging Technologies systems classified and governed under the national critical infrastructure framework	Baseline: Proportion of sensitive government data on sovereign infrastructure; current international AI and other Emerging Technologies governance participation levels to be assessed at commencement	National critical AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure framework developed and approved; national AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure risk register established; ≥10 critical systems identified and classified; critical infrastructure framework operational	Critical infrastructure framework fully enforced; all priority critical AI and other Emerging Technologies systems classified and governed; compliance audits conducted annually; all relevant institutions aligned to framework; measurable reduction in foreign infrastructure dependence	MICDE; ODPC; CA; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; National Intelligence Service	Annual
Develop and implement a sovereign cloud and computing strategy to	Sovereign cloud and computing ecosystem	Percentage of sensitive government data on sovereign infrastructure,	Baseline: Proportion of sensitive	Sovereign cloud and computing strategy developed and	≥70% of sensitive government data on sovereign or	MICDE; ODPC; CA; Ministry of Foreign Affairs;	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

reduce dependence on foreign-controlled infrastructure	established with increased domestic capacity	with domestic data centre capacity operational, regional infrastructure agreements established and dependence on foreign-controlled infrastructure measurably reduced .	government data on sovereign infrastructure; current international AI and other Emerging Technologies governance participation levels to be assessed at commencement	gazetted; ≥2 operational domestic data centres/HPC facilities; ≥30% of government workloads hosted domestically; sovereign cloud strategy published	adequately governed infrastructure; measurable reduction in dependence on foreign-controlled infrastructure; ≥3 regional infrastructure agreements established; sovereign cloud ecosystem operational and growing	National Intelligence Service	
Promote and implement sector-specific sovereignty requirements in strategic sectors through designation of priority domains, development of roadmaps, and establishment of regulatory sandboxes	Sovereign AI and other emerging technologies frameworks operational in strategic sectors	Number of strategic sectors with operational sector-specific sovereignty requirements, with regulatory sandbox environments established for local AI and other Emerging Technologies testing	Baseline: Proportion of sensitive government data on sovereign infrastructure; current international AI and other Emerging Technologies governance participation levels to be assessed at commencement	≥3 strategic sectors designated with sector-specific sovereignty requirements; ≥3 sectoral roadmaps developed; ≥2 regulatory sandbox environments established for local AI and other Emerging Technologies testing and deployment; active participation in ≥3 international bodies	Sector-specific sovereignty requirements operational in all designated strategic sectors; all sectoral roadmaps implemented; ≥5 sandbox environments operational; Kenya influencing outcomes in ≥2 major international AI and other Emerging Technologies governance processes; compliance with sovereignty requirements monitored and enforced	MICDE; ODPC; CA; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; National Intelligence Service	Annual
Develop and strengthen national capabilities in AI and other Emerging Technologies talent, research, infrastructure, and compute	National AI and other emerging technologies capability ecosystem strengthened and operational	Number of AI and other Emerging Technologies training programmes operational and graduates and certified professionals produced	Baseline: Proportion of sensitive government data on sovereign infrastructure; current international AI and other Emerging	≥5 AI and other Emerging Technologies training programmes established; ≥500 graduates and certified professionals; ≥2 research centres and	≥15 AI and other Emerging Technologies training programmes operational; ≥2,000 graduates and certified professionals; ≥5 research centres and HPC facilities	MICDE; ODPC; CA; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; National Intelligence Service	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

			Technologies governance participation levels to be assessed at commencement	HPC facilities operational; national AI and other Emerging Technologies infrastructure audit completed; ≥5 strategic partnerships established	operational; measurable increase in domestic AI and other Emerging Technologies development capacity; communal data rights framework enacted; Kenya influencing outcomes in ≥2 major international AI and other Emerging Technologies governance processes		
Policy Statement 2:	The Government shall strengthen Kenya's international leadership and strategic positioning in AI and other Emerging Technologies through AI diplomacy and international cooperation.						
Develop and implement a Kenya AI Diplomacy and Global Governance Roadmap	Improved global AI positioning and coordinated international engagement	Number of international AI governance processes where Kenya submits positions, chairs, co-chairs, hosts or contributes technical input	Baseline assessment to be undertaken at commencement	≥10 international engagements	≥30 international engagements	Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs; MICDE	Annual
Policy Statement 3:	The Government shall treat Kenyan and African languages, cultural knowledge, and local context as strategic national assets that support inclusive AI development and strengthen digital sovereignty.						
Strategy	**Expected Outcome**	**Key Performance Indicator (KPI)**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**Endterm Target**	**Source of Data**	**Frequency**
Establish National African Languages and Voice AI Programme	Inclusive AI ecosystem supporting Kenyan languages and cultural diversity	Number of Kenyan language datasets and benchmarks developed	Baseline assessment to be undertaken at commencement	≥20 datasets and benchmarks developed	≥100 datasets and benchmarks developed	KICD; Universities; Kenya National Library Service (KNLS)	Annual

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

ANNEX III: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

1. Introduction

This Annex outlines the stakeholder engagement process and methodology undertaken during the development of this Policy. The process was designed to ensure broad-based participation, inclusivity, transparency, technical rigor, and constitutional compliance in line with the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and the Public Policy Handbook (2024) requirements on public participation.

Stakeholder engagement was conducted through structured, iterative, and multi-channel approaches to capture inputs from diverse actors across sectors and levels of government. The process ensured that the Policy reflects national priorities, stakeholder needs, constitutional values, sectoral realities, and emerging technological developments.

The development process also incorporated technical drafting, thematic consultations, institutional engagement, legal review, and validation stages to strengthen policy coherence, legal soundness, enforceability, and alignment with Kenya's constitutional, statutory, and institutional framework.

2. Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement

The stakeholder engagement process was undertaken to:

1) Facilitate inclusive participation across sectors and stakeholder groups;
2) Collect evidence-based inputs to inform policy development;
3) Identify priority issues, risks, opportunities, and implementation considerations;
4) Validate emerging policy directions and thematic priorities;
5) Strengthen legal, institutional, and technical coherence; and
6) Ensure alignment with national development goals, constitutional principles, and stakeholder needs.

3. Stakeholder Categories

Stakeholders engaged in the process included:

1) Academia and research institutions;
2) Private sector and technology community;
3) National Government institutions;
4) County governments;
5) Regulators and standards bodies;
6) Civil society organizations and media;
7) Development partners and regional institutions; and

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

8) Special interest groups, including children, youth, women, persons with disabilities, informal sector actors, and marginalized communities.

4. Methodology

The stakeholder engagement process adopted a mixed-methods, iterative, and multi-stakeholder approach, combining qualitative, consultative, technical, and participatory methods. This approach ensured depth, diversity, credibility, and validity of inputs throughout the policy development lifecycle.

4.1 Methodological Approach

The methodology was guided by the following principles:

1) Inclusivity: Ensuring representation across sectors, regions, institutions, and demographic groups;
2) Transparency: Maintaining open, structured, and documented engagement processes;
3) Evidence-based input: Integrating stakeholder insights with data, research, benchmarking studies, and global best practices;
4) Iterative validation: Refining policy content through multiple rounds of consultation, technical review, and validation;
5) Legal and institutional coherence: Aligning policy proposals with Kenya's constitutional, legal, regulatory, and institutional framework; and
6) Implementation orientation: Ensuring that stakeholder inputs informed policy statements, implementation arrangements, indicators, responsibilities, and financing considerations.

4.2 Activities Undertaken

The policy development process included the following key activities:

1) Review of existing policy, legal, regulatory, institutional, and strategic frameworks relevant to AI and other Emerging Technologies;
2) Preparation and consolidation of thematic reports aligned to the Policy pillars;
3) Mapping and identification of key stakeholder groups across government, academia, private sector, civil society, development partners, counties, and special interest groups;
4) Convening of thematic consultations and roundtables to gather sector-specific input;
5) Engagement with technical experts, regulators, policymakers, researchers, innovators, and implementing institutions;
6) Development and refinement of draft policy content through Technical Working Groups and thematic leads;

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

7) Review of regional, continental, and international AI governance frameworks, standards, and best practices;
8) Integration of stakeholder inputs into draft policy chapters, implementation arrangements, and monitoring indicators;
9) Legal and institutional review to strengthen constitutional alignment, enforceability, and policy coherence; and
10) Validation of emerging policy proposals through structured stakeholder engagement and public participation mechanisms.

4.3 Data Collection Methods

The following methods were used to collect stakeholder inputs:

1) Structured consultations: Facilitated discussions using thematic guides aligned to the Policy pillars;
2) Workshops and roundtables: Interactive sessions enabling in-depth dialogue, thematic analysis, and consensus building;
3) Key informant interviews: Targeted engagements with technical experts, institutional leaders, policymakers, regulators, and sector practitioners;
4) Public submissions: Inputs collected through digital platforms, written submissions, and open calls for feedback;
5) Document review: Analysis of stakeholder reports, sector studies, legal instruments, strategies, thematic reports, and institutional documents; and
6) Benchmarking and comparative analysis: Review of regional and international policy frameworks, standards, principles, and governance approaches relevant to AI and other Emerging Technologies.

4.4 Data Analysis and Integration

Stakeholder inputs were:

1) Thematically categorized according to the Policy pillars;
2) Synthesized into key issues, risks, opportunities, policy priorities, and implementation considerations;
3) Cross-referenced with national data, legal frameworks, regional instruments, and international best practices;
4) Reviewed by thematic leads and technical experts for coherence and accuracy; and
5) Integrated into draft policy content through Technical Working Groups, expert consultations, drafting sessions, and validation processes.

The draft Policy subsequently underwent legal and institutional review processes. It was reviewed by ILINA for legal soundness and policy coherence, and further reviewed by the

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Office of the Attorney General to ensure consistency with Kenya's constitutional framework, existing statutes, enforceability requirements, and broader public policy obligations.

4.5 Validation Process

The methodology incorporated multiple validation stages, including:

1) Thematic validation through sectoral roundtables;
2) Cross-sector validation through multi-stakeholder dialogues;
3) Iterative refinement through Technical Committee reviews;
4) Legal and institutional review for constitutional and statutory alignment;
5) Review of implementation, financing, and MERL arrangements; and
6) Final validation through broader stakeholder engagement and public participation mechanisms.

5. Engagement Approaches

The engagement process was conducted through the following mechanisms:

5.1 Sectoral Roundtables

Structured roundtable discussions were organized around thematic areas aligned to the Policy pillars. These sessions brought together stakeholders within specific domains to identify sectoral priorities, governance gaps, risks, opportunities, and implementation requirements.

5.2 Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues

Cross-sector engagements involving representatives from government, private sector, academia, civil society, development partners, and other actors were used to discuss overarching policy issues, strengthen coherence across thematic areas, and validate emerging policy directions.

5.3 Bilateral Engagements

Targeted consultations were held with key institutions, sector leaders, regulators, and technical experts to address specific issues, clarify institutional mandates, gather detailed inputs, and strengthen the technical and legal quality of the Policy.

5.4 Technical Working Sessions

Technical working sessions were used to review thematic reports, consolidate stakeholder inputs, refine policy statements, develop implementation measures, align institutional responsibilities, and strengthen the Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning framework.

5.5 Public Participation Mechanisms

Kenya Framework for Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Open participation channels, including digital platforms, stakeholder networks, written submissions, and public engagement processes, were used to collect broader public input and feedback throughout the policy development process.

6. Thematic Engagement Structure

Stakeholder engagement was organized around thematic areas aligned to the Policy pillars, including:

1) Governance, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks;
2) Data Ecosystem Management;
3) Infrastructure and Digital Readiness;
4) Research, Innovation and Ecosystem Development;
5) Capacity and Human Capital Development;
6) Ethics, Safety, Security and Inclusion;
7) Sectoral Applications of AI and other Emerging Technologies;
8) Sovereignty and Strategic Autonomy; and
9) Environmental Sustainability and Green Intelligence.

Each thematic area was coordinated by designated thematic leads and supported by technical experts, participating institutions, and stakeholder representatives.

7. Public Participation

Public participation was facilitated through digital platforms, stakeholder networks, structured consultations, written submissions, and open engagement processes to enable broad-based participation beyond formal meetings. This approach allowed continuous input and feedback throughout the policy development process and supported compliance with constitutional requirements on public participation, transparency, accountability, and inclusivity.

Special attention was given to ensuring that the process captured perspectives from different stakeholder groups, including national and county institutions, private sector actors, academia, civil society, technical communities, development partners, and special interest groups.

8. Process Outcomes

The stakeholder engagement and methodology process informed the development of the Policy by:

1) Providing structured inputs into thematic areas, policy priorities, and implementation considerations;
2) Identifying governance gaps, risks, opportunities, and institutional responsibilities;
3) Supporting validation and refinement of policy directions, principles, objectives, and measures;

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

4) Strengthening legal, institutional, constitutional, and technical alignment;
5) Informing the implementation framework, financing arrangements, and MERL matrix;
6) Enhancing policy legitimacy, inclusivity, and stakeholder ownership; and
7) Ensuring broad-based participation across sectors, stakeholder groups, and levels of government.

Collectively, the stakeholder engagement process strengthened the Policy by ensuring that it is evidence-informed, constitutionally grounded, technically sound, nationally relevant, and responsive to Kenya's development priorities and emerging AI and other Emerging Technologies governance needs.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

ANNEX IV: DEFINITION OF TERMS

For the purposes of this Policy, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned to them below:

Accessibility: The design and provision of systems, services, content, and technologies in a manner that enables use by all persons, including persons with disabilities, without unnecessary barriers.

Accountability: The obligation of a person, institution, developer, deployer, operator, or regulator to take responsibility for decisions, actions, and outcomes associated with an AI system or emerging technology, and to provide justification and remedy where harm or non-compliance occurs.

Adversarial Attack: A deliberate attempt to manipulate an AI system by altering inputs, data, or operating conditions so as to cause incorrect, unsafe, or misleading outputs.

Agentic AI System: An AI system that pursues goals by planning and executing sequences of actions across digital tools, services, or environments, that can initiate actions with effects in the world such as transactions, communications, or changes to records, and that operates with limited human supervision over the intermediate steps between instruction and outcome.

Algorithm: A set of instructions, rules, or computational steps used by a system to process data, perform calculations, solve problems, or make decisions.

Algorithmic Accountability: The principle that the design, deployment, and outcomes of algorithmic systems must be subject to responsibility, oversight, and justification by identified persons or institutions.

Algorithmic Bias: A systematic and unfair distortion in the outputs of a system, often arising from biased data, flawed design, poor assumptions, or unequal deployment contexts, resulting in disadvantage to certain persons or groups.

AI Assurance: A structured process of evaluating whether an AI system is safe, reliable, lawful, ethical, robust, and fit for its intended purpose.

AI-Generated Output: Content produced by an AI system, the authorship, ownership, and protection of which may require treatment distinct from works created by a natural person.

AI Governance: As defined in the Kenya AI Strategy (2025–2030), a framework of policies, guidelines, and practices that ensures the responsible, ethical, and transparent development

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

and deployment of AI systems through oversight, risk management, and accountability mechanisms.

AI Impact Assessment: A structured assessment of the potential effects of an AI system on rights, safety, privacy, security, equality, environment, labour, public services, markets and affected communities.

AI Literacy: The knowledge and capacity required to understand, use, question, and engage responsibly with AI systems and their social, economic, ethical, and legal implications.

AI Model: A computational model trained or configured using data and algorithms to perform tasks such as prediction, classification, recommendation, content generation, optimization, or decision support. *(Adapted from ISO/IEC 22989:2022, the OECD AI Definition (2024), and the EU AI Act (2024)).*

AI Safety Institute: A national technical institution responsible for AI safety research, testing, evaluation, benchmarking, red-teaming, incident analysis and technical support to regulators and public institutions.

AI System: A machine-based system that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers from the inputs it receives how to generate outputs—such as predictions, recommendations, classifications, content, or decisions—that influence physical or virtual environments, with varying levels of autonomy and adaptiveness after deployment. *(Adapted from the OECD AI Definition (2024) and the EU AI Act (2024)).*

Artificial Intelligence (AI): A field of science and engineering focused on the development and use of AI systems that perform tasks requiring human intelligence, including learning, reasoning, perception, language processing, content generation, and decision support, to enhance productivity, innovation, and sustainable development. *(Adapted from the OECD AI Definition (2024), UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI (2021), ISO/IEC 22989:2022, and aligned with the Kenya AI Strategy (2025–2030)).*

Audit: A systematic examination of a system, process, institution, dataset, or activity to assess compliance, performance, integrity, risks, and accountability.

Auditability: The extent to which an AI system or emerging technology can be examined, reviewed, tested, and verified through accessible records, documentation, logs, processes, and technical evidence.

Automated Decision: A decision producing legal effects or similarly significant effects on a person that is made, or materially shaped, by an automated system.

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Automated Decision-Making: A process in which decisions or recommendations are made wholly or partly by automated means, including through AI systems, with limited or no direct human intervention.

Autonomous System: A system that is capable of performing tasks, making decisions, or adapting operations with varying degrees of independence from direct human control.

Benchmarking: The process of comparing national laws, policies, institutions, systems, or practices with those of other jurisdictions or recognized standards in order to identify gaps, lessons, and good practices.

Blockchain: A distributed digital ledger technology in which records are stored in linked blocks across multiple nodes, enabling secure, traceable, and tamper-resistant recordkeeping.

Broadband Connectivity: High-capacity electronic communications infrastructure that enables fast and reliable transmission of digital information.

Certification: Formal recognition that a product, process, service, or system meets specified standards or requirements.

Civilian Use of AI: The use of AI systems for non-military purposes, including commercial, public service, educational, healthcare, industrial, and personal applications.

Cloud Computing: The provision of computing resources, including storage, processing power, software, and services, over a network on demand.

Cloud Infrastructure: The hardware, software, and network resources used to provide cloud computing services.

Commercialization: The process of converting research, innovation, or technology outputs into products, services, enterprises, or market applications.

Compliance: Conformity with applicable laws, regulations, standards, policies, or obligations.

Compute Access: Access to cloud, GPU, high-performance computing or other computational resources required to develop, test, deploy or evaluate AI systems.

Compute Capacity: The quantity and quality of computational resources available for processing data, training models, running applications, or supporting digital services.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Compute Infrastructure: The physical and virtual resources needed to perform computational tasks, including processors, GPUs, storage, cloud services, networks, and related systems.

Confidentiality: The protection of information from unauthorized access, disclosure, or misuse.

Conformity Assessment: A process used to determine whether a system, product, or service meets specified requirements, standards, or regulations.

Consumer Protection: Measures intended to safeguard users, buyers, and members of the public from harm, unfair practices, or unsafe technologies.

Cross-Border Data Flow: The movement, access, transfer, or processing of data across national boundaries.

Cybersecurity: The protection of digital systems, infrastructure, networks, software, and data from unauthorized access, attacks, disruption, alteration, or destruction.

Data: Recorded facts, observations, measurements, symbols, or information in any form, whether digital or non-digital, that can be processed or analyzed.

Data Controller: A person, institution, or entity that determines the purpose and means of processing personal data.

Data Ecosystem: An interconnected framework of data sources, infrastructure, standards, governance mechanisms, and stakeholders that enable the collection, management, sharing, and use of data across sectors for innovation, decision-making, and public value creation.

Data Governance: The framework of laws, policies, processes, standards, roles, and controls that guide the collection, quality, access, use, sharing, security, stewardship, retention, and disposal of data.

Data Interoperability: The ability of different systems, institutions, or applications to exchange, interpret, and use data effectively and consistently.

Data Lifecycle: The stages through which data passes, including collection, creation, storage, processing, sharing, use, retention, archiving, and deletion.

Data Minimization: The principle that only data necessary for a specific purpose should be collected, processed, or retained.

Data Protection: The legal, technical, and organizational measures used to safeguard personal data and uphold the rights of data subjects.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA): A structured process for identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks to personal data and privacy arising from data processing activities.

Data Quality: The extent to which data is accurate, complete, timely, relevant, consistent, and fit for purpose.

Data Residency: The physical or jurisdictional location in which data is stored or processed.

Data Security: Measures used to protect data against unauthorized access, loss, damage, or misuse.

Data Sharing: The disclosure, transfer, exchange, or provision of data among institutions, systems, sectors, or users under defined conditions.

Data Sovereignty: The principle that data is subject to the laws and governance arrangements of the jurisdiction in which it is collected, stored, processed, or controlled.

Data Steward: A person or institution responsible for the management, quality, access, and governance of data within a defined domain.

Data Subject: A natural person to whom personal data relates.

Deployed Technologies: Technologies that are mature, widely adopted, and actively integrated into operational systems across sectors, with established standards, regulatory frameworks, and proven use cases. These include technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), blockchain, and other distributed ledger technologies.

Deployment: The placing into operation or use of an AI system or emerging technology in a real-world environment.

Developer: A person, institution, or entity involved in designing, building, training, or configuring an AI system or emerging technology.

Digital Infrastructure: The foundational systems and assets that enable digital services, including telecommunications networks, cloud platforms, data centres, compute resources, and digital platforms.

Emerging Technologies: New, rapidly evolving, or converging technologies with the potential to significantly transform sectors, markets, institutions, and society, including but not limited to AI, IoT, blockchain, robotics, extended reality, advanced communications, and quantum technologies.

Ethical AI: AI that is designed, developed, deployed, and used in a manner consistent with human dignity, fairness, accountability, safety, transparency, and societal well-being.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Ethical Safeguards: The set of principles, measures, controls, and mechanisms embedded throughout the lifecycle of AI and other Emerging Technologies to ensure that their design, development, deployment, and use align with ethical standards, human rights, and public interest.

Explainability: The extent to which the logic, inputs, processes, and outputs of an AI system can be understood, interpreted, and communicated in a meaningful way to relevant stakeholders.

Extended Reality (XR): A collective term that includes virtual reality, augmented reality, and mixed reality technologies.

Fairness: The principle that systems, processes, and outcomes should not create unjustified discrimination, exclusion, or disadvantage.

Foundation Model: A general-purpose AI model trained on broad data at scale and adaptable to a wide range of downstream tasks.

Generative AI: AI systems capable of generating text, images, audio, video, software code or other content.

Governance Framework: A structured arrangement of rules, institutions, processes, and responsibilities that guide decision-making, oversight, and accountability.

Green AI: The design, development, and use of AI systems in ways that minimize environmental impact, including energy use, emissions, water consumption, and e-waste.

High-Performance Computing (HPC): Advanced computing capability that uses powerful systems and parallel processing to solve complex computational problems.

High-Risk AI System: An AI system whose use may significantly affect health, safety, fundamental rights, critical infrastructure, public services, livelihoods, or national security, and which therefore requires enhanced oversight.

Human Oversight: The involvement of human judgment, control, or intervention in the design, deployment, operation, or review of AI systems to ensure accountability, safety, and alignment with policy and law.

Human Rights-Based Approach: An approach to policy and governance that is grounded in the protection, respect, and fulfillment of human rights.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT): A comprehensive set of digital technologies, systems, infrastructure, and services used to create, collect, process, store, transmit, and exchange information electronically, including computing systems,

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

telecommunications networks, the internet, software applications, data platforms, and related digital services that enable communication, automation, and information management.

Impact Assessment: A structured process for evaluating the likely effects of a law, policy, technology, project, or system on people, institutions, rights, markets, or the environment.

Incident: An event or occurrence in which an AI system or emerging technology causes, contributes to, or is associated with harm, risk, error, failure, breach, or non-compliance.

Incident Reporting: The formal documentation and communication of incidents to relevant authorities, institutions, or oversight bodies.

Inclusion: The deliberate design and implementation of policies and systems to ensure equitable access, participation, representation, and benefit for all persons and groups.

Inference: The process through which an AI system derives outputs, predictions, classifications, or decisions from data and model parameters.

Innovation Ecosystem: The network of institutions, actors, resources, policies, and markets that support research, entrepreneurship, commercialization, and technology development.

Institutional Framework: The set of institutions and their respective mandates, roles, and relationships relevant to policy implementation and governance.

Interoperability: The ability of systems, platforms, devices, organizations, or datasets to work together, exchange information, and use it effectively.

Internet of Things (IoT): A network of physical devices, sensors, systems, or objects connected to digital networks and capable of collecting, exchanging, and acting on data.

Legacy System: A system or technology already in operation before the effective date of a new policy, law, or regulatory framework.

Lifecycle Accountability: Responsibility and oversight applied across all stages of a system's lifecycle, from design and development to deployment, monitoring, and retirement.

Liability: Legal responsibility for harm, damage, breach, or non-compliance arising from an act, omission, or system outcome.

Machine Learning (ML): A branch of AI in which systems learn patterns from data and improve task performance without being explicitly programmed for every outcome.

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Metadata: Data that describes other data, including its origin, structure, format, timing, ownership, or conditions of use.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs): Enterprises classified under the Micro and Small Enterprises Act, 2012 based on annual turnover, number of employees, and level of investment or assets, encompassing micro (1–9 employees), small (10–49 employees), and medium (51–250 employees) businesses within defined financial thresholds across sectors.

Model: A computational representation trained or configured to transform inputs into outputs, predictions, classifications, recommendations, or generated content.

Monitoring: Ongoing observation, review, or assessment of a system or process to ensure performance, compliance, safety, and risk control.

National Data Library: A governed framework for identifying, preparing, documenting, securing, sharing and maintaining high-value public-interest datasets for lawful and responsible use.

Nascent Technologies: Technologies that are at an early stage of development, characterized by high uncertainty in their technical capabilities, applications, and long-term impacts, and which are not yet widely deployed or governed by established regulatory frameworks. These include technologies such as quantum-related technologies and other emerging scientific innovations.

Non-Personal Data: Data that does not relate to an identified or identifiable individual and cannot reasonably be used to identify one.

Open Data: Data that is made available for access, use, reuse, and sharing with minimal restrictions, subject to lawful and necessary safeguards.

Open-Weight Model: An artificial intelligence model for which the trained parameters (weights) are made publicly available or accessible for use, modification, or deployment by third parties, subject to applicable licensing or usage conditions.

Operator: A person, institution, or entity responsible for managing or running an AI system or emerging technology in practice.

Oversight: The supervision, review, or control exercised by a competent authority, institution, or responsible person over a system, activity, or process.

Personal Data: Information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person.

Kenya AI and Other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Policy Framework: A structured set of principles, objectives, directions, and interventions that guide action and decision-making on a particular issue.

Procurement: The process by which institutions acquire goods, services, systems, or infrastructure, including AI systems and digital tools.

Quantum Computing: A form of computing that uses quantum-mechanical principles to process certain classes of problems in ways not possible or not efficient with classical computing.

Redress: Mechanisms through which individuals or groups can seek correction, compensation, explanation, review, or remedy where harm or injustice occurs.

Red-Teaming: Structured testing designed to identify vulnerabilities, unsafe behaviours, misuse pathways, bias, security weaknesses or failure modes in AI systems.

Regulatory Sandbox: A controlled environment in which innovative technologies, products, or services can be tested under regulatory supervision and defined safeguards.

Resilience: The ability of systems, institutions, or ecosystems to anticipate, withstand, adapt to, and recover from disruption, shocks, or failures.

Responsible AI in the Military Domain: The lawful, accountable and controlled development and use of AI in defence and security contexts, consistent with international law, human rights, international humanitarian law and meaningful human control.

Retrospective Risk Assessment: An evaluation conducted on a legacy system to identify risks, harms, gaps, and compliance needs after deployment has already occurred.

Risk: The possibility that a system, activity, or condition may cause harm, loss, non-compliance, disruption, or other adverse consequences.

Risk-Based Approach: An approach in which obligations, controls, and oversight measures are proportionate to the likelihood and severity of risk.

Robotics: The field involving the design, construction, programming, operation, and use of robots or automated physical systems.

Robustness: The ability of a system to perform reliably and safely under a wide range of operating conditions, including stress, error, or attempted manipulation.

Safety: The condition in which systems operate without causing unacceptable harm to people, property, infrastructure, institutions, or the environment.

Kenya Hand-off on Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Scaling Technologies: Technologies that have moved beyond early experimentation and are undergoing rapid development and adoption, with expanding use cases and increasing integration into economic and social systems, but which may still require evolving regulatory and governance frameworks. These include technologies such as robotics and autonomous systems, extended reality, and advanced communications systems.

Synthetic Media: AI-generated or AI-manipulated text, image, audio, video or multimodal content that may depict real or fictional persons, events or environments.

Sovereignty (Digital and Technological Sovereignty): The authority and capacity of a State to exercise control, governance, and decision-making over its data, digital infrastructure, technological systems, and innovation ecosystems within its jurisdiction, in a manner consistent with national laws, constitutional principles, and public interest.

Sovereign AI: The capacity of a state to develop, control, govern, and strategically use AI systems, infrastructure, data, and talent in support of national priorities, public services, and national resilience.

Standard: A documented requirement, specification, or guideline intended to ensure quality, safety, consistency, interoperability, or performance.

Systemic Risk: Risk capable of causing broad or cascading harm across multiple sectors, institutions, infrastructures, markets, or communities.

Testing: The process of evaluating whether a system performs as intended, including assessments of safety, accuracy, reliability, and compliance.

Text-and-Data Mining: The automated analysis of text, data, or other works to identify patterns, train models, or extract information, which may engage the rights of authors and owners of the works analysed.

Traceability: The ability to track the origin, development, use, changes, and outputs of data, models, systems, or decisions across the lifecycle.

Training Data: Data used to develop, calibrate, or improve the performance of an AI model.

Transparency: The extent to which relevant information about a system, including its purpose, limitations, governance, and functioning, is made accessible and understandable to appropriate stakeholders.

Trustworthy AI: AI that is lawful, ethical, safe, reliable, accountable, and aligned with human rights, public interest, and societal values.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

Use Case: A defined context, scenario, or purpose for which a system or technology is applied.

Validation: The process of confirming that a system is fit for its intended purpose and performs appropriately in the context in which it will be used.

Virtual Reality: A simulated digital environment that immerses users in a computer-generated three-dimensional experience.

Workforce Transition: The process through which workers, institutions, and labour markets adapt to technological change through reskilling, upskilling, redeployment, or new job creation.

Kenya AI and other Emerging Technologies Policy Draft

ANNEX V: REFERENCES

This Annex provides the key legal, policy, strategic, and reference documents that informed the development of this Policy.

Frameworks

1) Constitution of Kenya (2010)
2) Data Protection Act, 2019
3) Kenya Information and Communications Act (KICA), Cap. 411A
4) Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, 2018
5) Standards Act, Cap. 496
6) Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap. 387
7) Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015
8) Kenya National Digital Master Plan (2022–2032)
9) Kenya Artificial Intelligence Strategy (2025–2030)
10) Kenya AI Statement of Principles Draft (2025)
11) National Cybersecurity Strategy (2022)
12) National ICT Policy(2019)
13) Kenya Vision 2030
14) Kenya Climate Change Act, 2016
15) African Union (AU) Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa (2020-2030)
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