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Ref: PPPD/0&S/RFP/05/2025-2026

13th April, 2026

**REF: REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (RFP) FOR PROVISION OF TRANSACTION ADVISORY SERVICES FOR THE KONZA CLOUD EXPANSION AND SMART CITY FACILITIES
RFP NO. PPPD/0&S/RFP/05/2025-2026**

ADDENDUM 3

The National Treasury has issued an addendum to the request for proposals (RFP) for provision of Transaction Advisory Services for the Konza Cloud Expansion and Smart City Facilities.

All other terms and conditions remain the same.

HEAD, SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SERVICES
FOR: PRINCIPAL SECRETARY/PUBLIC INVESTMENTS AND ASSETS

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1.	Kindly elaborate on the long-term strategic vision for KNDC whether it is intended to evolve into a sovereign government cloud, a regional hyperscale data hub, or a hybrid digital infrastructure platform supporting both public and private sector workloads.	The project is designed to establish a sovereign cloud infrastructure that safeguards national data and ensures compliance with data protection laws, positioning the facility as the trusted digital foundation for government services. Simultaneously, the vision extends to creating a regional digital and data services hub that attracts clients from both Public and Private Sector across East and Central Africa, leveraging Kenya's strategic location and connectivity. Further, the project is further expected to support the Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy pillar of the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) while contributing to Kenya's position as a regional leader in digital innovation.
2.	Kindly provide detailed demand projections (IT load in MW, rack growth, cloud consumption trends) for the next 5–10 years along with key assumptions used in feasibility.	<p>The Konza National Data Centre (KNDC) currently operates with an estimated total IT power consumption of about 300 kW, supported by a 2.5 MW transformer, a 1 MW UPS system with 1 MW redundancy (2N configuration), and an Uptime-certified capacity of 706 kW. It hosts 144 racks; each designed for a higher capacity of approximately 6–7.5 kW per rack. The data center is scalable, with planned expansion to about 144 racks and up to 288 racks at full capacity. Over the next 5–10 years, demand is expected to increase steadily, with rack numbers rising toward full capacity due to growing government and enterprise ICT needs in Konza Technopolis.</p> <p>cloud consumption trends</p> <p>Konza National Data Centre through Konza Cloud Platform is currently hosting 145 government institutions out of 451 Government institutions. With the government digitization initiative and the enacted Kenya Cloud policy, all government entities are considering migrating their workloads to a government Data Center and hence the</p>

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		<p>demand to host the remaining Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Counties (MDAC's) requires additional cloud computing capacity at the Konza National Data Center.</p> <p>Since the commercialization of KNDC in 2021, the Data Center database has grown to 189 customers with an annual average customer growth rate of 29%.</p> <p>From the perspective of market growth, Kenya's public cloud is a market engine with a growth rate of 25-30% annually (Xalam Analytics, 2023) over the coming years, while the KNDC after having augmented its processing and storage capacity can be projected to achieve a growth rate between 11% and 24% over the next five (5) years based on the current KNDC approaches to customer capture.</p>
3.	<p>What is the current utilization of KNDC in terms of rack occupancy, computer usage, and power consumption, and what specific constraints are limiting further onboarding?</p>	<p>The Konza National Data Centre (KNDC) currently has a total rack capacity of 144 racks, of which approximately 100 racks are in active use, translating to about 70% utilization. The remaining 44 racks represent available capacity and are planned to be shared between the Konza Cloud expansion and collocation of customers. The facility has sufficient supporting infrastructure, including power and cooling, to accommodate these remaining racks. However, to support future growth beyond the current capacity particularly the additional white space designed to host approximately 140 more Rack's significant infrastructure expansion will be required. This includes scaling up power supply, cooling systems, and associated support systems to enable full utilization of the planned expansion space.</p> <p>Currently, KNDC is constrained by its physical capacity limits. In particular, the total physical storage capacity of KNDC is 1,292 terabytes, which is currently fully utilized (100%). The total available memory capacity is 42,732.37 GB, of which 31,173.00 GB</p>

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		<p>is in use, representing approximately 73% utilization. The total available processing capacity is 28,356, of which 11,625 is currently utilized, representing 41% utilization. This challenge is further compounded by the growing adoption of AI-driven solutions, which require high-performance computing power, large-scale data handling, and robust digital infrastructure.</p>
4.	<p>It was stated that KNDC holds Uptime Institute Tier III certification for Design, Construction, and Operations. Is it possible to provide audit reports if available.</p>	<p>The KNDC has achieved Uptime Institute Tier III Design and Construction Certification, confirming that the facility meets international standards for reliability and redundancy. The certification is publicly accessible through the Uptime Institute's online verification system. The RFP documentation does not include detailed audit reports. Should such reports be required for the Transaction Advisor's work, their availability and access would be addressed during the inception phase of the engagement.</p>
5.	<p>What are the targeted expansion metrics including total IT load (MW), number of racks, storage capacity, and support for high-performance workloads such as AI/ML?</p>	<p>The targeted expansion of the Konza National Data Centre (KNDC) is aimed at significantly increasing both IT load capacity and rack space to meet growing demand. Currently operating at an estimated IT load of about 706kw and utilizing 300 kW with 144 racks, and utilizing 100 racks, the expansion plans focus on scaling the facility to support the additional white space designed for approximately 140 more racks, bringing the total to around 280–300 racks.</p> <p>In terms of power, the future expansion is expected to raise the IT load capacity to the megawatt scale (approximately 1–2 MW) to accommodate higher-density deployments and increased cloud and enterprise workloads. This growth will be supported through phased upgrades of power, cooling, and backup systems to maintain reliability and Tier III standards. Overall, the expansion targets reflect a</p>

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		<p>transition from a moderately sized national data center to a more scalable, high-capacity facility capable of supporting both government and commercial digital infrastructure needs.</p> <p>Expected Compute and Storage Expansion requirements include:</p> <p>VCPU 21,730</p> <p>2 Memory (GB)67,840</p> <p>3 Storage (TB) 3,378</p> <p>4 Backup (TB) 800</p>
6.	Is the expansion expected to follow modular/containerized architecture for scalability or traditional brick-and-mortar data centre design?	<p>The expansion of the Konza National Data Centre (KNDC) will be implemented using a phased approach to ensure scalability, efficiency, and uninterrupted operational continuity. In Phase One, the primary focus will be on strengthening the existing infrastructure by increasing the capacity of IT and network equipment. This will involve upgrading and expanding servers, storage systems, and network devices in order to enhance processing power, improve system performance, and optimize connectivity, all within the current facility footprint and without requiring significant structural modifications.</p> <p>In Phase Two, the expansion will transition to the development of additional supporting infrastructure through the deployment of modular components. This phase will include the installation of modular data centre units, enhanced power</p>

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		systems, and advanced cooling infrastructure designed to support increased IT loads and future demand growth. This phased strategy ensures that immediate capacity requirements are effectively addressed while simultaneously establishing a flexible, scalable, and future-ready foundation for long-term expansion of the facility.
7.	Please define the intended service mix across IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, and colocation, including expected revenue contribution from each segment.	The intended service mix is designed to create a diversified and sustainable revenue model. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) is projected to contribute approximately 45% of total revenues, representing the largest share. Platform as a Service (PaaS) is expected to account for 20% of revenues, offering database management, application hosting, and analytics platforms. Software as a Service (SaaS) is projected to contribute 15%, primarily through hosting national government systems. Colocation and managed hosting services are expected to make up the remaining 20% of revenues, providing physical space and connectivity for clients who require dedicated infrastructure.
8.	Is there any plan to onboard hyperscalers (AWS, Azure, GCP), and if yes, what will be the regulatory and commercial framework governing their participation?	Integration with hyperscalers such as AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud Platform is being considered to support hybrid and specialized workloads while maintaining security and compliance. Any such partnership would be governed by Kenya's data protection regulations, which mandate that sensitive and personal data be stored and processed locally. The commercial framework would be structured to ensure that data sovereignty principles are upheld and that the government retains ownership of core infrastructure. The specific terms of any hyperscaler participation would be developed as part of the PPP structuring process, ensuring that such partnerships enhance rather than compromise the facility's sovereign cloud mandate.

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9.	What level of AI infrastructure is planned, including GPU clusters, AI platforms, and support for national AI initiatives?	<p>The current KNDC expansion plans do not explicitly include dedicated AI infrastructure, such as GPU clusters or specialized AI compute environments. The provision of high-performance GPU resources is expected to be handled separately from the core data centre expansion scope.</p> <p>As a result, there are currently no defined specifications for GPU clusters, AI platforms, or large-scale AI workloads within the planned infrastructure upgrades. However, the data centre expansion is expected to provide the foundational capabilities such as scalable power, cooling, and cloud infrastructure that can support future integration of AI systems.</p> <p>In terms of national AI initiatives, KNDC’s role at this stage is primarily infrastructure enablement, ensuring readiness for future AI deployments. The facility is being positioned to support such initiatives through its scalable and resilient environment, while dedicated AI infrastructure will be introduced as a separate component when required.</p>
10.	What is the current maturity level of the Intelligent Operations Centre (IOC) and how tightly integrated is it with KNDC infrastructure?	<p>The Intelligent Operations Centre (IOC) is operational and serves as the central command and control hub for Konza Technopolis's smart city services. It is tightly integrated with the KNDC, which provides the core computing power, data storage, and analytics capabilities that enable real-time monitoring and coordination across city systems. The IOC manages operations across mobility, safety, utilities, and environmental domains, relying on the KNDC's processing power and data analytics. The expansion includes an upgrade to the IOC, creating IOC 2.0 with advanced analytics, visualization, and decision-support tools for real-time monitoring and management of city operations across all domains.</p>

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11.	What platform is currently used for ingestion, processing, and analytics of IoT data from sensors, CCTV, and smart poles?	Konza currently utilizes the Intelligent Operation Center (IOC) platform as the central hub for the ingestion, processing, and analytics of IoT data across the smart city ecosystem. The platform integrates multiple data streams from traffic systems, environmental sensors, intelligent video surveillance cameras, streetlights, public Wi-Fi and smart poles through secure communication protocols, middleware, and APIs, enabling real-time data collection and aggregation. It leverages stream processing and advanced analytics engines to transform this data into actionable insights across key domains such as traffic management, public safety, environmental monitoring, and infrastructure performance. Through unified dashboards and intuitive visualization tools, the IOC provides operators with a comprehensive, real-time view of city operations, thereby supporting data-driven decision-making, rapid incident response, and predictive analytics to enhance overall urban efficiency and service delivery.
12.	Provide details of current fibre backbone capacity, redundancy mechanisms, and future scalability plans.	Konza Technopolis has 79 kilometers of high-capacity fibre backbone infrastructure that forms the foundation of the city's smart services and digital operations. The network connects the KNDC to all smart city systems including intelligent transportation, smart poles, surveillance cameras, and environmental sensors. The expansion includes the development of expanded fibre and edge computing infrastructure to deliver ultra-low latency digital services, enabling real-time data exchange and analytics at the city edge. The facility benefits from multi-ISP connectivity with multiple service providers to ensure network redundancy and high availability.

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13.	How many telecom operators and internet exchanges are currently connected or planned for KNDC, and what is the interconnection strategy?	<p>The Konza National Data Centre (KNDC) currently hosts a diverse set of connectivity providers, including approximately nine Internet Service Providers (ISPs): Konza, JTL (Jamii Telecommunications), ICTA, SimbaNET, Liquid Intelligent Technologies, Airtel, Telkom, Safaricom, and KENET. In addition, a Radware Point of Presence (PoP) is deployed within the facility, enhancing traffic management, security, and content delivery capabilities.</p> <p>To strengthen interconnectivity and optimize traffic exchange, there is an ongoing plan to establish an Internet Exchange Point (IXP) within KNDC. The interconnection strategy is therefore centered on creating a carrier-neutral, peering-driven ecosystem, where all resident ISPs can directly exchange local traffic. This approach is expected to reduce latency, lower bandwidth costs, improve network performance, and position KNDC as a key digital interconnection hub within the region.</p>
14.	Describe the current cybersecurity architecture including SOC, SIEM, threat detection capabilities, and roadmap for Zero Trust implementation.	<p>The Konza National Data Centre (KNDC) currently operates a layered cybersecurity architecture designed to provide defense-in-depth across its infrastructure, applications, and network environment. At the perimeter level, the facility is secured by multiple enterprise-grade firewalls and Anti-DDoS solutions, which safeguard against external attacks and ensure network resilience and availability.</p> <p>Within the internal and cloud environment, KNDC leverages cloud-native security controls, including data encryption, Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA), security groups, automated high availability, and backup mechanisms. These controls</p>

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		<p>enhance workload protection, enforce access security, and support business continuity.</p> <p>In terms of monitoring and threat management, KNDC is in the process of implementing a centralized Security Operations Centre (SOC) integrated with a Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) platform. This capability will enable unified visibility, real-time threat detection, correlation of security events, and coordinated incident response across the entire data centre ecosystem. The SOC/SIEM is a key component of the ongoing data centre expansion and is expected to significantly strengthen KNDC’s cybersecurity posture.</p> <p>Looking forward, KNDC has established a phased Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA) roadmap aligned with NIST SP 800-207. In the short term, the focus is on implementing Identity and Access Management (IAM), enforcing MFA, introducing network segmentation, and integrating SIEM capabilities. The medium-term roadmap includes the adoption of Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA), micro-segmentation, and advanced endpoint protection through EDR/XDR solutions. In the long term, the architecture will evolve to incorporate AI-driven security analytics and a fully mature SOC environment. Overall, the target state is a fully Zero Trust-aligned architecture, emphasizing continuous verification, least-privilege access, and end-to-end visibility across all users, devices, applications, and network layers.</p>
15.	What are the specific data localisation and sovereignty requirements that	The Data Protection Act, 2019 mandates that sensitive and personal data of Kenyan citizens must be stored and processed within the country's borders. This data localisation requirement is a fundamental driver for the KNDC expansion. The project

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	will govern data hosting and cross-border data transfer?	is designed to ensure full compliance by providing a sovereign cloud environment where all government and citizen data is hosted in Kenya, under Kenyan jurisdiction. Any cross-border data transfer would be strictly governed by the provisions of this Act, requiring appropriate safeguards and approvals. The facility provides a trusted platform that assures government and private sector clients of their compliance with these critical legal requirements.
16.	What is the current available power capacity (MW) for KNDC, and how will future demand be supported?	The Konza National Data Centre (KNDC) currently has an available IT power capacity of approximately 0.7 MW (706 kW Uptime-certified usable capacity), supported by a 1 MW UPS system configured in 2N redundancy and backed by a 2.5 MW transformer supply infrastructure. At present, the facility’s actual IT load is relatively low (around 300 kW), meaning a significant portion of the installed capacity remains available for growth. Future demand will be supported through a scalable, modular expansion architecture designed to grow in line with ICT uptake within Konza Technopolis. The data centre can progressively scale from the current 144 racks toward a planned expansion of up to 288 racks at full build-out, with corresponding increases in IT load capacity beyond the initial 0.7 MW stage. This growth will be enabled through the staged deployment of additional UPS modules, the expansion of power distribution systems, and the incremental addition of cooling and rack infrastructure without disrupting live operations.
17.	What redundancy architecture is planned (N+1, 2N, 2N+1) to ensure Tier III/IV compliance and uptime SLAs?	The Konza National Data Centre (KNDC) employs robust redundancy architecture designed to meet Tier III requirements and ensure high availability and uptime service level agreements (SLAs). The facility utilizes a 2N redundancy configuration for utility power, with dual independent feeds from Kenya Power complemented by

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		<p>backup generator systems. The generator infrastructure is configured in a 2N+1 redundancy, providing full duplication with an additional standby unit to enhance resilience in the event of multiple failures. The Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) system is deployed in a 2N configuration, ensuring complete redundancy and continuous power delivery during transitions or outages. For cooling, the data centre uses an N+1 redundancy model, where an extra cooling unit is available to maintain optimal temperatures in case of a failure. Collectively, these redundancy strategies support Tier III compliance by enabling concurrent maintainability and minimizing single points of failure. As a result, the Konza National Data Centre has achieved 100% availability since its commissioning in August 2022, demonstrating strong operational reliability and adherence to uptime requirements.</p>
18.	<p>Are there specific sustainability targets such as PUE thresholds, renewable energy integration, or carbon neutrality goals?</p>	<p>Konza National Data Centre (KNDC) demonstrates a strong commitment to energy efficiency and environmental responsibility through measurable and practical initiatives. The facility operates at a Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) of approximately 1.45, reflecting a high level of energy efficiency in line with global best practices for green data centres. KNDC is situated within Konza Technopolis, which has achieved LEED Platinum certification, the highest level of recognition for sustainable design and environmental performance, underscoring its adherence to rigorous international green building standards. In addition, the data centre incorporates renewable energy solutions, including a solar power system that supports lighting within the facility, thereby reducing reliance on conventional energy sources. Furthermore, KNDC benefits from Kenya’s national power grid, which is predominantly renewable (largely geothermal, hydro, and wind energy), significantly lowering its carbon footprint. These combined efforts position the data</p>

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		centre towards achieving long-term sustainability goals, including enhanced energy efficiency, increased use of clean energy, and reduced environmental impact.
19.	What cooling technologies are currently deployed and what enhancements are expected (e.g., liquid cooling for AI workloads)?	Konza National Data Centre (KNDC) is a data center cooling approach in which cooling units are installed directly between server racks, allowing cooling to be delivered close to the heat source. The system operates by drawing hot air from the rear of the servers in the hot aisle, cooling it using chilled water or refrigerant, and then supplying the cooled air back into the cold aisle at the front of the racks. This close-coupled airflow design improves cooling efficiency and minimizes the mixing of hot and cold air. To enhance reliability, the system is implemented in an N+1 configuration, where one additional cooling unit is installed beyond the number required to handle the total heat load. This ensures continuous operation, as the extra unit can take over in the event of failure, thereby maintaining optimal temperature conditions and supporting high availability for critical digital infrastructure at KNDC.
20.	What PPP model is preferred (BOOT, DBFOM, concession), and what are the underlying considerations for selecting this model?	This is within the TA scope. The TA should advise on the most appropriate PPP arrangement for the transaction and advise on the underlying reasoning for the same.
21.	What is the expected concession period and how is it aligned with asset lifecycle and investor return expectations?	The concession period is expected to align with the asset lifecycle and provide sufficient time for investors recover cost and achieve a reasonable return

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22.	What are the projected revenue streams and their contribution percentages across different service offerings?	This was addressed in detail in response to Question 7. The projected revenue streams are diversified across core service offerings: IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, and colocation/hosting services. This balanced mix is designed to mitigate risk by not relying on a single source of income and to cater to the diverse needs of the facility's target market, which includes government, enterprise, and regional clients.
23.	Will there be any government-backed minimum revenue guarantees or anchor tenant commitments?	The project's revenue model is supported by the presence of a large, mandated market. The Kenya Cloud Policy and government directives on data localization effectively create a strong anchor demand from government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) to host their data at KONZA. Furthermore, clause 20 of this addendum indicates that there will be government's Appropriations-in-Aid (AIA) that will be used for the project. However, the transaction advisor for this assignment should be able to advise on the adequacy of the AIA.
24.	Can the baseline financial model including CAPEX, OPEX, and revenue assumptions be shared for validation?	The TA is expected to develop such baselines based on their expertise; however, the Contracting Authority will be on hand to provide validating information to the selected bidder.
25.	What is the target IRR range expected by the government to attract private investors?	This is part of the TA deliverable; the TA is to advise on reasonable financial targets based on the output of the model and market benchmarks for similar projects for the contracting authority's consideration.
26.	What level of participation is expected from domestic investors such as pension funds and banks?	The government is actively seeking to mobilize domestic capital for this strategic national project. The Terms of Reference specifically mandate the Transaction Advisor to explore and structure mechanisms to facilitate participation from local

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		<p>institutional investors, including pension funds, insurance companies, and banks. This aligns with a broader national policy to reduce reliance on external borrowing and foreign exchange risk. The expectation is that a significant portion of the required debt and equity for the project can be sourced from the domestic market. However, at market sounding stage the Transaction Advisor is tasked with developing a feasible strategy, such as a stapled financing structure, to achieve this.</p>
27.	<p>Are there any anticipated regulatory changes that may impact PPP structuring or cloud/data centre operations?</p>	<p>The project is being structured within the existing legal and regulatory framework, which includes the Public Private Partnership Act (2021), the Data Protection Act (2019), the Kenya Cloud Policy (2024), the National AI Strategy (2025-2030), and the Public Investment Management Regulations (2022). This framework is considered robust and supportive of PPP implementation. Any potential future regulatory changes would be monitored as part of the project's risk management framework. The Transaction Advisor will be required to ensure that the PPP structure is resilient to foreseeable regulatory developments.</p>
28.	<p>What tax incentives or SEZ benefits are applicable to this project?</p>	<p>Konza Technopolis is designated as a fully operational Special Economic Zone (SEZ), which typically confers a range of fiscal and regulatory benefits to qualified enterprises operating within its boundaries. These benefits are designed to attract investment and promote export-oriented activities. While the specific incentives applicable to this data centre PPP are not detailed in the RFP, they would be a critical component of the financial structuring. The Transaction Advisor will be responsible for reviewing and leveraging the applicable SEZ benefits to enhance the project's financial viability and attractiveness to investors.</p>

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29.	Will the procurement follow a two-stage RFQ-RFP process, and what are the expected timelines?	Yes, the procurement process for the private partner will follow a standard two-stage process as mandated by the PPP Act. This will begin with a Request for Qualification (RFQ) to prequalify capable firms, followed by a Request for Proposal (RFP) to invite detailed, competitive proposals from the shortlisted bidders. The current timeline is that the procurement process will be in consultation with the Contracting Authority once the Transaction Advisor is onboarded.
30.	When will detailed technical and financial data room be made available to bidders?	The detailed technical and financial information necessary for bidders to prepare comprehensive proposals is a key part of the project's documentation. An executive summary of the feasibility study was provided as Annex I to Addendum II. The expectation is that a more detailed data room, containing the full feasibility study, technical assessments, and financial models, will be established and managed by the Transaction Advisor after their appointment. This data room will be made available to prospective private sector bidders during the RFP stage to facilitate their due diligence and proposal development.
31.	Is the proposed project timeline realistic considering approvals and PPP structuring complexities?	The project timeline is designed to be ambitious yet achievable, building on significant preparatory work already completed. The Transaction Advisor's contract duration of 12 months allows sufficient time for both the validation/structuring phase and the procurement phase. The project has already completed a feasibility study and constituted a Project Implementation Team, providing a solid foundation to expedite the PPP process. Bidders for the Transaction Advisory role are permitted to propose a detailed implementation plan in their proposals, which will be discussed and agreed on during contract negotiations to ensure the timeline is realistic and achievable.

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32.	What is the governance and approval hierarchy among stakeholders (KoTDA, PPP Directorate, Treasury)?	The governance structure is clearly defined. Konza Technopolis Development Authority (KoTDA) serves as the Contracting Authority, responsible for project oversight, stakeholder coordination, and compliance with statutory approval processes. The Public Private Partnership Directorate (PPPD) under the National Treasury provides statutory oversight during project development and procurement stages, ensuring compliance with the PPP Act. The National Treasury, through its various departments, provides overall fiscal oversight, budget approval, and ensures financial accountability. A Project Implementation Team (PIT), composed of representatives from KoTDA and the PPP Directorate, reviews and assesses project deliverables. This multi-tiered structure ensures effective oversight, technical support, and fiscal discipline throughout the project lifecycle.
33.	What internal capabilities exist for post-award contract monitoring and performance management?	A key deliverable of the Transaction Advisor is to design a comprehensive contract management framework that will serve as a clear guide for KoTDA on implementing the PPP, mapping the rights and obligations of all parties, defining the role of the Independent Engineer, and providing guidance on processes, remedies, and mechanisms set out in the Project Agreement. This framework, combined with the in-house expertise within KoTDA and technical support from the PPP Directorate, will provide the foundation for effective post-award contract monitoring.
34.	What are the expectations for knowledge transfer and capacity building of government teams?	The Terms of Reference explicitly require the Transaction Advisor to incorporate a project-based learning approach to ensure knowledge and skills transfer to the Konza project implementation team. Bidders are required to enumerate a clear approach for this knowledge transfer in their proposals. The evaluation criteria award points for demonstrated experience in designing and implementing capacity-

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		building programmes for public sector institutions. The project budget includes allocation for training and capacity building to equip Kenya's workforce with advanced digital competencies in cloud management, artificial intelligence, and cybersecurity. This investment is designed to strengthen local human capital, reduce dependence on foreign expertise, and foster long-term institutional capacity within KoTDA.
35.	The closing date remains 22nd April, 2026 at 1400 hours. The last date of clarification provision shall be 7 days to bid closure. Bidders are reminded to comply with the requirements of the RFP, including the Data Sheet, with particular reference to ITC 10.1, ITC 17.5, ITC 22.1, and all addenda issued.	