



National  
Government  
Communication  
Centre

**BROCHURE**

**NATIONAL INTEGRATED IDENTITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIIMS)**

**2019**



## **OVERVIEW**

The Government of Kenya has been collecting citizen's data and maintaining it in multiple registration systems. In 2000, efforts were commenced to interlink persons' data which was disjointed through the conceptualization of the Integrated Population Registration System (IPRS).

However, the IPRS system was limited in capacity since it only consolidated data from primary persons registration agencies excluding all others and also did not comprehensively capture information relating to children. Further, IPRS did not verify persons' information received from the primary agencies.

In order to build on the progress made by the IPRS and address the noted challenges, the National Integrated Identity Management System (NIIMS) was initiated through Executive Order No.1 of 2018 by H.E The President Uhuru Kenyatta.

Guided by the above, an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee was appointed and started deliberations to design a conceptual, legislative, and operational framework for NIIMS that would establish a master database to be the single source of persons' identity in Kenya.

The Coordination Committee was divided into the Steering Committee chaired by Cabinet Secretary, Dr. Fred Matiang'i and the Technical Committee chaired Principal Secretary, Dr. Eng. Karanja Kibicho.

In 2018, elected members representing the electorate in the National Assembly debated, called for submission of memoranda from the public and passed the Statute law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, 2018, Sec. 9A that effected establishment of NIIMS now code-named *Huduma Namba*.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Over the years, information about our citizens and foreign residents has been disintegrated. Information on persons and their identification has remained fragmented with multiple Government agencies in charge of registration having multiple registers. Each Government agency related to the registration of persons operates under its own specific mandate and in isolation with no flow of information or interoperability. Consequently, there are delays in registration and issuance of vital documents as well as it makes it difficult to bring together indicators necessary for development planning.

The current manual persons' databases have compromised service delivery and left us vulnerable to the emerging security threats. The systems have been infiltrated and abused by criminals, most of them posing as Kenyans or using Kenyan documents to commit crime, fraud, and massive forgery. Our travel documents have also become a subject of debate in many countries across the globe. Kenyan travelers have often been submitted to humiliating and thorough scrutiny in comparison to people from other nationalities. Worse still, criminal aliens living in our country collude to bypass our immigration laws and procedures and enjoy stolen privileges meant for citizens. The Government initiated the registration of persons using a harmonized approach to address unnecessary duplication and hitches in service delivery.

The need to protect and jealously guard the integrity of our systems and ensure our citizens are served efficiently and effectively with the dignity they deserve here in Kenya and while traveling abroad informed the decision to establish a modern integrated database.

It is against this backdrop that the Government conceptualized the National Integrated Identity Management System (NIIMS) to capture the biometric data and integrate verified information of Kenyan citizens and foreign nationals living in the country.

This is the first time in our history that persons' data will be collected digitally.

## **WHAT IS NIIMS**

NIIMS will be the central consolidated data base and the sole source of information on a person's identity. It will contain information of all citizens and foreign residents in

Kenya and serve as a reference point for biometric data for Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and other stakeholders in line with their mandates.

### **FUNCTIONS OF NIIMS**

- To digitally capture citizens' and foreigners' identity data.
- To verify and authenticate information relating to the registration and identification of persons.
- To assign a unique national identification number (dubbed the Huduma Namba) to every person registered in the NIIMS System.
- To manage a national persons register as the central source of personal information of all Kenyan citizens and registered foreign residents in Kenya.
- To integrate information from other databases in Government MDAs relating to registration of persons like CRD, Immigration, NHIF, NSSF, NTSA, NEMIS etc.

### **WHY NIIMS**

<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>SOLUTION</b>
Persons' data is stored manually in physical documents thereby limiting information sharing.	NIIMS will digitally store persons' biometric information and interlink with relevant registration agencies.
Persons' data collected has been found to be incomplete or inaccurate.	NIIMS will verify and authenticate a persons' information through collection of biometric data which will in turn guarantee accuracy, facilitate adequate resource allocation and Government planning.
Multiple Government agencies issue multiple documents compelling persons to carry numerous identifying cards.	NIIMS will consolidate persons' information into a single unique identifier called the Huduma Namba disqualifying the need to carry multiple identity cards.
Government agencies approach numerous and independent data bases seeking identification of persons when there are potential security threats like terrorism, fraud and impersonation.	NIIMS will help Government agencies to conveniently access persons' information from a central reference point in a timely manner.
Numerous cases of Government development programs not	NIIMS will ensure that Government programs benefit the intended

reaching the intended recipients e.g. Pension schemes, distribution of fertilizer, youth initiatives etc	recipients as MDAs will be able to verify identity against a verified, centralized reference point for all beneficiaries
Citizens forced to travel to Nairobi for Government services e.g. Immigration, driving license etc due to lack of harmonization and integration of government systems	The Huduma Namba will enable citizens to get government services when they need it, WHERE they are (at their nearest huduma center or through use of the online huduma service)

### **NIIMS IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE**

- **10<sup>th</sup> April, 2018** - Amendments to Registration of Persons Act through the Statute law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, 2018 introduced to the National Assembly
- **April, 2018** - Notice No. 35 on Public participation issued
- **18<sup>th</sup> April - 13<sup>th</sup> November** - Amendments discussed in the National Assembly
- **22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018** - Executive Order No.1 2018 initiated NIIMS exercise
- **August 2018** - Recruitment of registration assistants
- **12<sup>th</sup> October 2018** - Procurement of biometric kits
- **5<sup>th</sup> November 2018** - Mapping exercise in the Regions
- **30<sup>th</sup> November 2018** - Delivery of Biometric Kits
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- **December 2018** - The Statute law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, 2018 was passed in the National Assembly establishing the National Integrated Identity Management System (NIIMS)
- November 2018 - January 2019 - Inhouse software development
- **January 2019** - Technical training workshop on registration software and use of biometric kits
- **23<sup>rd</sup> - 27<sup>th</sup> February 2019** - Piloting of the NIIMS #HudumaNamba project conducted in 15 Counties
- **28<sup>th</sup> February - 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019** - Post pilot review
- **4<sup>th</sup> March - 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019** - Sensitization of #HudumaNamba.
- **2<sup>nd</sup> April - 16<sup>th</sup> May 2019** - National Mass Registration
- **30<sup>th</sup> April, 2019** - Diaspora Registration in identified missions
- Post Mass registration - **Continuous.**

