TOWARDS A
DATA REVOLUTION IN KENYA

PREFACE

> "We also call for a data revolution for sustainable development, with a new international initiative to improve the quality of statistics and information available to people and governments."
>
> High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by UN member states in September 2015, the world has shifted from negotiating to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. This publication's title, Towards a Data Revolution, captures PASGR's commitment to contributing concrete actions to sustainable development in Africa that result in a data revolution.

It provides an overview of the first ever National Forum on Harnessing the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development. The forum was co-convened by PASGR together with the Government of Kenya, Local Development Research Institute (LDRI) and Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) with support from partners such as Ford Foundation, Twaweza, Communications Authority of Kenya and many others.

The data communities model proposed in the draft Africa Data Consensus is one with which we are especially pleased. This publication provides a summary of the various data communities that were convened to form the National Partnership on Sustainable Development Data. At PASGR, we continue to explore this model and its possible applications in the area of policy research. We have started Utafiti Sera, a research-policy community that will initially focus on social protection and inclusive growth in a few African countries. We hope to extend it to all our evidence-to-policy work.

I would like to thank the team at LDRI for helping put this publication together. We look forward to broader collaboration across Africa in the journey towards a data revolution for the continent's sustainable development.

Tade Aina
Executive Director
Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (PASGR)

"Accurate, timely, disaggregated and accessible data are essential for governments to deliver services efficiently, fairly and transparently as decisions not based on accurate data are desperate and 'guesswork'.

H.E. Hon William S Ruto, Deputy President, Republic of Kenya

DATA FORUM AND UNFOLDING DATA REVOLUTION IN KENYA

The data revolution provides individuals, groups, institutions and national governments with an opportunity to rethink and re-orient approaches, attitudes, systems and processes that relate to how we use, produce and engage development data.

Prof. Tade Akin Aina, Executive Director, Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (PASGR)

INTRODUCTION

The quality and availability of data on Africa's progress towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals has been the subject of debate, research and some controversy for most of the last decade. With some countries unable to collect or provide comprehensive data on poverty eradication or maternal mortality it was difficult to ascertain the extent to which their respective development goals were achieved. Progress in achieving the goals was unequal across the continent, but so was the ability of African countries to measure this progress consistently over time. For instance, Kenya's source for poverty headcount data that is used to establish poverty trends is the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey conducted. The survey was conducted only once during the MDG period making it impossible to establish a trend without a second data point.

With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals by Heads of State at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, a new and ambitious agenda began the process of implementation around the world. There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets and in excess of 230 indicators at the time this publication went to print. This introduces an enormous challenge for resource constrained nations in Africa seeking to collect and share data on planning and monitoring a development framework containing four times the number of indicators the previous one had.

In recognition of the enormity of the challenge countries would face in planning, implementing and monitoring a more complex, broader and more ambitious framework, the UN High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post 2015 Development Agenda called for, among other things, a data revolution to improve the quality and availability of statistics and data for decision making. Kenya is one of the first countries in the world to explore deliberate ways of institutionalising a data revolution for sustainable development.

"Holding of the 1st National Forum on Harnessing the Data Revolution on Sustainable Development sets Kenya as a leader both on the African continent and globally in recognizing the potential of the Data Revolution and seeking to harness it to propel sustainable development and economic growth

Prof. Judi Wakhungu, Cabinet Secretary, Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development, Kenya."

WHAT IS THE DATA REVOLUTION?

> **"We also call for a data revolution for sustainable development, with a new international initiative to improve the quality of statistics and information available to people and governments. We should actively take advantage of new technology, crowd sourcing, and improved connectivity to empower people with information on the progress towards the targets."**
>
> The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

During the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Summit held in New York in 2010, a High Level Plenary Meeting called for accelerating progress towards achieving the MDGs and for recommendations on ways to advance the development agenda beyond their initial 15-year period ending in 2015. In his efforts to present recommendations to the Heads of State, the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon formed a 27-member High-level Panel of Eminent Persons to advise on the successor development framework to the MDGs.

The Panel submitted its recommendations to the Secretary-General in May 2013. The report acknowledged the dearth of data in the developing world for planning and monitoring development and called for concerted efforts to address this issue. The report called for a data revolution driven by deliberate efforts to expand access to information and data on development, taking advantage of existing technological advancements.

Since then, the term *"data revolution"* has captured the imagination of development professionals and policy makers around the world. This could make it possible to mobilize political will, resources and human capital to ensure everyone has the data needed for smarter and more effective implementation of the new goals, enabling countries to **leave no one behind.**

This notion of a data revolution caught the attention of African Union Heads of State and Government who at the Malabo Summit in 2014, requested the African Union Commission, Economic Commission for Africa, African Development Bank and UNDP to convene a high level meeting to discuss its impact on Africa's development agenda. The meeting was held in March 2015 and resulted in a draft outcome document now known as the Africa Data Consensus. The Consensus suggests a multi-stakeholder approach to including everyone in the journey towards a better data ecosystem in Africa. Known as data communities, this approach brings together organisations, governments and individuals who are interested in a specific thematic area to explore ways in which the data everyone needs can be made available.

"Using data provided by Nairobi Women's Hospital, the legislators at the National Assembly were able to formulate the law on gender violence and rape in Kenya."

Dr. Sam Thenya, CEO, Nairobi Women's Hospital/Gender Violence Recovery Centre

KENYA'S FIRST DATA FORUM

The first National Forum on Harnessing the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development was held on August 27th and 28th 2015 under the theme 'Transformation Through Evidence'. The Data Forum, as it has come to be known, marked the official launch of the National Partnership on Sustainable Development, a major milestone in the journey towards a data revolution in Kenya and a global first in moving the data revolution from concept to practice.

The Forum's objectives were to:

- Convene the critical communities of data producers and consumers along thematic lines as laid out in the Africa Data Consensus. This was done so as to provide concrete policy recommendations and practices to fast track Kenya's domestication of the new development framework.

- Share a clear framework for continuous multi-stakeholder dialogue between and within data communities for the realization of a data revolution in Kenya.

- Articulate the priority areas within thematic pillars of the conference where capacity, resources and policy were most needed to drive progress towards a data revolution.

- Launch a Kenyan Partnership on the Data Revolution and its roadmap.

The conference was organised thematically, along eight pillars each with a data community actively working within it. These pillars were: Agriculture, Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, and Transport. Additional cross cutting pillars were included due to their catalytic impact on enabling progress. These were: Climate Change, Inclusivity (gender, youth, persons with disability), Public Finance Management and ICT.

The Data Forum was opened by The Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya, H.E Hon. William S Ruto. In his keynote address, officially launching the National Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, he expressed his pleasure in the trajectory Kenya was taking in pioneering the data revolution in the continent.

Echoing his sentiments during the opening of the conference were other distinguished speakers who included PASGR's Executive Director Prof. Tade Akin Aina, Dr. Korir Singoei who serves as the Legal Advisor & Head of the Legislative and Intergovernmental Liaison Office (LiLo) in the Presidency, Mr. Sid Chatterjee, the Acting UN Resident Coordinator and Head of UN Population Fund (UNFPA), Governor of Kakamega Hon. Wycliffe Oparanya and the Cabinet Secretary, Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Prof. Judi Wakhungu,.

More than 300 participants attended the Forum over the two days establishing the Data Forum as a key historical milestone in the data revolution journey in Kenya. While it served as a space for conversation, it also resulted in concrete recommendations going forward which included:

- The commitment by the Presidency to formalize the National Partnership on Sustainable Development Data to include creation of a hub, a national action plan and a representative steering committee comprised of Government and non-state actors;

- Strengthen the work of the data communities and expand their membership to be even more inclusive than they were at the time of the conference;

- The need to develop model data compacts for each pillar enshrining the principles of the African Data Consensus and publish a national framework on harnessing the data revolution.

SUPPORTING DATA COMMUNITIES

" A data community refers to a group of people who share a social, economic or professional interest across the entire data value chain – spanning production, management, dissemination, archiving and use. Draft Africa Data Consensus, 2015 **"**

The proposed Africa Data Consensus contains eleven key actions that African Union member states and the data stakeholders within them can take to support the data revolution on the continent. One of the key actions included is the creation of an *inclusive data ecosystem involving government, private sector, academia, civil society, local communities and development partners that tackles the informational aspects of development decision-making in a coordinated way. Governments must play a pro-active role in engaging this community and other stakeholders should prioritise partnership with government.*

The convening of the Data Forum in August 2015 was an indication of the proactive role the Government of Kenya is playing in engaging stakeholders and facilitating the creation of an inclusive data ecosystem. The data communities that were formed in the run-up to the Data Forum have continued to meet and work towards the goals they set. Their composition includes representation from the groups that the African Data Consensus envisioned and continue to grow as their membership identifies priority areas and works to implement concrete actions to address them. There are indications that more work needs to be done to improve the interface between government and non-state actors in regard to data availability, especially in view of the ambitious agenda the country will begin to implement.

In recognition of the cross-cutting nature of some of the initial pillars identified, the data communities working on ICT, inclusivity, financial resource management and climate change have been designated as Cross-cutting Pillars and are encouraged to actively engage with other pillars, collaborating with them whenever possible.

THE **AGRICULTURE** DATA COMMUNITY

THE **EDUCATION** DATA COMMUNITY

THE **HEALTH** DATA COMMUNITY

THE **TRANSPORT** DATA COMMUNITY

THE **ICT & INNOVATION** DATA COMMUNITY

THE **CLIMATE CHANGE** DATA COMMUNITY

THE **INCLUSIVITY** DATA COMMUNITY

THE **PUBLIC FINANCE** DATA COMMUNITY

THE AGRICULTURE DATA COMMUNITY

The agriculture sector accounts for 65 per cent of Kenya's total exports and about 60 per cent of total employment. Although the country has recorded consistent growth in the sector between 2008 and 2012, the rate was below targets set with output increasing by Ksh 70 billion against a target of Ksh 80 billion between 2008 and 2011.

As Kenya implements its Second Medium Term Plan (MTPII), important activities have been identified to support growth and output targets to ensure the country can achieve its objectives for food self-sufficiency, industrialization and export growth. Some of these include the establishment of an agribusiness development programme, implementation of a fertilizer cost reduction strategy and the establishment of disease free zones to facilitate access of Kenyan meat, leather and leather products to local, regional and international markets. Also included in the Plan are targets to increase fish production from capture and culture fisheries by 10% annually and to reduce post harvest losses from approximately 25% to 5% by 2017. Meeting these targets makes it possible for Kenya to achieve some of the goals agreed internationally especially Agenda 2063's targets on reducing post harvest losses to 5% by 2023.

The Agriculture Data Community views its efforts as contributing to Kenya's implementation of the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) Framework through agricultural transformation driven by evidence and innovation. This is not possible without a consistent supply of data and statistics for decision-making across the agriculture value chain. Taking a value chain approach to the transformation of the sector makes it possible to integrate agri-business and ICT in the sector to promote wealth creation, employment and make concrete contributions to the country's long term development goals.

To support the country's efforts in implementing international agreements such as Agenda 2063, CAADP and the contribution of Agriculture to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, the data community established a number of objectives to guide their work. These are:

- To transform sectoral institutions to become process efficient and effective

- To increase productivity in both crops and livestock

- To evolve policies that are in tandem with current environmental setup and economic realities

- To evolve new approaches to make use of all our land resources in and out of season using appropriate water management technologies and approaches

- To improve market access for smallholders through better organizational driven value chain management

Agriculture in Kenya

Accounts for **60%** of total employment in the country

65% of all exports

Important activities have been identified to support growth and output targets to ensure the country can achieve its objectives for food self-sufficiency.

The Agriculture pillar data community is co-chaired by:

- Kiringai Kamau (Advisor, Agricultural Transformation Team, Ministry of Agriculture)

- Zoravar Singh (General Manager, Agriculture, Equity Bank Foundation)

- Nixon Mageka (Board Member, Universal Service Fund)
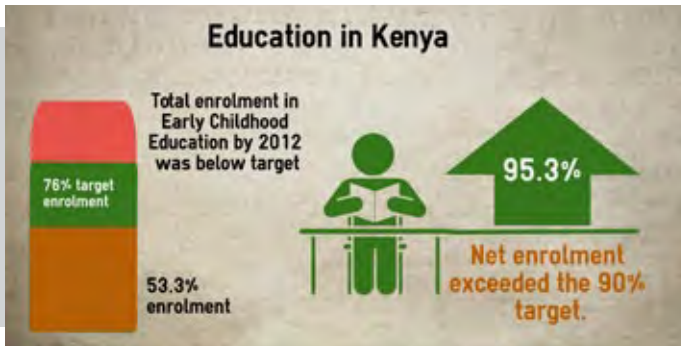
THE EDUCATION DATA COMMUNITY

Kenya views education as the primary means of upward social mobility, national cohesion and socioeconomic development. The country's long term development plan, Vision 2030, places great emphasis on the link between education and the labour market, entrepreneurial skills and strong public-private partnerships. The Kenyan Government demonstrated commitment to achieving international development goals that address the education sector such as the Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2063 and Education for All (EFA) placing strong emphasis on aspects such as improving access, equity, quality, relevance, service delivery, curriculum, teacher development and management.

The country has made significant gains in a number of areas within the education and training sector over the last decade. For instance, enrollment of children in the early childhood development centers increased from 43% to 53.3% in 2012 and net enrollment increased from 92.5% to 95.3% against the 2010 target of 90%. Although the net enrollment rate rose significantly in early childhood development, it was still below the 76% target that had been set probably because early childhood education hadn't been mainstreamed into basic education.

The Education Data Community set out to support efforts to improve the performance of the sector through evidence-driven approaches within the various stakeholder groups. The data community organized itself against five key themes which form part of the government's commitments cutting across all levels including Early Childhood Development Examination (ECDE), Primary, Secondary, Alternative Provisions, Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training (TIVET), Adult and Lifelong Learning and University. The themes are:

- Access: This theme collates and presents data on access to education, taking a historical perspective and including the major drivers of access to education at all levels;

- Quality: This theme encompasses all tenets of quality, including learning outcomes, learning achievement/performance, learning environments and the various drivers of quality that are documented in data;

- Inclusion and Equity: This theme looks at the inequalities in our Kenyan education, including but not limited to gender, age,socio-economic background, geographical factors and disability;

- Relevance: This theme looks at relevance of what is learnt at all levels and its time appropriateness to the demands of the world of work, lifelong learning and self-fulfilment.

- Education management and accountability: This theme includes the use of ICTs in education, governance and management structures as well as accountability at the various levels of education.

Education in Kenya

Total enrolment in Early Childhood Education by 2012 was below target

76% target enrolment

53.3% enrolment

95.3%

Net enrolment exceeded the 90% target.

Although the net enrolment rate rose significantly in early childhood development, it was still below the 76% target

The Education pillar was co-chaired by:

- Dr John Mugo (Director, Data & Voice - Twaweza)

- Nivi Mukherjee (BRCK Education)

- Samuel Nthenge (Deputy Chief Economist, Ministry of Education)

After the Data Forum, the Education data community convened a conference on Education Evidence to Action. The inaugural "Education Evidence for Action Conference" was held in Nakuru, on 2-3 December, 2015. The conference was organized by the ee4a core team consisting of the Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MoEST), Twaweza, Women Educational Researchers of Kenya (WERK), African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC), Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD), Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) and RTI International.

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THE HEALTH DATA COMMUNITY

Kenya spends approximately 5.4 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) on health accounting for 4.6 per cent of government expenditures. Although below the target of 15 per cent agreed on by African Union Heads of State & Government at a special summit in Abuja in 2001 has still allowed the country to register some gains. About 52 per cent of Kenya's population have access to basic health services within 5 km. But access to basic Primary Health Care (PHC) and referral services still remains a significant challenge with significant disparities in service availability existing between rural and urban areas and in hard to reach locations.

As Kenya began to implement the current Medium Term Plan, Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) had risen to 488 per 100,000 live births instead of reducing from 410 to 147. One half of mothers were anaemic with less than 3% of mothers failing to take their iron supplements during pregnancy. Access to frequent, up-to-date data on factors affecting the achievement of the country's efforts to reduce maternal mortality is a challenge for many stakeholders and hampers efforts to respond to emerging issues swiftly and with precision.

As a crucial aspect for the achievement of Sustainable Human Development, health is both an inalienable human right and an essential contributor to economic growth in Kenya. In Kenya, the Constitution places the burden of realising the Right to Health on the health sector in which service delivery is devolved to county governments.

In realisation of the context within which the country is implementing its health sector strategies to improve outcomes, the health pillar data community set the following objectives:
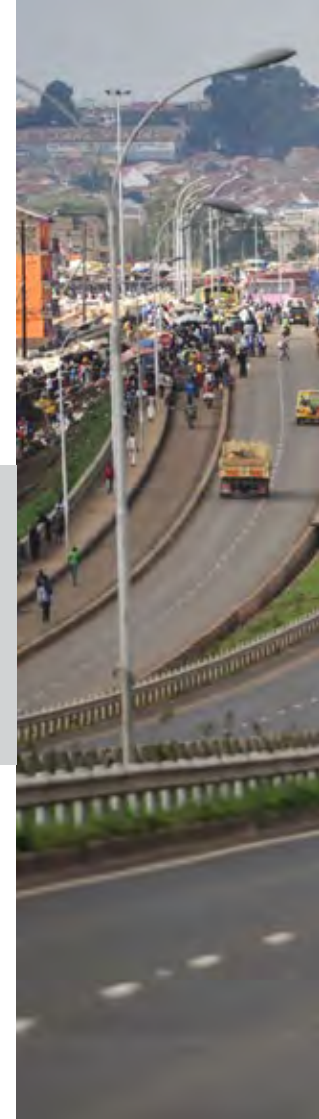
- Create a healthy data ecosystem that recognizes the role of key in health, water and sanitation and interoperability with other sectors.

- Ensure public officers at county and National Government can use various types of health data to understand and meet the current and future needs of local communities.

- Support County and National government to establish relevant policy and legal frameworks necessary to support standards needed to improve health data quality.

- Foster Public-Private-Partnerships for knowledge transfer and promote sustainable collaborations in health.

- Identify areas where the development of common infrastructure is possible so as to engender data efficiencies and collaborations in health.

- Broker partnerships for collaborations across sectors and national, regional and international organizations in this pillar.

Health in Kenya

Maternal mortality reduction targets were not met between 2008 & 2012

About 52% of Kenya's population have access to basic health services within 5 km.

488 per 100,000 live births.

Kenya's target was to bring the rate down to 147 per 100,000 live births.

The Health pillar was co-chaired by:

- Donatien Beguy, (Head of Statistics and Surveys Unit, APHRC)

- Boniface Beti (Policy Advisor, Weltel)

- Joseph Wangendo (CEO, St John's Ambulance)

THE TRANSPORT DATA COMMUNITY

Kenya needs to accelerate progress in plugging various "open data" gaps, if the country is to realize its ambitions of being a regional leader in the emerging Intelligent Transport System. Defined as the smarter, and more efficient movement of people and goods in East Africa, an Intelligent Transport System is a sector of the wider transport industry which is predicted to grow in value by 2030. In order to play a leading role in this sector, however, Kenya will have to address a number of issues around data access, data handling and data skills.

Transport is a key priority area as outlined by the MTPII for the Republic of Kenya. This data community sought to broadly articulate the role of development data in Transport in line with the principles articulated in the proposed African Data Consensus. The data community resulting from this thematic pillar provided the foundation for a more detailed review of common functions, services and capabilities to be developed and maintained by the Transport Sector.

- The transport industry will be confronted with ever larger amounts of data in the coming years as developments such as the Transport Integrated Management System (TIMS) rapidly expand the volume, velocity and variety of data related to transport and mobility;

- The TIMS Project has identified obvious transport related data gaps in some cases referring to datasets which do not yet exist at all in Kenya, and in other cases to datasets which exist only in 'silos' or which are not yet open or freely available;

- Standardization of data remains an issue, with few private sector providers currently adhering to globally common data formats. Some forms of real-time data standards are still to be defined;

- More has to be done to address public concerns over personal data privacy. This has been identified as one of the key long-term threats to creating successful crowd sourced products and services;

- Investment is urgently needed to ensure sufficient levels of skilled technical talent, organizational capability and technology in the transport sector to handle the imminent surge in transport related data.

The data community therefore recommended a number of key actions which through which it can provide input to the broader transport sector improvement activities. Some of these include

1. Establish an advice service, with accompanying data collection and publishing tools, to help the public sector open up, maintain, and exploit the core transport datasets identified by this review. Promote linked open data in line with Kenya Open Data Initiative good practice

2. Incubate, publicize, and maintain an online transport data 'catalogue of catalogues' that becomes the 'Google' for Kenya transport data. Requirements include:

   a. Focus on core datasets for Intelligent Transport identified in TIMS
   b. Include both open (free) and available (licensed/paid for) datasets.
   c. Showcase transport datasets so they are easy to discover and learn about.
   d. Achieve national coverage for each dataset by grouping locally maintained feeds.
   e. Use the Hypercat standard, so data are easy to find and exploit by both humans and machines; and readily related to datasets 'siloed' in other data hubs.

3. Raise awareness of this catalogue, and the benefits associated with data driven transport services, analytics, and associated data services; through regular presentations, workshops and best practice/learning events aimed at County governments and transport operators/coordinating agencies.

The full list of recommendations is available on the Data Forum website, dataforum.or.ke

The Transport pillar was co-chaired by:

- CPEng Fernando Wangila (Head of IT, National Transport and Safety Authority, NTSA)

- Fridah Mbugua (Legal Officer, Kenya Association of Manufacturers)

THE CLIMATE CHANGE DATA COMMUNITY

Kenya's ability to achieve long-term sustainable economic growth, in the face of climate change, towards 2030 and beyond is a primary concern for policy makers and stakeholders within and outside government. The country is extremely susceptible to climate-related events which pose a serious threat to the socio-economic development of the country. The impact of droughts and floods on the economy and the communities is likely to continue to affect the country in the future.

However, Kenya's growing population and economy coupled with urbanization have the potential to increase future green house gas (GHG) emissions which are responsible for global warming. As the country grows economically and the population places an even heavier burden on the environment, elevated competition for resources is bound to present grave challenges for food sufficiency, peace and security. Transitioning to a low carbon, climate-resilient development pathway will reduce the country's vulnerability to climate these risks and improve the country's ability to prosper in the face of climate change.

The purpose of the Climate Change pillar data community is to convene and develop a data community on climate change that can contribute to the broader data ecosystem while taking into account the cross-cutting impact of climate change on other areas.

The data community will broadly articulate the role of development data in this area in line with the principles articulated in the proposed African Data Consensus and will provide the foundation for a more detailed review of common functions, services and capabilities to be developed and maintained within the broader national data ecosystem.

Dr Cosmas Ochieng, Executive Director African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) and co-chair of the Climate Change Data Community

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The objectives of this working group are to:

1. Acquire and synthesize climate change data for various applications;

2. Disseminate synthesised climate data to specific sector and stakeholders;

3. Identify barriers to acquisition and sharing of climate data;

4. Apply climate data for mobilization of resources to promote climate resilience-sustainable development;

5. Strengthen institutional and human capacities to minimise impacts of climate change.

The outputs and activities of the data community will contribute to efforts by policy makers and other stakeholders to achieve our aspirations for sustainable development while leaving no one behind.

The working group was co-chaired by

• Cosmas Ochieng (Chief Executive Oficer, ACTS)

• Peter Odhengo (Head, Climate Change Fund, National Treasury)

THE INCLUSIVITY DATA COMMUNITY

The Inclusivity pillar is cross-cutting and incorporates gender, youth, children, minorities and people living with disabilities. As a compound pillar, Inclusivity represents a sector within Kenya's Vision 2030 which receives dedicated attention and targeted resource allocation in response to the demands of Kenyans and the commitments made internationally. For instance, Kenya has ensured its compliance with international and regional obligations on gender equality and women empowerment, key among them targets towards achieveing MDG 3 to Promote gender equality and empower women, the United Nations Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Protocol to the African Charter to the Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. The country has over the years implemented various gender equality and women's empowerment intervention programmes and policies to achieve gender parity many to ensure compliance with the Constitution of Kenya 2010 or to support efforts to achieve set goals and targets in international development agendas.
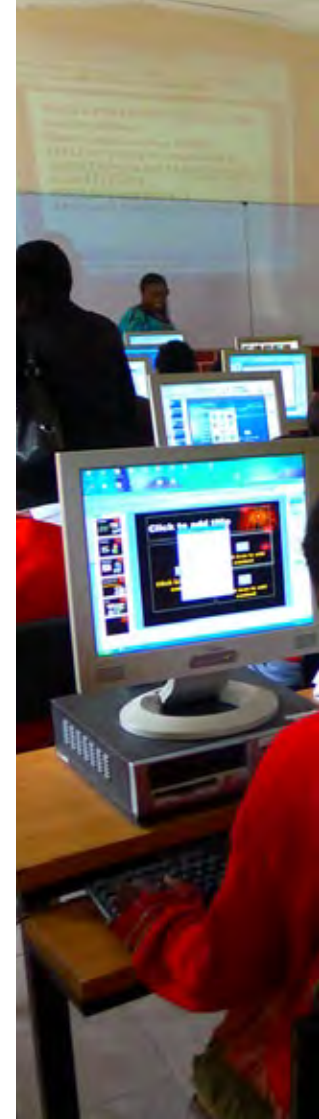
As of 2012, the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) had spent Kshs.6.5 billion to fund over 140,000 youth enterprises and the government had invested in training for 62,000 young enterpreneurs in addition to supporting the formation of 24 savings and credit cooperatives. The improvement of livelihoods of vulnerable groups specifically orphans and vulnerable children, the elderly, and persons with disability remains a key focus with interventions such as cash transfer programmes and the establishment of the Consolidated Social Protection Fund and National Fund for Persons With Disabilities (PWDs).

However, the data on where the needs are greatest, which groups are most at risk of being left behind or the impact of investments in youth enterprises or social protection is not easily or readily available. The purpose of the Inclusivity pillar data community was to convene and develop a data community on inclusivity that can contribute to the broader data national ecosystem while taking into account the cross-cutting impact of inclusivity on other areas.

Mrs Agnes Odhiambo, Controller of Budget, Republic of Kenya

Recommendations on the capacity to collect and analyse relevant data and evidence on marginalized population will be strengthened and resource constraints addressed.

This data community was co-chaired by

- David Munyendo (Executive Director, Christian Blind Mission)

- Alberta Wambua (Executive Director, Gender Violence Recovery Centre)

- Roseline Kihumba (Organisational Development and Partner Relations Adviser, HelpAge International)

THE ICT AND INNOVATION DATA COMMUNITY

The purpose of the ICT & Innovation pillar data community is to convene and develop a data community on ICT that can contribute to the broader data national ecosystem while taking into account the cross-cutting impact of ICT on other areas.

Under the First Medium Term Plan, the ICT sector made tremendous progress. Kenya led the world in electronic cash transfers through mobile telephony as a result of which micro-credits and savings are being raised using the same platform. More than 10 million Kenyans were using mobile money in 2010, a number that has since then more than doubled to 27 million in 2014. The sector also witnessed development of 60 per cent of the planned national ICT infrastructure to improve universal access to ICT services with demand for internet and data services rising steadily. Internet subscriptions have risen from 1.5m subscribers in 2009 to 14 million in 2014 enhancing business activities and creating job opportunities.

As a testmament to the cross-cutting nature of ICT in Kenya's economy, the Kenyan Government developed a tier-2 Government Data Center (GDC) to ensure security of Government data and applications and provided internet bandwidth support to government offices improving the quality and reliability of Government communications. ICT systems are improving service delivery at the National Treasury through the re-engineered Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS), at the counties through County Revenue Collection Systems, online application of public service jobs, status tracking of national ID and passports applications, dissemination of public examination results and candidate selection for those going on to secondary schools, digitization of education content in 12 subjects at the secondary school level to support ICT integration in learning and many other areas.

Within government, the Ministry of Information has in the past led efforts to ensure government data was published online. Through the ICT Authority, the government established the Kenya Open Data Initiative through which more than 336 datasets and hundreds of charts and other visualisations covering thirteen categories are available. The data community is focused on the role of development data in the cross cutting areas taking into account the principles contained in the proposed African Data Consensus. Through the data communitiy's work, a foundation for a more detailed review of common functions, services and capabilities to be developed and maintained within the broader national data ecosystems is provided.

Five broad objectives were identified by the data community to inform their efforts going forward.

1. To transform sectoral institutions to help develop data standards for efficiency and effectiveness

2. To develop and support an data ecosystem for Kenya

3. To evolve ICT/Innovation policies that are in tandem with current setup and economic realities

4. To evolve new approaches to make use of all infrastructure and human resources through private public engagement

5. To improve documentation and knowledge capture on innovation practices in Kenya through an Innovation Lab

This data community was co-chaired by

- Kaburo Kobia (Project Manager, ICT Authority)

- Leo Mutuku (Interim Research Lead, iHub Research)

- John Kipchumba (Director, Infonet Africa)

- Grace Githaiga (Associate, KICTANET)

THE PUBLIC FINANCE DATA COMMUNITY

The Financial Resources for Development data community was formed as a cross-cutting pillar due to the role financing for development plays across the development framework.

Development is resource driven and among the resources that the public sector has control of are finances generated from taxes, public investments or other assistance. Most of these financial resources find use through the formal budget process. Developing a community of professionals in the private sector, public sector and the non-state actors with an interest in data should start with the availability of high quality budget and development data held and generated by the state.

The vision of the data community is to create conditions for ensuring wider access to financial data for all and facilitate its storage for ease of retrieval, review and use in and outside the country. This vision goes beyond ensuring piecemeal access to ensure equal access to both nationals and non-citizens of Kenya. It assumes that the creation of this data will occur in the course of decision-making and implementation of public policy, hence the need to regularly review the storage and facilitate its retrieval. It recognizes as well that there may be no singular source for all financial data on Kenya's development but notes that the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) should play the archival role in public data.

OBJECTIVES

1. To convene an active data community on financial resources organizing and using data in Kenya

2. Develop a road map to ensure the attainment of the vision mentioned above. This road map will be preceded by an assessment of the needs of various interest groups and a determination of the state of play regarding data on financial resources used in development.

3. Identify development themes for which data is unavailable and to ensure their development and wide dissemination by producers

The primary output of this working group is to sustain a functioning working group for data related to financial resources for development. By this, it is expected that the working group will carry forward its functions and institutionalize policy engagement on the issue of financial resources throughout the budget cycle and supplement that with information and data that is generated or held outside the Kenyan state.

The immediate outputs expected from this working group are a basic roadmap of key areas where specific actions are required in order to realise the transformation we seek in regard to financial resource management for development, and to contribute to the agenda for the conference. Results of the conference will provide input for the government's ongoing efforts and also provide the Working Group with the basis for its interventions, more specifically in addressing the implications for meeting the objectives stated above.

This data community was co-chaired by:

- Casper Sitemba (Senior Director, Intergovernmental Relations, Office of the Deputy President)

- Susan Njoroge (Head of Corporate Affairs, Unilever East Africa)

- Arif Neky (UNDP Kenya)

- Kwame Owino (Executive Director, Institute of Economic Affairs)

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