Open Data in Kenya
"perspectives from government"

Mr. Casper Sitemba
Senior Director,
Intergovernmental Relations & GODAN Lead
Office of the Deputy President
casper.sitemba@deputypresident.go.ke
Overview

- The culture of "open" was espoused by Kenyans in a new Constitution enacted in 2010.

- Kenya joined the Open Government Partnership in 2011 in line with keeping its commitment to being "open".

- The Government subsequently launched the Kenya Open Data Initiative and portal in 2011 as well as an Open Data Policy.
4 Results

- **Percentage of Children (6 - 59 months) who are Severely or Moderately Undernourished, County estimates - 2005/6**
  - Health and Social Data

  KIHBS Table 6.1: Percentage of Children (6 - 59 months) who are Severely or...

- **Proportion of Children under 5 years who have ever breastfed by county.xls - 2005/6**
  - Health and Social Data

  KIHBS Table 6.2: Proportion of Children under 5 years who have ever breastfed...
Kenya Open Data Initiative

- The goal of the initiative is to make core government development, demographic, statistical and expenditure data available in a useful digital format.

- It is not about a portal, all Government departments are encouraged to make their data publicly available in their web portals.

- E.g. The Ministry of Health makes available data about health facilities, nutrition and services through its portal. This includes data on health indicators.
Upcoming Events

There are no upcoming events at this time.

Health Cabinet Secretary, Dr. Cleopa Mailu and the US ambassador to Kenya H.E Robert Codec shake hands after the ambassador paid a courtesy call on the Cabinet Secretary at his Afya House office on January 15th 2016.
News & Events
Please check later for updates to this section

About eHealth-Kenya, facilities

Kenya Health Facilities list with services as at January 24 [download]
- Master Facility List - Implementation Guide [download]

To All MFL Users,

Following the upgrading of the MFL system the MFL LOGIN website address has changed. The new MFL address is as follows: [http://ehealth.or.ke/facilitylogin](http://ehealth.or.ke/facilitylogin)

Kindly click on this URL and use the same User Id and passwprd that you have been using. If you have any difficulties with logging in kindly contact Esther or Robert MOH-HIS.

Also all County HRIO have been allocated County Rights. They can now access data for their Counties.

With Regards MFL Help Desk.

The Division of Health Information System wishes to improve the Master Facility List. This will be used for planning purposes and even be useful in the new software, District Health Information Software (DHIS).

[read more...](#)
Together the Ministry of Health facilities will be offering Polio vaccine to all children under 5 years.
"UWAZI" Open Pillar

- The current Administration in its 2013-2017 plan anchors a pillar of openness in service delivery to Citizens with initiatives such as Huduma Centers

- Cabinet assented to the Access to Information Bill and Data Protection Bill that are currently before Parliament for enactment.

- Government investment in ICT infrastructure including fiber optic undersea cables in 2012
As a Result......

- 29.15 Million Kenyans have access to the Internet representing 72.875% of the Population.

- This is mainly through mobile phones especially smartphones whose cost has significantly reduced over the years (USD.30 for a basic smartphone).

- About 32.2 Million Kenyans own mobile phones representing 80.5% of the population.
Nutrition Security in Kenya

☑️ Kenya's Nutrition Security is anchored in the Food Security and Nutrition Policy which is sessional paper no.1 of 2012. (FSN)

☑️ The National Nutrition Action Plan (NNAP) 2012-2017 was developed out of the FSN Policy.

☑️ Its main goal is improvement of the nutrition status of Women and Children through evidence based planning and resource allocation.
Open Data & Nutrition Security

Open Data in the Action Plan is anchored in Strategic Objectives no. 8, 10 and 11.

**Strategic Objective 8**

**To Improve Knowledge Attitudes and practices among the population:**

- Through development, dissemination and implementation of National Nutrition Advocacy and Social Mobilization Strategy at all levels.

- This ensures that nutrition information is available to the general public as a matter of practice.
Strategic Objective 9

Strengthen Nutrition Surveillance, Monitoring and Evaluation;

- The emphasis here is on the importance of strengthening feedback mechanisms on nutrition information among nutrition stakeholders.
Strategic Objective 11

Strengthen Coordination Mechanisms and Partnerships among key nutrition stakeholders;

The emphasis here is encouraging use, sharing and access to data through strengthening coordination mechanisms and partnerships among key nutrition stakeholders.

-Data regarding nutrition in Kenya from the Government is availed to the public through the Ministry website as well as the Kenya Open Data Portal e.g. The 2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey is available in the portal.
The 2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (2014 KDHS) samples over 40,000 households on their composition and health issues. It covers household characteristics, education and employment, marriage and sexual activity, fertility levels and preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, maternal and child health and survival, nutritional status, ownership and use of mosquito nets, knowledge and behaviours regarding HIV, domestic violence, female circumcision, and fistula. Carried out every five years this edition carried out the survey at county levels and additionally added key insights into new health related conditions. The Objective of the study is to provide information to monitor and evaluate population and health status in Kenya.
Kenya Demographic & Health Survey 2014

According to the survey;

- 26% of Children in Kenya are stunted while 8% are severely stunted.
- Stunting is most prevalent (36%) for children between age 15-23 months and least (10%) for children below 6 months.
- Stunting in children declines as household wealth increases from 36% to 14%.
Table 3.21 Nutritional status of children by county

Percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by county, Kenya 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Height-for-age</th>
<th>Weight-for-height</th>
<th>Weight-for-age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent-age below -3 SD</td>
<td>Percent-age below -2 SD</td>
<td>Mean Z-score (SD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mombasa</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwale</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilifi</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tana River</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamu</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taita Taveta</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Eastern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garissa</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wajir</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandera</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsabit</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isiolo</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meru</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tharaka-Nithi</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embu</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitui</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>-1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machakos</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makueni</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyandarua</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyeri</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirinyaga</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murang’a</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiambu</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Data Revolution in Kenya

In August 2015 The Deputy President of Kenya launched a National Partnership on Sustainable Development Data.

This is a multi-stakeholder partnership between Government, Private Sector, Civil Society & Academia anchored at the Presidency.

The main goal is to harness the data revolution for sustainable development with a key focus on
Kenya Partnership on Sustainable Development Data

The goal is to ensure use, access and sharing of data among all stakeholders in the partnership especially in the key areas of Agriculture, Health and Climate

The Partnership also aims to empower National and County planning processes with data and systems
Conclusion

Lack of information for decision makers is a threat to food and nutrition security especially in the global south. Governments therefore need to champion open data through a combination of policy, legislative and cultural change and innovation as well as investment in technological infrastructure. Political will from the top is critical to catalyze action towards harnessing open data for nutrition security.

There is need for strengthening coordinating and cooperation mechanisms with nutrition