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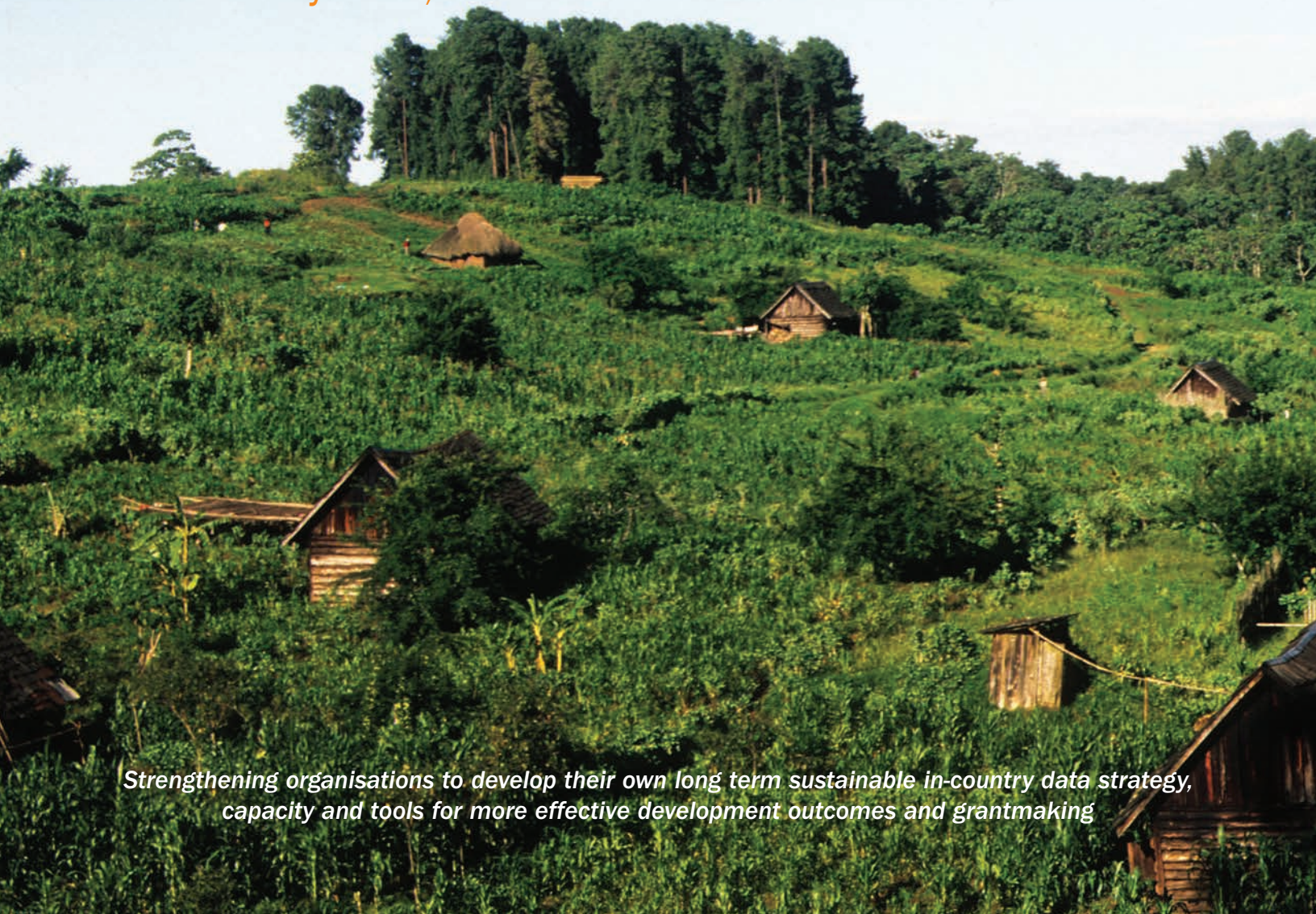
KENYA

Data Strategy and Capacity Building

Data Strategy and Capacity Building Workshop
4th–5th July 2016
Sarova Stanley Hotel, Nairobi



Strengthening organisations to develop their own long term sustainable in-country data strategy, capacity and tools for more effective development outcomes and grantmaking

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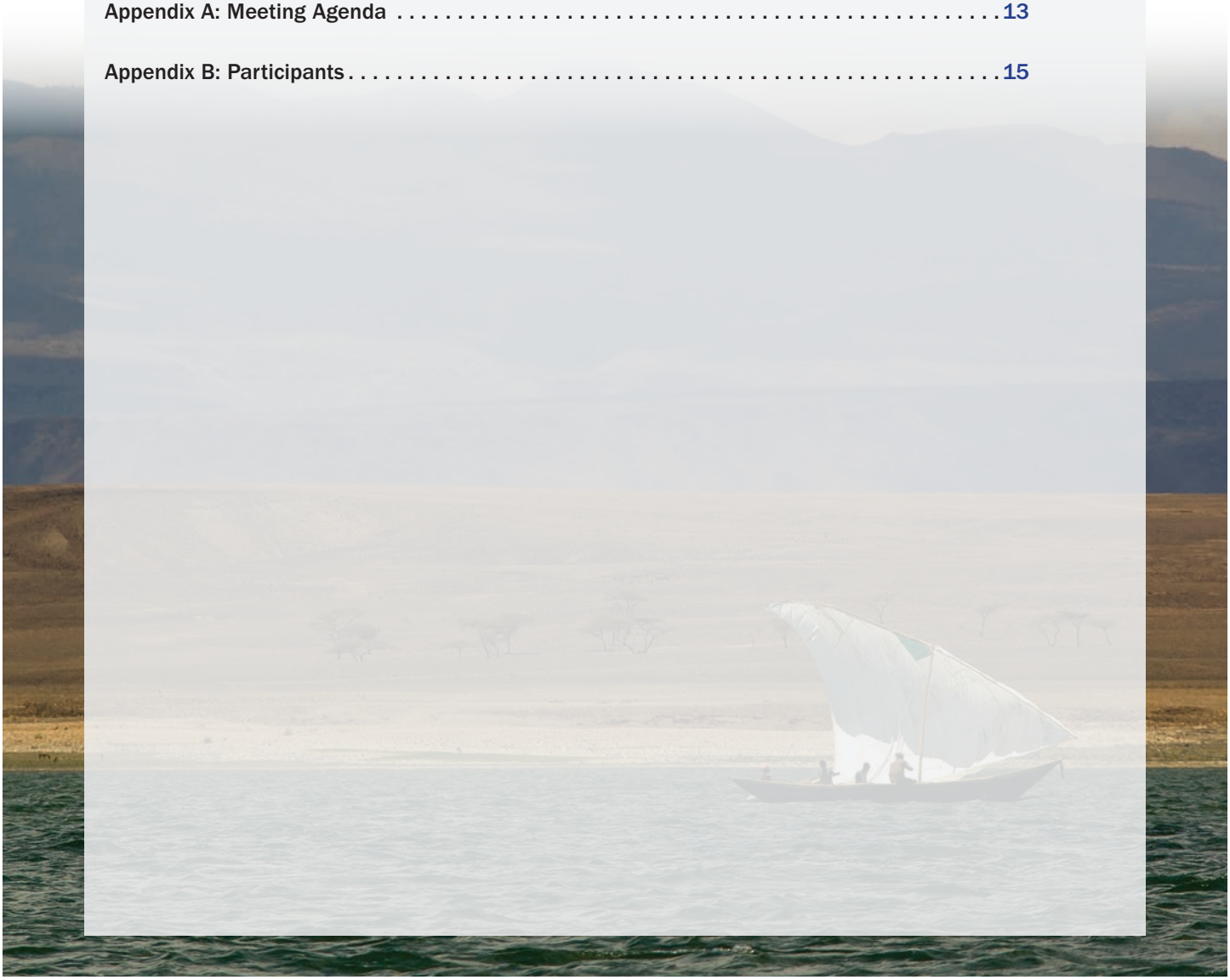


Introduction

This report presents key outcomes from the Kenya Data Strategy and Capacity Building Workshop, held in Nairobi on the 4th and 5th of July 2016. The Workshop was developed based on input provided by a cross section of Kenyan foundations, trusts, and support organisations that participated in an earlier "Data Scoping Meeting," held in Nairobi on 28 April 2016.

During the Data Scoping Meeting, participants worked together to:

- Develop and agree upon a set of Principles for Collaborative Data and Knowledge Management
- Identify key Data and Knowledge Challenges and Needs
- Share information about Technologies for Collecting and sharing Data and Knowledge
- Develop a set of six goals and priorities to work on collectively and include in a Kenya Data Strategy

The Data Strategy and Capacity Building Workshop focused on creating action plans for moving forward in each of these six priority areas.

The Workshop was hosted by the Kenya Philanthropy Forum (KPF), and developed in partnership with East African Association of Grantmakers (EAAG), Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF), SDG Philanthropy Platform (SDGPP) and Foundation Center. Foundation Center facilitated the meeting.

These meetings are part of KPF's broader agenda to support the philanthropy sector's capacity to collect, analyze and share reliable and pertinent data in order to illustrate the value and contribution of Kenyan philanthropy to broader development goals, facilitate philanthropic collaboration, and inform grantmaking decisions.

Overview of The Report

The ultimate goal of this work on Data Strategy and Capacity Building is to lay the necessary groundwork for Kenya to build and operate its own philanthropy data collection system. The two workshops held to date – the Data Scoping Meeting in April and the Data Capacity Building Workshop in July—provided structured opportunities for KPF members to develop a sense of common purpose around the need to develop a robust system for data collection and knowledge sharing among KPF members. The result of those meetings was the creation of an Action Plan that identifies critical areas of work that need to be undertaken by KPF over the next six to twelve months in order to build a sustainable data collection system and a community of practice committed to its achievement. The elements of that Action Plan are presented in this report, beginning on page 6.

The work being undertaken in Kenya is occurring in parallel with comparable initiatives in other countries around the world. While Kenya moves forward to develop its own data collection system, conversations have been taking place over the past four years at the global level among representatives of foundations and foundation associations from more than 30 countries, in order to develop a set of universal principles to guide the collection of data on philanthropy. These conversations, facilitated by Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support (WINGS) and Foundation Center, have led to the creation of a Global Philanthropy Data Charter, that serves to provide both context and guidance for the development of in-country data collection systems. Key lessons from this global work are included in this report, in order to provide a global framework for the work being undertaken specifically in Kenya (see page 4).

Finally, the success or failure of any ambitious initiative depends upon identifying opportunities for "early wins," designed to build momentum for the work and develop working relationships among key stakeholders, as well as strategies for avoiding potential "blockers," factors in the environment that could impede progress if not anticipated and dealt with proactively. Specific early win opportunities and issues that could represent potential blockers are identified on page 9.

Building a Data System for Philanthropy: A Roadmap

Kenya is not alone in its desire to build a data system for philanthropy. At present, few countries in the world have robust systems in place to collect data on philanthropy. Recognizing that this is a global challenge, Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support (WINGS), a global network of philanthropy support organizations, has convened a series of meetings with philanthropy stakeholders around the world to identify global principles and values that should guide the development of such data systems. The result of these high-level conversations is the Global Philanthropy Data Charter – a framework for data collection and sharing to guide the philanthropic sector's data-related work. Acknowledging the diversity in the practice, culture, and legal environments in which philanthropy operates around the world, the Charter provides an overview of the key values and principles that should guide the collection and management of philanthropy data. These principles further speak to the practical aspects of collecting and sharing data, ensuring its validity, quality control measures, and the importance of neutrality and objectivity.

The Charter also offers guidelines that the Kenya Philanthropy Data Strategy and its implementation processes can use to benchmark progress, and outlines potential benefits of having a coordinated approach to colleting knowledge, such as:

- Better coordination
- Sharing of knowledge
- Promoting collaboration
- Reflecting diversity

> *"The Global Philanthropy Data Charter acknowledges and accommodate existing local processes, while ensuring that local initiatives are connected to emerging global norms regarding philanthropy data"*

The values and principles in the Charter translate to the essential elements of good philanthropy data practices, and are reflective of the values and principles proposed by participants in the earlier Kenya Data Scoping meeting—data that is open, inclusive, and respectful of stakeholders and subject to continuous improvement. Additionally, the charter stresses the value of collecting relevant and comparable data across different philanthropic contexts.

Global Philanthropy Data Charter

In the Kenyan context this means:

Inclusiveness	Represent the diversity of philanthropy in Kenya by reflecting different sizes, forms and types of giving
Openness	Data should be available not only to the sources of information by also to relevant third parties, to demonstrate the sector's commitment to advancing the broader work of the development sector
Acknowledgement and respect	Recognize the contribution being made by the sources who provide data
Value of improvement	Integrate feedback loops into the system and adopt an evaluative mindset
Accessibility	Provide specific guidelines regarding conditions of access to data
Quality	The methodologies adopted for data collection and analysis should ensure high quality data
Sharing	Policies for sharing data and knowledge amongst closed and open groups should be developed
Safeguarding	Guarantees should be provided that sensitive and confidential information will be stored securely.
Accountability	Methods of data collection should be openly and transparently communicated

Key Factors for Success

To ensure the successful implementation of Data Charter principles in the Kenyan context, participants identified the following as prerequisities for success:

- **Capacity building**—The need to improve skills on how to collect, access, and manage data and to collectively build a knowledge base on best practices.
- **Commitment**—The level of commitment by KPF leadership, members, and other data stakeholders to support the data process.
- **Collaboration**—The willingness to share data among stakeholders.
- **Investment**—Availability of both financial and technical resources to ensure the development and maintenance of a collective data system.
- **Security**—Assurance of data security and that sensitive information is viewable only by authorized users.
- **Standards**—Ensuring that philanthropy data complements the national data systems/processes of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and that data principles and standards are not so rigid as to limit comparability and use across sectors.
- **Ownership**—Ensuring local ownership of the data, in accordance with agreed-upon principles, values, and standards.

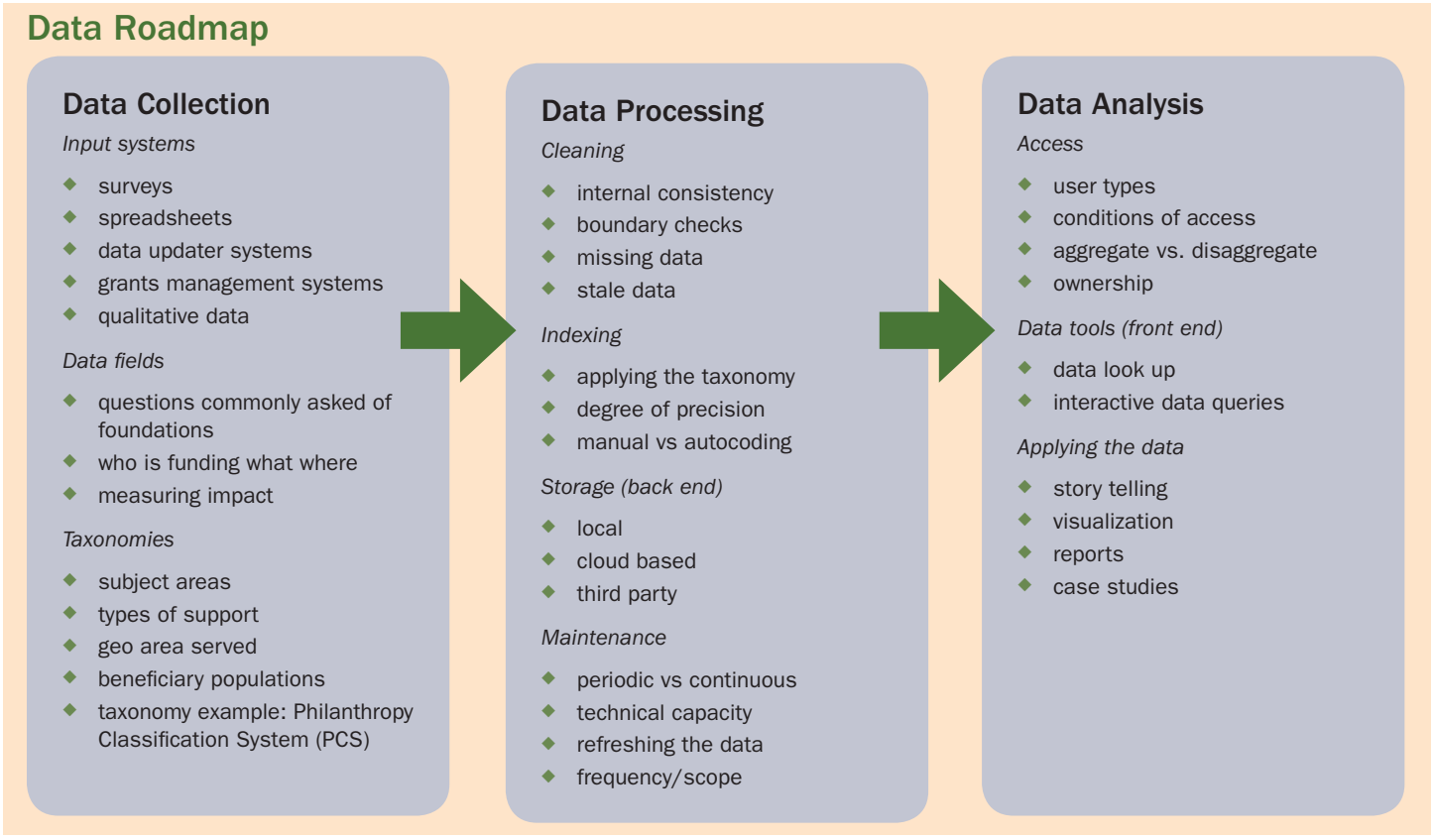
Data Roadmap

Essential to building a collective data system is identifying the critical steps the philanthropy sector in Kenya needs to take to achieve the envisioned outcomes and goals of the system.

To guide this process, a data "roadmap" was presented, in which the process of developing a comprehensive data system was broken down into three major components: data collection, data processing, and data analysis.

Reflecting further on the Data Roadmap and its use in the Kenyan context, participants offered the following observations:

- Adopting a taxonomy should be a collective and inclusive process that reflects the scope, forms, and nature of local philanthropy. The taxonomy system in Kenya should also seek to be comparable to other data systems in different countries and across various development sectors.
- A data portal will allow foundations and trusts to collectively benefit from each other's work, providing greater access to much larger amounts of data.
- Careful consideration should be given to conditions under which data may be accessed by users that are not themselves data contributors, for example, someone who wishes to use the data for analytical purposes to assess philanthropy's contribution to the economy.



Action Plans for Priority Areas

During the Data Scoping meeting in April 2016, participants achieved consensus on six priority areas regarding data challenges and needs in Kenya:

1. Create a value proposition
2. Build data capacity
3. Enhance a culture of collaboration
4. Ensure inclusivity
5. Develop a secure data system
6. Build trust in data processes

At the Data Strategy and Capacity Building workshop, four working groups were formed in order to develop action plans for addressing each of these priorities. For purposes of discussion, priority areas 2 and 4 (Build data capacity and Ensure inclusivity) were combined, as were priority areas 3 and 6 (Enhance a culture of collaboration and Build trust in data processes).

Priority Area 1: Create a Value Proposition

This priority area addresses to the need to build a compelling case for data, raise awareness of the value of having quality data, and signal the importance of taking a collective approach to data collection in Kenya. Group participants created a draft value proposition for jointly collecting, managing, and sharing philanthropic data in Kenya, and demonstrating the value of a common data system to key philanthropy data stakeholders. This initial draft will be further developed, refined, and finalized for use and circulation both within the philanthropic sector, as well as among relevant stakeholders in the development ecosystem.

The value proposition was presented in the format of a headline, subtitles, and body. The headline positioned the common data system as a data hub for philanthropy in Kenya and as inclusive enough to appeal to various development stakeholders as a source of information on the contribution of philanthropy to a better Kenya. The subtitles briefly described the data system and spoke to the scope, content, convenience, relevance, and broad benefits the system presents.

The body highlighted key and unique benefits and incentives of supporting and using the data system.

Priority Areas 2 & 4: Capacity Building and Inclusivity

In previous meetings, participants emphasized the need to enhance the data capacity of philanthropic organizations and ensure inclusivity as an important step towards building a collective philanthropy data system. The sustainability of the data system not only relies on the capacity of organizations' staff but also on the KPF working groups to understand the data management processes. The group was therefore tasked to define what levels of competency staff need to work confidently and effectively with data and to map the relevant stakeholders including a strategy for their inclusion.

Value Proposition

Headline

"Philanthropy Data in One Portal for One Kenya"

Subtitle

- A one-stop shop for philanthropic data to enhance collective contribution towards national development aspirations
- Achieve your organization's goals faster by using less resources.
- Avoid duplication by forging smarter partnerships and be part of effective grantmaking.

Body

- Allows for comparability
- Advances the true narrative of local philanthropy in Kenya
- Informs on the trends and practices of local philanthropy
- Provides credible and reliable data – assures credibility of data contributors
- Offers a user friendly and interactive presentation of data – visualization
- Helps to form new and effective partnerships that attracts funding
- Avoid duplication of efforts, which in return saves resources
- Minimize knowledge gaps and bridge communication gaps
- Take informed and fact-based decisions on interventions and funding allocation
- Improves coordination and collaboration among like-minded organizations

Staff Compentencies to Develop	Key Personnel in Capacity Building
◆ Analyzing and presenting data ◆ Applying and communicating data- story telling, charts ◆ Practices in ensuring confidentiality ◆ Determining credibility of data—developing tools and policies ◆ Managing competition among organizations to enable data sharing ◆ Developing internal/ external data management policies ◆ Developing a code of conduct that guides data collection and sharing among organizations	◆ **Primary level:** key staff whose roles and responsibilities are heavily pegged to data collection, as well as M&E, Communications, Impact assessment staff, etc. ◆ **Secondary Level:** data management should be a matter of organizational culture—all staff needs to be included at least at the secondary level, especially heads of the organization ◆ **Within each organization there needs to be a "Data Focal Point":** someone who manages and coordinates the collection and sharing of data within the organization; and also serves as a DATA CHAMPION within and outside the organization

Key stakeholders to include in developing strategies for a collective philanthropy data system for Kenya and for ensuring relevant stakeholder inclusion were identified as follows:

Data Sources

- Kenya Philanthropy Forum members—expand and diversify membership
- Philanthropy actors who are not part/member of KPF

Public Sector

- Council of Governors
- County governments
- National Government and respective sector ministries
- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)—seek to align with and leverage on national data management process

Partners

- Partners supporting the process—e.g., Foundation Center
- Donors

Beneficiaries

- To include the public—build public awareness of the value of philanthropy data.
- Train beneficiaries on interpretation of data presented.

Priority Areas 3 & 6: Creating a Culture of Collaboration and Building Trust in Data Processes

Creating a culture of collaboration and partnership in data processes requires trust. In the earlier Data Scoping meeting, participants observed that some organizations were skeptical about sharing information. To address this and build confidence in the data process, it was suggested that stakeholders develop consensus on shared goals and agree to adequately address any concerns as they arise. The group was tasked with identifying possible knowledge partners in two or three key areas of work and determining what elements could make up a data sharing agreement between organizations.

> ***"Sharing data happens in the context of a relationship; trust is key in building a culture of collaboration especially on data"***

The group noted that building trust and collaboration is an organic process. Organizations that have a common understanding of the sensitivities on data sharing and are bound by common goals and purposes are more inclined to collaborate. It is therefore important for the organizations engaged in the data sharing to identify and agree on a common process and data needs, including what should constitute both open and private data. It is also important to ensure that the identified purposes and goals of the data process align with or complement government policy, vision, and goals. The group proposed that the data process should be overseen by a multi-stakeholder 'oversight body,' including a government representative.

In addition to shared purpose, the data process should allow for efficient networking opportunities and shared investment funding, where different stakeholders invest and commit to the success of the data system. There was a proposal to establish a co-partnering consortium for funding the data system and also to consider adopting a fund-matching approach, inviting partners to match investments by KPF members.

Knowledge Partners	Strategy
Foundations and Trusts Corporate foundations Family foundations Private and public foundations **Other Nonprofits** Faith-based organizations Non Governmental Organizations Community Based Organizations **Government** Ministries Kenya National Bureau of Statistics **Beneficiaries** Recipient organizations Community	◆ **Build Trust** Most of the fear is based on not knowing why data is needed and how it benefits organizations and the sector as a whole. It is important to demystify the fear and suspicion in data sharing by demonstrating the value of collective data management and ensuring an open and transparent data process. This can be achieved by building capacity and creating awareness among KPF members, the public, and other data stakeholders. ◆ **Outreach—Philanthropy Data Champions** Organizations should each identify a data champion that facilitates their institution's and KPF's obligation and commitment to a collective data process and best practices. Develop a value proposition for external stakeholders. ◆ **Other National and Global Data Processes** Leverage other data platforms and align efforts with national data policies in Kenya (e.g., the Statistics Act of 2006 which allows for an inclusive national approach to data management and provides provisions for data collection and management; the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics which provides guidelines on compatible methodologies and datasets; and the Kenya Data Forum). Seek representation in other data forums to speak to the value of philanthropy data.

The group further acknowledged potential risks to achieving above objectives, including:

- Competition among nonprofits that could inhibit information sharing/exchange
- Politics/politically-motivated agendas and unforeseen changes in public policy
- Power dynamics between bigger and smaller philanthropy organizations
- "Poaching" donors as a potential consequence of sharing information about one's work

The group proposed the following elements of a data sharing agreement between organizations as a way of protecting organizations while safeguarding the collective agenda. Develop a MOU indicating:

- Agreed-upon shared goals/objectives
- Modalities of collaboration and information sharing
- Clear decision making processes and conflict management plan
- A precise roadmap of the data process with a clear timeframe and indication of responsible parties
- For continuity, define a clear exit strategy once the data system is set up

Priority Area 5: Quality of Product and Developing a Data System

This area speaks to a common desire to develop a data management system for Kenyan philanthropy—a system that provides high-quality, comparable, and reliable data on philanthropy in Kenya, but is also easy to use. The working group was tasked with envisioning the system by outlining what specific capabilities they would like to see in a Kenyan web portal/data system and develop elements of a plan for funding, developing, and managing the portal system.

The group proposed taking the following steps in each of four key areas—ownership and leadership; outreach; content and user types; and process:

Ownership and Leadership

- To ensure local ownership of data management and security, the system should be hosted in Kenya
- Guided by the KPF subcommittee on data, members and KPF friends/affiliates should take the lead in implementing the different components of the system
- Foundation Center, having been part of similar processes, can provide technical support in collaboration with local partners

> ***"Understanding that it is a gradual process to build trust, it is very important to sit down frequently to build relationships and confidence in each other."***

Outreach

- Develop a communication plan to provide frequent updates on the data process
- Leverage different communication platforms to create awareness on the data process

- Members take up ambassadorial roles to mobilize more support for the process
- Develop an executive summary describing the data process and current progress—a document that will ensure that new and existing participants are kept up-to-date and informed
- Develop a clear value proposition for data stakeholders (KPF members and other stakeholders)
- Expand membership of the KPF data subcommittee

Content and User Types

- There should be minimum acceptable data standards to guide collection, analysis, and sharing of data
- The data should be produced periodically:
  - This will require building the capacity of participating organizations
  - User-friendliness for contributors and beneficiaries must be prioritized
  - Mobile applications should be incorporated into the data system
  - Organizations should be able to link components of the system to their website
- The system should include both quantitative (financial, surveys, statistics) and qualitative data (best practices, case studies, evaluation reports, stories)—understanding and acknowledging that not all stakeholders will populate all components
- The system should allow data to be geocoded so users can see how contributions and organizations are distributed across counties
- The data should be comparable to and could possibly overlay county government statistics and other processes including Kenya Data Forum and private sector contributions
- The system should offer incentives to data sources to help push data
- Develop a data management policy and best practices to guide organizations
- The following user types were identified:
  - Grantmakers
  - County governments
  - Public
  - Implementing organizations

Process

- Development of the system should be a collaborative and inclusive process implemented in two consecutive phases.
- Phase one (1) should focus on the needs and use cases of the grantmaking and implementing organizations while phase two (2) develops components of interest to the general public/county governments
- Conduct a survey (among organizations and stakeholders) and Forum to determine the specific data needs, taxonomy, sharable data, and specific data that needs to go into the system at different stages of development
- Determine the prototype of the data system
- Develop a comprehensive budget for developing the system
- The system should be flexible enough for improvement/modification but sufficiently standardized so that it can be linked to other national data processes/systems
- Components of the system should be developed organically to meet the growing and changing needs of philanthropy organizations

> ***"There is value in data that publicly discloses information on organizations' management and leadership. This builds confidence and demonstrates a level of accountability to those who support the work they do."***

Identifying Early Wins and Potential Blockers for the Action Plan

To ensure quick progress towards building a philanthropy data system for Kenya, participants identified possible early wins and potential blockers as follows:

Early Wins

- Finalizing the value proposition proposal for circulation to planning team
- Conducting a survey to define the minimum sharable data
- Consolidating a contact database of stakeholder organizations (with 1st and 2nd contact persons)
- Consolidating and sharing existing organizational data policies
- Forming working groups to further develop work in line with the identified priority areas
- Finding a consensus on a data sharing policy and best practices
- Review existing data management systems
- Creating awareness within KPF member organizations and external stakeholders on the value of the data process
- Conducting internal evaluations of organizational data needs and capacity

Potential Blockers

- Varying levels of bureaucracy within organizations might prolong decision making
- Level or extent of commitment by organizations and other data stakeholders
- Time constraints
- Failing to meet projected milestones
- Perceptions regarding the security of the portal
- Mistrust between and among organizations
- Diversity of legal frameworks guiding the operation of different philanthropy organizations/foundations and trusts
- Limited data capacity within a majority of the organizations
- Changes in staff personnel and participants over time

State of Data on Kenyan Philanthropy

Participants who took part in a brief pre-meeting survey ranked their level of satisfaction with the current state of philanthropy data in Kenya. There were considerable variations among respondents regarding levels of awareness and the ease with which information can be accessed. While some found it fairly easy to access databases and profiles of philanthropy organizations, others experienced difficulties. Organizations unanimously noted that although many kinds of information were available, it was disjointed, often outdated, and sometimes not credible. Most of the information that was readily available was extracted from organizations' websites and annual reports—mostly information that is aimed at marketing the work of such organizations.

Accessing and collecting information on organizations' total assets, income, and funding allocations remains the greatest challenge. Most organizations are not willing to disclose such information even within their networks. Attempts by philanthropy support networks such as EAAG and KPF to retrieve these sorts of sensitive information have shown that organizations are less reluctant to share information when it is already available in their annual reports or when they can give ranges in responding to surveys rather than disclosing exact figures.

Create a culture of sharing; start with something easy to share

Participants noted that, with time, organizations will appreciate the process of data sharing and collective data management and advised setting up a data process that allows for incremental data sharing. Organizations noted that they would be willing immediately to begin sharing the following types of information while they continue to build consensus on how and when to share other kinds of data they consider to be more sensitive:

- Annual reports
- Program descriptions, with geographical locations
- Best practices/case studies
- Efficiencies learned in implementing programs
- Beneficiary database
- Outcome and impact reports
- Criteria for selecting beneficiaries
- Lessons learned
- Potential grantees by demographics and location
- Survey outcomes and research reports
- Regulation standards/ethics
- Nonprofit management tools
- Contact information

Areas for Additional Capacity Building

Given the current state of philanthropic data in Kenya, participants reaffirmed their commitment to start sharing data and working together in developing a collective data system and noted the following as key areas for additional capacity building:

- Data analysis: packaging data for different audiences
- Taxonomies: adopting categories that represent different forms, types, and levels of philanthropy in Kenya
- Organizing data to ensure it's easy to collect and use
- Secure tools for data storage
- Presenting and visualizing data
- Ensuring quality data
- Data application: transforming data into knowledge
- Aligning data to national data processes to collectively evaluate impact
- Mobile compatibility
- Costing model for sustainability and to protect members' data
- How data can be used strategically to enable partnerships
- Presenting qualitative data—Story telling, case studies
- Ensuring condentiality in data sharing
- Assessing data capability
- Developing tools to facilitate collective data sharing and management
- Trust building
- Developing internal/external data management policies
- Developing a code of conduct that guide data collection and sharing among organizations

Agreeing on the Action Plan and Way Forward

As a result of the Data Strategy and Capacity Building Workshop, and the prior Scoping Meeting, a series of collective action Items were agreed to in order to commence work and implementation immediately. In addition to these action Items, KPF, EAAG, KCDF, SDGPP, and FC are in the process of developing a Concept Note for implementation of a consolidated sustainable Kenya Data Strategy by KPF and partners to realize all of the short-term and long-term goals and priorities outlined in this Report.

- Form a working group within KPF steered by the KPF Data subcommittee to move the data agenda forward. The focus of the working group is to support the development of a community of practice among organizations not only to advancing a collective data system but also willing to develop their own data capacity, share data, and learn from each other.

> ***"Where there is no data there is no action."***

- Finalize the draft value proposition so it speaks to both foundations and the broader development ecosystem including the beneficiaries. Circulate the value proposition amongst the Data Strategy and Capacity Building Program participants group for comments, and then more broadly with other organizations and stakeholders for feedback and finalization.
- Determine what the 'minimum shareable data' by organizations is, and subsequently develop a taxonomy for Kenyan philanthropic data that can be expanded over time. Further research could be undertaken by a survey.
- Develop a database of stakeholders, both philanthropic and others that are relevant to the data conversation. This could be undertaken by creating and adding to an online shared document.

Minimum Shareable Philanthropy Data

- Annual reports
- Program descriptions, with geographical locations
- Best practices/case studies
- Efficiencies learned in implementing programs
- Beneficiary data base
- Outcome & Impact reports
- Criteria for selecting beneficiaries
- Lessons learned
- Potential grantees by demographics and location
- Survey outcomes and research reports
- Regulation standards/ethics

- Determine what existing data standards organizations already have in place, and share these for collective learning and analysis, possibly leading to an agreed upon set of standards. This research could be undertaken by a survey.
- Undertake an analysis of existing data management systems in use by organizations, and share this information for collective learning and analysis, to influence development of the Kenyan data portal. This research could be undertaken by a survey.
- Understand what organizational policies already exist that are relevant to sharing data and knowledge, and share these for collective learning and analysis, possibly leading to an agreed upon sharing policy. This research could be undertaken by a survey.
- Workshop participants should undertake an analysis of their own organization's available data and data competencies, and share back with the group, in order to map existing capacity in the sector.
- Create a list of key organizational focal points for the KPF data initiative (e.g., meeting participants or other champions within the organization), and back-up contacts. Each participant will provide names and contact details.
- Participants who are interested in and feel they have specific value to add to the data initiative should consider joining the KPF Data Sub Committee.
- Determine what data each organization possesses/ collects already, and is willing to share. This research could be undertaken by a survey, building on preliminary commitments made by participants during Day 2 of the Data Strategy and Capacity Building workshop.
- Workshop participants should build internal awareness at their organizations around the need for data, collection, processing, analysis, management, sharing, etc., and they should encourage colleagues at organizations that did not participate in the workshop to do the same.
- Develop a list of different kinds of data users and their needs. This could be undertaken by creating and adding to an online shared document.
- Hold a workshop hosted by KPF and government agencies, led by the office of the President, to bring the two sectors together for a learning conversation.

Resources

Africa Philanthropy Knowledge Base (Trust Africa & Issue Lab)

Global Philanthropy Knowledge Centre (WINGS & Issue Lab)

Foundation Directory Online (Foundation Center)

Discounted Software for NonProfits (KCDF & TechSoup Kenya)

Global Philanthropy Data Charter (WINGS)

Philanthropy Data System (AFE Columbia)

Foundation Maps (Foundation Center)

Appendix A – MEETING AGENDA

Kenya Data Strategy and Capacity Building Workshop

Strengthening organisations to develop their own long term sustainable in-country data strategy, capacity and tools for more effective development outcomes and grantmaking

4th–5th July 2016, Sarova Stanley Hotel, Nairobi

DAY ONE		
7:45–8:15	Arrival & Registration	
8:15–8:30	Welcome & Introductions	Evans Okinyi, EAAG
8:30–9:15	Our Agreements and Understandings ◆ Principles ◆ Challenges & Needs ◆ Data Dreams ◆ Goals & Priorities ◆ Reaffirm agreements	Facilitated by Foundation Center
9:15–10:00	Building a Data System for Philanthropy: A Roadmap	Delivered by Foundation Center; Informed by WINGS Data Charter
10:00–10:30	**Break**	
10:30–12:00	Action Plans for Priorities ◆ Priority 1: Create a Value Proposition ◆ Priorities 2&4: Capacity Building & Inclusivity ◆ Priorities 3 & 6: Creating a Culture of Collaboration & Building Trust in Data Processes ◆ Priority 5: Quality of Product/Developing a Data System	4 break-out groups; semi-structured process
12:00–1:00	Reporting Out on Priority Action Plans	Facilitated by Foundation Center
1:00–2:00	**Lunch**	
2:00–2:30	Identifying Early Wins and Potential Blockers for Action Plan	Facilitated by Foundation Center
2:30–3:00	Agreeing on Action Plan and Way Forward	Facilitated by Foundation Center
3:00	**Adjourn for the Day**	

DAY TWO		
8:00–8:15	Arrival & Registration	
8:15–8:30	Welcome & Introductions	KPF
8:30–9:00	Organizational Goals [pre-meeting assignment]	Facilitated by Foundation Center
9:00–10:30	BUILDING A DATA SYSTEM: Data Collection ◆ What Data are Needed? ◆ Data Sharing: Give Data to Get Data ◆ Data Standards and Taxonomies ◆ Data Submission	Delivered by Foundation Center
10:30–11:00	**Break**	
11:00–1:00	BUILDING A DATA SYSTEM: Data Processing, Access, and Presentation ◆ Data Indexing ◆ Data Storage and Maintenance ◆ Data Applications: I Have Data, Now What? ◆ Who Gets to See the Data? ◆ Telling Stories with Data	Delivered by Foundation Center
1:00–2:00	**Lunch**	
2:00–2:45	Building a Community of Practice around Philanthropy Data	Facilitated by Foundation Center
2:45–3:00	Way forward	Melvin Chibole, KCDF

Appendix B – PARTICIPANTS (By Organization)

Act! (Change Transform)
Solomon Murira

ActionAid Kenya
Corazon Aquino

Africa Cancer Foundation
Wairimu Mwaura
Bahati Nsaba
Dorothy Nyongo

Africa Wildlife Foundation
Beatrice Karanja
Daudi Sumba

Aga Khan Foundation
Daniel Muraya

Akiba Uhaki Foundation
Margaret Aduto

Asante Africa Foundation
Erna Grasz

Digital Divide Data
Peter Munene

EAAG
Evans Okinyi
Catherine Mwendwa
Faith Muriithi

Family Group Foundation
Jaki Mathaga
Sheila Agisa
Sharon Lumbasi

Farm Africa
Solomon Otieno Onyata

Foundation Center
Lauren Bradford
Larry McGill

Gertrudes Foundation
Ashford Munene

Global Education Fund
Daniel Masawi

Global Peace
Vincent Rapando

Hilde Back Education Fund
Sarah Njuru

Inuka Kenya Trust
Peter Irungu

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Muungano Wa Wajane Association
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Mwangaza Trust
Christine Muthoni Bosire
Paul Shikuku

Office of Deputy President/Kenya Burea of Statistics
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SDG Philanthropy Platform
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Imran Rattansi

TechSoup Africa
Anne Musyoki

The Action Foundation
Sarah Nasimiyu

UNDP Global Peace Foundation
Anne Dalitz

UNRCO
Victor Oluoch

Vision Africa
Sherry Waweru

Viwango
Florence Makhanu

Viwango
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VSO Jitolee
Doreen Koech

ABOUT KPF

The Kenya Philanthropy Forum aims at enhancing cooperation and coordination among philanthropy actors in Kenya and other stakeholders in the private and public sphere. It also seeks to heighten recognition and the contribution of the philanthropy sector in the national development agenda. Specifically the forum seeks to:

1. To strengthen partnerships among the philanthropy actors through building synergies and leveraging investment resources for greater impact.
2. Positively engage national and county governments and other multilateral partnerships to influence public policies and proactively respond to development challenges—to enhance a favorable environment for growth and impact of philanthropy in Kenya.
3. To provide institutional strengthening to philanthropy actors in program development and implementation.
4. To strengthen collective research, collation of data, documentation, peer learning, sharing of information and best practices for greater influence and impact of the philanthropy sector.

The forum has successfully brought together 40 foundations and trusts to be part of its membership since its inception in March 2015. These include private, corporate, and community foundations. KCDF in partnership with the EAAG currently acts as the interim virtual secretariat with rotational leadership among the steering committee members.

The forum has initiated a series of interventions that has organically increased and built the constituency of the philanthropic sector in Kenya. They include:

- A forum on data management in philanthropy that identified critical data sets that would improve data collection on local giving and give the sector recognition in national development.
- A meeting of foundations and trusts working in the education sector that demonstrated the important need to consolidate efforts on education.
- Representation of foundations as technical advisors to the UNDP—United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).
- Recognition of the philanthropy sector in the Development Partners Forum.
- And ongoing conversations on the place of philanthropy actors in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- In line with this, the Kenya Philanthropy Forum has established sub-groups on:
  - **Data management:** The team seeks to establish clear philanthropy data sets in partnership with the Kenya Bureau of Statistics to effectively collect data that demonstrates the philanthropy sector's contribution to GDP.
  - **Promoting an enabling environment:** Continuous conversation on ensuring that the regulatory, legal, and fiscal environment continues to facilitate the work of the philanthropy sector.
  - **Education:** To strengthen partnership, increase effectiveness of the philanthropy sector in supporting education in Kenya, and positively engage national and county governments and other multilateral partnerships to influence public policies and proactively respond to development challenges

For more information about KPF or this work, please contact: programmes@eaag.org or susan.odongo@kcdf.or.ke.

About Foundation Center

In order to strengthen the philanthropic sector to achieve more effective development and grantmaking outcomes, Foundation Center works with partners to understand the global philanthropic landscape and the in-country contexts within which philanthropy operates. We work with partners to understand specific data and knowledge gaps and associated capacity issues, and facilitate the building of long term sustainable local data strategies and capacity to address these issues. We work to provide technical assistance to local philanthropic organisations and associations to develop their own data collection processes and infrastructure and organize information in ways that allow it to be accessed, aggregated, analyzed, compared, and researched. Important partners in this work may include the National Bureau of Statistics, international and local foundations and philanthropists, grantees, and existing data infrastructure networks and processes both global and local, such as the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, Worldwide Initiative for Grantmaker Support (WINGS), and others.

For more information about Foundation Center or this work, please contact Lauren Bradford, director of global partnerships, at lbr@foundationcenter.org.

FOUNDATION CENTER
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