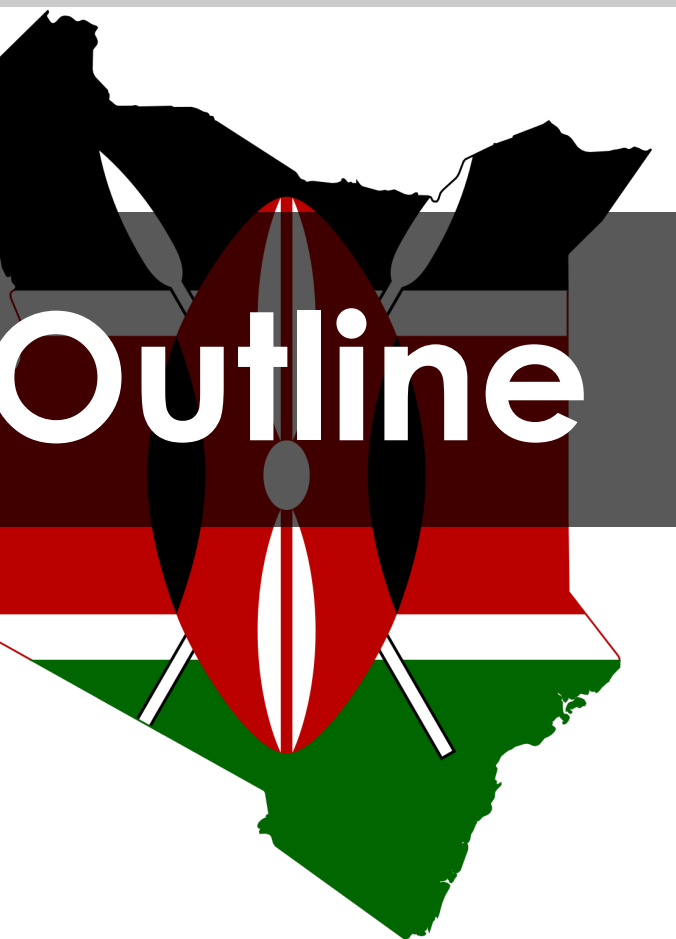


# The Value of a National KM Policy and Strategy

## Presentation

11<sup>th</sup> August 2023



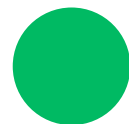
## 01 Background and Imperative

Why was there need for KM Policy



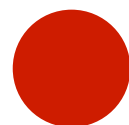
## 02 Development of the Policy

Milestones, Misses and Hits



## 03 Impact (Achieved and Expected)

Has the Policy been successful so far? What are the expected results



## 04 Role of ISKO Kenya and affiliates

How is ISKO contributing in the implementation of KM Policy

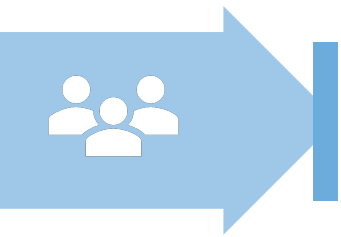


## 05 M&E for the Policy and Way forward

M&E for the KM Policy. Is the Country looking forward to a Comprehensive KM Strategy? What actions are we looking forward to?



# Agenda 01



## 01 Background and Imperative

Why was there need for a KM Policy



# Background and Imperative

- Vision 2030 – Emphasizes on a “Knowledge-driven economy” (MTP III proposes development of KM Policy)
- Failed KM Initiatives and losses there-in, PC Contract Challenges, haphazard development of framework due to lack of directives
- Need for uniform standards of operations across government
- Need for uniform capacity building across the sector
- Retirement of more than 85,000 public servants in the next 3 years
- Need to institutionalize KM and derive envisaged value
- Stakeholders’ needs created an imperative for KM policy



# Value of the National Policy

- The Policy acts as an implementation guide to operationalize and institutionalize Knowledge Management practice and principles in Kenya as well as anchor knowledge management within the operations of institutions for sustainable development.
- The Knowledge Management Policy for Kenya aims at :
  - encouraging co-operation among knowledge generating institutions and development agencies,
  - identifying and bringing together local knowledge and expertise on various developmental challenges;
  - linking primary knowledge generators and applied research institutions ; and
  - deploying knowledge for the successful social and economic transformation of the country.
- The Policy provides a framework for mainstreaming and harmonizing knowledge management principles and practices in the public sector, private sector and non-state actors in Kenya



# Structure of the Policy

The Policy is organised into five (5) chapters. Chapter One highlights the overview of Knowledge Management including the rationale of the KM Policy, Policy goals and objectives, guiding principles and the scope of the Policy.

Chapter two of the Policy presents the Situational Analysis of Knowledge Management with a focus on the Global, Regional and Kenyan context. A review of legal and policy framework is also presented.

Chapter three highlights the Policy provisions and the implementation framework whereas Chapter four provides the coordination and institutional framework for the Policy. Lastly, the Policy outlines the monitoring, evaluation, reporting and review of the Policy in Chapter five.



# Policy Requirement

KM Function, Department and Officer  
Action plan procedures and strategies  
KM Audits, Capacity Building and Awareness Initiatives  
KM Repositories, Systems and Platforms for KM Transfer  
Knowledge sharing networks, collaborations and CoPs  
Document and Disseminate Best Practices and Lessons Learnt  
Promoting research, Innovation, and Protection of Intellectual Property Rights  
Annual progress reports on KM implementation



# Policy Provision

**Policy Compliance** – Institutions are required to adhere to the KM norms and standards as well as preparing annual reports and conducting annual KM audits to assess levels of implementation of the KM Policy.

**Policy Incentives** - To entrench the culture of knowledge management, a Knowledge Management Award Scheme will be developed. The Award Scheme will be segmented at individual, team/groups and organizations under the thematic areas of knowledge management components that include People, Process, Technology, Governance and Culture.

**Risk Management** – Institutions will be required to develop and implement risk management strategies. Notably, risk management will provide for mitigation of human, technological and operational risks and guarantee realization of full potential in knowledge management.

**Capacity Building** – The policy provides for capacity need assessment, and training of Trainers of Trainers (ToTs). The ToTs will be required to capacity build staff in respective institutions.

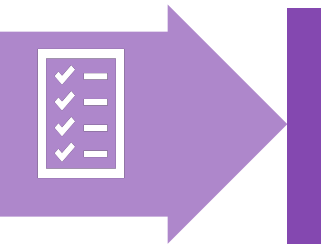
**Promotion of Research, Innovation and Technology**

**Protection and Commercialization of Knowledge**





# Agenda 02



## 02 Development of the KM Policy

Milestones, Misses and Hits



# Development of KM Policy

- Bringing stakeholders together (KM Technical Working Group)
- Collecting opinions and suggestions from different sectors and stakeholders
- Involving experts
- Developing a draft and conducting public participation
- Incorporating feedback and forwarding to Cabinet for approval



# Agenda 03



## 03 Impact (Achieved and Expected)

Has the Policy been successful so far? What are the expected results)



# Impact – Achieved

- Situational analysis through a benchmarking survey
- Development of norms and standards
- Several institutions have registered success deriving guidelines from the policy
- An Agency has been identified to coordinate implementation and institutionalization in the public sector
- The State Department for Economic Planning to continuously monitor implementation through quarterly reports
- Formation of the National Steering Committee to provide oversight on implementation of the policy



# Impact – Expected

- Standardization of KM practices across different sectors of the economy
- Collaborations and partnerships on KM institutionalization in Kenya
- Promote best practices
- Point of reference for interaction with other countries implementing KM
- Economic, social and political growth directly attributed to knowledge acquisition, production and integration



# Agenda 04



## **04 Role of ISKO Kenya ad Affiliates**

How is ISKO contributing in the implementation of KM Policy



# Roles of ISKO Kenya

- Role of professional associations recognized by the policy
- Collecting and disseminating trends, emerging issues and international developments in KM
- Fostering networks and relationships between practitioners, researchers and technology providers in the field of KM
- Organizing and supporting meetings, networking events, workshops, conferences and seminars on KM topics
- Promoting research, communication, education and good practices in the domain of KM across Kenya



# Agenda 05



## **05 M&E for the Policy and Way forward**

M&E for the KM Policy. Is the Country looking forward to a Comprehensive KM Strategy? What actions are we looking forward to?





# M&E for the Policy and Way Forward

- The State Department of Economic Planning and National Research Fund will be responsible for implementation of the Policy. They will coordinate in M&E of the progress in implementation of this policy requirements and provisions, as well as other related KM initiatives
- M & E efforts will focus on Policy Requirements, Performance Contracting Targets and Provisions of this Policy



# M&E for the Policy and Way Forward

- Next Steps involve Development of relevant strategies and frameworks to support implementation of the Policy and Institutionalization of KM
- Bringing all the relevant stakeholders on board and promoting more collaborations with other countries and partners to build synergies in KM practices
- Private Sector – The vision is that the private sector will also embrace KM. They are key stakeholders in the NSC



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THANK YOU