

ICT CONFERENCE, STRATHMORE UNIVERSITY

A FRAMEWORK FOR USE OF ICTs IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN KENYA

by

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INTRODUCTION

Definitions

- **Poverty** -encompasses lack of material resources, poor access to healthcare and education, lack of rights, freedom, empowerment and opportunity.
- **ICTs** -refer to any electronic means of capturing, processing, storing and disseminating information.
- **An ICT is a tool for poverty reduction when it is applied to meet the information and communication needs of the poor. Anita (2001)**

Introduction (Contd...)

- Literature supports the use of ICTs for poverty alleviation.
- The poor are optimistic about the potential of ICTs improving their socio-economic conditions. Pigato (2001)
- Some developing countries like India have shown great success in their use of ICTs for poverty alleviation
- However there's no specific formula on how this is achieved.
- Success may therefore be attributed to use in country's specific context. (A duplication in another country may not necessarily work).

Research Problem

- Despite the common belief that ICTs can be used in poverty alleviation and the much effort by the government and the private sector to improve their access and use, there's no framework for use of ICTs specifically in poverty alleviation.
- This study therefore sought to utilize the combination of poverty data from the KNBS and the national ICT status data to come up with such a framework.

Research Objectives

- To review poverty patterns in Kenya
- To review ICTs growth patterns in Kenya
- To develop a framework for use of ICTs for poverty alleviation in Kenya

Research Questions

- What are the poverty patterns in Kenya?
- What are the ICTs growth patterns in Kenya?
- What is the framework for use of ICTs in poverty alleviation in for Kenya?

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

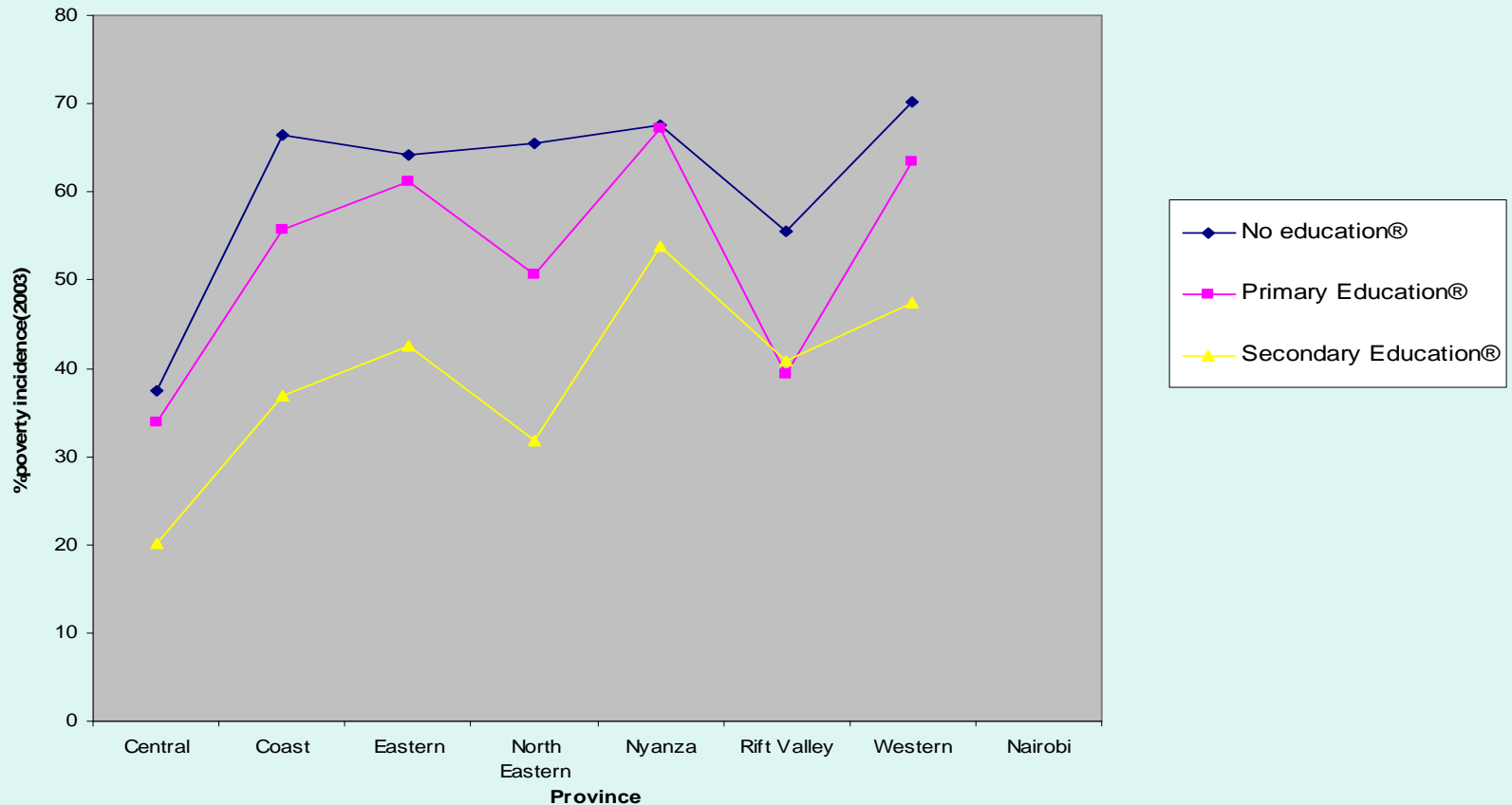
Research Design	Data Collection		Data analysis
Exploratory secondary research	KNBS	CCK	Quantitative analysis
	<i>Poverty data</i>	<i>ICTs status data</i>	
ICTs for poverty alleviation framework development (build on existing framework)			

RESULTS

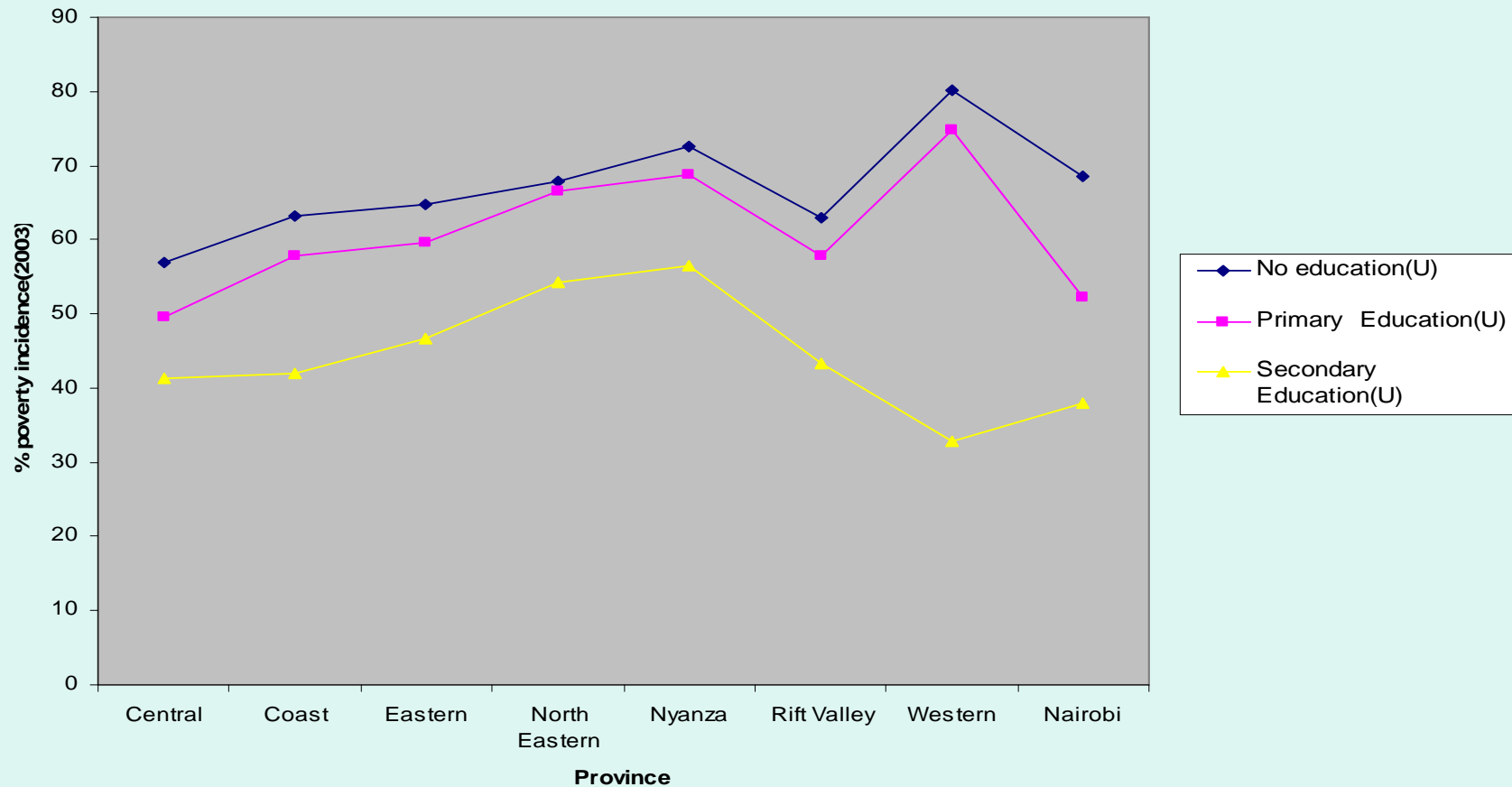
Poverty Patterns

Poverty and Education in Kenya

Rural poverty and education



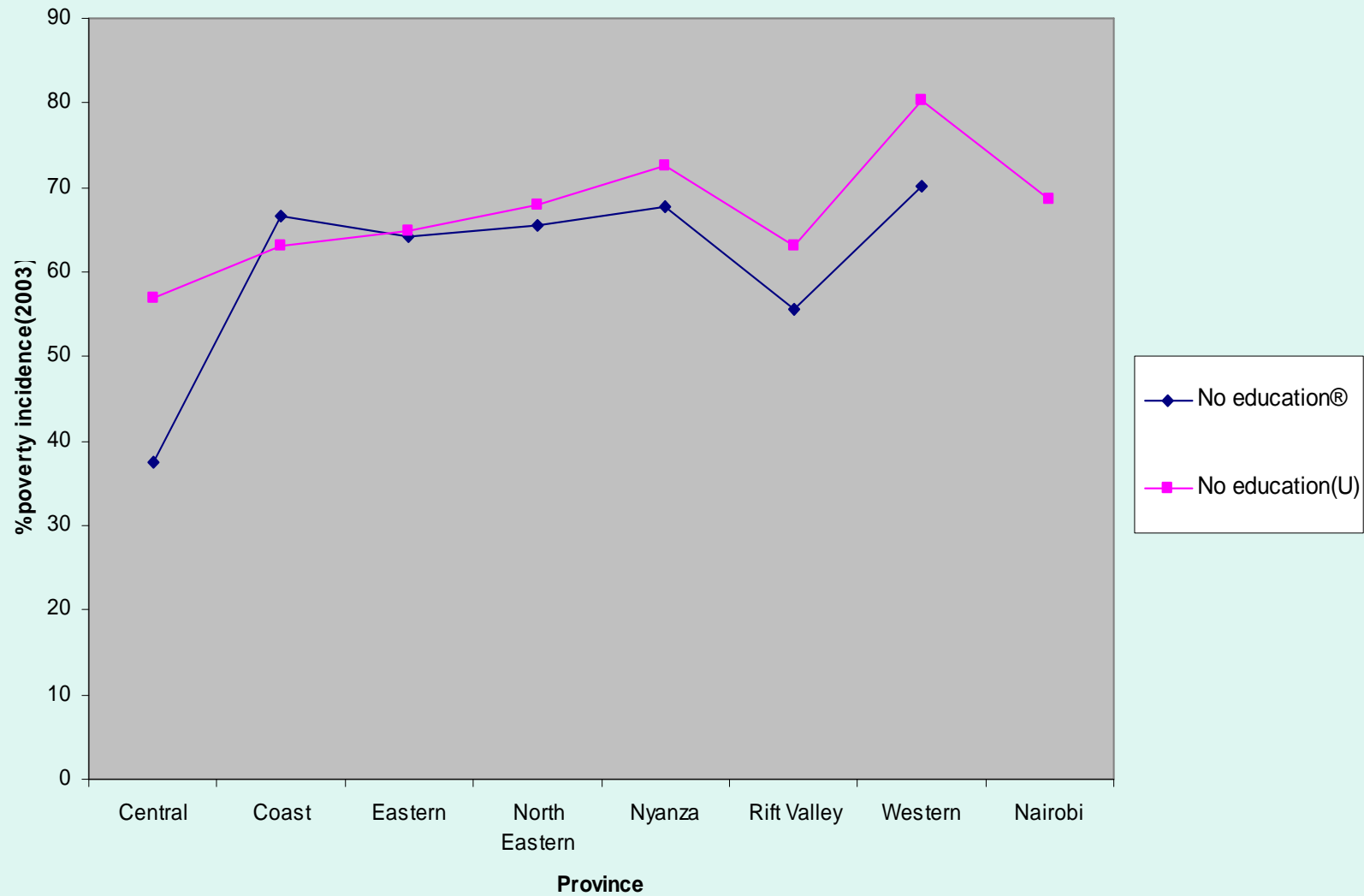
Urban poverty and education



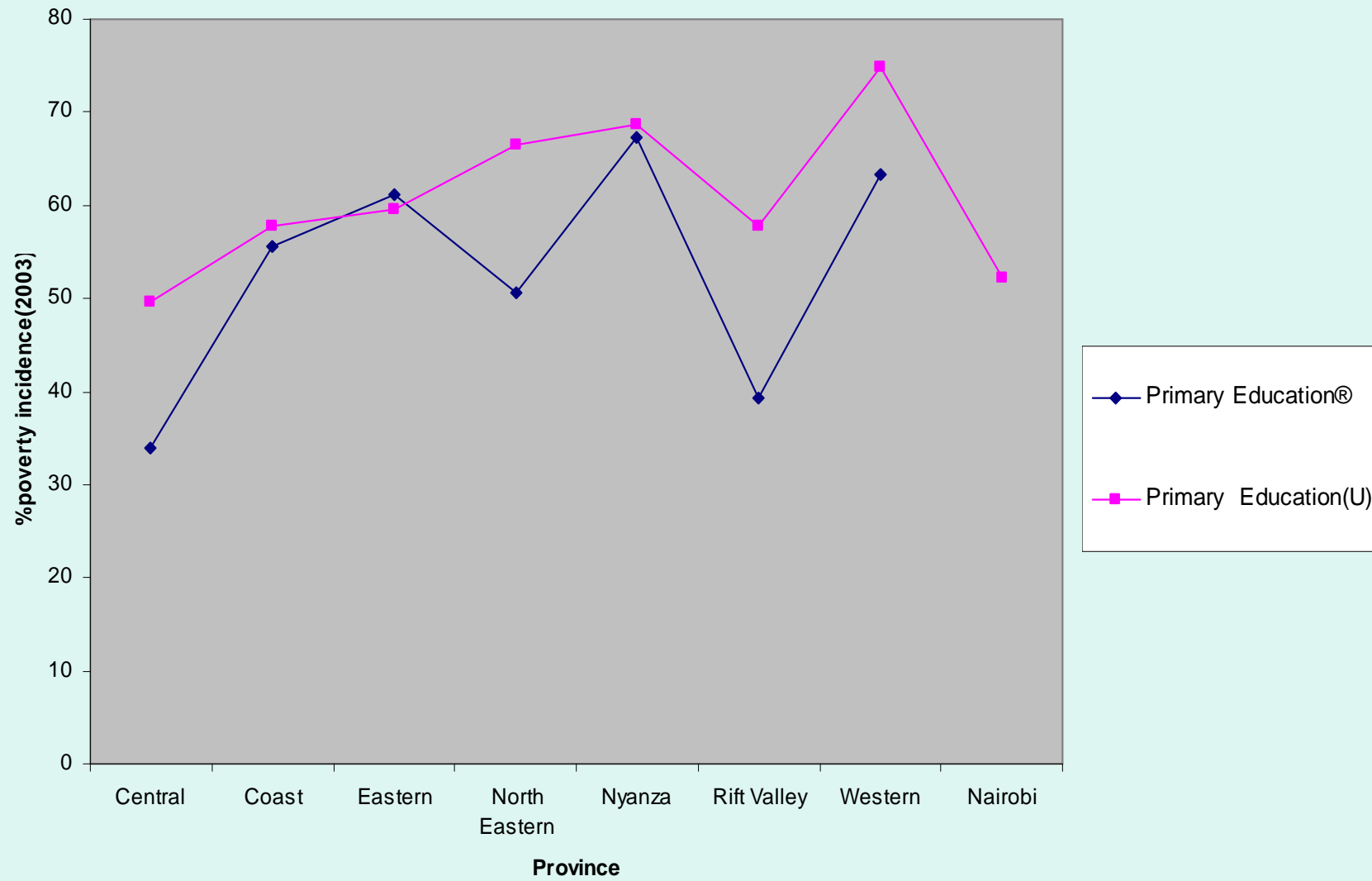
Poverty is highest amongst people with no education and decreases proportionally with an increase of the level of education. This is a trend in both rural and urban areas.

Rural and Urban Poverty in Kenya

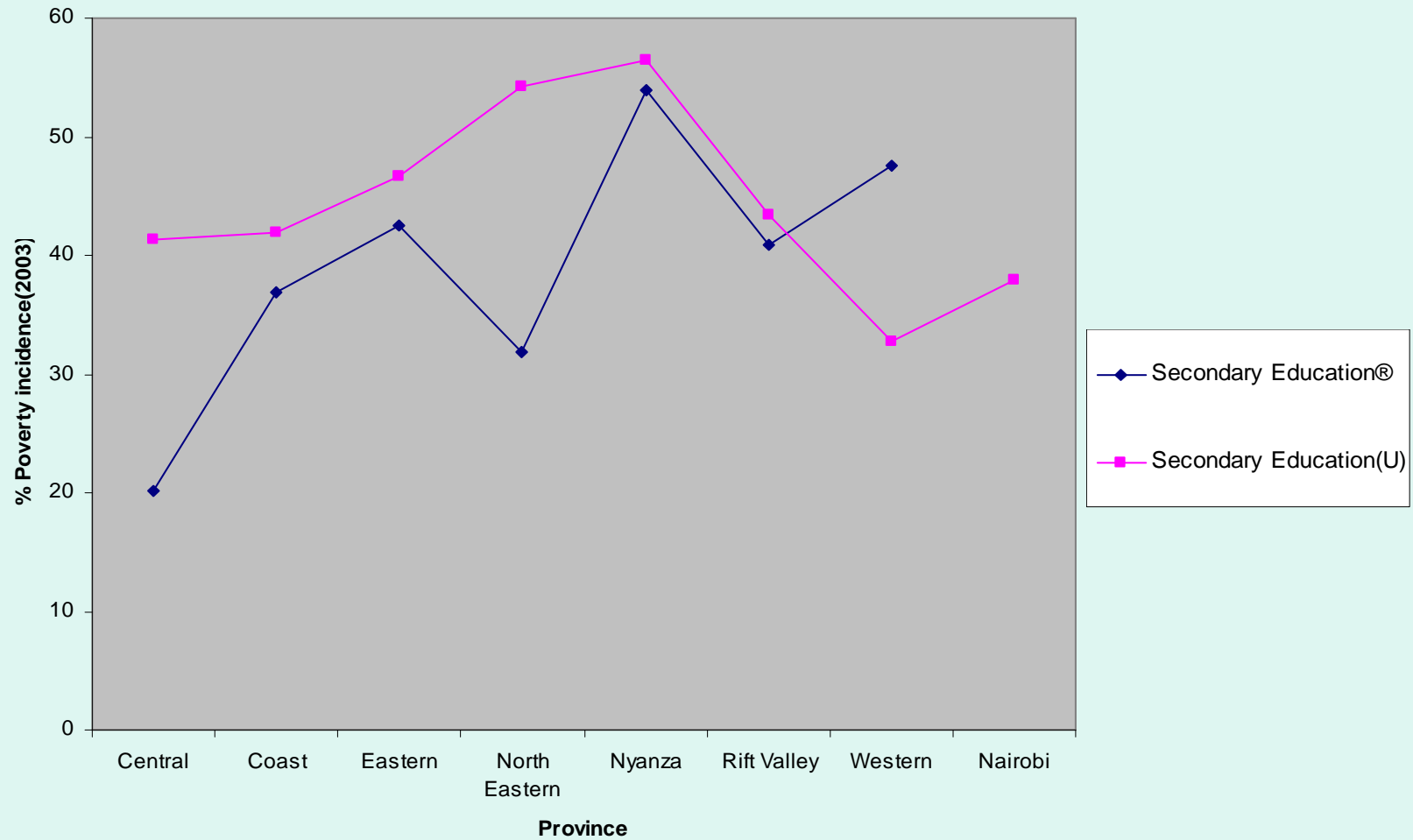
A comparison of rural and urban poverty for people with no education



A comparison of rural and urban poverty for people with primary education



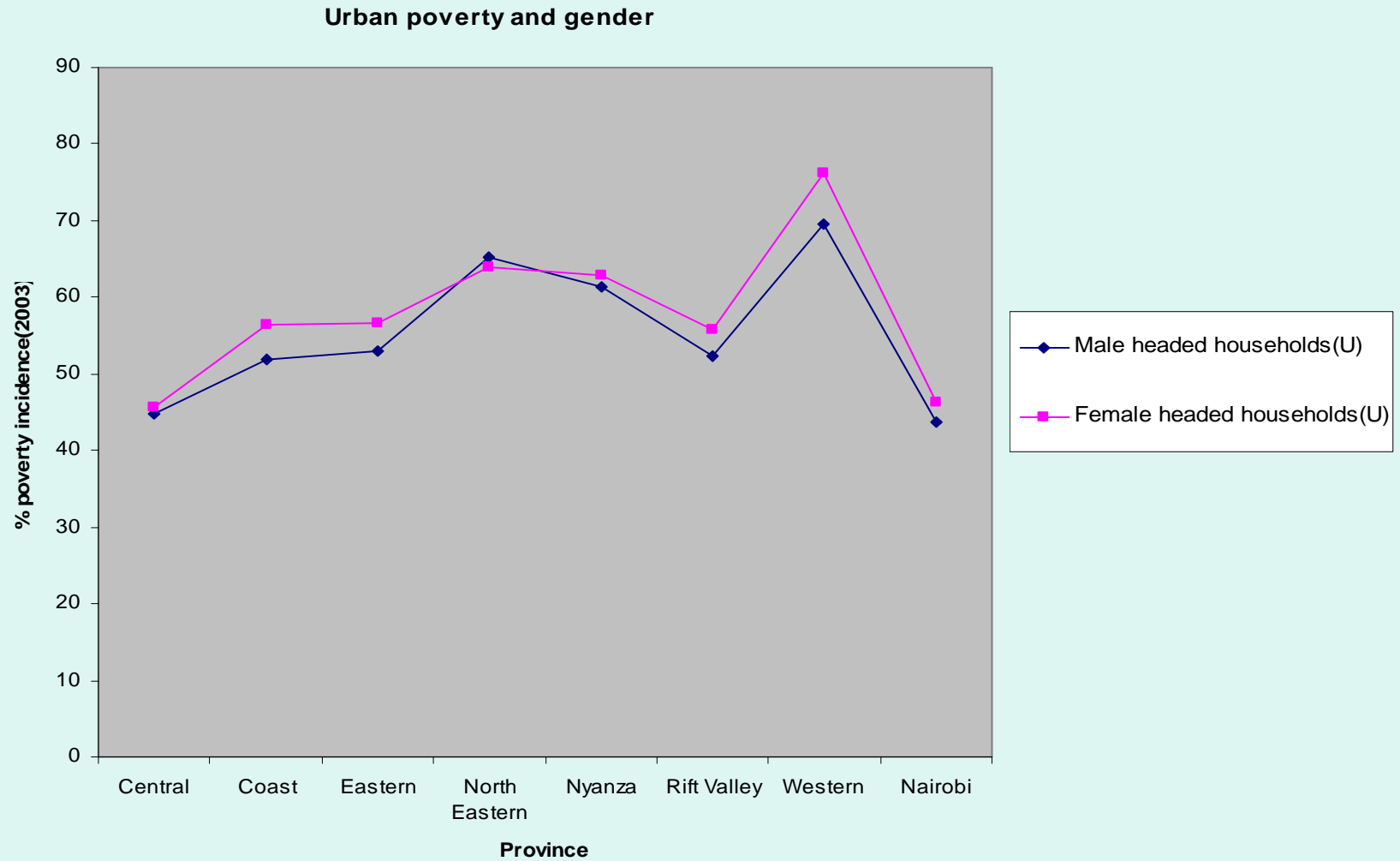
A comparison of rural and urban poverty for people with secondary education



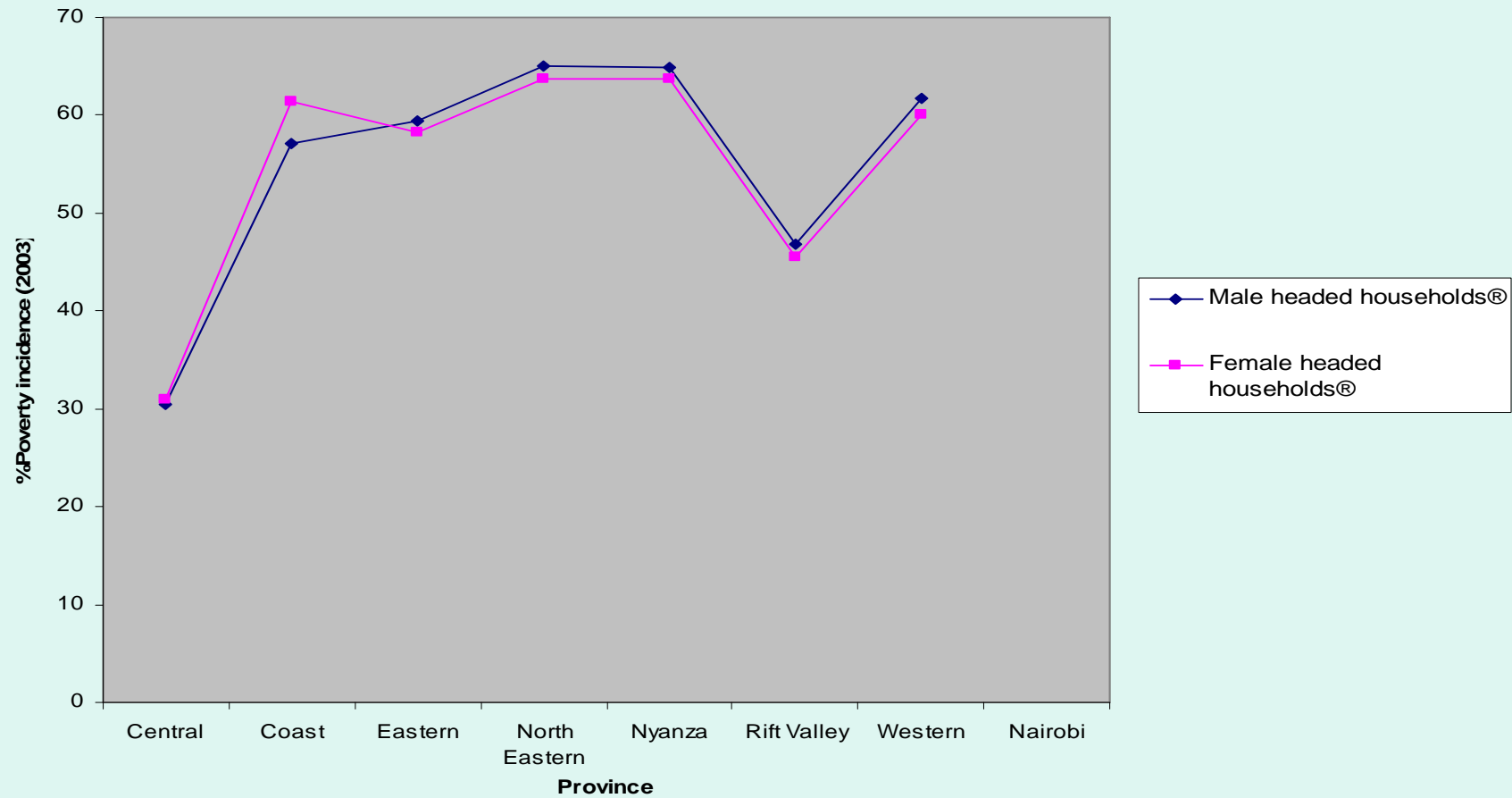
Urban poverty is higher than rural poverty regardless of the level of education.

Poverty and Gender

Poverty in male and female headed households



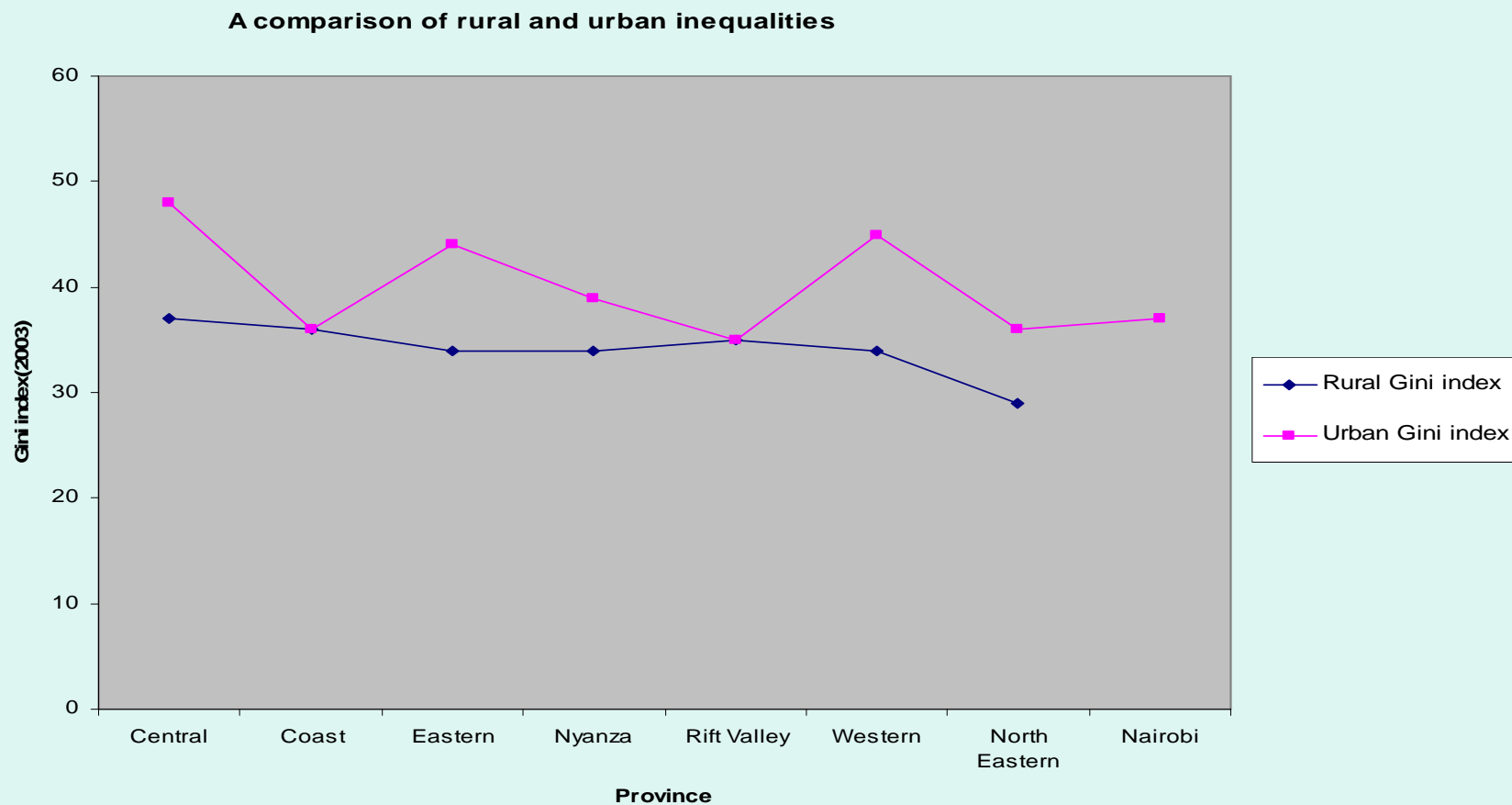
Rural poverty and gender



Poverty is higher in male headed households than female headed households in rural areas and higher in female headed households than male headed households in urban areas

Inequality in Kenya

A comparison of rural and urban inequalities



Inequality is higher in urban areas than in rural areas in Kenya

Average National poverty incidences and inequalities

%Poverty incidence2005/2006	%Poverty incidence1999	% change
46	53	7

People with no education	People with Primary Education	People with Secondary Education
64	57	42

Rural Gini Index	Urban Gini Index
34	40

Icts Growth Patterns In Kenya

ICTs Providers growth

Type of service providers	Percentage growth between 1999 and 2005
Vendors & Contractors	395.7
Technical Personnel	616.7
Cyber Cafes/Telephone Bureau	22.2
Internet Service Providers	67.4
Internet Exchange Point Providers	100.0
Paging Service Providers	-83.3
Value Added Service Providers	2300.0
Public Data Network Operators	1300.0
Public Switched Network Operators	0.0
Commercial VSAT Hub Operators	500.0
Regional Telecoms Operators	0.0
Internet backbone & Gateway Operators	500.0
Local Loop Providers	550.0
Call centre	200.0

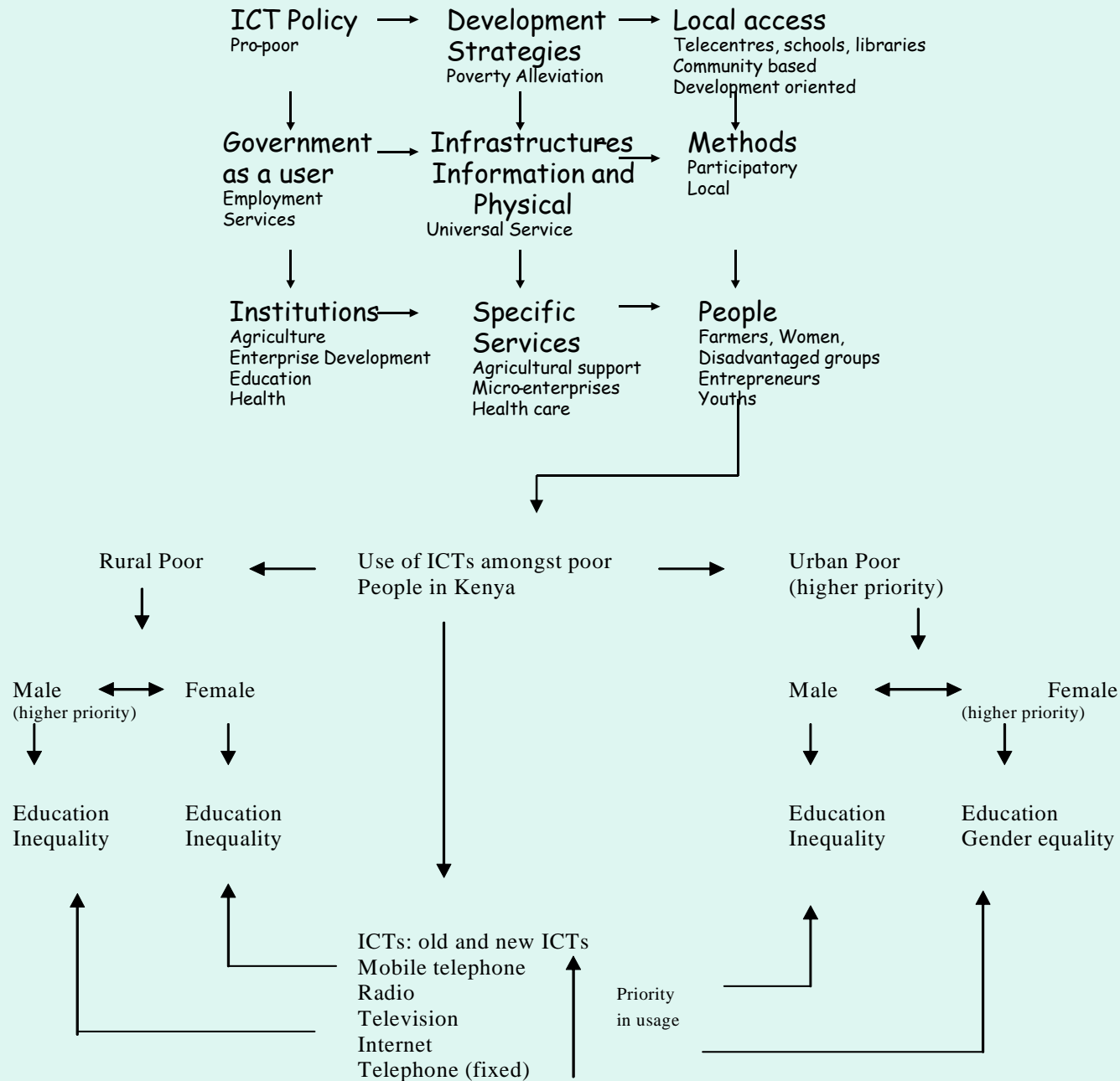
Old ICTs

ICT type	From	To	Percentage Growth
TV	1999	2005	128.2
Radio	1999	2005	208.9
Wire line subscription	1999	2007	-9.3
Payphones	1999	2007	-29.1

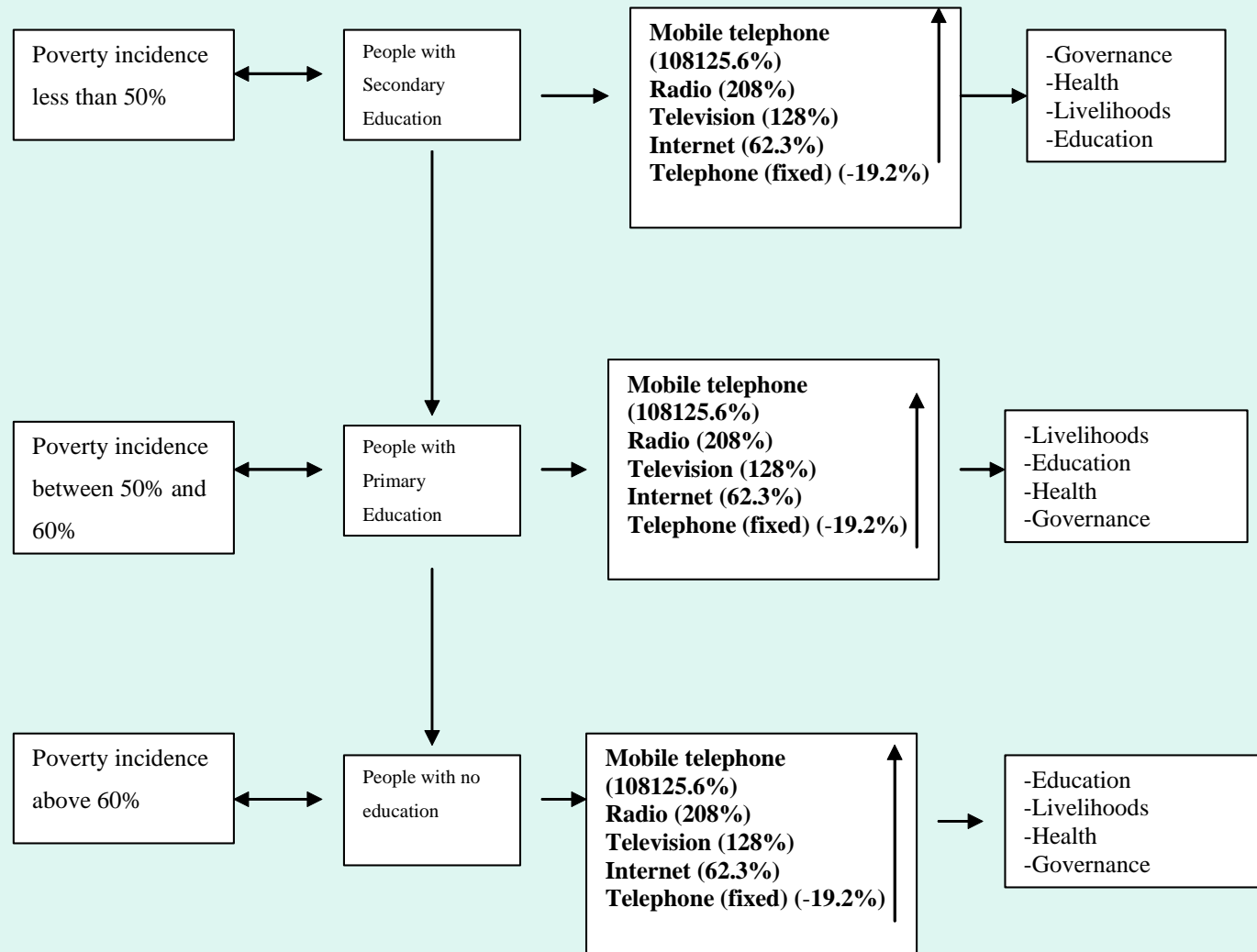
New ICTs

ICT type	From	To	Percentage Growth
Mobile telephony	1999	2008	108125.6
Leased line customers	2005	2007	297.3
Dial up customers	2005	2007	228.5
Internet users	2005	2007	62.3

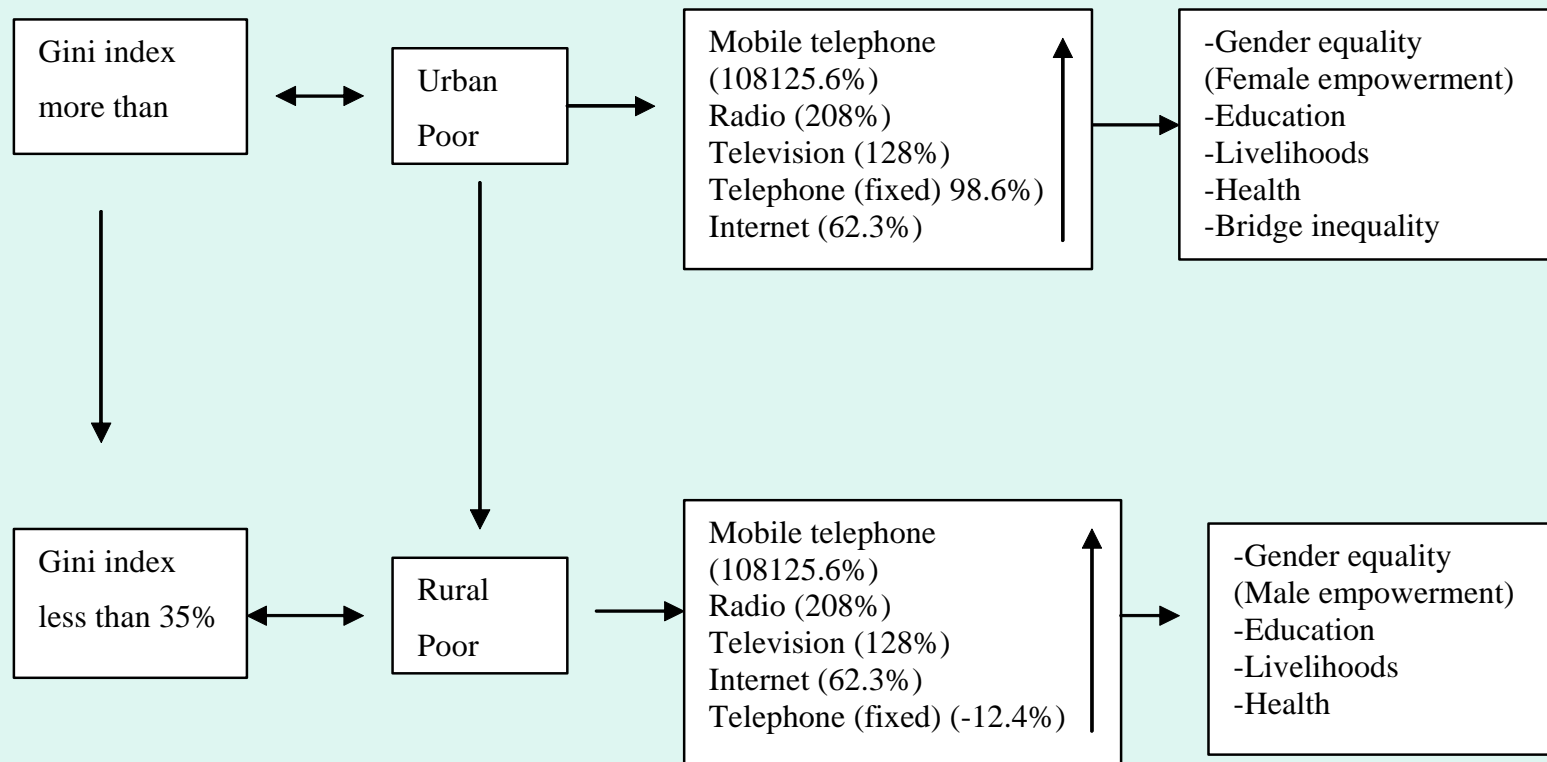
Overall ICT For Poverty Implementation Framework



Education Driven Framework



Inequality Driven Framework



Conclusions

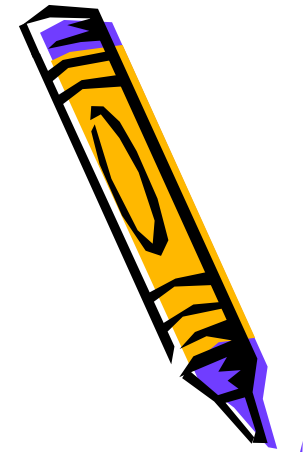
- There is a positive growth pattern of ICTs. between the years 1999 and 2008 and a 7% decline in poverty within the same period.
- ICTs may therefore be playing a role in the dynamics of poverty hence they may be used in poverty alleviation.
- The use of the above framework is therefore recommended in these efforts.

Recommendations

- A review of the poverty and ICTs patterns within smaller regions like districts or constituencies.
- A Relationship between ICTs and poverty in Kenya be established.

Acknowledgement

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Thank you all for your attention....

