Annexes

1. Table of International Rankings
2. Open Data Task Force
3. ODRA Team and Mission Schedule
4. Economic Benefits of Open Data
5. Mission Announcement Letter
6. Preliminary Findings Discussion Paper

Table of International Rankings

This summary table compares Uganda and its neighboring countries according to select international ranking indicators relevant to open data and referred to elsewhere in this report.

International ranking	**Description**	**Rank**			
		Uganda	**Kenya**	**Rwanda**	**Tanzania**
Open Data Barometer 2014[1] (Web Foundation)	Readiness, availability and impact of open data	64/86	49	46	68
Web Index 2014[2] (Web Foundation)	Web's contribution to social, economic and political progress	68/85	55	70	73
eGovernment Development Index 2014[3] (UN)	State of E-Government Development	156/193	119	125	146
eParticipation Index 2014[4] (UN)	Use of online services to facilitate provision of information by governments to citizens	152/193	33	63	84

[1] http://opendatabarometer.org
[2] http://thewebindex.org/
[3] http://unpan3.un.org/egovkb/Data-Center
[4] ibid

Open Data Task Force, Government of Uganda

- **Mr Kenneth Mugambe**, Taskforce lead, Director of Budget, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development;
- **Ms. Ketrah Katunguka**, Principal State Attorney, Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs, Legal;
- **Ms. Imelda Atai Musaan**, Deputy Executive Director Statistical Production & Development at Uganda Bureau of Statistics;
- **Mr. Julius Torach**, Director for e-Government Services, NITA-U;
- **Mr. David Wamala**, Senior officer from Ministry of Information & National Guidance;
- **Mr. Silas Ngabirano**, Senior Officer from the Ministry of ICT;
- **Mr. Robert Bellarmine Okudi**, Principal Economist, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

ODRA Team and Mission Schedule

- **Barbara Magezi Ndamira,** Co-Task Team Leader, Senior Public Sector Specialist
- **Timothy Herzog,** Co-Task Team Leader, Data Scientist
- **Pierre, Chrzanowski,** Consultant
- **Jeanne Holm,** Consultant
- **Iker Lekuona,** Consultant

Mission Schedule

Time	Organization
Monday, 23 February	
10:00	Ministry of ICT
14:30	**ODRA Kick-off Workshop**
Tuesday, 24 February	
11:00	National IT Authority
16:00	CIPESA
Wednesday, 25 February	
08:30	Bureau of Statistics (UBoS)
14:00	National Roads Authority (UNRA)
16:00	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
Thursday, 26 February	
09:00	UNICEF Innovation Team
11:00	Ministry of Energy
14:00	Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC)
14:00	Bureau of Lands and Urban Development
16:30	Registration Services Bureau (URSB)

Friday, 27 February	
09:30	Ministry of Health
11:00	UN Pulse
Monday, 2 March	
08:30	Ernst and Young
11:00	Ministry of Works and Transportation
14:00	Africa Centre for Media Excellence (ACME)
16:00	Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES)
Tuesday, 3 March	
09:00	Office of Prime Minister (OPM)
11:30	Democratic Governance Facility (DGF)
14:00	Uganda Technology and Mangement University (UTAMU)
14:00	ACODE
Wednesday, 4 March	
13:00	National Planning Authority (NPA)
15:00	**ODRA Wrap-Up Meeting**
Thursday, 5 March	
10:00	Ministry of Water and Environment

Guiding Questions for Consultations

The questions below were given to participants in each MDA consultation prior to the meeting.

For All Ministries Department and Agencies:

Policy Environment and regulatory framework

- What are the objectives for your Ministry, what challenges are you facing, and how do you or could you use data to better achieve those?

- How does your Ministry currently use data from other sources? What data do you have difficulty getting access to and what data do you need?

Infrastructure and Capacity

- What data does your organization currently collect in pursuit of its mission? Do you distribute any of this data to other government ministries or to the public? If so, what procedures, policies, formats, systems, and access are you using?

For MoICT, UBOS, and NITA

- What support and systems do you provide to other Ministries for data management?
- How do current policies and regulations support or hinder public access to data?
- What current laws and regulations relate to the public release of government data, in particular which laws may be problematic for an open data policy?

For the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs

- What current laws and regulations relate to the public release of government data, in particular which laws may be problematic for an open data policy?
- What data does your organization currently collect in pursuit of its mission? Do you distribute any of this data to other government ministries or to the public? If so, what procedures, policies, formats, systems, and access are you using?

Economic Benefits of Open Data

At the request of the Government of Uganda we have included a supplementary summary of recent research that attempts to quantify the benefits of open data in countries around the world. Some of the most salient findings appear in the bulleted section below. The reports under "Further Reading" provide important insights on approaches and challenges in quantifying benefits of open data initiatives, and give helpful guidance to governments on this subject.

- In **Spain,** infomediary companies that sell services on top of Open Data generate **330-550 million Euros** annually (Spanish Open Data Portal Annual Report, *Characterization Study of the Infomediary Sector*, July 2012)[5].
- In **Australia,** free access to topographical data was estimated to have increased welfare by **$4.7 million** annually for 2009-2010 (*Re-Use of Public Sector Information,* Denmark Ministry of Housing, Urban and Rural Affairs, August 2012)[6]
- In **Norway,** the open release of weather data by the National Meteorological Institute (met.no) led to a **300% increase in the number of re-users** (*Re-Use of Public Sector Information,* Denmark Ministry of Housing, Urban and Rural Affairs, August 2012)[7]
- In **Denmark,** the value of geospatial data held by the Danish Geodata Agency has been estimated at **$240 million** (DKK 1.6 billion), and that the release of geodata has resulted in the creation of 840 jobs (*The Impact of Open Geographical Data,* Deloitte report to the Danish Geodata Society, February 2014)[8]
- In the **EU-27**, the market for direct re-use of public sector information was estimated to be **28 billion Euros** annually in 2008, with an **annual growth rate of about 7 percent** (*Review of Recent Studies on PSI Re-Use and Related Market Developments,* Information Economics)[9]
- In the **United Kingdom,** the value of public sector information has been estimated at **$2.8 billion** (£1.8 billion) in 2011 prices. Public data on cardiac surgeries is estimated to have saved $629 million (£400 million), while apps using public transportation data have saved users time to the economic value of $24-91 million (£15-18 million) (*Market Assessment of Public Sector*

5 http://datos.gob.es/sites/default/files/121001%20RED%20007%20Final%20Report_2012%20Edition_%20vF_en.pdf

6 http://mbbl.dk/sites/mbbl.dk/files/dokumenter/publikationer/psi_re-use_catalogue_of_studies_on_effects_of_changing_policies_2012-08-29_mbbl_0.pdf

7 Ibid

8 http://eng.gst.dk/media/gst/2626131/GST%20The%20impact%20of%20the%20open%20geographical%20data.pdf

9 http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/newsroom/cf/document.cfm?doc_id=1093

Information, Deloitte report to the UK Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, May 2013)[10].

- **Globally,** the McKinsey study found that open data could generate economic value of **$3-5 trillion per year** in just seven economic sectors (*Open Data: Unlocking Innovation and Performance with Liquid Information,* McKinsey and Company, 2013)[11].

Unfortunately, economic studies that are specific to developing countries are currently difficult to obtain. Nevertheless, the consultations conducted as part of the ODRA surfaced some evidence of quantifiable economic benefits. For instance, Makrere University estimated that it would spend $50,000 annually to re-enter that that it acquires from UNEB that is available only in hard copy. Open data would thus allow direct cost savings to such organizations that currently must re-enter government data into digital form to use it (on top of any charges incurred for data acquisition). Similar savings would be realized by many other organizations, including the private sector and government MDAs, which would otherwise be faced with significant data processing costs.

Recommended Further Reading

Open Data for Economic Growth, World Bank, July, 2014.
http://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/open-data-economic-growth-latest-evidence

Review of Recent Studies on PSI Re-Use and Related Market Developments, Graham Vickery, Information Economics.
http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/newsroom/cf/document.cfm?doc_id=1093

Open Data: Unlocking Innovation and Performance with Liquid Information, McKinsey and Company, 2013.
http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/business_technology/open_data_unlocking_innovation_and_performance_with_liquid_information

The Open Data Economy: Unlocking Economic Value by Opening Government and Public Data. Capgemini Consulting. https://www.capgemini-consulting.com/the-open-data-economy-0

Selected Readings on the Economic Impact of Open Data, GovLab, July, 2014.
http://thegovlab.org/the-govlab-selected-readings-on-the-economic-impact-of-open-data

[10] https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/198905/bis-13-743-market-assessment-of-public-sector-information.pdf

[11] http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/business_technology/open_data_unlocking_innovation_and_performance_with_liquid_information

Uganda Open Data Readiness Assessment: Draft Report of Preliminary Findings

Prepared by the World Bank in consultation with the ODRA Government Task Force

Introduction

At the request of the Government of Uganda (GoU) and led by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), the World Bank agreed to carry out an Open Data Readiness Assessment (ODRA). Open Data is a policy under which certain government-held data are made publicly available, with very few restrictions on access, in formats that both people can software can easily read and use for any purpose.[1] The ODRA is an action-oriented assessment designed to assist government in identifying actions required in order to establish an open data initiative. The ODRA in Uganda has a particular focus on how open data can support performance monitoring as a means to improve service delivery.

The ODRA was conducted by a World Bank expert team in collaboration with a Government Task Force led by the MoFPED and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), which included representatives of the Ministry of Information and Communications Technology (MoICT), the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS), National Information Technology Agency (NITA) and other key Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). Following a period of planning and desk research, the ODRA team held a kick-off meeting with key stakeholders at the MoFPED on February 22, 2015. The ODRA team has spent the ensuing several days in consultations with key MDAs, as well as several other organizations, to better understand how the government currently publishes its data, how it engages with users, how organizations are using government data, and other factors relating to open data.

A wrap-up meeting to present the preliminary findings and draft recommendations summarized below occurred on March 4 at the Ministry of Finance. The ODRA team is scheduled to deliver a final report and action plan for consideration by the GoU by the end of March.

Summary of Consultations

The ODRA team met with the following MDAs and non-government groups:

[1] More background on open data is available via the World Bank's Open Data Toolkit: http://opendatatoolkit.worldbank.org.

MDAs

- Ministry of Education, Sports, Science, and Technology
- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of ICT
- Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
- Ministry of Water and Environment
- Ministry of Works and Transport
- National IT Authority (NITA)
- National Planning Authority
- Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Monitoring and Evaluation
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)
- Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)
- Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB)

CSOs and Other Groups

- Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)
- Africa Centre for Media Excellence (ACME)
- Collaboration on International ICT Policy in East and Southern Africa (CIPESA)
- dBootcamp data journalist participants
- Democratic Governance Facility (DGF)
- Economic Policy Research Center at Makerere University (EPRC)
- Ernst and Young
- Hive CoLab
- International Open Data Day Kampala participants
- Uganda Technology and Management University (UTAMU)
- UNICEF
- UN Pulse Lab

Overview of Relevant Datasets

The GoU has some data in a few formats available already. The majority of this data is locked in PDF-formatted documents and a few excel spreadsheets, and access is obtained by knowing the specific URL of the program or site within a Ministry. Some datasets require prior registration and approval for access. MoFPED has a strong new Open Budget portal with access to search and download data. UBoS is a noteworthy leader, as many of their datasets are more structured (although often still in PDF) and available from 1 of 7 portals accessible via the home page. Examples of available government datasets include:

Organization/Dataset	Online Access

Compendium of Statistical Concepts and Definitions	http://ugandadata.org/ecompendium/BrowseDefinitions.aspx
CountryStat (via UBoS)	http://countrystat.org/home.aspx?c=UGA
DHIS2 from Ministry of Health	http://hmis2.health.go.ug/
Energy Sector GIS Working Group	http://data.energy-gis.opendata.arcgis.com/
Government Annual Performance Report 2010/2011 (via OPM)	http://opm.go.ug/assets/media/resources/36/Data%20Index.pdf
Health care worker data	http://hris.health.gov.ug
PPDA Tender Portal	http://www.ppda.go.ug/tenderportal/listofawarded-contracts.html
Suspended Providers	http://www.ppda.go.ug/index.php/downloads/cat_view/45-suspended-providers.html
Uganda Budget Information	http://budget.go.ug
Water Supply Database	http://ipsanad.com

In addition to the publication of data, there is a growing demand from the Ugandan open data community for government data. This demand crosses all MDAs, but there's a particular focus on the release of data for education, roads, infrastructure, health, agriculture, and energy. As an example, some of the health datasets that are of highest priority are:

- Health centers (locations and distance to populations, monthly reports, salaries, finances and funding, services, what's in stock, number of beds, staff, patient/doctor/nurse ratio, effectiveness by outcomes and diseases)
- Registry of doctors, nurses, and visiting physicians (facility, education, qualifications)
- Disease outbreaks (predicting ebola and more)
- Nutrition and exercise needs and recommendations
- Prescriptions (cost, availability, effectiveness) and pharmacies (in stock, location, cost)
- Weather and link to disease (frequency, season, disease vectors, location vs. student migration)
- Location of safe water points (current status, last inspection)
- Traditional herbs (potency, where to grow, where to buy) and traditional health practices (effectiveness, historical data)

Interestingly, there is also a growing open data ecosystem of developers, civil society organizations, universities, innovators, and volunteers who are posting data online that could be useful to or derives from GoU data. In some cases, these groups have converted the tables in Government PDF documents into datasets to share with others. One specific example of this involves data published by the Ugandan National Roads Authority (UNRA) for the proposed national roads for periodic maintenance. The data available from the UNRA is embedded within a PDF document. The data in this table was then recreated by a developer as an interactive, online dataset in a CSV format, including with an API (application programming interface) to allow people to more easily use this data.

There is huge potential for the Government to capitalize on the work CSOs are willing to do to help provide analysis, visualizations, and support in the advocacy for open data, but the data must be proactively released in the most usable formats.

Preliminary Findings

GoU already has several examples of making data publicly available for improved service delivery and other purposes. Even in the absence of a formal open data policy, it is clear that most MDAs and ministries see the value in making data available, and several have begun to publish data on their websites. Nearly all ministries consulted were interested in and excited about the benefits of open data and were keenly interested in improving their data release practices. In fact, improvements in information dissemination systems are already underway in a few ministries.

Civil society is very active and ready to engage. There is already a very sophisticated user community in Uganda that not only is aware of open data's potential, but is actively creating and sharing data. Many of the groups we spoke with have experience trying to obtain and use government data, share GoU's goals of improving service delivery, and have thought about specific data and policy improvements they would like to see. In some cases, the GoU already has formal or informal relationships with some CSOs, which may create opportunities for the government to benefit from the data that CSOs are creating.

Political leadership in Uganda is strong. Open data initiatives require leadership from key ministries to provide a strong political mandate, technical capacity in managing data, and IT infrastructure. Our consultations strongly suggest that these requirements can easily be satisfied in the GoU at the national level. We also conclude that there is general consensus both within and outside government on the MDAs best positioned to provide leadership on open data.

There is lack of consistency in how data are currently being published. While many MDAs in Uganda are already making data public, the ways they are doing so are often not consistent with open data best practices. The most common approach is to publish data as PDF files, often presented as summary tables in a report. However, PDF files require time-consuming work to transform these tables for use in visualizations, analysis, or products, and the lack of detail in summary tables reduces the utility of the data. PDF-based data files are almost always produced from data sources such as Excel spreadsheets that are much easier for others to use. Best practices suggest that data be released in their original formats, at times alongside PDF files.

Not all data is being published proactively according to open data best practices. Open data policies are frequently grounded in Access to Information laws, with one key difference: open data is typically published independent of a user request, so that anyone can access and learn about the data at any time. This overcomes an important limitation in Access to Information policies, namely that one must be familiar with the data in order to know what to

ask for. Another advantage is that open data can significantly improve government's response to Access to Information requests, since any request for data that has already been opened can simply be referred to the appropriate website. There was consistent frustration from the open data community that the Access to Information Act has not been operationalized well and that it actually hinders access.

Key technical infrastructure is inadequate and inconsistent across MDAs. Several MDAs already have significant experience and technical capacity in working with digital data and providing data services to the public and other ministries. But some MDAs simply lack this capacity, and their data may reside in paper-based filing systems or personal hard drives. As a result, these agencies are not in a good position to meaningfully contribute to (or benefit from) an open data initiative.

Preliminary Recommendations

The recommendations below are preliminary, pending the completion of our research and feedback that we hope to receive at the wrap-up session.

Process

Convene an Open Government Data Working Group to guide the open data initiative. Our consultations reveal that there are already many people in MDAs that understand the value and potential of open data and are thinking of how to build such an initiative within the GoU. A government working group gives these champions space to share knowledge and solutions, learn from each other and from other stakeholders, and bring those ideas back to their respective MDAs. The working group would also be a space to address policy and planning questions, build the political momentum necessary to make the initiative sustainable, and develop a roadmap to coordinate various activities. This working group should be established as soon as possible, have a clear leader appointed, and meet regularly.

While the structure, makeup, and governance of the working group is beyond the scope of this report, in practice, the it would likely consist of a steering committee responsible for high-level decisions, as well as one or more contact groups to address technical issues. The latter could build on existing expertise in the inter-agency geospatial information system (GIS) working group and the inter-agency statistics statistics committee. At some levels the working group should also include select representatives of civil society and academia to get their views and build support outside the GoU.

Adopt an Open Data policy, based on the Access to Information Act. Our MDA consultations lead us to conclude that the current Access to Information Act provides a suitable legal framework for determining which government data can be opened and which should remain restricted. However, a number of issues in A2I implementation make it

problematic as in instrument for actual dissemination of data. We recommend the adoption of an Open Data policy that would specify:

1. Government data that are determined to satisfy criteria in the A2I Act should be published proactively instead of waiting for a formal A2I request
2. Data made available pursuant to a formal A2I request should also be published as open data, available to all
3. Data should be published in human and machine-readable forms (PDF versions would still be permissible, so long as machine-readable data were also provided)
4. The terms of use (licensing), consistent with commonly used legal frameworks such as the Open Database License[2], under which all open government data may be used. The terms of use would also absolve the government of responsibility for how the data may be used, as a means for addressing potential misuse of data.

Technology

Develop an open government data catalog that would provide public access to authoritative versions of government sanctioned open data. A government open data catalog would be a fairly lightweight system, modelled after those such as data.gov, data.ug and edostate.gov.ug (all of which use freely available open source software). The catalog would be centrally managed but capable of including internally hosted data or reference to datasets on another ministry's public server, and include metadata about each dataset. The service could also include file conversion, data visualization, training materials and communications. The service should also include clear terms of use (licensing) that would apply to all datasets listed in the catalog.

While the catalog would initially contain a relatively small number of datasets, it is imperative that these datasets are consistent with open data best practices, particularly involving machine readability. Therefore, we recommend focusing on datasets that provide immediate value, relate directly to the GoU's focus on service delivery and increased transparency, and appear to be relatively easy to release in machine-readable form. Some possible candidates include:

- Indicators from the Data Annex of the OPM Annual Performance Report
- Data underlying the Open Budgets portal
- Data from the 2014 Census
- Datasets from high-priority sectors that are already published elsewhere, either on websites or in newspapers. Examples include: locations of health facilities, school achievement reports, budget disbursements and procurement notices

Consider adding an open data component to the development of essential data management systems. Information systems such as HMIS (health), EMIS (education), PMIS (performance management), and the new business registration system being developed at

[2] http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl

URSB, are significant investments in IT infrastructure. Both MDAs and other groups have expressed interest in making data managed by these systems available as open data (subject to privacy restrictions). To our knowledge, open data is not a designed component of any of these systems, but has been raised as a potential future option. Including an open data component could significantly increase the efficiency of open data delivery at modest additional cost and effort. Importantly, doing so would also increase the efficiency of government workers by enabling standard data exchange within government organizations for any data.

People

Announce an Open Data initiative, with support from the World Bank and key civil society partners, focused on performance management and improved service delivery. Once the working group has been formed, key datasets have been identified, and work on an open data policy is underway, we recommend a public announcement of the GoU's open data policy, highlighting the focus on improved service delivery and transparency, and a timeline for moving forward. A public announcement would help firmly establish the GoU's agenda, create excitement among key stakeholders, and provide an opportunity to engage citizens and civil society. We strongly recommend high-level political involvement, as well as including select civil society partners in the announcement to establish the basis for future engagement.

Partner with civil society to foster new solutions and innovations in performance management and service delivery, building on open government data. As described previously, civil society groups, volunteers, and developers are already actively working with data, and are eager to engage with the GoU on improving service delivery to Ugandans. Informal partnerships around short-term, low cost product could provide early evidence of the impact of open data and would build trust between government and stakeholders. Some ideas include:

- New tools to supplement the proposed OPM performance monitoring dashboards, building on data opened from the Annual Performance Reports
- A public competition, using data from the 2014 census, to explore low-bandwidth approaches to communicating government data
- Use of data in key sectors to develop localized maps for understanding service delivery and public health issues, similar to those developed during the recent Kampala Data Bootcamp (sponsored by Code for Africa and the World Bank).

Enable all Ugandans to use open data to make better, data-driven decisions about schools, healthcare and other critical issues. For everyone to benefit from open data there must be investments in data literacy and use. Fortunately, there are already several organizations working to increase awareness of available data and build the skills to use it. For instance, EPRC is working with select government ministries to increase capacity to make evidence-based decisions, UTAMU is training students at vocational schools on data literacy, and ACODE is advancing ways to engage citizens at the district level around the latest budget

data. Other groups are working with developers, journalists and other communities. Rather than duplicate these efforts, the GoU can simply partner with existing programs by bringing open government data to the table.

Create partnerships with telecommunications providers, intermediaries and businesses to help provide access to data in rural and low-bandwidth areas. To improve service delivery to all Ugandans, data needs to be made understandable and available. Given the issues of bandwidth, connectivity, and data literacy (especially in rural populations), the impact of data on daily living is often facilitates by intermediaries. These may include developers using SMS apps to convey agricultural information, CSOs posting illustrations at markets about health education, or telecommunications companies providing low-cost options for remote users (such as schools) to upload data.

Next Steps (2-3 weeks)

- **Finalize and submit the ODRA Report.** The World Bank team will prepare its final ODRA report and recommended action plan, taking account of all information provided by the task force and stakeholder consultations. A draft of the report will be provided to the GoU task force by the end of March for a brief period of review and comments. The final version will be produced shortly thereafter.
- **Organize and recruit the GoU Open Government Data Working Group.** The GoU task force should begin the process of forming an inter-agency working group that will provide the necessary leadership and technical inputs for a government-wide Open Data initiative. The working group should have representation from all major government ministries, and should include persons who have first-hand knowledge of their ministries' data programs and policies and are well placed to help coordinate an inter-agency process.
- **Draft Terms of Reference (TOR) for an Open Government Data Catalog.** The GoU task force should begin the process of drafting a TOR to develop an Open Government Data Catalog that would serve as the authoritative list of government-sanctioned open data. An Open Data catalog will almost certainly be a necessary first step for an Open Data initiative and a central feature of a launch event. The TOR can begin the process of identifying requirements and potential technology providers.

Takeaways from the Wrap-Up

- Emphasize service delivery (PS)
- Start small, easily attainable first steps (perhaps call out which recs are immediate which are longer term) - stress opps to simplify

- Roadmap for MoF - perhaps including an OD tutorial and a workshop
- ~~Use “clients” in some places to refer to citizens~~
- Oblique reference to continuing role for Bank
- Reference to the toolkit

WORLD BANK GROUP

Plot 1, Lumumba Avenue
Rwenzori House
Kampala, Uganda

Tel: (256-41) 4230 094
Fax: (256-41) 4230 092

February 16, 2015

Mr. Keith Muhakanizi
Permanent Secretary/Secretary to the Treasury
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
Kampala

Dear Mr. Muhakanizi,

Re: Open Data Readiness Assessment mission
February 20 - March 4, 2015

Further to our communication dated February 10, 2015, forwarding the summary of discussions and findings from the mission of December 2014 and the just concluded mission of January 28 – February 06, we are pleased to inform you that a World Bank team will visit Uganda during the period February 20 - March 4, 2015 to carry out an Open Data Readiness Assessment and draft the Open data Action Plan for Government's consideration. The team will hold discussions with key MDAs about the role of data in the context of an improved service delivery agenda and performance monitoring.

The Bank proposes to start on February 20, 2015 with a kick-off meeting and would like to suggest that high level representatives from key MDAs (director level) could attend. Bank experts will provide an overview of the global Open Data movement as well as highlight best practices in using open data for an improved service delivery agenda and performance monitoring of government programs. The mission will conclude with a presentation of the initial findings and recommendations around March 4, 2015. The findings could be discussed in a workshop chaired by the Government of Uganda.

The Bank team intends to capitalize on synergies with two Open data events already planned to take place in Uganda during the upcoming ODRA mission. These are Open Data Days planned to be organized by CSOs and the private sector under the umbrella of International Open Data day (http://opendataday.org/) on February 21, 2015 and the Data Literacy event jointly organized by the Code4Africa and the Ford Foundation during February 25-27, 2015. The Bank team plans to attend these events to also learn about the demand side for data.

We would like to express our appreciation that the government has already appointed an Open Data Task force and provided initial information which was requested prior to the mission. We plan to closely work with the appointed officials as well as with other focal points at key MDAs.

We look forward to working with you on this important agenda and count on your usual cooperation.

Sincerely,

Peter Okwero
Acting Country Manager

BKMN/JAC

cc: Mrs. Christine Guwatudde Kintu
Permanent Secretary
Office of the Prime Minister
Kampala

Mr. Jimmy P. Samanya
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Information and Communications Technology
Kampala

Mr. Ben Paul Mungereza
Executive Director
Uganda Bureau of Statistics
Kampala

Ms Keturah Katunguka
Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
Kampala

Mr. James Saaka
Executive Director
National Information and Technology Authority- NITA
Kampala

Ms. Maris Wanyera
Commissioner-Aid Liaison Department
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development,
Kampala

Ms. Azizah Nabitalo
Senior Economist
Aid Liaison Department
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
Kampala