

BLOCKCHAIN TRANSFORMING NOT FOR PROFIT AND NGO SECTOR

Timothy Oriedo

Speaker, Author, MIT Certified Data Scientist, AI & Blockchain Expert

Co-Founder Predictive Analytics Lab

PRESENTATION MADE ICPAK NFP AND NGO SECTOR 7TH
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Timothy.oriented@predictiveanalytics.co.ke

@coachtimoriented

- <http://trackcorruption.org>
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Just being digital isn't the ultimate destination

You have to be willing to be disruptive...


Digital
businesses are
disrupting
industries and
professions.

72% are vulnerable
to disruption
within *three* years

Source: FROM DATA TO DISRUPTION: INNOVATION THROUGH
DIGITAL INTELLIGENCE IBM-sponsored report by Harvard
Business Review Analytic Services, 2016



- WHAT IT IS
- WHAT'S DRIVING
- OPPORTUNITIES
- GETTING STARTED
- TOOLS

A man in a dark jacket is holding a white bankcard with a blue logo. He is standing in a dark room with large windows in the background. In the foreground, a penguin is sitting on a table, looking towards the camera. The scene is dimly lit, with light coming from the windows.

using your normal bankcard, this is
what happens:

Digitalization

Digital Transformation

Digital Re-Invention



BLOCKCHAIN

**SILICON
VALLEY**

**MACHINE
LEARNING**

Blockchain Definition

A blockchain is a **secure distributed immutable database shared by all parties in a distributed network** where transaction data can be recorded (either *on-chain* for basic information or *off-chain* in case of extra attachments) and easily audited.

It is undeniable that blockchain and Artificial Intelligence (AI) are two of the major technologies that are catalyzing the pace of innovation and introducing radical shifts in every industry. Each technology has its own degree of technical complexity as well as business implications but the joint use of the two may be able to redesign the entire technological (and human) paradigm from scratch.

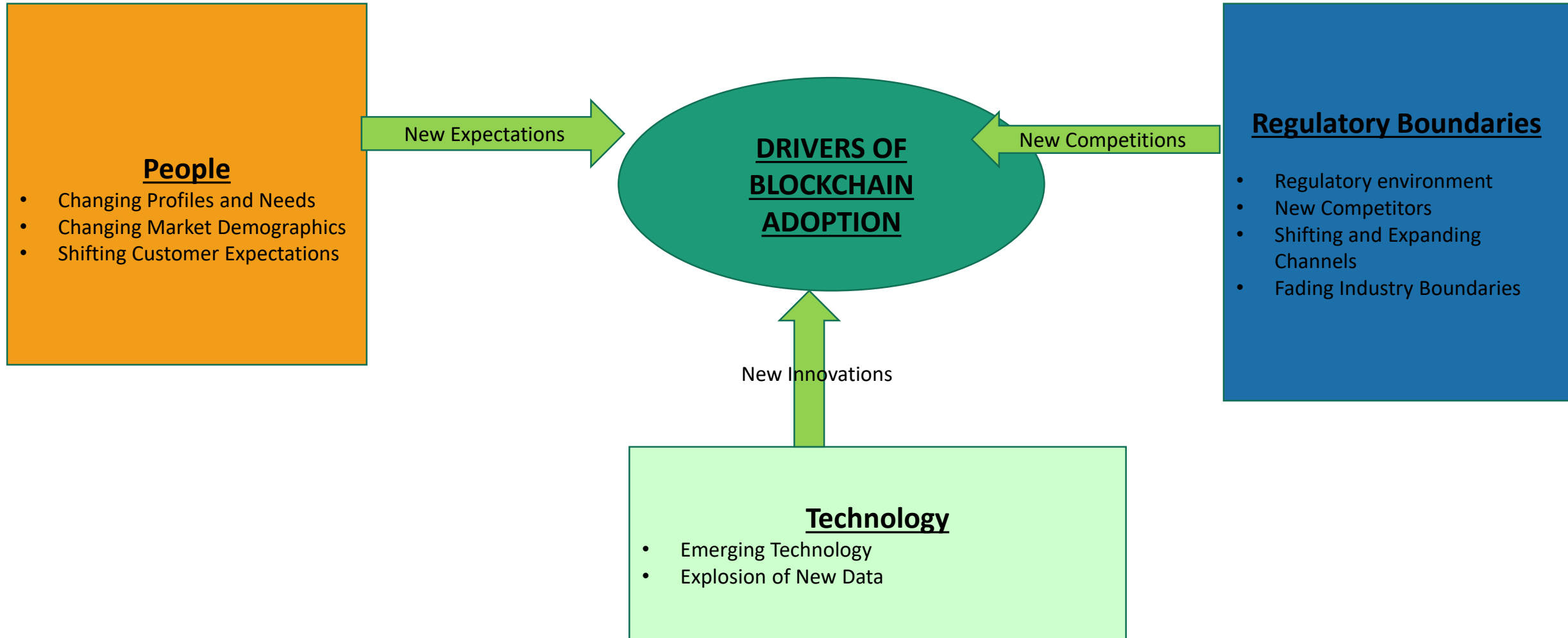
What is it?

- The first four decades brought about email, Word Wide Wide, dot coms, social media, mobile web, big data, cloud computing and early days of IoT.
- It reduced the cost of searching, collaborating and exchanging
- In 1981 there was an attempt to solve internet problems of privacy, security, and inclusion with cryptography.
- In 1993, David Chaum came up with e-Cash that made it possible to safely and anonymously pay over the Internet, but online shoppers didn't care about their privacy and security.
- In 2008, Satoshi Nakamoto came up with peer-to-peer electronic cash system using cryptocurrency known as Bitcoin.
- Cryptocurrency is not created or controlled by countries, but it is a set of rules that ensure the integrity of the data exchanged among billions of devices without going through a trusted third party.
- This Trust protocol allows trusted transactions directly between two/more parties authenticated by mass collaboration and powered by collective self-interests rather than large corporations motivated by profit.
- This technology has led to globally distributed ledgers called blockchain
- Blockchain technology allows us to send money directly and safely without going through a bank, money transfer, credit card or PayPal

Foundational principles that underlie Blockchain Technologies

- **Distributed Database:** All access all the time! Everyone partaking in the database can see everything in the database. This architecture provides true decentralization where there is no single point of control or failure. This transparency allows independent verification of transactions to occur without a middleman verification step.
- **Peer-to-Peer Transaction:** Blockchain takes the idea of “serverless computing” to a whole new level as there is no central hub for processing transaction data. All transactions are processed and stored in the nodes plugged into the network and those nodes share that data with all of the other nodes.
- **Transparency with Pseudonymity:** Blockchain users have the choice to remain anonymous or share their identities. However, the record itself is present and visible to all. Transactions are encrypted and assigned a unique address as the means of identification.
- **Irreversibility of Records:** Once a record has been transacted in the distributed ledger, it cannot be modified due to the linkage between all records (blocks) that comprise the blockchain. These records are encrypted, ordered chronologically, and visible to all.
- **Computational Logic:** Due to the programmatic nature of the blockchain, logic and algorithms can be applied to automate transactions between nodes upon pre-defined conditions

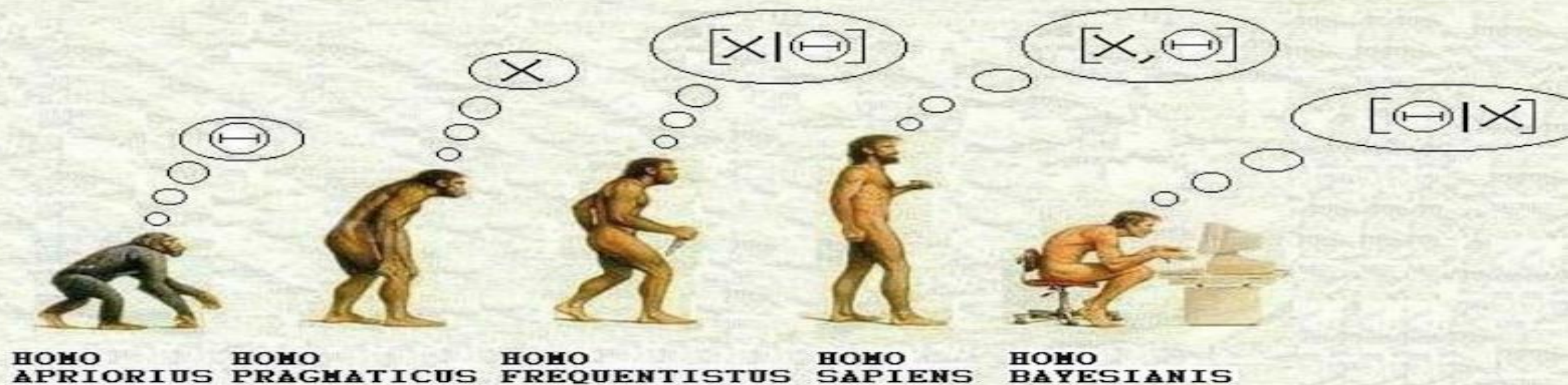
Trends Framework



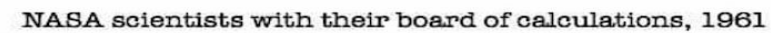
The Fourth Industrial Revolution



(YET ANOTHER) HISTORY OF LIFE AS WE KNOW IT...



A black and white photograph showing a man in a light-colored shirt, dark vest, and dark trousers standing on a dirt path. He is holding a handgun in his right hand, pointing it towards a large, dense, leafy bush. A bicycle is visible behind the bush. Two other men in uniforms stand to the right. The scene appears to be outdoors, possibly in a park or a training area.





HOW UBER'S FIRST SELF-DRIVING CAR WORKS



Top mounted **LiDAR** beams 1.4 million laser points per second to create a 3D map of the car's surroundings.

There are **20 cameras** looking for braking vehicles, pedestrians, and other obstacles.


A **colored camera** puts LiDAR map into color so the car can see traffic light changes.

Antennae on the roof rack let the car position itself via GPS.



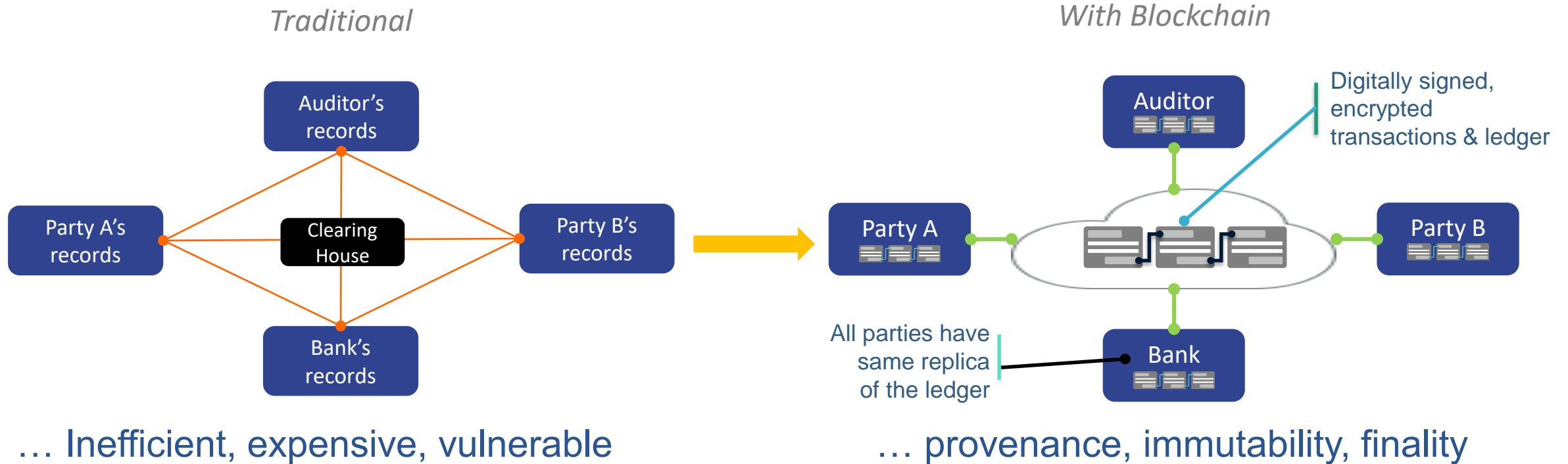
LiDAR modules on the front, rear, and sides help detect obstacles in blind spots.

A **cooling system** in the car makes sure everything runs without overheating.



One of the biggest mysteries in the technology world
is the identity of Satoshi Nakamoto,

Blockchain is **fundamentally** changing business processes and enabling **new** ones

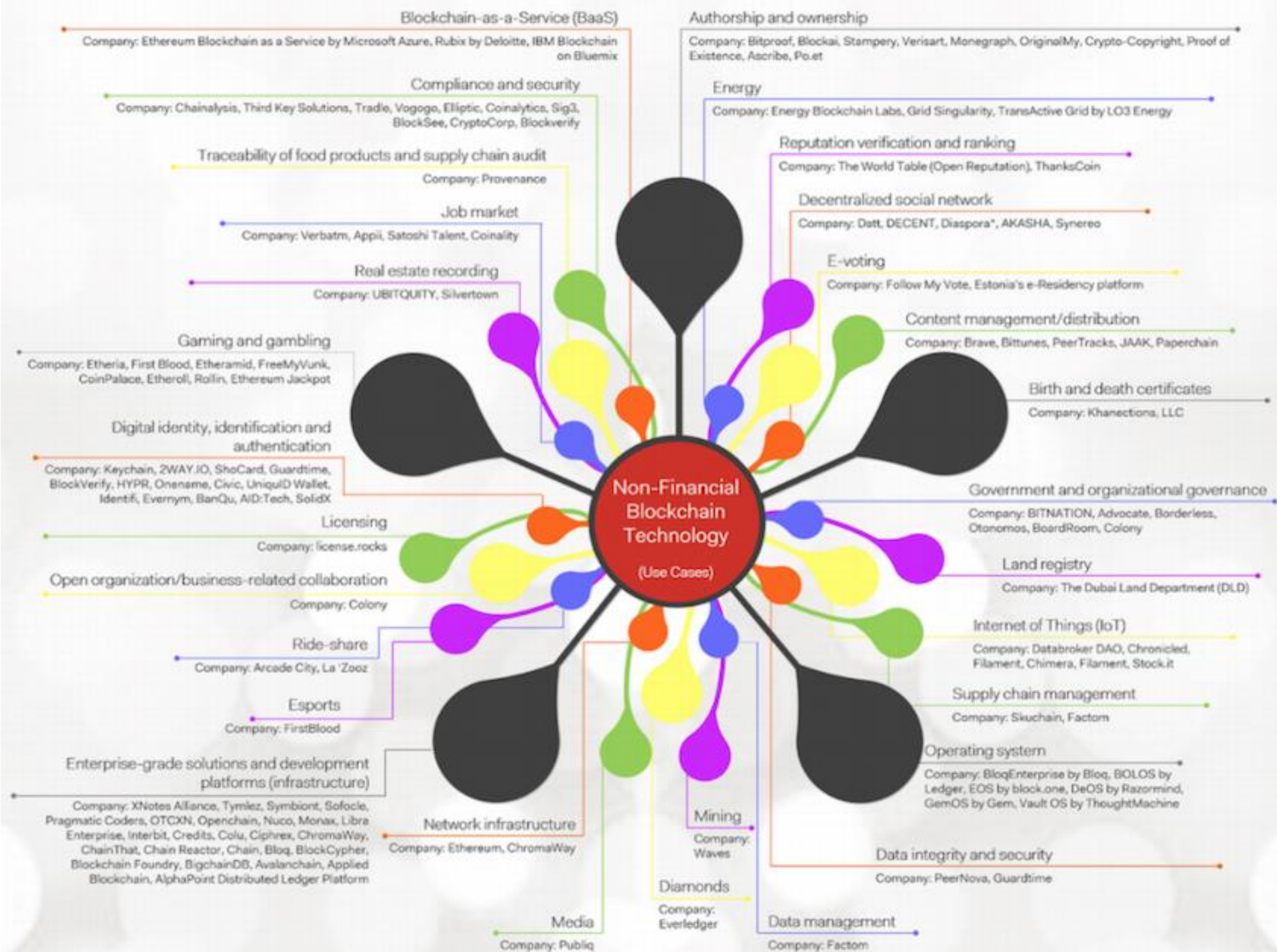


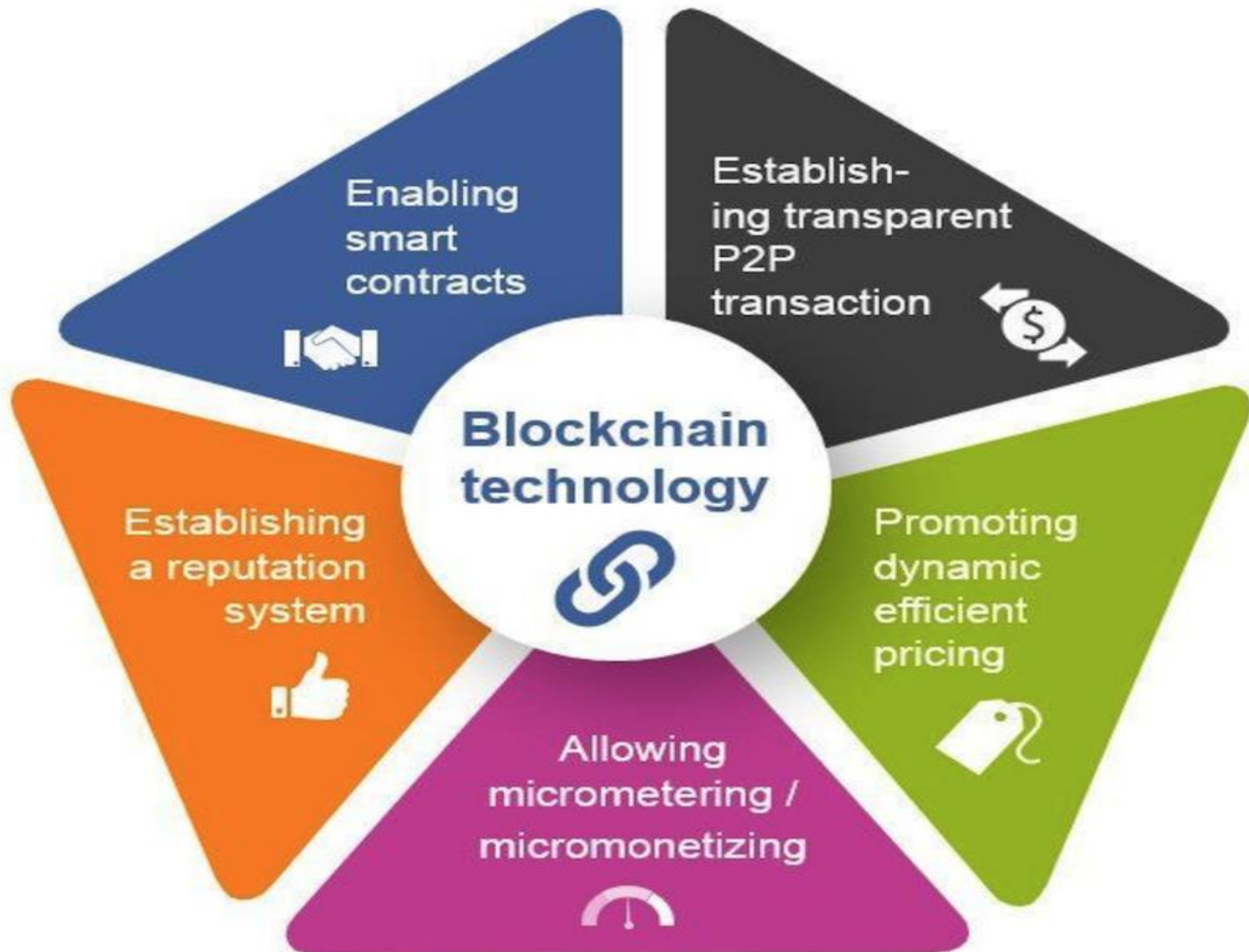
Shared Ledger

Smart
Contracts

Consensus

Permissions

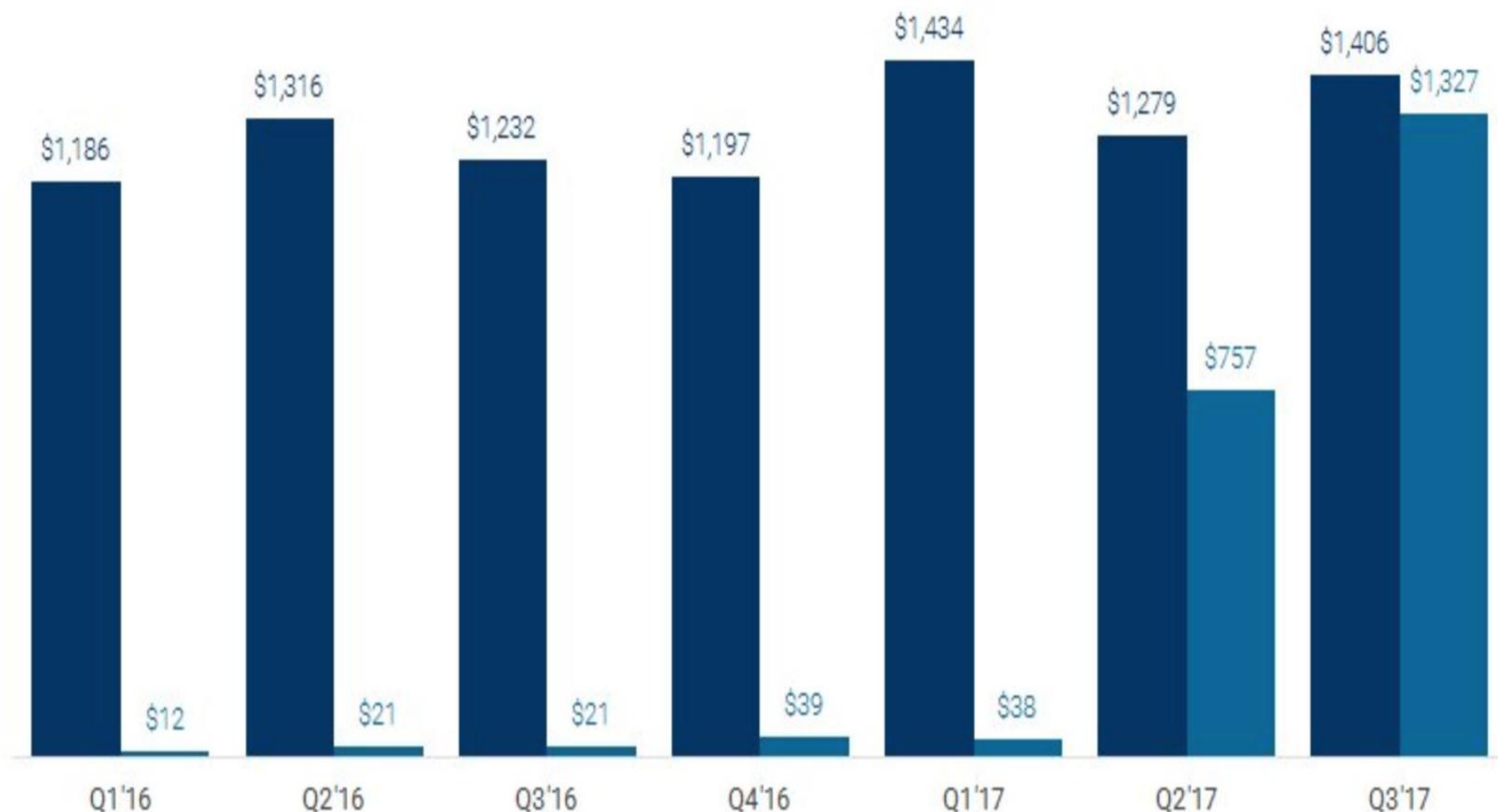






Tech angel and seed equity funding vs. ICO funding

Q1'16 - Q3'17



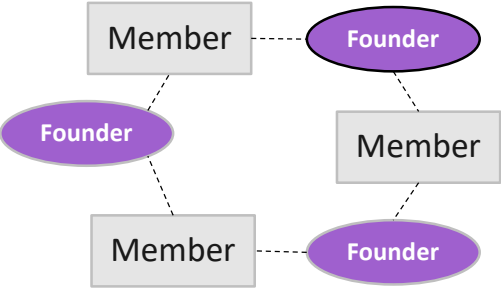
■ Tech Angel & Seed Equity Funding (\$M) ■ ICO Funding (\$M)

Sources: CB Insights, TokenData, CoinSchedule.



Blockchain Network Types

Consortium Based Network

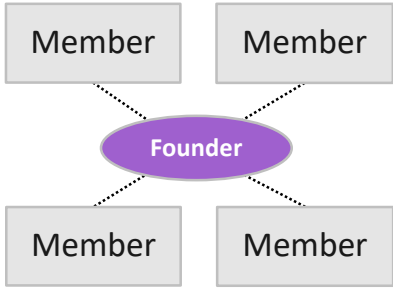


Founders are equal among other participants, may include a joint legal entity among the founders (e.g. – JV)

Examples:



Founder Directed Network

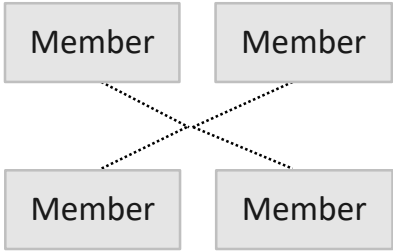


Individual founder in a position to provide strong direction

Examples:



Community Based Network



Driven by industry standards bodies or existing non-blockchain network owners

Examples:



Blockchain Classification by Objective

1. Tracking an asset on its journey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Speed/predictability of delivery ➤ Digital Processes reducing cost of paper ➤ IoT for object state • Exports/Imports logistics (Maersk) • Agriculture / Manufacturing supply chain 	2. Proof & Transfer of an asset <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Immutability / Single source of truth ➤ Consensus / Smart contracts • Medical Records • Know Your Customer (KYC) • Digital Wallet/Payments • Exchanges / Marketplaces (Commodities, Risk...) • Ownership Registries (Lands, Auto...) 	3. Collaboration to establish matters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Consensus/ Smart contracts ➤ Network ➤ Immutability / Single source of tru • Parametric Insurance • Insurance Subrogation networks • Complex Risk/Multinational insurance
4. Collaborative development of an asset through its lifecycle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Network ➤ Single source of truth • Building design, development, maintenance • Medical Clinical trial development 	5. Traceability & Provenance of an asset from its source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Immutability ➤ Manufacturing components ➤ Maintenance of machinery, equipment • Food & Drug traceability • Manufacturing components • Maintenance of machinery, equipment 	6. Increasing understanding of a value chain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Single source of truth ➤ Collection of new information ➤ Risk assessment • Credit Financing (Twiga Foods) • Trade and Supply Chain Finance

Common Building Blocks

APIs

AI / Analytics

Identity

Onboarding

Security / Privacy

Blockchain Use Cases (1 of 2)

Industry		Use Cases and Clients			
Banking	Trade and Supply Chain Finance [DTC, UBS]	KYC/Identity [Canadian banks, Deutsche Bank]	Payment/Digital Currency [MAS]	Mortgage [Fannie, BNYM]	Risk Management
	Post Trade [LSEG, CLS]	Unlisted Securities incl. PE Funds [Northern Trust, BNPP]	Reference Data [Canadian banks, Euroclear]		
Insurance	Complex Risk Coverage [B3i, AIG]	Risk Exchange [State Farm, Geico]	Group Benefits [Metlife, Securian Financial]	Parametric Insurance	
	Person/Owner Mediated Health Data Exchange [FDA, CVS]	Clinical Trial Management [LabCorp/Covance, Pfizer]	Outcome-based Contracts [Amgen, ABC]		
Government	Supply Chain Visibility [UK Ministry of Defence, The Global Fund]	Registry (Distributed Records) [HM Revenue & Customs, Australian Tax Office]	Fraud & Compliance [UN Immigration and Border Management]		
	Supply Chain (Cross Industry) [Maersk]	Visibility [Colgate]	Provenance/Traceability [Walmart, Boeing]	Trade and Supply Chain Finance [DTC, UBS]	

Blockchain Use Cases (2 of 2)

Industry	Use Cases and Clients				
Consumer	Food Safety & Traceability (Walmart)	Supply Chain Visibility (Tyson)	Trade Promotions (tbd)	Provenance (Anti Counterfeiting)	
Media & Entertainment	Rights & Royalty Management [LSEG, CLS]	Loyalty Program [Northern Trust, BNPP]	Digital Advertising Supply Chain	Audience Insights & Msmts	
Telecom	Global Logistics	Roaming Fraud & Overage	Mobile Number Portability	Mobile Payments (eSim)	
Travel & Transportation	Loyalty Program	Digital Trade Lanes	Billing & Settlement	Asset Management	Crew Training & Settlement
Electronics	Anti-counterfeiting	Buy / Sell (OEM)	Product Tracking	Conflict Materials Management	Supplier Certification
Cross Industry	Provenance (Fraud / Anti-Counterfeiting) Loyalty Programs Management	Secure Data Store	Identity Services (Securekey – Canada)	Billing and Reconciliation	Dispute Resolution (IGF)

USE CASES

- Identity theft
- Bio data verification
- Crowd sourcing fundraising
- Tokenisation : TV, Employees,

Thank you