



KENYA STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS, 2019/20 – 2022/23

"Providing High Quality and Disaggregated Statistics to Support Sustainable development"





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Theme: “Providing High Quality and Disaggregated Statistics to Support Sustainable Development”

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FOREWORD

Mainstreaming the production of statistics through empowerment of various actors has been embraced world over as best practice in ensuring that statistical processes are a collaborative effort. This strategy provides a framework for institutions within the National Statistical System (NSS) to produce and disseminate official statistics for policy planning and evidence-based decision making at national and county government levels, and in the private sector. The strategy augurs well with the country's aspirations for a government based on the essential values of human rights, equality, freedom, democracy, social justice and the rule of law as spelt out in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Vision 2030 and medium-term development plans. The Constitution also places considerable emphasis on devolution of services and public participation in planning processes. The extent to which devolution impacts on people's lives can only be assessed using high quality information at the lowest possible levels.

Implementation of the Vision 2030, the 5-year medium term plans, and the Big Four Agenda requires enormous amount of data to monitor targets and milestones set out in the programmes. It is my belief that various institutions will leverage on the strengths of the KSDS framework to guide the implementation of their planned activities.

Kenya has subscribed to a number of regional and international undertakings and commitments such as the East African Community, Agenda 2063 of the African Union and the Sustainable Development Goals. Tracking the country's commitments and achievements towards realization of targets has increased demand for high quality data for monitoring and evaluation. These data needs cannot be realized without other institutions playing an active role in production of statistical information. Towards this end, I am delighted to note that this strategy has been aligned to the regional, continental and international strategies.

I therefore call upon all agencies engaged in statistical production and all stakeholders to embrace this noble approach to ensure production of credible statistics to guide planning in the 21st century.

PREFACE

Quality statistical information is an ingredient for sound policy formulation, implementation and evaluation of the country's development agenda. To provide robust statistics, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) has been building capacities within the National Statistical System to ensure production and dissemination of statistical information that conforms to UN fundamental principles of official statistics.

The Bureau has continuously engaged stakeholders in the planning for production of statistics through its institutional Strategic Plan. However, the need for a NSS wide strategy for development of statistics was noted. The Bureau therefore undertook to coordinate the process of designing, developing and implementing the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) framework for the country which is referred to as the Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics (KSDS). This strategy has been prepared within the confines of the NSDS guidelines and it is geared towards transforming the current NSS to one that holistically addresses statistical needs as well as drive a data revolution in the country.

The process involved the engagement of data producers who are Ministries, Departments and Agencies in the national and county governments. For the purpose of this strategy, these units are called 'statistics sectors'. In the first phase of the strategy, nineteen statistics sectors were identified and engaged with an aim of eventually rolling out the process to the rest of the data producers. The identified sectors conducted self-assessment of the status of statistical production in their institutions with technical assistance from KNBS. Thereafter, bilateral engagements between KNBS and representatives of the sectors were held to streamline the assessment reports for consolidation. The assessment reports highlighted various strengths that could be harnessed to improve the quality of data produced. They also identified the impediments to production of statistics such as: financial constraints; lack of technical capacity in some thematic areas; insufficient infrastructure; limitations in legal and institutional framework; lack of goodwill and understanding of the role of statistics in planning; among others. The assessment also identified opportunities that exist in the sectors that can be building blocks for a vibrant statistical system. To sum it all, the development of this Strategy is based on the statistics sector assessment reports. It takes into account the aspirations of the sectors as they seek to enhance their capacity as producers of statistical information.

I therefore urge all our stakeholders to use this strategy to identify and own their roles in the implementation of the activities herein. It is important to note that the Strategy is a living document whose improvements are expected through sector committees over its implementation period.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

About the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is established as a State Corporation by an Act of Parliament, the Statistics Act No. 4 of 2006, and its mandate is anchored on the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. The KNBS is the principal agency of the government responsible for collecting, compiling, analysing, and disseminating statistical information needed for planning and policy formulation. The Bureau is also responsible for co-ordination of the National Statistical System (NSS) in the country. The Bureau plays a critical role in development by providing credible statistical information for evidence-based policy decision making, both at national and county levels.

Role of Statistics in Planning

It is recognized that both the national government and county governments, as well as the academia and private sector require accurate, reliable, timely, and comparable statistics for policy, planning, decision-making, monitoring, evaluation and reporting purposes. In this regard, the Bureau places emphasis on the development and strengthening of the National Statistical System for production of high-quality statistics.

Strategic Framework

The Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics is anchored into the 3rd Medium Term Plan (MTP III) of the Kenya's Vision 2030 and two of the priority areas under the Big 4 transformation Agenda. Both strategic foundations (vision and mission) and strategic directions are provided. The overall strategic theme of the KSDS is "Providing high quality disaggregated statistics to support sustainable development" and is supported by four strategic focus areas and nine strategic objectives, to be realized through a host of initiatives. The KSDS strategic focus area, and the strategic objectives are:

Strategic Focus Area 1: Effective National Statistical System

Strategic Objectives 1.1: Strengthen the legal and institutional framework.

Strategic Focus Area 2: Data Quality

Strategic Objectives 2.1: Address data gaps

Strategic Objectives 2.2: Adoption of best practices in production and dissemination of statistics

Strategic Objectives 2.3: Capacity building

Strategic Focus Area 3: Adequate infrastructure for statistical production

Strategic Objectives 3.1: Provide adequate physical statistical and modern ICT infrastructure

Strategic Objectives 3.2: Enhanced Human Resource for statistical production

Strategic Focus Area 4: Statistical advocacy

Strategic Objectives 4.1: To increase awareness, access and use of statistical information

Strategic Objectives 4.2: To enhance relationships between data producers and users

Strategic Objectives 4.3: To enhance media relations in promoting use of statistics to the public

Strategic Objectives 4.4: Promote the statistical associations

The KSDS provides for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Plan activities. An action plan is presented to support plan implementation. Implementation aims to deliver results, achieve the purpose and contribute effectively to the overall plan goals; manage the available resources efficiently; and monitor and report on progress to support performance management. It involves mobilizing drivers of strategic success as well as facilitating factors. These include: creating awareness about the plan, improving knowledge management, creating partnerships and collaboration arrangements, and mobilizing financial resources and energies. Provision has been made for production of progress reports (quarterly, annual, mid-term and end-of-term), their producers and users.

It is expected that the KSDS activities will be anchored in the sector strategic plans of the Ministries, Counties, Departments and Agencies. This will enable MCDAs to budget and fund them accordingly. The estimated cost of implementation of the KSDS activities is KSh 12.1 billion, equivalent to USD 121 million over four years. The Plan activities will be funded by the Government of Kenya (National and County Governments) with support from Donors and Development Partners.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANES	Agriculture, Nutrition and Environment Statistics Committee
ASK	Agricultural Society of Kenya
AU	African Union Commission
CA	Communication Authority of Kenya
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
CTGAP	Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data (CTGAP)
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DQAF	Data Quality Assurance Framework
DRSRS	Department of Resource Survey and Remote Sensing
EAC	East African Community
GCP	Gross County Product
GFSM	Government Finance Statistics Manual
IaSC	Inter-agency Statistics Committee
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IIP	International investment position
IMIS	Information Management Information System
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification for economic activity
IT	Information Technology
KCHSP	Kenya Continuous Household Survey Programme
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KEFRI	Kenya Forest Research Institute
KENADA	Kenya National Data Archive
KENPHIA	Kenya Population Based HIV Impact Assessment
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KSDS	Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics

KTB	Kenya Tourism Board
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KWTA	Kenya Water Towers Agency
LAN	Local Area Network
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCDA	Ministry, County, Department and Agency
MDA	Ministry, Department and Agency
MFS	Monetary and Financial Statistics
MoALF	Ministry for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
MoTW	Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCCG	Nairobi City County Government
NCPWD	National Council for Persons with Disability
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NQAF	National Quality Assurance Framework
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSS	National Statistical System
ODK	Open Data Kit
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
SDA	State Department for Agriculture
SDL	State Department for Livestock
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SSC	Sector Statistics Committee
SSPs	Sector Statistics Plans
UNGA	UN General Assembly
VAT	Value Added Tax
WAN	Wide Area Network

CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY



1.1 Introduction

Statistical information is required to better define and measure development outcomes, identify development issues, inform policy design and debate, and facilitate planning, implementation, monitoring and measuring of the impact of development interventions. The production of statistical information has challenges, which include: limited capacity for collecting and managing adequate data; analysing and transforming the data; and ensuring the systematic flow and usage of the resulting information for evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making. These challenges may at times be critical therefore calling for holistic framework that factor key stakeholders and sectoral concerns. Essentially, a unified framework for addressing these challenges remains a prerequisite.

The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) promotes the better use and production of statistics throughout the developing world. PARIS21 was established by the United Nations, the European Commission, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank to facilitate statistical capacity development, advocate for the integration of reliable data in decision making, and co-ordination of donor support to statistics. In pursuant of this goal, the PARIS21 encourages and supports low-income and lower middle-income countries to design, implement, and monitor a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).

1.2 Definition of NSDS

An NSDS is a national framework, process and product for statistics development aimed at mainstreaming statistics into national policy and planning process and producing information responding to the needs of the various users. Further, it includes mainstreaming of sectors and other players into the National Statistical System (NSS); coordinating the entire NSS; responding to data challenges; delivering a country-led data revolution; and building statistical capacity across the NSS. The NSDS is a framework to strengthen statistical capacity across the National Statistical System through Strategic planning.

Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics (KSDS) is the country's version of NSDS and is anchored on the Big4 Transformation Agenda, 3rd Medium Term Plan of Kenya's Vision 2030, Sustainable Development Goals and other national development initiatives. The KSDS provides the Country with a vision for development and production of statistics with detailed, budgeted action plan for the period 2019/20 to 2022/23.

1.3 National Statistical System

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the National Statistical System is the ensemble of statistical organisations and units within a country, that jointly collect, process and disseminate official statistics on behalf of national government. It is part of wider regional, continental and international statistical systems and the activities and programmes in the NSS are impacted by statistical developments at these various levels. It is imperative to tap on the opportunities they present for knowledge transfer, peer learning and benchmarking on statistical principles and frameworks.

The UN Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics are the overarching standards for official statistics across the global statistical system. At continental level, there is the African Charter on Statistics, which was endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union. At regional level, there is a EAC Protocol on Statistics which provides a legal framework for the EAC regional statistical system while at national level, there is the Statistics Act that regulates statistical production and development in the country.

The Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data (CTGAP) is the global framework that provides direction for statistical development. At the continental and regional levels, direction is provided by the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) and the Regional Strategy for Development of Statistics (EAC, COMESA and IGAD) respectively. These frameworks aim to provide harmonized and quality statistics as well as monitoring and evaluation of integration and development policies. At the National level, this is achieved through the design and implementation of the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS)

The NSDS is internationally recognized as the best framework for building statistical capacity across the entire NSS and for dealing with statistical challenges. The Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics (KSDS) is the Kenyan NSDS. The KSDS is aligned to the international, continental and regional strategies. It is also expected that the NSDS is anchored in

national development plans. Successful implementation of the process is anchored on: political goodwill; commitment of producers and users of statistics; mobilization of necessary resources and; the quality of the dialogue with development partners.

Through the KSDS, understanding of policy issues and related data requirements, setting data priorities, clarifying the objectives for data collection and agreeing on the best methods for collecting data issues are addressed. Data users are the customers in data production systems and hence an important component of the NSS. Data producers include KNBS, Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and counties. With this interconnection, the statistics produced within the NSS are required to be user-focused and demand-driven.

1.4 Objectives of KSDS

The Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics (KSDS) process identifies specific activities to be undertaken, by whom and when as well as the resources needed to produce the master plan. The plan is a tool for mainstreaming statistics in sectors within the entire National Statistical System and thereby to build national capacity and strengthen statistics production and management. The Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics will culminate in establishment of functional statistical units in sectors, enhance the statistical capacity of the NSS to develop, produce and use official quality statistics in a cost-effective manner.

1.5 Rationale of KSDS

The KSDS presents an assessment of the NSS status, and the strategic issues to be addressed during a 4-year implementation period. It provides a framework for development and ownership of statistics in the country. It outlines the programmes, activities and projects to be undertaken during the four-year period starting 2019/20 to 2022/23 to deliver a fully coordinated NSS. It broadens and deepens the coordination between KNBS and sectors as well as among sectors themselves thereby fostering a truly integrated National Statistical System. Implementation of the KSDS will solidify the effectiveness of the NSS by: strengthening the legal framework governing statistical production; developing organizational structures and coordination mechanisms; raising general awareness about statistics; embracing change and knowledge management; improving staff motivation; promoting team work, developing work plans; developing dissemination policies; creating quality framework; and mobilizing financial resources.

1.6 Policy context and demand for statistics

The Constitution of Kenya recognizes the importance of statistics in all spheres of development. The statistics on population, the economy and society in general are clearly

identified in the Constitution as function of the national government. Further, the Statistics Act, No. 4 of 2006 provides the legal and institutional framework for production and managements of statistics in Kenya. KNBS is established under this Act as an agency of government for production and dissemination of official Statistics. It is also charged with supervision and coordination of NSS.

Coordinating statistical activities across the country include setting statistical standards, producing official statistics, reviewing and commenting on the validity of statistics. This requires a framework to strengthen statistical capacity across the NSS through strategic planning. KSDS is therefore a strategy anchored in the Kenya's Vision 2030 to strengthen statistical capacity across the NSS. The KSDS master plan provides a vision for development of statistics of all official statistics for the Country.

1.7 KSDS Process

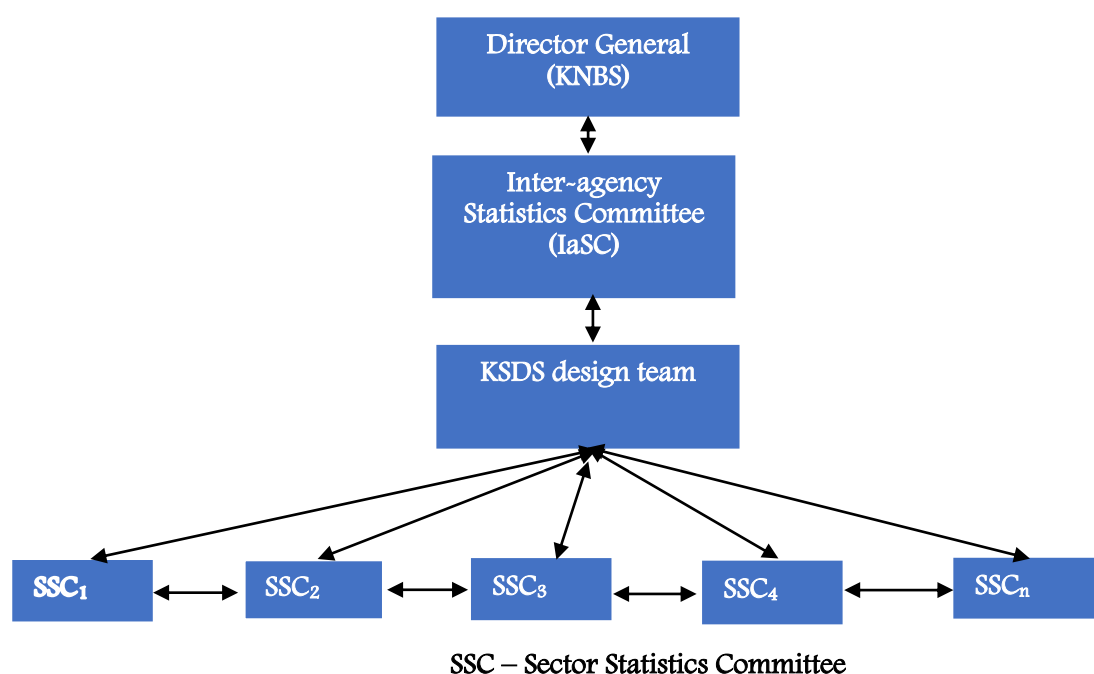
The KSDS was designed through a consultative process which involved producers led by the Bureau in collaboration with key stakeholders of the NSS. The process involved mainstreaming of key stakeholders to build consensus; building capacity in statistical sectors involved; and benchmarking with our peers. For the purposes of the KSDS, a statistics sector is defined as a data production unit, user unit or both producer and user unit that generates and or demands specific statistics which requires a unique strategy for development and management. This could be either a Government Ministry, Department or Agency (MDA) or a county government. In the process of development of this Strategy, nineteen statistics sectors were selected to participate. The other statistical sectors will be gradually included in subsequent KSDS framework.

1.8 The KSDS Design Structure

The KSDS design process involved establishment of Inter-Agency Statistics Committee (IaSC) and Sector Statistics Committees (SSC) who are charged with development, coordination and implementation of KSDS. The Inter-Agency Statistics Committee comprises of departmental heads responsible for planning and statistics in their institutions and is chaired by the Director General of KNBS. The Sector Statistics Committee (SSC) is composed of focal persons dealing with planning for statistics in sectors. The main outputs by Sector Statistics Committees, coordinated by the KSDS Design Team, are assessment reports of statistics status and sector statistics plans.

Assessment of status of statistics in sectors was undertaken with a view of being the basis for development of Sector Statistics Plans (SSPs). A sectoral or bottom-up approach was adopted with the SSPs being building blocks for designing KSDS. An SSP is a framework where producers of statistics are encouraged to prepare and implement statistical programmes within their institutions for enhancing the production of statistics. This will also mainstream statistics in producer units and thereby strengthening the statistical capacity across the NSS in responding to user needs. Figure 1: depicts the organizational structure for coordination development of KSDS.

Figure 1.1: KSDS design structure



CHAPTER TWO: ASSESSMENT OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents a summary of results of assessments conducted from the statistics sectors focusing on: evaluation of satisfaction and needs of users; assessment of capacity for producing statistics; and assessment of statistical outputs. Self-assessment of each sector was conducted based on a uniform questionnaire. In addition, the required information for evaluation was obtained through bilateral meetings and group discussions.

2.2.3 NSS Coordination

The National Statistical System includes producers of official statistics working under the supervision and co-ordination of the Bureau. These include ministries, departments and agencies at both national and county governments. The scope of co-ordination includes technical advice to ensure that standards and methods are met and adherence to the code of practice in statistical production and dissemination. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics is mandated to coordinate the NSS and is the principal agency of the Government for official statistics.

2.2.4 Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders are individuals or organizations who are either influenced by the operations of the KNBS or those whose activities have the potential to influence the Bureau's operations. Analysis of the Bureau's data requirements identifies the stakeholders and their roles alongside their expectations in order to develop a common understanding of the mutual expectations. The stakeholder analysis allows the Bureau to gain insights into what stakeholders expect and the roles it needs to play in meeting these expectations. In effect, the Bureau is outlining its commitments to its stakeholders.

2.2 Assessment of Capacity for Production of Statistics

Assessment of the NSS capacity for production of statistics was carried out regarding the legal and institutional framework, staffing, infrastructure and funding. The detailed assessment of the statistical capacity of sectors within the NSS is provided in Table 2.1.

2.2.1 Legislation

The Statistics Act, 2006, establishes the KNBS as the principal agency of government responsible for collection, compilation, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information, and the co-ordination of the national statistical system, and for connected purposes. With respect to NSS coordination, the Act mandates KNBS to: collaborate with and assist the county governments or any other institutions in the production of official statistics; provide technical advice on statistics to other state entities; promote co-ordination among producers, users and suppliers of official statistics by forming appropriate sector committees; and designate statistics produced by national statistical system as official statistics on being satisfied that the necessary criteria have been followed.

In addition, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 assigns the function of national statistics and data on population, the economy and society generally to the national government, performed by KNBS. The county governments also have the function of statistics to facilitate their own county planning and development. To support compilation of statistics at the county level, a County Statistics Bill is in the process of legislation.

2.2.2 Human Resources

Adequate staffing levels in sectors are required for development, production and dissemination of statistics. Most sectors have inadequate staffing levels dedicated for development, production and dissemination of statistics. KNBS and a few other statistics sectors have staff with the requisite skills and expertise for compilation of statistics. Only a few sectors have established statistics units.

2.2.3 Infrastructure, Equipment, Information Technology

KNBS has field offices in all counties to facilitate coordination and collection of statistics at the county level. A few of the sectors have sufficient statistical infrastructure, such as computers and statistical software for undertaking data collection and analysis. The assessment also shows that about half of the sectors do not have adequate office space.

2.2.4 Financial Resources

The assessment shows that majority of the statistics sectors experience inadequate financial resources for production of statistics coupled with late disbursements of exchequer releases.

Many of the sectors do not have a dedicated budget line for production of statistics. Additional funding is sourced from development partners to support statistical programmes in the sectors.

2.3 Assessment of Statistical Outputs

An assessment of the statistical outputs from the statistics sectors shows that data is collected from censuses, surveys, and administrative records. The assessment of sector statistics plans shows that the data produced in some sectors does not meet acceptable thresholds of quality, based on the compilation practices employed and the timeliness of the data releases. The sectors report a wide range of issues that compromise the quality of statistics produced. These include non-compliance with universally accepted standards, inadequate automation of systems, lack of standardized tools for data collection, duplication of effort, inadequacy in the technical capabilities of personnel, among others. The detailed assessment of the statistical outputs is provided in Table 2.2.

Table 2.1: Assessment of Capacity for Production of Statistics in Sectors

Statistics Sector	Legislation	Human Resources	Infrastructure, Equipment, Information Technology	Financial Resources
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of Kenya, 2010. • Statistics Act, No. 4 of 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate human resources capacity for production of statistical services. • Bureau requires 227 additional staff for effective and efficient service delivery. • Qualified and competent staff with specialized skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established field offices in all Counties. • Existence of a comprehensive Statistical Infrastructure for undertaking data collection and analysis • Inadequate office space and unfavourable work environment • Inadequate capacity to coordinate National Statistical System. • Lack of data security framework • Inadequate Data Quality Assurance Frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed disbursement of funds by the exchequer • Inadequate donor support
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change Act 2016, 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No dedicated unit for compilation of statistics • Statistics compiled from the central planning unit • Inadequate human resources capacity for statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited infrastructure for statistics • Inadequate Information Technology equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial resources for statistics
Kenya Revenue Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya Revenue Authority Act No. 4 of 1995 tax and related tax legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate human resources capacity for statistics • Statistics unit exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate provisions in terms of hardware and software • Lack of a centralized database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific budget allocation for statistics unit
State Department for Crop Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops Statistics rely on Crops Act 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops sub sector has inadequate human resource (numbers of staff, experience, skills, and qualifications) in statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Technology (IT) equipment in Crops sub-sector inadequate- • uses Laptops as the main (IT) equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate statistical budgets

Statistics Sector	Legislation	Human Resources	Infrastructure, Equipment, Information Technology	Financial Resources
State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries statistics rely on licenses or permits that are granted under the Fisheries Act (Cap 378) AFA Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> statistics unit exists staff numbers in statistics unit inadequate Staff with limited statistical capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT equipment, software and office materials are insufficient data stored in personal computers uses MS-Excel software 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fisheries do not have a dedicated budget line for statistics
State Department for Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock Statistics are governed by the Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Act 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate capacity of the available staff to produce livestock statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport facilities in counties operated on a pool basis shortage of information technology (IT) equipment and accessories Office buildings inadequate, office materials are inadequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No budget line for statistical activities in state department for livestock and research agencies
Communication Authority of Kenya (CA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya Communications Act, (Amendment) 2013 There is no sector specific legislation for production of Sector Statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The statistics function is handled by a distinct unit whose only work is to produce statistics Statistical work is done by statisticians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are dedicated computers, servers and up to date software for capturing, processing and analysis of data. Sector statistical reports are disseminated in the Authority's website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate financial support is provided on need basis
Central Bank of Kenya (CBK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There exist legal frameworks that support production of statistics at CBK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a unit that is charged with the responsibility of producing statistics- macroeconomic statistics department The unit is headed by an assistant director and is manned by 2 statisticians and 6 economists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are dedicated equipment for management of statistics Statistical reports are disseminated in the bank's website with varying frequencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bank provides resources for statistics work that are utilized collaboratively with other institutions

Statistics Sector	Legislation	Human Resources	Infrastructure, Equipment, Information Technology	Financial Resources
Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no health sector specific legislation for production of sector statistics. • Health Act 2017 • A monitoring and evaluation framework (HMIS) provide a platform for generation of statistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate technical personnel for production of statistics. • Lack of analytical skills to process data • There are no computer programmers and system analysts to handle the information systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are very few functional computers in relation to the workforce handling statistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health sector does not provide a budget line for health statistics.
National Registration Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Registration of Persons Act, (Cap. 107) support data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited human resource dedicated to statistics • No clearly defined at sub-national level • Capacity building on statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited equipment for statistics production • Lacks the necessary statistical software • There is LAN, WAN, internet connectivity and website exist for the sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No budget for statistics and the units relies on budget allocated for administrative services on need basis
Civil Registration Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Births and Deaths Registration Act CAP 149 supports data collection and dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate technical personnel for production of statistics • Lack of analytical skills to process data • The statistics unit is at the headquarters only but not in the field offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are functional computers dedicated to statistics. There is also a server in place • Lacks the necessary statistical hardware • Statistical reports produced but website is not functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no budget line for analysis and dissemination of statistics • Rides on financial support from UNFPA
Office of Controller of Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of Kenya, 2010 • Controller of Budget Act, 2016 • Public Finance Management Act, 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate staff capacity to produce public finance data. • There is no statistical unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate infrastructure and equipment to produce statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No budget line for statistics in the sector budget • Most of statistical activities are supported by development partners

Statistics Sector	Legislation	Human Resources	Infrastructure, Equipment, Information Technology	Financial Resources
The National Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFM Act 2012 gives guidelines on preparation, development and dissemination of the fiscal and debt statistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has insufficient human capacity in connection to the statistical unit. • Capacity building is currently underway in collaboration with development partners like the IMF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has updated technology in connection with statistical data • IFMIS is used to capture expenditures, e_PROMIS is used to monitor ongoing development projects (donor) and CS_DRMS is used to capture and analyse debt statistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not have a budget line for statistical activities • Uses money allocated to capacity building and budget preparation processes on statistical activities
National Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Police Service Act, (2011) Sec 10 (s) allow the NPS to cooperate with other bodies to provide reliable police statistics. • The Act supports the production of statistics in the organization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff are not adequate • Challenges of frequent transfer of personnel who are in charge of statistics. • Lack of specialized personnel in the area of statistics compromises the level of analysis and production of reports • No capacity building initiative for statisticians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics unit exist at the headquarters that coordinates the collection of statistics in the organization. • At the lower levels, statistics is handled under general operations, the statistical unit is not clearly defined • Data collection units lack the necessary infrastructure which includes; - computers, software's, crime database and office space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not have budgetary allocation for statistics • Most of the statistical activities are funded from the operational vote, which is not effective.
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of Kenya, 2010. • Statistic Act 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Gender Focal Officers in Ministries • Existence of County Gender officers • Gap in both numbers and capacity in production of gender Statistics • Inexistence of a statistical unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established Field offices in Counties • Established Policy and Research Directorate • Existence of the National Gender Research and Documentation Center • Established Database of GBV reported cases through 1195 GBV hotline • Inadequate office space • Inadequate IT Equipment e.g. desktops, desktops etc. • Inexistence of Gender Statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds for gender programs • Lack of a system of tracking allocation and expenditure of gender related initiatives

Statistics Sector	Legislation	Human Resources	Infrastructure, Equipment, Information Technology	Financial Resources
			Information management system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un-harmonized gender data collection tools 	
County Government of Machakos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenyan Constitution 2010, under the Fourth Schedule • Relevant County Government Acts and by-laws e.g. the County Governments Act, Part 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Officer in charge of Economic Planning • County Planning Unit: 8 Economists, 3 statisticians • Trained and appointed 44 M&E champions • Trained 371 administrative officers on M&E. (sub-county/deputy sub county admins, ward/deputy ward admins and village admins) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Computers, statistics software and internet connectivity • Mobile technology to be rolled out in the village level • Procurement of M&E system ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial resource allocation in the County budget
County government of Uasin Gishu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenyan Constitution 2010, statistics is a shared function between the National and County Governments e.g. the County Governments Act, Part 6 • The county has not developed its county specific legal framework on statistics. Development of legal framework is currently under consideration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has inadequate staff to handle statistical work. • In the Economic Planning Department where Statistical Unit is expected to reside, there is 1 statistician, 2 economists and 2 budget officers with background in accounts. • The county is in the process of recruiting additional economists and statisticians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-developed ICT infrastructure in place such as LAN, internet connectivity and online dissemination of information • Data centres dubbed Digital Mashinani have been established across the county • The county also has an ICT department that helps in the management of data. • Computers are not enough to handle statistical work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate budgetary allocation to statistics
Nairobi City County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law charging the County with a mandate to produce and manage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap in both numbers and capacity of qualified personnel in statistics areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable ICT infrastructure • Both a Local Area Network and Internet connectivity exist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource constraints exists • Accelerated allocation of resources for statistical

Statistics Sector	Legislation	Human Resources	Infrastructure, Equipment, Information Technology	Financial Resources
	statistics is schedule 4 of the constitution of Kenya 2010	in the ten sectors • Pool of 4 statisticians and 5 economists.	• Relative adequacy of computers.	work for departments that prioritize statistics
Council of Governors	• Intergovernmental Relations Act, 20(b), mainly for purposes of reporting on County performance	• M&E Unit with 4 personnel: 1 M&E/SDGs champion, 1 data officer	• Data platform with County indicators managed externally, but displayed on online platform at CoG (Maarifa Platform: www.maarifa.cog.go.ke)	• Not enough resources for capacity in M&E
State Department for Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of Kenya, 2010. • Statistics Act, No. 4 of 2006 • Well defined Mandate and function Executive Order No.1/2016; • Sessional Paper No. 12 of 2012 that ensures full implementation of KV2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap in both numbers and capacity in production of Statistics due to high staff turnover for the trained officers • Inexistence of statistical units at the State Department for Planning • Availability of staff who can be trained to undertake statistical activities • Existence of CPPMUs in MDAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate office space • Adequate IT Equipment e.g. desktops, desktops etc • Inexistence of statistics Information management system • Unharmonized data collection tools • Growing Demand for data by users 	• Limited budgetary allocation for statistics

Table 2.2: Assessment of statistical outputs from Sectors

Statistics Sector	Data produced, frequency of production, Main data sources	Data production process and management	Existing Data gaps and challenges	Assessment of Quality
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Produced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Macroeconomic Statistics ➢ Production Statistics ➢ Demographic and Social statistics • Frequency of data production: Frequency varies depending on data produced • Main data sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Censuses ➢ Surveys ➢ Administrative data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection: Use of CAPI (CSPPro, Survey solutions, ODK etc.) and PAPI • Analysis: Excel, STATA, SPSS, CSPPro, R language • Dissemination and Archiving: Local servers (KENADA, IMIS, KenInfo) and cloud • Information disseminated in the following website: https://www.knbs.or.ke publications, launches, subscriptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data gaps existing are conclusively identified in the 2018-2022 Strategic Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey/Census design • Validation by stakeholders • Peer reviews • Implementation of Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF) • Customer feedback
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather Data (Rainfall, frost, Wind, temperature) - produced weekly from Kenya Meteorological department through Estimates and fore casts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data captured into computer using ARC-GIS software and R software • Data coded, cleaned and then analysed • Data stored in servers, Disks, and network assisted devices • Information disseminated in the following website: www.meteo.go.ke; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution data • Air Quality Data • CO₂ emissions data • CO₂ concentration data 	<p>Data quality in the sector is low due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of mechanism of assessing of user needs in the sector • Non-compliance with international standard and guidelines in data collection. • Inadequate automation of statistical system in the sector • Lack of standardized tools for data collection in the sector

Statistics Sector	Data produced, frequency of production, Main data sources	Data production process and management	Existing Data gaps and challenges	Assessment of Quality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Data (Forest Cover, Tree Cover, Forestry and logging Data), species count, Tree Species Site Matching data • Produced Annually from KFS, KEFRI, and KWTa through sample surveys, administrative data, forecasts/estimates and special studies • Forestry and Environment Statistics collected through sample surveys and administrative records • Data collected on annual basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collected from the various counties/ sub-county using standard templates • Data captured into MS-Excel and aggregated to national level • Data stored in Desktop computers/laptops Disseminated in the reports • Data stored in servers, Disks, and network assisted devices, maps, • Information disseminated in the following website: www.environment.go.ke 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources not adequate and no development partners supported Environment, Water, Forestry and other Natural Resources Statistics. 	<p>Data quality in the sector is low due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of mechanism of assessing of user needs in the sector • Non-compliance with international standard and guidelines in data collection. • Inadequate automation of statistical system in the sector • Lack of standardised tools for data collection in the sector
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife data (Wildlife census, conservation areas, species count, poaching and illegal trade in wildlife data, Human wildlife conflict data) • Produced annually from KWS through census, sample surveys, administrative data, and special studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data stored in servers, Disks, and network assisted devices 		<p>Data quality in the sector is low due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of mechanism of assessing of user needs in the sector • Non-compliance with international standard and guidelines in data collection. • Inadequate automation of statistical system in the sector

Statistics Sector	Data produced, frequency of production, Main data sources	Data production process and management	Existing Data gaps and challenges	Assessment of Quality
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of standardised tools for data collection in the sector
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity Data (Marine site, National Parks, Reserves, Terrestrial & Marine, and Conservancies) • Produced annually from KWS, KFS, KEFRI, DRSRS through expert opinion assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data stored in servers, Disks, and network assisted devices • Information disseminated on the website: www.kenyaforestservice.org • Information disseminated by KWS, DRSRS, KEFRI 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data quality in the sector is low due to: • Lack of mechanism of assessing of user needs in the sector • Non-compliance with international standard and guidelines in data collection. • Inadequate automation of statistical system in the sector • Lack of standardised tools for data collection in the sector
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Quality Data (measures the extent to which land has been degraded and efforts to reclaim it) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys, aerial mapping and GIS • Information collected and disseminated by DRSRS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection not institutionalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of resources to consistently collect the data • Inadequate automation of statistical system in the sector
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on waterways and waterbodies quality (Water Resources Authority, NEMA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of samples collected from waterways and waterbodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of standardized tools for data collection in the sector • Inadequate automation of data collection system
Kenya Revenue Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income tax • Excise duty • Import duty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data stored in servers and online databases • Administration data captured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No gaps highlighted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data quality challenges exist but data fairly reliable • Data has classification

Statistics Sector	Data produced, frequency of production, Main data sources	Data production process and management	Existing Data gaps and challenges	Assessment of Quality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VAT • International trade • Data collected from administrative records 	from the tax administration process		limitations
State Department for Crop Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food crops, (Area, Quantity, and value) • Industrial crops (Area, Quantity and value) • Horticultural crops (Area, Quantity and value) • Data collected from surveys reports, administrative records, farmers, extension officers, and other stakeholders through surveys, questionnaires, special studies, interviews and eye estimates/observations • Data collected on annual basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collected from the various counties/ sub-county using standard templates • Data captured into MS-Excel and aggregated to national level • Data stored in Desktop computers/laptops • Disseminated in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Men and Women engaged in crop farming with access to financial services • SDG specific indicators: 2.4.1, 2.5.1, 2.5.2 etc • External trade in Agriculture services • Informal cross border trade in crops • Crop Production • Cost of Agriculture Production • Number of Men and Women engaged in Agriculture • Post-harvest losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of data on crops assessed was reliable • Data validated by stakeholders through ANES
State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export/Import data • Licensed operating fishing fleet • Fisheries data were mainly administrative records, sample surveys and fisheries frame survey (census) • Data collected on annual basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collected from the various counties/ sub-county using standard templates • Data captured into MS-Excel and aggregated to national level • Data stored in Desktop computers/laptops • Disseminated in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Men and Women engaged in Fisheries with access to financial services • Informal cross border trade in fisheries • Post-harvest losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality on imports/exports assessed was reliable • Data validated by stakeholders through ANES

Statistics Sector	Data produced, frequency of production, Main data sources	Data production process and management	Existing Data gaps and challenges	Assessment of Quality
State Department for Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock data collected through administrative records • Data collected on annual basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collected from the various counties/ sub-county using standard templates • Data captured into MS-Excel and aggregated to national level • Data stored in Desktop computers/laptops • Disseminated in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Men and Women engaged in livestock farming with access to financial services • Number of cows inseminated annually • Informal cross border trade in livestock • Livestock Production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of data on livestock assessed was reliable • Data validated by stakeholders through ANES
Communication Authority of Kenya (CA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Produced – Telecommunications, Broadcasting; Cybersecurity, postal and courier statistics • Frequency of production- quarterly • Data Sources- administrative data from service providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collected using standard template • Data captured and analysis in SPSS and ArcGIS • Reports are done using tables, graphs and explanations/write ups • Data is stored in external hard drives, Servers • Statistics are disseminated on the website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-commerce Statistics • Pricing of ICTs data Artificial Intelligence & IOT data <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in implementation of data protection framework • Misinterpretation and misunderstanding of indicators by data sources leading to incorrect/inaccurate data • Lack of automated data collection systems resulting to delays in release of statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data validation by providers • Compliance with set International and regional standards • Data editing to get rid of the outliers • Consultation with data providers to seek clarification in case of inconsistent data • Trend analysis to check for consistency of the data • Adherence to submission timelines
Central Bank of Kenya (CBK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance of payment statistics; bank supervision statistics; monetary statistics; Government Finance statistics and real sector statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is captured using computers and are analyzed mainly using MS Excel. • Coding is done for some of the data generated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International investment Position (IIP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation meetings are held before release of statistics • Use of Classification frameworks such as ISIC, MFS

Statistics Sector	Data produced, frequency of production, Main data sources	Data production process and management	Existing Data gaps and challenges	Assessment of Quality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency- most data are disseminated monthly • Data sources- Surveys and administrative data from financial institutions 			
Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health facilities data • Outpatient data • Morbidity/Incidence of disease • Routine health information system service statistics (RHIS) • Disease surveillance • Health facility assessments (SARAM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data capture is done for administrative and survey data • Data is subjected to coding editing and processing • Outputs- Dashboards, maps, scorecard, charts, graphs, equity analysis • Data is stored in cloud, hard copies web- based servers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inpatient data • Mortality data/deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data quality protocol institutionalization and audits, training, updates, follow-up and supervision. • Automation for timeliness, completeness and accuracy, standard tools, reporting platform (DHIS with validation checks) and one monitoring and evaluation framework.
National Registration Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data produced relates to ID: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Applications of IDs Generated(made) ➢ ID cards Processed ➢ ID cards Issued to Kenyans 18 yrs and above ➢ Uncollected IDs ➢ Rejections Generated ➢ Lost and Found IDs • The statistics are produced on monthly basis. • The data are from administrative sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative data capture is done using a computer • MS Excel and SPSS software used for analysis. • Data coding, editing, verification and analysis of data are usually done. • Reports are the only outputs that are produced after analyzing the data. • Data stored in files, computers and in the servers • The information produced available in publications and website (www.identity.go.ke) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data received with delay • Data incomplete • Disaggregation by sex • Outdated data collection tools • Manual processes / records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality of data produced lies within acceptable rating • The following mechanism are used for ensuring production of quality statistics: frequent data editing; data comparability; field visits; and embracing automation.

Statistics Sector	Data produced, frequency of production, Main data sources	Data production process and management	Existing Data gaps and challenges	Assessment of Quality
Civil Registration Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data produced: Births, Deaths, Causes of death • Frequency of data: Monthly basis • Main data source: Administrative data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collected using standard templates • Data captured into Ms Excel and aggregated at national level • Data stored in servers and desktop computers • Data analyzed annually and disseminated in the annual vital statistics reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection process not automated • Delays in submission of data • Lack of capacity for data analysis • Limited dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent data editing and follow up on missing data • Support supervision • Tracking of timely submission of data from field offices • Data triangulation with other data sources e.g. MOH and Census/surveys
Controller of Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data produced: • Administrative data • Approved budget • Revenuer data • Exchequer issues data • Expenditure by programme • Data on absorption capacity at project level • Frequency of production: • Quarterly • Annual • Special reports • Data sources: • MDAs • County governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing of data done using a computer with MS Excel used for analysis. • There is no coding of data • Data editing, verification and analysis of data are usually done. • The outputs include briefs and reports • Data stored in files, computers and in the servers • The information produced available in publications and website (www.cob.go.ke) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non reporting of appropriation in aid (AIA) revenue generated by spending entities • Equalisation fund data • Inaccurate data from data producers • Incomplete data on programme-based budget implementation • Late submission of fiscal data by MDAs and counties • Lack of information revision policy for amending data errors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is subjected to internal peer review for quality assessment • An end-to-end process in place to ensure production of quality statistics
The National Treasury (TNT)	<p>Data Produced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macroeconomic projections, fiscal data, audit data, debt, financing, Public Private Partnerships projects <p>Frequency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Output is in form of Budget documents, reports and briefs • Fiscal data are interrogated and validated • Expenditure review and forecasts are verified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data from other state agencies are sometimes not timely • Appropriate breakdown of data from some sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collected using international standards like the GFSM for the Budget outturn and is verified by external stakeholders such as IMF/World Bank • Quality of debt data is

Statistics Sector	Data produced, frequency of production, Main data sources	Data production process and management	Existing Data gaps and challenges	Assessment of Quality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency varies (Monthly, quarterly and Annual while Supplementary estimates are reported when available) Data Sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries, departments and agencies Development partners CBK, Commercial banks and non-banking financial institutions County governments Commission of revenue Allocation (CRA) KRA Private Sectors KNBS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All statistical documents are published through sectors website Data editing, verification and analysis using MS excel Data stored in computers and files Ministry is in the process of establishing data storage centre under Budget, Macro and Fiscal Affairs directorate 		<p>assessed through editing and verification, meetings are held with stakeholders to assess and own the data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget documents and debt reports validated/approved by the National Assembly
National Police Service (NPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime statistics, traffic accidents, firearms and ammunition recovered, number of Police officers by sex Frequency is annual Data is mainly administrative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics are collected at the county and divisional levels. The collection of statistics is coordinated at the headquarters. Production of reports Data is stored in computers, servers and external memories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps Crime statistics not comprehensive Challenges Statistics from the field units are sometimes not timely There is need to review and enact new laws to ensure proper definition of crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field audits, Section meetings and M&E are the most common method of assessing the statistical system.
State Department for Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Produced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Administrative Data ➤ Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection, collating and analysis: Most of it done through Excel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the available data not disaggregated data by sex Missing data on some 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validation by stakeholders Peer reviews and authentication

Statistics Sector	Data produced, frequency of production, Main data sources	Data production process and management	Existing Data gaps and challenges	Assessment of Quality
	<p>Affirmative Funds Disbursements data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Data on Women and Men in Elective and Appointive positions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Frequency of data production: Compilation depends on reporting period and as required ● Main data sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Baseline Surveys ➤ UN Publications ➤ Administrative reports from MCDAs ➤ Government websites ➤ Economic Surveys ➤ KNBS Censuses & Surveys ➤ Periodical International Compliance Reports (African Union (AU), East African Community (EAC), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), United Nation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disseminated: Government publications, launches and website (www.gender.go.ke) 	<p>thematic areas such as; Land ownership, Time Use Data, femicide, gender and environment, poverty and gender, real estate, manufacturing and industrialization among others</p> <p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of guidelines on production of Gender Statistics ● Inadequate training on gender statistics for producers and users. ● Inadequate capacity for development of tools for Gender Data Production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stakeholder Consultative Forums ● Technical Working Committees

Statistics Sector	Data produced, frequency of production, Main data sources	Data production process and management	Existing Data gaps and challenges	Assessment of Quality
	General Assembly (UNGA), Maputo Protocol among others)			
Machakos County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector statistics • Data is produced in varying frequency i.e. daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annually • Data sources: 8 sectors in the county, development partners, CSOs, KNBS, and other government organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is captured using computers, cameras and both paper and electronic questionnaires • Data editing and analysis is done using software such as CS-Pro, Excel, Stata and SPSS • Data is stored in computers, external devices and cloud storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial production data • Business enterprises data • Lack of fully automated revenue collection system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duplication by different stakeholders • Unstandardized methodology across County Governments • Mitigation measures include: • Data verification and comparisons among multiple sources • Collaborative capacity building to ensure standardization of methods/manuals
Uasin Gishu County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health, agriculture, financial, education, water and other statistics • Data is produced in varying frequency i.e., daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annually • Data sources: administrative data from County Government departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics are collected at the county level • Relies on its departments to collect data from various sources • Data captured on both manual and automated platforms (such as UGPay etc). • Data stored in servers and other computers, and appropriate backups done • Data analyzed using computer packages such as excel etc. • Dissemination of statistical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate disaggregation of data from county to sub-county and ward levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statistics produced may fall short of users' expectations in terms of quality and reliability • Capacity challenges experienced by the County Government may not allow for verification of data

Statistics Sector	Data produced, frequency of production, Main data sources	Data production process and management	Existing Data gaps and challenges	Assessment of Quality
Nairobi City County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Revenue data, Building approvals for development projects Health Economic statistics (Fiscal) Agricultural statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data stored in servers and desktop computers Statistics are found in the County's official website, CIDP Masterplan and NCCG Strategic Plan 2015-2025. Daily registers Surveys LAIFORMS Program monitoring and evaluation exercises Data analysis software: SPSS and Excel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial production Housing Labour Business establishments Education statistics Demographic data e.g. street populations, disabilities etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validation strategies include spot checks, pilot testing and checking for unexplained variations in serial data to identify outliers
Council of Governors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector statistics received from Counties, KNBS and other sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is stored in computers and in the cloud Data is used in reports such as the State of Devolution Address and Annual Statutory Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Governments do not have uniform structures posing a challenge in acquiring data across counties Disaggregated data to sub counties Insufficient data from sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data received from County Governments is hard to verify
State Department for Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating T21 Modules in Excel Bi- annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from KNBS is used, and where there are gaps, data is collected from line ministries and what is not available is mined/harvested from the various websites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection not well institutionalised, so it is not easy to get some data. No one providing some data yet it is required, it has to be generated from the internet/websites. Right hand not talking to the left 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data mined/harvested helps in giving projections.

Statistics Sector	Data produced, frequency of production, Main data sources	Data production process and management	Existing Data gaps and challenges	Assessment of Quality
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data available in units that are not compatible with the model, we have to harvest data from the internet or do data mining, and convert some data to units that are compatible • High staff turnover among those who have been trained in the T21 Model • Paying for the license for the model is expensive 	

2.4 SWOT Analysis

The findings of the SWOT analysis for the statistics sectors are provided in Table 2.3 below.

Table 2:3: SWOT Analysis of the National Statistical System

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and other legal and institutional frameworks give the sectors power to collect statistics in the process of executing their mandates. Existence of Statistics Act, No. 4 of 2006 and Amended Statistics Act 2019 that mandates KNBS to coordinate the NSS. Existence of other relevant Acts that support Statistics in MDAs The existence of basic structures for production of statistics in MDAs. Existing collaboration between KNBS, MDAs and development partners. Existing statistical infrastructure for conducting surveys and censuses. Qualified and competent staff in KNBS to support 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate financial resources for production of statistics. Regulations to better implement the Statistics Acts are at the draft stage Inadequate infrastructure for production of statistics. Slow pace in adoption of modern technologies. Weak coordination in the NSS. Inadequate human capacity for statistical work. Existing data gaps. Inadequate technical capacity for some specialized statistical areas e.g., gender statistics, Big data etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increased demand and use of statistics. Need for disaggregated data at county and lower levels. Existence of a developed and growing ICT infrastructure. Opportunities to use existing partnerships, linkages and networks within the NSS to enhance collaboration among statistics sectors. Leverage on the existing goodwill from government and development partners for increased support of statistical activities. Existence and accessibility of international statistical standards and methods for domestication. Existence of emerging/alterna 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate resource allocation for statistics development and production. Political interference in statistical activities. Advancement in ICT leading to increased risk to data security. Inadequate utilization and misuse of statistics. Respondent Fatigue Weak coordination mechanism for sharing information across the NSS

<p>other statistics sectors.</p> <p>8. General awareness of the importance of statistics for policy makers</p>		<p>tive data sources from new data ecosystem</p> <p>8. Need for disaggregated data by gender.</p> <p>9. Availability of KPHC data</p> <p>10. Data protection, Act 2019</p>	
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CHAPTER THREE: STRATEGIC MODEL FOR THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

3.1 Introduction

This Chapter addresses the strategic focus areas in development of statistics in the sectors and takes into consideration gaps established in the situational analysis. It further outlines corresponding objectives, strategies and expected outcomes.

3.2 Vision

“A global model with an efficient and integrated statistical system for quality statistics”.

3.3 Mission

“To strengthen production and utilization of official statistics through adoption of best practices and, reorienting the processes and priorities, for enhanced user satisfaction”.

3.4 Strategic Direction

The following four strategic focus areas were identified for the KSDS: Effective National Statistical System; Improvement of data quality; Development/strengthening of the legal and institutional infrastructure for production of statistics; and Statistical advocacy.

3.4.1 Strategic Focus Area 1: Effective National Statistical System

The main objective of KSDS is to deliver an effective National Statistical System (NSS). The NSS in Kenya comprises KNBS as the coordinator, MDAs, County Governments and other data producers and users. An effective NSS is critical in ensuring production of quality statistics to inform the national development agenda.

The amendments that were made in 2019 to certain provisions of the Statistic Act, No. 4 of 2006 are critical in strengthening the independence of the Bureau and to

ensure a strong legal framework that supports coordination of the NSS. The aim of the amendments was to bridge gaps in the legal and institutional framework for production of official statistics.

Further, for proper implementation of the Statistics law, subsidiary legislation shall require to be enacted and published. The subsidiary legislation may be in form of regulations, rules and codes that will define how the provisions of the Statistics Act are to be implemented. Elaboration on issues such as the Act enforcement of the provisions of the Statistics Act, implementation of Principles of Official Statistics at all levels, enactment of Statistics code of practice, establishment of statistical standards and methods, development of Data Quality Assurance Frameworks (DQAF) and procedures to be applied before designating statistics as official.

3.4.2 Strategic Focus Area 2: Data Quality

The UN fundamental principles of official statistics provide emphasis on the quality of data and the need to improve compilation practices. This ensures that the statistical information produced meet users' needs. The principles cite the adoption of best standards, concepts, classifications and methods that promote consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all levels. Some of the attributes of quality statistical information include; accuracy, completeness, consistency, uniqueness and timeliness.

This strategic focus area is premised on the need to empower the National Statistical System to adhere to practices that will lead to production of statistics that are of high quality. Advancement in technology has created the need for innovation in development and dissemination of statistical services. Increased demand for statistics at the county, national and international levels; and existence of alternative sources of data requires research and innovation in production and management of statistics. This will be achieved through promoting innovation, research and development of statistical products and services.

3.4.3 Strategic Focus Area 3: Adequate Infrastructure for Statistics Production

This objective requires provision of adequate physical, statistical training, and modern ICT infrastructure. This will be achieved through: Acquisition of computer and other ICT equipment, and relevant statistical software; adoption of

modern data capture technologies; establishment of a training institute on official statistics; and enhancing the human resource capacity for production of statistics.

3.4.4 Strategic Focus Area 4: Statistical Advocacy

Relevant, timely and reliable statistics for evidence-based policy decision making in support of the Government's Development Agenda is critical. The information generated is used in monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of its projects and programmes. Little or lack of appreciation of the role and importance of statistics has led to under-funding of statistical production activities. As a result, the statistics produced is of low-quality, thus making it difficult for data providers to meet user requirements. This calls for statistical advocacy so as to enlighten the policy makers and general public on the role of statistics in the development agenda. The advocacy targets policy makers, data producers, data users, media and general public. Strategies to ensure that this is achieved include:

- i. Increasing awareness, access and use of statistical information.
- ii. Enhancing relationships between data producers and users
- iii. Enhancing media relations in promoting use of statistics by the general public
- iv. Promoting statistical associations

Table 3.1: Results Matrix

Strategic Focus Areas	Objectives	Strategic Activities	Output
1. Effective NSS	<i>1.1. Strengthen the legal and institutional framework.</i>	1. Review the Statistics Act 2006 to guarantee independence;	Amended Statistics Act
		2. Sensitize the NSS on UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;	NSS sensitized
		3. Develop and implement a Statistics code of practice;	Statistics code of practice in place and in use
		4. Mainstream Sector Statistics Plans in Strategic Plans of Ministries, Counties, Departments or Agencies	SSPs mainstreamed in MCDAs Strategic plans
		5. Establish/Strengthen statistical Technical Working Committees (TWC) and Technical Working Groups (TWG)	TWCs /TWGs in place
		6. Hold IaSC and SSC meetings;	Policy direction for development and management of statistics for respective MCDAs
		7. Establish/ set-up statistics units in the MCDAs;	Statistics units established
		8. Recruit/deploy personnel for the statistics in MCDAs;	Statistics personnel in place in MCDAs
		9. Participate in NSDS peer reviews;	Lessons learnt from NSS coordination
2. Data Quality	<i>2.1. Address data gaps;</i>	10. Conduct Censuses and surveys;	Data gaps minimized
		11. Strengthen the system for collection and management of administrative data	Timely provision of quality administrative data
		12. Explore use of alternative data sources and methodologies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of data scientists • Acquisition of appropriate software • Convening forums with alternative data producers 	More data available

Strategic Focus Areas	Objectives	Strategic Activities	Output
		13. Compile County Statistical Abstracts	Published Annual County Statistical Abstracts
		14. Strengthen Registration Systems	Quality registration data
		15. Improving Censuses and Surveys through the initiatives through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating censuses and surveys Undertaking annual surveys Undertaking high frequency surveys Designing a longer-term integrated census and survey programme Harnessing innovative technologies 	Quality data from surveys and censuses
		7. Improve production of agricultural statistics through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking the Agricultural Census, annual surveys and high frequency surveys Improving the quantity and quality of rural and agricultural statistics, include new data requirements to inform policy on emerging development issues and ensure data systems are integrated to achieve synergy and cost-effectiveness Implementing the Action Plan for Africa of the Global Strategy 	Improved Agricultural statistics
		8. Establish Technical Working Groups/Committees on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Registration System Agricultural Statistics Poverty statistics Alternative Data Sources 	TWCs/TWGs in place
		9. Automate data processes across the entire data value chain	

Strategic Focus Areas	Objectives	Strategic Activities	Output
	2.2 Adoption of best practices in production and dissemination of statistics;	1. Sensitization and adoption of Statistical standards and methods;	Application of standards and methods
		2. Mainstreaming of international guidelines on Statistics such as Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, African Charter on Statistics, Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa.	Use of harmonized standards and manuals
		3. Domestication/use of international classifications and concepts;	Use of international classifications and concepts
		4. Hold statistics Technical Working Committees meetings;	Functional TWCs
		5. Develop/maintain Information Management Systems;	Updated databases
		6. Develop and implement the Kenya Statistics Quality Assurance Framework (KenQAF);	Quality official statistics
		7. Enhance data disaggregation.	Comprehensive data
		8. Improve data analysis and interpretation	Increased use of statistics
		9. Improve data dissemination and communication	Increased use of statistics
		10. Undertake periodic Data User Satisfaction Surveys	User satisfaction reports
		11. Develop a Compendium of common concepts, definitions and classification and Develop a comprehensive national socio-economic database.	Compendium of common concepts, definitions and classification National socio-economic database.
		12. Adopt Generic Statistics Business Process Model	Improved data processes
		13. Improve data presentation and dissemination in user friendly formats	Increased use of statistics

Strategic Focus Areas	Objectives	Strategic Activities	Output
	2.3. <i>Capacity building</i>	1. Build capacity on adoption of international standards/methodologies;	Skilled NSS personnel
		2. Training in production and management of official statistics.	Skilled NSS personnel
		3. Collaboration in statistics internship/exchange programmes	Skilled statistical personnel
3. Adequate infrastructure for statistical production	3.1. <i>Provide adequate physical statistical and modern ICT infrastructure</i>	1. Acquire computers and other ICT equipment and development of standardized hardware and software platforms	Adequate ICT equipment for data collection and analysis
		2. Acquire relevant statistical software and build capacity on them.	Statistical software in use
		3. Adopt modern and cost-effective data capture techniques e.g., handheld IT equipment, use of scanners, Data archiving and electronic data dissemination	Use of technology
		4. Building data sharing tools among sector members	Data sharing among sectors
		5. Establish a training institute on official statistics;	Training institute for official statistics
		6. Modernize and update sampling frames	Improved response rates
	3.2 <i>Enhanced Human Resource for Statistical production</i>	1. Build capacity among data producers in NSS	Adequate skills for production of statistics
		2. Undertake Training Needs Assessments	
		3. To institutionalize mentorship programs	
		4. Promote peer learning and Benchmarking	
4. Statistical Advocacy	4.1. <i>To increase awareness, access and use of statistical information to promote evidence based decision-</i>	1. Observe the Africa Statistics Day celebrations;	Awareness on importance of statistics
		2. Exhibit statistical products and services in National forums such as Agricultural Society of Kenya (ASK) shows, Annual Devolution	Increased use of statistics in public and private discourse

Strategic Focus Areas	Objectives	Strategic Activities	Output
	<i>making and policy formulation</i>	Conference, M & E week etc.;	
		3. Prepare and disseminate advance release calendar for statistical products and services.	Trust and confidence in official statistics
	4.2. <i>To enhance relationships between data producers and users</i>	1. Hold annual user and producer forums for capacity building and awareness on data.	Recognition and support for statistics
		2. Hold statistics advocacy meetings with policy makers, development partners, Civil Society Organizations and other relevant institutions/organizations;	Enhanced support and funding for statistics
	4.3. <i>To enhance media relations in promoting use of statistics to the public</i>	1. Sensitize media practitioners on how to communicate statistics;	Enhanced support and accuracy in reporting statistics
		2. Organize and participate in mainstream media talk shows and contribute to articles	Increased recognition and support for statistics
	4.4. <i>Promote and strengthen statistical associations both nationally and internationally</i>	1. Advocate and sensitize statisticians to join statistical associations e.g., Kenya National Statistics Society.	Increased registration in statistical associations and embracing of professionalism in statistical production
		2. Consistently publish the statistics bulletin in a timely manner	Regular statistics Bulletin

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION FRAMEWORK

4.1 Overview

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics has a mandate to coordinate compilation of official statistics across the National Statistical System. Data production and utilization needs of MCDAs are unique from each other and have different institutional and statistical requirements. This creates a need for proper coordination of the entire National Statistical System. With respect to this, KNBS has established an Inter-Agency Statistics Committee to provide policy guidance on implementation of the KSDS. The IaSC members are drawn from respective MCDAs across the National Statistical System.

4.2 KSDS implementation structure

A statistical sector is a unit that is either a producer or user of data or both a producer and a user, that generates and or demands specific statistics, which may require a unique strategy for development and management. The KSDS has two levels of implementation:

- i. IaSC is responsible for formulation of policy relating to KSDS and it is composed of KNBS senior management at and representatives from various MCDAs and Statistical sectors;
- ii. Sector Statistics Committee (SSC), which is composed of technical officers from the Bureau and technical representatives from relevant MCDAs.

Furthermore, there exists various Technical Working Committees which draws membership from various stakeholder institutions to address statistical issues arising from specific sectors of the economy.

The chair for the IaSC is the DG from KNBS and an alternate chair is from the

participating institutions. The Bureau also provides secretariat services for IaSC and MCDAs may be requested to provide a member for the secretariat in special circumstances. Additionally, technical Advisors/Consultants may be co-opted for special assignments when need arises. The IaSC meets bimonthly, and reports to the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Statistics, whereas, its members report to the respective heads in their MCDAs

4.3 Role of IaSC, SSCs and Technical Working Committees

The following are the key objectives of establishing the Inter Agency Statistical Committee, Sector Statistics Committees and Technical Working Committees:

- i. Strengthen the National Statistical System by providing a common policy forum where data producers and users converge to discuss policy issues affecting development and management of statistics in their respective MCDAs
- ii. Provide a structure for overseeing and monitoring development and implementation of the National Strategy for Development of Statistics and respective statistics plans in MCDAs
- iii. Coordination of National statistical reforms as envisaged in the MTP III 2018-2022 including developing mechanisms for establishing statistical units in MCDAs that will enhance institutional capacities to produce and utilize quality statistics.

4.3.1 Functions of the IaSCs

The functions of IaSC include the following:

- iv. Develop standards and guidelines for establishment of a Statistics Unit and a statistics committee in the respective MDAs
- v. Supervise the Statistics Committees in the respective MDAs represented in the IaSC
- vi. Ensure the MDAs carry out a comprehensive assessment of status of statistics with a view to identify the statistics needs and gaps including inadequate administrative and other baseline statistics in the respective MDAs
- vii. Provide policy leadership and technical support in development of MDAs Statistical Plans and subsequent mainstreaming in the MDAs strategic plans 2018-2023
- viii. Consider, validate and approve the following outputs

- a) Guidelines for development of MDAs Statistical Plans and National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS)
 - b) Draft statistical Plans for the MDAs
 - c) Draft National Strategy for Development of Statistics
 - d) Any other outputs as appropriate
- ix. Provide policy advice to KNBS on matters affecting collaborations with MDAs, development and management of statistics
- x. Support KNBS in advocacy and communication on the need for devolved institutional capacities for statistics in the MDAs with a view to strengthen the National Statistical System
- xi. Monitor and evaluate quality standards in the production and usage of statistics including adherence to international fundamental principles of official statistics.
- xii. Mobilise resources from national and international sources to support development and management of statistics including overseeing participation and consultative forums with Development partners.
- xiii. Perform any other matter incidental pursuant to these terms of reference

4.3.2 Functions of the Sector Statistics Committees

The functions of the SSCs include:

- i. Advocacy for statistics in the sector (with support from the NSDS technical team),
- ii. Identify main players in the specific sector who are collecting or compiling statistics,
- iii. Prepare a formal inventory of the different data systems being operated by the different stakeholders in the sector,
- iv. Identify data collected, methodology and procedures used, coverage, availability, levels of aggregation, and periodicity,
- v. Identify major data needs related to the sector – for informing sectoral policies, national development agenda and achievement of regional and international goals,
- vi. Identify data gaps and priorities for addressing them in line with the sectoral policies, national and international goals,
- vii. Attend consultative and review meetings for integrating data/information from sectors/institutions,

- viii. Closely work with the consultant/s and/or KNBS on NSDS activities as per the work plan to:
 - a. Conduct a stakeholder analysis
 - b. Develop vision, mission statements, and core values for statistical provision in sector,
 - c. Identify the Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) of institutional statistical units/sections & Political, Economic, Sociological and Technological (PEST) in line with those of the NSS,
 - d. Develop sector strategies & cost them
- ix. Present the plan at sectoral level to build consensus and prepare the final report.

4.3.3 Functions of the Technical Working Committees

The Technical Working Committees plays a major role in the improvement of the quality of statistics. The committee will have the discretion to form working groups and task forces geared towards the standardization and harmonization of statistics. The functions of the Technical Working Committees include coordination of collection and compilation of comprehensive and accurate statistics; promoting cooperation among producers and users of specific statistics; Promoting capacity building in statistics frameworks for harmonized statistics; and monitoring the implementation and observance of International Standards and codes. Specific objectives of the technical working committees are to:

- i) Monitor and review production of timely and accurate statistical data
- ii) Development and updating of statistics compilation guidelines for Kenya
- iii) Developing frameworks for adoption and implementation of the most current compilation standards
- iv) Plan for any surveys as may be required to address data gaps and improve the statistics
- v) Provide forums that bring together various stakeholders (users/producers) of statistics
- vi) Identify statistical areas which require further research

CHAPTER FIVE: BUDGET AND FINANCING STRATEGY

5.1 Overview

This chapter provides an indicative cost for implementation of the KSDS and proposes funding arrangements that may be exploited for effective implementation of the plan. Investment in production and use of good statistics, will result in better policies, decisions and efficient resource allocation for the country. The KSDS provides that greater opportunity for advocacy for statistics in promoting the culture of evidence-based decision making and informed debate in all sectors of society.

5.2 Budget and activity costed plan and Resource Mobilization

Funding for statistical activities in the KSDS will be done through mobilization of adequate resources as well as mainstreaming of the SSPs in the sectors strategic plan to ensure sustainability. Over the four years, it is estimated that the cost for implementing KSDS is KSh 12.1 billion, equivalent to US\$ 121 million as presented in Table 5.1. The KSDS will be financed by the Government of Kenya through, Ministries, Departments, Agencies, county governments, and development partners. This is a way of mainstreaming of statistics in MCDAs as production centres through increased budget allocation. The sustainability of achievements over the next four years will be assured by institutional and human capacity building within the NSS aiming to secure the capacity to produce, analyze and use statistics for future years.

To sustain flow of financial resources to support statistical activities, there is need to increase the attention that statistics gets, through continuous engagement with stakeholders. These stakeholders include policy makers in National and County Governments, development partners, and civil society. Additionally, stakeholder's engagement comprises identification of KSDS champions who are from the

Government, development partners and civil society; whose main function is to persuasively communicate the key messages about the value of production and making use of quality statistics.

Table 5.1: KSDS Costed Implementation Plan

Strategic Activities	Output	Output indicators	Means of verification	Responsibility	Resource Requirements (Ksh Million)				Assumptions and Risks
					2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
Strategic Focus Areas 1: Effective NSS									
Strategic Objective 1.1: Strengthen the legal and institutional framework									
1. Review the Statistics Act 2006 to guarantee independence;	Amended Statistical Act	Amended Statistical Act	Amended Statistics Act 2006; Gazetted Notice	KNBS		2			Assumption: Political goodwill Risk: Lack of Political goodwill
2. Sensitize the NSS on UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;	NSS sensitized	Number of NSS personnel sensitized	List of participants	KNBS	10	11	11	12	Assumption: Buy in from Stakeholders Risk: High staff turnover Risk: Non availability of stakeholders
3. Develop and implement a Statistics code of practice;	Statistics code of practice document	Statistics code of practice in place and in use.	Periodic Audit reports on development and implementation of the Statistics code of practice	KNBS, MDAs, County Governments, Development partners		5	10		Assumption: Participation and collaboration of Stakeholders Risk: Lack of goodwill from the stakeholders
4. Mainstream Sector Statistics Plans in Strategic Plans of Ministries, Counties, Departments or Agencies;	SSPs mainstreamed in MCDAs	Number of strategic plans with statistical activities	1.Clauses on statistics in the sector strategic plans/Work plans 2.Budget line for statistics	KNBS, MDAs, County Governments	-	-	-	-	Assumption: 1.Buy in from stakeholders 2.Approval of budgets for

Strategic Activities	Output	Output indicators	Means of verification	Responsibility	Resource Requirements (Ksh Million)				Assumptions and Risks
					2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
									<p>statistical activities</p> <p>3.MCDAs have adequate staff capacity</p> <p>Risk;</p> <p>1.Lack of goodwill from stakeholders</p> <p>2.Lack of Approval of budgets for statistical activities</p> <p>3.Inadequate staff capacity</p>
5. Establish/Strengthen statistical Technical Working Committees;	TWCs in place	Number of Counties, MDAs, non-state actors incorporated in the TWCs	Reports, Minutes, List of participants	KNBS, MDAs, County Governments	75	80	85	90	<p>Assumption: Goodwill from various stakeholders</p> <p>Risk:</p> <p>1.Lack of Sustainability</p> <p>2.Lack of goodwill from various stakeholders</p>
6. Hold IaSC and SSC meetings;	1.Policy direction for development and	1.Number of policy directions developed and implemented	Reports, Minutes, List of participants	KNBS, MDAs, County Governments	5	5	5	5	<p>Assumption: Active participation of members and</p>

Strategic Activities	Output	Output indicators	Means of verification	Responsibility	Resource Requirements (Ksh Million)				Assumptions and Risks
					2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
	Management of statistics for respective MCDAs 2. Structure for overseeing and monitoring development and implementation of NSDS and respective SSPs in MCDAs 3. Mechanisms for establishing Statistical Units in MCDAs	2. Monitoring and evaluation framework for implementation of NSDS and SSPs in MCDAs 3. Mechanism for establishment of statistical units in place							goodwill from policy makers Risk: Lack of goodwill from various stakeholders
7. Establish/ set-up statistics units in the MCDAs;	Statistics units established	Number of Counties and MDAs with Statistics units	Reports	County Governments, MDAs		-	-	-	Assumption: Goodwill from the CEOs of the sectors Risk: Lack of goodwill and sustainability
8. Recruit/deploy personnel for the statistics in MCDAs;	Statistics personnel in place	Number of statistics personnel recruited and deployed	Appointment/deployment letters	County Governments, MDAs	10	10	11	12	Assumption: Availability of budget lines Risk: Budgetary limitation

Strategic Activities	Output	Output indicators	Means of verification	Responsibility	Resource Requirements (Ksh Million)				Assumptions and Risks
					2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
9. Participate in NSDS peer reviews.	Lessons learnt from NSS coordination	Improved NSDS design/implementation in light of lessons learnt	Peer review reports	KNBS		5	5	6	Assumption: KNBS participate Risk: 1.Inadequate funding 2.Conflicting activities
Sub-Total					100	118	127	125	
Strategic Focus Area 2: Data Quality									
Strategic Objective 2.1: Address data gaps									
1. Conduct Censuses and surveys; See Annex 1	Data gaps minimized	Number of surveys and Censuses	Datasets, Publications, Statistical releases	KNBS, MDAs, County Governments	782	3,573	2,677	2,007	Assumptions: Adequate Budget Risk: Budgetary limitations
2. Strengthen the system for collection of administrative data;	Timely provision of administrative data	Administrative datasets provided	Database, MOUs	MDAs		-	-	-	Assumption: Goodwill from the sectors
3. Explore use of alternative data sources; Training of data scientists Acquisition of appropriate software Convening forums with alternative data producers.	More data available	Number of alternative sources of data in use	Datasets, reports, MOUs	KNBS, Non-state actors, County Governments	45	43	46	55	Risk: Budgetary limitations

Strategic Activities	Output	Output indicators	Means of verification	Responsibility	Resource Requirements (Ksh Million)				Assumptions and Risks
					2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
4. Compile County Statistical Abstracts	Updated County data	Number of County Statistical Abstracts	County Statistical Abstracts	KNBS, County Governments	2	50	55	60	
Strategic Objective 2.2 Adoption of best practices in production of statistics									
1. Sensitization and adoption of Statistical standards and methods;	Application of standards and methods	Number of sensitized personnel, number of standards and methods	List of participants, programmes	KNBS, County Governments	10	11	11	12	Risk: High staff turnover Assumption: to be done during TWC meetings
2. Mainstreaming of international guidelines on Statistics such as Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, African Charter on Statistics, Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa;	Harmonized standards and manuals	Number of Quality statistical products	Methodologies, approaches used	KNBS	-	-	-	-	Assumption: to be done during TWC meetings
3. Domestication/use of international classifications and concepts;	Use of international classifications and concepts	Quality statistical products Number of statistical methodologies domesticated	Methodologies, approaches used	KNBS, MDAs, County Governments	-	-	-	-	Risk: Frequent changes of the international classifications and concepts
4. Hold statistics Technical Working Committee meetings;	Functional TWCs, Quality statistical products	Number of meetings held, Number of quality products produced	Minutes, Reports	KNBS, MDAs, County Governments		5		5	Assumptions: 1. Availability of TWC members Risk: Lack of cooperation from the TWC members institutions.

Strategic Activities	Output	Output indicators	Means of verification	Responsibility	Resource Requirements (Ksh Million)				Assumptions and Risks
					2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
5. Develop/maintain Information Management Systems;	Databases in place	Number of sectors with IMS	Accessibility to the system	KNBS, MDAs, County Governments	20	20	20	20	Assumption: .1. Available budget lines 2.The statistics units established, and personnel deployed
6. Develop and implement the Kenya Statistics Quality Assurance Framework (KenQAF);	Quality official statistics	KenQAF	KenQAF, Assessment reports, certifications	KNBS, MDAs, County Governments	80	85	90	95	Assumptions 1.Qualified personnel 2.Available Budget lines
7. Enhance data disaggregation.	Comprehensive data	Number of reports with disaggregated data	Reports, publications	KNBS	20	20	20	20	Assumption: to be done during TWC meetings
Strategic Objective 2.3 Capacity Building									
1. Build capacity on adoption of international standards/methodologies;	Skilled NSS personnel	Number of skilled personnel	List of participants, programmes	KNBS	20	22	25	27	Risk: 1. High staff turnover 2.Inadequate budget line
2. Training in production and management of official statistics;	Skilled NSS personnel	Number of trained personnel	List of trainees, programmes	KNBS, MDAs, County Governments		10	12	14	Risk: High staff turnover
3. Collaboration in statistics internship/exchange programmes.	Skilled statistical personnel	Number of interns/Exchange programme participants	Reports	KNBS, MDAs, County Governments	11	13	14	18	Assumption: Support of Development partners

Strategic Activities	Output	Output indicators	Means of verification	Responsibility	Resource Requirements (Ksh Million)				Assumptions and Risks
					2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
Sub-Total					990	4,032	2,970	2,493	
Strategic Focus Areas 3: Adequate infrastructure for statistical production									
Strategic Objective 3.1 Provide adequate physical statistical and modern ICT infrastructure									
1. Acquire Computers and other ICT equipment;	New Computers and ICT equipment	Number of Computers and ICT equipment acquired.	Inspection and acceptance reports	KNBS, MDAs, County Governments		10	12	12	Assumption: Equipment will be designated for statistics
2. Acquire relevant statistical software;	Statistical software in use	Number of staff with access to statistical software	Software license	KNBS, MDAs, County Governments	2	2	4	4	Assumption: Software will be designated for statistics Risk: Frequent change in software
3. Adopt modern data capture technologies e.g. CAPI;	Use of technology	Adopted technologies	Licenses, devices	KNBS, MDAs, County Governments	5	5	10	5	Assumption: The statistics units established, and personnel deployed
4. Establish a training institute on official statistics;	Training institute for official statistics	Enrolment Rate	List of trainees and course outlines	KNBS	-	-	-	15	Assumption: Political goodwill/Support from development partners
5. Modernize and update sampling frames.	Updated Sampling frame	Number of sampling frames updated improved response rate.	Surveys carried out using the frames	KNBS, County Governments		400	380	50	Assumption: Support from stakeholders (Businesses, households)
Sub-Total					7	297	526	86	
Strategic Focus Areas 4: Statistical Advocacy									

Strategic Activities	Output	Output indicators	Means of verification	Responsibility	Resource Requirements (Ksh Million)				Assumptions and Risks
					2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
Strategic Objective 4.1 To increase awareness, access and use of statistical information									
1. Observe the Africa Statistics Day celebrations;	Increased awareness on importance of statistics	Africa Statistics day celebrated/held	Speeches, supplements, list of participants	KNBS, County Governments	5	20	21	21	Risk: Poor attendance
2. Exhibit statistical products and services in National forums such as Agricultural Society of Kenya (ASK) shows, Annual Devolution Conference, M & E week etc.;	Increased use of statistics	Number of exhibitions for statistical products	Visitors’ registers	KNBS, MDAs, County governments	5	5	5	5	Assumptions Stakeholders’ participation
3. Prepare and disseminate advance release calendar for statistical products and services.	Release Calendar	Number of Statistical products and services released as per the calendar	Release Calendar	KNBS/Sectors	-	1	-	1	Risk: Non-compliance
Strategic Objective 4.2 To enhance relationships between data producers and users									
1. Hold annual User-Producer forums;	Recognition and support for statistics	Number of forums held	Attendance registers	KNBS, MDAs, County governments	15	10	10	15	Risk: Poor attendance
2. Hold statistics advocacy meetings with policy makers, development partners, Civil Society Organizations and other relevant institutions/organizations.	Support and funding for statistics	Number of forums held	Attendance registers	KNBS, MDAs, County governments	10	11	11	12	Risk: Poor attendance
Strategic Objective 4.3 To enhance media relations in promoting use of statistics to the public									

Strategic Activities	Output	Output indicators	Means of verification	Responsibility	Resource Requirements (Ksh Million)				Assumptions and Risks
					2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
1. Sensitize news editors on statistics;	Support and accuracy in reporting statistics	Number of sensitizations, number of editors sensitized	List of participants	KNBS	2	2	2	2	Assumption: Availability of editors
2. Organize and participate in media talk shows and contribute to articles in the print press.	Recognition and support for statistics	Number of media talk shows, number of statistical articles in the print press	List of participants	KNBS, MDAs, County governments	1	1	1	1	Assumption: Availability of time
Strategic Objective 4.4 Promote the statistical associations									
1. Advocate and sensitize statisticians to join statistical associations e.g. Kenya National Statistics Society.	Professionalism in statistical production.	Number of new entrants	Membership	KNBS	-	-	-	-	Assumption: Active participation
Sub-Total					38	49.5	50	56.50	
Total					1,135	4,497	3,673	2,761	
Grand Total					12,065				

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Overview

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an important phase in gauging the progress of implementation of the KSDS. It is important to ensure delivery of results through efficient management of the available resources through monitoring and reporting on progress to support performance management. This will be achieved through a continuous process of collecting and analysing information to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the plan implementation. Sector Statistical committees will be responsible for M&E of the implementation of the Strategy.

6.2 Monitoring Tools and Indicators

The Statistics Sectors will mainstream monitoring as well as internal and external evaluation into the activities of all their respective data producing departments. The indicators in the detailed logical framework will be used in tracking implementation of the KSDS. In addition, for successful implementation, activities shall be prioritized in the annual work plans and aligned to implementing institutions budgets and performance contracts.

6.3 Reporting Mechanism (Annual, Mid-term & End-term reviews)

Each Statistics sector will provide reports on the status of implementation of respective activities and key performance indicators on a regular basis. The Bureau shall coordinate preparation of reports on progress of SSP implementation in statistics sectors in the NSS. The developed reports shall be: Quarterly; Annual report; Mid-term review report; and end of plan period evaluation report.

6.4 Quarterly review

The quarterly review will cover statistical activities undertaken by the statistics sectors during the quarter, constraints and successes, and highlight plans for the next quarter(s).

6.5 Annual review

The annual review will be conducted by the statistics sectors and will cover statistical activities undertaken by the statistics sectors during the year, constraints and successes, and highlight

plans for the next quarter(s).

6.6 Mid-term review

A mid-term review is a formal process that will be undertaken to ensure that the plan is still relevant and for agreeing on changes in both the initiatives and work programmes, where these are needed and justified. Whenever necessary, reallocation of resources may be done according to performance and needs. This review should be undertaken by an independent body and the report should be discussed by the IaSC.

6.7 End-term review

The end term review will be undertaken by an independent body in the statistics sectors to assess the implementation of KSDS. The report will be presented to the IaSC and may inform development of the next generation of KSDS.

ANNEX 1: PLANNED SURVEYS AND CENSUSES

S/No	Survey/Census Name	Frequency	Lead Agency	Resource Requirements (Ksh Million)			
				2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
1	Census of Livestock Abattoirs	Decennial	KNBS & SDL	50	50	10	10
2	Census of Agriculture		KNBS & MoALF	-	200	800	300
3	Census of Large Farms		KNBS & SDA	-	430	-	-
4	Census of Schools		KNBS & MoE	4	4	4	5
5	Seasonal Agricultural Survey	Bi-annual	KNBS & SDA	201	214	226	240
6	Food Security Assessment Survey	Quarterly	KNBS & SDA	10	10	10	10
7	National ICT Survey		KNBS & CA	-	100	-	-
8	E-Commerce Survey		KNBS & CA	-	-	100	-
9	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey		KNBS & MoH	20	880	-	-
10	Malaria Indicators Survey		KNBS & MoH	-	-	220	-
11	Kenya Household Health Expenditure and Utilization Survey		KNBS & MoH	-	-	350	-
12	Persons with Disability Survey		KNBS & NCPWD	-	5	100	80
13	Governance Survey		KNBS	-	100	50	2
14	Kenya National Literacy Survey		KNBS & MoE	-	-	-	350
15	Integrated Survey of Services		KNBS	-	200	-	-
16	County Economic Activities Survey for GCP	Annual	KNBS, County Governments	31	32	33	34
17	Financial Access Household Survey	2 Years	KNBS, CBK	-	50	-	55
18	Inbound Output Tourism Survey	Half yearly	KNBS, KTB, MoT CBK	16	17	18	19
19	Real Estate Survey		KNBS & NHC	20	20	20	20
20	Foreign Investment Survey		KNBS, CBK	60	60	70	70
21	Kenya Continuous Household Survey Programme (KCHSP)		KNBS	350	350	450	350
22	External Remittances Survey (KCHSP)		KNBS & CBK	-	50	-	55
23	Time Use (KCHSP)		KNBS, SDfG & UN-Women	15	45	-	-
24	Manpower Survey		KNBS & MoL	-	300	-	-
25	Violence Against Women (VAW) Survey		KNBS, SDfG, NGEC	-	-	-	400
26	Social Institution and Gender Index Survey		KNBS, SDfG, NGEC	-	-	150	-
27	Nutrition Survey		KNBS	-	-	60	-
28	Buildings Completed Survey		KNBS, County Governments	5	6	6	7

S/No	Survey/Census Name	Frequency	Lead Agency	Resource Requirements (Ksh Million)			
				2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
29	Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises		KNBS	-	450	-	-
30	Participatory Poverty Assessment Survey	2 Years	KNBS, Planning		80		80
31	SDGs Mid-term Assessment Survey		KNBS, Planning				80
32	Crime Survey		KNBS, NPS		100		
Total				802	3753	2,677	2,167
Grand Total				9,379			

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