

PROJECT GCP/GLO/ 208/BMG

« CountrySTAT FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA »



PANORAMA REPORT II

K E N Y A

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Prepared

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Agriculture being the mainstay of Kenya's economy, directly contributes subnational 26 percent and indirectly subnational 25 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Kenya's agriculture is largely dependent on seasonal rainfall, which in most cases is not adequate to sustain agricultural production. In the recent years the Government has promoted the expansion of irrigated agriculture to meet the food deficits. Agriculture Sector in Kenya is an important sector due to its contribution to the country's economic growth. As reflected by its share in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), job creation, food security and industrial development.

The Vision 2030, the country's new development blueprint, has identified agriculture as a key growth drivers in realizing the Vision. Vision 2030 envisions the agricultural sector to be "an innovative, commercially oriented and modern agriculture." The Government has embraced broad-based growth and development strategies in agriculture to address unemployment, poverty, food insecurity and enhance equity through Vision 2030 and the first Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-12. The sector has continued to work towards transformation of the agricultural sector to effectively provide food and nutritional security, increase incomes and employment, promote farmers' productivity and lower cost of agricultural inputs for food production.

The availability of reliable, consistent, comprehensive and timely agricultural data for the development of agricultural sector is critical. Credible data is required to inform and understand the planning process; compilation of reliable national accounts; monitor sector performance; monitor and evaluate the impact of policies and programmes and contribute decision-making process.

Agricultural data is required by a wide spectrum of stakeholders ranging from decision makers in Government, the private sector, academia for research and teaching and the donor community. The quality of agricultural statistics is essential in improving efficiency, production, marketing and distribution of agricultural commodities.

Acknowledging the growing concern about the credibility, adequacy and timeliness of agricultural statistics, the ministry of planning and vision 2030 undertook the transformation of the to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) formerly the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) to a semi-autonomous institution in 2007.

Since the launch of CountrySTAT in the last two years, agricultural statistics has received huge recognition and appreciation from the data users and producers. This is due to its simplicity in the publication of the agricultural data tables. Coupled with the integral mix of statistician, IT and agriculturist, the system has enjoyed ultimate cooperation among different professions across the implementing institutions. In Kenya, through the regular Technical Working Group (TWG) different players have been brought together for data validation from the agriculture sector¹. This has boosted the results in the project and tremendously reduced the time gap for the National Agricultural data which for most commodities lagged behind.

1.2 Lessons Learned since the First Panorama Report

Legal Framework and Advisory Bodies in the Country

Currently, there is no legislative framework as yet concerning agricultural statistics except for some institutional mandates issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. This mandate for an agricultural advisory body is taken by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). However, with the development of the National Statistic System (NSS) the legal framework and advisory bodies for the agricultural statistical system take the role. Agriculture in the NSS takes a central role with a sub-committee consisting of all agricultural data producers in place and functional. Efforts to expand the committee membership are underway.

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), line ministries and other key Government institutions play these critical roles. Within the Bureau several other advisory sub-committees have since been formed to oversee the implementation of the NSS. Among this key sub-committee is the agriculture and nutrition with membership from the bureau and sector line ministries. Data Collection System in the country is mainly administered with snapshot surveys. Administrative records, censuses and surveys are sources of quantitative data while participatory assessments are a source of qualitative data. Statistical coordination is mainly by the National Bureau with line ministries providing respective administrative data as per their mandates and function. Capacity at both national and sub-national levels for data collection, management and analysis is low.

¹ Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock Development, Ministry of Fisheries Development.

II. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Legal Framework and Food and Agriculture Advisory Bodies

In Kenya the responsibility for collecting, processing and disseminating food and agricultural statistics is clearly defined. Administrative agricultural related data in the country is mandated to various ministries defined in their core function and mandates. Different governmental departments are involved in the collection of these statistics. The flow of information among these agencies could be improved through the NSS coordinated by National Statistical Bureau.

The Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 (MoPND) together with the Development Partners have been engaged in statistical capacity building activities geared towards strengthening the National Statistical System (NSS), including the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), Line Ministries and other key Government institutions. The first step among other key activities was to transform the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) to KNBS into a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency (SAGA) through *Statistical Act 2006* with the mandate to coordinating the NSS. Moreover, to facilitate the process of developing an NSS system the government has continuously increased budgetary support for KNBS during fiscal years of 2004/05-2008/09.

Policy decision-makers and stakeholders also played proactive roles in the development of the NSS by creating demand and supply and maintaining sustainable NSS systems. There exists a close working environment between the data suppliers including households, institutions and establishments whose collaboration is vital to the development and success of any statistical system.

To improve the quality of statistics in the country, the directorate of Production, nutrition within the KNBS has put up an Agricultural, Nutrition and Environmental statistics working committee. The committee works together towards strengthening statistical databases and identifying additional/new indicators in the productive sector. The committee meets on quarterly basis to deliberate and review the sector data needs and other challenges within the sector. Other National Statistics Committees and sub-committees on various aspects of statistics also meet on quarterly basis to deliberate on statistical issues.

Structure of the National Statistics System

The National Statistical System (NSS) in Kenya is defined by a legal framework, infrastructure and institutional arrangements for collection, management, dissemination and utilization of official statistics in the country. Official statistics are those produced/compiled by Government Ministries, Departments and other related agencies. There has been a global realization of the importance of developing effective and efficient NSS that will produce good and timely statistics for measuring overall development process, but more specifically for monitoring the implementation of poverty reduction strategies.

In order to make the NSS effective, it is crucial that the components of the system are identified and assessed. The NSS in the country has three inter-dependent components namely data users, data producers and data suppliers. Data users are the clientele of the data production systems. It is important to recognize that statistics are produced because of users demand.

Agriculture Benchmarks

In the country the many agricultural indicators are based on estimations in the agricultural sector. The country has not undertaken an agricultural census. This presents a challenge in which the reference baseline is based; hence there are no means of checking the reliability of published agricultural production figures for the key indicators. The poor transparency in the methods used for compiling basic agricultural statistics creates reservations as to the quality of the available data. The National Institute of Statistics has the role of coordinating all statistical operations taking place in Kenya in order to guarantee a minimum quality. The report also indicates that incoherence exist in agricultural data produced in the different agencies. There is a real need for an improvement of the quality of data produced.

There are currently plans in the Ministry of Agriculture and the KNBS to undertake a comprehensive Agricultural census in the near future. This will go along way for the baselines establishments.

Generally, data quality models at international and national levels are built on frameworks that can be summarized around six quality dimensions: accuracy, relevance, timeliness, comparability, availability, and accessibility. Assessments of quality in statistics must refer to these dimensions and to standardized and harmonized concepts, methodological approaches, and classifications. Definition of standards to be applied in the agricultural statistics domain remains a great challenge to FAO and many national offices. Data provided in different domains of statistics are moving towards internationally accepted standards which include both conceptual and methodological specifications. Agricultural statistics cover a wide range of indicators that are organized in different domains/groups. Techniques and methods to collect statistical information in these domains are not the same.

CountrySTAT Sustainability

The future of CountrySTAT in Kenya is promising as many governmental departments have shown willingness in the project and are participating. In the country, all the ministries in the sector are members of the Technical Working Group (TWG). The project has greater support from the senior level management from both the sector ministries and the Bureau. In the next phase the country will need support in capacity-building and more sensitization for the various data producers and users.

2.1.1 Benefits/Impact of the National Ministries/Institutions in CountrySTAT

Benefits

The benefits of the 1st phase of the project can be broadly grouped into the following:

Policymakers

The easy access to agricultural data has enabled quick and robust actions by the key policy makers in the country. The availability of the agriculture and food data by lower administrative levels has enable policy maker to make quick and informed decisions for the regions.

Data Producers

For data producers, much has been achieved including the one stop flat form access the data in different formats for all the agricultural data. The producers can now compare the commodities across different administrative levels. In country most of the members from the data producers have received training on administrative aspects of the system. Skills on data management have been acquired across different data producers.

Data Users

The presence of well documented metadata section, there has been capacity building for different National Institutions including trainings in Rome and the national training in the country, timely validations and publication and awareness creation and sensitization. Most data gaps for most commodities have been reduced substantially.

Impacts

The CountrySTAT in its 1st Phase has informed policy and decision-makers about key agricultural indicators for enhanced Agricultural Data dissemination on the web. For instance, the price for producer's prices on sugar was reviewed after analysis of prices trends from the prices domain.

2.1.2 CountrySTAT Organization

The CountrySTAT has three bodies. These include the (1). National Steering Committee (2). Technical Working Group (TWG) and the (3) Secretariat. In the country, besides this organ a larger committee² dealing with the agricultural sector data also exists working together with the TWG members for the better agricultural data. These two committees share most of the recommendations and resolutions. Both committees have membership from main data producers though the later has larger membership. To enable sustainability KNBS and the Ministry of Agricultural are members. This is as indicated in figure 2.1 below.

² Agriculture and Nutrition Committee

Figure 2.1: Structure of the CountrySTAT Project

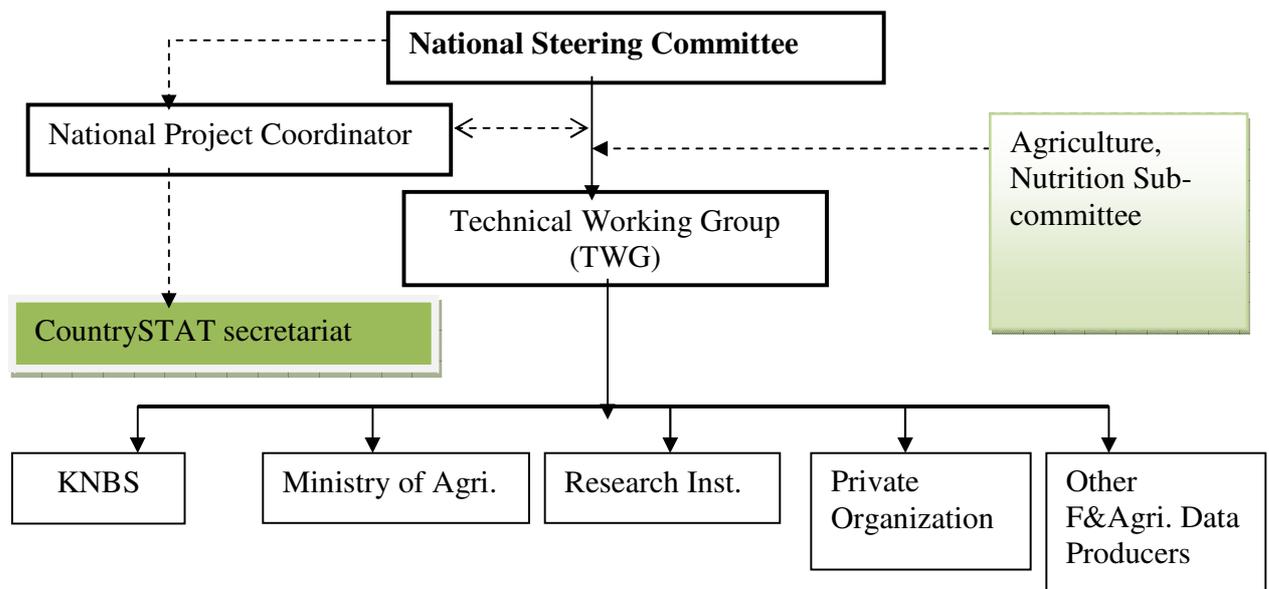


Table 2:2: Relationship between Secretariat and Sector Data producers

Body	Type of Relationship	Strength of the Relationship	Weakness	Recommendations
National Steering Committee	Weak	Willing Leadership	Membership to complete	Frequency of the meetings needs to be enhanced to at least Quarterly basis.
Sub-committee on Agriculture, Nutrition	Weak	Strong Membership from all data producers	Representation of the members to the secretariat poor	Enhanced membership
TWG	Strong and Consistent	All agricultural sub-sector represented	Capacity with the TWG members	Enhance Capacity
Data Producers/Line ministries	Mutual and stable	Willingness to share data	Inadequate Capacities in the data producers	Enhance the data management capacity & more sensitization

2.13 Human Capacity and Non-Human Resources

Human Capacity

For any organization to prosper it has to invest in its people. To achieve its goals, adequate staff is required in terms of numbers, skills and competencies. The human capacity can be broadly grouped into two main categories, data collections for the agricultural data producers and data management skills for the user. For data producer there is a serious staff shortage within the sector caused by natural attrition and the government embargo on employment. This has affected most of the sector ministries to produce timely data for the publication. At headquarters more people need to be trained on statistical aspect for accelerated data production and reduced data gaps. More training for the TWG members is needed to enable them reduce the workload of creating tables at the secretariat desk.

Non-Human Capacity

- (a) Office space:- Need to set-up CountrySTAT office for centralized data dissemination
- (b) Working tools including computers and poor internet. -
- (c) Connectivity:-the internet connectivity is poor
- (d) CountrySTAT Server and a training server: - The ministry has an up to date server
- (e) Publication Cost: - The CountrySTAT should start assisting in publishing some of the statistical dissemination in the sector. All the data for all the commodities needs to be published in one publication for easy reference. It has been observed that most of the agricultural data from the sub-sector never get published rendering the sources and mining of the information difficulty for the CountrySTAT use and dissemination.

2.1.4 Data Dissemination Policy for Food and Agriculture

Currently, there is no data dissemination policy for food and agriculture except for the NSS at the National Statistics Bureau which is mandated by the statistical act to under the collection, analysis and the dissemination of all the Administrative data in the country Agricultural data is very important in the national planning and the dissemination policy for food and agriculture should be addressed urgently.

2.1.5 Communication/Media activity

In Kenya, communication has been undertaken by the Public Relations Office of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Public Relations Officer (PRO) writes media briefs on CountrySTAT activities. It was noted that the PRO has many activities to undertake and it is suggested that an officer in the same office be appointed to carry-out the day-to-day activities of the project for increased visibility. The officer needs to be appointed officially for the post and reporting to the coordinator. In the current scenario the officer only gets involved only when there are CountrySTAT activities especially during the TWGs.

III. OUTPUT AND METADATA

3.1 Data Availability

Most of the indicators described in the main domains are available as shown in the matrix below. In this case the sub-national implies the administrative levels 1 and 1 (province and district administrative levels).

Table 3.1: Coverage, Availability, Sources and responsible agencies

Data Availability						Remarks
Domains	Statistics/Indicators	Coverage	Availability	Data Sources	Responsible agencies	
Production	Production quantity of Primary Crops	Levels national level, subnational,	2001-2010	ERA, Economic Survey	MOA	
	Area Harvested	Levels national level, subnational,	2001-2010	ERA, Ministry Annual Reports	MOA	
	Area Sown	Levels national level, subnational,	2001-2010	ERA	MOA	This exists for some crops
	Seed	levels national level	2004-2010	ERA	MOA, KEPHIS	The seed data available is only for the certified seeds only.
	Feed	NA	NA		MoLD	These indicator has not been collected and published
	Production of Selected Processed Crops	NA	NA	NA		MoA, KNBS
	Number of Live Animals	Levels national level,	2000-2010	Economic Surveys,	MOLD,	

Data Availability						Remarks	
Domains	Statistics/Indicators	Coverage subnational,	Availability	Data Sources		Responsible agencies	
				ministry annual reports		KNBS	
	Number of female animals	NA	NA	-		MOLD, KNBS	These indicator has not been collected and published
	Slaughtered Animals	Levels national level, subnational,	2004-2010	Ministry Reports	Annual	MOLD, KNBS	Most of this data is not published.
	Production of Meat	Levels national level, subnational,	2004-2010	Ministry Reports	Annual	MOLD, KNBS	Most of this data is not published.
	Milking animals	NA	NA	Ministry Reports	Annual	MOLD, KNBS	Data has not been collected
	Production of milk	Levels national level, subnational,	2004	Ministry Reports	Annual	MOLD, KNBS, KDB	Most of this data is not published.
	Laying animals	Levels national level, subnational,	2004	Ministry Reports	Annual	MOLD,KNBS	Most of this data is not published.
	Production of Hen Eggs and Other Eggs	Levels national level, subnational,	2004	Ministry Reports	Annual	MOLD	Most of this data is not published.
	Other Livestock products	levels national	2004	Ministry	Annual	MOLD	Most of this

		Data Availability				Remarks
Domains	Statistics/Indicators	Coverage	Availability	Data Sources	Responsible agencies	
		level,subnational,		Reports		data is not published.
Trade	Import Value of Crops and livestock products	Levels national level	2000-2010	Economic Survey	KNBS, KRA, MoT	
	Export Value of Crops and livestock products	Levels national level	2000-2010	Economic Survey	KNBS, KRA, MoT	
	Re-export Value of Crops and livestock products	NA	NA	Economic Surveys, Statistical Abstracts	MOT, KRA, KNBS	
	Import Value of Live Animals	Levels national level	2000-2010	Economic Surveys	MOT	
	Export Value of Live Animals	Levels subnational	2000	Economic Surveys	MOT	
	Re-export Value of Live Animals	Levels subnational	2000	Economic Surveys	MOT	
	Export Quantity of Crops and livestock products	Levels 3	2000	Economic Surveys	MOT	
	Import Quantity of Crops and livestock products	Levels 4	2000	Economic Surveys	MOT	
	Import Quantity of Live Animals	Levels 5	2000	Economic Surveys	MOT	
	Export Quantity of Live Animals	Levels 6	2000	Economic Surveys	MOT	
	Re-export Quantity of Crops and livestock products	NA	NA	Economic Surveys		
Re-export Quantity of Live Animals	NA	NA				
Population	Total population	Levels national level,subnational,	1948-2009			This data is available especially for the census years. The data available
	Males	levels national level,subnational,	1948			
	Females	levels national level,subnational,	1948			
	Rural population	levels national level,subnational,	1948	STATISTICAL ABST.	KNBS	

Data Availability						Remarks
Domains	Statistics/Indicators	Coverage	Availability	Data Sources	Responsible agencies	
	Urban population	levels national level,subnational,	1948	POPULATION REPORTS		only on the population census year with estimated and projection in between.
	Agricultural population	NA	NA			
	Non-agricultural population	NA	NA			
Food Availability	Food supply quantity (tonnes)	Levels national level,subnational	2006-2010	Food Balance Sheet Reports, Economic Survey	KNBS	
	Food supply quantity (kg/capita/yr)	Levels national level,subnational	2006	Food Balance Sheet Reports, Economic Survey	KNBS	
	Food supply quantity (g/capita/yr)	Levels national level,subnational	2006		KNBS	
	Food supply (kcal/capita/day)	Levels national level,subnational	2006	Economic Surveys		
	Protein supply quantity (g/capita/day)	Levels national level,subnational	2006			
	Fat supply quantity (g/capita/day)	Levels national level,subnational	2006			
Labor	Total economically active population	Levels national level	2005/06	KIHBS REPORT	KNBS	This is available from national Surveys
	Male economically active population	NA	NA	KIHBS REPORT	KNBS	
	Female economically active population	NA	NA			

Total economically active population in NA

NA

Data Availability						Remarks
Domains	Statistics/Indicators	Coverage	Availability	Data Sources	Responsible agencies	
	Agriculture					
	Male economically active population in Agriculture	NA	NA			
	Female economically active population in Agriculture	NA	NA			
Land Use and Irrigation	Area - Land Use	Levels national level,subnational,	A			
	Purchase of Land	NA	NA	Economic Surveys	KNBS, MOL, MOW	
	Rent of Land	NA	NA	STATISTICAL ABST.		
	Irrigation Charges	levels subnational,	A			
Machinery	In Use	NA	-			No Baselines
	Import Quantity	Levels national level	2000-2011			
	Import Value	Levels subnational	2000-2011	ERA	MOA, KRA,KNBS	
	Export Quantity	N.A	N.A			
	Export Value	N.A	N.A			
Pesticides	Consumption	NA	NA			
	Import Value	Levels national level	2000-2011	ERA	MOA, KNBS, PBCB	
	Export Value	Levels national level	2000-2011	Economic Surveys		
Fertilizers	Production Quantity	Levels national level	2000			
	Import Quantity	Levels national level	2000			
	Export Quantity	Levels national level	2000	ERA	MOA, KRA,KNBS	

Data Availability						Remarks
Domains	Statistics/Indicators	Coverage	Availability	Data Sources	Responsible agencies	
	Non Fertiliser Use Quantity	Levels national level	2000	Economic Surveys		
	Consumption Quantity	Levels national level	2000			
Prices	Producers' Prices for Primary Crops and Livestock products	Levels national level, subnational,	2000			
	Agricultural Producer Prices Index (PPI)	Levels national level, subnational,	2000	ERA	MOA	
	Agricultural Wholesale Price Index (WPI)	Levels national level, subnational,	2000			
	Food Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Levels national level, subnational,	2000	Leading Economic Indicators	KNBS	
Forestry	Production Quantity of Forestry products	Levels national level	2000			
	Import Quantity of Forestry products	Levels national level	2000	Economic Surveys	KNBS	
	Export Quantity of Forestry products	Levels national level	2000			
	Import Value of Forestry products	Levels national level	2000	STATISTICAL ABST.	KNBS	
	Export Value of Forestry products	Levels national level	2000			
Fisheries	Production Quantity of Fish Capture (Total, Inland, marine)	Levels national level	1996-2010	Economic Surveys	KNBS	
	Production Value of Fish Capture (Total, Inland, Marine)	Levels national level	1996	Economic Surveys	KNBS	
	Production Quantity of inland aquaculture	Levels national level	1996	Economic Surveys	KNBS	
	Production Value of inland aquaculture	Levels national level	1996	Economic Surveys	KNBS	
	Production Quantity of marine/brackish water aquaculture	Levels national level	1996	Economic Surveys	KNBS	
	Production Value of marine/brackish water aquaculture	Levels national level	1996	Economic Surveys	KNBS	

Data Availability						Remarks
Domains	Statistics/Indicators	Coverage	Availability	Data Sources	Responsible agencies	
	Total quantity and value of annual imported fish products	Levels national level	1996	Economic Surveys	KNBS	
	Total quantity and value of annual exported fish products	Levels national level	1996		KNBS	
Water	Agricultural water withdrawal as % of total water withdrawal	NA	-	-	KMD	
	The rainfall amount of the Country	Levels national level	A	-		
Value Added	Value added by sector (Constant price)					
	Value added by sector (Current price)	Levels national level	A	Economic Surveys	KNBS	

3.2 Trade data from custom

Data availability through the process of obtaining the data from the customs offices is long. The current published data on the site are for year 1995 to 2008 for both the imports and export data files. For the years between 1995 and 2006 have complete data while the 2007 and 2008 been uploaded into the site though the complete commodity files are yet to be included. Efforts should be made to obtain these for the customer offices. It was established that the same could be obtained from Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

3.3 Data on Prices

Farm gate price/producer prices

Producer prices are collected at the district level by the field staff. These are averages of the regions prices which vary across the regions depending on the region. These are available in the provincial report for each province. These producer prices are available on quarterly basis.

Wholesale Prices

The ministry of agriculture collects whole sale prices for major commodities. These prices from major markets in the countries are collected each day twice, in the morning and in the afternoon. The same data collected is also published in the main daily press and media though also for selected commodities.

Retail Prices

Retail prices for agricultural commodities are collected by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) on day to day basis from selected food stores and supermarkets. The reports are also made available in the Bureau site each month³. In getting the monthly prices the bureau uses the weight average approach. This method was adapted in the last few years before which simple averages were used for the computations.

3.4 Reference for Metadata

The main sources for the data published in the countryStat are the Statistical Abstract and Economic Survey both production by the KNBS. These are annual production with the Abstract being published in August and the Survey by end of April each year. The bureau also publishes in its website monthly Economic Indicator which reflect price changes for most commodities. Economic Review of Agriculture (ERA) also forms a key source for agricultural data. This is an annual production covering national and sub-national data for most commodities in the country. Other sub-sector data are also included in the public though with limited coverage. The ministry also publishes half-year publication giving half achievements in the sector.

³ <http://www.knbs.or.ke/> (consumer price index and leading macro indicators)

Table 3.2: Output and Dissemination of Agriculture Statistics

S/No	Title of the Publication	Content/Domain	Mode	Frequency
	Statistical Abstract	ALL	Book	Annual
	Economic Survey	ALL	Book	Annual
3	Economic Review of Agriculture (ERA)	Production, Prices, Fertilizer, Trade	Book	Annual
4	Agricultural Outlook	Production, Prices, Fertilizer, Trade	Book	Semi-Annual
5	Population Census	Population	Book	After Ten Years

IV. DATA QUALITY

4.1 CountrySTAT Publication Process

This forms the important activity of the secretariat. However, the process begins by receiving the administrative data from the field offices. The responsible Ministries in the sector handle different data domains ranging from production to forestry.

There are five data collection systems used by the NSS, namely administrative records, censuses, sample surveys and participatory assessments. Administrative records, censuses and surveys are sources of quantitative data while participatory assessments are a source of qualitative data.

(a) Administrative Records

Large volumes of socio-economic data are compiled by government departments and other institutions. They include information on: operations of education, health and other social services, external trade, balance of payments, government accounts and prices, agriculture and other economic and social fields.

Administrative data tend to be subject-specific and restricted in coverage and content by legal and administrative considerations; inconsistent as it is compiled by different institutions independent of each other and using different methodologies, definitions, classifications, etc.; and some are of questionable quality. In addition, a lot of data from this source remain in raw form and are not turned into information for management. To take full advantage of this simple and cheap source of data, many institutions are establishing Management Information Systems (MISs) to systematize the collection and management of administrative data as well as facilitate sharing them with other stakeholders. These MISs are a rich source of statistical information that will be invaluable in sector-specific poverty monitoring and especially of intermediate programme indicators i.e. physical deliverables resulting from government spending.

(b) Censuses

Censuses are mega-statistical activities that seek to cover the whole population (or universe) of interest. The most important censuses carried out in Kenya are the Population and Housing Census, Agricultural Census and Census of Business Establishments. Censuses are the main source of benchmark data needed for planning for socio-economic development. The frequency of this in the country is ten years with the recent one having been done in 2009.

(c) Sample Surveys

Sample surveys involve data collection from a well-selected sample from the population. They are cheaper, faster and easier to carry out and usually they give more accurate estimates than censuses.

(e) Combining Data from Different Sources

The motivation of combining data from different sources comes from the need to lower the respondent burden, check data consistency, improve the design of data collection instruments and introduce new analytical products, limit surveys and census costs given constraints on statistical budgets and the necessity to provide data on topics or at levels of disaggregating not covered by some systems.

(f) Data Co-ordination

Mechanism involved establishment and put in place, inter-agency coordination on data collection and dissemination programs and for technical coordination on establishment and implementation of standards and methodologies through the entire statistical system, and professional resources. The role of KNBS included initiating an effective dialogue with data users and respondents and creates statistical awareness which in turn should contribute to improve user satisfaction and build confidence in statistics.

(g) Benchmarking

Both Internal and International benchmarking are to apply guided by:

- (i) User Satisfaction
- (ii) Effective Processes and
- (iii) Staff Satisfaction



V. DATA ACCESS AND USE

5.1 Accessibility of Data and the Metadata on Website

Kenya has published quite a number of the tables from different domains. The data have been constructed in line with the FAO required standards. The access of the data is easy and available online. However, more effort and resources should be directed towards the dissemination of the site and provision of linkage to other institutions implementing the project. This needs to be done through home pages of sector ministries and institutions in the country. For instance the ministry of agriculture⁴ and livestock have created link to the CountrySTAT. More efforts are ongoing to include the link for the CountrySTAT to their home most published tables have been populated with the metadata, though a lot of inputs still wanting.

The introduction of the CountrySTAT agricultural web based data dissemination has benefited both the public and private data user in the Country. The indicators have been of great appreciation due to rich information availability. Easy access and basic format in which the table exist has helped in the site appreciation. The issues of the data gaps still exist with some commodities having a time gap of up to 3 months.

5.2 Evaluation of data relevance for public and private decision makers

5.3 Evaluation of data timeliness and punctuality

⁴ www.kilimo.go.ke, www.livestock.go.ke, www.fisheries.go.ke, www.knbs.or.ke

VI. REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Kenya belongs to the EAST Africa regional integration. The regional which has its offices in Arusha, Tanzania has made good process on following, the free movement of person, goods, labour, capital and services.

Data harmonization in the EAC

Within the East African Community there is a committee for data harmonization and metadata compilation. The data harmonization consists of the representation from the member countries with the point persons from the Bureau of statistics. Several indicators from various sector of the economy have been collected and are undergoing harmonization.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Ministry of Agriculture has made incremental improvement in the recent past to produce quality data at all levels. The quality and quantity of statistical data is more reliable with wider scope and coverage including data from the districts for main commodities. CountrySTAT Kenya with its focal point in the ministry of agriculture has achieved much since its launch in the last two years. The launched website has improved the national agricultural Statistical Information management system, validation and compilation methods ensuring dissemination of harmonized statistical data.

However, the statistical services in the country continue to face a number of constraints, which impact on their effectiveness to deliver quality data both national and international. The lack of adequate human resources and lack of legislative statistical framework have been the major constraints for NSS. These drawbacks, including weak coordination and cooperation among the agencies in the sectors, has contributed to poor quality and irregular production of statistical data, low internet connectivity and low morale, which hampered efforts in developing appropriate policies and programs nationally.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are therefore, suggested to address current shortfalls for improvement of the overall statistical system and quality of statistical data at large and within the NSS and agriculture sector in particular.

Need for a holistic approach towards capacity building in data and more specifically food and agriculture.

Need to undertake a compressive agricultural census as a matter of urgency to establish the missing key agricultural indicators. It is not clear whether the an agricultural census has ever been undertaken expect for selected large farms covering only sections of the country.

Provision of capacity development services for staff dealing with information systems needs to be initiated.

The coordination and cooperation among the agencies within the Agriculture sector, concerning statistical services needs to be strengthened.

Among others, improvements are required in the processing and analysis of statistical data. The statistical data should be made readily available through a one window system within a public domain especially for the country published data..

Strengthen collaboration with NSB and other relevant organizations.

Institution of a legal/policy framework for agricultural statistical system to be developed and setting up an agricultural statistical office in the sector will have a great impact.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Sample of Media Briefs

FAO Technical Working Group Workshop in Machakos, 4th March, 2011

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations' Country STAT Kenya Technical Working Group (TWG) committee met in Machakos to review the achievements made since the programme was launched two and a half years ago. The committee also resolved to hold a 2nd training for its TWG and the field data producers during the first week of next month so as to sensitize them on how to access FAO DATA on the website.

According to the Country STAT Kenya National Coordinator, Mr. Abner Ingosi, the one day workshop was meant to also set the calendar of events this year, discuss pending activities for the phase subnational, new features and improvements of the Data Quality and metadata Quality standards and provide the way forward.

Mr. Ingosi commended the participants for embracing the FAO's new method of collecting data and disseminating them whenever needed. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics Director, Mr. James Katungu challenged stakeholders in the Country STAT to ensure they collected reliable, accurate data from the agriculture sector, to enable planners come up with effective ways of fighting food insecurity and starvation in the country and FAO member countries.

He announced that KNBS will in future include livestock module in their census so as to capture the true number of livestock, birds and poultry in the country.

“The new mandate of KNBS is to harmonize the various bodies, Country STAT included, on data management, he stressed. He added that the ministry of agriculture should be able to monitor the supply of grains and food stuffs, and be able to collect accurate data, in a bid to curb the ever-increasing prices of cereals, and basic food commodities.

CountrySTAT is statistical framework and applied information system for analysis and policy making designed in order to organize, integrate and disseminate statistical data and metadata on food and agriculture coming from different sources. The CountrySTAT gathers and harmonizes scattered institutional statistical information so that information tables become compatible with each other at the country level and with data at international level.

Participants were drawn from FAO Country office, ministries of agriculture, Livestock Development, and Forestry & Department of statistics.

THE LAUNCH OF COUNTRYSTAT KENYA

CountrySTAT Kenya was launched on subnational6th November 2009 in Nairobi in the presence of several leading political personalities.

Implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture together with the key institutions such as the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Livestock Development, the Ministry of Fisheries and the Ministry of Trade, the Web-based information system CountrySTAT Kenya will allow experts and policy-makers an improved access to quality statistics on food and agriculture.

The event gains even more importance since Kenya represents the first English-speaking country among subnational7 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to launch CountrySTAT.

Participating prominences from the national political scene gathering at the *Panari Hotel* of Nairobi included the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Romano Kiome, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Livestock Development, Kenneth Lusaka, FAO Representative in Kenya, Castro Camarada, the Agriculture Secretary, Wilson Songa, and the Representative of Director-General of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, James Katungu. The launch of CountrySTAT also brought together experts from several fora including academia and research.



From the left: Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Romano Kiome, and FAO Representative, Castro Camarada during the presentation by the National Coordinator for CountrySTAT Kenya, Abner Ingosi.

The National Coordinator for CountrySTAT Kenya, Abner Ingosi, provided an overview of CountrySTAT to the audience also involving a number of media TV and radio broadcastings organizations such as Kenya Broadcasting TV (KBC), Capital FM, Citizen TV, Biblia H.B. The grant to FAO for its CountrySTAT programme provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is part of the Foundation's Agricultural Development initiative. The latter works with a wide range of partners to provide millions of small farmers in the developing world with tools and opportunities to boost production yields, increase incomes, and help farmers build better lives for themselves and their families.

CountrySTAT Kenya integrates national and subnational data and metadata on food and agriculture within the country and with other countries through the implementation of a standardized and harmonized time series, data exchange platform, and a harmonized set of analysis tools. In so doing, it will facilitate planning and decision-making by policy-makers and analysts in the fight against hunger and poverty.

In a population of 34.7 million people in which the share of children underweight has reached 20 percent, the launch of ContrySTAT marks an important step in the fight against the incidence of hunger and poverty which have led to this, while providing a critical tool in the hands of experts and policy-makers in a joint effort to achieve sustainable food security in Kenya.



Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Romano Kiome, and FAO Representative, Castro Camarada during the concluding press conference.

WHOLESALES PRICES

Year			2010											
CROP	Package	Kg	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Dry Maize	Bag	90	2435.1	2237.7	1960.3	1897.3	1584.0	1502.0	1482.6	1328.6	1342.3	1372.5	1461.1	1538.9
Green Maize	Ext Bag	115	2265.1	2373.0	2545.1	2204.2	2197.0	2054.0	1924.2	2264.9	2115.6	2167.9	2185.8	2354.3
Finger Millet	Bag	90	4815.8	4520.1	4495.4	4635.3	4294.0	4324.0	4284.7	4652.4	4805.5	4732.6	4810.6	4653.6
Sorghum	Bag	90	3152.7	2938.2	2951.7	2859.1	2788.0	2640.0	2453.7	2395.9	2553.1	2509.9	2359.8	2507.4
wheat	Bag	90	3750.0	3029.8	3710.9	3152.8	3543.0	3546.0	3493.5	2826.9	3598.8	3782.5	3461.7	3353.5
Beans Canadian	Bag	90	4746.1	4633.8	4742.5	4738.8	4778.0	4652.0	4525.2	4245.4	4668.5	4911.5	4879.9	4779.1
Beans Rosecoco	Bag	90	4590.5	4528.2	4709.0	4801.1	4839.0	4536.0	4300.3	4279.9	4596.6	4747.8	4702.7	4515.8
Beans Mwiternania	Bag	90	4507.9	4318.6	4501.3	4576.8	4475.0	4377.0	4160.7	4001.8	4086.2	4283.5	4216.7	4301.0
Mwezi Moja	Bag	90	4759.3	3827.5	4489.5	4738.5	4472.0	4589.0	4687.1	4147.5	3968.3	4524.8	4494.1	3749.6
Beans Dolichos	Bag	90	8188.3	8028.8	8913.2	9507.9	11911.4	10566.0	8170.0	6660.1	6291.7	6550.4	6448.4	6348.0
Green Gramms	Bag	90	7438.0	6776.8	6918.2	7120.5	7668.0	7341.0	6769.8	6602.0	6398.9	6616.4	7180.0	7329.0
Cowpeas	Bag	90	5824.9	4849.4	5926.9	5885.6	4578.0	4418.0	4566.4	4189.7	4559.3	4188.3	4126.3	4369.8
Fresh Peas	Bag	51	2511.4	2567.6	2623.5	2845.6	2835.0	2859.0	2240.0	2458.5	2964.1	2628.5	2368.2	2244.7
Groundnuts	Bag	110	8372.1	8128.0	8161.4	8147.3	9073.0	9566.0	7787.5	8721.9	8328.0	8317.6	8848.2	9145.2
Red Irish Potatoes	Bag	110	2165.7	1936.3	1735.7	2143.9	2155.0	2350.0	2784.9	3267.8	3232.1	3059.7	2807.3	2589.2
White Irish Potatoes	Bag	110	2098.8	1747.5	1696.9	2010.9	2046.0	2225.0	2735.9	3208.8	3306.7	3056.6	2748.1	2524.7
Cassava Fresh	Bag	99	1401.4	1543.4	1615.1	1765.7	1428.0	1520.0	1300.0	1451.1	1501.9	1355.7	1480.3	1408.3
Sweet Potatoes	Bag	98	2521.0	2114.4	2012.5	2362.6	1939.0	1835.0	1703.4	1731.0	1830.3	2081.5	2084.8	2047.6
Cabbages	Ext Bag	126	1735.2	1672.9	1468.9	1426.1	1448.0	1546.0	2007.5	2269.3	1813.5	1407.0	1301.3	1249.6
Cooking Bananas	Med Bunch	22	368.6	474.5	381.0	387.8	408.0	395.0	389.7	384.3	392.2	387.7	417.3	388.2
Ripe Bananas	Med Bunch	14	454.0	518.7	504.5	499.2	522.0	521.0	485.5	514.6	500.5	495.1	518.4	499.3

Year		2010												
CROP	Package	Kg	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Carrots	Ext Bag	138	3513.8	3028.5	2438.5	2860.5	2137.0	2284.0	2381.5	2518.0	2573.1	2677.1	2558.4	2771.6
Tomatoes	Large Box	64	1900.4	2198.6	2708.0	3471.0	4727.0	3032.0	1808.3	1918.1	1615.7	1706.2	2863.5	2838.1
Onions Dry	Net	13	579.7	790.2	541.7	660.1	751.0	979.0	945.0	954.0	956.6	696.8	629.0	671.9
Spring Onions	Bag	142	1552.6	1353.7	1222.9	1478.3	1423.0	1588.0	1777.6	1792.9	1980.3	2070.7	2127.3	1992.6
Chillies	Bag	38	1984.5	1652.9	1740.9	1623.0	1355.0	1164.0	1332.4	1606.8	1804.5	1921.2	1802.7	1874.0
Cucumber	Bag	50	1701.1	1748.0	2005.0	1763.6	1586.0	1741.0	1514.1	1393.1	1646.4	1214.5	1337.8	1610.2
Capsicums	Bag	50	2214.3	2168.4	2052.5	2243.9	2040.0	2249.0	1887.9	2028.0	2027.7	2072.1	1824.4	2259.0
Brinjals	Bag	44	1211.4	1220.3	1317.5	1043.9	1199.0	1536.0	1494.5	1080.7	1348.3	1352.5	1127.8	1216.8
Cauliflower	crate	39	2009.7	2095.1	1912.3	3021.0	2567.0	3598.0	2104.9	1923.3	2127.8	2254.0	1446.0	2016.2
Lettus	Bag	51	2390.1	1322.5	2422.2	1588.1	1328.0	1515.0	1501.5	1498.1	1866.1	1931.8	2172.6	1776.4
Passion Fruits	Bag	57	2096.7	2488.1	2475.3	2481.4	2986.0	3285.0	2938.4	2803.6	2950.8	3073.9	3090.9	3986.8
Oranges	Bag	93	2169.1	2032.5	2114.6	2137.4	2099.0	1892.0	1990.1	1937.7	2128.5	2385.0	2375.5	2447.6
Lemons	Bag	95	1034.0	931.6	929.4	941.8	822.0	769.0	965.6	1012.7	1151.5	1098.4	1195.6	1534.5
Mangoes Local	Bag	126	1066.1	1004.8	1226.6	1247.7	1326.0	1359.0	1358.4	1026.9	983.0	1329.3	1355.8	1299.0
Mangoes Ngowe	Small Basket	25	944.0	835.8	878.4	825.4	899.0	865.0	1036.9	1602.7	921.7	839.2	901.0	841.7
Limes	Net	13	536.5	831.1	458.5	546.4	520.0	406.0	546.6	825.3	627.7	809.1	644.8	982.4
Pineapples	Dozen	13	682.9	704.4	756.6	582.9	700.0	731.0	793.9	845.3	824.9	728.3	667.2	799.6
Pawpaw	Large Box	54	1145.0	1194.4	1101.8	1180.7	979.0	1110.0	864.3	859.2	1005.6	927.8	882.3	937.0
Avocado	Bag	90	1531.5	1542.3	1541.8	1530.7	1266.0	1255.0	1217.1	1220.3	1555.5	1460.5	1903.0	1549.5
Kales	Bag	50	723.7	701.1	597.4	729.6	722.0	1056.0	1205.1	1170.9	813.5	563.6	608.5	638.8
Eggs	Tray		252.0	312.6	238.6	239.1	255.0	238.0	364.4	238.4	244.2	248.8	247.0	236.0

SOURCE: MOA, *Agribusiness Directorate*