

improve efficiency, add value, create new outputs or simply perform tasks within the system. Examples of statistical infrastructure include: Master sample frame, Registers, Standards and classifications, and Methodologies and guidelines, among others.

The use of ICT has now become part and parcel of statistical work and should be encouraged.

SG 3: Strengthen human capacity and enhance statistical operations across the Agricultural and Rural Statistics System (ARSS)

Availability of adequate skilled personnel to undertake statistical work both in the field and office is critical. This is one of the weaknesses requiring to be strengthened.

Secondly, the entire production of agricultural statistics, from collection to analysis should utilize effective and innovative tools. In all cases, international standards that exist in the fields of agricultural statistics should be adopted to ensure comparability of data regionally.

SG 4: Address agricultural statistics data gaps

This includes conducting Agricultural Censuses and surveys. Data gaps can be addressed by conducting user need surveys.

SG 5: Secure adequate financial resources on a sustainable basis for agricultural statistical activities

Statistical work demands the balancing of different requirements particularly in terms of field costs and materials. The budget should always be properly examined such that the best use of resources is achieved to cover field costs, materials for data collection, processing and analysis including the purchase of software and dissemination.

COST AND SOURCE OF FINANCING

Implementation of SPARS KEN is estimated to cost KSh 6,319.5 Million. Some of the identified priority activities are likely to get funded through routine Exchequer allocations to the various institutions under the Agriculture and Rural Statistics System (ARSS), in addition to financial support from sector Development Partners. The SPARS_KEN document, will also be used as a resource mobilization tool.

It is envisaged that the document will provide a fora to trigger resources commitment from development partners and relevant stakeholders to fund the gaps in activities of interest.

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KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL STATISTICS

SPARS-KENYA

2015-2022



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



OBJECTIVE OF SPARS

Agricultural Statistics refer to a branch of economic statistics that deals with the collection, processing and analysis of data on domesticated plants and animals. Rural statistics refer to broad range of statistics (economic, social, demographic, agricultural, etc.) covering the rural areas of a country. In this case rural statistics refer to those statistics that are agriculture related.

Agriculture sector is the backbone of Kenya's economy. It contributes about 25 percent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Kenya and is the source of livelihood for most of the rural population; as such it is inevitably the key to food security and reduction of poverty.

Agriculture is not only key to economic growth of Kenya but also the determinant of equity in development and is fundamental to reducing poverty and hunger.

Over the years, in order to improve the agricultural sector, Kenya has developed several policy documents the main ones being: Kenya Vision 2030 (2008-2030) which is the long term development blueprint for the country. Its aim is to transform Kenya to a newly industrializing middle income country providing a high quality life to its citizens by 2030. The Vision was motivated by a collective aspiration for a better society in Kenya by 2030. Implementation of the Vision would also enable achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Kenya

Other agricultural policy documents developed over time included: Kenya's Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (launched in 2004); Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (2010-2020); National Horticulture Policy, 2012; Fisheries Policy, 2008; National Livestock Policy, 2008; Kenya Forest Policy, 2008; Cooperative Development Policy, 2008; Food and Nutrition Security Policy, 2011; etc.

Credible data is required to inform and undertake the planning process; compilation of reliable national accounts; monitor sector performance; monitor and evaluate the impact of policies and programmes and contribute to the 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.

To enable monitoring and evaluation of the performance of agricultural development policies, through various indicators, it was imperative that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, initiate the process of preparing the national strategy for the development of agricultural statistics.

SUB-SECTOR TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS (STWGS)

This plan covers five subsectors of agriculture as follows:

- Sector 1:** Crops, Food Security and Nutrition;
- Sector 2:** Livestock (including Apiculture);
- Sector 3:** Fisheries (including Marine/In-land Fisheries and Aquaculture);
- Sector 4:** Forestry and Environment/ Natural resources (areas related to agriculture); and
- Sector 5:** County Agriculture Statistics and Cross-cutting areas such as Legislation/Legal framework/ Institutional development for agricultural statistics, Governance, County agricultural statistics, Resource mobilization, Statistical capacity building.

STRATEGIC GOALS (SG)

SG 1: Review the statistical legal frameworks in line with the Kenya Constitution and emerging data needs

The coordination of statistics is one of the tasks given to the KNBS by the statistical law. In agricultural statistics, the KNBS has established the ANES Committee, a sectoral forum on statistics which meets quarterly. Plans are underway to revise the Statistics Act.

SG 2: Develop and improve physical, statistical and modern ICT infrastructure

What is statistical infrastructure? Statistical Infrastructure refers to tools which support the operation of a statistical system. These tools help to organise the statistical system,