Kilifi County Statistics Policy

County Policy No. X of 2023

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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FOREWORD

In 2010, Kenya adopted a new Constitution that changed the governance structure of the Republic of Kenya and ushered in a devolved system of Government with 47 County Governments. Under the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya (2010), statistics was categorized as a concurrent function between the two levels of Government. The National Government was assigned the functions of national statistics and data on population, economy and society generally while the County Governments were assigned the functions of statistics for county planning and development. Based on this, the Statistics Act, 2006, conform to the devolved system governance structure. The Act added a responsibility to KNBS of collaborating with and assisting County Governments in the production of official statistics. In this respect, the County Government of Kilifi has prepared three generations of 5-Years County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) to address the development needs of the County residents. However, the County has faced crippling challenges in accessing key county statistics required as a baseline information for County Plans, for monitoring and evaluation/ result-measurement framework and informed decision-making. The County Government of Kilifi has on several instances approached KNBS to assist in strengthening statistical functions at County level though a bit constrained due to lack of a County Statistical Policy.

The policy has been prepared in response to the increased need for evidence based decision making, planning, policy making and resource allocation. The policy is in line with the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the County Government Act, 2012 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. All the legal frameworks recognize the need for statistics and data to inform development planning and decision making at the county level. It is against this background that the statistics policy has been developed in response to the need.

The need for timely, reliable and quality statistics in the county development process cannot be overemphasized. Data is a key driver in the development trajectory and thus the basis for developing the statistics policy. The policy will be useful in establishing the County Statistics Directorate which will be critical in the delivery of reliable statistics.

Some of the key interventions proposed in the policy include: empowering data producers and data users on the need for reliable and quality data, establishing institutional mechanisms to produce quality data, strengthening Citizen Generated Data (CGD), raising awareness on the role of statistics, capacity building the county statistics team to provide quality data, and; adoption of technology in management of statistics. The successful implementation of this policy will involve all stakeholders to play their rightful role.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDS	County Director of Statistics
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CES	Conference of European Statisticians
CG	County Government
CIDP	Years County Integrated Development Plan
CISC	County Intergovernmental Statistics Committee
CSA	County Statistical Abstract
CSA 2.0	Classification of Statistical Activities
CSO	County Statistical Officer
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DFRDE	District Focus for Rural Development
EAHC	East African High Commission
EASD	East African Statistical Department
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KeSQAF	Kenya Statistical Quality Assurance Framework
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KSDS	Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluations
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprises
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NGOs	Non – Governmental Organizations
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Statistical System
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFPOS	United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division

KEY POLICY DEFINITIONS

The terms used in this document are mostly derived from the **Handbook on Management and Organization of National Statistical Systems**, the fourth edition of the Handbook of Statistical Organization series published by the **United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).**

Statistics is an output in the form of aggregate datasets and tables.

Survey is defined as collection of data for statistical purposes.

Statistical data is defined as data collected, processed, or disseminated by a statistical organization for statistical purposes. It is further clarified that: (1) The data that a statistical organization uses to manage its own operations (for example its payroll) are not statistical data. They may be statistical metadata, for example, if they describe statistical production; and (2) Data acquired by a statistical organization from an administrative source are administrative data at the point of acquisition. They may be transformed into statistical data during processing.

Official Statistics are defined by UNSD as statistics produced in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics by a national statistical office or by another producer of official statistics that has been mandated by the national government or certified by the national statistical office to compile statistics for its specific domain.

National Statistical System (NSS) comprises the national statistical office and all other producers of official statistics in the country. The Statistics Act, 2006, defines NSS in Kenya to include producers, suppliers and users of official statistics working under the supervision and co-ordination of KNBS including ministries, departments and agencies.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The chapter outlines the background on the need for the County statistical policy, the policy development process, it's rationale, it's goal and objectives, the vision, mission, guiding principles and values and the scope of the policy.

1.1   Background

In 2010, Kenya adopted a new Constitution that changed the governance structure of the Republic of Kenya and ushered in a devolved system of Government with 47 County Governments. Under the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya (2010), statistics was categorized as a concurrent function between the two levels of Government. The National Government was allocated the functions of national statistics and data on population, economy and society generally while the County Governments were allocated the functions of statistics for county planning and development. Based on this, the Statistics Act, 2006, was revised in 2019 to conform to the devolved system governance structure. The Act added a responsibility to KNBS of collaborating with and assisting County Governments in the production of official statistics. In this respect, the County Government of Kilifi has prepared three generations of 5- Years County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) to address the development needs of the County residents. However, the County has faced crippling challenges in accessing key county statistics required as a baseline information for County Plans, for monitoring and evaluation/ result-measurement framework and informed decision-making. The County Government of Kilifi has on several instances approached KNBS to assist in strengthening statistical functions at County level though a bit constrained due to lack of a County Statistical Policy.

'Evidence-based decision-making'. It's a term that rolls off the tongue almost without having to think about it, so commonplace has it become in the everyday jargon of policy-making and sustainable development circles. But it's something that does bear thinking about. What is a decision taken without a basis in evidence? When received wisdom, opinions, beliefs or even outright falsehoods drive decision-making, the results can be disastrous for development, justice and democracy. Evidence is essential. In a world where huge amounts of data are being generated all the time, and where people can look up almost anything they want, whenever they want, Official Statistics stand out as a unique source of impartial and trust worthy information.

Statistics in government have a long history and continue to undergo developments. In Kenya, the Constitution, 2010, has statistics as a concurrent function. The County Governments are required to compile statistics for planning and development. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) which has a mandate to coordinate the National Statistical System is tasked to collaborate and assist County Governments to establish their statistics functions. The KNBS developed a Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics (KSDS) 2019 – 2023 to assist in production and dissemination of statistics in Kenya.

In light of this, Kilifi County aligns with the broader Kenyan vision. As the Kenyan Constitution envisioned, the devolved system of governance brought services and government functions closer to the people; including data management. Devolution brought a decentralized system that gave county governments authority and responsibility to effectively address local needs. To better do this, there is need for a policy as before, the statistics functions were carried out without the direction of a policy. A dedicated policy framework will provide;

1. Strategic guidance: A well-defined statistics policy for Kilifi County will offer strategic guidance by outlining clear objectives, methodologies, and priorities in statistical data collection, analysis, and dissemination. This guidance ensures that statistical efforts align with the county's overall development goals and strategic plans. It can include provisions for the identification of key indicators, data sources, and methodologies to be employed, providing a roadmap for the systematic generation and utilization of statistical information. Strategic

guidance within the policy also allows for adaptability to emerging trends and issues, ensuring that the statistical framework remains relevant and responsive to the evolving needs of Kilifi County.

2. Enhance resource allocation: The implementation of a statistics policy is crucial for optimizing resource allocation within Kilifi County. The policy can articulate the specific resource requirements for the statistics unit, including personnel, technological infrastructure, and financial allocations. By clearly defining these needs, the policy enables county authorities to allocate resources more efficiently, ensuring that the statistics unit has the necessary tools and capabilities to fulfill its functions. This could involve budgetary considerations for training programs, acquisition of advanced statistical software, and the recruitment of skilled professionals. Effective resource allocation is fundamental to overcoming the existing challenges faced by the statistics unit and enhancing its capacity to produce high-quality, reliable statistical information.

3. Foster effective collaboration: Collaboration is a key aspect of successful statistical endeavors. A statistics policy for Kilifi County can facilitate effective collaboration by establishing frameworks for cooperation with relevant stakeholders. This includes coordination with line departments, economists, and other entities involved in data collection and analysis. The policy can define roles, responsibilities, and communication channels, fostering a collaborative environment where information-sharing is streamlined. Moreover, the policy can address issues related to stakeholder engagement, ensuring that there is active participation from both internal and external partners. Effective collaboration is essential for improving data quality, promoting data-sharing practices, and fostering a culture of cooperation that extends to the county's broader development initiatives.

Ultimately, ensuring the production of accurate, timely and comprehensive statistics. It is in this context that the Kilifi County Statistics Policy emerges, as a national progression and echoes the country's resolve to empower its regions with comprehensive data frameworks that contribute to the national vision of data-driven progress.

1.2   Policy Development Process

A number of engagements between different stakeholders within and outside the county has established that in order to enable better coordination of data collection, analysis and use in decision making there is a need to systematically align the county statistical function.

1.3   Rationale of the Policy

An effective county statistics policy and legal framework is a key prerequisite for any meaningful county planning and development. The policy outlines strategies to be undertaken to establish a county statistical system for production and dissemination of statistical information for planning and development. Under the Constitution of Kenya 2010 (Fourth Schedule), statistics is a concurrent function between two levels of government whereby County Governments are required to compile statistics for planning and development. The County Governments Act, 2012 further provides for the County Government to plan for its own resources and no funds will be appropriated outside a planning framework prepared by the County Executive and approved by the County Assembly.

Statistics plays an important role in planning, resource allocation and decision making at the county level by providing quality statistics to inform service delivery through the county's strategic development plans. Statistical data and information is required at all levels of the county development process and cycle. Key to this is the establishment of a strong and reliable monitoring and evaluation system that informs the implementation of the development agenda and therefore, it is imperative to establish a strong statistical system. The county statistical system will be guided by international, regional and national standards and methods for production of official statistics. The county through the county statistical system will provide a mechanism for collecting, processing, analyzing and

disseminating statistical data and information. Production of quality statistics will entrench evidence-based decision making.

This policy will contain specific measures and interventions including requisite legal and institutional framework that will be put in place to address challenges and issues facing the county statistical system. It is against this background that the statistics policy is prepared to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in provision of quality statistical data and information at all levels.

1.4   Vision
To produce quality statistics that meet internationally accepted standards and methods *for all stakeholders.*

1.5   Policy Goal and Objectives
Statistics inform policy, planning and monitoring and evaluation of government programmes and projects. This informs where we have come from, where we are, where we want to be and how far we are from where we want to be. Quality statistics facilitates solutions to questions on policy and resource allocation, which leads to informed decision making. The county statistical system is made up of producers of statistics including departments in the county executive, data suppliers, data users including researchers, academia, civil society and development partners.

This policy aims to provide quality demographic, social, economic, environment, governance and cross-cutting statistics for evidence-based decision making in the county. Specifically, the objectives of this policy are to: -
   i.   Operationalize Kilifi County Statistics function
   ii.   *Enhance Data Quality and Bridge Data Gaps* for county planning and development
   iii.   *Establish an Effective Centralized Data Control System*

1.6   Mission
To provide quality statistics to enhance evidence-based decision making and sustainable development through participatory and innovation mechanisms

1.7   Guiding Principles and Values
Official statistics is a public good and it is therefore imperative that they adhere to certain principles. Production of official statistics across any statistical system should ensure that produced statistics are accurate, relevant, timely, comparable, consistent and impartial as per the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. The production of statistics across the county statistical system should adhere to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. In order to streamline the county statistical system, the following guiding principles will be applicable:

a) Professional independence, meaning that Producers of Official Statistics shall decide, independently and free from any pressures or interference from political or other external sources, on the development, production and dissemination of statistics, including the selection of data sources, concepts, definitions, methods and classifications to be used, and the timing and content of all forms of dissemination. Producers of Official Statistics, in their respective

areas of competence, may comment publicly on statistical issues and any misuse of official statistics;

(b) Impartiality and objectivity, meaning that official statistics must be developed, produced and disseminated in a neutral, reliable and unbiased manner according to professional standards and free from any political statements or considerations. All users must be given equal and simultaneous access to official statistics;

(c) Accuracy and reliability, meaning that official statistics must reflect as faithfully, accurately and consistently as possible the reality and be based on scientific criteria used for the selection of sources, methods and procedures;

(d) Coherence and comparability, meaning that statistics are consistent internationally and comparable over time and across regions and countries;

(e) Clarity and transparency, meaning that official statistics must be presented in a clear and understandable way, and the methods and procedures applied must be transparently communicated to users to facilitate proper interpretation;

(f) Statistical confidentiality and exclusive use for statistical purposes, meaning that individual data collected or obtained by Producers of Official Statistics that refer to natural or legal persons are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes;

(g) Relevance, meaning the degree to which official statistics meet current and emerging user needs and honor citizens' right to public information

1.8   Scope of the Policy

This policy applies to the County Government of Kilifi and its respective data producers, suppliers and users among other stakeholders within the county statistical system.

CHAPTER 2: SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1   Basis of Official Statistics

Official statistics provide a factual basis for assessment and decisions on economic, social and environmental issues at all levels of society. Thus, governments and politicians use statistics to evaluate and formulate policies and measures that national authorities may undertake to influence developments and improve the prevailing situation – overall or in specific areas. Official statistics are also the basis for businesses to evaluate the economic situation and allow them to make informed business decisions. They also allow the media, various organizations, and the community at large to assess situations and developments and formulate their opinions and attitudes thereon. In all member states of the United Nations, the national authorities recognize their duty and responsibility to provide their people regularly with statistical information on the state of their countries.

In the international arena, official statistics are unique in the sense that, starting from the early 1990s, most countries of the world have come to recognize and abide by specific ground rules for official statistics and how they are to be conducted. These rules are set out in the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UNFPOS). These were originally developed by the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) at the beginning of the 1990s. They were adopted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in 1992, by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in 1994, by the UN Economic and Social Commission in 2013, and the UN General Assembly in 2014. The UNFPOS are presented in Annex II.

Official statistics were originally thus named because they were produced by National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and other specialized institutions on behalf of national authorities – governments – in the different countries of the world. Following the remarkable convergence of official statistics in countries across the world, culminating in the generally accepted UNFPOS, a modern definition of official statistics reflects this common ground and the principles governing the conditions for and production of the statistics. Hence, official statistics are currently defined as statistics developed, produced and disseminated by the national statistical systems of countries in conformity with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, internationally agreed statistical standards, codes and recommendations as well as applicable national legislation and programmes.

In most countries, the main activities and the leadership in official statistics are entrusted to a government agency specialized in the field, commonly referred to as **National Statistical Office (NSO).** Other public agencies may work on official statistics alongside the NSO, such as statistical departments or units of government ministries. This very much depends on the areas of responsibilities of the departments and ministries. In some countries, the specialized departments and ministries, like ministries of education, health, labor and transport may develop statistics on their subject alongside their main functions of formulating and implementing policy and performing their administrative duties. In many countries, the NSO has been entrusted with the bulk of official statistics irrespective of domains in its capacity as the specialized statistical organization. In those cases, the ministries, departments, and agencies, (MDAs) are often essential data sources for the official statistics compiled by the NSO.

Historical and institutional reasons can often explain the division of labor between the NSO and the different ministries and departments. Still, it may also be the result of deliberate policies. While there are no specific norms or rules for that, two main issues need to be observed in all cases: (1) that no matter where they are carried out, the statistical activities are very specialized and require specific skills and expertise besides the subject matter knowledge, and (2) irrespective of the division of responsibilities, there is a need for close cooperation between the NSO and other producers of official statistics in the MDAs. There are several reasons for the need for cooperation: It is necessary to ensure

that the coverage of the official statistics is adequate, both as regards subject matters and geographic coverage. There is also the need to avoid duplication of collection of data and other statistical activities. It is also necessary that all official statistics are based on scientific methods and standards and that they have a common base of agreed and established concepts, classifications, and procedures. Otherwise, there is a danger that the official statistics are fragmented, that there is confusion as to their coverage, quality, and applicability, and that they are not comparable, over time, within and between countries.

The National Statistical System (NSS) of a country comprises the national statistical office and all other producers of official statistics in the country including County Governments. The governing and coordination arrangements of the NSS vary from country to country. These arrangements may be legally binding and required by the statistical laws of the country, or they may be somewhat informal and pragmatic. The cooperation may also be centered around the statistical programmes for the entire NSS. In many countries, the arrangements for cooperation are reinforced by formal agreements, such as memoranda of understanding (MoUs) setting out in detail the role and responsibilities of the different partners. Close cooperation between the NSO and other producers of official statistics is strongly recommended in international fora and is exercised in most countries.

Most countries recognize the role of the NSO in providing professional leadership of the NSS. The NSO is the designated specialized statistical agency of the government. Official statistics are its main – and often only – concern. It is expected to have the greatest oversight over the needs for official statistics and the extent to which they are satisfied. Moreover, the NSO is most often the country's representative in international statistical cooperation with the responsibility of ensuring that international standards and recognized scientific methods and procedures are followed.

2.2   Classification of Statistical Activities

In the process of development, production and dissemination of statistics, several activities are undertaken. These activities can be classified using an international standard, the Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA 2.0). The latest version, CSA 2.0, was endorsed in the 54th session of the United Nation Statistical Commission (UNSC) in March 2023 and is now part of the International Family of Statistical Classifications.

The Classification is hierarchical and has three levels. The first level comprises seven "domains" which relate to a broad type of statistical activities. The second level (three-digit code) specifies "activities" within these domains. The third level (five-digit code) covers a more detailed breakdown. The aim of the classification is to classify information about statistical activities (such as data collection, processing, dissemination, capacity development, statistical events, working groups, etc.). It provides a top-level structure to make it easier to find information. The domains 1-5 (subject-matter domains) can also be used to classify statistical data and products.

The first five domains of the classification cover subject-matter activities. These activities may result in data outputs. As such, these domains can provide a backbone for alignment and standardization of topics/themes or sections on data dissemination websites of statistical organizations. This is also suitable for the Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) and for classifying indicators and other data products. Domain 5 can be used to classify data collections such as SDG-indicator sets, gender relevant indicators, and more. Domain 6 is used for classifying statistical activities related to infrastructure and methodology, and Domain 7 for strategic and managerial activities for official statistics.

The broad structure of CSA 2.0 is stated below while the explanatory notes are available in the classification document.

Domain 1 – Demographic and social statistics

101	Population
102	Migration
103	Labor
104	Education
105	Health
106	Income and consumption
107	Social protection
108	Human settlements and housing
109	Culture
110	Time-Use
199	Demographic and social statistics, n.e.c.

Domain 2 – Economic statistics

201		Macroeconomic accounts and statistics
	20101	System of National Accounts
	20102	Balance of payments and international investment position
	20103	Government finance statistics
	20104	Monetary and financial statistics
	20105	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
	20199	Macroeconomic accounts and statistics, n.e.c.
202		Business statistics
	20201	Short-term business statistics
	20202	Structural business statistics
	20203	Business demography and business dynamics
	20204	Entrepreneurship
	20205	Multinational enterprise statistics
	20299	Business statistics, n.e.c.
203		Sectoral statistics
	20301	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
	20302	Energy
	20303	Mining, manufacturing and construction
	20304	Transport
	20305	Tourism
	20306	Banking, insurance and financial market statistics
	20307	Wholesale and retail trade
	20399	Sectoral statistics, n.e.c.
204		International trade
205		Prices
206		Science, technology and innovation
299		Economic statistics, n.e.c.

Domain 3 – Environment statistics

301	Environmental conditions and quality
302	Environmental resources and their use
303	Residuals

304   Hazardous events and disasters

305   Human settlements and environmental health

306   Environmental protection, management and engagement

399   Environment statistics, n.e.c.

Domain 4 – Governance statistics

401   Non-discrimination and equality

402   Participation

403   Openness

404   Access to and quality of justice

405   Responsiveness

406   Absence of corruption

407   Trust

408   Safety and security

       40801   Crime and criminal justice

       40899   Safety and security statistics, n.e.c.

499   Governance statistics, n.e.c.

Domain 5 – Cross-cutting statistics

501   Sustainable development

502   Human rights

503   Gender statistics

504   Special population groups - Refugee Population, Persons with Disabilities etc.

505   Living conditions and poverty

506   Climate change

507   Regional and small area statistics

508   Information society and digitalization

509   Circular economy

510   Social and solidarity economy

599   Cross-cutting statistics n.e.c.

Domain 6 – Statistical infrastructure and methodology

601   Metadata

602   Classifications

603   Statistical registers

       60301   Statistical business registers

       60302   Registers of population

       60303   Registers of dwellings and buildings

       60304   Agricultural registers

       60399   Statistical registers, n.e.c.

604   Data sources

       60401   Population and housing censuses

       60402   Business and agricultural censuses

       60403   Household and individual surveys

       60404   Business and agricultural surveys

       60405   Administrative sources

       60499   Data sources, n.e.c.

605   Data exchange and data sharing

606   Data processing and analysis

607   Data science
608   Geospatial data
609   Statistical confidentiality and disclosure protection
610   Data dissemination and communication
699   Statistical infrastructure and methodology, n.e.c.

Domain 7 – Strategic and managerial activities

701   Institutional frameworks and principles; role and organization of official statistics
702   National statistical coordination
703   Quality management
704   Management of human resources
705   Management of IT, information and knowledge
706   Management of other resources
707   International statistical coordination
708   Capacity development
799   Strategic and managerial activities, n.e.c.

The CSA 2.0 is recommended for use in organizing activities of the County Government of Kilifi Statistics Directorate and will form the base of the proposed organizational structure.

2.3 Evolution of Statistics

Statistics has undergone a remarkable evolution over time, progressing from crude data collection methods to complex statistical modeling tools. In Kenya, statistics have played a critical role in guiding policy decisions and measuring progress toward national development goals from the colonial era to post independence. This section examines the evolution of official statistics in Kenya as well as the establishment of the Statistics Unit in Kilifi County.

2.3.1 Evolution of Official Statistics in Kenya

The history of organized statistical activities in Kenya goes back to the 1920's. The Colonial Government appointed its first Official Statistician in 1925. In 1926, the statistician was assigned to work for the Conference of Governors of the three East African territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and this foreshadowed the creation of the East African Statistical Department (EASD). The EASD was formally established in 1948; the same year that the East African High Commission (EAHC) was formed. The EASD collected, processed and published statistical data for the three territories. The department published, on a regular basis, the East African Economic and Statistical Bulletin. In 1948 the first population census in Kenya was undertaken but the results were published in 1952.

In 1956, the EASD was decentralized into three separate Statistical Units to serve Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika at the territorial level while retaining the EASD to deal with statistical needs common to the three territories. This was the first time that a fully-fledged Statistical Unit was set up in Kenya. In 1961, the Kenya Statistical Unit was fully integrated within the government machinery as the government Statistical Office. The Statistics Act was enacted and took effect on 4th July 1961. The Statistics Unit was formally established as the Economics and Statistics Division of the Treasury. In 1962, the Division undertook the second Population Census in Kenya prior to attainment of Independence.

In 1963, the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development was established, and the Division was transferred from the Treasury to the new Ministry. Subsequently, the Division was split into two units that were elevated to departments namely the Planning Department headed by a Chief Economist and

the Statistics Department headed by a Chief Statistician. It should, however, be noted that the Agricultural Statistics Section of the former Economics Planning and Development was physically located in the Ministry of Agriculture. This arrangement continued up to 1972. During this year, the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Planning and Development was renamed the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and the head of the Department was designated "Director" instead of Chief Statistician.

The Bureau expanded its operations in the 1960's and 1970's both at the headquarters in Nairobi and at the field level. During this period, the Bureau undertook a wide range of data collection activities and kept a healthy publication programme. This impetus continued up to the mid-1980's when the Bureau greatly expanded its field survey programme to respond to the need for district-level statistical data following the adoption of the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) strategy in 1983.

A Strategic Plan for National Statistics System 2003-2008 was developed in 2003 with a focus on the revitalization of the Bureau through institutional restructuring necessary to overcome the constraints which had gradually weakened it over the years. One of the major constraints was its then institutional structure. As a department in a Government Ministry, the Bureau lacked the autonomy and flexibility it needed to operate as a highly technical institution. In order to operate more efficiently, the Bureau needed to recruit, train and retain high caliber professional staff as well as to have access to adequate financial resources needed for operations and procurement of equipment. The operations of the CBS had been governed by the Statistic Act Cap (112) which was enacted in 1961. Since then, the Act had undergone very few revisions and had, therefore, not kept pace with new developments. To that extent, the Act had constrained the Bureau, particularly regarding its role in collaboration and coordination with data producers and users in both the public and private Sectors. As part of the strategic plan, the outdated Statistic Act was recommended for repeal. A new edition was drafted and sought to establish the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) which was to coordinate and supervise a National Statistical System (NSS), collect, analyze and disseminate national statistics as well as develop and maintain a national statistical database.

The new Statistics Act was enacted and assented to on 23rd August 2006 and came into commencement on 1st February 2007. The Statistics Act, 2006, is an Act of Parliament that provided for the establishment of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics for the collection, compilation, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information, and the coordination of the national statistical system, and for connected purposes. The Act defined the National Statistical System (NSS) to include producers, suppliers and users of official statistics working under the supervision and co-ordination of KNBS including ministries, departments and agencies.

In 2010, a new constitution of Kenya was enacted. This drastically changed the governance structure of the Republic of Kenya and ushered in a devolved system of Government with 47 County Governments and one National Government. Under the Fourth Schedule of the new constitution, statistics was categorized as a concurrent function between the two levels of Government. The National Government was allocated the functions of national statistics and data on population, the economy and society generally while the County Governments were allocated the functions of statistics for county planning and development. Based on this, the Statistics Act, 2006, was revised in 2019 to conform to the new constitution. The Act added a new responsibility to KNBS of collaborating with and assisting the County Governments in the production of official statistics. There have been attempts to enact a County Statistics Act with the latest being a 2021 County Statistical Bill at The Senate. The Bill lapsed with the end of the 12th parliament after having gone up to the second reading.

2.3.2 Kilifi Context

The evolution of statistics in Kilifi County, has witnessed significant developments over the years. Prior to 2021, the absence of a dedicated statistics unit within the Department of Finance and Economic Planning led to economists handling statistics functions. Recognizing the importance of evidence-based decision-making, the unit was established in 2021. This was due to the inexistent structures to aid data collection, storage and analysis.

Up until June, 2023 the unit, housed under the Economic Policy and Fiscal Planning directorate, mainly supported the divisional functions and was not specific to statistics functions. The unit has since supported the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in carrying out data collection for the County Annual Progress report

2.4   Policy Framework

2.4.1 Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are seventeen (17) global aspirations developed in 2015 to guide and drive the global agenda. A robust follow-up and review mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires a solid framework of indicators and statistical data to monitor progress, inform policy and ensure accountability of all stakeholders. The global indicator framework was adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and is contained in the **Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313).** In Kenya counties need to prepare Voluntary Local Reports on SDGs.

2.4.2 The African Union Agenda 2063

The African Union Agenda 2063 envisions an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development implemented through a framework that integrates responsibility at continental, regional, national and sub-national levels of governance. Aspiration 7, Goal 19: Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful coexistence, calls for availability of statistical legislation that complies with fundamental principles of official statistics in every country, apportionment of national budget for the implementation of functional statistical system and existence of formal institutional arrangements for the coordination of the compilation of official statistics.

The Country will be tracking the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan 2024 – 2033 after successful country implementation track for the first ten years of the Agenda. The counties are required to prepare the Annual Peer Review Mechanisms.

The African Charter on Statistics serves not only as a legal instrument for regulating statistical activities but also as a tool for advocacy and the development of statistics in Africa. The objectives of the African Charter on Statistics include, to promote a culture of evidence based policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation: Article 2(8). Thus, the Charter recognizes statistics as an essential public asset in any decision making process. States Parties to the Charter are required to institute appropriate measures, especially legislative, regulatory and administrative to ensure that their laws and regulations are in conformity with the charter.

2.4.3 Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans

Established under Sessional Paper 10 of 2012, the Kenya Vision 2030 is the long-term development blueprint for Kenya that is intended to guide the transformation of the country into a newly industrializing middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment. It is implemented through successive five-year medium term plans at the national level and the county integrated development plans at the county level. The Fourth Medium Term Plan 2023-2027 will implement the second last phase of Kenya Vision 2030 and is expected to set the momentum for transitioning to the next long term development blueprint. The plan outlines policies, programmes and projects expected to be implemented by the Government for the period 2023-2027. Thus, the Fourth Medium Term Plan will inform development priorities, policies, planning and budgeting both at National and County level.

2.4.4 County Integrated Development Plans

The County Planning Framework is provided for in the County Government Act 2012, in particular Section 108 (1) provides that "there shall be a five-year County Integrated Development Plan for each County". The CIDP gives an overall framework for development in a county and is intended to coordinate the efforts of both levels of the government in a coherent manner to improve the quality of life for all the people.

The preparation of CIPD is based on data collected on the existing conditions within the county and the implementation of previous plans. The identified needs are assessed to inform identification and prioritization of programmes and projects. Information on availability of resources must also be collected; - The National Treasury and Economic Planning in collaboration with the Council of Governors developed guidelines for Preparation of the Third Generation County Integrated Development Plans. The county statistics policy will provide baseline for CIDP development.

2.4.5 Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics

The KNBS developed a National Strategy for Development of Statistics referred to as the Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics (KSDS) 2019 – 2023 to guide in development, production and dissemination of statistics in the country. The KSDS was anchored into the 3rd Medium Term Plan (MTP III) of Kenya's Vision 2030. 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 four strategic focus areas of KSDS are: (1) effective National Statistical System; (2) data quality; (3) adequate infrastructure for statistical production; and (4) statistical advocacy.

2.5   Existing Legal Framework

2.5.1 Constitution of Kenya

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 specifies statistics as a concurrent function between National and County Governments. The Fourth Schedule assigns the National Government the function of national statistics and data on population, the economy and society generally while for County Governments the statistics for their county planning and development.

2.5.2 Statistics Act, 2006

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is a State Corporation in the National Treasury & Planning established by the Statistics Act, 2006. The Statistics Act gives mandate to 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.

2.5.3 County Government Act, 2012

Section 105 (1) (e & f) of the County Government Act, 2012 stipulates that a County Planning unit shall be responsible for ensuring the collection, collation, storage and updating of data and information suitable for planning process; and ensuring the establishment of a GIS based database system.

2.5.4 Data Protection Act, 2019

The Constitution of Kenya ('the Constitution') guarantees the right to privacy as a fundamental right. To give effect to this constitutional right under Article 31(c) and (d), the Data Protection Act, 2019 ('the Act') was enacted and came into effect on 25 Nov 2023ember 2019.Progress towards implementation started in Nov 2023ember 2020 with the appointment of the Data Protection Commissioner ('the Commissioner') and setting up of the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner ('ODPC'). The Act applies to all processing of personal data by any data controller or data processor established or resident in Kenya and who processes personal data while in Kenya, or not established or residing in Kenya but processing personal data of data subjects located in Kenya.

2.6 Challenges Facing Statistics Functions

The main challenges facing the execution of statistical functions include:

i. Unavailability of real time and disaggregated data.

ii. Inadequate capacity to produce county statistics (technical, financial and technological).

iii. Lack of centralized and coordinated data at the county level.

iv. Lack of policy on county statistics data.

v. Vastness and inaccessibility of some sub counties.

vi. Understaffing

vii. Lack of automation and appreciation of available technology in running of the functions.

viii. Inadequate stakeholder collaboration including line departments and external entities.

2.7 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
- Existence of a statistics unit under the Budget and Planning directorate - Political good will - Existence of county administrative structures	- Inexistence of public participation structures that can be used to advocate for statistics e.g. public participation policy. *Nonexistence of a County Statistics directorate*

● Existence of planning documents e.g. CIDPs and ADPs ● Existence of qualified and competent personnel to support statistics ● Existence of County Statistical Capacity Sub - Programme in the CIDP ● Existence of a GIS laboratory in the county	● *Low quality data* ● *Data gaps such as data on special interest groups* ● Bureaucracy in access of data ● Lack of dissemination and access policy ● Incompatible data format ● Inadequate funding ● Lack of statistical infrastructure (office space, servers, software), equipment and technology for production and management of statistical information ● Underutilization of administrative data ● Inadequate statistical advocacy ● Non clarity in statistics functions ● Inaccessibility of some areas due to vastness and terrain ●
Opportunities	**Threats**
● Existence of KNBS staff at the County level for technical assistance ● Increased demand for and use of statistics (disaggregated data) ● Improved collaboration between KNBS and Counties ● Legal framework: Statistics Act of (2006), Data Protection Act, 2019 ● Existence of the Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics ● Availability of data at national level for county analysis ● Availability of qualified statistical personnel in the job market ● Availability of advanced ICT infrastructure ● Presence of development partners	● Cyber security; advancement of ICT leading increased risk to data security ● Hostility during data collection ● Cultural beliefs and practices affecting data collection ● Un-harmonized administrative units under the County level

CHAPTER 3: POLICY STRATEGIES

The policy interventions highlighted in this section are envisaged to address the challenges that County Governments face in production and management of quality statistics to support policy formulation, planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and evidence based decision-making. This will address the high demand and usage of statistics at the county level. The policy interventions are anchored on three (3) policy strategies.

3.1   Operationalize and Strengthen County Statistics Function

Operationalization and strengthening of the county statistics function will be achieved through:

a) Establishing a County Statistics Directorate.

b) Recruiting/deploying qualified statistics personnel.

c) Providing necessary infrastructure for the statistics function.

d) Developing a five-year County Statistics Strategic Plan to guide in development, production, dissemination and management of county statistics.

e) Undertaking statistical advocacy within the county.

f) Mainstreaming best practices on data management.

g) Fostering collaboration with KNBS and other partners for technical assistance on county statistics.

h) Developing a scheme of service for statistical personnel with a well-defined career structure.

i) Undertaking periodic and regular capacity building for statistical personnel.

j) Ensuring appropriate career progression and succession management

k) Conducting resource gap assessments of the statistical needs and requirements for the County.

l) Advocating and lobbying for increased resources.

m) Promoting partnerships and collaborations within and outside the county.

3.2   Strengthening Production and Dissemination of Statistics

Strengthening production and dissemination of statistics will be achieved through:

a) Conducting a needs assessment to understand the types of data needed, frequency and level of detail required.

b) Designing data processing workflows to clean, validate and aggregate collected data.

c) Designing and implementing a secure and scalable database infrastructure to store collected and processed data.

d) Developing a dissemination plan to effectively share statistical information with users to ensure user-friendly interfaces (websites, portals, APIs etc.) for accessing and querying the data.

e) Training staff in statistical methodologies, data analysis, and relevant technologies to enhance their skills and capabilities.

f) Adopting, customizing and implementing the Kenya Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (KeSQAF) for statistics production and dissemination.

g) Establishing mechanisms for collecting feedback from users and stakeholders to understand their needs and improve the quality and relevance of statistical data.

h) Embracing technological innovations to integrate systems for data acquisition and management.

i) Adopting the methodologies and developing appropriate tools for data collection that include surveys, censuses, administrative data, and other data sources.

j) Undertaking validation of the statistics to ensure accuracy, consistency and adherence to standards.

k) Developing procedures for data analysis and visualization.

l) Developing a regular publishing schedule for statistical products.

m) Regularly assessing the utilization of statistical products.

n) Establishing a knowledge management system for data archiving and preservation to ensure the long-term availability of historical data.

o) Establishing an effective Centralized Data Control System

p) Collaboration between the statistics directorate and the GIS unit.

3.3 Strengthening Linkages and Coordination Mechanisms for Production and Dissemination of Statistical Information

Strengthening linkages and coordination mechanisms for production and dissemination of statistical information will be achieved through:

a) Identifying and mapping the key stakeholders involved in data collection, analysis, and dissemination. This may include government agencies, non-governmental organizations, research institutions and private sector entities.

b) Establishing County Intergovernmental Statistics Committee and Technical Working Group responsible for overseeing the coordination mechanism with representation from relevant stakeholders.

c) Establishing mechanisms for sharing data between agencies and stakeholders that complies with data protection requirements.

d) Regularly evaluating the effectiveness of the coordination mechanism and making improvements based on feedback.

CHAPTER 4: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The implementation of this policy will involve translating strategic thought into action. It will focus on efficiency and requires motivation, leadership skills and coordination. Generally, the implementation will be phased over the medium term with each financial year constituting a phase. The prioritization and scheduling of activities shall be guided by data needs of the county, the priority needs and the linkages of the strategic goals. Successful implementation of the policy will require strengthening partnership and collaboration among all key stakeholders.

In order to address the strategies and the objectives outlined, the proposed institutional arrangements have been made to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness in statistical activities and processes. The implementation framework has been proposed with the following key objectives:

1. Enhancing quality, timeliness and reliability of data and information produced;
2. Strengthening institutional mechanism to manage county statistics; and
3. Enhancing collaboration in production and management of county statistics.

4.1   County Statistics Directorate

The statistical activities are specialized and require specific skills and expertise besides the subject matter knowledge. This can only be realized where the statistics function is managed in a central place with adequate resource allocation.

A Directorate of Statistics will be established within the Department of Finance and Economic Planning. The directorate will be headed by a Statistician at the level of a Director and directly reporting to the Chief Officer, Economic Planning.

The organizational structure for the Kilifi County Statistics Directorate is shown in the figure below.

Figure 1. Kilifi County Statistics Directorate Organizational Structure
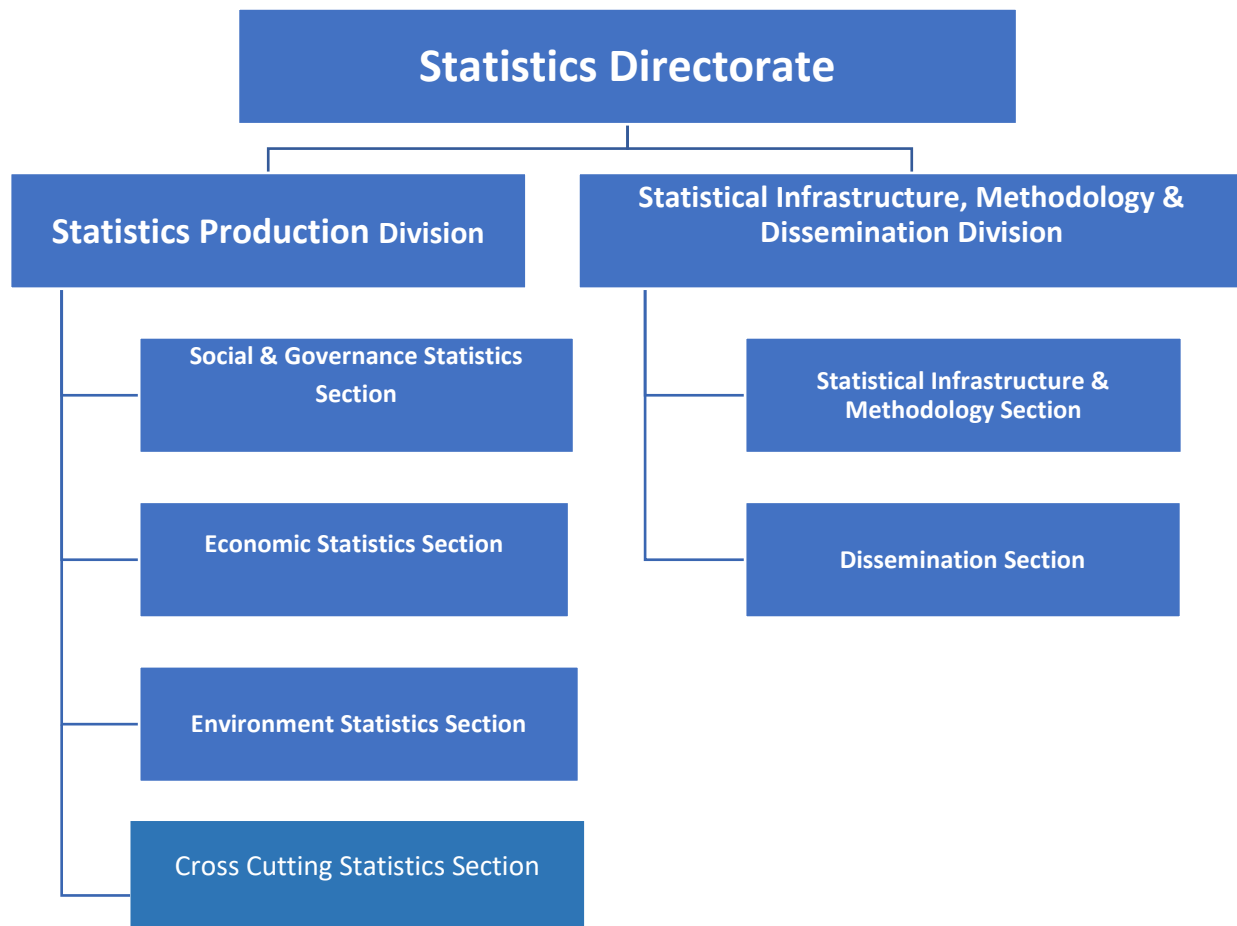
The Directorate of Statistics will be structured into two lower levels namely, Divisions and Sections. The sections are guided by the Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA 2.0), which statistics that are expected to be generated from the various departments at County Government of Kilifi. The statistical personnel will belong to the Directorate of Statistics and can be stationed in the various departments to assist in the collation and analysis of data.

The Sections within the Statistics Production Division will gather the data from the various sectors. The social and governance section will handle data from Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations, Social Protection, Health and Education. The Economics Statistics section will handle data from Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development, General Economic and Commercial Affairs and Energy, Infrastructure and ICT sectors. Environment Statistics and cross cutting issues will be handled in the Environment Statistics and Cross-cutting issues sections respectively. The Sections within the Statistical Infrastructure, Methodology & Dissemination Division will perform cross-cutting functions and will offer support to the other sections. The Section handling statistical infrastructure will identify the registers available for administrative uses at the County Government and develop statistical registers for use in production of statistics. The Section will also domesticate the guidelines and standards for use at the County. The Dissemination Section will manage the county central database that will host all the data. The Section will also prepare the publications and disseminate them to the public and to the specialized users.

4.1.1 Functions of the Directorate

The Statistics Directorate will be responsible for county statistics function at the county. Specifically, the Directorate will perform the following functions:

1. Coordinate development, production and dissemination of statistics emanating from the various sectors and agencies of County Government.
2. The focal point for official statistics and statistical data emanating from the County Government.
3. Collecting, collating, processing, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistics with respect to areas set out in Schedule IV of the Constitution.
4. Establish and maintain comprehensive and quality statistical databases and registers.
5. Represent the County Government in membership to the National Statistical System (NSS) and statistical committees at national and county levels.
6. Liaising with Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) through the KNBS County Statistics Office on statistical matters.
7. Adopting and promoting the use of national standards as guided by KNBS or internationally accepted standards and best practices in production and dissemination of statistics within the County.
8. Advising the County Departments and Agencies on matters relating to production and dissemination of statistics
9. Designing and undertaking statistical surveys for statistical domains in areas set out in Schedule IV of the Constitution for or on behalf of the County Government.
10. Responding to data requests, feedback and reports to users within and outside the County Government on statistical matters.

4.1.2 Staff Establishment

The Directorate of Statistics shall be in charge of county statistics function and will be representing the County Government in membership of NSS and, therefore, will be expected to adhere to professional independence on statistical matters.

The statistics function, therefore, requires the personnel in charge of the various statistical domains to have sound knowledge of statistics and have skills to articulate statistical issues. Specifically, the director is expected to be a master's degree holder in Statistics or any other related field, and relevant experience as per the career development guidelines.

For optimal operationalization the directorate will require at least 19 statisticians. The Directorate to be headed by a County Director of Statistics, Divisions to be headed by Principal Statistician and Sections to be headed by Senior Statisticians/Economists while other statisticians/economists to support the overall functions of the sections.

Figure 2: County Government of Kilifi Staff Establishment
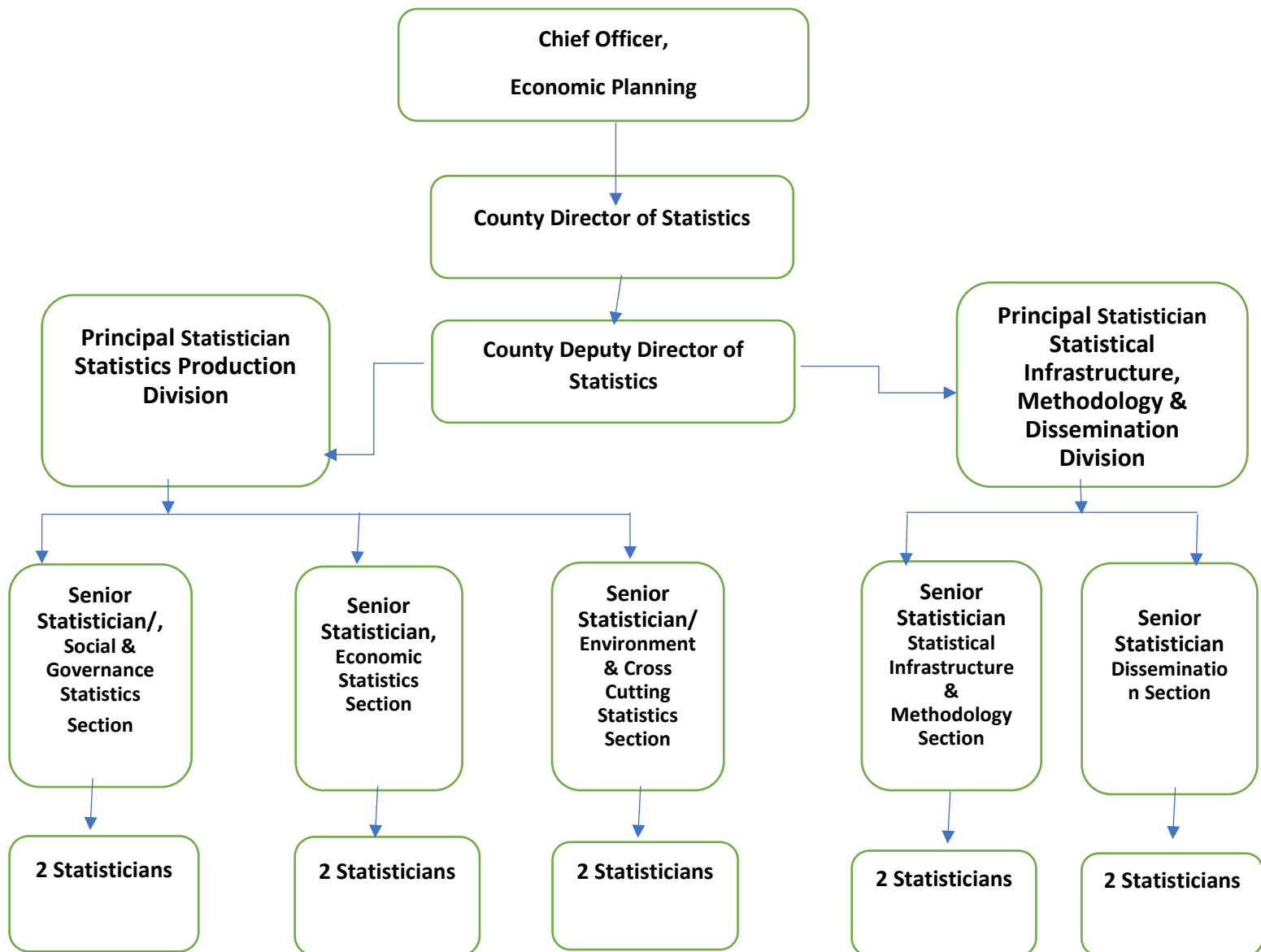
4.1.3 Materials and Equipment

The directorate will require stationery, computers, printers and software in order to discharge its functions. Reliable internet connectivity will be required for both sharing of data and holding dissemination platforms.

4.1.4 Financial Resources

The Directorate shall be facilitated with adequate resources in order to discharge its duties. The budget should be included within the County Government budget and prepared as per existing procedures. Statistical activities shall be allocated a minimum of 0.5% of the total annual county resource envelope.

4.1.5 County Statistics Products and Services

The Statistics Directorate in its core mandate of development, production and dissemination of county statistics, will be producing various products at different intervals. The Directorate will prepare an Advance Release Calendar of the products to be produced and disseminated within a particular year. The calendar will be prepared yearly and availed at least three months before the start of the year.

Some of the key products to be released include:

1. **Quarterly Statistical Bulletin** – This will be the flagship product that will detail all the statistics compiled from administrative sources by the County Government, arranged by domains, produced within a month. The Bulletin will be produced with a lag of one month and disseminated on a timely basis.

2. **Seasonal Agriculture Survey** – The survey will be done bi-annually (twice every year) on an area frame to monitor agriculture indicators.

3. **Census of Establishments** – the survey will aid to thoroughly investigate and document economic activities of establishments within the county. This involves understanding the nature of business, the sectors in which they operate, their sizes, ownership structures and other relevant characteristics. This will help the county to have a business register often referred as a master file. This survey will be done after every 5 years.

4. **Annual County Statistical Abstract (CSA)** – This will be a joint publication between the County Government and KNBS. The County Government will avail the statistics from its Departments and Agencies while KNBS will avail statistics from the National Government Departments and Agencies.

5. **Sub County/Ward Annual Socio-Economic Profiles** – This will provide highlights of socio-economic status for County, Sub County and Wards. These will be produced based on the statistics available in the Bulletins and CSAs.

6. **Multiple Indicator Household Survey –** This survey will be done once in every 3 years to provide statistics for monitoring key socio-economic indicators.

7. **Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) Survey** - This survey will be done once in every 3 years to provide business statistics for monitoring economic indicators.

8. **Further Analysis of Kenya Demographic Health Survey (KDHS)** – The analysis will be based on data from KNBS for the county collected during the KDHS which is done once every 5 years. The analysis will be done at least three months after the release of data by

KNBS and will be used to highlight areas that might require intervention by the County Government.

9. **Further Analysis of Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS)** – The analysis will be based on data from KNBS for the county collected during the KIHBS which is done once every 5 years. The analysis will be done at least three months after the release of data by KNBS and will be used to highlight areas that might require intervention by the County Government

Table: 1 Timelines of County Government of Kilifi Statistics Products and Services

	PRODUCTS AND SERVICES	TIME LINES
1.	Quarterly Statistical Bulletin	1 month after the end of the quarter
2.	Seasonal Agriculture Survey	Yearly
3.	Census of Establishments	Every 5 years
4.	Annual County Statistical Abstract (CSA)	September 30th
5.	Sub County/Ward Annual Socio-Economic Profiles	April 30th
6.	Multiple Indicator Household Survey	Triannual
7.	Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) Survey	Triannual
8.	Further Analysis of Kenya Demographic Health Survey (KDHS)	Every 5 years
9.	Further Analysis of Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS)	Every 5 years
10.	Statistical Research Services	On request

## 4.2   Coordination of Statistical Activities

Effective coordination of statistical activities is essential to streamline the processes, avoid duplication of efforts, and ensure that data collected and analyzed serves its intended purpose. The County Government recognizes the importance of coordinating statistical activities, and the proposed Directorate of Statistics will play a central role in this endeavor.

4.2.1 Coordination of Statistics at the County Level

To coordinate statistics, the county will establish a mechanism to provide strategic guidance and advice on improving statistics. For departmental statistical coordination, officers will be designated as departmental statistics focal officers to perform statistical duties at the departments. The focal officers will be professionally responsible and accountable to the Director Statistics. The functions of the focal officers will be;

1. Coordinate implementation of statistical guidelines issued from time to time.
2. Provide data/statistics/information as may be required.
3. Coordinating collection, collation and analysis of the key statistics in the department.
4. Coordinate between the Directorate and the Department with respect to the quality of the statistics.
5. Dissemination of statistical information to the department and the agencies.
6. Support departments on data/statistics to meet their data needs.

Figure: 3 Proposed Kilifi County Statistics Coordination Structure
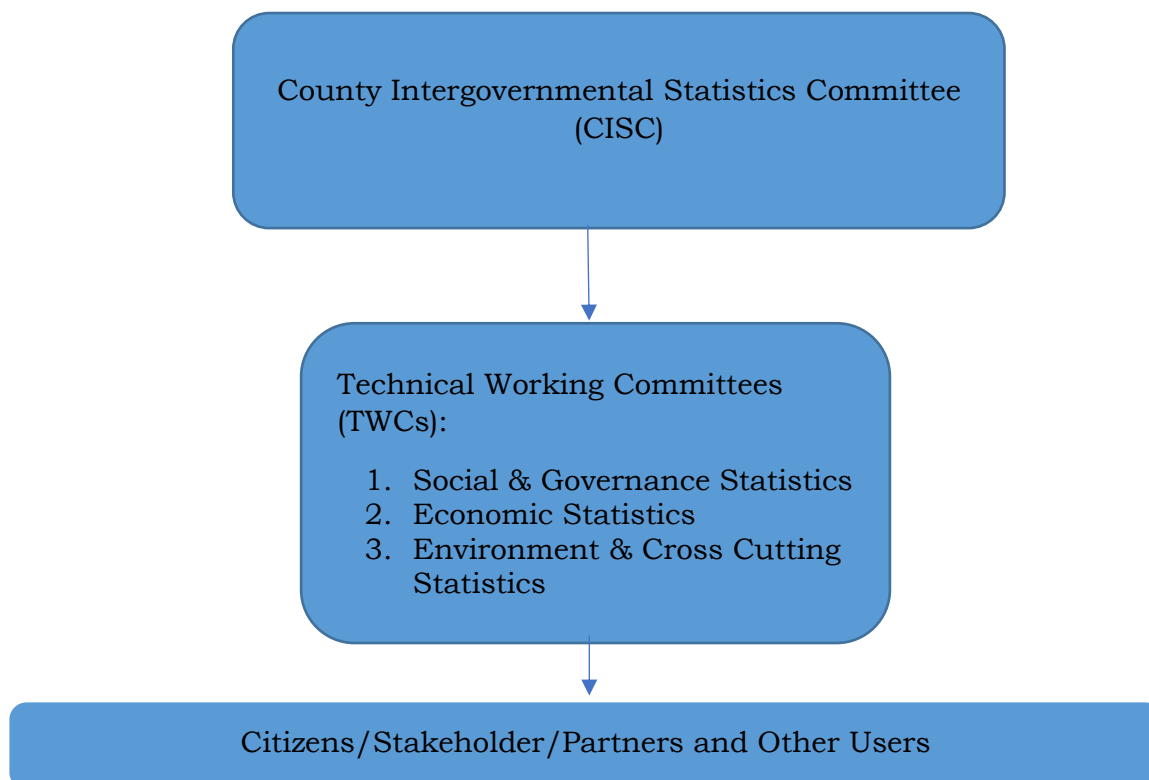
4.2.2 Terms of Reference of Components of the County Statistics Coordination Structure

Committee	Composition	Responsibilities	Frequency of Meetings
County Inter-governmental Statistics Committee	Chair: • County Executive Member – Department of Finance and Economic Planning Secretary: • County Director of Statistics Membership: • Select Heads of Department of National Government at county level • Select County Chief Officers • A representative from academia • Representative from non-state actors	• Harmonize Statistical functions and activities at the county. • Resource mobilization • Give policy directions on county statistics at the county level	Bi annual/Need based

	Convener: • Chief officer responsible for economic planningfunctions at the county level		
Technical Working Committees	• Chair: County Director of Statistics Secretary: • Principal Statistician Membership: • Select Heads of technical departments of the national government at county level or their nominees. • Select Heads of technical departments of the county government or their nominees. • County Statistical Officer • Select Statisticians/Economists Convener: • County Director of Statistics	• Monitor and review ways of improving the production of county statistics • Harmonize production of county statistics • Plan for census and surveys required to improve county statistics • Provide forums that brings together various stakeholders (users/producers) of statistics • Identify areas which require further research	Quarterly
Citizens/Stakeholder/ Partners and Other Users	Chair: • To be elected by members on rotational basis Secretary: • County Director of Statistics Membership: • Representatives of NGOs, and Civil Society Organizations • Representatives of rights of minorities, marginalized groups and communities • Representative of private sector business community. • Development partners' representatives in the county • Community representatives Convener:	• Review and give feedback to county Statistics publications • Utilization of statistics • Mobilize resources for production of statistics	Quarterly

	• County Secretary		

4.3 Role of Stakeholders

The management of data and statistics is a multi-sectoral web interlinked with all stakeholders. The county will utilize the information on the stakeholder analysis to improve the data and statistical efficiency to enhance service delivery. The roles of the various stakeholders are as outlined.

Table 2: List of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
National Government and KNBS	• Provide regular technical support in management of county statistics. • Policy direction/guidelines. • Provide national statistics.
County Executive Committee	• Provide leadership • Develop policy • Resource Mobilization • Custodian of the Policy
County Assembly	• Approval of Policy • Provide oversight of the implementation • Production of data
County Line Departments	• Production of data • Users of data/findings to inform policy and decision making
Media	• Advocate for use of reliable statistics in planning and decision making. • Dissemination and publicity of data
Private sector	• Provision of timely and reliable data • Consumers of data
Development Partners	• Provision of technical and financial support to establish a functional statistical system • Using the statistics to inform decisions
Academia and research institutions	• Suppliers and users of data • Research and capacity building

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non – Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	● Promoting transparency and accountability through the use of reliable statistics. ● Using data for advocacy and awareness campaigns.
County residents	● Utilization of accurate data to demand for better services ● Production of data through participating in data collection.

4.4   Implementation matrix

Program/ Projects	Objective	Expected Outputs	Key Performance Indicator	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Responsibility
County Statistics Policy	To operationalize and strengthen county statistics function	County Statistics Directorate established	Number	xx	Nov 2023 -Jan 2024	CECM Finance and Economic Planning
		Statistics personnel recruited	Number	xx	Nov 2023- April 2024	County Public Service Board
		Office space provided	Number	xx	Nov 2023- April 2024	Chief Officer Economic Planning
		Equipment provided/installed.	Number	xx	Nov 2023- April 2024	
		Furniture provided	Number	xx	Nov 2023- April 2024	
		County Statistics Strategic Plan developed	Number	xx	Nov 2023-Oct 2024	CECM Finance and Economic Planning

		Statistical advocacy undertaken	Number of fora	xx	Quarterly	County Director of Statistics
			Number of participants			
		Best practices on data management mainstreamed	Number	xx	Biannual	County Director of Statistics
		Joint activities with KNBS and other partners undertaken	Number	XX	Quarterly	County Director of Statistics / CSO
		Scheme of Service developed		xx	Nov 2023- April 2024	Chief Officer Economic Planning
		Periodic and regular capacity building undertaken	Number	xx	Quarterly	County Director of Statistics
		Career progression and succession management developed	Number	xx	Nov 2023- April 2024	County Public Service Board
		Resource gap assessments of the statistical needs conducted	Number	xx	Yearly	County Director of Statistics
		Resources lobbied	Amount	xx	Yearly	Chief Officer Economic Planning

		Partnerships and collaborations promoted.	Number	xx	Yearly	CECM Finance and Economic Planning
	To strengthen production and dissemination of statistics	Data need assessment undertaken.	Number of reports	xx	Yearly	County Director of Statistics
		Data processing workflow designed	Number	xx	Nov 2023-April 2024	County Director of Statistics
		Secure and scalable database designed	Number	xx	Nov 2023-April 2024	County Director of Statistics
		Dissemination plan developed	Number	xx	Yearly	County Director of Statistics
		Staff trained in statistical methodologies, data analysis, and relevant technologies	Number	xx	Yearly	County Director of Statistics
		Kenya Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (KeSQAF) adopted	%	xx	Yearly	County Director of Statistics
		Feedback mechanisms established	Number	xx	Yearly	County Director of Statistics

		Technological innovations Embraced	%	xx	Quarterly	County Director of Statistics
		Appropriate tools for data collection developed	Number	xx	Monthly	County Director of Statistics
		Validation of the statistics undertaken	Number	xx	Yearly	County Director of Statistics
		Procedures for data analysis and visualization developed	Number	xx	Yearly	County Director of Statistics
		Publishing schedules developed	Number	xx	Yearly	County Director of Statistics
		Knowledge management system established	Number	xx	Yearly	County Director of Statistics
	To strengthen linkages and coordination mechanisms for production and dissemination of statistical information	Key stakeholders identified and mapped	Number	xx	Yearly	County Director of Statistics
		County Intergovernmental Statistics Committee and Technical Working	Number	xx	Yearly	CECM Finance and Economic Planning

		Group established				
		Data sharing mechanisms established	Number	xx	Yearly	County Director of Statistics
		Coordination mechanism evaluated	Number	xx	Yearly	County Director of Statistics

CHAPTER 5: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluations (M&E) will be adopted to measure efficiency and effectiveness of the policies. In tracking the statistical system, the County Government of Kilifi will establish a high-level technical committee. The committee will work on data; adequacy, relevance, timeliness, accuracy, timelessness, accessibility, interpretability and methodological soundness. Timely and periodic monitoring and evaluation shall be undertaken by the department of Finance and Socio-Economic Planning in consultation with all stakeholders. Additionally, data guidelines shall be prepared and disseminated to provide a clear framework on the implementation of the county statistical system.

5.1 M&E process

The monitoring of the policy will be through a comprehensive logical framework which will contain policy objectives, strategic interventions and the expected outputs as well as the means of verification and the timeframe. The Statistics Directorate will further develop the M&E tools for the identified interventions.

5.2 Reporting timeframe

To maintain transparency and ensure that all stakeholders are kept informed of progress, the policy will be subject to regular reporting. This reporting will take place on both a quarterly and annual basis. The Quarterly and Annual progress reports on policy implementation will be produced and disseminated to all relevant stakeholders. This reporting framework will help in identifying areas of success and challenges promptly, enabling timely corrective actions.

5.3 Capacity building

Capacity building will be undertaken at the County, Sub County and community level to equip the statistics directorate staff with the relevant skills to collect and process timely and reliable data for effective M&E of the policy. This will be done in collaboration with the Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation.

5.4 Review measures

The Director Statistics shall prepare an annual report to the County Executive Committee Member in charge of Statistics on the implementation of the policy. The government shall from time to time in collaboration with all key stakeholders review the statistics policy to ensure that it remains relevant and meets the changing trends at international, national and county level.

ANNEX 1: FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS

Principle 1: Relevance, Impartiality, and Equal Access

Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honor citizens' entitlement to public information.

Principle 2: Professional Standards, Scientific Principles, and Professional Ethics

To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

Principle 3: Accountability and Transparency

To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

Principle 4: Prevention of Misuse

The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

Principle 5: Sources of Official Statistics

Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

Principle 6: Confidentiality

Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

Principle 7: Legislation

The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

Principle 8: National Coordination

Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

Principle 9: Use of International Standards

The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promote the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

Principle 10: International Cooperation

Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.