

# The role of KNBS in Measurement of SDGs including South South Cooperation (SSC)

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*Presented during the UNCTAD Sponsored Expert Meeting on measurement of South South Cooperation (SSC) in Brasilia, Brazil (11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> July,2023)*

# KNBS Mandate

- ▶ The Statistics Act, 2006 (Revised edition 2019) mandates KNBS as the principal government agency for collection, compilation, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical data in Kenya and the custodian of official statistical information.
- ▶ Specifically, KNBS is charged with the planning, authorizing, coordinating and supervising of all official statistical programmes undertaken within the National Statistical System (NSS).
- ▶ The NSS comprises producers, suppliers and users of official statistics working under the supervision of KNBS.
- ▶ The NSS is made up of Government Ministries, Departments, Agencies and County Governments.
- ▶ Other stakeholders for the NSS are researchers, academia, civil society, development partners and all users of statistics.

# KNBS' Role in Measurement of SDGs

- ▶ Develop the SDG National Indicator Framework (NIF) in consultation with stakeholders
- ▶ Collect and make data available for SDGs tracking
- ▶ Compile, verify, validate and approve country data for measurement of progress on SDGs
- ▶ Provide regular updates on data to track progress and trends
- ▶ Identify appropriate data sources and methodologies to produce the SDG indicators
- ▶ Effectively coordinate with the NSS to gather administrative data

## KNBS' Role in Measurement of SDGs Con'd

- The SDGs National Indicator Framework is drawn from the Global Indicator Framework.
- KNBS is the custodian of the **SDG NIF** which is updated and reviewed every year
- These indicators are selected based on: Data availability, Relevance of indicators, Country priority and needs;
- The recently updated framework has 162 indicators, up from 144 indicators in 2022.



## Data Sources for the SDGs

- ▶ In line with the Bureau set up, data to inform the measurement of SDGs is largely from;
  - ▶ Administrative sources generated from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) based on the compilation framework for various sets of statistics
  - ▶ Survey Sources. These include Economic Survey, Kenya Household Budget Surveys (KIHBS), Surveys on Financial Inclusion (FinAccess), Kenya Demographic Health Surveys (KDHS)
  - ▶ Kenya Population and Housing Censuses
  - ▶ Adhoc data requests to institutions
  - ▶ Statistical products from NSS stakeholders such as MDAs

# The SDGs National Indicator Framework (NIF), 2023 in respect of SDG 17.3

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The Bureau does not presently report on SDG 17.3 and by extension, quantification of South South Cooperation (SSC).

There is lack of awareness of SSC within the NSO, what it entails and requirements to begin to measure related indicators.

# Challenges in Measurement of SSC

- ▶ The challenges in measurement of SSC are informed by challenges related to measurement of SDGs in general which include;
  - ▶ Lack of sensitization on SSC and on adoption and implementation of the Conceptual framework
  - ▶ Lack of coordinated institutional framework on SSC
  - ▶ Failure to mainstream measurement of SDGs in the Technical Working Groups by KNBS
  - ▶ Limited access to administrative data, some that can be used to fill data gaps
  - ▶ Poor quality of data from alternative sources that limits adoption and use of this data into official statistics, key among them being frequency of production, data quality and reliability
  - ▶ Lack of technical capacity to compute some indicators
  - ▶ Inadequate advocacy on SDGs
  - ▶ Budget limitations to collect and analyze data for SDGs



# Planning towards measurement of SSC

- ▶ As a first step, sensitization of officers within KNBS on SSC, the requirements involved in quantification of SSC.
- ▶ Streamlining the Conceptual Framework on Measurement of SSC into the Bureau's workplan as part of SDG reporting
- ▶ Analysis of existing data to inform the measurement of SSC in a bid to assess whether it meets the required threshold, identify data gaps and modalities to address these gaps.
- ▶ Stakeholder engagement to map out all data sources and the specific data points based on respective mandates.
- ▶ Leveraging on existing institutional frameworks-Technical Sector Working Groups, MoUs between KNBS and other NSS stakeholders to improve administrative data sources

# Planning towards measurement of SSC-Cont'd

- ▶ Continuous technical capacity building on SSC across all focal point persons in MDAs. This could be in form of courses or Technical Assistance
- ▶ Use of alternative data sources to compliment traditional administrative and survey sources. These involve leveraging technology and innovation and include Citizen Generated Data (CGD) and Geospatial information.

# Next Steps

- Sensitization on the role of KNBS in quantification of SSC following the Expert meeting in Brazil
- Adoption and implementation of peer learning from countries which have begun implementation of the Conceptual Framework on Measurement of SSC
- Mapping of existing data to the framework while gradually establishing the “fit for use” in quantification of SSC.
- Continuous sensitization on SSC across the NSS
- Engaging the relevant stakeholders to get a buy-in
- Expert review of the populated framework and gradual adoption and reportage on SDG 17.3 of the NIF

# Need for support

- ▶ UNCTAD and other Regional Commissions tasked with SSC to spearhead capacity building initiatives within the NSOs towards adoption of the Conceptual Framework on SSC
- ▶ Peer-to peer learning aimed at harmonizing methodology in reporting data on the Framework
- ▶ Financial support geared towards sensitization on the importance of quantification of SSC across the NSS. This includes budgetary support in implementation of data collection initiatives that will help address data gaps in reportage of SDGs, not limited to SDG 17.3.
- ▶ Technical assistance in validating data in the framework
- ▶ Publicity on the impact of SSC to get stakeholder buy-in.



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