IMPLEMENTATION OF FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS (FDES)

THE CASE OF KENYA

STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION

- Experience using FDES
- Environment Statistics production in Kenya
- Environment Statistics and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Environment Statistics and SEEA
- Challenges in implementing FDES
- Conclusion

EXPERIENCE WITH FDES 2013

- Prior to implementing the revised FDES 2013 Kenya was using the 1984 FDES
- 1984 FDES was not easy to follow, and it also leaned more towards DPSIR model which assumes a causal relationship
- During implementation Kenya National Bureau of Statistics found that FDES 2013 is easy to follow and use:
- It structures environment statistics into Components, Subcomponents, Topics and Statistics
- FDES 2013 also sets the scope of coverage of environment statistics
- It comprises the Basic Set which includes everything possible, and the Core Set which is the bare minimum that a country can compile
- These Sets help us to identify gaps in data coverage

ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS PRODUCTION IN KENYA

- Through FDES Kenya has plans to produce the following reports:
- Environment Statistics Report 2016 covering Climate, Land, Population, Water, Wildlife, Forestry and Agriculture
- Human Settlements Statistics Report 2016 covering population, access to water, sanitation and energy, waste collection & disposal, housing conditions, natural disasters and environmental health.
- KNBS is currently working on producing waste, energy and water statistics reports based Kenya integrated household Budget survey.
- FDES helped to identify waste management as a gap in data coverage. Waste management statistics from County Governments are currently being compiled

ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS & SDGs

country will use FDES to be able to meet data needs for the coming SDGs as ows:

Goals 6, 7 and 11 on availability and sustainable management of water and anitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, and making cities nd human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable are well overed by human settlements statistics/population Census.

Goal 12 on sustainable and consumption patterns is addressed through tatistics on natural resources, pollution and waste management while Goal 13 n combating climate change and its impacts is partly addressed through limate change statistics. It should however be noted that currently Kenya oes not have sufficient information to meet data needs of these two Goals. ffort is being made in data collection and analysis to enable the country to rovide such data in the future.

ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS & SDGs

- Goal 15 on Sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, forests, combating desertification, land degradation and biodiversity conservation is partly covered by the wildlife and forestry statistics. example: the statistics give species population and population of the species by status category which help monitor biodiversity conservation.
- However more work needs to be done to be able to produce all the indicators that will be needed to address the SDGs

The Need for Environment Statistics

- To sustain socio-economic development,
- improve social equity by integrating environmental concerns in all development programs,
- Planners, decision makers and the public at large, need to have a good understanding about the environment
- The role of Environmental statistics and indicators in sustainable development endeavors is enormous
- Used in environment assessment
- State of environment reports
- Environment compendia

Main Environmental Issues/ Concerns and Related Policies

- Lack of established environment statistics units in Ministries, Counties, Departments & Agencies (MCDA).
- • Inadequate number of natural resource statisticians.
- • Lack of skills in basic level of statistics training covering data collection, conducting surveys and censuses, data analysis and dissemination.

Main Environmental Issues/ Concerns and Related Policies

- Intensive trainings on analysis using various statistical software (STATA, CSPro, SPSS, among others) are necessary to enhance analysis skills and hasten dissemination especially for large sample surveys and censuses.
- • Lack of comprehensive data and quality of available data/statistics

Main Institutions Involved in Environmental Information Production

- Ministry of Lands and Housing (Land & water area, Land management) – National Land Commission – Department of Survey
- • Department of Resource Surveys and Remote sensing in the Ministry of Mining & petroleum – Mapping of Natural Resources and data related to remote sensing
- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics ---Censuses and survey relating to environment statistics
- • Ministry of Environment Water & Natural Resources – National Environment Management Authority (NEMA
- – Kenya Forestry Services (Forest Resources)
- – Kenya Wildlife Service (National Parks & Game Reserves)

Main Institutions Involved in Environmental Information Production

- Ministry of Water & Irrigation services- management of water resources utilization
- – Kenya Metrological Services(Climate related information-rainfall, temperature etc)
- • Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Farming practices & information on Arable land)
- State Department of Fisheries –
- KEMFRI (marine related data & information)
- • Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation (Environmental health i.e. Public Health, the working environment, Control and management of hazardous wastes and radiation

Main Activities and Outputs in Environment Statistics and Information

- Have Agriculture, Nutrition & Environment Statistics Committee (ANES)that meets on a quarterly basis to harmonize and improve quality of statistics produced
- Established a Technical Working Group/taskforce on Environment statistics
- Have Strategic Plan for Agriculture and Rural statistics (SPARS) – Environment statistics is a key component
- – Embarked on the preparation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)