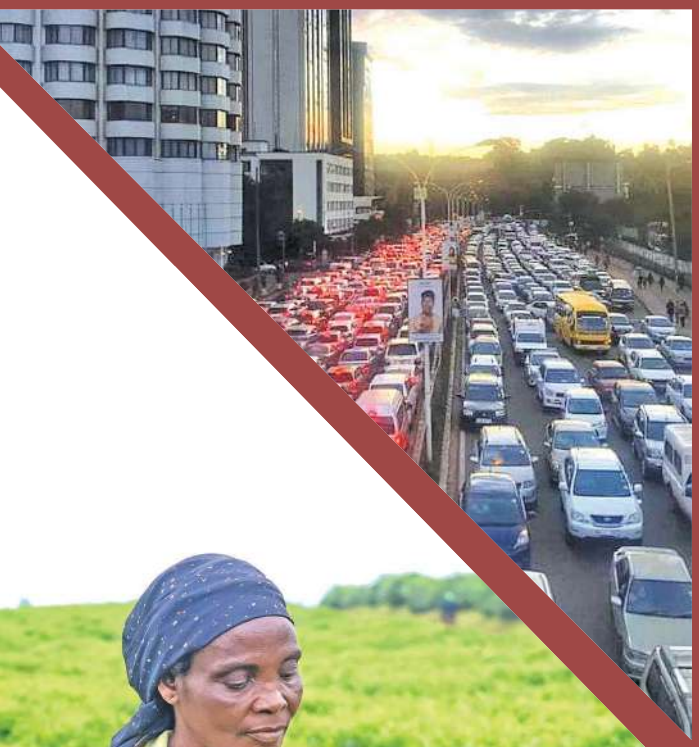
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ECONOMIC SURVEY 2025









PROVIDING, MANAGING AND PROMOTING QUALITY STATISTICS

Economic Survey

2025

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ABOUT KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) also referred to as the Bureau in this publication is a State Corporation established vide an Act of Parliament-the Statistics Act, CAP 112 Laws of Kenya [Rev. 2022]. Its mandate is anchored on the Constitution of Kenya,2010. The Bureau is the principal agency of the Government for collecting, analysing and disseminating statistical data in Kenya and the custodian of official statistical information. The Bureau is also responsible for the co-ordination of the National Statistical System (NSS).

The functions of KNBS as defined in the Statistics Act 2006 are:

(a) Planning, authorising, co-ordinating and supervising all official statistical programmes undertaken within the national statistical system;

(b) Establishing standards and ensuring the use of best practices and methods in the production and dissemination of statistical information across the national statistical system;

(c) Collecting, compiling, analyzing, abstracting and disseminating statistical information on the matters specified in the First Schedule;

(d) Conducting the Population and Housing Census every ten years, and such other censuses and surveys as the Board may determine;

(e) Maintaining a comprehensive and reliable national socio-economic database.

(f) Developing and Maintaining sampling frames of the Bureau;

(g) Collaborating with and assisting the county governments or any other institutions in the production of official statistics;

(h) Providing technical advice on statistics to other state entities;

(i) Promoting co-ordination among producers, users and suppliers of official statistics by forming appropriate sector committees; and

(j) Designating statistics produced by national statistical system as official statistics on being satisfied that the necessary criteria have been followed.

KNBS has an elaborate infrastructure for data collection across the country. This includes, a County Statistical Office in each of the 47 counties as data collection center, two sampling frames for implementation of censuses and surveys and various databases for socio-economic statistical information.

The Bureau collects various statistical information on monthly, quarterly, semi-annually and annual basis. Ad hoc surveys and studies are also carried out to gather information on specific indicators. Some of the statistical products of the Bureau include, Consumer Price Index (CPI), Leading Economic Indicators report, Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) release, Quarterly Producer Price Index (PPI), Quarterly Balance of Payment release, Annual Economic Survey report, Annual Statistical Abstract and County Statistical Abstract. The Bureau also provides information to local and international organizations including the IMF, World Bank, UN, COMESA, ILO and EAC; and other data users.

The Bureau maintains various platforms through which its products and statistical information are disseminated. The Bureau provides information for monitoring the country's development agenda as well as internationally agreed indicators such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In undertaking its mandate, the Bureau is guided by the following Vision, Mission and Core Values.

Vision

"Quality statistics for better lives"

Mission

"Provide, manage and promote quality statistics through utilization of best practices for public use". Core Value and Principles

Professionalism: The Bureau shall maintain high standards while discharging its duties by abiding to professional considerations on the methods, standards and procedures in its work.

Integrity: The Bureau shall uphold high standards of integrity in all our dealings.

Confidentiality: The Bureau shall treat all information provided by stakeholders with strict confidentiality and use it exclusively for statistical purposes.

Customer Focus: The Bureau is committed to always place customers at the core of the Bureau business and ensure high quality of service at all times.

Innovation: The Bureau will continuously embrace creativity and innovation for value-addition in its business processes.

Teamwork: The Bureau shall uphold the team spirit in all our work and we shall endeavor to promote teamwork.

Data Quality

The Economic Survey report is an annual publication prepared by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics that provides socio-economic information covering a five-year period. Statistics presented in Economic Survey reports are produced in line with internationally sound and scientific methods that are anchored on the fundamental principles of producing official statistics. In particular, the report presents information on all sectors of the economy based on the Kenya Standard Industrial classification of all Economic Activities (KESIC), as well as information on other emerging topical issues. Data quality is expressed in terms of dimensions in line with international best practices and recommendations, KNBS has adopted 11 key quality dimensions for assuring statistical quality:

Relevance: Implies the extent to which statistical data accurately reflects the reality of the population or phenomena being studied. To ensure relevance in the Economic Survey, the Bureau has adhered to sound methodology and used appropriate data collection techniques.

Accuracy: The degree of nearness that statistics have achieved in correctly representing the phenomena they measure. The Bureau ensures that the Economic Survey report is reliable, unbiased, and free from error for public good. This is expressed by: using established methods and procedures that have been tested and refined over time, undertaking rigorous quality control through verifying data sources, checking for inconsistencies, and conducting statistical tests.

Reliability: Refers to representing statistics free from errors and bias. Production of Economic Survey is based on international standards and methods. Sampling and non-sampling errors that may occur are always disclosed. Data from administrative sources are subject to international best practices on statistics and are verified and validated through sectoral Technical Working Groups.

Timeliness: The time lapse between data collection and receipt of the data for compilation and processing and data dissemination periods. The Economic Survey report is produced at most 150 days after the end of the review year. The report is therefore published annually.

Punctuality: The time lag between the actual delivery of the data and the target date when it should have been delivered. This relates to whether or not data are disseminated on scheduled release dates. The Bureau has put relevant mechanisms in place to ensure that the Economic Survey report is published annually by 30th April.

Accessibility: The ease and conditions under which statistical information can be obtained. The Economic Survey and other KNBS reports are disseminated through various platforms. The platforms include the KNBS website: www.knbs.or.ke, publications, press releases and social media among others. The hardcopy publication is also available at the KNBS library and county offices.

Clarity: The extent to which statistical information is presented in a clear, accessible, and easily understandable manner. Towards this, the Bureau has ensured that easily comprehensible metadata are available, and additional assistance is available to users to facilitate varied use of statistical information by a wide range of users.

Coherence: The adequacy of statistics to be combined in different ways and for different uses. It refers to comparisons between statistics for the same or largely

The Bureau maintains various platforms through which its products and statistical information are disseminated. The Bureau provides information for monitoring the country's development agenda as well as internationally agreed indicators such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

similar populations. It refers to the extent to which data are consistent with other data from different sources or with other statistical data on the same or related topics. To ensure coherence in the Economic Survey Report, the Bureau has used standardized methodologies and definitions to ensure that data are comparable across different sources and over time. Additionally, data validation was sought to identify outliers or other anomalies in the data.

Consistency: Refers to statistics having "logical and numerical coherence." The Bureau maintains a compendium of statistical definitions and has endeavored to provide the same format of statistical tables as in previous years to enable uniformity and trend comparison over time.

Methodological Soundness: Refers to the extent to which the methods used to collect, process, and analyze data are scientifically rigorous, transparent, and reliable. In compiling the Economic Survey report, the Bureau has adhered to internationally recognized standards and guidelines for statistical practice and professional standards enshrined in the UN Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics.

Integrity: Refers to values and related practices that maintain confidence in the eyes of users in the agency producing statistics and ultimately in the statistical product. Towards this, the Bureau adheres to ethical and professional standards that uphold transparency, accountability and methodological soundness in the production and dissemination of the Economic Survey Report.

Data Sources

The statistics published in the Economic Survey reports are based on a wide variety of sources including own surveys and censuses, studies carried out by other institutions and administrative data collected by Ministries, Departments and Agencies, County Governments, and establishments. The sources of data are always dully acknowledged.



List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

2G	Second Generation Network
3G	Third Generation Network
4G	Fourth Generation Network
5G	Fifth Generation Network
ABMT	Appropriate Building Materials and Technologies
ADNOC	Abu Dhabi National Oil Corporation
AFA	Agriculture and Food Authority
AfDB	African Development Bank
AG	Attorney General
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
AHP	Affordable Housing Programme
AIA	Appropriation In Aid
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
AM	Amplitude Modulation
AMEL	Aircraft Maintenance Engineers License
AMOS	Approved Maintenance Organizations
ANC	Ante-Natal Care
AOC	Air Operator Certificate
AOI	Agriculture Orientation Index
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASEAN	Association of South Eastern Asia Nations
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
ASPs	Application Service Providers
ATCOs	Air Traffic Controllers
ATOS	Approved Training Organizations
ATPL	Air Transport Pilot License
BEC	Broad Economic Category
BeTA	Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda
BEP	Built Environment Professionals
BEAC	Bank of Central African States
BCEAO	Central Bank of West African States
BMI	Body Mass Index
BMMS	Better Medication Management System
BOP	Balance of Payments
BORAQs	Board of Registration of Architects and Quantity Surveyors
BOSA	Back Office Services Activity
BPM6	Balance of Payment and International Investment Position Manual (Sixth edition)
Bps	Bits per second

BRIICS	Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa
BTL	Bilateral Tubal Ligation
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CAK	Communications Authority of Kenya
CBA	Collective Bargaining Agreement
CBC	Competency Based Curriculum
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CBR	Central Bank Rate
CCF	Climate Change Funds
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CDSC	Central Depository and Settlement Corporation
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CECs	County Executive Committees
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
CFS	Container Freight Station
CHP	Community Health Promoter
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CIF	Cost, Insurance & Freight
CIP	Census of Industrial Production
CIPI	Construction Input Price Index
CMA	Capital Markets Authority
CMC	Cabin-Crew Member Certificate
COA	Certificate of Airworthiness
COHO	Community Oral Health Officer
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COP	Climate Change Conference
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPC	Central Product classifications
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management Systems
CPL	Commercial Pilot License
CSM	Cylinder Smart Metering
CSPs	Content Services Providers
CT-OVC	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Fund
CT-PWSD	Cash Transfer to Persons with Severe Disabilities
CTU	Cane Testing Units
DBK	Development Bank of Kenya
DCS	Depository Corporations Survey

DDoS	Distributed Denial of Service
DES	Dietary Energy Supply
DHIS	District Health Information System
DI	Direct Investment
DIE	Direct Investment Enterprise
DMU	Diesel Multiple Units
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
DT SACCOs	Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DSQ	Domestic Servants Quarters
DWT	Deadweight Tons
EA	Environmental Audit
EAC	East African Community
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
EAs	Enumeration Areas
EBK	Engineers Board of Kenya
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EEA	Environmental Economic Accounts
EEC	European Economic Community
EEE	Electrical and Electronic Equipment
EHR	Electronic Health Records
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMDE	Emerging Market and Developing Economies
EMS	Expedited Mail Service
ENSO	El-Nino Southern Oscillation
EOPS	Early Oil Pilot Scheme
EPP	Emergency Power Producers
EPRA	Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
EPZA	Export Processing Zones Authority
ESOPs	Employee Share Ownership Plans
ESP	Economic Stimulus Program
EU	European Union
E- Waste	Electronic Waste
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FBS	Food Balance Sheet
FCM	False Codling Moth
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment

FE	Fellow Enterprise
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FIS	Foreign Investment Survey
FLLoCA	Financing Locally Led Climate Action
FM	Frequency Modulation
FOB	Free On Board
FOSA	Front Office Service Activity
FP	Family Planning
FSD Kenya	Financial Sector Deepening Trust Kenya
FttH	Fibre to the Home
FttO	Fibre to the Office
FY	Financial Year
GB	General Business
GB	Giga Byte
Gbps	Gigabits per second
GCF	Green Climate Funds
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GHz	Gigahertz
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNDI	Gross National Disposable Income
GNI	Gross National Income
GoK	Government of Kenya
GPS	Global Positioning Systems
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
GVA	Gross Value Added
GWh	Giga Watt Hours
Ha	Hectares
HELB	Higher Education Loans Board
HIS	Health Information System
HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Program
HPTs	Health Pharmaceuticals and Technologies
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
HVDC	High-voltage direct current
IASP	International Association of Science Parks
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICDC	Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Identity Card
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Industrial Development Bank

IDR	Import Dependency Ratio
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFS	International Financial Services
IIP	International Investment Position
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IMT	International Mobile Telecommunications
IOC	Intelligent Operations Centre
IOC	Indian Ocean Dipole
IP	Internet Protocol
IPP	Independent Power Producers
IPP	Independent Pension Plans
IPTV	Internet-Protocol Televisions
IRA	Insurance Regulatory Authority
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
ISPs	Internet Service Providers
IT	Information Technology
ITRS	International Transactions Reporting System
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUCD	Intrauterine Contraceptive Device
JKIA	Jomo Kenyatta International Airport
JKUAT	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
KAPU	Kenya Airport Police Unit
KAIST	Kenya Advanced Institute of Science and Technology
Kbps	Kilobytes per second
KCAA	Kenya Civil Aviation Authority
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KDB	Kenya Dairy Board
KDC	Kenya Development Corporation
KE-CIRT/CC	Kenya Computer Incident Response Team/Coordination Centre
KenInvest	Kenya Investment Authority
KEPH	Kenya Essential Package for Health
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KETRACO	Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KG	Kilograms
K-HMSF	Kenya Household Master Sample Frame

KHRO	Kenya Health and Research Observatory
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
KIP	Kenya Institute of Planners
KM	Kilometers
KMHFL	Kenya Master Health Facility List
KMTC	Kenya Medical Training College
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNEC	Kenya National Examinations Council
KPA	Kenya Ports Authority
KOT	Kipevu Oil Terminal
KPC	Kenya Pipeline Corporation
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KPRL	Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited
KPSEA	Kenya Primary School Education Assessment
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KRC	Kenya Railways Corporation
KRCS	Kenya Red Cross Society
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KSh	Kenya Shillings
KT	Kilo Tonnes
KUC	Kenya Utalii College
KUCCPS	Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
kV	Kilo Volts
KVA	Kilovolt-Amperes
KW	Kilo watt
KWh	Kilo Watt Hour
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KWSCRP	Kenya Water Security and Climate Resilience Project
KYDP	Kenya Youth Development Policy
L	Overall liquidity
LAPSSET	Lamu Port Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LIA	Letter of Interim Authority
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LTE	Long Term Evolution
LTM	Long Term Mean
LVSR	Low Volume Scaled Roads
M1	Narrow Money supply

M2	Broad Money supply (Money supplied by CBK, Commercial Banks and Micro Finance Institutions)
M2M	Machine 2 Machine
M3	Extended Broad Money Supply (M2 plus Foreign Currency Holdings by Residents)
Maghreb	North African region made up of Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia.
MAM	March-April-May
Mashreq	Countries made up of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria
Max	Maximum
Mbps	Megabits Per Second
MCA	Member of County Assembly
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDP	Management Development Programmes
MEFMI	Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute for Eastern and Southern Africa
MFB	Micro Finance Banks
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
MFS	Mobile Financial Service
MGR	Meter Gauge Railway
MHz	Mega Hertz
MIA	Moi International Airport
MICE	Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions
Min	Minimum
MM	Millimeters
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MNOs	Mobile Network Operators
MNP	Mobile Numbers Ported
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOTIHUD-PW	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works
MRLs	Maximum Residue Levels
MSEs	Micro and Small Enterprises
MT	Metric Tonnes
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MTP III	Third Medium Term Plan
MTP IV	Fourth Medium Term Plan
MVNOs	Mobile Virtual Network Operators
MW	Mega Watts
MWSI	Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation
n/a	Not applicable
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
n.e.c	not elsewhere classified
NBK	National Bank of Kenya

NCA	National Construction Authority
NCC	Nairobi City County
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NCPWD	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
NCR	Nairobi Commuter Rail
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDE	New Digital Economy
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NDU	National Defence University
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NEMIS	National Education Management Information System
n.e.s	not elsewhere specified
NFA	Net Foreign Assets
NGAAF	National Government Affirmative Action Fund
NFM	New Funding Model
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NIA	National Irrigation Authority
NIB	National Irrigation Board
NIC	National Industrial Credit
NIIP	Net International Investment Position
NIRU	National Intelligence and Research University
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPR	Not Previously Registered
NPS	National Police Service
NPISHs	Non- Profit Institutions Serving Households
NSE	Nairobi Securities Exchange
NSS	National Statistical System
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NTSA	National Transport and Safety Authority
NWCPC	National Water Corporation and Pipeline Corporation
NWHS	National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority
NWHSA	National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority
NYS	National Youth Service
ODCs	Other Depository Corporations Survey
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
OFC	Other Financial Corporations
OI	Other Investment
ONA	One Network Area

OND	October-November-December
OP	Older Persons
OPCT	Older Persons Cash Transfer
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PACS	Probation and Aftercare Service
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PCK	Postal Corporation of Kenya
PCMS	Private Capital Monitoring System
PCR	Pupil Completion Rate
PI	Portfolio Investment
PHC	Primary Health Care
PIN	Personal Identification Number
PPI	Producer Price Index
PPL	Private Pilot License
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PSC	Public Service Commission
PSTR	Primary to Secondary Transition Rate
PSUT	Physical Supply and Use Tables
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
PWD	Persons with Disability
REIT	Real Estate Investment Trust
REREC	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation
RBA	Retirement Benefits Authority
RMLF	Road Maintenance Levy Fund
RRI	Rapid Results Initiative
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SASRA	Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority
SBR	Statistical Business Register
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDH	State Department for Housing
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SDHUD	State Department for Housing and Urban Development
SEEA	System of Environmental Economic Accounts
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SHA	Social Health Authority
SHI	Social Health Insurance
SHIF	Social Health Insurance Fund
SIEC	Standard Industrial Energy Product Classification
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification

SLD	Second Level Domain
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMS	Short Messaging Services
SNA	System of National Accounts
SNE	Special Needs Education
SPL	Student Pilot License
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSR	Self-Sufficiency Ratio
SSTs	Sea Surface Temperatures
STBs	Set Top Boxes
SUA	Supply and Utilization Account
SUT	Supply and Use Tables
TEUs	Twenty-foot Equivalent Units
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TJ	Tera Joules
TNT	The National Treasury
ToT	Total
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
TV	Television
TVC	Technical Vocational College
TVET	Technical Vocational Educational Training
TVETA	Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority
TWI	Trade Weighted Index
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UFAA	Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nation Conference on Trade and Development
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
US/USA	United States of America
USB	Universal Serial Bus
USD	United States Dollar
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAT	Value Added Tax
VDIs	Virtual Digital Infrastructure
VHF	Very High Frequency
VoIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol

VRB	Valuers Registration Board
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WASREB	Water Services Regulatory Board
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
WiMAX	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
WRTI	Wildlife Research and Training Institute
WPP	Water Purification Points
WRA	Water Resources Authority
xDSL	(Various) Digital Subscriber Line
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

Abbreviations and Symbols used in the Booklet

Mn	Million
Bn	Billion
Ton	Tonnes
*	Provisional
**	Estimates
+	Revised
..	Data not available
-	Negligible





Summary and Outlook

International Scene

The global economy remained resilient in 2024 despite ongoing challenges such as high energy and food prices and tighter monetary policies. Global real GDP grew by 3.2 per cent in 2024 compared to 3.3 per cent in 2023. Advanced Economies maintained stable growth at 1.7 per cent, mainly supported by easing monetary policies, strong domestic demand, and investment. In contrast, Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs) experienced a decline in growth from 4.4 per cent in 2023 to 4.2 per cent in 2024, primarily due to disruptions in commodity production and shipping. In 2024, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) real GDP grew by 3.8 per cent, while that of East African Community (EAC-5) region grew by 5.4 per cent, mainly driven by government spending, service sector productivity and regional trade.

3.2%

Global real GDP grew by 3.2 per cent in 2024 compared to 3.3 per cent in 2023.

3.8%

In 2024, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) real GDP grew by 3.8 per cent, while that of East African Community (EAC-5) region grew by 5.4 per cent

Global inflation eased to 5.7 per cent in 2024 from 6.7 per cent in 2023, largely due to stabilizing commodity prices and improved labor supply, with inflation returning to target levels in many economies. However, some SSA countries, including Angola, Ethiopia, and Nigeria, continued to face double-digit inflation. Global trade rebounded, expanding by 3.4 per cent, supported by strong growth in business services, tourism, and recovery of consumption of goods from USA. Labour market conditions remained steady, with both the global unemployment rate and labor force participation rate unchanged at 5.0 per cent and 61.0 per cent respectively in both 2023 and 2024.

Economic Performance

In 2024, Kenya's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 4.7 per cent, compared to a revised growth of 5.7 per cent in 2023. The growth was noted in most of the sectors of the economy with Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing growing by 4.6 per cent compared to 6.6 per cent growth in 2023. Other sectors also had notable growths including Financial & Insurance Activities (7.6%), Transportation and Storage (4.4%) and Real Estate (5.3%). Construction however, recorded a contraction of 0.7 per cent down from a growth of 3.0 per cent in 2023. Similarly, mining and quarrying recorded a contraction of 9.2 per cent compared to a 2023 contraction of 6.5 per cent as evidenced in the reduced production of key minerals, including construction materials, titanium, salt (crude), and gemstones.

Nominal GDP increased from KSh 15,033.6 billion in 2023 to KSh16,224.5 billion in 2024 out of which with Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing contributed 22.5 per cent, an increase from 21.5 per cent in 2023. Combined, service activities contributed 61.1 per cent of the GDP while industry-related activities comprised 16.5 per cent of the GDP in 2024. At current prices, the Gross National Disposable Income increased to KSh 16,997.9 billion in 2024 from KSh 15,752.9 billion in 2023. Consequently, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita increased from KSh 291,770 in 2023 to KSh 309,460 in 2024. The Private final consumption expenditure increased from KSh 11,460.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 12,483.7 billion in 2024 while the government final consumption expenditure increased to KSh 1,809.9 billion from KSh 1,770.5 billion in 2023.

Employment, Earnings and Consumer Prices

Employment in the modern and informal sectors, excluding small-scale agriculture, went up from 20.0 million in 2023 to 20.8 million in 2024. A total of 782.3 thousand new jobs were created in the economy in 2024. The modern sector created a total of 78.6 thousand jobs in 2024, reflecting a growth of 2.4 per cent. The informal sector created 703.7 thousand new jobs compared to 720.9 thousand in 2023, accounting for 90.0 per cent of all new jobs created, excluding small-scale agriculture.

In the private sector, wage employment registered a growth of 2.1 per cent in 2024 compared to 3.3 per cent in 2023. The leading industries in the private sector in 2024 providing the highest employment numbers were Manufacturing; and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, accounting for 15.9 per cent and 14.1 per cent, respectively. In the public sector, wage employment registered a growth of 3.1 per cent in 2024 compared to 5.9 per cent in 2023. Industries with the highest employment levels in the public sector were Education; and Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security, which accounted for 45.2 per cent and 34.4 per cent of total employment in the sector, respectively, in 2024.

The nominal wage bill grew by 7.2 per cent to KSh 2,998.8 billion in 2024. The private sector wage bill expanded by 7.7 per cent to KSh 2,117.4 billion in 2024, while the public sector wage bill increased by 5.8 per cent to KSh 881.4 billion in 2024, accounting for 29.4 per cent of the total wage payments in 2024.

Overall average annual earnings increased from KSh 894.2 thousand in 2023 to KSh 933.1 thousand in 2024. Overall, real annual average earnings per employee decreased from KSh 667.3 thousand in 2023 to KSh 665.4 thousand in 2024.

The year-on-year inflation for 2024 eased to 4.5 per cent from 7.7 per cent in 2023. The inflation reported in 2024 was lowest in the last five years.

This was mainly due to the reduction food prices in the year under review. The annual average Consumer Price Index (CPI) for 2024 stood at 139.69. The food and non-alcoholic beverages division inflation rate increased by 5.6 per cent in 2024, which was attributable to favorable weather conditions compared with 9.7 per cent in 2023. In 2024, the transport index eased to 5.0 per cent compared to 12.2 per cent in 2023, mainly driven by the increase in prices of matatu and country bus fares, however, prices of diesel and petrol dropped.

In 2024, sugar, confectionery and desserts class for food and non-alcoholic beverages recorded a negative inflation rate of 10.7 per cent due to decline in prices of sugar. Prices of maize grain loose recorded the highest decrease of 19.3 per cent. Nairobi's lower-income group recorded the lowest inflation of 4.2 per cent compared to other income segments in Nairobi. Effects of high exchange rates were felt at the beginning of the year in the Nairobi upper-income group and middle-income group, resulting in high prices of imported commodities, hence high inflation in the baskets of 4.8 per cent and 5.1 per cent in 2024, respectively.

Money, Banking and Finance

The Central Bank Rate (CBR) was lowered to 11.25 per cent as at December 2024 from 12.50 per cent in December 2023 as part of the Monetary policy measures by the regulator to support economic activity. Overall interest rates for commercial banks increased during the review period to 16.89 per cent. The 91-Day Treasury bill interest rate declined to 10.32 per cent in December 2024 from 15.70 per cent in December 2023. Further, the CBK's inter-bank rate reduced from 11.65 per cent in December 2023 to 11.45 per cent in December 2024. Broad Money supply (M3) grew by 1.0 per cent during the review period to stand at KSh 6,105.5 billion as at December 2024. Similarly, Money supply (M2) grew by 7.8 per cent from KSh 4,496.3 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 4,845.9 billion as at end of December 2024. Quasi Money supply and M1 grew by 11.1 and 3.7 per cent, respectively during the period under review.

Credit advanced by commercial banks to National Government grew by 13.9 per cent from KSh 1,720.3 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 1,960.1 billion as at end of December 2024, while credit advanced to private sector declined by 1.1 per cent to KSh 4,032.0 billion as at December 2024. Total domestic credit extended by micro-finance banks decreased by 13.6 per cent to KSh 42.7 billion as at December 2024. Credit advanced by microfinance banks to the private sector declined by 15.8 per cent as at December 2024 while credit advanced to the National Government grew by 2.4 per cent to KSh 4.5 billion as at December 2024. Credit advanced by DT-SACCOs to the private sector and National Government increased by 13.4 per cent and 14.1 per cent to KSh 747.0 billion and KSh 16.2 billion, respectively as at December 2024.

There was a notable 34.8 per cent increase in the total value of Market capitalization from KSh 1,439.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 1,939.7 billion during the review period. Gross premium income for life insurance business grew by 18.5 per cent during the review period from 170.1 billion in 2023 to KSh 201.6 billion in 2024. Investments under the long-term insurance business grew by 23.4 per cent to KSh 859.3 billion in 2024. During the review period, total assets under pension funds management grew by 20.3 per cent to KSh 2,206.5 billion as at the end of December 2024. The total value of unclaimed financial assets received during the year 2024 amounted to KSh 4,268.9 billion, up from KSh 4,224.8 billion received in 2023.



The Central Bank Rate (CBR) was lowered to 11.25 per cent as at December 2024 from 12.50 per cent in December 2023 as part of the Monetary policy measures by the regulator to support economic activity.

Public Finance

The National Government revenue is expected to grow by 13.4 per cent to KSh 3,115.5 billion in 2024/25. This comprises KSh 2,535.6 billion tax revenue, KSh 529.6 billion non-tax revenue, and KSh 50.3 billion from grants. Total expenditure is expected to increase from KSh 3,605.2 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 3,978.3 billion in 2024/25, resulting in a budget deficit of KSh 862.7 billion. As at the end of June 2024, the national government debt was estimated at KSh 9,955.6 billion. Interest payments on debt is projected to increase from KSh 840.7 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 995.8 billion in 2024/25.

County revenue is projected to increase from KSh 504.4 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 521.8 billion in 2024/25. This includes KSh 387.4 billion from the equitable share of revenue raised nationally, KSh 49.0 billion from conditional grants, and KSh 7.4 million from unconditional grants. Additionally, counties expect to generate KSh 85.4 billion as own source revenue. Counties expect to spend KSh 551.4 billion 2024/25.

The total revenue of the General Government Sector excluding public corporation increased by 7.3 per cent to KSh 3,489.2 billion in 2023/24, with tax revenue accounting for 66.9 per cent of total revenue. The sector's expenses increased to KSh 3,972.4 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 3,554.6 in 2022/23.

International Trade and Balance of Payments

The volume of merchandise trade amounted to KSh 3,818.6 billion in 2024, reflecting a growth of 5.5 per cent compared to 2023. This increase was occasioned by a 10.4 per cent rise in total export earnings and a 3.6 per cent growth in import expenditure. Total exports rose from KSh 1,007.9 billion in 2023 to KSh 1,112.3 billion in 2024, largely driven by increased re-exports. Earnings from re-exports grew by 77.3 per cent to KSh 180.2 billion in 2024, primarily due to increased re-exports of kerosene type jet fuel. Import expenditure went up from KSh 2,612.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 2,706.3 billion in 2024. Notable increases were recorded in imports of rice (23.9%), telecommunication equipment and parts (30.1%), plastics (14.3%), industrial machinery (8.0%), and aircraft and associated equipment (98.1%). The growth in total exports, which outpaced the increase in imports, led to an improvement in the balance of trade deficit from KSh 1,604.1 billion in 2023 to KSh 1,594.0 billion in 2024. Moreover, the export to import cover ratio improved from 38.6 per cent in 2023 to 41.1 per cent in 2024.

The improvement in general merchandise trade resulted in the narrowing of Current Account balance from a deficit of KSh 382.7 billion in 2023 to KSh 208.9 billion in 2024. Increased inflows from services, remittances and interest receipts further contributed to the narrowing of the Current Account deficit during 2024. There was marked increase in inflows of Reserve Assets during 2024 largely arising from increased multilateral disbursements, causing a rise in the stock of official reserves from KSh 1,145.4 billion at the end of 2023 to KSh 1,303.5 billion at the end of 2024.

The stock of external financial assets rose from KSh 4,093.5 billion at the end of 2023 to KSh 4,122.4 billion at the end of 2024. Conversely, the stock of external liabilities declined by 9.2 per cent to KSh 12,045.7 billion at the end of 2024. This translated to a 13.7 per cent improvement in the net borrowing position to KSh 7,923.3 billion at the end of 2024.

Agriculture Sector

The agriculture sector exhibited an overall improved performance in 2024, which was attributable to increased crop yields, increased livestock production coupled with increased government support to the sector. However, rainfall patterns varied across seasons as the March-May long rains were above average while October-December short rains were erratic and poorly distributed. The Agriculture Value Added at constant prices increased from KSh 1,634.1 billion in 2023 to KSh 1,706.0 billion in 2024.

Maize production decreased by 6.1 per cent to 44.7 million bags in 2024 which was partly due to erratic short rains in 2024. Abundant rainfall in tea growing areas resulted in a 4.2 per cent increase in green leaf



tea production to 2,687.2 thousand tonnes in 2024. Similarly, total milk production increased by 1.0 per cent to 5,334.8 million litres in 2024. Consequently, the quantity of marketed milk increased by 12.0 per cent to 908.4 million litres in 2024. However, the quantity of exported fresh horticultural produce declined by 14.1 per cent to 402.2 thousand tonnes in 2024. Sugar cane production increased by 68.7 per cent to 9.4 million tonnes in 2024. The production of coffee increased by 1.6 per cent to 49.5 thousand tonnes during the crop year under review.

Total earnings from marketed agricultural production increased by 7.2 per cent to KSh 690.0 billion in the period under review. Earnings from horticulture recorded a decline of 12.8 per cent to KSh 136.6 billion during the period under review.

Honey and bees wax production increased by 13.5 per cent and 25.8 per cent respectively during the period under review. In 2024, camels slaughtered recorded the highest increase at 29.9 per cent while cattle and calves increased by 17.9 per cent. Similarly, sheep and goats slaughtered increased by 8.0 per cent while pigs slaughtered increased by 7.9 per cent. During the same period, no donkeys were slaughtered since it was declared illegal.

Enrolment in agricultural courses under the degree level increased to 23,500 students in 2024 across various institutions.

Per caput caloric supply increased to 2,153.7 kcal/day in 2024 while Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) improved to 105.5 per cent in 2024. In addition, the Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) dropped to 17.3 per cent in 204, indicating improved local food production.

Environment and Natural Resources

The contribution of the Environment and Natural Resources sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period under review was 3.9 per cent. The Gross Value Added from the sector grew by 16.0 per cent to KSh 632.0 billion in 2024.

The total expenditure on water supply and related services is expected to decline by 4.1 per cent to KSh 64.3 billion in 2024/25. Water development expenditure is expected to increase by 4.2 per cent to KSh 38.3 billion in 2024/25. The budgetary allocation for irrigation development is expected to go up from

KSh 9.8 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 11.5 billion in 2024/25. The number of boreholes drilled increased by 2.9 per cent to 47,199 in 2024/25, with the private sector accounting for the largest share.

The total quantity of fish landed increased by 4.4 per cent to 168.4 thousand tonnes in 2024, resulting to a 10.4 per cent increase to KSh 39.6 billion.

The net stocked plantation area increased from 144.8 thousand hectares in 2023 to 147.0 thousand hectares in 2024. New Area Planted more than doubled to 4.9 thousand hectares in 2024 from 2.4 thousand hectares in 2023. This is attributed to the Government's 'Jaza Miti' campaign of planting 15 billion trees by 2032.

The total value of minerals produced reduced from KSh 33.8 billion in 2023 to KSh 25.5 billion in 2024 mainly attributed to reduced earnings from Titanium Ore minerals. The production of Soda Ash grew by 10.1 per cent to 265.0 metric tonnes in 2024, resulting to a 31.2 per cent increase in value. Conversely, the production of Titanium Ore minerals reduced from 280.7 metric tonnes in 2023 to 198.5 metric tonnes in 2024.

The number of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) increased by 3.9 per cent to 1,097 in 2024 from 1,056 in 2023. The total number of Environmental Audits (EAs) submitted recorded an increase of 27.1 per cent to 6,673 in 2024 from 5,250 in 2023 as a result of enhanced enforcement efforts by NEMA.

The March-April-May (MAM) season was characterized by above-average rainfall in most parts of the country. The rainfall distribution during the October-November-December (OND) season was generally poor in most parts of the country.

The mean annual maximum temperatures increased by 0.3 degrees Celsius to 29.0 degree Celsius in 2024. The mean annual minimum temperatures recorded an increase of 0.5 degrees Celsius to 18.5 degrees Celsius in 2024.

Energy Sector

The global crude oil prices declined for the second consecutive year due to high supply outside of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and sluggish demand, with the OPEC reference basket averaging USD 79.86 per Barrel in 2024, from an average of USD 82.98 per Barrel in 2023. The total petroleum imports rose by 20.9 per cent to 5.2 million tonnes, while exports more than tripled to 995.4 thousand tonnes due to increased re-exports of petroleum fuels. The total petroleum import bill dropped by 8.1 per cent to KSh 575.5 billion as a result of lower global petroleum prices and a strengthening of the Kenyan Shilling against the US Dollar in 2024.

The total domestic demand for petroleum products grew by 2.0 per cent, reaching 5.2 million tonnes in 2024. Demand for jet fuel/turbo fuel increased by 9.9 per cent to 735.5 thousand tonnes while that of aviation spirit increased by 69.2 per cent to 2.2 thousand tonnes in the same period. Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) demand rose by 13.6 per cent to 414.9 thousand tonnes while that of kerosene fell by 33.3 per cent to 36.7 thousand tonnes in 2024.

The annual average retail prices of all selected petroleum fuels declined, except that of 13 Kg LPG cylinder which increased by 6.6 per cent to KSh 3,188.34 in 2024. Domestic average retail price of illuminating kerosene decreased by 2.1 per cent to KSh 168.38 per Litre. Similarly, the average retail prices of motor spirit (premium) and light diesel oil decreased by 1.4 per cent and 1.1 per cent to KSh 191.76 per Litre and KSh 178.32 per Litre, respectively.

The total installed electricity capacity declined from 3,243.6 MW in 2023 to 3,235.5 MW in 2024 due to the expiry of Imenti Tea Factory's power purchase agreement and lower capacity of Muhoroni Gas turbine. The total electricity generation and imports increased by 5.1 per cent to 14,101.9 GWh, with hydro generation rising by 36.2 per cent due to favourable rainfall in 2024. Electricity imports increased by 66.7 per cent to 1,532.6 GWh in 2024 as a result of increased imports from Ethiopia. In 2024, renewable sources contributed (91.1%) of domestic electricity generation, with geothermal leading at (44.2%) followed by hydro (28.9%), wind (14.3%), and solar (3.7%). Thermal oil, the only non-renewable energy source, accounted for 8.9 per cent of the total domestic electricity generation in 2024.

The use of electric- powered vehicles and related technologies for transportation (e-mobility) was introduced with an electricity demand of 2.8 GWh in 2024.

In 2024, a total of 2,804,336.1 TJ was supplied with 49.4 per cent being extracted from the environment. Households accounted for 93.6 per cent of total energy consumption, mainly using firewood. The number of customers connected under the rural electrification programme grew by 6.1 per cent to 2,349,340 in 2023/24.

Manufacturing Sector

In 2024, the manufacturing sector grew by 2.8 per cent, up from 2.2 per cent in 2023, contributing 7.3 per cent to the GDP. The volume of output increased by 4.4 per cent compared to 2.8 per cent the previous year. Formal manufacturing employment rose by 1.9 per cent to 369.2 thousand persons, with the sector accounting for 11.5 per cent of the share of formal employment.

Agro-based industries recorded growth of 9.8 per cent, largely driven by a rebound in sugar production, which rose by 72.5 per cent. Sugar experienced the steepest drop in average producer prices at 28.8 per cent, followed by maize flour at 21.5 per cent. Cement production declined from 9,616.1 to 8,852.6 thousand tonnes, similarly cement consumption and stocks declined from 9,195.9 to 8,537.0 thousand tonnes, in 2024.

The Producer Price Index (PPI) decreased to 139.04 in 2024, from 140.20 in 2023. The largest price drop was seen in the manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal, Chemical, and Botanical Products, which fell by 9.96 per cent. Whereas the Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products saw the biggest price increase of 30.44 per cent.

In 2024, total approved credit to the manufacturing sector dropped to KSh 563.0 billion, largely due to a decline in credit from commercial banks, which fell to KSh 560.6 billion. Credit approved by industrial financial institutions rose from KSh 1.9 billion in 2023 to KSh 2.3 billion in 2024.The number of projects financed by development finance institutions decreased from 362 in 2023 to 351 in 2024, reflecting a slight reduction in project funding.

Investment in EPZ manufacturing activities increased by 5.6 per cent to KSh 34.1 billion in 2024.Cumulative investment value in Export Processing Zones (EPZs) rose by 15.0 per cent, reaching KSh 171.9 billion.

Construction Sector

The construction sector declined by 0.7 per cent in 2024 compared to 3.0 per cent growth registered in 2023. The average annual inflation for construction materials and other inputs rose to 2.83 per cent in 2024, up from 2.30 per cent in 2023. Loans and advances from commercial banks to the construction sector declined from KSh 602.7 billion in 2023 to KSh 528.0 billion in 2024. Cement consumption decreased by 7.2 per cent to 8,537.0 thousand metric tonnes, over the same period. Private employment in the sector registered a downward trend decreasing from 226.3 thousand in 2023 to 223.4 thousand employees in 2024. Public employment in the construction sector increased from 9.7 thousand employees in 2023 to 9.9 thousand employees in 2024.

Tourism Sector

The number of international visitor arrivals grew by 14.7 per cent to 2,394.4 thousand in 2024. The improvement is mainly attributed to strategic interventions adopted during the year. In 2024, the number of accredited hotels stood at 904 of which 289 were gold rated, 317 silver rated and 298 bronze rated. During the year under review, hotel bed-nights occupancy grew by 18.9 per cent to 10,262.1 thousand in 2024. The number of international conferences went up by 2.3 per cent to 999 in 2024, while local conferences increased by 4.7 per cent to 11,225. The growth in both accommodation and conferences were largely supported by the increased visitor arrivals, hosting of high-profile meetings and improved domestic market. Over the same period, the number of visitors to museums, snake parks and historical sites rose by 6.9 per cent to 1,152.7 thousand.



Transportation and Storage

The value of output of transportation and storage sector increased by 6.4 per cent from KSh 3,275.6 billion in 2023 to KSh 3,484.9 billion in 2024. Road transport continued to generate the highest value in the transportation and storage sector at 75.1 per cent in 2024 compared with 76.9 per cent in 2023.

The actual amount disbursed for road maintenance increased by 20.1 per cent to KSh 80.1 billion in 2023/24. The number of newly registered road motor vehicles declined by 21.4 per cent to 93,646 in 2024. There was a 4.7 per cent decrease in newly registered motor and autocycles, and three wheelers to 72,868 in 2024. The reported road traffic accidents increased by 11.8 per cent to 11,173 in 2024. The volume of freight transported via Metre Gauge Railway (MGR) increased to 1,029 thousand tonnes in 2024 from 1,001 thousand tonnes in 2023. However, passengers transported via MGR declined by 26.9 per cent to 2,524 thousand in 2024. Passengers transported through SGR declined by 10.3 per cent to 2,447 thousand in 2024. In contrast, passenger revenue from SGR increased by 39.4 per cent to KSh 4,099 million in 2024.

The total cargo throughput at the Port of Mombasa rose by 13.9 per cent to 40,986 thousand metric tonnes in 2024. There was a 23.5 per cent increase in container traffic handled from 1,623.1 thousand Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) handled in 2023 to 2,004.7 thousand handled in 2024. Licensed small vessels increased by 60.5 per cent to 1,011 in 2024. The number of newly registered seafarers declined by 5.5 per cent to 3,378 in 2024. The total volume of white petroleum transported via pipeline increased by 4.5 per cent to 8,513.5 thousand cubic metres in 2024. The volume of white petroleum products in transit grew by 8.0 per cent to stand at 3,822.3 thousand cubic metres in 2024. There was a 5.1 per cent rise in the number of passengers handled at Kenyan airports from 12,205.8 thousand in 2023 to 12,831.8 thousand in 2024. Specifically, international passengers handled at the airports grew by 9.6 per cent to 7,282.6 thousand in 2024.

Private courier operator outlets rose by 10.8 per cent to 1,158 in 2024, while the number of licensed courier operators rose by 4.5 per cent to 348 during the review period. Outgoing domestic letters almost doubled from 1,218 thousand in 2023 to 2,410 thousand in 2024.

Information and Communication Technology

The value of output for the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector increased by 8.3 per cent to KSh 701.3 billion in 2024. Consequently, the sector's value added increased from KSh 339.5 billion in 2023 to KSh 364.5 billion in 2024.

Mobile subscriptions increased from 66.7 million in 2023 to 71.4 million in 2024 which caused penetration per 100 inhabitants to grow from 129.5 in 2023 to 136.1 to 2024. Mobile money subscriptions increased by 11.3 per cent to 42.3 million in 2024 resulting into 80.7 penetration per 100 inhabitants in 2024. However, total deposits through agents decreased from KSh 6,122 billion in 2023 to KSh 6,062 billion in 2024.

Total domestic mobile to mobile traffic increased by 16.9 per cent to 103.7 billion minutes in 2024 compared to 13.5 per cent increase recorded in 2023. Total international telephone traffic increased by 21.1 per cent to 1.3 billion minutes in 2024. Data usage accelerated as well, with mobile broadband roaming increasing by 35.4 per cent to 2.2 billion Gigabytes in the year under review. The domestic Short Message Services (SMSs) sent increased slightly from 52.4 billion SMSs in 2023 to 54.7 billion SMSs in 2024.

On the internet landscape, total fixed and wireless internet subscriptions increased by 10.5 per cent to 57.8 million in 2024 translating into 110.3 internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants in the year under review. Utilized bandwidth rose from 11.0 million Mbps in 2023 to 13.4 billion Mbps in 2024, mainly on account of increased demand for satellite connectivity. The number of reported online crimes almost doubled to 3.5 billion in 2024 with the majority attributable to system vulnerabilities.

The total E-waste generated increased from 51.9 thousand metric tonnes in 2023 to 53.6 thousand metric tonnes in 2024. At Konza Technopolis, revenue generated amounted to KSh 252.4 million in 2024 from KSh 191.3 million in 2023. The number of investors in the Technopolis rose to 70 in 2024 from 56 in 2023. As a consequence, the annual amount invested grew by 27.3 per cent to KSh 13.6 billion in 2024, which led to KSh 83.5 billion cumulative investment in the Konza Technopolis as at end of 2024.

Education and Training

Total expenditure for the education sector is expected to drop from KSh 601.5 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 594.2 billion in 2024/25. Recurrent expenditure is expected to decrease by 1.7 per cent to KSh 566.1 billion in 2024/25 while the total development expenditure for the education sector is expected to increase by 9.8 per cent to KSh 28.1 billion in 2024/25.

The total number of basic learning institutions rose by 38.3 per cent to 129,463 in 2024, after inclusion of junior schools, which accounted for 24.7 per cent of the total number of basic learning institutions. TVET institutions grew by 6.9 per cent to 2,756 in 2024, partly attributed to an increase in the number of vocational training centres that received accreditation. The total number of universities increased from 70 in 2023 to 72 in 2024 due to awarding of charters to the National Intelligence Research University and Tangaza University.

Enrolment in pre-primary schools increased to 2,914.4 thousand in 2024 from 2,885.6 thousand in 2023. Primary and junior schools enrolment grew by 3.2 per cent to 10,733.3 thousand in 2024 while enrolment in secondary schools grew by 5.2 per cent to 4,321.6 thousand in 2024. The number of teachers in public primary schools decreased by 3.2 per cent to 212,602 in 2024, while teachers in public secondary schools and teacher training colleges increased from 125,563 in 2023 to 130,818 in the same period. Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions grew by 10.4 per cent to 709,885 in 2024. University enrolment is expected to grow from 579.0 thousand in 2023/24 to 629.1 thousand in 2024/25. Total enrolment of adult education learners slightly dropped by 0.7 per cent to 124,490 in 2024.

The number of learners who registered for grade 6

KPSEA assessment in 2024 increased by 2.5 per cent from 1,281.6 thousand in 2023, while number of learners who sat for the assessment grew by 5.5 per cent to 1,314.1 thousand in 2024. The total number of registered KCSE candidates grew by 6.9 per cent to 965,172 during the review period.

The amount of loans awarded by Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) increased by 59.5 per cent to KSh 46.9 billion in 2024/25. The loans awarded under the New Funding Model (NFM) increased from KSh 17.9 billion 2023/24 to KSh 20.9 billion in the same period. Government funding to universities through the Universities Fund is expected to decline from KSh 30.0 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 12.9 billion in 2024/25.

Health and Vital Statistics

In 2024/25, the National Government expenditure on health services is expected to rise by 13.4 per cent to KSh 122.0 billion. In the same period, the County Government expenditure on health services is expected to grow by 16.8 per cent to KSh 123.7 billion.

The total number of health facilities increased by 6.1 per cent to 15,984 in 2024. The number of hospital beds increased by 15.5 per cent to 115,786 in 2024. Over the same period, the number of hospital cots rose by 9.6 per cent to 11,215.

The number of undergraduate and postgraduate health sciences students in universities increased by 5.7 per cent to 33,110 in 2024/25 academic year, while the number of graduates and post-graduates declined by 5.4 per cent to 5,501 in 2024/25.

The number of adolescents (10 – 19) years presenting with pregnancy at their first Antenatal Care (ANC) visit declined by 4.8 per cent to 241,228 in 2024. The counties of Nairobi City (6.1%), Kakamega (4.8%), Narok (4.4%) and Bungoma (4.4%) had the greatest proportion of teenagers presenting with pregnancy at their first ANC visit in 2024.

The proportion of registered births and deaths reported to have occurred in health facilities remained unchanged in 2024, at 98.6 per cent and 54.9 per cent, respectively. However, birth registration completeness rate declined from 76.6 per cent in 2023 to 70.3 per cent in 2024. Similarly, death registration completeness rate recorded a decline, from 45.2 per cent in 2023 to 44.8 per cent in 2024. Among the registered deaths, individuals who were married continued to account for the highest share, rising from 85.4 per cent in 2023 to 86.3 per cent in 2024. In contrast, the proportion of those reported as single declined from 14.2 per cent to 13.4 per cent, over the same period.

Governance, Peace and Security

The total number of crimes reported to the police decreased by 3.5 per cent to 101.2 thousand in 2024. The total number of child protection cases reported to the Department of Children Services declined by 10.8 per cent to 169.3 thousand in 2024. Police recovered 4,548 rounds of ammunition and seized 26.9 tonnes of dangerous drugs during the review period. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission traced assets worth KSh 16.0 billion out of which assets worth KSh 2.9 billion were recovered during the review period.

A total of 516.1 thousand new cases were filed in the courts, while 509.8 cases were disposed of and 635.3 cases were pending in 2024. Individuals serving sentences between one month and two years accounted for 63.5 per cent of persons convicted. There was a total of 534 children and 1,069 foreign nationals who were committed to prison during the period under review. The total number of offenders serving probation sentence declined by 27.4 per cent to 5,912 in 2024 from. The ratio of Police to civilians regressed from 1:479 to 1:512, while that of Prison Officers to inmates and Probation Officers to offenders under non-custodial sentence improved from 1:8 to 1:7 and 1:12 and 1:10 respectively, during the review period.

The number of applications made for national identity cards decreased from 1.3 million in 2023 to 1.0 million in 2024. The number of new identity cards produced declined by 3.4 per cent to 1,065.0 thousand. The Immigration Department issued 621.8 thousand passports and 6.4 thousand work permits in 2024.

The State Department for Refugee Services had registered 823.9 thousand refugees and asylum seekers by 2024, with Dadaab Camp accounting for 50.5 per cent. The National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) registered 602.1 thousand Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) as at June 2024.

Social and Economic Inclusion

The Government of Kenya implements several strategies which seek to accelerate social and economic inclusion of vulnerable segments of the society. These include affirmative action funds and social protection. Affirmative action funds include Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), Uwezo fund, Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) and National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF). The cash transfers towards social protection which include Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs), Older Persons, Persons with Severe Disabilities (PWSD), households in selected ASAL counties under the Hunger Safety Net Programme. The Government also applies quotas such as provided under Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) for women, youth and persons with disabilities.

The Government grants allocation to NGAAF is expected to increase from KSh 3.0 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 3.2 billion in 2024/25. Disbursement of NGAAF is expected to decline from KSh 1.2 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 0.6 billion in 2024/25. Total Government grants to the Uwezo Fund decreased from KSh 239.7 million in 2023/24 to KSh 140.7 million in 2024/25.

The total amount disbursed to beneficiaries through the affirmative action funds (WEF,Uwezo fund,YEDF and NGAAF) is expected to decrease by 30.7 per cent from 3.0 billion in 2023/24 to 2.1 billion in 2024/25.

The total number of beneficiaries in 2023/24 were 646,169 of whom, 498,933 were female and 147,236 were males. This total is expected to decrease to 324,598 in 2024/25 with females 186,203 and males 138,395.

Allocation to the social protection programmes increased by KSh 7.9 billion to KSh 43.7 billion in 2024/25. During the year under review the government disbursed KSh 22.0 billion.

The proportion of female deputy governors and County Executive Committee Members (CEC) increased from 17.0 per cent and 30.5 per cent in 2023 to 19.6 per cent and 34.2 per cent respectively, in 2024.



2025 Economic Outlook

The global economy is projected to remain stable and post an improved performance of 3.3 per cent in 2025. The projected growth is supported by easing global inflation and supply chain constraints, stronger performance in the United States and some large emerging market economies. The growth is further reinforced by improved labour market conditions, as nominal wage growth continues to show signs of moderation. However, projected global growth is expected to be uneven, masking significant differences across regions and countries. In advanced economies such as the USA, growth is underpinned by a robust demand reflecting strong wealth effects, easing monetary policy alongside improved financial market conditions. However, in the euro area, geopolitical tensions continue to weigh on growth prospects, partly due to heightened political and policy uncertainty. In other advanced economies, growth is supported by a recovery in real incomes and consumption patterns but likely hampered by uncertainty in trade policy. Growth is projected to remain stable and solid in China and India. In the Middle East and Central Asia, growth is projected to pick up in 2025 but at a slower pace. Growth in sub-Saharan Africa is expected to pick up in 2025 but expected to slow down in emerging and developing Europe.

Kenya's economy is projected to remain resilient and stable in 2025. The projected growth is expected to be driven by a strong services sector, enhanced agricultural productivity supported by favourable weather and distribution of subsidized fertilizer and seeds by the Government. The outlook is also underpinned by a stable macroeconomic environment and steady international oil prices. Inflation is projected to stay within the Government's target range of 2.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent, supported by low non-food-non-fuel inflation, lower food and energy prices, and a stable exchange rate. The decline in interest rates is expected to continue to support growth in private sector credit, boost economic activity and accelerate growth.

Further, enhanced implementation of priority value chains under the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda in core areas of Agricultural Transformation; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Economy; Housing and Settlement; Healthcare; and Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy- aided by the identified enablers- will accelerate inclusive growth, lower the cost of living; eradicate hunger; create jobs; expand the tax base; and improve foreign exchange balances. On the demand side, aggregate demand is expected to remain robust, supported by both public and private sector activity, stronger exports of goods and services, and sustained diaspora remittances.



Kenya's economy is projected to remain resilient and stable in 2025. The projected growth is expected to be driven by a strong services sector, enhanced agricultural productivity supported by favourable weather and distribution of subsidized fertilizer and seeds by the Government.

Table 0: Summary Table

	DESCRIPTION	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
1	Population	(Million)	48.8	49.7	50.6	51.5	52.4
2	Growth of GDP at Constant Prices	(Per cent)	-0.3	7.6	4.9	5.7	4.7
3	GDP at Market Prices:	(KSh Mn)	10,715,070.0	12,027,661.5	13,489,641.5	15,033,610.0	16,224,478.5
4	Total value of petroleum products	(KSh Mn)	209,132.3	348,307.0	628,385.5	626,396.7	575,525.3
5	Trade balance	(KSh Mn)	-999,853.9	-1,375,688.0	-1,617,630.2	-1,604,057.7	-1,593,957.4
6	Money Supply (M3)	(KSh Mn)	4,414,885.0	4,689,439.0	5,042,419.0	6,044,533.0	6,105,541.0
7	Total domestic credit	(KSh Mn)	4,869,627	5,566,513	6,246,348	7,041,087.0	7,197,303.0
8	Balance of Payments+ (current account balance)	(KSh Mn)	-350,287.4	-553,153.1	-566,558.6	-382,684.4	-208,943.1
9	Coffee-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	24.4	28.2	41.9	32.4	44.9
10	Tea-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	569.5	537.8	533.3	570.4	598.5
11	Fresh Horticultural Produce exports	('000 tonnes)	313.6	405.5	392.0	468.0	402.0
12	Maize-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	261.3	228.4	150.8	185.4	174.1
13	Wheat-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	280.8	241.9	181.9	292.1	312.2
14	Sugar-cane production	('000 tonnes)	6,810.9	7,659.1	8,799.8	5.6	9.2
15	Milk sold centrally	(Mn litres)	684.4	801.9	754.3	806.6	908.4
16	Manufacturing output	(KSh Mn)	2,376,422.7	2,700,161.2	3,168,615.0	3,511,497.7	3,691,741.8
17	Construction output	(KSh Mn)	1,623,605.0	1,821,644.0	2,042,781.5	2,119,786.8	2,171,266.0
18	Cement Consumption	('000 tonnes)	7,375.6	9,098.4	9,456.8	9,195.8	8,537.0
19	Petroleum Consumption	('000 tonnes)	4,678.5	5,192.1	5,134.1	5,102.4	5,199.4
20	Electricity consumption	(GWh)	8,796.4	9,565.4	10,008.4	10,320.6	10,751.7
21	New registration of motor vehicles and cycles	(Number)	346,729	399,052.0	234,879.0	195,656.0	166,514.0
22	Rail freight	(`000 tonnes)	5,063.0	6,051.0	6,877.0	7,534.0	7,560.0
23	Air passengers handled	('000) No.	4,450.1	6,703.5	10,238.6	12,205.8	12,831.8
24	Mobile Subscriptions	('000) No.	61,409.0	65,085.0	65,737.2	66,745.7	71,375.1
25	Total mobile money transfer	KSh Bn	5,213.5	6,868.8	7,908.8	7,953.9	8,697.7
26	Wage employment	('000) No.	2,742.6	2,907.3	3,015.4	3,138.5	3,219.0

Table 0: Summary Table (Cont'd)

	DESCRIPTION	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
27	Education-primary enrolment	('000) No.	10,170.1	10,285.1	10,364.2	10,397.1	10,733.3
28	Education-secondary enrolment	('000) No.	3,520.4	3,692.0	3,920.3	4,108.1	4,321.6
29	Education-University enrolment	('000) No.	546.7	562.0	562.9	579.4	630.2
30	Education-other post secondary enrolment (TVET+TTC)	('000) No.	469.1	520.2	580.5	676.2	751.0
31	Registered and licensed doctors and dentists+	(Number)	10,022	10,268	10,588	11,011	13,307
32	GDP Per capita (Current):	(KSh)	219,492.2	241,906.8	266,473.0	291,769.7	309,460.4
33	GDP Per capita (Constant):	(KSh)	178,891.9	188,976.3	194,626.9	202,154.8	208,061.1
		Unit	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
34	Ordinary Revenue and Grants	(KSh Mn)	1,834,856.2	2,230,838.9	2,323,231.6	2,724,698.9	3,115,531.4
35	Total National Government Expenditure [1]	(KSh Mn)	2,731,663.7	3,027,518.0	3,218,186.9	3,605,209.1	3,978,275.2
36	Net lending/borrowing (% of GDP) at Current Market Prices+	(Per cent)	-7.9	-6.2	-6.3	-5.6	-5.3
37	External Debt Service Charge as % of GDP at Current Market Prices+	(Per cent)	2.1	2.4	2.8	4.8	2.3
38	External Debt Service as % of Exports of Goods & Services+w	(Per cent)	19.1	19.4	18.7	29.8	13.8

	INDEX NUMBERS	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*	2020-2024 Anuual % rate of change
39	Export volumes: (2009=100)	122.50	130.10	125.50	130.95	160.00	6.90
40	Import volumes: (2009=100)	109.30	126.60	124.30	110.44	129.80	4.39
41	Terms of trade	74.90	73.30	75.30	71.40	67.90	-2.42
42	NSE 20 Share: (1966=100)	1,868	1,903	1,676	1,501	2,011	1.86

** Provisional*
+ Revised
[1]The expenditures include disposal of non financial asset and disposal of financial assets



SECTION

A

International Scene



CHAPTER 01

International Scene

Overview

The global economy remained resilient in 2024 despite ongoing challenges such as high energy and food prices and tighter monetary policies. World real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 3.2 per cent in 2024, compared with 3.3 per cent growth recorded in 2023. The Advanced Economies seemed to catch up with the output levels projected before the pandemic while the Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs) were still bearing the scars of post COVID-19 pandemic as evidenced by a large output shortfall. The advanced Economies real GDP grew by 1.7 per cent in 2024, down from 1.8 per cent in 2023. This growth was mainly

3.2%

World real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 3.2 per cent in 2024, compared with 3.3 per cent growth recorded in 2023.

3.8%

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) economies grew by 3.8 per cent in 2024 compared to a growth of 3.6 per cent in 2023

Economic Survey 2025

supported by loosening of monetary policy, strong domestic demand and increased investment. Emerging Market and Developing Economies real GDP expanded by 4.2 per cent in 2024 compared to 4.4 per cent growth in 2023. The growth was mainly supported by strong domestic demand and investment coupled with recovery in trade and exports in most of the countries. The slowdown in growth was mainly attributed to supply chain disruptions in production and shipping of commodities, especially in the oil sector. Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) economies grew by 3.8 per cent in 2024 compared to a growth of 3.6 per cent in 2023, supported by gradual easing of supply constraints coupled with favourable weather conditions. The real GDP for the East African Community (EAC-5) region expanded by 5.4 per cent in 2024 compared to 5.3 per cent growth in 2023. The growth was mainly attributable to high government expenditure, increased productivity in the service sector and deepened interregional trade.

1.2. World inflation eased to 5.7 per cent in 2024 from 6.7 per cent registered in 2023. The reduction in inflation was attributed to the unwinding of the shocks such as the sharp increase in commodity prices caused by the Russia-Ukraine war, as well as improvements in the labour supply. In the advanced and emerging economies, inflation eased despite pressures in the service sector mainly due to the decline in food and energy prices. Overall inflation in the Sub-Saharan Africa however increased although most of the countries in the region recorded a reduction in inflation in 2024.

1.3. The world trade volume expanded by 3.4 per cent in 2024 compared to a growth of 0.7 per cent registered in 2023. The growth in global trade was buoyed by robust performance in business services and tourism. Additionally, the recovery in consumption of goods from the United States of America (USA) partly contributed to the overall improvement in global trade.

1.4. Global unemployment rate remained at 5.0 per cent in 2024, same as in 2023. Similarly, labour force participation rate remained at the same level of 61.0 per cent in 2024, same as what was reported in 2023. The unchanged labour force participation and unemployment rates indicated that jobs were available, but employment growth was slow.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

1.5. The real GDP in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Economies

The world trade volume expanded by 3.4 per cent in 2024 compared to a growth of 0.7 per cent registered in 2023. The growth in global trade was buoyed by robust performance in business services and tourism. Additionally, the recovery in consumption of goods from the United States of America (USA) partly contributed to the overall improvement in global trade.

bloc grew by 1.7 per cent in 2024, compared to 1.8 per cent in 2023 mainly on account of increased retail sales. Inflation decreased to 5.4 per cent in 2024 from 7.1 per cent in 2023, which was attributed to decrease in energy and food prices. The OECD bloc's current account deficit as a percentage of GDP remained at 0.2 per cent in 2024, same as 2023. Unemployment in the bloc increased from 4.8 per cent in 2023 to 4.9 per cent in 2024.



United States of America

1.6. In 2024, USA economy grew by 2.8 per cent, compared to 2.9 per cent growth recorded in 2023. The economy's growth was mainly supported by strong private consumption, increased investment in industrial sectors and government spending. The growth was curtailed by subdued housing investment associated with high interest rates charged on the sector and the November 2024 elections. Inflation eased from 3.6 per cent in 2023 to 2.4 per cent in 2024 driven by decline in energy prices and a surge in immigration which led to reduced cost-push inflationary pressures. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP widened from a deficit of 3.3 per cent in 2023 to a deficit of 3.7 per cent in 2024, mainly due to decline in primary income balance coupled with global supply chain disruption attributed to labour strikes affecting ports along the East and Gulf coasts of the USA. Unemployment rate increased to 4.0 per cent in 2024 compared to 3.6 per cent recorded in 2023.

Euro Area

1.7. The Euro Area registered real GDP growth of 0.8 per cent in 2024, an improvement from the 0.5 per cent growth recorded in 2023. The growth was mainly attributed to a rise in loan demand from businesses, coupled with a strong rebound in housing loans and other forms of lending to households. In 2024, inflation in the Euro Area was 2.4 per cent, a decline from 5.4 per cent in 2023. This easing was largely due to lower energy prices and reduced supply chain pressures. Unemployment in the bloc declined to 6.4 per cent in 2024 from 6.6 per cent in 2023. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP widened from 2.7 per cent in 2023 to 3.7 per cent in 2024 driven by strong performance in goods and services trade.

United Kingdom

1.8. The United Kingdom's (UK) real GDP grew by 0.9 per cent in 2024, up from 0.3 per cent in 2023. This growth was largely attributed to an increase in retail sales volumes throughout the year and increased credit advanced to the private sector. Inflation eased from 7.3 per cent in 2023 to 2.6 per cent in 2024 partly due to the appreciation of the Sterling Pound and decline in global energy prices which helped offset pressure on imported inflation. The UK's unemployment rate rose from 4.0 per cent in 2023 to 4.2 per cent in 2024 while the current account balance as a percentage of GDP widened to a deficit of 2.8 per cent in 2024 from 2.0 per cent deficit in 2023.

Japan

1.9. Japan's real GDP in 2024 contracted by 0.3 per cent compared to 1.7 per cent growth in 2023. The contraction was largely due to structural constraints, supply chain disruptions, temporary supply disruption in the car industry and a slowdown in global demand. Inflation eased from 3.3 per cent in 2023 to 2.6 per cent in 2024, partly attributed to supportive fiscal measures such as energy subsidies and moderating food prices. Current account surplus as a percentage of GDP increased from 3.8 per cent in 2023 to 4.5 per cent in 2024 supported by a rebound in automobile and semiconductor-related exports, inbound tourism and improved manufacturing capacity.

Germany

1.10. In 2024, Germany's real GDP growth stood at 0.0 per cent rebounding from a contraction of 0.1 per cent in 2023, underpinned by the services sector. The slow growth was partly due to weak external demand, high uncertainty in green transition financing and sluggish industrial production. Inflation eased from 6.0 per cent in 2023 to 2.4 per cent in 2024 due to decline in energy prices coupled with softening labour markets which dampened demand-pull inflationary pressures. Unemployment increased to 3.5 per cent in 2024 from 3.0 per cent in 2023 on account of tight labour markets. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP improved from 5.9 per cent in 2023 to 6.5 per cent in 2024, reflecting strong recovery of exports due to increased demand from key trading partners.

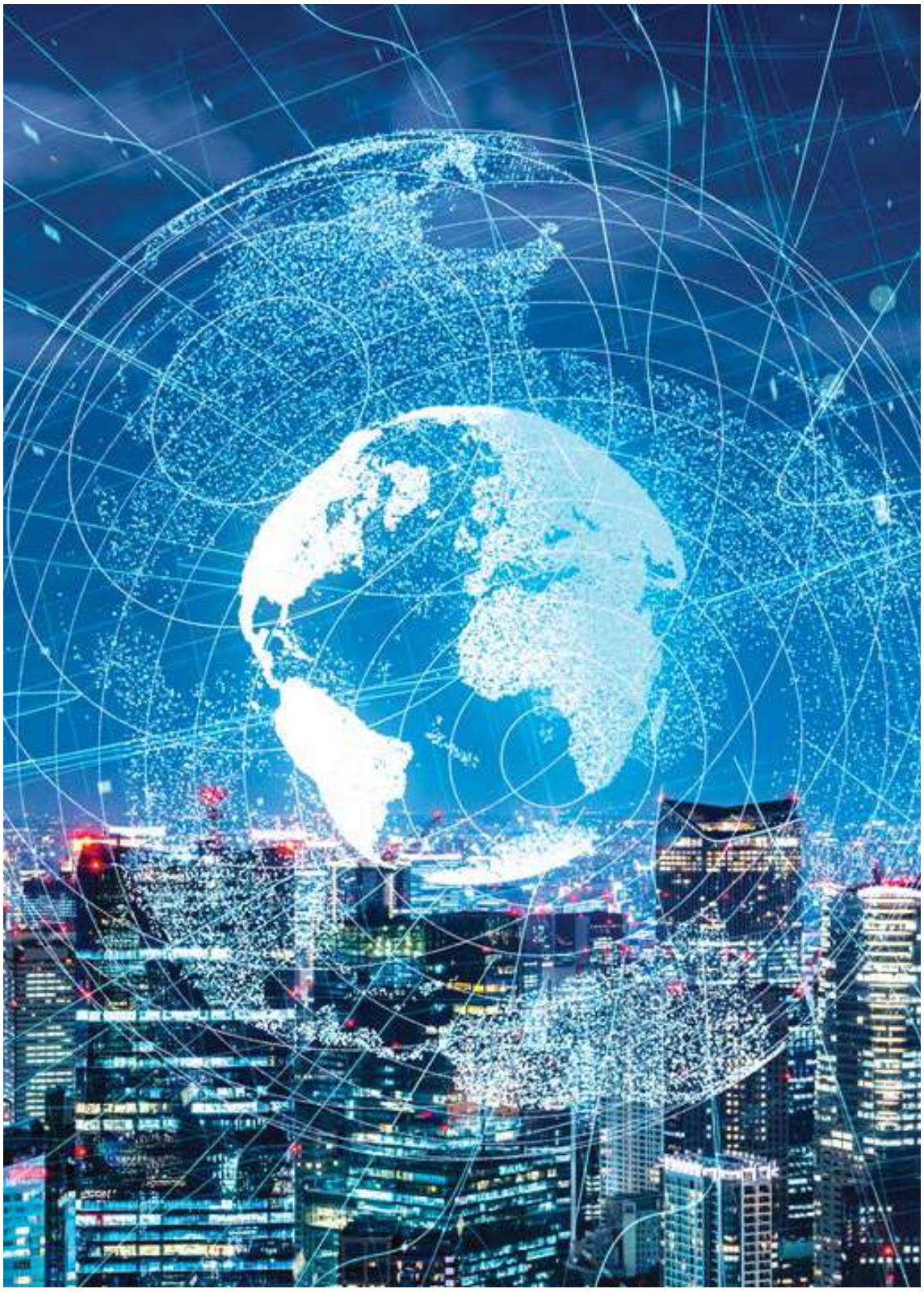


Table 1.1: Key Economic Indicators for Selected OECD Countries, 2021 - 2025

Per cent

	2021	2022	2023+	2024*	2025[1]
World Real GDP Growth	**6.3**	**3.5**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**3.3**
World Inflation	**4.7**	**8.7**	**6.7**	**5.7**	**4.2**
World Trade Growth[2]	**10.9**	**5.2**	**0.7**	**3.4**	**3.2**
World Unemployment Rate	**6.1**	**5.3**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
Real GDP Growth					
United States of America	5.8	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.4
United Kingdom	8.7	4.8	0.3	0.9	1.7
Japan	2.2	1.2	1.7	-0.3	1.5
Germany	3.1	1.4	-0.1	0.0	0.7
Euro Area	5.9	3.6	0.5	0.8	1.3
Total OECD	**5.6**	**2.9**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.9**
Inflation					
United States of America	4.2	7.1	3.6	2.4	2.0
United Kingdom	2.6	9.1	7.3	2.6	2.7
Japan	-0.2	2.5	3.3	2.6	1.9
Germany	3.2	8.7	6.0	2.4	2.0
Euro Area	2.6	8.4	5.4	2.4	2.1
Total OECD	**3.8**	**9.3**	**7.1**	**5.4**	**3.8**
Current Account Balance as % of GDP					
United States of America	-3.5	-3.9	-3.3	-3.7	-3.8
United Kingdom	-0.5	-2.1	-2.0	-2.8	-2.6
Japan	3.9	1.9	3.8	4.5	4.2
Germany	7.8	4.4	5.9	6.5	6.6
Euro Area	4.1	1.2	2.7	3.7	3.7
Total OECD	**0.4**	**-1.0**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**..**
Unemployment Rate					
United States of America	5.4	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.1
United Kingdom	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0
Japan	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4
Germany	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.6
Euro Area	7.7	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3
Total OECD	**6.2**	**5.0**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**4.9**

Source: OECD Economic Outlook No.115&116/IMF World Economic Outlook Update Publication (January 2025) /ILO World Employment & Social Outlook Trends 2025
** Provisional*
+Revised
..Data not available
[1]Projections
[2]Refer to arithmetic average of world merchandise import and export volumes.
Assumptions underlying projections:



BRAZIL, RUSSIA, INDIA, INDONESIA, CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

1.11. On average, Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa (BRIICS) bloc recorded a slowed growth of 4.1 per cent in 2024 compared to a growth of 4.3 per cent in 2023. The growth was supported by the post COVID-19 pandemic recoveries and structural reforms. Growth of the bloc was, however, constrained by supply chain disruptions and geopolitical tensions. Inflation for the economic bloc decreased to 4.1 per cent in 2024 from 4.3 per cent in 2023. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP improved slightly from 0.0 per cent in 2023 to a surplus 0.1 per cent in 2024; mainly attributable to increased exports.

Brazil

1.12. The Brazilian economy recorded a real GDP growth of 3.2 per cent in 2024 compared to 2.9 per cent in 2023. The growth was bolstered by robust private consumption and investment, government transfers amid minimal disruptions from floods. Inflation eased from 4.6 per cent in 2023 to 4.5 per cent in 2024 supported by monetary policy measures instituted in 2024. In 2024, the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened to 1.7 per cent compared to 1.4 per cent in 2023, attributable to higher import levels occasioned by increased domestic consumption and investments.

Russia

1.13. Russia's economy remained resilient, maintaining a real GDP growth of 3.6 per cent in both 2023 and 2024. The growth was supported by high oil and gas prices and increased government spending. However, the growth was hampered by reduced private consumption and investments. Inflation rose to 7.9 per cent in 2024 from 5.9 per cent in 2023 mainly due to increased primary commodity prices and supply chain disruptions caused by the Russia-Ukraine war. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP increased to 2.7 per cent in 2024 from 2.5 per cent in 2023 partly attributed to higher revenues from energy exports.

India

1.14. The real GDP growth of India slowed to 6.8 per cent in 2024 from 8.2 per cent in 2023, supported by agriculture and service sectors. This growth was mainly due to the exhaustion of pent-up demand from the pandemic period and deceleration in industrial activities. Inflation stood at 4.8 per cent in 2024 down from 5.4 per cent in 2023, mainly due to decline in energy costs and stable commodity prices. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed to 0.5 per cent in 2024 from 0.7 per cent in 2023 on account of increased service exports and remittance inflows.

Indonesia

1.15. Indonesia's real GDP growth in 2024 was 5.1 per cent compared to 5.0 per cent growth recorded in 2023, mainly driven by a recovery in domestic consumption and investment in infrastructure. The growth was however constrained by weak global demand, slowdown in commodity exports and weak private investment. Inflation decreased to 2.3 per cent in 2024 from 3.7 per cent in 2023. The reduction in inflation was attributed to lower food and energy prices, as well as the central bank's efforts to maintain price stability through tight monetary policy. Indonesia's current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened from 0.1 per cent in 2023 to 0.4 per cent in 2024 mainly due to increased import bill attributed to surge in domestic demand for goods and services. Increased exports of mining and manufactured products shielded the current account deficit from widening further.

China

1.16. In 2024, China's real GDP growth decelerated to 4.9 per cent compared to 5.2 per cent in 2023. The growth was curtailed by structural challenges in the property sector, weak global trade and persistent low consumer confidence. Inflation increased to 0.4 per cent in 2024 from 0.3 per cent in 2023. Current account surplus as a percentage of GDP widened from 1.4 per cent in 2023 to 2.1 per cent in 2024; mainly attributed to China's dominance in electronics and consumer goods which continued to bolster exports. Weak domestic demand and lower commodity prices restrained import growth thus maintaining a positive trade balance.

South Africa

1.17. Real GDP growth for South Africa was 1.0 per cent in 2024 compared to 0.7 per cent in 2023. The growth was supported by positive developments in the energy sector coupled with political and economic reforms which boosted investors' confidence. Inflation eased to 4.6 per cent in 2024 from 5.9 per cent in 2023 on account of stable global commodity prices and tighter monetary policy. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed slightly from 1.6 per cent in 2023 to 1.5 per cent in 2024.

Sub-Saharan Africa

1.18. Sub-Saharan Africa economies remained re-



silient with the real GDP expanding by 3.8 per cent in 2024 compared to 3.6 per cent growth in 2023. Growth in the region was however curtailed by high inflation, elevated public debt, and rising debt service costs, which crowded out resources for development spending. All the economies in the region recorded positive growths except South Sudan, whose growth contracted by 26.4 per cent in 2024 compared to a growth of 2.5 per cent in 2023, mainly due to conflict related challenges. Inflation in the region rose from 17.6 per cent in 2023 to 18.1 per cent in 2024, driven by higher food prices, currency depreciation, and liquidity overhang from COVID-19 pandemic-related fiscal and monetary policies. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened from 2.7 per cent in 2023 to 3.2 per cent in 2024 on account of imports increasing faster than exports and increased net income outflows attributed to repatriated profits by foreign companies and interest payments on external debt.

East African Community

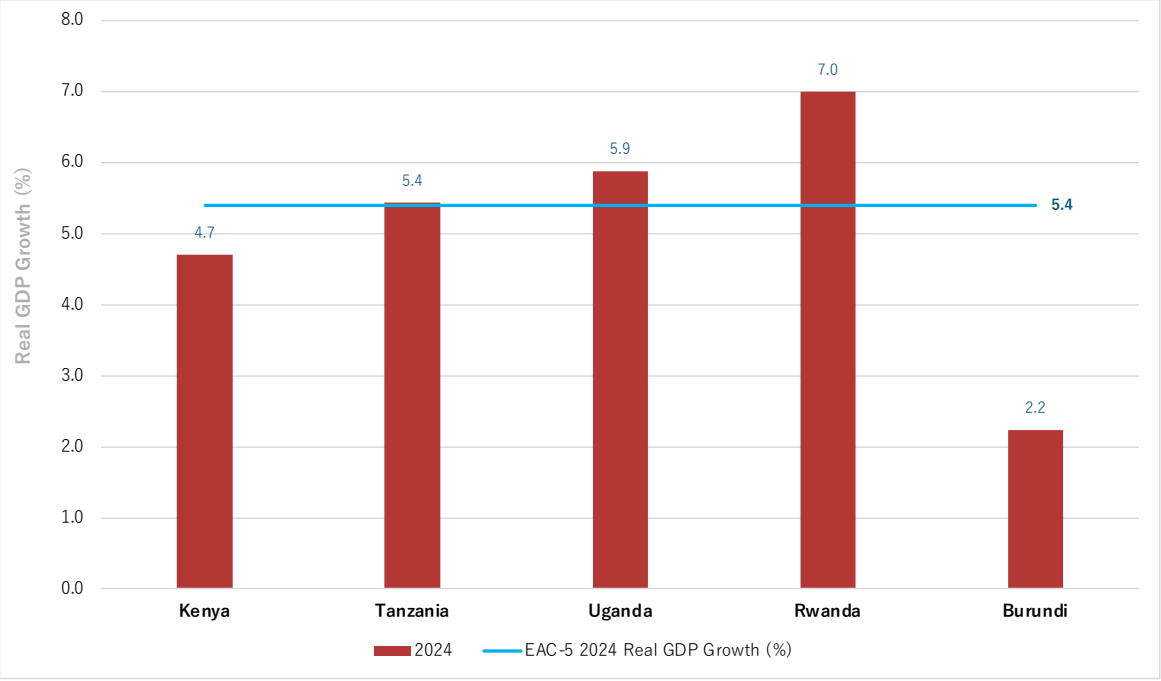
1.19. In 2024, the five East Africa Community (EAC-5) countries which are Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda real GDP is estimated to have expanded by 5.4 per cent, up from 5.3 per cent growth in 2023. This growth was mainly driven by robust performances in agriculture, services, and manufacturing sectors, alongside increased foreign direct investment. The bloc also benefited from favourable global commodity prices and a rebound in tourism, contributing to the overall economic expansion. Inflation within the bloc eased to 4.4 per cent in 2024, from 6.7 per cent in 2023. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed to 5.1 per cent in 2024, compared to 5.6 per cent in 2023, indicating a modest improvement in the region's external balance.

1.20. Individual countries within the East African Community exhibited varied economic performances in 2024. Kenya's real GDP expanded by 4.7 per cent in 2024 compared to 5.7 per cent growth in 2023, largely driven by agricultural and service activities such as financial, insurance and transportation activities. The economy of Tanzania grew by 5.4 per cent in 2024 compared to 5.1 per cent growth in 2023, mainly attributed to robust industrial activity and infrastructure investments. Uganda saw a significant uptick in GDP growth to 5.9 per cent in 2024 from 4.6 per cent in 2023, propelled by advancements in oil sector developments and public infrastructure projects. Rwanda's growth decelerated to 7.0 per cent in 2024 from 8.2 per cent in 2023, reflecting a moderation after previous rapid expansion. Burundi's economy slowed to 2.2 per cent in 2024 compared to 2.7 per cent growth in 2023, hindered by political uncertainties and limited investment inflows.

1.21. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) recorded a slowed growth of 4.7 per cent in 2024 compared to 8.4 per cent growth in 2023 mainly attributed to fluctuation in commodity prices that impacted negatively the mining sector. The real GDP of South Sudan contracted by 26.4 per cent in 2024 compared to a 2.5 per cent growth in 2023 mainly due to internal conflicts disrupting oil production and exports.

1.22. Figure 1.1 presents the real GDP growths for the EAC-5 partner states in 2024, alongside the bloc's average growth of 5.4 per cent. In 2024, Uganda and Rwanda posted growth above the overall GDP for the EAC-5 bloc, the growth for Kenya and Burundi was below the bloc's growth, while Tanzania's growth was at the same level as the bloc.

Figure 1.1: Real GDP Growths for the East African Community (EAC-5), 2024



Southern African Development Community

1.23. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) real GDP grew by 2.5 per cent in 2024 compared to 2.7 per cent growth in 2023. This slowdown was partly due to subdued economic activity in key member states, notably South Africa and Angola which were hit by drought, persistent power outages and terms of trade shocks. The region's inflation rose to 18.1 per cent in 2024, up from 16.9 per cent in 2023, driven by elevated food and energy prices, and currency depreciation in several countries in the bloc. Additionally, the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened to 2.6 per cent in 2024, from 2.3 per cent in 2023.

West African Economic and Monetary Union

1.24. The West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) experienced a robust economic performance in 2024, with real GDP growth accelerating to 6.2 per cent compared to 5.1 per cent growth in 2023. Inflation in the region eased to 3.2 per cent in 2024 from 3.8 per cent in 2023. This decline was largely due to the restrictive monetary policies implemented by the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), which effectively curbed inflationary pressures. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed to 6.3 per cent in 2024 from 9.7 per cent recorded in 2023. This positive trend was attributed to favourable developments in terms of trade, including a decline in the prices of imported energy products and an increase in prices of key exported commodities such as gold, cocoa, cotton, and rubber.

Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa

1.25. In 2024, the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) experienced a modest economic recovery, with real GDP growth estimated at 3.7 per cent compared to 2.3 per cent growth in 2023. This improvement was primarily driven by a rebound in oil production and higher global commodity prices, which bolstered the economies of the member states such as Cameroon and Chad. Inflation in the region eased to 4.0 per cent in 2024, down from 5.4 per cent in 2023. This decline was largely due to continued tightening of monetary policy by Bank of Central African States' (BEAC) which helped stabilise prices. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened slightly from 0.4 per cent in 2023 to 0.6 per cent in 2024.

1.26. Figure 1.2 illustrates the real GDP growths of various African regions from 2016 to 2024, with projections extending to 2025. Notably, the East African Community (EAC-5) consistently out-performed the broader Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) region.

Figure 1.2: Real GDP Growths of Various Africa Regions, 2016-2025

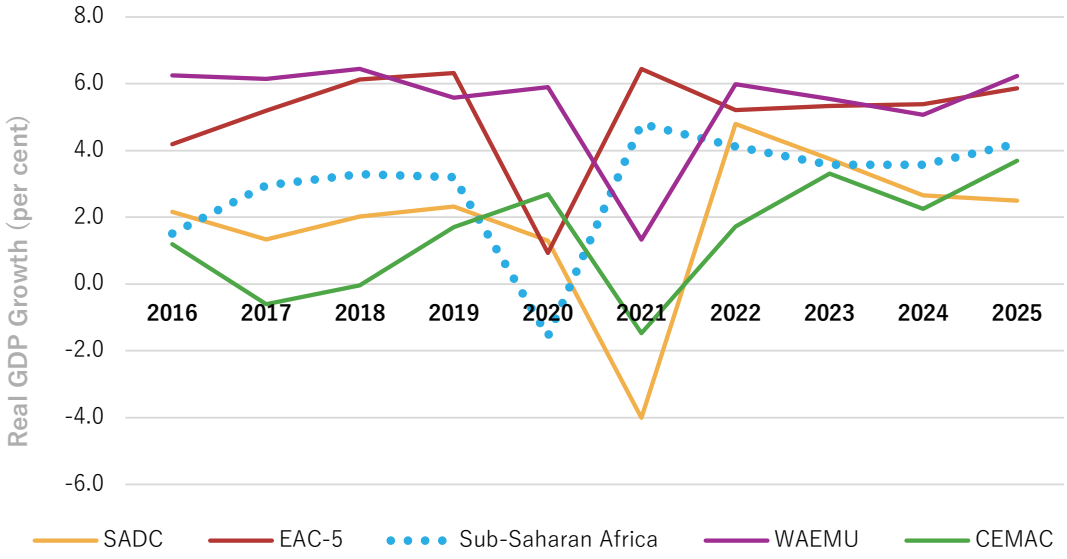




Table 1.2: Real GDP Growth, Inflation and Current Account Balances for Selected Countries, Regions and Economic Blocs, 2021-2025

	Real GDP Growth					Inflation					Current Account Balance (Percent of GDP)				
	2021	2022	2023+	2024*	2025[1]	2021	2022	2023+	2024*	2025[1]	2021	2022	2023+	2024*	2025[1]
BRIICS	**6.1**	**3.2**	**4.3**	**4.1**	**3.7**	**4.6**	**7.1**	**4.3**	**4.1**	**3.6**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Brazil	5.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.3	8.3	9.3	4.6	4.5	4.2	-2.8	-2.5	-1.4	-1.7	-1.9
Russia	5.6	-1.2	3.6	3.6	1.3	6.7	13.8	5.9	7.9	5.9	6.6	10.5	2.5	2.7	2.6
India	9.1	7.0	8.2	6.8	6.9	5.5	6.7	5.4	4.8	4.2	-1.2	-2.0	-0.7	-0.5	-0.7
Indonesia	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.2	1.6	4.2	3.7	2.3	2.2	0.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3
China	8.5	3.0	5.2	4.9	4.7	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.4	1.1	2.0	2.5	1.4	2.1	2.9
South Africa	4.7	1.9	0.7	1.0	1.5	4.6	6.9	5.9	4.6	3.9	3.7	-0.5	-1.6	-1.5	-2.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	**4.8**	**4.1**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**4.2**	**11.6**	**15.2**	**17.6**	**18.1**	**12.3**	**-0.9**	**-2.2**	**-2.7**	**-3.2**	**-2.9**
EAC-5	**6.4**	**5.2**	**5.3**	**5.4**	**5.9**	**4.3**	**7.0**	**6.7**	**4.4**	**4.9**	**-5.8**	**-6.3**	**-5.6**	**-5.1**	**-4.9**
Kenya	7.6	4.9	5.7	4.7	5.0	6.1	7.7	7.7	4.5	5.2	-4.6	-4.2	-2.5	-1.3	-4.1
Tanzania	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.4	6.0	3.7	4.4	3.8	3.2	4.0	-3.9	-5.7	-5.3	-3.9	-3.4
Uganda	5.5	6.3	4.6	5.9	7.5	2.2	7.2	5.4	3.5	4.4	-8.4	-8.6	-7.4	-6.6	-6.6
Rwanda	10.9	8.2	8.2	7.0	6.5	0.8	13.9	14.0	4.9	5.1	-10.9	-9.4	-11.7	-12.0	-11.0
Burundi	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.2	3.5	8.3	18.9	27.0	20.0	25.0	-11.9	-15.9	-13.8	-15.1	-21.8
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	5.9	8.8	8.4	4.7	5.0	9.0	9.3	19.9	17.8	9.2	-1.0	-4.9	-6.3	-4.0	-2.0
South Sudan	5.3	-5.2	2.5	-26.4	27.2	30.2	-3.2	40.2	120.6	79.3	-9.4	9.2	2.9	3.3	2.4
SADC	**4.8**	**3.7**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**3.3**	**11.3**	**13.8**	**16.9**	**18.1**	**8.6**	**1.8**	**-1.2**	**-2.3**	**-2.6**	**-2.4**
WAEMU	**6.0**	**5.5**	**5.1**	**6.2**	**6.6**	**3.5**	**7.0**	**3.8**	**3.2**	**2.5**	**-5.8**	**-10.3**	**-9.7**	**-6.3**	**-3.4**
CEMAC	**1.7**	**3.3**	**2.3**	**3.7**	**3.0**	**1.4**	**5.3**	**5.4**	**4.0**	**3.3**	**0.5**	**3.7**	**-0.4**	**-0.6**	**-1.6**
ASEAN-5	**4.1**	**5.4**	**4.0**	**4.5**	**4.5**	**2.0**	**4.8**	**3.5**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**3.0**	**2.6**	**3.1**	**2.7**	**2.7**
Indonesia	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.2	1.6	4.2	3.7	2.3	2.2	0.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3
Malaysia	3.3	8.9	3.6	4.8	4.4	2.5	3.4	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.9	3.2	1.5	2.6	2.8
Philippines	5.7	7.6	5.5	5.8	6.1	3.9	5.8	6.0	3.3	3.0	-1.5	-4.5	-2.6	-2.2	-1.8
Thailand	1.6	2.5	1.9	2.8	3.0	1.2	6.1	1.2	0.5	1.2	-2.1	-3.5	1.4	1.8	2.0
Vietnam	2.6	8.1	5.0	6.1	6.1	1.8	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.5	-2.2	0.3	5.8	3.0	2.7

Table 1.2: Real GDP Growth, Inflation and Current Account Balances for Selected Countries, Regions and Economic Blocs, 2021-2025, (Cont'd)

	Real GDP Growth					Inflation					Current Account Balance (Percent of GDP)				
	2021	2022	2023+	2024*	2025[1]	2021	2022	2023+	2024*	2025[1]	2021	2022	2023+	2024*	2025[1]
Maghreb	**7.8**	**0.7**	**4.4**	**3.4**	**-**	**2.3**	**7.9**	**6.9**	**5.9**	**-**	**-1.1**	**0.9**	**-0.5**	**-1.7**	**-**
Algeria	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.0	7.2	9.3	9.3	5.3	5.2	-2.4	8.4	2.5	1.3	-0.8
Libya	28.3	-8.3	10.2	2.4	13.7	2.9	4.5	2.4	2.0	2.3	16.1	28.6	14.6	11.1	12.5
Mauritania	0.7	6.8	6.5	4.4	4.2	3.6	9.6	4.9	2.7	4.0	-8.6	-14.9	-8.8	-7.2	-8.7
Morocco	8.2	1.5	3.4	2.8	3.6	1.4	6.6	6.1	1.7	2.3	-2.3	-3.6	-0.6	-2.0	-2.3
Tunisia	4.7	2.7	0.0	1.6	1.6	5.7	8.3	9.3	7.1	6.7	-6.0	-9.0	-2.7	-3.5	-3.4
Mashreq[2]	**2.7**	**6.0**	**3.7**	**4.8**	**-**	**8.3**	**12.3**	**22.8**	**17.8**	**-**	**-5.4**	**-5.0**	**-3.9**	**-4.1**	**-**
Egypt	3.3	6.7	3.8	2.7	4.1	4.5	8.5	24.4	33.3	21.2	-4.4	-3.5	-1.2	-6.6	-6.4
Jordan	3.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.9	1.3	4.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	-8.0	-7.8	-3.5	-5.0	-4.0
Lebanon	2.0	1.0	-0.7	..	..	154.8	171.2	221.3	..	..	-18.1	-27.7	-23.5	..	..

Source: *OECD Economic Outlook, December 2024, Regional Economic Outlook, October 2024 (various issues) and World Economic Outlook, October 2024 except Kenya, whose accounts are based on the country's official estimates.*

** Provisional*
+ Revised
[1] Projections
[2] Excludes Syria due to unavailability of data

.. Data not available
Southern African Development Community (SADC) includes Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa (CEMAC) includes; Cameroon, Chad, the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of Congo

EAC-5 includes Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

1.27. In 2024, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN-5) recorded a real GDP growth of 4.5 per cent, reflecting a slight improvement from the 4.0 per cent growth recorded in 2023. This growth was primarily driven by a moderate recovery in both domestic and external demand. Inflation across the region eased to 2.3 per cent in 2024 from 3.5 per cent in 2023, mainly due to the stabilization of global prices. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP narrowed from 3.1 per cent in 2023 to 2.7 per cent in 2024 per cent primarily attributed to slower than expected global trade growth, particularly among major trading partners which impacted manufacturing exports from countries like Vietnam. However, economic performance varied across the individual member countries in 2024. Indonesia's real GDP grew by 5.1 per cent in 2024, while Malaysia saw a notable increase to 4.8 per cent in 2024 from 3.6 per cent growth recorded in 2023. The Philippines economy recorded an expansion of 5.8 per cent, slightly higher than the 5.5 per cent growth recorded in 2023. In 2024, Thailand's economy grew at a more moderate pace of 2.8 per cent compared to 1.9 per cent growth in 2023. Vietnam recorded a growth of 6.1 per cent in 2024 compared to 5.0 per cent growth recorded in 2023.

Maghreb

1.28. In the Maghreb region, real GDP growth decelerated to 3.4 per cent in 2024 from 4.4 per cent in 2023, largely due to a decline in oil production and weak export performance. All the countries in the region recorded a slowed growth except Tunisia which recorded a real GDP growth of 1.6 per cent in 2024. Mauritania's real GDP expanded by 4.4 per cent in 2024 compared to an expansion of 6.5 per cent in 2023. Morocco's economy recorded a slowed growth of 2.8 per cent in 2024 compared to a growth of 3.4 per cent recorded in 2023, mainly propelled by a tourism rebound, strong manufacturing exports, and increased private consumption. Libya's economy sharply decelerated from 10.2 per cent in 2023 to 2.4 per cent during the review period due to reduced oil production and global demand. Similarly, Algeria's growth slowed to 3.8 per cent in 2024 from 4.1 per cent in 2023 due to global oil production cuts and subdued oil prices impacting overall economic growth. Inflation in the region dropped to 5.9 per cent in 2024 from 6.9 per cent in 2023, while the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened from 0.5 per cent in 2023 to 1.7 per cent in 2024. This was mainly attributed to adverse climatic conditions that negatively impacted agricultural production, leading to increased imports of cereals to meet domestic demand.

Mashreq

1.29. The Mashreq region registered a real GDP growth of 4.8 per cent in 2024, compared to 3.7 per cent in 2023, driven by a revival in industrial activity and sustained growth in the tourism sector. Inflation in the region declined to 17.8 per cent in 2024 from 22.8 per cent in 2023. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened to 4.1 per cent in the reference period, from 3.9 per cent in 2023. Egypt recorded a decelerated real GDP growth of 2.7 per cent compared to 3.8 per cent in 2023, while Jordan registered a growth of 2.4 per cent slightly lower than 2.6 per cent recorded in 2023.

Outlook

1.30. The global economy is projected to remain stable at 3.3 per cent in 2025, maintaining the moderate pace observed in 2024. This indicates a degree of resilience despite major geopolitical and structural challenges, but also highlights the importance of maintaining cautious optimism amid persistent global risks. Advanced economies are expected to expand at a modest 1.9 per cent, constrained by fiscal tightening and slowing consumer demand, while emerging markets and developing economies are set to grow by 4.2 per cent, driven by strong domestic demand, infrastructure development, and favourable demographic trends. The performance of countries among the advanced economies is projected to exhibit considerable diversity. The real GDP growth for USA is forecasted to slow down by 2.4 per cent, with the immigration policy anticipated to disrupt supply side and hence reduce potential output. The Euro Area, however, is expected to face a subdued growth of 1.3 per cent, limited by fiscal consolidation efforts and weak consumer confidence.

1.31. Emerging markets within regional blocs present a mixed performance. The BRIICS nations are projected to grow collectively at 3.7 per cent, with India and Indonesia as standout performers. Brazil and South Africa are projected to face more subdued growth due to structural challenges and external pressures. China's real GDP is expected to grow by 4.7 per cent, tempered by a slowing property sector and cautious consumer sentiment, while India, is projected to register a growth of 6.9 per cent, mainly attributed to benefits from dynamic infrastructure investments and a thriving service sector. The ASEAN-5 economies are set to expand by 4.5 per cent, supported by strong domestic consumption and investments in electronics and renewable energy. Vietnam and the Philippines are projected to lead this bloc, with both projected to expand by 6.1 per cent in 2025.

1.32. The real GDP of Sub-Saharan Africa is projected to expand by 4.2 per cent in 2025 buoyed by industrial commodity exporting countries and easing supply constraints. The recent US policies on foreign aid and immigration, however, pose a downside risk to the SSA region. The EAC-5 is projected to grow by 5.9 per cent, driven by robust infrastructure projects and regional integration efforts, with Uganda and Rwanda taking the lead. In the West African Economic and Monetary Union, growth is forecasted at 6.6 per cent, fueled by rising agricultural output, infrastructure investment, and strong regional trade. Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal are expected to be top performers, while security concerns in the Sahel region pose downside risks. The CEMAC anticipates growth of 3.0 per cent, benefiting from higher energy prices, although fiscal vulnerabilities and political instability remain a challenge.

1.33. Global inflation is expected to moderate further, with inflation projected to decline to 4.2 per cent, a notable improvement from 5.7 per cent in 2024. Advanced economies are forecasted to achieve an average inflation of 2.3 per cent, while inflation in emerging markets and developing economies is projected to stabilize at 4.8 per cent. In Sub-Saharan Africa, inflation is expected to remain elevated at 12.3 per cent, driven by volatile food and energy prices. However, the EAC-5 is anticipated to perform better, with inflation projected to 4.9 per cent, reflecting improved agricultural output and regional monetary policies aimed at stabilizing prices.



SECTION

B

Domestic Economy



CHAPTER 02

Economic Performance

Overview

4.7%

In 2024, Kenya's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 4.7 per cent compared to a revised growth of 5.7 per cent in 2023.

KSh16,224.5B

Nominal GDP increased from KSh 15,033.6 billion in 2023 to KSh 16,224.5 billion in 2024.

In 2024, Kenya's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 4.7 per cent compared to a revised growth of 5.7 per cent in 2023. The growth, albeit slower than the previous year, was to a large extent supported by activities in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (4.6%), Financial & Insurance Activities (7.6%), Transportation and Storage (4.4%) and Real Estate (5.3%). Nominal GDP increased from KSh 15,033.6 billion in 2023 to KSh 16,224.5 billion in 2024. Other key sectors that posted significant growths in 2024 were Wholesale & Retail (3.8%), Information & Communication (7.0%), Accommodation & Food Service (25.7%) and Public Administration (8.2%). During the period under review, most economic activities

Economic Survey 2025

recorded positive growths except Construction, and Mining and Quarrying activities, which contracted by 0.7 and 9.2 per cent, respectively. The contraction in construction activities was evidenced by a significant decline in consumption of cement, while that of mining and quarrying activities was manifest in significant drop in production of key minerals such as construction materials, titanium, salt and gemstones.

2.2. During the period under review, broad money supply (M3) expanded by 1.0 per cent to stand at KSh 6,105.5 billion as at the end of December 2024, compared to a growth of 19.9 per cent as at end of December 2023. The Central Bank Rate (CBR) was reviewed upwards from 12.50 per cent in December 2023 to 13.00 per cent in March 2024 and later downwards to 12.75 per cent and 11.25 per cent in September and December 2024, respectively. The inter-bank rate declined from 11.65 per cent in December 2023 to 11.45 per cent in December 2024, while the average interest rate on commercial bank loans and advances rose from 14.63 per cent in December 2023 to 16.89 per cent in December 2024. The overall liquidity ratio rose from 56.8 per cent as at December 2023 to 58.4 per cent as at December 2024. Credit to the private sector increased from KSh 4,707.2 billion in December 2023 to KSh 4,751.6 billion in December 2024 .

2.3. Inflation declined from 7.7 per cent in 2023 to 4.5 per cent in 2024, mainly due to relatively lower food prices The volume of shares traded on the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) 20-Share increased from 3,745.2 million in 2023 to 4,937.5 million in 2024, while the NSE 20-Share Index rose from 1,501 points to 2,011 points. The current account deficit narrowed further from KSh 382.7 billion in 2023 to KSh 208.9 billion in 2024, mainly on account of stronger export performance.

Sectoral Analysis

This section provides an overview of the performance of key economic sectors over the period under review. It highlights real GDP growth rates in 2024 across various activities, including agriculture, manufacturing, construction, electricity supply, transportation and storage, financial and insurance, information and communication, and accommodation and food service activities.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector expanded by 4.6 per cent in 2024, compared to a growth of 6.6 per cent in 2023.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

2.4. The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector expanded by 4.6 per cent in 2024, compared to a growth of 6.6 per cent in 2023. The growth was largely a resultant of varied weather patterns during the year; with long rains being above-average while the short rains were below average, leading to mixed performance of the various crops. Production of maize, potatoes and millet declined while that of beans and sorghum increased. Maize production contracted by 6.1 per cent to 44.7 million bags in 2024 while potato production declined from 2.3 million tonnes to 2.2 million tonnes in 2024. On the other hand, beans production increased from 9.6 million bags in 2023 to 10.0 million bags in 2024.





2.5. During the review period, most cash crops recorded improved performances. Coffee production increased from 48.7 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 49.5 thousand tonnes in 2024, with earnings rising by 48.6 per cent to KSh 29.6 billion. Tea production rose by 4.9 per cent to 598.5 thousand tonnes in 2024. Cane production increased from 5.6 million tonnes in 2023 to 9.4 million tonnes in 2024. The performance of dairy subsector also improved, with the value of marketed milk increasing by 17.4 per cent in 2024 to KSh 60.0 billion, on account of a rise in milk deliveries from 810.8 million litres to 908.4 million litres over the same period.

2.6. The volume of fruit exports increased from 188.1 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 225.4 thousand tonnes in 2024. On the other hand, fresh vegetable exports declined by more than half, from 164.1 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 74.3 thousand tonnes in 2024. Similarly, cut flower exports decreased by 11.9 per cent to 102.5 thousand tonnes in 2024 from 116.3 thousand tonnes in the previous year. The subsector's performance was affected by cargo delays at JKIA arising from Red Sea conflicts.

Manufacturing

2.7. The manufacturing sector expanded by 2.8 per cent in 2024 compared to 2.2 per cent growth in 2023. The growth was driven by a 4.6 per cent rise in the manufacture of food products, while manufacture of non-food products grew by 0.8 per cent. Growth in the food sub-sector was supported by increased processing of milk, which rose from 552.9 million litres in 2023 to 618.1 million litres in 2024. Sugar production increased from 472.8 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 815.5 thousand tonnes in 2024. Growth in beverage production was reinforced by a 15.6 per cent rise in soft drink production to 671.1 million litres in 2024 compared to 580.5 million litres in 2023. Processing of coffee and tea during the year grew by 7.8 and 4.9 per cent, respectively, in 2024.

2.8. In the non-food sub-sector, mixed performance was recorded across key activities. Production of galvanized sheets increased from 272.5 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 281.3 thousand tonnes in 2024. Similarly, production of textile and clothing, paper and paper products, pharmaceutical products and preparations and rubber and plastics products increased in the year

under review. On the other hand, cement production declined from 9,616.1 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 8,852.6 thousand tonnes in 2024. The number of assembled motor vehicles decreased by 14.6 per cent, from 13,527 in 2023 to 11,555 in 2024. Credit advanced to the manufacturing sector declined by 12.0 per cent, from KSh 639.4 billion in 2023 to KSh 562.9 billion in 2024. This decline was largely due to reduced lending from commercial banks, even as development finance institutions expanded their support to manufacturing projects by 19.7 per cent to KSh 2.2 billion in 2024.

Construction

2.9. The construction sector contracted by 0.7 per cent in 2024 compared to 3.0 per cent growth in 2023. The contraction was reflected in the decline of key inputs such as cement and, iron and steel imports in the construction sector. Cement consumption declined from 9,195.8 thousand metric tonnes in 2023 to 8,537.0 thousand metric tonnes in 2024. Similarly, the volume of imported iron & steel and decreased by 8.9 per cent to stand at 1,101.1 thousand tonnes in 2024.In addition, the number of residential housing units completed by State Department for Housing (SDHUD) declined from 3,357 units in 2023 to 1,655 units in 2024. Credit advanced to enterprises in the construction sector declined from KSh 147.1 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 126.7 billion as at December 2024.

Transportation and Storage

2.10. Transportation and storage sector grew by 4.4 per cent in 2024 compared to a growth of 5.5 per cent in 2023. The growth was evidenced by increase in consumption of light diesel, increases in port throughput, air passenger traffic and freight transport via Metre Gauge Railway (MGR). Consumption of light diesel, a key input in land transport increased from 2,163.6 thousand metric tonnes in 2023 to 2,193.0 thousand metric tonnes in 2024. Total cargo throughput handled at the port of Mombasa grew by 13.9 per cent to 40,986 thousand metric tonnes in 2024. The total passenger air traffic increased from 12,205.8 thousand passengers in 2023 to 12,831.8 thousand in 2024. Similarly, the volume of freight transported via MGR rose marginally by 2.8 per cent to 1,029 thousand tonnes in 2024. However, passengers ferried via Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) declined from 2,729 thousand passengers in 2023 to 2,447 thousand passengers in 2024. Similarly, the volume of freight transported via SGR decreased slightly from 6,533 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 6,531 thousand tonnes in 2024.

Electricity Supply

2.11. Electricity supply posted a slowed growth of 1.9 per cent in 2024 compared to a growth of 3.1 per cent recorded in 2023. The growth was mainly attributed to increase in generation from hydro and decrease in generation of electricity from thermal sources. Total electricity generation increased by 0.5 per cent, to 12,569.3 Gigawatt Hour (GWh) in 2024 from 12,504.2 GWh in 2023. Generation from hydro sources increased from 2,666.7 GWh in 2023 to 3,630.7 GWh in 2024; mainly supported by favourable rainfall conditions. Similarly, electricity generated via thermal declined by 13.5 per cent to 1,129.5 GWh in 2024. Electricity exports increased by 26.7 per cent to 42.8 GWh in 2024 while imports surged from 919.3 GWh in 2023 to 1,532 GWh in 2024.

2.12. However, electricity generated via geothermal which accounted for the highest proportion of total electricity generation at 44.2 per cent in 2024 declined by 8.0 per cent to stand at 5,551.0 GWh in 2024. Similarly, electricity generated via wind declined by 10.5 per cent to stand at 1,797.7 GWh, in 2024.

Accommodation and Food Services

2.13. Accommodation and Food Service activities sector recorded a growth of 25.7 per cent in 2024 compared to 33.6 per cent growth recorded in 2023. This growth was mainly driven by high-profile international conferences and meetings held during the period under review. International visitor arrivals at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) and Moi International Airport (MIA) rose by 12.1 per cent to stand at 1,832.8 thousand in 2024, up from 1,635.3 thousand in 2023. Notably, the number of hotel bed nights occupied increased by 18.9 per cent to 10,262.1 thousand in 2024 from 8,632.8 thousand recorded in 2023. The number of international conferences increased to 999 in 2024 from 977 in 2023, while local conferences increased by 4.7 per cent to 11,225 in 2024 from 10,725 in 2023, which further boosted its overall performance.

Information and Communication

2.14. The information and Communication sector recorded a decelerated growth of 7.0 per cent in the period under review compared to a growth of 10.3 per cent in 2023. The growth was mainly driven by mobile money and internet service activities. The number of mobile money transactions increased by 10.6 per cent to 2,681.9 in 2024 with the value increasing from KSh 7,954.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 8,697.7 billion in 2024. On voice call traffic, total domestic calls increased

by 16.9 per cent to 103.8 billion minutes in 2024. The total international outgoing telephone traffic increased by 3.2 per cent to 721.3 million minutes while the volume of international incoming telephone traffic rose by 58.5 per cent to 532.5 million minutes in 2024 from 335.9 million minutes in 2023. The total utilised bandwidth increased from 11.0 million Mbps in 2023 to 13.4 billion Mbps in 2024, largely attributed to inclusion of satellite bandwidth during the year.

Financial and Insurance Activities

2.15. The financial and Insurance sector recorded a growth of 7.6 per cent in 2024 compared to 10.1 per cent growth in 2023. Broad Money supply (M3) expanded by 1.0 per cent from KSh 6,044.5 billion recorded in 2023 to KSh 6,105.5 billion in the year under review. Credit advanced to the national Government increased by 6.3 per cent to KSh 2,367.5 billion as at December 2024 while credit advanced to the private sector increased by 0.9 per cent to KSh 4,751.6 billion as at December 2024.

2.16. The insurance subsector grew by 16.3 per cent in 2024 compared to 12.2 per cent growth in 2023. Net premium from life insurance and general insurance increased by 20.9 per cent and 4.2 per cent to KSh 186.8 billion and KSh 138.4 billion, respectively, in 2024.

Gross Domestic Product

2.17. Table 2.1 presents the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices for the period 2020-2024, while Table 2.2 shows the contributions of the various sectors to nominal GDP for the same period. Nominal GDP increased from KSh 15,034 billion in 2023 to KSh 16,224 billion in 2024. The agriculture sector's contribution to GDP increased from 21.5 per cent in 2023 to 22.5 per cent in 2024. Other sectors that contributed significantly to the economy in 2024 were Transportation and storage (12.7%); Real estate (8.4%); Financial and insurance activities (7.9%); Wholesale and retail trade; repairs (7.5%); Manufacturing (7.3%); Construction (6.3%); Public administration and defence (5.0%).

Table 2.1: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2020 - 2024

Current Prices - KSh Million

Industry	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,432,613	2,583,190	2,837,707	3,225,041	3,646,102
Growing of crops	1,786,518	1,844,730	2,016,699	2,278,249	2,483,277
Animal production	384,578	431,700	466,882	552,318	674,559
Support activities to agriculture	25,385	27,022	26,894	27,620	34,143
Forestry & logging	172,958	199,012	242,895	277,471	344,231
Fishing & aquaculture	63,175	80,726	84,337	89,382	109,892
Mining and quarrying	76,402	92,045	120,116	110,151	108,970
Manufacturing	814,328	885,633	1,044,191	1,125,632	1,176,393
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	467,412	499,252	575,627	635,121	660,010
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	346,916	386,381	468,564	490,512	516,383
Electricity supply	163,320	172,640	181,568	261,836	290,400
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	60,250	63,342	64,742	67,779	68,907
Construction	750,153	849,377	953,773	1,008,689	1,027,123
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	867,574	952,902	1,042,444	1,165,083	1,219,711
Transportation and storage	1,156,921	1,391,614	1,774,470	1,980,646	2,060,960
Land transport	989,306	1,192,764	1,544,301	1,702,848	1,758,928
Air transport including support services	47,978	75,494	109,114	154,944	169,677
All other transport including postal and courier activities	119,636	123,356	121,055	122,853	132,355

Table 2.1: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2020 - 2024 (C(Cont'd)

Current Prices - KSh Million

Industry	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Accommodation and food service activities	77,843	133,678	145,853	193,146	254,529
Information and communication	274,820	291,437	315,733	339,452	364,542
Telecommunications	191,898	200,683	222,226	237,296	264,406
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	82,923	90,754	93,507	102,155	100,137
Financial and insurance activities	723,059	860,626	1,000,605	1,179,097	1,284,840
Financial activities	542,508	621,853	725,863	863,086	905,462
Insurance activities	180,550	238,773	274,742	316,010	379,378
Real estate	996,203	1,076,597	1,148,722	1,265,138	1,360,284
Professional, scientific and technical activities	159,505	179,258	188,529	208,094	232,389
Administrative and support service activities	92,732	105,657	130,618	154,296	172,337
Public administration and defence	592,623	634,986	675,754	731,118	807,329
Education	413,090	521,945	545,098	577,027	623,998
Pre-primary and Primary education	209,929	257,440	269,940	283,322	294,436
General secondary education	110,010	146,660	154,244	165,507	185,724
Higher and other education	93,151	117,846	120,914	128,198	143,838
Human health and social work activities	212,966	238,544	242,349	259,141	280,509
Arts, entertainment and recreation	19,941	23,511	28,300	33,073	38,841
Other service activities	124,379	143,824	157,339	168,881	182,255
Activities of households as employers	72,064	75,242	79,420	85,605	90,186
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-218,639	-244,592	-259,642	-323,769	-322,512
All Economic Activities	9,862,147	11,031,456	12,417,686	13,815,154	14,968,094
Taxes less subsidies on production	852,923	996,206	1,071,956	1,218,456	1,256,384
GDP at Market Prices	10,715,070	12,027,662	13,489,642	15,033,610	16,224,478

** Provisional*
+ Revised



Table 2.2: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2020 - 2024

Percentage Contribution to GDP

Industry	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22.7	21.5	21.0	21.5	22.5
Growing of crops	16.7	15.3	14.9	15.2	15.3
Animal production	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.2
Support activities to agriculture	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forestry & logging	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1
Fishing & aquaculture	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.3
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.2
Electricity supply	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Construction	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.5
Transportation and storage	10.8	11.6	13.2	13.2	12.7
Land transport	9.2	9.9	11.4	11.3	10.8
Air transport including support services	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0
All other transport including postal and courier activities	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6
Information and communication	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Telecommunications	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	6.7	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.9
Financial activities	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.6
Insurance activities	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3
Real estate	9.3	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Administrative and support service activities	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Public administration and defence	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.0
Education	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.8
Pre-primary and Primary education	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
General secondary education	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Higher and other education	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Human health and social work activities	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other service activities	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Activities of households as employers	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-2.0	-2.0	-1.9	-2.2	-2.0
All Economic Activities	92.0	91.7	92.1	91.9	92.3
Taxes less subsidies on production	8.0	8.3	7.9	8.1	7.7
GDP at Market Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* *Provisional*
\+ *Revised*

2.18. The details on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices for the period 2020-2024 are presented in Table 2.3, while the growth rates for the various sub-sectors for the same period are presented in Table 2.4. Real GDP in absolute terms increased from a revised total of KSh 10.4 trillion in 2023 to KSh 10.9 trillion in 2024 resulting to overall GDP growth rate of 4.7 per cent compared to a growth of 5.7 per cent in 2023. Accommodation and food services registered the highest growth of 25.7 per cent. Other sectors that recorded high growths include Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (15.0%), Public administration and defence (8.2%); Financial and insurance activities (7.6%), Information and communication (7.0%); Human health and social work activities (6.3%); Professional, scientific and technical activities (6.3%); Administrative and support service activities (6.1%); Real estate (5.3%).

Table 2.3: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2020 - 2024

Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million

Industry	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,705,985	1,699,959	1,675,047	1,784,776	1,867,490
Growing of crops	1,229,311	1,211,695	1,179,015	1,255,163	1,289,256
Animal production	315,089	327,624	324,266	355,631	389,075
Support activities to agriculture	23,075	23,504	23,089	23,329	27,625
Forestry & logging	94,871	91,894	100,014	103,402	109,402
Fishing & aquaculture	43,638	45,242	48,663	47,251	52,132
Mining and quarrying	87,968	103,842	113,458	106,077	96,346
Manufacturing	755,608	810,827	831,900	849,801	873,831
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	423,653	443,317	446,686	453,182	474,054
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	331,955	367,510	385,214	396,619	399,778
Electricity supply	158,927	167,339	176,926	182,375	185,894
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	60,591	64,420	67,626	69,928	71,265
Construction	517,977	552,764	575,215	592,396	588,156
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	727,726	786,202	813,958	841,017	873,376
Transportation and storage	830,249	891,983	943,944	996,251	1,040,556
Land transport	690,357	733,816	766,480	802,667	841,208
Air transport including support services	35,399	45,712	54,785	66,264	67,281
All other transport including postal and courier activities	104,494	112,455	122,679	127,320	132,068
Accommodation and food service activities	53,114	81,037	102,728	137,204	172,507
Information and communication	273,440	290,224	316,437	349,114	373,721
Telecommunications	198,753	210,844	232,318	256,827	281,107
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	74,688	79,380	84,119	92,287	92,614
Financial and insurance activities	720,435	802,964	899,695	990,623	1,066,025
Financial activities	558,194	597,093	664,276	726,596	758,987
Insurance activities	162,241	205,871	235,419	264,027	307,038
Real estate	891,574	951,093	993,623	1,066,229	1,122,525
Professional, scientific and technical activities	151,534	163,485	172,113	186,605	198,393
Administrative and support service activities	76,386	80,663	95,215	107,074	113,591
Public administration and defence	532,781	564,957	593,962	623,793	675,127
Education	376,307	462,227	486,124	500,152	519,857

Table 2.3: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2020 - 2024 (Cont'd)

Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million

Industry	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Pre-primary and Primary education	182,828	223,661	235,300	240,148	243,202
General secondary education	94,116	123,744	130,270	135,340	146,554
Higher and other education	99,362	114,821	120,554	124,665	130,101
Human health and social work activities	196,120	213,529	220,762	230,652	245,278
Arts, entertainment and recreation	17,112	19,239	22,781	26,478	30,454
Other service activities	100,205	119,100	127,512	132,066	137,499
Activities of households as employers	58,513	59,391	60,282	61,186	62,104
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-273,375	-287,975	-288,671	-296,486	-323,227
All Economic Activities	8,019,178	8,597,270	9,000,636	9,537,313	9,990,769
Taxes less subsidies on production	713,883	798,672	851,947	878,837	917,517
GDP at Market Prices	8,733,060	9,395,942	9,852,583	10,416,150	10,908,286

* *Provisional*
\+ *Revised*



Table 2.4: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, Growth Rates 2020 - 2024

Percentage Changes (growth)

Industry	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.6	-0.4	-1.5	6.6	4.6
Growing of crops	5.7	-1.4	-2.7	6.5	2.7
Animal production	3.3	4.0	-1.0	9.7	9.4
Support activities to agriculture	2.8	1.9	-1.8	1.0	18.4
Forestry & logging	-2.0	-3.1	8.8	3.4	5.8
Fishing & aquaculture	0.8	3.7	7.6	-2.9	10.3
Mining and quarrying	5.5	18.0	9.3	-6.5	-9.2
Manufacturing	-0.3	7.3	2.6	2.2	2.8
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	-1.4	4.6	0.8	1.5	4.6
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	1.2	10.7	4.8	3.0	0.8
Electricity supply	-0.5	5.3	5.7	3.1	1.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	3.6	6.3	5.0	3.4	1.9
Construction	10.1	6.7	4.1	3.0	-0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-0.4	8.0	3.5	3.3	3.8
Transportation and storage	-8.0	7.4	5.8	5.5	4.4
Land transport	-3.2	6.3	4.5	4.7	4.8
Air transport including support services	-54.3	29.1	19.8	21.0	1.5
All other transport including postal and courier activities	-7.1	7.6	9.1	3.8	3.7
Accommodation and food service activities	-47.7	52.6	26.8	33.6	25.7
Information and communication	6.0	6.1	9.0	10.3	7.0
Telecommunications	12.1	6.1	10.2	10.5	9.5
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	-7.5	6.3	6.0	9.7	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	5.9	11.5	12.0	10.1	7.6
Financial activities	4.3	7.0	11.3	9.4	4.5
Insurance activities	11.7	26.9	14.4	12.2	16.3
Real estate	4.1	6.7	4.5	7.3	5.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-11.5	7.9	5.3	8.4	6.3
Administrative and support service activities	-17.6	5.6	18.0	12.5	6.1
Public administration and defence	7.0	6.0	5.1	5.0	8.2
Education	-9.2	22.8	5.2	2.9	3.9
Pre-primary and Primary education	-8.4	22.3	5.2	2.1	1.3
General secondary education	-15.0	31.5	5.3	3.9	8.3
Higher and other education	-4.7	15.6	5.0	3.4	4.4
Human health and social work activities	5.6	8.9	3.4	4.5	6.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-28.3	12.4	18.4	16.2	15.0
Other service activities	-19.5	18.9	7.1	3.6	4.1
Activities of households as employers	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-1.8	5.3	0.2	2.7	9.0
All Economic Activities	0.5	7.2	4.7	6.0	4.8
Taxes less subsidies on production	-8.0	11.9	6.7	3.2	4.4
GDP at Market Prices	-0.3	7.6	4.9	5.7	4.7

** Provisional*
+ Revised

2.19. Table 2.5 highlights the contributions of various sectors to overall economic growth between 2020 and 2024. In 2024, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Activities maintained as the leading driver of GDP growth, contributing 16.8 per cent. The Financial and Insurance sectors, followed closely, accounting for 15.3 per cent of the growth. Other sectors that notably contributed to the overall growth included Real Estate 11.4 per cent, Public Administration and Defence 10.4 per cent, Transportation and Storage 9.0 per cent, Accommodation and Food Service Activities 7.2 per cent, and Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs 6.6 per cent.



Table 2.5: Sources of Growth, 2020-2024

Percentage

Industry	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-315.6	-0.9	-5.5	19.5	16.8
Growing of crops	-276.7	-2.7	-7.2	13.5	6.9
Animal production	-42.7	1.9	-0.7	5.6	6.8
Support activities to agriculture	-2.7	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.9
Forestry & logging	8.0	-0.4	1.8	0.6	1.2
Fishing & aquaculture	-1.5	0.2	0.7	-0.3	1.0
Mining and quarrying	-19.2	2.4	2.1	-1.3	-2.0
Manufacturing	9.2	8.3	4.6	3.2	4.9
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	25.4	3.0	0.7	1.2	4.2
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	-16.2	5.4	3.9	2.0	0.6
Electricity supply	3.1	1.3	2.1	1.0	0.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	-8.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3
Construction	-198.7	5.2	4.9	3.0	-0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	13.4	8.8	6.1	4.8	6.6
Transportation and storage	304.2	9.3	11.4	9.3	9.0
Land transport	94.6	6.6	7.2	6.4	7.8
Air transport including support services	176.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	0.2
All other transport including postal and courier activities	33.3	1.2	2.2	0.8	1.0
Accommodation and food service activities	202.9	4.2	4.8	6.1	7.2
Information and communication	-64.8	2.5	5.7	5.8	5.0
Telecommunications	-90.0	1.8	4.7	4.3	4.9
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	25.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	-167.0	12.4	21.2	16.1	15.3
Financial activities	-96.1	5.9	14.7	11.1	6.6
Insurance activities	-70.9	6.6	6.5	5.1	8.7
Real estate	-146.5	9.0	9.3	12.9	11.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	82.6	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.4
Administrative and support service activities	68.4	0.6	3.2	2.1	1.3
Public administration and defence	-145.0	4.9	6.4	5.3	10.4
Education	160.6	13.0	5.2	2.5	4.0
Pre-primary and Primary education	70.6	6.2	2.5	0.9	0.6
General secondary education	69.5	4.5	1.4	0.9	2.3
Higher and other education	20.5	2.3	1.3	0.7	1.1
Human health and social work activities	-43.6	2.6	1.6	1.8	3.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	28.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other service activities	101.5	2.9	1.8	0.8	1.1
Activities of households as employers	-3.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-21.1	-2.2	-0.2	-1.4	-5.4
All Economic Activities	-159.8	87.2	88.3	95.2	92.1
Taxes less subsidies on production	259.8	12.8	11.7	4.8	7.9
GDP at Market Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Provisional*
+ Revised

2.20. Table 2.6 presents the annual production accounts for all industries at current prices for the period 2020-2024. In 2024, the value of output rose to KSh 25.0 trillion, up from KSh 23.4 trillion in 2023. Intermediate consumption increased from KSh 9.5 trillion in 2023 to KSh 10.0 trillion in 2024. Consequently, the gross value added for all economic activities grew from KSh 13.8 trillion in 2023 to KSh 15.0 trillion in 2024.

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2020-2024

Current Prices - KSh Million

Industry	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing					
Output at basic prices	2,938,493	3,153,742	3,488,389	3,987,535	4,476,418
Intermediate consumption	505,880	570,552	650,682	762,494	830,316
Value added, gross	2,432,613	2,583,190	2,837,707	3,225,040	3,646,102
Compensation of employees	207,694	215,023	239,586	263,214	289,072
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	2,224,919	2,368,167	2,598,121	2,961,826	3,357,030
Mining and quarrying					
Output at basic prices	149,894	190,682	239,750	231,901	218,471
Intermediate consumption	73,491	98,637	119,635	121,750	109,501
Value added, gross	76,402	92,045	120,116	110,151	108,970
Compensation of employees	15,629	15,310	16,383	17,619	18,866
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	60,774	76,735	103,733	92,532	90,104
Manufacturing					
Output at basic prices	2,376,423	2,700,161	3,168,615	3,511,498	3,691,742
Intermediate consumption	1,562,095	1,814,529	2,124,424	2,385,866	2,515,349
Value added, gross	814,328	885,633	1,044,191	1,125,632	1,176,393
Compensation of employees	215,492	231,411	258,418	283,207	309,686
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	598,836	654,221	785,773	842,425	866,707
Electricity, gas and water supply					
Output at basic prices	280,726	303,666	327,724	419,078	455,966
Intermediate consumption	57,156	67,683	81,414	89,463	96,659
Value added, gross	223,570	235,982	246,310	329,615	359,307
Compensation of employees	45,235	47,278	50,989	37,227	39,563
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	178,335	188,704	195,320	292,388	319,744
Construction					
Output at basic prices	1,623,605	1,821,644	2,042,782	2,119,787	2,171,266
Intermediate consumption	873,452	972,267	1,089,009	1,111,098	1,144,143
Value added, gross	750,153	849,377	953,773	1,008,689	1,027,123
Compensation of employees	466,792	508,743	577,714	601,215	604,025
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	283,362	340,634	376,059	407,474	423,098
Wholesale and retail trade					
Output at basic prices	1,646,863	1,865,292	2,074,916	2,297,712	2,412,339
Intermediate consumption	779,289	912,390	1,032,472	1,132,629	1,192,628
Value added, gross	867,574	952,902	1,042,444	1,165,083	1,219,711
Compensation of employees	276,466	287,666	309,946	338,126	357,466
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	591,107	665,236	732,498	826,957	862,245

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

Current Prices - KSh Million

Industry	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Transportation and storage					
Output at basic prices	1,965,149	2,307,716	2,878,259	3,275,597	3,484,863
Intermediate consumption	808,228	916,102	1,103,789	1,294,952	1,423,903
Value added, gross	1,156,921	1,391,614	1,774,470	1,980,646	2,060,960
Compensation of employees	229,018	241,141	281,793	316,211	327,009
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	927,902	1,150,473	1,492,677	1,664,435	1,733,951
Accomodation and Food Services					
Output at basic prices	171,968	288,208	374,110	527,190	688,067
Intermediate consumption	94,125	154,530	228,257	334,044	433,538
Value added, gross	77,843	133,678	145,853	193,146	254,529
Compensation of employees	37,318	46,380	57,928	73,643	79,364
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	40,526	87,298	87,925	119,502	175,166
Information and communication					
Output at basic prices	529,809	564,818	604,851	647,555	701,267
Intermediate consumption	254,989	273,381	289,118	308,103	336,724
Value added, gross	274,820	291,437	315,733	339,452	364,542
Compensation of employees	97,419	113,037	125,856	137,330	149,780
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	177,402	178,399	189,877	202,122	214,763
Financial and insurance activities					
Output at basic prices	966,412	1,123,965	1,294,274	1,491,345	1,614,214
Intermediate consumption	243,354	263,339	293,669	312,249	329,373
Value added, gross	723,059	860,626	1,000,605	1,179,097	1,284,840
Compensation of employees	149,376	161,999	178,658	203,328	222,033
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	573,683	698,628	821,947	975,768	1,062,807

* *Provisional*
\+ *Revised*



Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

Current Prices - KSh Million

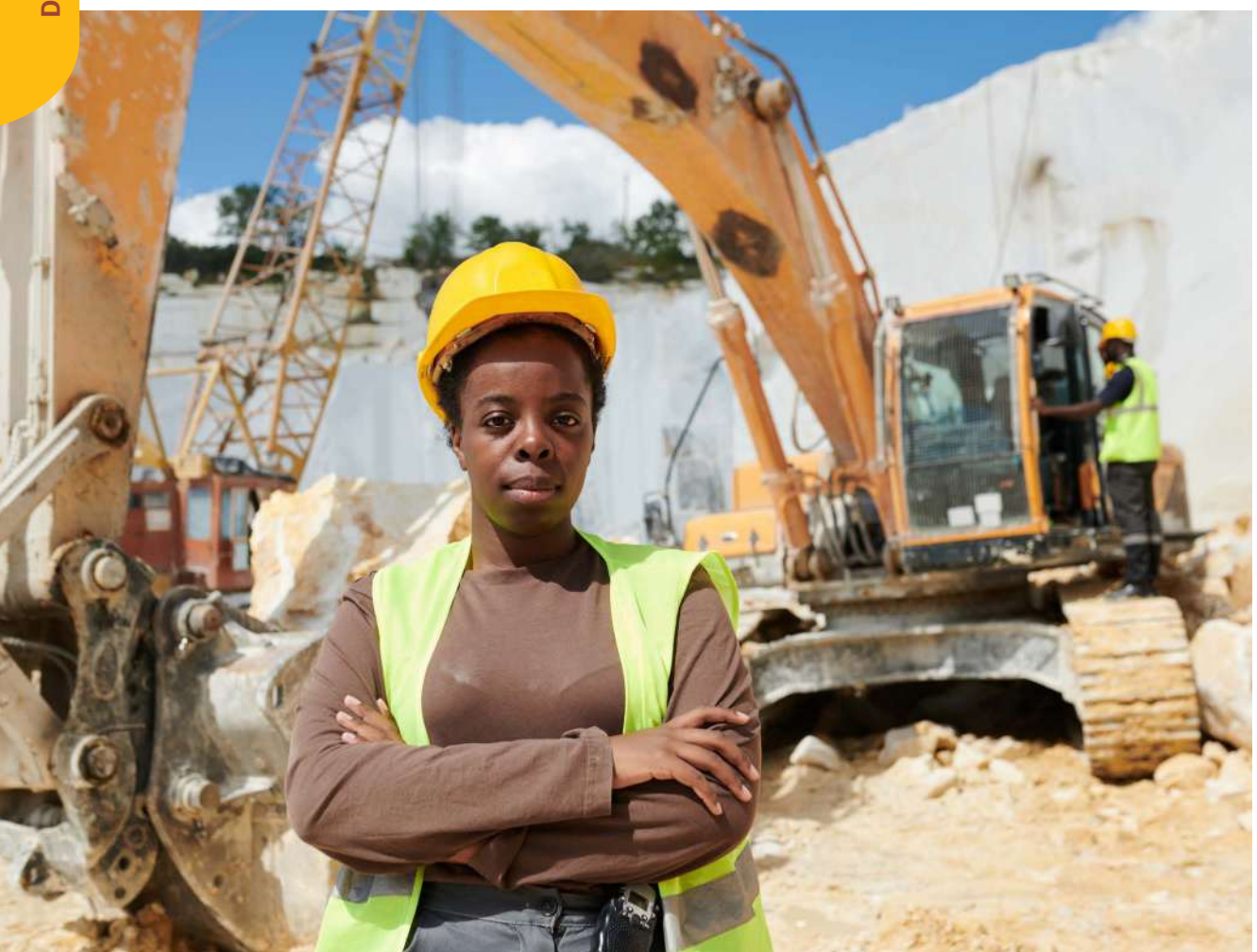
Industry	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Real estate					
Output at basic prices	1,092,311	1,183,865	1,268,938	1,399,021	1,504,286
Intermediate consumption	96,108	107,268	120,217	133,883	144,002
Value added, gross	996,203	1,076,597	1,148,722	1,265,138	1,360,285
Compensation of employees	90,172	97,674	104,732	115,387	124,093
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	906,030	978,923	1,043,990	1,149,751	1,236,191
Professional, scientific and technical activities					
Output at basic prices	238,960	270,685	291,196	326,662	354,306
Intermediate consumption	79,455	91,427	102,667	118,568	121,917
Value added, gross	159,505	179,258	188,529	208,094	232,389
Compensation of employees	48,115	51,355	56,010	59,468	62,718
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	111,390	127,904	132,519	148,626	169,671
Administrative and support service activities					
Output at basic prices	132,645	152,420	191,310	233,491	258,106
Intermediate consumption	39,913	46,762	60,692	79,195	85,769
Value added, gross	92,732	105,657	130,618	154,296	172,337
Compensation of employees	50,296	60,720	69,244	76,237	79,431
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	42,436	44,938	61,374	78,059	92,905
Public administration and defence					
Output at basic prices	925,967	991,830	1,152,117	1,249,866	1,227,085
Intermediate consumption	333,344	356,844	476,363	518,748	419,756
Value added, gross	592,623	634,986	675,754	731,118	807,329
Compensation of employees	456,036	488,701	518,973	557,807	605,897
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	136,587	146,284	156,780	173,311	201,432
Education					
Output at basic prices	580,723	746,279	806,577	867,672	945,500
Intermediate consumption	167,632	224,334	261,479	290,645	321,502
Value added, gross	413,090	521,945	545,098	577,027	623,998
Compensation of employees	379,703	475,187	503,285	536,383	577,173
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	33,387	46,758	41,813	40,645	46,825
Health and social work					
Output at basic prices	333,696	377,934	388,786	416,627	457,033
Intermediate consumption	120,731	139,390	146,437	157,486	176,524
Value added, gross	212,966	238,544	242,349	259,141	280,509
Compensation of employees	166,258	175,628	175,353	183,922	192,208
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	46,708	62,916	66,996	75,219	88,301
Other service activities					
Output at basic prices	265,897	301,489	331,843	361,534	392,866
Intermediate consumption	49,512	58,912	66,785	73,976	81,584
Value added, gross	216,385	242,577	265,059	287,558	311,282

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

Current Prices - KSh Million

Industry	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Compensation of employees	122,588	132,818	143,571	156,715	169,110
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	93,796	109,758	121,487	130,843	142,172
Less: Financial services indirectly measured					
Intermediate consumption	218,639	244,592	259,642	323,769	322,512
Value added, gross	-218,639	-244,592	-259,642	-323,769	-322,512
All industries at basic prices					
Output at basic prices	16,219,541	18,344,393	20,924,435	23,364,070	25,053,793
Intermediate consumption	6,357,394	7,312,937	8,506,749	9,548,916	10,085,699
Gross value added at basic prices	9,862,147	11,031,456	12,417,686	13,815,154	14,968,094
Other taxes on production	269,279	312,861	317,519	319,841	326,489
Less: Subsidies					
Compensation of employees	3,053,605	3,350,072	3,668,440	3,957,037	4,207,495
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	6,539,262	7,368,523	8,431,727	9,538,275	10,434,110
Total economy					
Taxes on products	852,923	996,206	1,071,956	1,218,456	1,256,384
Less: Subsidies on products					
GDP at market prices	10,715,070	12,027,662	13,489,642	15,033,610	16,224,478

* *Provisional*
\+ *Revised*



2.21. The components of expenditure on GDP at current prices and their respective shares to GDP at market prices are shown in Table 2.7 and Table 2.8, respectively. The components of expenditure on GDP show how supply of resources generated in the economy are utilized as either final consumption expenditure or in the acquisition of assets. Gross domestic expenditure increased from KSh 15,830.6 billion in 2023 to KSh 17,126.0 billion in 2024. The private consumption contributed the largest share that is 76.9 per cent in 2024 while government final consumption expenditure accounted for 11.2 per cent over the same period. The shares of private consumption increased during the review period, whereas that of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) maintained at 17.5 per cent. However, the share of changes in inventories share declined by 0.8 per cent in 2024.

Table 2.7: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2020-2024

Current Prices - KSh Million

Expenditure Category	2020+	2021+	2022+	2023+	2024*
Government final consumption expenditure	1,336,990	1,460,983	1,647,531	1,770,503	1,809,938
Private final consumption expenditure	8,078,074	8,970,837	10,106,644	11,459,938	12,483,729
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH[1]	112,458	109,585	103,375	109,007	110,347
Gross fixed capital formation	2,070,321	2,367,797	2,509,782	2,625,440	2,845,545
Changes in inventories	35,360	84,793	60,543	-134,258	-123,539
Gross Domestic Expenditure	11,633,203	12,993,994	14,427,875	15,830,630	17,126,020
Exports of goods and services	1,225,916	1,576,795	2,152,546	2,539,277	2,768,807
Imports of goods and services	2,031,373	2,633,133	3,280,451	3,641,204	3,751,164
Discrepancy[2]	-112,676	90,006	189,672	304,908	80,816
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	10,715,070	12,027,662	13,489,642	15,033,610	16,224,478

[1] Non Profit Institutions Serving Households
[2] Difference between GDP production approach and GDP expenditure approach
** Provisional*
+ Revised

Table 2.8: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2020-2024

Percentage Contribution to GDP

Expenditure Category	2020+	2021+	2022+	2023+	2024*
Government final consumption expenditure	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.8	11.2
Private final consumption expenditure	75.4	74.6	74.9	76.2	76.9
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Gross fixed capital formation	19.3	19.7	18.6	17.5	17.5
Changes in inventories	0.3	0.7	0.4	-0.9	-0.8
Gross Domestic Expenditure	108.6	108.0	107.0	105.3	105.6
Exports of goods and services	11.4	13.1	16.0	16.9	17.1
Imports of goods and services	19.0	21.9	24.3	24.2	23.1
Discrepancy [1]	-1.1	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.5
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Discrepancy expressed as a percentage of GDP
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2.22. The expenditure components of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices are presented in Table 2.9. The Table provides a breakdown of gross domestic expenditure alongside exports and imports of goods and services, which together represent the expenditure approach to GDP estimation. Table 2.10, on the other hand, shows the annual percentage changes of the GDP components for the period 2020 to 2024. In 2024, real gross domestic expenditure grew by 4.7 per cent compared to a growth of 5.7 per cent recorded in 2023. During the same period, the real value of exports of goods and services rose by 7.5 per cent, while that of imports increased by 2.7 per cent.

Table 2.9: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2020-2024

Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million

Expenditure Category	2020+	2021+	2022+	2023+	2024*
Government final consumption expenditure	1,184,832	1,255,503	1,357,481	1,384,263	1,389,163
Private final consumption expenditure	6,472,923	6,878,474	7,050,933	7,586,646	8,119,498
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	98,584	90,982	81,367	82,243	80,396
Gross fixed capital formation	1,693,647	1,876,991	1,861,373	1,897,098	2,015,255
Changes in inventories	35,348	83,554	47,534	-93,900	-80,899
Gross Domestic Expenditure	9,485,333	10,185,503	10,398,688	10,856,349	11,523,413
Exports of goods and services	1,127,873	1,315,165	1,588,103	1,774,442	1,907,539
Imports of goods and services	1,864,493	2,295,746	2,546,267	2,580,403	2,650,440
Discrepancy [1]	-15,653	191,020	412,058	365,763	127,774
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	8,733,060	9,395,942	9,852,583	10,416,150	10,908,286

[1] Difference between GDP production approach and GDP expenditure approach
** Provisional*
+ Revised

Table 2.10: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2020-2024

Percentage Changes (growth)

Expenditure Category	2020+	2021+	2022+	2023+	2024*
Government final consumption expenditure	3.1	6.0	8.1	2.0	0.4
Private final consumption expenditure	-1.9	6.3	2.5	7.6	7.0
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	1.5	-7.7	-10.6	1.1	-2.2
Gross fixed capital formation	2.3	10.8	-0.8	1.9	6.2
Gross Domestic Expenditure	-0.5	7.4	2.1	4.4	6.1
Exports of goods and services	9.5	16.6	20.8	11.7	7.5
Imports of goods and services	-2.2	23.1	10.9	1.3	2.7
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	-0.3	7.6	4.9	5.7	4.7

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2.23. Tables 2.11a and 2.11b present the value of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) at current prices for the period 2020 to 2024. Table 2.11a provides the total additions to fixed assets by type, while Table 2.11b shows the distribution of the additions as shares of total GFCF, offering a profile of capital investment patterns across asset categories. The total value of fixed asset acquisitioned rose from KSh 2,625.4 billion in 2023 to KSh 2,845.5 billion in 2024. In the year under review, dwellings, other structures, and transport equipment comprised 33.1 per cent, 25.7 per cent, and 13.1 per cent of total gross fixed capital formation, respectively.



Table 2.11a: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2020-2024

Current Prices - KSh Million

Type of Asset	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Dwellings	671,669	782,249	857,323	902,524	940,467
Buildings other than dwellings	218,279	252,396	276,189	289,181	301,349
Other structures	594,450	631,741	729,193	742,216	730,576
Transport equipment	218,784	306,147	252,654	249,668	371,705
ICT equipment	92,961	98,244	104,199	112,534	134,899
Other machinery and equipment	237,636	263,767	252,801	271,360	303,170
Animal resources yielding repeat products	17,829	16,697	20,409	36,306	40,917
Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	10,301	9,476	9,979	14,430	15,631
Intellectual property products	8,412	7,079	7,036	7,222	6,832
Total	**2,070,321**	**2,367,797**	**2,509,781**	**2,625,440**	**2,845,545**

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Table 2.11b: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2020-2024

Percentage Contribution

Type of Asset	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Dwellings	32.4	33.0	34.2	34.4	33.1
Buildings other than dwellings	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.0	10.6
Other structures	28.7	26.7	29.1	28.3	25.7
Transport equipment	10.6	12.9	10.1	9.5	13.1
ICT equipment	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.7
Other machinery and equipment	11.5	11.1	10.1	10.3	10.7
Animal resources yielding repeat products	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.4
Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Intellectual property products	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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2.24. Tables 2.12a and 2.12b provide the real value of Gross Fixed Capital Formation and the corresponding annual percentage changes for the period 2020 to 2024. In 2024, real GFCF expanded by 6.2 per cent to reach KSh 2,015.3 billion. The increase was primarily supported by growth in investment in transport equipment, ICT equipment, and other machinery and equipment. In contrast, the real value of gross fixed capital formation in intellectual property products and other structures declined during the review period.



Table 2.12a: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2020-2024

Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million

Type of Asset	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Dwellings	540,335	599,803	614,367	642,435	645,426
Buildings other than dwellings	180,934	200,694	205,448	214,526	215,592
Other structures	432,835	442,079	467,321	466,909	451,200
Transport equipment	206,323	290,158	247,218	226,235	318,832
ICT equipment	86,015	90,512	93,026	97,586	113,414
Other machinery and equipment	214,955	224,903	204,238	208,755	229,995
Animal resources yielding repeat products	15,707	15,179	16,108	24,815	25,028
Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	8,609	7,451	7,571	10,470	10,734
Intellectual property products	7,934	6,212	6,077	5,367	5,034
Total	**1,693,647**	**1,876,991**	**1,861,373**	**1,897,098**	**2,015,255**

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Table 2.12b: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2020-2024

Percentage Changes (growth)

Type of Asset	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Dwellings	16.3	11.0	2.4	4.6	0.5
Buildings other than dwellings	16.4	10.9	2.4	4.4	0.5
Other structures	1.9	2.1	5.7	-0.1	-3.4
Transport equipment	-20.6	40.6	-14.8	-8.5	40.9
ICT equipment	-1.9	5.2	2.8	4.9	16.2
Other machinery and equipment	-9.4	4.6	-9.2	2.2	10.2
Animal resources yielding repeat products	95.9	-3.4	6.1	54.1	0.9
Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	-0.7	-13.4	1.6	38.3	2.5
Intellectual property products	-15.7	-21.7	-2.2	-11.7	-6.2
Total	**2.3**	**10.8**	**-0.8**	**1.9**	**6.2**

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2.25. Table 2.13 presents Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Income (GNI) at current prices for the period 2020 to 2024. The Table captures the relationship between income generated domestically and income earned from the rest of the world by Kenyan residents, highlighting the role of primary income and transfers in determining national income. Gross national income at current prices rose by 8.1 per cent in 2024 to KSh 15,972.2 billion from KSh 14,775.3 billion in 2023. During the same period, GDP per capita increased to KSh 309,460 from KSh 291,770 in 2023. Primary income inflows from the rest of the world grew to KSh 39.0 billion in 2024, compared to KSh 25.8 billion in the previous year. Current transfers received from abroad rose by 4.3 per cent, amounting to KSh 1,032.2 billion in 2024. Gross National Disposable Income expanded from KSh 15,752.9 billion in 2023 to KSh 16,997.9 billion in the year under review.

Table 2.13: Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income, 2020-2024

Current Prices - KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Compensation of employees	3,053,606	3,350,072	3,668,440	3,957,037	4,207,495
Consumption of fixed capital	1,297,704	1,379,829	1,476,152	1,565,063	1,648,388
Net operating surplus	5,510,837	6,301,555	7,273,095	8,293,054	9,112,211
Taxes on products	852,923	996,206	1,071,956	1,218,456	1,256,384
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	10,715,070	12,027,662	13,489,642	15,033,610	16,224,478
Primary incomes					
Receivable from the rest of the world	15,776	21,196	16,722	25,755	38,987
Payable to rest of the world	-87,715	-188,834	-224,135	-284,108	-291,283
Gross National Income at Market Prices	10,643,131	11,860,024	13,282,228	14,775,257	15,972,182
Current transfers					
Receivable from the rest of the world	535,311	686,238	774,317	990,052	1,032,178
Payable to rest of the world	-8,203	-15,415	-5,557	-12,457	-6,467
Gross National Disposable Income	11,170,239	12,530,847	14,050,988	15,752,853	16,997,893
Per Capita, KSh					
Gross domestic product at market prices	219,492	241,907	266,473	291,770	309,460
Gross national income at market prices	218,019	238,535	262,376	286,756	304,648
Constant Prices					
GDP at market prices, KSh Million	8,733,060	9,395,942	9,852,583	10,416,150	10,908,286
Per capita	178,892	188,976	194,627	202,155	208,061
- Annual percentage change	-2.8	5.6	3.0	3.9	2.9

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Table 2.14: National Disposable Income and Saving, 2020-2024

Current Prices - KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023+	2024*
Gross National Disposable Income	11,170,239	12,530,847	14,050,988	15,752,853	16,997,893
Consumption of fixed capital	1,297,704	1,379,829	1,476,152	1,565,063	1,648,388
Net National Disposable Income	9,872,535	11,151,018	12,574,836	14,187,790	15,349,504
Final consumption expenditure	9,527,521	10,541,405	11,857,550	13,339,448	14,404,014
Private	8,078,074	8,970,837	10,106,644	11,459,938	12,483,729
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Householuds	112,458	109,585	103,375	109,007	110,347
General government	1,336,990	1,460,983	1,647,531	1,770,503	1,809,938
Saving, net	345,014	609,613	717,287	848,342	945,490
Financing of Capital Formation					
Saving, net	345,014	609,613	717,287	848,342	945,490
Capital transfers from abroad, net	14,023	21,451	16,508	17,264	31,247
Total	**359,037**	**631,064**	**733,795**	**865,606**	**976,737**
Gross fixed capital formation	2,070,321	2,367,797	2,509,782	2,625,440	2,845,545
Consumption of fixed capital	-1,297,704	-1,379,829	-1,476,152	-1,565,063	-1,648,388
Changes in inventories	35,360	84,793	60,543	-134,258	-123,539
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing(-)	-448,940	-441,697	-360,379	-60,513	-96,881
Total	**359,037**	**631,064**	**733,795**	**865,606**	**976,737**

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Table 2.15: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2020-2024

Current Prices - KSh Million

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufac-turing	Electricity & Water Supply	Construc-tion	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Accom-modation & Food Services	Transpor-tation & Storage	Informa-tion & Communi-cation	Financial & Insurance
2020		2,432,613	76,402	814,328	223,570	750,153	867,574	77,843	1,156,921	274,820	723,059
2021		2,583,190	92,045	885,633	235,982	849,377	952,902	133,678	1,391,614	291,437	860,626
2022		2,837,707	120,116	1,044,191	246,310	953,773	1,042,444	145,853	1,774,470	315,733	1,000,605
2023+		3,225,040	110,151	1,125,632	329,615	1,008,689	1,165,083	193,146	1,980,646	339,452	1,179,097
2024*		3,646,102	108,970	1,176,393	359,307	1,027,123	1,219,711	254,529	2,060,960	364,542	1,284,840
2020	1	672,188	19,864	209,401	54,814	178,341	211,630	32,165	290,038	67,291	168,877
	2	679,888	20,033	196,652	52,575	181,003	209,179	14,506	261,909	61,780	168,060
	3	494,552	17,004	189,196	57,096	191,261	206,014	12,582	297,855	70,942	179,792
	4	585,985	19,501	219,078	59,085	199,548	240,751	18,590	307,118	74,808	206,329
2021	1	668,391	21,178	219,496	57,910	197,445	240,068	26,074	318,296	70,597	195,419
	2	700,208	21,809	212,215	55,755	210,061	225,959	25,560	339,777	69,787	205,898
	3	564,786	20,629	214,751	60,600	218,233	226,908	35,185	373,092	72,148	215,178
	4	649,805	28,428	239,172	61,717	223,638	259,967	46,859	360,448	78,905	244,131
2022	1	748,547	30,634	249,685	58,644	243,363	272,051	33,032	403,227	76,602	233,298
	2	781,678	32,831	259,872	58,022	226,286	249,820	32,006	440,108	76,416	241,846
	3	605,511	29,175	252,907	62,297	247,514	253,978	34,035	491,019	79,443	242,865
	4	701,971	27,475	281,728	67,347	236,610	266,594	46,779	440,116	83,272	282,595
2023+	1	879,387	27,049	283,956	69,039	248,089	317,027	45,587	474,464	82,454	260,772
	2	922,788	29,611	276,540	79,744	236,180	286,667	44,740	488,725	79,649	291,566
	3	637,216	28,722	269,405	90,518	254,245	283,820	45,789	534,444	84,510	295,725
	4	785,649	24,768	295,731	90,314	270,176	277,569	57,029	483,013	92,838	331,034
2024*	1	963,285	23,688	302,531	92,835	256,023	313,862	64,178	462,858	89,752	296,959
	2	1,019,870	26,843	293,298	82,893	238,632	293,504	62,624	472,198	85,739	317,000
	3	718,733	29,848	274,951	92,002	260,897	289,282	60,033	570,434	90,921	319,684
	4	944,214	28,591	305,613	91,577	271,572	323,063	67,695	555,471	98,130	351,198

Table 2.15: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

Current Prices - KSh Million

Year	Quarter	Public Administration	Professional, Admin & Support Services	Real Estate	Education	Health	Other Services	FISIM	All Industries at Basic Prices	Taxes on Products	GDP at Market Prices	GDP, Seasonally Adjusted
2020		592,623	252,237	996,203	413,090	212,966	216,385	(218,639)	9,862,147	852,923	10,715,070	
2021		634,986	284,916	1,076,597	521,945	238,544	242,577	(244,592)	11,031,456	996,206	12,027,662	
2022		675,754	319,148	1,148,722	545,098	242,349	265,059	(259,642)	12,417,686	1,071,956	13,489,642	
2023+		731,118	362,390	1,265,138	577,027	259,141	287,558	(323,769)	13,815,154	1,218,456	15,033,610	
2024*		807,329	404,726	1,360,285	623,998	280,509	311,282	(322,512)	14,968,095	1,256,384	16,224,478	
2020	1	133,714	68,970	243,543	118,079	46,334	60,215	(51,415)	2,524,048	224,990	2,749,038	2,712,727
	2	150,864	53,914	246,671	84,979	54,217	48,561	(51,267)	2,433,527	185,519	2,619,046	2,557,681
	3	150,851	59,724	250,615	95,713	54,370	55,714	(53,221)	2,330,061	206,861	2,536,922	2,610,787
	4	157,195	69,629	255,374	114,319	58,044	51,895	(62,737)	2,574,511	235,553	2,810,064	2,831,134
2021	1	145,171	64,259	260,947	136,439	50,688	56,031	(55,874)	2,672,533	242,256	2,914,789	2,871,580
	2	164,514	69,188	266,457	120,529	63,779	61,803	(56,740)	2,756,561	237,746	2,994,307	2,932,141
	3	160,209	72,739	271,904	129,397	59,193	64,772	(60,003)	2,699,722	243,109	2,942,831	3,045,176
	4	165,092	78,730	277,288	135,580	64,884	59,971	(71,975)	2,902,640	273,095	3,175,735	3,181,088
2022	1	155,763	74,901	278,429	140,743	50,920	61,781	(59,550)	3,052,070	248,218	3,300,289	3,245,115
	2	173,422	77,800	283,089	121,749	60,727	66,197	(55,313)	3,126,553	266,179	3,392,732	3,328,831
	3	169,213	81,252	289,510	135,203	70,156	71,266	(68,640)	3,046,705	270,050	3,316,756	3,448,902
	4	177,356	85,195	297,694	147,403	60,546	65,814	(76,140)	3,192,357	287,508	3,479,865	3,471,921
2023+	1	173,364	84,225	304,797	147,700	52,925	66,914	(70,453)	3,447,296	294,275	3,741,571	3,671,460
	2	185,976	84,811	312,711	128,740	66,135	70,876	(73,424)	3,512,034	288,485	3,800,519	3,732,905
	3	183,437	91,244	320,242	143,840	77,104	78,574	(90,835)	3,327,998	296,597	3,624,595	3,786,300
	4	188,340	102,111	327,389	156,747	62,978	71,195	(89,057)	3,527,825	339,099	3,866,924	3,844,629
2024*	1	191,310	97,082	334,153	158,845	53,160	73,234	(81,418)	3,692,337	294,011	3,986,349	3,906,634
	2	207,240	97,399	339,226	138,864	68,175	77,129	(74,387)	3,746,245	307,532	4,053,777	3,984,520
	3	200,375	99,581	342,608	155,688	79,052	85,001	(87,597)	3,581,490	313,341	3,894,831	4,082,807
	4	208,404	110,665	344,299	170,602	80,121	75,918	(79,110)	3,948,022	341,500	4,289,522	4,252,707


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Table 2.16: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2020-2024

Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity & Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Accommodation & Food Services	Transportation & Storage	Information & Communication	Financial & Insurance
2020		1,705,985	87,968	755,608	219,518	517,977	727,727	53,114	830,249	273,440	720,435
2021		1,699,959	103,842	810,827	231,759	552,764	786,202	81,037	891,983	290,224	802,964
2022		1,675,047	113,458	831,900	244,552	575,215	813,958	102,728	943,944	316,437	899,695
2023+		1,784,776	106,077	849,801	252,304	592,396	841,017	137,204	996,251	349,114	990,623
2024*		1,867,490	96,346	873,831	257,159	588,156	873,376	172,507	1,040,556	373,721	1,066,025
2020	1	464,519	23,013	195,926	54,832	126,576	187,841	22,437	225,269	67,393	166,990
	2	497,268	22,538	178,601	51,429	124,923	166,594	9,511	188,177	61,718	168,441
	3	353,815	20,270	180,404	55,650	133,533	176,144	8,520	205,374	70,812	179,678
	4	390,382	22,147	200,678	57,607	132,945	197,147	12,646	211,430	73,518	205,327
2021	1	461,672	25,404	199,847	56,984	134,419	204,286	16,095	207,444	70,811	183,908
	2	488,136	24,917	198,361	55,378	133,581	183,685	16,136	222,933	69,012	190,709
	3	351,517	23,512	199,422	59,626	142,532	187,788	20,880	235,278	71,801	198,755
	4	398,634	30,009	213,196	59,771	142,233	210,443	27,926	226,329	78,600	229,591
2022	1	457,587	30,015	207,019	58,820	142,461	213,447	21,873	221,440	76,543	214,036
	2	477,700	28,988	205,411	58,642	139,549	190,452	22,609	237,327	75,998	219,893
	3	347,768	27,385	203,163	63,600	147,461	193,976	24,215	247,933	79,517	216,069
	4	391,992	27,069	216,307	63,490	145,744	216,082	34,031	237,243	84,379	249,697
2023+	1	487,134	26,830	211,344	61,066	144,447	221,283	32,011	236,521	84,529	224,178
	2	515,262	26,650	209,452	60,448	141,489	195,873	32,179	246,289	82,376	244,342
	3	365,664	27,561	208,816	66,029	153,518	201,250	32,562	259,065	87,273	245,707
	4	416,715	25,036	220,188	64,761	152,943	222,612	40,451	254,376	94,936	276,396
2024*	1	514,362	22,498	215,259	62,805	144,998	229,272	44,201	246,311	92,289	245,600
	2	538,377	25,183	216,115	61,179	136,286	200,680	43,447	254,542	87,877	263,836
	3	380,292	24,203	213,601	66,649	149,534	206,488	40,009	271,068	93,333	263,548
	4	434,459	24,462	228,855	66,526	157,338	236,935	44,851	268,636	100,221	293,040

Table 2.16: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million

Year	Quarter	Public Administration	Professional, Admin & Support Services	Real Estate	Education	Health	Other Services	FISIM	All Industries at Basic Prices	Taxes on Products	GDP at Market Prices	GDP, Seasonally Adjusted
2020		532,781	227,920	891,574	376,307	196,120	175,831	(273,375)	8,019,178	713,883	8,733,060	
2021		564,957	244,148	951,093	462,227	213,529	197,731	(287,975)	8,597,270	798,672	9,395,942	
2022		593,962	267,328	993,623	486,124	220,762	210,574	(288,671)	9,000,636	851,947	9,852,583	
2023+		623,793	293,679	1,066,229	500,152	230,652	219,730	(296,486)	9,537,313	878,837	10,416,150	
2024*		675,127	311,984	1,122,525	519,857	245,278	230,057	(323,227)	9,990,769	917,517	10,908,286	
2020	1	121,110	63,263	218,984	107,896	44,880	49,844	(63,971)	2,076,801	190,042	2,266,843	2,240,418
	2	135,802	49,390	221,057	79,015	49,864	39,177	(64,258)	1,979,245	157,609	2,136,855	2,102,147
	3	135,233	53,919	223,930	87,327	49,131	45,028	(67,223)	1,911,545	175,032	2,086,577	2,138,327
	4	140,635	61,348	227,603	102,070	52,245	41,782	(77,923)	2,051,586	191,200	2,242,786	2,250,169
2021	1	129,888	55,501	232,078	120,859	48,425	45,598	(67,755)	2,125,464	194,692	2,320,156	2,289,360
	2	146,889	59,276	236,145	106,214	54,581	50,385	(66,591)	2,169,745	187,892	2,357,637	2,323,678
	3	142,412	62,149	239,807	114,311	52,626	52,923	(70,602)	2,084,736	196,977	2,281,713	2,349,965
	4	145,768	67,222	243,063	120,843	57,897	48,825	(83,026)	2,217,325	219,112	2,436,437	2,430,912
2022	1	138,384	62,879	243,301	126,354	50,728	49,814	(68,049)	2,246,653	210,788	2,457,441	2,421,640
	2	153,194	65,832	245,877	111,062	56,337	52,888	(66,804)	2,274,955	198,059	2,473,014	2,442,839
	3	148,347	67,809	249,694	119,392	53,907	56,411	(70,653)	2,175,994	210,384	2,386,378	2,469,042
	4	154,037	70,808	254,750	129,316	59,790	51,462	(83,164)	2,303,033	232,716	2,535,749	2,516,183
2023+	1	149,988	68,265	259,430	130,864	53,150	51,835	(68,341)	2,374,536	216,503	2,591,039	2,551,595
	2	159,339	70,262	264,425	114,253	58,708	54,464	(70,212)	2,405,598	203,921	2,609,519	2,582,796
	3	155,787	74,631	269,054	122,507	56,338	59,977	(76,457)	2,309,284	217,000	2,526,285	2,622,309
	4	158,679	80,521	273,319	132,528	62,456	53,454	(81,475)	2,447,895	241,412	2,689,307	2,657,185
2024*	1	161,186	74,687	277,219	133,972	56,007	54,453	(78,889)	2,496,230	222,757	2,718,986	2,677,441
	2	173,606	74,992	280,144	117,890	63,471	57,088	(77,410)	2,517,305	211,656	2,728,961	2,704,616
	3	167,102	77,966	282,094	128,333	59,849	62,910	(84,852)	2,402,128	230,769	2,632,897	2,738,295
	4	173,232	84,340	283,069	139,662	65,951	55,606	(82,077)	2,575,106	252,336	2,827,442	2,786,267

Table 2.17: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, Growth Rates 2020-2024

Percentage Change (%)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity & Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Accommodation & Food Services	Transportation & Storage	Information & Communication	Financial & Insurance
2020		4.6	5.5	-0.3	0.6	10.1	-0.4	-47.7	-8.0	6.0	5.9
2021		-0.4	18.0	7.3	5.6	6.7	8.0	52.6	7.4	6.1	11.5
2022		-1.5	9.3	2.6	5.5	4.1	3.5	26.8	5.8	9.0	12.0
2023+		6.6	-6.5	2.2	3.2	3.0	3.3	33.6	5.5	10.3	10.1
2024*		4.6	-9.2	2.8	1.9	-0.7	3.8	25.7	4.4	7.0	7.6
2020	1	4.8	6.6	1.7	1.4	10.1	5.3	-11.5	1.9	8.5	6.4
	2	8.1	4.0	-5.1	-4.5	6.9	-3.9	-59.9	-17.0	5.3	3.6
	3	-4.4	5.6	-2.0	0.9	10.2	-5.0	-64.0	-10.4	4.6	3.1
	4	9.3	5.9	4.1	4.7	13.0	1.8	-56.2	-6.5	5.8	9.9
2021	1	-0.6	10.4	2.0	3.9	6.2	8.8	-28.3	-7.9	5.1	10.1
	2	-1.8	10.6	11.1	7.7	6.9	10.3	69.7	18.5	11.8	13.2
	3	-0.6	16.0	10.5	7.1	6.7	6.6	145.1	14.6	1.4	10.6
	4	2.1	35.5	6.2	3.8	7.0	6.7	120.8	7.0	6.9	11.8
2022	1	-0.9	18.2	3.6	3.2	6.0	4.5	35.9	6.7	8.1	16.4
	2	-2.1	16.3	3.6	5.9	4.5	3.7	40.1	6.5	10.1	15.3
	3	-1.1	16.5	1.9	6.7	3.5	3.3	16.0	5.4	10.7	8.7
	4	-1.7	-9.8	1.5	6.2	2.5	2.7	21.9	4.8	7.4	8.8
2023+	1	6.5	-10.6	2.1	3.8	1.4	3.7	46.3	6.8	10.4	4.7
	2	7.9	-8.1	2.0	3.1	1.4	2.8	42.3	3.8	8.4	11.1
	3	5.1	0.6	2.8	3.8	4.1	3.7	34.5	4.5	9.8	13.7
	4	6.3	-7.5	1.8	2.0	4.9	3.0	18.9	7.2	12.5	10.7
2024*	1	5.6	-16.1	1.9	2.8	0.4	3.6	38.1	4.1	9.2	9.6
	2	4.5	-5.5	3.2	1.2	-3.7	2.5	35.0	3.4	6.7	8.0
	3	4.0	-12.2	2.3	0.9	-2.6	2.6	22.9	4.6	6.9	7.3
	4	4.3	-2.3	3.9	2.7	2.9	6.4	10.9	5.6	5.6	6.0

Table 2.17: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, Growth Rates 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

Percentage Change (%)

Year	Quarter	Public Administration	Professional, Admin & Support Services	Real Estate	Education	Health	Other Services	FISIM	All Industries at Basic Prices	Taxes on Products	GDP at Market Prices	GDP, Seasonally Adjusted
2020		7.0	-13.7	4.1	-9.2	5.6	-14.6	-1.8	0.5	-8.0	-0.3	
2021		6.0	7.1	6.7	22.8	8.9	12.5	5.3	7.2	11.9	7.6	
2022		5.1	9.5	4.5	5.2	3.4	6.5	0.2	4.7	6.7	4.9	
2023+		5.0	9.9	7.3	2.9	4.5	4.3	2.7	6.0	3.2	5.7	
2024*		8.2	6.2	5.3	3.9	6.3	4.7	9.0	4.8	4.4	4.7	
2020	1	4.6	2.4	4.3	5.6	6.7	-3.7	-4.0	4.5	5.6	4.6	1.1
	2	4.4	-25.7	3.7	-21.4	8.5	-23.9	-0.4	-2.4	-20.7	-4.1	-6.2
	3	8.3	-18.3	3.8	-16.5	4.2	-13.9	-2.2	-3.1	-8.5	-3.6	1.7
	4	10.4	-12.0	4.6	-4.8	3.4	-17.2	-0.8	3.0	-7.1	2.0	5.2
2021	1	7.2	-12.3	6.0	12.0	7.9	-8.5	5.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.7
	2	8.2	20.0	6.8	34.4	9.5	28.6	3.6	9.6	19.2	10.3	1.5
	3	5.3	15.3	7.1	30.9	7.1	17.5	5.0	9.1	12.5	9.4	1.1
	4	3.7	9.6	6.8	18.4	10.8	16.9	6.5	8.1	14.6	8.6	3.4
2022	1	6.5	13.3	4.8	4.5	4.8	9.2	0.4	5.7	8.3	5.9	-0.4
	2	4.3	11.1	4.1	4.6	3.2	5.0	0.3	4.8	5.4	4.9	0.9
	3	4.2	9.1	4.1	4.4	2.4	6.6	0.1	4.4	6.8	4.6	1.1
	4	5.7	5.3	4.8	7.0	3.3	5.4	0.2	3.9	6.2	4.1	1.9
2023+	1	8.4	8.6	6.6	3.6	4.8	4.1	0.4	5.7	2.7	5.4	1.4
	2	4.0	6.7	7.5	2.9	4.2	3.0	5.1	5.7	3.0	5.5	1.2
	3	5.0	10.1	7.8	2.6	4.5	6.3	8.2	6.1	3.1	5.9	1.5
	4	3.0	13.7	7.3	2.5	4.5	3.9	-2.0	6.3	3.7	6.1	1.3
2024*	1	7.5	9.4	6.9	2.4	5.4	5.1	15.4	5.1	2.9	4.9	0.8
	2	9.0	6.7	5.9	3.2	8.1	4.8	10.3	4.6	3.8	4.6	1.0
	3	7.3	4.5	4.8	4.8	6.2	4.9	11.0	4.0	6.3	4.2	1.2
	4	9.2	4.7	3.6	5.4	5.6	4.0	0.7	5.2	4.5	5.1	1.8



CHAPTER 03

Employment, Earnings and Consumer Price Indices

7.2%

The nominal wage bill rose by 7.2 per cent to KSh 2,998.8 billion in 2024 with the private sector accounting for 70.6 per cent of the total nominal wage bill.

20.8m

Employment in the formal and informal sectors, excluding small-scale agriculture, went up from 20.0 million in 2023 to 20.8 million in 2024.

Overview

Employment in Kenya is categorized into three sectors, namely: formal (modern), informal, and small-scale agriculture. Employment in the formal and informal sectors, excluding small-scale agriculture, went up from 20.0 million in 2023 to 20.8 million in 2024. The total new jobs generated in the economy were 782.3 thousand in 2024, of which 78.6 thousand jobs were created in the modern sector reflecting a growth of 2.4 per cent. The total number of self-employed and unpaid family workers in the modern sector was estimated to have increased from 172.4 thousand in 2023 to 175.5 thousand in 2024. There was a slowdown in the number of new jobs created in the informal sector from 720.9 thousand in 2023 to 703.7 thousand jobs in 2024.

The informal sector created 703.7 thousand new jobs, which constituted 90.0 per cent of all new jobs created with the exclusion of small-scale agriculture. Further, the total number of self-employed and unpaid family workers within the modern sector was estimated to have increased by 1.8 per cent to 175.5 thousand in 2024.



881.4

nominal average annual earnings per person increased from KSh 832.7 thousand in 2023 to KSh 881.4 thousand in 2024.

3.2. Overall, the nominal wage bill rose by 7.2 per cent to KSh 2,998.8 billion in 2024 with the private sector accounting for 70.6 per cent of the total nominal wage bill. In the modern sector, nominal average annual earnings per person increased from KSh 832.7 thousand in 2023 to KSh 881.4 thousand in 2024. The annual inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) eased to 4.5 per cent in 2024 from 7.9 per cent in 2023.

Employment

3.3. Total employment excluding rural small-scale agriculture and pastoral activities stood at 20.8 million persons in 2024, up from 20.0 million persons recorded in 2023, as shown in Table 3.1. Wage employment in the modern sector increased by 2.4 per cent to 3,213.8 thousand persons in 2024. The informal sector created 703.7 thousand new jobs, which constituted 90.0 per cent of all new jobs created with the exclusion of small-scale agriculture. Further, the total number of self-employed and unpaid family workers within the modern sector was estimated to have increased by 1.8 per cent to 175.5 thousand in 2024.

Table 3.1: Total Recorded Employment[1], 2020 - 2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Modern Establishments					
Wage Employees	2,742.6	2,906.1	3,015.4	3,138.3	3,213.8
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	156.1	163.7	168.1	172.4	175.5
Sub -Total	2,898.7	3,069.8	3,183.5	3,310.7	3,389.3
Informal Sector[2]	14,508.0	15,261.8	15,964.7	16,685.6	17,389.3
TOTAL	**17,406.7**	**18,331.6**	**19,148.2**	**19,996.3**	**20,778.6**

** Provisional*
[1] Refers to employment stock as at 30th June and excludes small scale farming and pastoralist activities.
[2] Estimated



Employment in the Modern Sector

3.4. The modern sector wage employment by industry and sector for the period 2020 to 2024 is presented in Table 3.2. Total wage employment in this sector of the economy increased by 2.4 per cent to 3,213.8 thousand persons in 2024.

3.5. The leading industries in the private sector in 2024 providing the highest employment numbers were Manufacturing; Agriculture Forestry and Fishing; and Wholesale and Retail Trade, accounting for 15.9, 14.1, and 12.6 per cent of the total private sector employment, respectively.

3.6. Private sector employment in Accommodation and Food Service Activities increased by 6.1 per cent to 102.9 thousand employees in 2024. During the review period, other industries that recorded notable growths were; Other Service Activities at 4.8 per cent, Education and Administrative Support Service Activities each at 3.4 per cent.

3.7. In the public sector, wage employment registered a growth of 3.1 per cent in 2024 compared to 5.9 per cent recorded in 2023. During the year under review, Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply recorded the highest growth of 6.9 per cent. This was followed by Human Health and Social Work Activities; and Education which registered growths of 5.5 and 3.8 per cent in 2024, respectively. Industries with the highest employment levels in the public sector were Education; and Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security, which accounted for 45.2 per cent and 34.4 per cent of total employment in the sector, respectively, over the same period.

Table 3.2: Wage Employment by Industry and Sector, 2020- 2024

'000

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	Percentage change
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	280.6	295.3	299.7	302.4	308.9	2.1
Mining and quarrying	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.5	14.7	1.7
Manufacturing	293.8	313.5	329.6	340.6	347.3	2.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	0.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.7	6.7	0.4
Construction	212.4	217.3	222.2	226.3	223.4	-1.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	249.7	256.3	265.7	270.7	276.1	2.0
Transportation and storage	58.0	63.0	65.8	66.9	67.9	1.5
Accommodation and food service activities	49.8	61.7	75.9	97.0	102.9	6.1
Information and communication	117.2	132.1	140.5	145.6	149.9	2.9
Financial and insurance activities	66.5	66.8	70.0	71.9	74.3	3.3
Real estate activities	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	1.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	57.0	63.2	66.5	68.4	69.6	1.7
Administrative and support service activities	4.8	5.8	6.4	6.7	6.9	3.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	181.1	210.6	227.3	234.6	242.5	3.4
Human health and social work activities	103.6	106.7	112.5	115.5	118.6	2.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.4	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.8	3.0
Other service activities	32.8	37.4	40.1	41.8	43.8	4.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	117.0	117.9	118.6	119.3	120.2	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.0
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**1,858.0**	**1,983.0**	**2,077.5**	**2,145.5**	**2,190.6**	**2.1**

Table 3.2: Wage Employment by Industry and Sector, 2020- 2024 (Cont'd)

'000

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	Percentage change
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41.7	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.3	1.0
Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7
Manufacturing	23.0	23.3	23.0	21.7	21.9	0.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17.5	17.0	16.4	16.1	17.2	6.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9.1	9.4	10.0	10.2	10.1	-0.7
Construction	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.9	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	0.1
Transportation and storage	19.1	19.9	22.4	23.1	23.5	1.5
Accommodation and food service activities	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.5
Information and communication	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Financial and insurance activities	11.1	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.7	3.0
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	1.9
Administrative and support service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	311.3	329.8	334.9	343.9	351.8	2.3
Education	381.9	398.6	401.8	445.4	462.1	3.8
Human health and social work activities	45.2	47.4	50.9	53.5	56.4	5.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.2
Other service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**884.7**	**923.0**	**937.8**	**992.9**	**1,023.2**	**3.1**
TOTAL WAGE EMPLOYMENT	**2,742.6**	**2,906.1**	**3,015.3**	**3,138.3**	**3,213.8**	**2.4**

**Provisional*



3.8. Table 3.3 presents data on wage employment in the public sector by type of employer from 2020 to 2024. The Teachers Service Commission (TSC), which is the largest employer in the public sector, registered the highest growth of 5.2 per cent in 2024. Ministries and Other Extra-Budgetary Institutions registered an increase of 1.3 per cent while Employment in County Governments increased by 2.3 per cent over the same period. Employment in Corporations controlled by the Government increased by 1.2 per cent while that in Parastatal bodies similarly grew by 1.2 per cent in 2024.

Table 3.3 Wage Employment in the Public Sector, 2020– 2024

'000

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	Annual Percentage Change
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions[1]	206.1	220.7	226.0	233.6	236.7	1.3
Teachers Service Commission	331.1	349.9	348.6	390.4	410.7	5.2
Parastatal Bodies[2]	95.7	96.7	97.8	98.9	100.1	1.2
Corporations controlled by the Government[3]	47.1	47.5	48.1	48.6	49.2	1.2
County governments	204.6	208.1	217.3	221.4	226.5	2.3
TOTAL	**884.7**	**923.0**	**937.8**	**992.9**	**1,023.2**	**3.1**

** Provisional.*
[1] Includes employees of the Judiciary and Parliament.
[2] Refers to Government wholly-owned corporations.
[3] Refers to institutions where the Government has over 50 per cent shares but does not wholly own them.

3.9. Wage employment by industry and sex for 2023 and 2024 is highlighted in Table 3.4. The sector with the highest proportion of females to the total wage employees within the sector was the Human Health and Social Work Activities with more than half of the total wage employees engaged 2023 and 2024. On the contrary, female employees registered the lowest proportion of female employees to the total wage employees within the Mining and Quarrying sector at 13.2 and 14.2 per cent in 2023 and 2024, respectively. This is one of the sectors that missed the one-third gender rule as stipulated in the constitution. The number of females in wage employment increased by 5.0 per cent to 1,226.9 thousand in 2024. The education sector had the highest proportion of females, accounting for 28.6 per cent of all females employed across the industries. Casual employment accounted for 17.4 per cent of total wage employment during the review period.

Table 3.4: Wage Employment by Industry and Sex, 2023 and 2024

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INDUSTRY	Female		Male		Total	
	2023	2024*	2023	2024*	2023	2024*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	141.3	148.0	203.0	203.1	344.3	351.1
Mining and quarrying	2.0	2.2	13.2	13.3	15.2	15.5
Manufacturing	116.6	119.6	245.7	249.6	362.3	369.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5.3	5.5	16.0	16.9	21.3	22.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5.2	5.4	11.7	11.5	16.9	16.9
Construction	45.9	49.0	190.1	184.3	236.0	233.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	77.9	81.4	194.9	196.9	272.8	278.3
Transportation and storage	19.3	19.4	70.7	72.0	90.0	91.4
Accommodation and food service activities	34.6	38.2	64.1	66.5	98.7	104.7
Information and communication	60.2	63.8	87.4	88.1	147.6	151.9
Financial and insurance activities	39.4	41.3	43.8	44.7	83.2	86.0
Real estate activities	1.5	1.6	2.8	2.8	4.3	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	30.5	31.0	44.9	45.7	75.4	76.7
Administrative and support service activities	2.4	2.4	4.3	4.5	6.7	6.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	91.1	96.5	252.8	255.3	343.9	351.8
Education	331.5	351.0	348.5	353.6	680.0	704.6
Human health and social work activities	94.1	98.5	74.9	76.5	169.0	175.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.3	3.4	4.8	4.9	8.1	8.3
Other service activities	20.5	21.1	21.3	22.7	41.8	43.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	45.5	47.1	73.8	73.0	119.3	120.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.5
TOTAL	**1,168.5**	**1,226.9**	**1,969.8**	**1,986.9**	**3,138.3**	**3,213.8**
Of which: Regular	960.8	1,013.4	1,619.8	1,641.2	2,580.6	2,654.6
Casual	207.7	213.5	350.0	345.7	557.7	559.2

* *Provisional.*



Wage Earnings in the Modern Sector

3.10. Table 3.5 presents wage payments by industry in the modern sector for the period 2020 to 2024. The nominal wage bill increased by 7.2 per cent to KSh 2,998.8 billion in 2024 partly attributable to the marked increase, in absolute terms, of employees in education; and public administration and defense. The private sector wage bill expanded by 7.7 per cent to KSh 2,117.4 billion in the year under review. The public sector wage bill increased by 5.8 per cent and accounted for 29.4 per cent of the total wage payments in 2024.

The nominal wage bill increased by 7.2 per cent to KSh 2,998.8 billion in 2024 with the Private sector wage bill expanding by 7.7 per cent to KSh 2,117.4 billion.

Table 3.5: Wage Payments[1] by Industry and Sector, 2020 – 2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	105,614.7	111,496.4	119,524.4	122,616.5	129,967.8
Mining and quarrying	8,896.1	9,337.4	10,056.2	10,841.7	11,646.9
Manufacturing	164,038.0	178,783.5	203,580.8	226,201.3	247,578.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10,330.2	10,554.5	11,251.4	12,022.1	12,930.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,589.2	1,694.5	1,926.4	2,217.1	2,351.0
Construction	161,078.8	166,055.7	176,298.2	188,535.7	194,953.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	218,416.2	228,761.1	250,332.1	272,784.6	293,593.3
Transportation and storage	87,980.3	97,543.8	106,691.3	113,139.7	117,772.6
Accommodation and food service activities	21,373.3	27,679.1	35,550.7	46,576.8	50,559.5
Information and communication	132,533.2	152,523.6	170,967.0	187,854.0	204,556.6
Financial and insurance activities	136,591.2	139,004.6	152,665.7	163,950.0	176,606.8
Real estate activities	1,199.9	1,336.3	1,442.1	1,514.8	1,586.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	82,569.1	93,502.4	104,571.6	114,645.7	124,364.3
Administrative and support service activities	8,085.3	10,108.5	11,582.3	12,639.8	13,654.7

Table 3.5: Wage Payments[1] by Industry and Sector, 2020 – 2024 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	177,642.6	212,883.0	237,516.6	250,888.4	265,078.0
Human health and social work activities	109,037.2	114,980.9	128,464.2	140,666.8	153,343.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3,430.2	3,999.8	4,453.1	4,841.5	5,242.0
Other service activities	37,232.1	43,562.8	49,929.3	55,825.1	62,724.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	33,966.3	34,994.8	37,252.1	39,800.9	42,452.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5,113.3	5,229.8	5,612.6	6,003.1	6,415.4
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	1,506,717.4	1,644,032.4	1,819,668.2	1,973,565.5	2,117,376.6
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,302.7	21,569.5	21,955.8	22,949.1	24,255.4
Mining and quarrying	349.5	360.9	378.3	407.5	426.5
Manufacturing	24,089.4	24,258.7	24,595.8	24,261.5	25,293.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	26,627.3	26,042.8	25,552.6	25,859.1	27,606.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6,084.5	6,307.1	6,844.7	7,120.8	7,286.1
Construction	7,861.9	8,035.8	8,484.1	9,054.9	9,321.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,297.8	2,297.2	2,408.2	2,574.5	2,674.0
Transportation and storage	38,811.1	42,003.2	50,570.2	60,099.9	61,276.5
Accommodation and food service activities	4,195.2	4,111.0	4,492.2	5,121.6	5,373.1
Information and communication	1,812.8	1,818.9	1,878.2	1,979.6	2,143.6
Financial and insurance activities	24,833.5	21,620.4	23,688.6	25,569.3	26,721.9
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7,845.2	7,935.6	9,884.4	9,049.2	9,532.6
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	199,433.9	221,650.5	213,851.3	225,102.6	241,462.8
Education	264,583.1	281,497.8	301,356.2	313,656.4	331,528.1
Human health and social work activities	79,353.9	88,398.8	92,142.3	97,430.3	103,899.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,222.1	2,239.0	2,331.2	2,463.0	2,592.2
Other service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**711,703.7**	**760,147.1**	**790,414.2**	**832,699.3**	**881,394.0**
TOTAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR	**2,218,421.1**	**2,404,179.5**	**2,610,082.4**	**2,806,264.8**	**2,998,770.6**

** Provisional*

[1] Annualised June wages.



3.11. The TSC wage bill rose by 6.7 per cent to KSh 304.1 billion and accounted for 34.5 per cent of the total public sector wage bill in 2024 as highlighted in Table 3.6. The share of Ministries and Other Extra-Budgetary Institutions wage bill to the total public sector wage bill stood at 21.0 per cent in 2024. The wage bill for County Governments registered a decrease of 2.3 per cent to KSh 193.8 billion in 2024. Total wage payments in Parastatal bodies and Corporations Controlled by the Government increased by 1.9 per cent each in the same period.

Table 3.6: Total Wage Payments in the Public Sector, 2020 - 2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions[1]	152,461.6	164,053.2	169,794.9	176,854.7	185,484.9
Teachers Service Commission	241,272.1	259,638.2	267,512.1	284,993.3	304,072.5
Parastatal Bodies[2]	92,728.6	94,513.4	99,408.8	104,557.9	106,514.3
Corporations Controlled by the Government[3]	60,235.6	61,395.0	64,575.1	67,919.8	69,190.8
County governments	165,005.9	180,547.3	189,123.3	198,373.5	193,847.5
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**711,703.7**	**760,147.1**	**790,414.2**	**832,699.3**	**881,394.0**

** Provisional.*
1 Includes employees of the Judiciary and Parliament.
2 Refers to Government wholly-owned corporations.
3 Refers to institutions where the Government has over 50 per cent shares but does not wholly own them.

3.12. Overall average annual earnings increased from KSh 894.2 thousand in 2023 to KSh 933.1 thousand in 2024 as show in Table 3.7. Average annual earnings in private sector exhibited a similar trend increasing from KSh 919.9 thousand in 2023 to KSh 966.6 thousand in 2024 while those in the public sector increased from KSh 838.7 thousand in 2023 to KSh 861.4 thousand in 2024.

Table 3.7: Average Wage Earnings per Employee, 2020 - 2024

KSh

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	376,329.8	377,630.0	398,776.8	405,478.3	420,791.0
Mining and quarrying	649,873.2	666,150.1	704,560.4	746,141.5	789,877.1
Manufacturing	558,307.6	570,371.5	617,635.5	664,123.9	712,878.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,052,500.0	2,077,242.5	2,188,153.5	2,326,007.2	2,463,241.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	290,473.3	294,899.2	312,231.7	331,608.3	349,375.3
Construction	758,453.2	764,324.7	793,247.8	833,284.5	872,729.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	874,784.6	892,517.3	942,062.5	1,007,562.7	1,063,252.9
Transportation and storage	1,517,948.8	1,548,117.5	1,622,564.6	1,691,916.0	1,733,655.6
Accommodation and food service activities	428,829.9	448,724.2	468,447.8	480,338.9	491,217.7
Information and communication	1,130,713.5	1,154,939.2	1,216,964.3	1,289,888.3	1,365,023.0
Financial and insurance activities	2,052,923.3	2,082,067.3	2,179,415.6	2,281,800.7	2,376,991.7
Real estate activities	323,347.9	327,360.3	339,095.1	352,061.3	364,994.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,448,250.2	1,478,672.7	1,571,534.9	1,676,619.1	1,787,466.0
Administrative and support service activities	1,688,308.7	1,734,470.2	1,811,601.9	1,889,469.1	1,970,460.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	980,708.3	1,010,686.8	1,044,828.5	1,069,447.7	1,092,942.8
Human health and social work activities	1,052,848.4	1,077,155.3	1,141,859.1	1,217,630.3	1,293,190.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	775,896.9	787,216.7	823,929.5	866,330.8	909,243.1
Other service activities	1,135,263.9	1,163,443.3	1,244,173.4	1,335,630.4	1,432,327.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use ..	290,320.0	296,867.8	313,977.4	333,569.5	353,316.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,699,960.0	3,757,013.2	3,904,185.2	4,071,284.3	4,236,578.4
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	810,906.7	829,084.2	875,800.6	919,916.1	966,575.0
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	511,470.3	515,093.2	524,167.0	548,312.0	573,535.0
Mining and quarrying	519,280.4	522,339.7	536,637.0	567,547.0	584,233.0
Manufacturing	1,048,868.9	1,041,861.6	1,066,314.0	1,117,011.0	1,154,006.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,518,954.8	1,529,985.0	1,555,621.0	1,606,956.0	1,604,825.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	669,139.8	669,044.7	685,771.0	697,703.0	718,617.0
Construction	864,611.3	874,117.1	896,459.0	934,648.0	937,817.0

Table 3.7: Average Wage Earnings per Employee, 2020 - 2024 (Cont'd)

KSh

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,050,195.5	1,060,093.0	1,117,514.0	1,207,534.0	1,252,467.0
Transportation and storage	2,031,354.9	2,111,985.1	2,258,810.0	2,600,487.0	2,612,847.0
Accommodation and food service activities	2,444,728.7	2,476,497.1	2,642,491.0	2,929,994.0	2,998,364.0
Information and communication	930,604.3	937,081.9	957,790.0	1,002,331.0	1,062,770.0
Financial and insurance activities	2,234,029.6	1,967,098.4	2,112,415.0	2,254,394.0	2,287,834.0
Real estate activities	-	-			
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,179,367.83	1,192,971.91	1,246,110.0	1,299,617.0	1,343,572.0
Administrative and support service activities	-	-			
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	640,562.08	672,170.89	640,018.0	654,556.0	686,448.0
Education	692,751.03	706,234.91	751,775.0	704,282.0	717,413.0
Human health and social work activities	1,753,909.14	1,864,526.43	1,815,305.0	1,821,605.0	1,841,736.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	916,337.61	921,767.23	940,751.0	978,946.0	1,018,139.0
Other service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use ..	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**804,481.3**	**823,585.6**	**842,872.8**	**838,731.4**	**861,389.1**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**808,834.2**	**827,337.7**	**865,560.7**	**894,232.2**	**933,085.7**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	739,581.7	743,207.6	751,332.7	757,139.7	783,690.1
Teachers Service Commission	728,740.4	742,118.3	767,288.6	730,046.4	740,372.5
Parastatal Bodies[2]	968,453.7	976,979.1	1,016,403.0	1,057,417.9	1,063,799.6
Corporations Controlled by the Government[3]	1,280,212.5	1,291,482.3	1,343,597.4	1,397,815.5	1,406,253.6
County governments	**806,295.0**	**867,614.1**	**870,498.2**	**896,085.0**	**855,793.5**
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**804,481.3**	**823,585.6**	**842,872.8**	**838,731.4**	**861,389.1**

** Provisional.*
[1] Annualised June earnings
[2] Refers to Government wholly-owned corporations.
[3] Refers to institutions where the Government has over 50 per cent shareholding but does not fully own them.

3.13. Table 3.8 presents the percentage change in wage employment and average earnings for the periods 2024/2019 and 2024/2023. During the five-year period from June 2019 to June 2024, total wage employment rose by 9.7 per cent. Similarly, both the public and private sectors recorded growths in wage employment by 18.3 per cent and 6.2 per cent respectively, over the same period.

3.14. Annual average earnings in the economy rose by 18.9 per cent from 2019 to 2024. Over the same period, average earnings in the private sector rose by 23.9 per cent compared to 8.3 per cent in the public sector. In the private sector, average earnings in Other Service Activities recorded the highest increase of 36.0 per cent, while average earnings in Accommodation and Food Service Activities registered the lowest increase of 8.2 per cent in the five-year period.

Table 3.8: Percentage Changes of Wage Employment and Average Earnings[1],2019 -2024 and 2023 - 2024

	EMPLOYMENT*		AVERAGE EARNINGS*	
	2024/2019	2024/2023	2024/2019	2024/2023
PRIVATE SECTOR:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.1	2.1	13.9	3.8
Mining and quarrying	-3.0	1.7	25.1	5.9
Manufacturing	5.6	2.0	34.5	7.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-1.0	0.9	29.7	5.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	14.1	0.4	23.8	5.4
Construction	5.0	-1.3	21.6	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.1	2.0	29.4	5.5
Transportation and storage	-8.1	1.5	15.4	2.5
Accommodation and food service activities	26.8	6.1	8.2	2.3
Information and communication	14.9	2.9	29.8	5.8
Financial and insurance activities	12.7	3.3	22.0	4.2
Real estate activities	-1.2	1.1	17.6	3.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	8.2	1.7	32.5	6.6
Administrative and support service activities	8.3	3.4	18.8	4.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	6.0	3.4	9.7	2.2
Human health and social work activities	3.5	2.7	33.2	6.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	13.0	3.0	24.9	5.0
Other service activities	15.2	4.8	36.0	7.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	3.2	0.7	30.0	5.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	8.2	1.0	20.4	4.1
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	6.2	2.1	23.9	5.1
PUBLIC SECTOR:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.9	0.9	19.7	12.0
Mining and quarrying	4.3	4.3	21.8	7.4
Manufacturing	-9.1	1.0	17.0	9.3

Table 3.8: Percentage Changes of Wage Employment and Average Earnings[1],2019 -2024 and 2023 - 2024 (Cont'd)

	EMPLOYMENT*		AVERAGE EARNINGS*	
	2024/2019	2024/2023	2024/2019	2024/2023
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-7.0	6.8	10.1	6.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6.7	-0.6	10.1	10.1
Construction	13.0	2.5	15.7	7.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.7	1.7	26.4	9.3
Transportation and storage	24.7	1.5	38.8	7.4
Accommodation and food service activities	5.4	5.4	41.4	6.5
Information and communication	6.2	0.8	21.6	14.9
Financial and insurance activities	-2.7	3.4	20.5	8.2
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9.2	1.4	36.7	11.2
Administrative and support service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15.5	2.3	5.1	10.5
Education	25.2	3.7	0.8	-2.3
Human health and social work activities	31.8	5.4	15.5	-0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10.7	1.8	17.3	10.5
Other service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**18.3**	**3.0**	**8.3**	**2.7**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**9.7**	**2.4**	**18.9**	**4.3**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:				
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	14.2	1.3	13.3	3.5
Teachers Service Commission	26.5	5.2	4.8	1.4
Parastatal Bodies[2]	4.1	1.2	10.2	0.6
Corporations Controlled by the Government[3]	4.1	1.2	10.2	0.6
County governments	19.2	2.3	-0.1	-4.5
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**18.3**	**3.0**	**8.3**	**2.7**

** Provisional.*
[1] Annualised June earnings
[2] Refers to Government wholly-owned corporations
[3] Refers to institutions where the Government has over 50 per cent shareholding but does not fully own them

3.15. Table 3.9 shows the estimated real annual average earnings per employee for the period 2020 to 2024. This gives the real value of their earnings given the prevailing inflation rates. Overall, real annual average earnings per employee decreased from KSh 667.3 thousand in 2023 to KSh 665.4 thousand in 2024. Real annual average earnings per employee in the private sector increased from KSh 686.5 thousand in 2023 to KSh 689.3 thousand in 2024. However, real average annual earnings for employees in the public sector declined to KSh 614.3 thousand from KSh 625.9 thousand over the same period.

Table 3.9: Estimated Real Average Wage Earnings per Employee[1], 2020 – 2024

KSh

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	347,598.7	328,059.4	321,034.0	302,572.0	300,081.7
Mining and quarrying	600,258.2	578,706.1	567,204.1	556,778.3	563,290.8
Manufacturing	515,683.3	495,500.2	497,225.5	495,576.0	508,380.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,895,800.7	1,804,567.7	1,761,566.1	1,735,690.0	1,756,629.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	268,296.9	256,188.5	251,361.2	247,449.5	249,152.5
Construction	700,548.6	663,993.6	638,601.7	621,805.3	622,376.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	807,998.7	775,358.6	758,404.5	751,853.5	758,245.3
Transportation and storage	1,402,060.1	1,344,899.7	1,306,240.6	1,262,524.8	1,236,334.4
Accommodation and food service activities	396,090.6	389,821.2	377,122.4	358,433.7	350,305.6
Information and communication	1,044,388.5	1,003,333.0	979,713.3	962,527.7	973,448.8
Financial and insurance activities	1,896,191.7	1,808,759.2	1,754,531.7	1,702,702.7	1,695,121.4
Real estate activities	298,661.7	284,388.5	272,987.5	262,711.7	260,291.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,337,682.7	1,284,570.8	1,265,159.3	1,251,110.1	1,274,708.6
Administrative and support service activities	1,559,413.8	1,506,790.3	1,458,424.4	1,409,940.9	1,405,208.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	905,835.5	878,016.3	841,135.9	798,032.7	779,418.2
Human health and social work activities	972,468.1	935,759.6	919,250.1	908,608.0	922,222.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	716,660.6	683,880.6	663,301.9	646,464.8	648,415.1
Other service activities	1,048,591.5	1,010,720.8	1,001,617.9	996,660.9	1,021,446.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	268,155.3	257,898.7	252,766.5	248,912.9	251,963.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,417,484.4	3,263,838.8	3,143,052.1	3,038,033.4	3,021,261.9
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**748,997.6**	**720,252.2**	**705,060.5**	**686,450.7**	**689,300.7**
PUBLIC SECTOR:	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	472,421.8	447,478.1	421,979.0	409,155.9	409,009.2
Mining and quarrying	479,635.6	453,773.4	432,017.9	423,509.3	416,638.3
Manufacturing	968,792.4	905,098.8	858,432.8	833,524.9	822,964.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,402,989.3	1,329,147.4	1,252,347.8	1,199,126.8	1,144,460.5

Table 3.9: Estimated Real Average Wage Earnings per Employee1, 2020 – 2024 (Cont'd)

KSh

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	618,054.0	581,220.7	552,077.8	520,633.0	512,472.6
Construction	798,602.1	759,373.8	721,691.5	697,443.8	668,792.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	970,017.7	920,937.0	899,651.2	901,074.1	893,180.9
Transportation and storage	1,876,269.9	1,834,749.7	1,818,447.9	1,940,509.6	1,863,318.6
Accommodation and food service activities	2,258,084.4	2,151,413.1	2,127,329.1	2,186,391.1	2,138,245.1
Information and communication	859,556.8	814,073.4	771,065.8	747,949.5	757,900.9
Financial and insurance activities	2,063,471.3	1,708,882.0	1,700,593.1	1,682,251.6	1,631,539.7
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,089,328.3	1,036,373.3	1,003,177.0	969,787.3	958,151.3
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	591,658.0	583,936.6	515,244.5	488,436.3	489,531.7
Education	639,862.5	613,529.1	605,214.1	525,542.3	511,613.9
Human health and social work activities	1,620,005.9	1,619,774.4	1,461,405.6	1,359,300.0	1,313,410.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	846,379.3	800,769.0	757,348.7	730,499.4	726,072.9
Other service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**743,062.7**	**715,475.4**	**678,552.1**	**625,869.9**	**614,288.7**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**747,083.3**	**718,735.0**	**696,816.9**	**667,285.1**	**665,418.2**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	683,117.9	645,648.5	604,858.0	564,985.3	558,878.6
Teachers Service Commission	673,104.3	644,702.1	617,703.3	544,768.0	527,987.2
Parastatal Bodies[2]	894,516.5	848,733.3	818,252.1	789,055.9	758,635.1
Corporations Controlled by the Government[3]	1,182,473.9	1,121,952.4	1,081,658.9	1,043,064.1	1,002,851.9
County governments	744,738.0	753,724.4	700,791.9	668,667.7	610,298.2
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**743,062.7**	**715,475.4**	**678,552.1**	**625,869.8**	**614,288.7**

** Provisional.*
[1] Annualised June earnings
[2] Refers to Government wholly-owned corporations.
[3] Refers to institutions where the Government has over 50 per cent shareholding but does not fully own them.

3.16. Table 3.10 shows changes in wage employment, prices, and real earnings from 2020 to 2024. Wage employment grew by 2.4 per cent in 2024 compared to a growth of 3.5 per cent in the previous year. The inflation rate eased to 4.6 per cent in June 2024 from 7.9 per cent in 2023. Real average earnings increased by -0.3 per cent in 2024 compared to a decline of 4.1 per cent in 2023.

Table 3.10: Changes in Wage Employment, Prices, and Real Earnings, 2020 – 2024

Per cent

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Wage employment	-6.3	6.0	3.8	3.5	2.4
Average earnings at current prices	1.7	2.9	4.6	2.8	7.8
Inflation[1]	4.6	6.3	7.9	7.9	4.6
Real average earnings	-1.4	-3.8	-3.1	-4.1	-0.3

** Provisional*
[1] June inflation using a base year of Feb 2019=100

Employment in the Informal Sector

3.17. Employment in the informal sector has been on upward trend in the last five years as highlighted in Table 3.11. In the year under review, the number of persons engaged in the informal sector grew by 4.2 per cent to 17.4 million.

Table 3.11: Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector by Activity[1] 2020 – 2024

Number '000

Activity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Manufacturing	2,874.2	3,067.1	3,181.0	3,371.8	3,487.9
Construction	406.6	416.0	419.7	457.3	459.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	8,879.3	9,114.5	9,320.9	9,634.9	10,315.1
Transport and Communications[2]	390.1	431.9	444.9	482.5	506.9
Community, Social and Personal Services	1,334.3	1,521.6	1,846.4	1,981.4	1,828.5
Others	623.3	710.8	751.8	757.7	791.6
TOTAL	**14,508.0**	**15,261.8**	**15,964.7**	**16,685.6**	**17,389.3**
Urban	5,143.8	6,224.0	6,560.1	6,964.0	6,785.3
Rural	9,364.1	9,037.8	9,404.6	9,721.6	10,604.0

** Provisional*
[1] Estimated
[2] Includes mainly support services to transport activity



Gazetted Basic Minimum Monthly Wages

3.18. There was an upward review in the minimum monthly wages in respect to the agriculture industry as presented in Table 3.12. The review of the minimum wages was made and gazetted on the 2nd October 2024.

Table 3.12: Gazetted Monthly Basic Minimum Wages[1] for Agricultural Industry, 2020 – 2024

KSh

Type of Employee	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Unskilled employees	6,736	6,736	7,545	7,545	7,997
Stockman, Herdsman and Watchman	7,779	7,779	8,713	8,713	9,236
Skilled And Semi-Skilled Employees:					
House servant or cook	7,585	7,585	8,613	8,613	9,129
Farm foreman	12,152	12,152	13,611	13,611	14,427
Farm clerk	12,152	12,152	13,611	13,611	14,427
Section foreman	7,867	7,867	8,811	8,811	9,340
Farm artisan	8,051	8,051	9,018	9,018	9,559
Tractor driver	8,538	8,538	9,563	9,563	10,136
Combine harvester driver	9,406	9,406	10,535	10,535	11,167
Lorry driver or car driver	9,871	9,871	11,055	11,055	11,719
AVERAGE	**9,014**	**9,014**	**10,107**	**10,107**	**10,714**

** Provisional*
[1] Estimated

3.19. Table 3.13 presents the average gazetted monthly basic minimum wages in urban areas. According to the review done in October 2024, the average gazetted monthly wages in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, and Nakuru cities increased by 6.0 per cent to KSh 25,300.2 in 2024.

Table 3.13: Average Gazetted Monthly Basic Minimum Wages[1] in Urban Areas in 2023 and 2024

KSh

Occupation	Nairobi , Mombasa, Kisumu & Nakuru Cities		All former Municipalities and Town Councils of Mavoko, Ruiru and Limuru		All other towns	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
General labourer including cleaner, sweeper, gardener, children's ayah, house servant, day watchman, messenger	15,201.7	16,113.8	14,025.4	14,866.9	8,109.9	8,596.5
Miner, stone cutter, turn boy .waiter, cook, logger, line cutter	16,417.9	17,403.0	14,566.4	15,220.4	9,370.3	9,932.5
Night watchman	16,959.0	17,976.5	15,722.6	16,666.0	9,672.7	10,253.1
Machine attendant, sawmill sawyer, machine assistant, mass production machinist, shoe cutter, bakery worker, bakery assistant, tailor's assistant	17,229.5	18,263.3	16,033.2	16,995.1	12,995.3	13,775.0
Machinist (made-to-measure), shoe upper preparer, chaplis maker, vehicle service worker (petrol and service stations), bakery plant hand, laundry operator, junior clerk, wheeled tractor driver (light)	19,668.3	20,848.4	18,399.7	19,503.7	15,043.1	15,945.7
Printing machine operator, bakery machine operator, plywood machine operator, sawmill dresser, shop assistant, machine tool operator, dough maker, table hand baker or confectioner, copy -typist, driver (cars and light vans)	20,517.8	21,748.9	18,936.9	20,073.1	15,652.3	16,591.4
Pattern designer (draughts-man), garment and dress cutter, single hand oven man, charge-hand baker, general clerk, telephone operator, receptionist, storekeeper	23,413.5	24,818.3	21,405.5	22,689.8	18,251.5	19,346.6
Tailor, driver (medium sized vehicle)	25,804.2	27,352.4	23,716.2	25,139.2	21,147.0	22,415.8
Dyer, crawler tractor driver, salesman	28,487.4	30,196.6	26,579.6	28,174.4	23,988.7	25,428.0
Saw doctor, caretaker (buildings)	31,525.3	33,416.8	29,437.3	31,203.5	27,423.3	29,068.7
Cashier, driver (heavy commercial vehicle) salesman - driver	34,302.8	36,360.9	32,280.8	34,217.6	30,266.8	32,082.8
Ungraded artisan	20,517.9	21,748.9	18,936.9	20,073.1	15,652.6	16,591.8
Artisan Grade III	25,804.2	27,352.5	23,716.2	25,139.2	21,107.0	22,373.4
Artisan Grade II	27,870.2	29,542.4	26,579.6	28,174.4	23,988.7	25,428.0
Artisan Grade I	34,302.8	36,360.9	32,280.8	34,217.6	30,266.9	32,082.9
Average	**23,868.1**	**25,300.2**	**22,174.5**	**23,490.3**	**18,862.4**	**19,994.2**

Source:Ministry of Labour & Social Protection
[1] Excludes Housing Allowance

3.20. Table 3.14 presents the number of Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs) registered by the Employment and Labour Relations Court in 2023 and 2024. The total number of registered agreements declined to 319 in 2024 compared to 334 in 2023. The number of unionisable employees was 113.7 thousand in 2024 compared to 743.3 thousand in 2023.

Table 3.14: Collective Bargaining Agreements Registered by the Industrial Court, 2023 and 2024

Activity	Agreements (Number)		Unionsable employees (Number)		Average monthly basic wages (KSh)		Average monthly allowances offered[1] (KSh)	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing	14	27	15,520	11,658	20,974.9	17,891.1	3,487.7	3,021.8
Mining And Quarrying	2	4	757	1,099	70,131.0	34,481.1	4,187.6	4,109.2
Manufacturing	133	134	26,358	58,338	32,581.0	22,797.7	4,462.7	4,883.6
Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	1	6	28	8,070	81,065.4	130,678.7	1,789.0	14,848.0
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	10	2	1,287	114	80,956.1	43,712.4	5,257.3	5,723.4
Construction	3	2	1,107	93	13,973.7	29,523.1	3,169.2	2,650.8
Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	19	26	2,020	1,845	37,958.4	25,706.5	4,775.5	3,593.9
Transportation And Storage	21	18	3,302	2,847	45,056.1	32,413.5	5,020.4	4,237.9
Accommodation And Food Service Activities	5	17	220	1,494	26,012.3	26,007.0	3,714.3	4,330.5
Information And Communication	6	3	395	138	86,259.4	209,256.3	2,799.1	7,666.7
Financial And Insurance Activities	25	21	1,867	19,544	118,189.0	200,500.6	6,260.5	9,528.9
Real Estate Activities	0	1	0	140	0	15,961.7	0	4,400.0
Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	9	4	177	892	73,611.4	84,009.2	2,594.1	8,896.0
Administrative And Support Service Activities	4	5	17,168	689	18,972.9	26,529.1	1,571.2	5,287.2
Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	3	1	328,936	1,299	38,685.5	65,091.1	9,300.6	6,916.0
Education	48	28	338,932	2,367	67,051.9	58,868.3	2,640.7	4,442.5
Human Health And Social Work Activities	12	9	4,752	1,554	121,500.6	66,637.2	8,530.0	4,696.5
Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	12	5	46	386	61,260.9	47,099.7	4,427.0	4,969.3
Other Service Activities	7	6	429	1,088	55,126.0	36,639.8	3,722.4	5,125.3
Total	**334**	**319**	**743,301**	**113,655**				

Source :Ministry of Labour & Social Protection
[1] Includes Housing, Leave and Travel allowances

Consumer Price Indices

3.21. Table 3.15a shows changes in Consumer Price Indices (CPI) in the broad Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) divisions from 2020 to 2024. The year-on-year inflation eased to 4.5 per cent mainly due to the reduction in prices of food commodities and appreciation of Kenyan shilling against major world currencies from July to December, 2024. The food and non-alcoholic beverages division inflation rate increased at a slower rate of 5.6 per cent in 2024, compared to 9.7 per cent in 2023 on account increased food supply driven by favorable weather conditions. In 2024, the transport index increased by 5.0 per cent, mainly driven by the increase in prices of matatu and country bus fares, however, this rate was slower compared to 12.2 per cent in 2023. Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics division reported a 7.8 per cent inflation rate, this was mainly due to an increase in prices of miraa, cigarettes, beer, wines and spirits.

Table 3.15a: National Consumer Price Indices and Rates of Inflation by COICOP Divisions, 2020 – 2024

Base: Feb 2019=100

COICOP Divisions	Share (%)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Change 2024/23
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	32.9094	116.73	126.65	143.26	157.12	165.92	5.6
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	3.3289	109.98	113.02	118.28	129.17	139.31	7.8
Clothing and Footwear	2.9914	103.50	105.91	108.39	111.67	115.69	3.6
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	14.6124	103.33	108.26	114.68	123.99	128.77	3.9
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	3.7372	103.00	107.19	116.43	122.80	127.83	4.1
Health	2.9116	102.69	106.20	107.55	110.11	113.09	2.7
Transport	9.6468	111.50	125.16	135.26	151.73	159.30	5.0
Information and Communication	7.7840	101.11	103.04	104.80	105.99	107.39	1.3
Recreation, Sport and Culture	1.7219	103.02	104.92	107.69	113.60	118.83	4.6
Education Services	5.5620	101.74	103.70	104.77	107.05	109.81	2.6
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	8.0991	104.01	107.30	111.04	116.94	122.09	4.4
Insurance and Financial Services	2.2423	100.94	102.56	103.18	104.44	105.40	0.9
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	4.4532	103.59	106.59	111.22	119.42	125.45	5.1
Weighted Average of All Items	**100.00**	**108.69**	**115.33**	**124.16**	**133.69**	**139.69**	**4.5**

3.23. Table 3.15b presents details of inflation with respect to the COICOP classes of the food and non-alcoholic beverages division. In 2024, coffee and coffee substitutes recorded the highest rate of inflation of 21.7 per cent, mainly due to the increase in prices of coffee. During the period under review, prices of cocoa drinks rose by 16.3 per cent, mainly due to an increase in the price of cocoa and cocoa products. However, sugar, confectionery and desserts recorded a negative inflation rate of 10.7 per cent due to drop in prices of sugar.

Table 3.15b: Consumer Price Indices for Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages by COICOP Classes, 2020 -2024

Base: Feb 2019=100

COICOP Classes of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Division	Share (%)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Change 2024/2023
Cereals and cereal products	8.8650	111.75	116.57	137.49	151.30	142.75	-5.7
Live animals, meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals	4.7774	104.64	114.45	122.74	132.82	150.44	13.3
Fish and other seafood	1.3172	115.90	130.47	144.97	158.56	180.09	13.6
Milk, other dairy products and eggs	4.9597	107.11	111.12	124.18	132.86	133.87	0.8
Oils and fats	1.7376	102.01	128.18	172.93	162.37	165.83	2.1
Fruits and nuts	2.0046	133.36	147.56	154.97	172.55	197.69	14.6
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses	6.1030	146.02	164.25	181.79	202.73	235.00	15.9
Sugar, confectionery and desserts	1.5252	103.49	106.85	127.23	176.20	157.28	-10.7
Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c.	0.2280	128.02	157.96	169.00	180.80	204.59	13.2
Fruit and vegetable juices	0.1409	103.04	107.65	113.28	118.31	129.76	9.7
Coffee and coffee substitutes	0.0095	102.35	105.52	115.89	138.83	169.00	21.7
Tea, maté and other plant products for infusion	0.3445	103.00	107.13	110.53	113.00	116.42	3.0
Cocoa drinks	0.0438	102.16	106.27	110.55	118.29	137.53	16.3
Water	0.2361	103.04	105.87	108.65	112.12	113.77	1.5
Soft drinks	0.4949	105.05	109.24	114.15	118.06	125.51	6.3
Other non-alcoholic beverages n.e.c: not elsewhere classified	0.0007	102.52	104.74	113.30	128.91	142.80	10.8
Services for processing primary goods for food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.1216	102.19	105.78	110.20	119.11	120.31	1.0

n.e.c: not elsewhere classified



3.24. Table 3.15c presents the annual average retail prices of selected consumer goods in the CPI basket from 2020 to 2024. In the period under review, cabbages, kales (Sukuma wiki) and English potatoes recorded the highest price increases of 23.4, 21.5 and 20.9 per cent, respectively. On the contrary, prices of maize grain recorded the highest decrease of 19.3 per cent resulting in a fall in maize flour prices.

Table 3.15c: Annual Average Retail Prices of Selected Consumer Goods in the Consumer Price Basket, 2020 – 2024

KSh per Unit

ITEM	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% change
Beef - with bones	1 Kg	436.76	474.52	514.13	556.53	635.08	14.1
Offals - Matumbo	1 Kg	260.46	279.66	295.35	314.52	348.92	10.9
Bread,White	400 Gms	48.29	52.67	59.39	64.14	66.46	3.6
Maize grain- loose	1 Kg	49.79	48.07	67.72	77.69	62.70	-19.3
Milk - Packeted	1/2 Litre	48.72	49.60	56.02	57.53	57.17	-0.6
Sugar	1 Kg	113.94	115.30	138.05	193.84	171.56	-11.5
Wheat Flour	2 kg	119.37	131.39	174.54	196.77	180.41	-8.3
English Potatoes	1 Kg	67.28	70.20	85.22	98.98	119.64	20.9
Kales - Sukuma-wiki	1 Kg	49.08	54.47	60.38	61.75	75.00	21.5
Cabbages	1 Kg	38.52	45.28	51.64	57.01	70.38	23.4
Petrol (Super)	1 Litre	103.25	125.79	157.34	194.50	191.76	-1.4
Diesel	1 Litre	93.91	108.56	139.69	180.33	168.38	-6.6
Kerosene	1 Litre	84.55	100.18	128.14	172.05	178.32	3.6
Electricity	200 KW/h	4,561.80	4,941.13	4,681.58	6,230.29	6,156.13	-1.2
Electricity	50 KW/h	789.55	884.38	856.99	1,271.56	1,329.31	4.5
Gas	13 Kg	2,047.28	2,280.91	2,990.41	2,990.70	3,188.34	6.6



3.25. The overall annual inflation in Nairobi by income group segments (lower, middle and upper) and the rest of urban areas is presented in Table 3.16. The Nairobi middle-income group reported the highest inflation of 5.1 per cent in 2024. In the same period, Nairobi's lower-income group recorded the lowest inflation of 4.2 per cent. Effects of high exchange rates were felt at the beginning of the year in the Nairobi upper and middle-income groups, resulting in high prices of imported commodities, hence high inflation in the baskets.

Table 3.16: Annual Inflation, 2020- 2024

Per cent

Income Group	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Nairobi Lower Income [1]	6.2	6.0	8.1	7.4	4.2
Nairobi Middle Income[2]	2.6	4.2	6.0	6.6	5.1
Nairobi Upper Income[3]	2.6	4.0	5.7	6.1	4.8
Nairobi	4.7	5.2	7.2	7.0	4.5
Rest of Urban Areas	5.9	6.7	8.0	8.1	4.5
Overall Inflation	**5.4**	**6.1**	**7.7**	**7.7**	**4.5**

Notes:

[1] Nairobi Lower Income Group constitute of households that were spending KSh 46,355 or less per month in February 2016 (they constitute 70.89 per cent of all households in Nairobi).

[2] Nairobi Middle Income Group consitute of households that were spending between KSh 46,356 up to and including KSh 184,394 per month in February 2016 (they constitute 25.58 per cent of all households in Nairobi).

[3] Nairobi Upper Income Group consitute of households spending KSh 184,395 or more per month in February 2016 (they constitute 3.53 per cent of all households in Nairobi).

3.26. The annual average CPI for the Nairobi lower-income group rose by 4.2 per cent to 140.91 in 2024 as presented in Table 3.17. The easing of inflation in 2024 for the various income groups was mainly due to reduction in food prices such as maize grain loose and maize products such as maize flour. The decline was attributable to a decrease in the inflation of transport sector where petrol and diesel prices went down in 2024 compared to 2023. Inflation in Nairobi's lower income bracket was largely stable except for may and December 2024, the increase in inflation between April and May 2024 was on account of increased food prices (Spinach, Sukumawiki, tomatoes etc.) translating to a monthly inflation of over 2 per cent hence the rise in overall inflation in May 2024. The increase in inflation for December 2024 was on account of an increase in country bus fares toward the Christmas festive season.

Table 3.17: Consumer Price Indices for Nairobi Lower Income Group, 2020 – 2024

February 2019=100

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	107.50	113.63	120.04	130.98	139.19
February	108.36	114.56	120.76	131.92	139.47
March	108.85	115.15	121.94	132.97	139.95
April	109.88	116.11	123.94	133.49	139.59
May	109.93	116.37	124.89	134.64	141.02
June	109.70	116.48	126.02	135.67	141.50
July	110.01	116.80	127.02	135.57	141.05
August	109.90	116.86	127.60	135.39	141.15
September	110.04	117.16	128.58	136.68	141.34
October	110.40	117.60	129.56	138.22	141.48
November	111.31	117.84	130.05	138.49	141.89
December	113.06	119.56	130.59	138.89	143.26
Annual Average	**109.91**	**116.51**	**125.92**	**135.24**	**140.91**

3.27. Consumer Price Indices for Nairobi middle and upper-income groups, overall Nairobi, rest of urban areas and aggregated national indices from 2020 to 2024 are presented in Tables 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21 and 3.22, respectively. As presented in Table 3.18, Nairobi annual average CPI stood at 128.57 with an inflation of 5.1 per cent in 2024. Table 3.19 depicts that annual CPI for Nairobi Upper Income Group was 127.10 with annual inflation of 4.8 per cent in 2024. overall CPI for Nairobi stood at 135.31 with annual inflation of 4.5 per cent in the refence period. The annual average CPI for the rest of urban areas in 2024 was 142.80 from 136.71 with an inflation rate of 4.5 per cent. The overall CPI for Kenya stood at 139.69 with annual inflation of 4.5 per cent in 2024.

Table 3.18: Consumer Price Indices, Nairobi Middle Income Group, 2020 - 2024

February 2019=100

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	102.99	106.20	110.44	118.93	126.94
February	103.34	106.75	110.82	119.38	127.41
March	103.52	107.12	111.46	119.90	127.48
April	104.04	107.64	112.90	120.76	127.21
May	103.74	107.75	113.50	121.47	127.96
June	104.14	107.88	114.62	122.27	128.59
July	103.37	108.63	115.44	122.37	128.35
August	103.49	108.88	115.92	122.59	128.66
September	103.63	109.27	117.29	124.05	129.12
October	104.42	109.42	118.04	124.94	129.86
November	104.76	109.69	118.23	125.17	130.37
December	105.65	110.37	118.63	125.94	130.83
Annual Average	**103.92**	**108.30**	**114.78**	**122.31**	**128.57**

Table 3.19: Consumer Price Indices, Nairobi Upper Income Group, 2020 - 2024

February 2019=100

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	102.65	105.63	110.16	117.93	125.97
February	103.41	106.56	110.47	118.32	126.39
March	103.42	107.25	111.30	118.81	126.58
April	103.69	107.38	112.78	119.07	126.35
May	104.00	107.86	113.57	120.10	126.96
June	103.84	108.15	114.33	120.62	127.14
July	103.79	108.42	114.93	121.11	127.09
August	104.55	108.54	115.26	121.21	127.00
September	104.26	109.30	116.87	123.20	127.47
October	104.60	109.42	117.16	124.48	127.75
November	104.59	109.69	117.25	124.75	128.09
December	105.10	110.09	117.64	125.43	128.47
Annual Average	**103.99**	**108.19**	**114.31**	**121.25**	**127.10**

Table 3.20: Consumer Price Indices, Overall Nairobi, 2020 - 2024

February 2019=100

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	105.48	110.30	115.79	125.57	133.69
February	106.16	111.11	116.35	126.29	134.05
March	106.50	111.64	117.32	127.10	134.37
April	107.27	112.36	119.07	127.70	134.05
May	107.24	112.60	119.89	128.69	135.17
June	107.22	112.73	120.98	129.59	135.65
July	107.14	113.19	121.87	129.63	135.32
August	107.21	113.31	122.39	129.60	135.47
September	107.30	113.70	123.57	131.03	135.77
October	107.79	114.00	124.39	132.33	136.12
November	108.41	114.26	124.74	132.58	136.56
December	109.74	115.49	125.22	133.14	137.52
Annual Average	**107.29**	**112.89**	**120.97**	**129.44**	**135.31**

Table 3.21: Consumer Price Indices, the Rest of Urban Areas, 2020 - 2024

February 2019=100

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	107.25	114.20	120.67	131.94	141.33
February	107.89	114.97	121.11	132.86	141.39
March	108.17	115.36	122.15	134.09	141.72
April	109.36	116.44	124.38	134.77	141.50
May	109.57	116.67	125.42	136.08	142.82
June	109.01	116.80	126.52	137.16	143.48
July	109.22	117.05	127.31	137.37	143.22
August	109.54	117.42	127.84	137.17	143.00
September	109.48	117.77	128.97	138.38	143.24
October	110.89	118.57	130.33	139.83	143.50
November	112.46	119.30	130.85	140.20	143.83
December	113.38	120.26	131.68	140.69	144.60
Annual Average	**109.69**	**117.07**	**126.44**	**136.71**	**142.80**

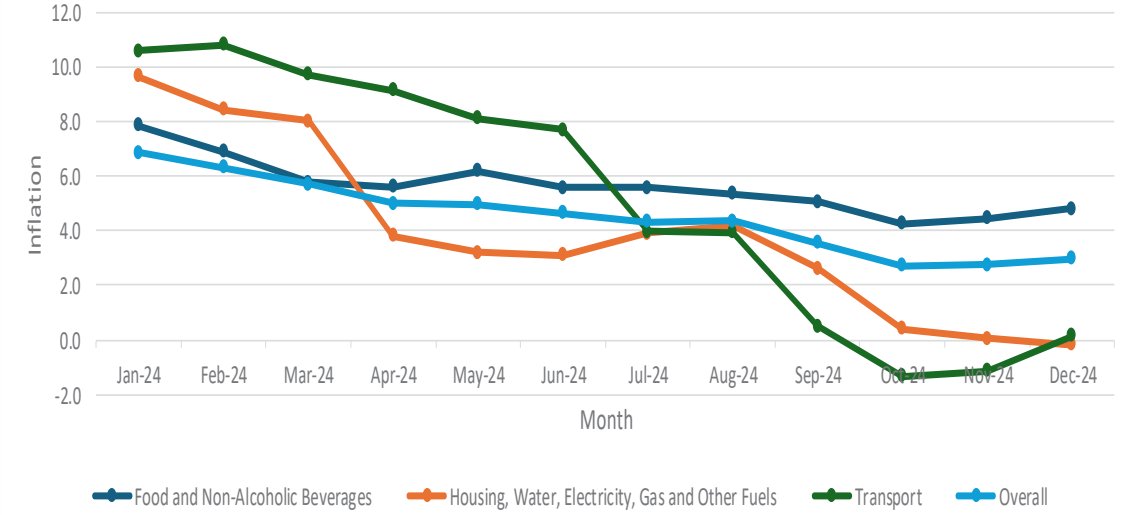
Table 3.22: Consumer Price Indices Kenya, 2020 - 2024

February 2019=100

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	106.51	112.58	118.64	129.29	138.15
February	107.17	113.36	119.13	130.13	138.34
March	107.47	113.81	120.14	131.18	138.66
April	108.49	114.75	122.17	131.83	138.40
May	108.60	114.98	123.12	133.01	139.64
June	108.27	115.11	124.22	134.01	140.23
July	108.35	115.45	125.05	134.15	139.94
August	108.57	115.71	125.58	134.02	139.87
September	108.57	116.08	126.73	135.32	140.13
October	109.60	116.67	127.86	136.71	140.44
November	110.78	117.20	128.31	137.03	140.81
December	111.87	118.27	128.99	137.55	141.66
Annual Average	**108.69**	**115.33**	**124.16**	**133.69**	**139.69**

3.28. Figure 3.1 shows the trends in overall and key divisions inflation from January to December 2024. The figure shows that the highest overall inflation rate at 6.9 per cent in January 2024 and the lowest overall inflation rate was 2.7 per cent in October 2024. The Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages division recorded highest inflation rate of 7.9 per cent in January 2024. The transport division recorded the highest inflation rate at 10.8 per cent in February 2024.

Figure 3.1: Trends in Overall and Key COICOP Divisions Inflation, January – December, 2024







CHAPTER 04

Money, Banking and Finance

11.25%

Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) lowered the Central Bank Rate to 11.25 per cent in the period ending December 2024, down from 13.0 per cent as at June 2024

Ksh 7,140.3B

Total credit advanced by commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions increased by 1.4 per cent to KSh 7,140.3 billion as at December 2024

Overview

During the year under review, the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) lowered the Central Bank Rate to 11.25 per cent in the period ending December 2024, down from 13.0 per cent as at June 2024, in efforts geared towards lowering the cost of borrowing. Loans and advances rate by commercial banks rose from 14.63 per cent as at the end of December 2023 to 16.89 per cent in December 2024. Interest rates on overdrafts rose from 14.65 per cent in December 2023 to

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15.75 per cent while the 91-day Treasury bill rate declined from 15.70 per cent in December 2023 to 10.32 per cent in December 2024. Foreign currency deposits of the deposit taking financial corporations declined by 18.6 per cent to KSh 1,259.6 billion as at the end of December 2024 while Net foreign assets grew by 9.2 per cent to KSh 865.5 billion as at end of December 2024.

4.2. Broad Money supply (M3) grew by 1.0 per cent to stand at KSh 6,105.5 billion as at December 2024, from KSh 6,044.5 billion recorded as at the end of December 2023. The liquid assets for commercial banks and Micro Finance Banks (MFBs) recorded a marginal growth of 0.7 per cent to KSh 3,310.1 billion as at December 2024, while deposit liabilities declined by 2.1 per cent, raising the overall liquidity for commercial and micro-finance banks to 58.4 per cent as at December 2024 from 56.8 per cent as at December 2023.

4.3. Total credit advanced by commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions increased by 1.4 per cent to KSh 7,140.3 billion as at December 2024, with credit advanced to the private sector accounting for 66.9 per cent while credit to the National Government accounted for 31.6 per cent. Total advances to the National Government grew from KSh 2,222.4 billion as at the end of December 2023 to KSh 2,310.5 billion as at December 2024.Credit to County governments declined from KSh 5.4 billion at the end of December 2023 to KSh 2.2 billion as at the end of December 2024.

4.4. Total deposits held at commercial banks declined by 0.8 per cent to KSh 5,011.5 billion, out of which demand deposits declined by 3.9 per cent to 2,423.6 billion as at December 2024. Deposits held at microfinance banks declined by 1.6 per cent from KSh 42.3 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 41.9 billion as at December 2024. Total assets of commercial banks declined to KSh 5,199.3 billion as at December 2024 from KSh 5,241.6 billion as at end of December 2023, while assets of microfinance banks declined by 1.2 per cent to KSh 43.3 billion as at end of December 2024. Assets of Deposit Taking-SACCOs grew by 13.6 per cent from KSh 573.6 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 651.8 billion as at December 2024.

Broad Money supply (M3) grew by 1.0 per cent to stand at KSh 6,105.5 billion as at December 2024, from KSh 6,044.5 billion recorded as at the end of December 2023. The liquid assets for commercial banks and Micro Finance Banks (MFBs) recorded a marginal growth of 0.7 per cent to KSh 3,310.1 billion as at December 2024.

4.5. Investments under the Long-Term insurance business grew by 23.4 per cent totaling KSh 859.3 billion in 2024 while Assets of the Life Insurance business rose by 22.2 per cent during the review period to KSh 887.5 billion. Gross premium income for long term Insurance business demonstrated significant growth of 18.5 per cent during the review period from 170.1 billion in 2023 to KSh 201.6 billion in 2024. Total assets of General insurance business increased by 10.9 per cent to KSh 265.4 billion

4.6. Fixed deposits of pension funds significantly decreased by 30.1 per cent to KSh 61.4 billion as at end of 2024 compared with KSh 87.9 billion recorded as at end of 2023. There was an increase in investments in government securities during the year, which grew by KSh 385.1 billion from KSh 814.4 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 1,199.5 billion as at the end of year 2024. The total number of shares traded in the capital markets increased significantly by 31.8 per cent to stand at 4.94 million shares. The value of shares traded in 2024 steadily increased by KSh 17.7 billion, bringing the total to KSh 106.0 billion in 2024.

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Selected Monetary Indicators

4.7. The Total Domestic Credit advanced by the banking system increased from KSh 7,041.1 billion as at end of 2023 to KSh 7,197.3 billion as at December 2024 as shown in table 4.1. This growth is mainly attributed to a 6.3 per cent growth in credit advanced to the National Government. Credit advanced to the Private sector increased by only 0.9 per cent as at December 2024 while credit advanced to the County Governments declined notably by 59.3 per cent to KSh 2.2 billion as at December 2024 from KSh 5.4 billion as at December 2023. There was a growth of 9.2 per cent in Net Foreign Assets to KSh 865.5 billion as at December 2024. Broad Money Supply (M3) expanded marginally by KSh 61.0 billion as at December 2024, while the overall liquidity improved from 56.8 per cent as at end of 2023 to 58.4 per cent as at December 2024.

Ksh 7,197.3B

The Total Domestic Credit advanced by the banking system increased from KSh 7,041.1 billion as at end of 2023 to KSh 7,197.3 billion as at December 2024



Table 4.1: Selected Monetary Indicators, 2020 – 2024.

As at end of:		Net Foreign Assets[1] (KSh Million)	Domestic Credit (KSh Million)						Broad Money Supply[4] (M3) (KSh Million)	Commercial Bank and Microfinance Bank Liquidity Ratio[5] (Per cent)	Other Depository Corporations Advances/ Deposits Ratio (per cent) [+]
			Private Sector[2]	Public Non-Financial Corporations	Local/County Governments	National Government[3]	Other Financial Coorporations	Total			
2020	December	743,040	3,402,089	64,964	5,576	1,366,265	30,732	4,869,627	4,414,885	57.3	79.3
2021	December	589,346	3,691,938	61,891	18,222	1,766,338	28,124	5,566,513	4,689,439	60.4	79.2
2022	December	283,428	4,146,116	54,059	6,271	2,011,790	28,113	6,246,348	5,042,419	57.6	83.5
2023	December	792,393	4,707,211	70,017	5,413	2,227,284	31,161	7,041,087	6,044,533	56.8	80.5
2024	January	856,728	4,728,818	70,409	5,427	2,299,467	29,689	7,133,809	6,111,086	56.8	78.5
	February	950,723	4,667,144	66,487	5,336	2,165,894	33,758	6,938,619	6,003,981	59.3	78.6
	March	770,539	4,652,773	61,625	5,491	2,073,925	32,655	6,826,468	5,796,962	57.8	81.1
	April	832,191	4,679,948	49,965	5,794	2,064,174	32,743	6,832,625	5,836,272	58.5	80.5
	May	791,346	4,633,223	50,898	6,622	2,127,510	33,885	6,852,138	5,850,080	57.8	79.9
	June	910,486	4,639,644	56,086	6,575	2,101,626	33,358	6,837,289	5,965,620	59.6	78.8
	July	961,904	4,612,482	55,782	6,618	2,221,222	34,707	6,930,811	6,017,840	60.0	77.7
	August	891,856	4,636,770	59,215	7,209	2,208,158	34,293	6,945,645	6,010,268	58.7	78.4
	September	923,541	4,670,818	54,675	7,198	2,102,301	33,392	6,868,385	5,992,151	57.7	78.6
	October	899,503	4,701,825	48,608	7,483	2,155,807	31,075	6,944,799	5,987,465	57.4	78.8
	November	864,780	4,720,654	45,316	2,804	2,406,907	30,083	7,205,765	6,108,373	59.1	78.9
	December	865,519	4,751,579	45,017	2,226	2,367,466	31,015	7,197,303	6,105,541	58.4	79.1

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
[+] Revised
[1] Includes reserve position at IMF
[2] Includes interest in suspense in non-performing loans
[3] Includes Government deposits with Crown Agents
[4] See Table 4.2 and 4.3 for details
[5] Commercial Banks' and MFBs liquid assets as a percentage of deposit liabilities

4.8. The components of money supply during the review period are presented in Table 4.2. Broad Money Supply (M3) grew by 1.0 per cent during the review period to stand at KSh 6,105.5 billion as at December 2024, compared with a growth of 19.9 per cent as at end of December 2023. Similarly, Money Supply (M2) grew by 7.8 per cent from KSh 4,496.3 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 4,845.9 billion as at end of December 2024. Quasi Money Supply and M1 grew by 11.1 and 3.7 per cent, respectively during the period under review.

Table 4.2: Money and Quasi-Money Supply, 2020 -2024

KSh Million

		M1	Quasi-Money	M2	M3
2020	December	1,698,545	1,974,274	3,672,819	4,414,885
2021	December	1,819,722	2,065,008	3,884,730	4,689,439
2022	December	1,946,405	2,173,617	4,120,022	5,042,419
2023	December	2,024,523	2,471,815	4,496,338	6,044,533
2024	January	2,029,949	2,477,978	4,507,928	6,111,086
	February	2,078,302	2,421,621	4,499,923	6,003,981
	March	1,972,685	2,508,854	4,481,539	5,796,962
	April	1,940,648	2,523,823	4,464,471	5,836,272
	May	1,948,029	2,577,685	4,525,714	5,850,080
	June	2,038,280	2,585,603	4,623,883	5,965,620
	July	1,987,425	2,637,742	4,625,167	6,017,840
	August	1,900,610	2,788,607	4,689,217	6,010,268
	September	1,953,455	2,698,474	4,651,929	5,992,151
	October	1,983,193	2,698,078	4,681,271	5,987,465
	November	2,039,432	2,756,508	4,795,940	6,108,373
	December	2,099,357	2,746,583	4,845,939	6,105,541

*S(a) **M1** comprises of currency outside banks plus all demand deposits except; those of National Government, Commercial Banks and Non Residents deposits*
*(b) **Quasi Money:** Includes near money. It comprises of call plus 7 days deposits, savings and time deposits.*
*(c) **M2**, comprise of M1 and Quasi money.*
*(d) Broad Money, **M3,** comprises M2 and foreign currency holdings by residents.*

Consolidated Accounts of Deposit Taking Financial Corporations

4.9. The consolidated accounts of deposit taking financial corporations are presented in Table 4.3. The total liabilities of deposit taking financial corporations increased from KSh 6,044.5 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 6,105.5 billion as at December 2024. Total Demand Deposits grew by 2.9 per cent during the period under review to stand at KSh 1,699.1 billion as at end of December 2024 while Foreign Currency Deposits declined by 18.6 per cent to KSh 1,259.6 billion as at end of December 2024. The Total Domestic Credit advanced by deposit taking financial corporations increased by 2.2 per cent to KSh 7,197.3 billion as at December 2024. Credit advanced to the private sector accounted for 66.0 per cent as at December 2024 while credit to National Government accounted for 32.9 per cent of the overall credit advanced. The total Net Foreign Assets grew from KSh 792.4 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 865.5 billion as at end of December 2024.

Table 4.3: Consolidated Accounts of Deposit Taking Financial Corporations, 2020 – 2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*			
LIABILITIES-	**December**	**December**	**December**	**December**	**March**	**June**	**September**	**December**
1. Money (M1):								
1.1 Demand Deposits	1,369,634	1,475,721	1,603,183	1,650,604	1,620,906	1,611,944	1,590,271	1,699,055
1.2 Other Deposits at Central Bank	100,670	96,335	88,846	98,037	83,898	158,883	101,115	114,097
1.3 Currency outside banks	228,240	247,666	254,375	275,882	267,881	267,453	262,069	286,205
Sub-Total	**1,698,545**	**1,819,722**	**1,946,405**	**2,024,523**	**1,972,685**	**2,038,280**	**1,953,455**	**2,099,357**
2. Quasi-Money(MS):								
Sub-Total (quasi-money banks)	**1,974,274**	**2,065,008**	**2,173,617**	**2,471,815**	**2,508,854**	**2,585,603**	**2,698,474**	**2,746,583**
3. Broad Money Supply(M2)	**3,672,819**	**3,884,730**	**4,120,022**	**4,496,338**	**4,481,539**	**4,623,883**	**4,651,929**	**4,845,939**
4. Foreign Currency Deposits	**742,066**	**804,709**	**922,397**	**1,548,195**	**1,315,423**	**1,341,737**	**1,340,222**	**1,259,601**
5. Broad Money Supply(M3)	**4,414,885**	**4,689,439**	**5,042,419**	**6,044,533**	**5,796,962**	**5,965,620**	**5,992,151**	**6,105,541**
TOTAL LIABILITIES (M3)	**4,414,885**	**4,689,439**	**5,042,419**	**6,044,533**	**5,796,962**	**5,965,620**	**5,992,151**	**6,105,541**
ASSETS								
6. Net Foreign Assets[1]	**743,040**	**589,346**	**283,428**	**792,393**	**770,539**	**910,486**	**923,541**	**865,519**
7. Net Domestic Credit	**3,671,845**	**4,100,093**	**4,758,991**	**5,252,140**	**5,026,423**	**5,055,134**	**5,068,610**	**5,240,022**
7.1 Domestic credit	4,869,627	5,566,513	6,246,348	7,041,087	6,826,468	6,837,289	6,868,385	7,197,303
7.1 National Govt. (Net)	1,366,265	1,766,338	2,011,790	2,227,284	2,073,925	2,101,626	2,102,301	2,367,466
7.2 Local/County Governments	5,576	18,222	6,271	5,413	5,491	6,575	7,198	2,226
7.3 Public Nonfinancial Coorps	64,964	61,891	54,059	70,017	61,625	56,086	54,675	45,017
7.4 Private Sector[2]	3,402,089	3,691,938	4,146,116	4,707,211	4,652,773	4,639,644	4,670,818	4,751,579
7.5 Other Financial Cooporation	30,732	28,124	28,113	31,161	32,655	33,358	33,392	31,015
7.2 Other Items Net	-1,197,782	-1,466,420	-1,487,357	-1,788,793	-1,800,045	-1,782,155	-1,799,775	-1,957,281
TOTAL ASSETS	**4,414,885**	**4,689,439**	**5,042,419**	**6,044,533**	**5,796,962**	**5,965,620**	**5,992,151**	**6,105,541**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.
** Provisional*
Notes:
(a) Other Items Net Includes: Capital accounts, Consolidation adjustments and Unclassified Assets
(b) Treasury Bill holdings by the non-bank public is not included in total liabilities of the banking system.
[1] Net Foreign Assets includes Government reserve position in the IMF and deposits with Crown Agents
[2] Includes Government reserve position in the IMF and deposits with Crown Agents

Sources of Change in Money Supply

4.10. During the review period, Broad Money Supply (M3) expanded by KSh 61.0 billion, compared to growth of KSh 1,002.1 billion recorded as at December 2023. Foreign Currency Deposits declined by KSh 288.6 billion as at December 2024 compared to an increase of KSh 625.8 billion as at December 2023. Net Foreign Assets grew by KSh 73.1 billion between December 2023 and December 2024 while Total Domestic Credit grew by KSh 156.2 billion over the same period.

Table 4.4: Changes in Money Supply and the Sources, 2020 – 2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
MONEY SUPPLY CHANGES					
1 Currency plus demand deposits (M1)	198,886	121,177	126,683	78,118	74,834
2 Quasi-money	196,101	90,733	108,609	298,198	274,768
3 Foreign Currency Deposits .	122,346	62,643	117,688	625,798	-288,594
4 Broad Money supply (M3)	517,333	274,554	352,980	1,002,114	61,008
SOURCES OF CHANGES					
5 Net foreign assets	-57,625	-153,694	-305,918	508,965	73,126
6 All Domestic Credit	708,307	696,887	679,835	794,738	156,216
Of which;					
(a) to National Government (net)	461,250	400,072	245,452	215,494	140,182
(b) to private sector	266,987	289,848	454,178	561,095	44,368
7 Other Items (Net)	-133,348	-268,639	-20,937	-301,435	-168,489
8 Total sources of change (5+6+7)	517,333	274,554	352,980	1,002,114	61,008

Note: Changes in Money Supply and the sources compares year-end values
** Provisional*

Real Values of Selected Financial Aggregates

4.11. The real values of selected financial aggregates deflated using the December consumer price indices are as shown in Table 4.5. The real value of Broad Money Supply (M3) declined from KSh 4,394. 4 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 4,310.0 billion as at December 2024. Commercial banks' credit real value to the private sector decreased to KSh 2,846.2 billion as at December 2024 down from KSh 2,964.8 billion as at December 2023, while the total commercial bank credit increased by 1.5 per cent to stand at KSh 4,492.9 billion as at December 2024. The real value of Commercial Banks' Deposit Liabilities declined to KSh 3,537.7 billion as at December 2024.

Table 4.5: Trends in the Real Values of Selected Financial Aggregates[1], 2020 – 2024

KSh Million

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
1	Money Supply (M3)	4,167,652	4,422,141	4,583,559	4,394,426	4,309,996
2	Commercial bank credit to the private sector	2,750,673	2,988,608	3,253,321	2,964,795	2,846,247
3	Total commercial bank credit	3,479,354	3,868,624	4,152,535	4,425,950	4,492,934
4	Commercial Banks' Deposit Liabilities	3,405,259	3,605,546	3,756,020	3,674,557	3,537,683
5	Total liabilities of the banking system	4,249,181	4,585,782	4,751,226	5,362,585	5,329,045
	Memorandum item:					
6	Line 4 as per cent of line 5	80.1	78.6	79.1	68.5	66.4

** Provisional*
[1]Selected financial aggregates values are deflated using December Consumer Price Indices

Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) Assets and Liabilities

4.12. The total assets and liabilities of the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) grew by 1.0 per cent from KSh 2,090.9 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 2,111.0 billion as at the end of December 2024. Assets held with external banks increased by more than half to KSh 509.9 billion as at end of December 2024. Advances and discounts to banks as well as direct advances and overdraft to the Government reduced from KSh 246.1 billion and KSh 610.8 billion as at end of December 2023 to KSh 126.9 billion and KSh 571.7 billion as at end of December 2024, respectively. Total deposit liabilities grew by 22.8 per cent to KSh 1,133.7 billion as at December 2024, with Government and IMF deposits increasing by KSh 110.9 billion and KSh 88.3 billion, respectively, over the review period. CBK's paid-up share capital increased by 20.0 per cent to KSh 60.0 billion while the General Reserve Fund (GRF) declined by 12.7 per cent to KSh 310.0 billion as at December 2024.



Table 4.6: Central Bank of Kenya Assets and Liabilities, 2020 – 2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
ASSETS								
1. Foreign Assets:								
1.1 Balances with External Banks	251,151	303,398	235,123	301,133	352,545	387,265	378,506	509,925
1.2 Securities	638,788	651,714	655,787	703,054	573,758	612,059	651,639	716,298
1.3 Other Investments	2,456	2,530	2,305	3,715	54,016	50,485	31,804	51,443
1.4 Special Drawing Rights	2,868	77,698	70,351	76,564	58,263	52,554	53,178	47,193
SUB-TOTAL	**895,262**	**1,035,339**	**963,566**	**1,084,466**	**1,038,582**	**1,102,363**	**1,115,128**	**1,324,858**
2. Advances & Discount to Banks	73,419	79,787	130,052	246,075	231,850	263,886	213,904	126,928
3. Direct Advances & Overdraft to the Government	132,866	253,822	410,264	610,798	596,618	553,007	503,368	571,714
4. Other Assets including Treasury Bills & Bonds	128,207	129,988	116,484	149,540	78,100	84,950	85,788	87,545
TOTAL ASSETS.	**1,229,754**	**1,498,937**	**1,620,367**	**2,090,879**	**1,945,150**	**2,004,207**	**1,918,188**	**2,111,046**
LIABILITIES:								
1. Capital	35,000	35,000	38,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	60,000
2. General Reserve Fund	158,535	176,013	222,401	355,079	355,079	355,079	309,974	309,974
3. Currency								
3.1 Notes	280,991	300,327	315,493	340,593	326,760	322,765	321,078	360,413
3.2 Coins & RTGs[2]	9,553	9,951	10,373	10,682	10,908	11,029	11,144	11,283
Total Currency	**290,544**	**310,278**	**325,866**	**351,275**	**337,668**	**333,795**	**332,222**	**371,696**
4. Deposits								
4.1 Government	197,796	215,372	224,539	153,602	232,096	278,982	166,064	264,551
4.2 Local Banks[1]	189,012	211,845	191,100	244,812	240,421	245,925	247,996	250,398
4.3 IMF Deposits	113,782	208,941	294,014	424,749	451,751	440,837	452,564	513,018
4.4 Other	102,951	98,649	91,197	100,273	90,807	121,720	130,205	105,712
TOTAL DEPOSITS	**603,541**	**734,806**	**800,849**	**923,436**	**1,015,075**	**1,087,464**	**996,828**	**1,133,679**
5. Other Liabilities	142,134	242,839	233,250	411,088	592,407	582,948	589,139	605,671
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,229,754**	**1,498,937**	**1,620,367**	**2,090,879**	**1,945,150**	**2,004,207**	**1,918,188**	**2,111,046**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
**Provisional*
[1] *Deposits from commercial banks excluding Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs)*
[2] *Real-Time Gross settlement*

Commercial Banks' Assets and Liabilities

4.13. Total assets and liabilities of commercial banks declined to KSh 5,199.3 billion as at December 2024 compared to KSh 5,241.6 billion as at end of December 2023. Net foreign assets of commercial banks declined by 23.6 per cent to KSh 234.8 billion as at December 2024. Total domestic credit of commercial banks grew by 4.5 per cent to KSh 6,364.7 billion as at December 2024. Credit advanced by commercial banks to National Government grew by 13.9 per cent from KSh 1,720.3 billion as at December 2023 while credit advanced by commercial banks to private sector declined by 1.1 per cent to KSh 4,032.0 billion as at December 2024. Deposits held at commercial banks declined by 0.8 per cent to KSh 5,011.5 billion as at December 2024 with demand deposits declining by 3.9 per cent over the review period. Time and savings deposits held at commercial banks increased from KSh 2,532.7 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 2,587.9 billion as at December 2024.

Table 4.7: Commercial Banks Assets and Liabilities, 2020- 2024

KSh Million

End of Year/Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
LIABILITIES								
Deposits								
Demand	1,777,897	1,938,937	2,119,687	2,521,654	2,371,331	2,378,372	2,364,349	2,423,607
Time and Savings	1,829,369	1,884,548	2,012,348	2,532,699	2,423,360	2,503,692	2,589,258	2,587,874
Total	**3,607,266**	**3,823,485**	**4,132,035**	**5,054,353**	**4,794,691**	**4,882,065**	**4,953,607**	**5,011,482**
Other Liabilities	84,557	168,917	182,907	187,212	230,329	200,959	190,366	187,774
Total Liabilities	**3,691,822**	**3,992,402**	**4,314,942**	**5,241,565**	**5,025,021**	**5,083,023**	**5,143,973**	**5,199,256**
ASSETS								
Foreign Assets (Net)	**6,286**	**-110,062**	**-253,303**	**307,360**	**366,868**	**431,457**	**421,250**	**234,759**
Domestic Credit								
Claims on National Government (Net)	1,391,296	1,689,607	1,784,530	1,720,270	1,622,396	1,701,572	1,721,865	1,960,116
Claims on Local Government/County Govt (Net)\ 3	5,654	18,262	6,271	5,413	5,491	6,575	7,198	2,226
Claims on On Public Non-Financial Corporations Sector (Net)	63,612	60,711	53,187	71,384	63,025	57,347	56,262	46,418
Claims on Private Sector	2,913,848	3,169,255	3,579,011	4,078,075	4,010,552	3,994,337	3,984,758	4,031,994
Net Credit to Financial Corporations	284,410	300,354	232,457	212,752	189,193	150,506	198,311	323,936
Total Domestic credit	**4,658,820**	**5,238,190**	**5,655,456**	**6,087,894**	**5,890,657**	**5,910,337**	**5,968,394**	**6,364,690**
Other Items Net	**-973,283**	**-1,135,725**	**-1,087,210**	**-1,153,689**	**-1,232,504**	**-1,258,771**	**-1,245,672**	**-1,400,193**
Total Assets	**3,691,823**	**3,992,402**	**4,314,942**	**5,241,565**	**5,025,021**	**5,083,023**	**5,143,973**	**5,199,256**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
**Provisional*

Micro-Finance Banks Assets and Liabilities

4.14. The assets and liabilities of Microfinance Banks (MFBs) as presented in Table 4.8 declined by 1.2 per cent to KSh 43.3 billion as at end of December 2024 compared to a decline of 5.2 per cent as at end of December 2023. Deposits held at Microfinance Banks declined by 1.6 per cent from KSh 42.3 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 41.9 billion as at December 2024. Total domestic credit extended by Microfinance Banks decreased by 13.6 per cent to KSh 42.7 billion as at December 2024 compared to a decline of 7.4 per cent as at December 2023. Credit advanced by Microfinance Banks to the private sector declined by 15.8 per cent as at December 2024 while credit advanced to the National Government grew by 2.3 per cent to KSh 4.5 billion as at December 2024.

Table 4.8: Micro-Finance Banks Assets and Liabilities, 2020 - 2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
LIABILITIES								
Deposits								
Demand	4,867	5,927	6,262	5,871	6,403	6,737	6,560	6,045
Time and Savings	42,749	42,725	38,460	36,748	36,304	35,549	34,785	35,880
Total deposits	47,616	48,651	44,722	42,619	42,707	42,287	41,345	41,925
Other Liabilities	1,160	1,036	1,484	1,172	963	1,106	1,292	1,334
Total Liabilities	**48,776**	**49,687**	**46,206**	**43,791**	**43,670**	**43,392**	**42,638**	**43,259**
ASSETS								
Foreign Assets (Net)	-2,809	-2,271	-2,345	-1,903	-2,141	-1,533	-1,722	-1,357
Domestic Credit								
Claims on Government (Net)	4,200	5,590	4,823	4,364	4,373	4,337	4,323	4,467
Claims on Local Government/County Govt (Net)	-79	-39	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claims on Public Non-Financial Corporations Sector(Net)	-1,499	-1,106	-1,377	-753	-777	-785	-815	-679
Claims on Private Sector	50,483	47,160	46,636	43,093	41,895	40,216	39,155	36,343
Net Credit to Financial Corporations	3,680	3,218	3,262	2,712	3,211	2,578	2,516	2,574
Total domestic credit	**56,785**	**54,822**	**53,345**	**49,416**	**48,701**	**46,346**	**45,180**	**42,706**
Other Items Net	-5,201	-2,864	-4,794	-3,722	-2,890	-1,421	-820	1,910
Total Assets	**48,776**	**49,687**	**46,206**	**43,791**	**43,670**	**43,392**	**42,638**	**43,259**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
**Provisional*

Commercial and Micro-Finance Banks' Deposit Liabilities and Liquid Assets

4.15. Table 4.9 presents deposit liabilities and liquid assets for both commercial and Microfinance Banks for the period 2020 to 2024. The deposit liabilities for commercial and Microfinance Banks declined by 2.1 per cent from KSh 5,784.2 billion as at end of December 2023 to KSh 5,663.9 billion as at end of December 2024. On the other hand, liquid assets for commercial banks and MFBs recorded a marginal growth of 0.7 per cent to KSh 3,310.1 billion as at December 2024. Consequently, the Overall Liquidity Ratio for commercial and Microfinance Banks increased from 56.8 per cent as at December 2023 to 58.4 per cent as at December 2024, signaling the commercial and Microfinance Banks' ability to meet short-term obligations using liquid assets.

Table 4.9: Commercial and Micro-Finance Banks' Deposit Liabilities and Liquid Assets, 2020–2024

		Deposit Liabilities[1]	Liquid Assets[2]	Overall Liquidity Ratio
		(KSh Million)	(KSh Million)	(Per cent)
2020	December	4,098,721	2,349,261	57.3
2021	December	4,418,326	2,668,905	60.4
2022	December	4,710,272	2,714,636	57.6
2023	December	5,784,237	3,285,947	56.8
2024	January	5,864,450	3,331,928	56.8
	February	5,716,574	3,391,088	59.3
	March	5,485,147	3,168,961	57.8
	April	5,524,332	3,232,736	58.5
	May	5,506,157	3,182,270	57.8
	June	5,547,345	3,304,247	59.6
	July	5,639,738	3,384,570	60.0
	August	5,608,192	3,293,776	58.7
	September	5,662,455	3,269,587	57.7
	October	5,650,257	3,244,414	57.4
	November	5,642,067	3,336,948	59.1
	December	5,663,852	3,310,145	58.4

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.
[1] Deposits and Liquid Assets are calculated as an average of three days balances.
[2] Includes notes and coins, balances at Central Bank, net inter-bank balances in Kenya and Overseas (included only if positive) and Treasury Bills.

Assets and Liabilities of Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives

4.16. Table 4.10 presents the assets and liabilities of Deposit Taking SACCOs (DT-SACCOs). Total assets and liabilities (time and savings deposits) of DT-SACCOs grew by 13.6 per cent from KSh 573.6 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 651.8 billion as at December 2024. Credit advanced by DT-SACCOs to the private sector and Government increased by 14.0 per cent and 14.1 per cent to KSh 747.0 billion and KSh 16.2 billion, respectively as at December 2024. Net credit advanced by DT-SACCOs to financial corporations increased from KSh 14.3 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 14.7 billion as at December 2024.

Table 4.10: Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) Assets and Liabilities, 2020- 2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
LIABILITIES (Time and Savings deposits)	**431,094**	**473,302**	**522,440**	**573,642**	**711,917**	**614,933**	**634,015**	**651,832**
ASSETS								
Domestic Credit								
Claims on Government	1,561	3,469	10,635	14,178	17,958	14,501	16,589	16,203
Claims on On Public Non-Financial Corporations	2,851	2,286	2,249	-613	-622	-476	-773	-722
Claims on Private Sector	475,413	523,660	587,258	655,444	776,443	671,678	724,453	747,030
Net Credit to Financial Corporations	9,320	9,757	12,698	14,311	16,583	14,619	13,769	14,652
Other Items Net	-58,052	-65,871	-90,400	-109,677	-98,444	-85,389	-120,023	-125,331
Total Assets	**431,094**	**473,302**	**522,440**	**573,642**	**711,917**	**614,933**	**634,015**	**651,832**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.
**provisional*

Nominal and Real Interest Rates

4.17. Selected nominal and real interest rates are presented in Table 4.11. During the second half of the year under review, easing of the monetary policy stance to support economic activity with the reduction of Central Bank Rate (CBR) to 11.25 per cent in December 2024 from a high of 12.50 per cent in December 2023 and 13.00 per cent in June 2024. Short-term rates on government securities declined in line with the CBR. Specifically, the 91-day Treasury bill rate declined from 15.70 per cent in December 2023 to 10.32 per cent in December 2024. Further, the CBK's inter-bank rate reduced from 11.65 per cent in December 2023 to 11.45 per cent in December 2024. Loans and advances rate for commercial banks rose from 14.63 per cent in December 2023 to 16.89 per cent in December 2024, increasing the Loans-Deposits spread to 6.44 in December 2024 from 4.53 in December 2023.



Table 4.11: Nominal Principal Interest Rates, 2020 – 2024

Per cent

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
CENTRAL BANK OF KENYA								
91- day Treasury Bills Rate	6.90	7.26	9.33	15.70	16.68	15.97	15.75	10.32
Central Bank Rate	7.00	7.00	8.75	12.50	13.00	13.00	12.75	11.25
Repo Rate [3]	6.87	5.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-bank rate	5.29	5.10	5.39	11.65	13.42	13.14	12.67	11.45
COMMERCIAL BANKS[1]								
Average deposits	6.30	6.50	7.17	10.10	10.52	11.48	11.24	10.45
Savings deposits	2.70	2.55	3.56	4.24	3.90	5.11	3.57	4.25
Loan and Advances (maximum)	12.02	12.16	12.67	14.63	16.28	16.85	16.91	16.89
Overdraft	11.51	11.45	12.22	14.65	15.97	16.78	16.83	15.75
Loans-Deposits Spread [2]	5.73	5.66	5.50	4.53	5.76	5.37	5.67	6.44

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.
[1]Weighted average commercial bank interest rates
[2] Loans Deposits Spread = Loans and Advances - Average Deposits
[3] - means there was no mop up transactions during the period

4.18. Table 4.12 presents selected real principal interest rates. The real average interest rate for the 91-day Treasury Bills declined from 9.07 per cent in December 2023 to 7.33 per cent in December 2024 while the real Inter-Bank Rate rose from 5.02 per cent in December 2023 to 8.46 per cent in December 2024. The real interest rate for commercial bank deposits increased from 3.47 per cent in December 2023 to 7.46 per cent in December 2024. Commercial bank loans and advances real interest rate increased from 8.00 per cent in December 2023 to 13.90 per cent in December 2024. The increase in real interest rate for commercial bank deposits, commercial bank loans and advances, and inter-bank rate was partly on account of decline in inflation in the year under review.



Table 4.12: Selected Real Principal Interest Rates, 2020 – 2024

Per cent

	Year	Nominal Interest	Inflation Rate	Real Interest[1]
Average Interest Rate for 91-day Treasury Bills	2020	6.90	5.62	1.28
	2021	7.26	5.73	1.53
	2022	9.33	9.06	0.27
	2023	15.70	6.63	9.07
	2024	10.32	2.99	7.33
Commercial bank deposits (average)	2020	6.30	5.62	0.68
	2021	6.50	5.73	0.77
	2022	7.17	9.06	-1.89
	2023	10.10	6.63	3.47
	2024	10.45	2.99	7.46
Commercial bank loans and advances (maximum)	2020	12.02	5.62	6.40
	2021	12.16	5.73	6.43
	2022	12.67	9.06	3.61
	2023	14.63	6.63	8.00
	2024	16.89	2.99	13.90
Inter-Bank Rate	2020	5.29	5.62	-0.33
	2021	5.10	5.73	-0.63
	2022	5.39	9.06	-3.67
	2023	11.65	6.63	5.02
	2024	11.45	2.99	8.46

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.
Note: Interest rates are as at December
[1] Real Interest Rate equals Nominal Rate minus Inflation Rate

4.19. Commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions' credit to the private sector declined by 6.6 per cent to KSh 2,673.0 billion as at December 2024 as shown in Table 4.13(a). Credit advanced to agriculture and trade activities increased by 1.1 per cent and 0.3 per cent to KSh 147.5 billion and KSh 683.7 billion, respectively as at December 2024. Credit advanced to the Building, Construction and Real Estate sectors decreased from KSh 602.7 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 576.3 billion as at December 2024. Credit advanced to Finance and Insurance sector, Mining and Quarrying as well as Manufacturing sectors declined by 24.7, 28.5 and 12.1 per cent, respectively as at the end of December 2024.

4.20. Credit advanced to the public sector during the review period grew by 2.6 per cent to KSh 2,388.7 billion as at December 2024. Net credit advanced to the National Government grew by 4.0 per cent from KSh 2,222.4 billion as at the end of December 2023 to KSh 2,310.5 billion as at the end of December 2024. The amount of credit to County Governments decreased from KSh 5.4 billion as at the end of December 2023 to KSh 2.2 billion as at the end of December 2024.

Table 4.13 (a): Commercial Banks' and Nonbank Financial Institutions' Bills, Loans and Advances[1], 2020 – 2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
National Government (net)[2]	1,366,265	1,766,338	2,011,790	2,222,412	2,310,462
County Government (net)	5,576	18,222	6,271	5,413	2,226
Public Corporations (net)+	95,696	90,015	82,172	101,178	76,032
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**1,467,537**	**1,874,575**	**2,100,233**	**2,329,004**	**2,388,720**
PRIVATE ENTERPRISES:					
Agriculture	96,549	96,990	119,075	145,864	147,525
Mining and Quarrying	12,118	17,284	22,850	26,285	18,787
Manufacturing	410,741	464,324	527,588	637,513	560,643
Building, Construction & Real Estate	534,746	539,241	561,976	602,653	576,315
Transport, Storage and Communication	213,630	244,048	301,641	363,504	349,024
Trade	509,975	548,887	605,878	681,476	683,742
Financial and Insurance	103,981	110,008	118,442	189,655	142,778
Business Services	161,163	176,140	200,324	215,610	194,229
TOTAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISES	**2,042,902**	**2,196,922**	**2,457,773**	**2,862,559**	**2,673,043**
Private Households	936,763	1,002,992	1,104,733	1,186,001	1,317,424
Consumer durables	292,976	335,479	379,065	416,535	429,815
Other Activities (nec)	129,448	156,545	204,544	242,116	331,297
TOTAL BILLS, LOANS AND ADVANCES	**4,869,627**	**5,566,513**	**6,246,348**	**7,036,215**	**7,140,299**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
** Provisional*
+ Revised
[1] Commercial Banks' bills,loans and advances excludes portfolio investment by private enterprises
[2] Data on Credit to National Government includes investments in Government Securities

4.21. Share of total credit advanced by commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions to various sectors of the economy is shown in Table 4.13(b). The overall share of credit advanced to the public sector during the review period increased from 33.1 per cent as at December 2023 to 33.5 per cent as at December 2024. The share of overall credit advanced to the National Government increased from 31.6 per cent as at end of December 2023 to 32.4 per cent as at December 2024. The share of credit advanced to the private sector decreased from 40.7 per cent as at end of December 2023 to 37.4 per cent as at December 2024.

Table 4.13(b): Commercial Banks' and Non-Bank Financial Institutions' Bills, Loans and Advances Sector Shares[1], 2020 – 2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
National Government (net)[2]	28.1	31.7	32.2	31.6	32.4
County Government (net)	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Public Corporations (net)	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.1
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**30.1**	**33.7**	**33.6**	**33.1**	**33.5**
PRIVATE ENTERPRISES:	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Agriculture	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1
Mining and Quarrying	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Manufacturing	8.4	8.3	8.4	9.1	7.9
Building, Construction & Real Estate	11.0	9.7	9.0	8.6	8.1
Transport, Storage and Communication	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.2	4.9
Trade	10.5	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.6
Financial and Insurance	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.0
Business Services	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.7
TOTAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISES	**42.0**	**39.5**	**39.3**	**40.7**	**37.4**
Private Households	19.2	18.0	17.7	16.9	18.5
Consumer durables	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.0
Other Activities (nec)	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.4	4.6
TOTAL BILLS, LOANS AND ADVANCES	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
** Provisional*
[1] Commercial Banks' bills,loans and advances excludes portfolio investment by private enterprises
[2] Data on Credit to National Government includes investments in Government Securities

Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives (DT SACCOs)

4.22. Table 4.14 shows performance indicators for regulated Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives (DT SACCOs) regulated by SACCO Societies Regulatory Authority (SASRA). During the review period, the performance of regulated (DT SACCOs) showed notable growth across several key indicators. The total assets of (DT SACCOs) grew by 11.2 per cent to KSh 1,080.9 billion. Capital Reserves also grew from KSh 168.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 219.2 billion in 2024. Loans and Advances recorded a growth of 11.1 per cent from KSh 758.6 billion in 2023 to KSh 842.8 billion in 2024. Income from loans increased during the review period by 14.7 per cent while income from investments recorded a significant increase of 52.0 per cent.

4.23. In the year under review, membership of the regulated (DT SACCOs) increased by 420.9 thousand members to 7.3 million members. The number of SACCOs remained the same in 2024 at 357 while the number of SACCO branches increased from 626 in 2023 to 652 in 2024.

Table 4.14: Performance Indicators for Deposit Taking SACCOs, 2020 – 2024

KSh Million

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Assets	627,685	807,109	890,300	971,955	1,080,869
Loans and Advances	474,771	608,750	680,351	758,565	842,802
Deposits (BOSA+FOSA)	431,463	564,887	620,446	682,186	750,632
Other Liabilities	65,535	87,552	94,482	101,125	90,432
Capital Reserve	112,580	136,934	157,170	168,049	219,193
Other Reserves	18,106	17,736	18,202	20,595	20,611
Income from Loans	73,792	93,519	98,954	112,154	128,603
Income from Investments	7,960	8,086	8,156	10,419	15,840
Other Operating Income	4,287	6,749	8,256	13,732	9,872
Interest Expense on Deposits	30,614	43,006	49,122	54,774	36,755
					Number
Members	5,823,173	5,999,574	6,420,491	6,842,307	7,263,221
Number of SACCOs	175	361	359	357	357
Number of Branches	537	561	603	626	652

Source: Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority (SASRA)
**provisional*
Notes:
2020 are revised based on audited accounts for deposit taking SACCOs
2021-2024 figures include deposit taking and non-withdrawable deposit taking SACCOs
Membership, No. of Saccos and No. of Branches are in absolute terms
BOSA(Back Office Service Activities)
FOSA(Front Office Service Activities)

Capital Markets

4.24. Table 4.15 shows capital markets indicators during the review period. During the review period, the total number of shares traded increased significantly by 31.8 per cent to stand at 4,937.5 million shares. The value of shares traded in 2024 increased by KSh 17.7 billion, to KSh 106.0 billion. The Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) 20 Share Index increased during the review period to 2,010.7 points in 2024 up from 1,501.2 points in 2023. There was a notable 34.8 per cent increase in the total value of Market capitalization from KSh 1,439.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 1,939.7 billion during the review period.

4.25. The number of licensed institutions in capital markets operations rose from 210 in 2023 to 247 in 2024. The increase was primarily attributed to an increase in number of licensed Collective Investment Schemes from 36 to 55 in 2024. Total bond turnover more than doubled from KSh 644.0 billion in 2023 to 1,544.4 billion in 2024 due to increased bond trading during the period.

Table 4.15: Gross Secondary Market Statistics, 2020–2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Equities Market					
Total No. of Shares Traded (million)	5,264.5	4,051.1	3,081.0	3,745.2	4,937.5
Total No. of Deals	263,907	277,611	272,936.0	272,481.0	311,870.0
Total Value of Shares Traded (KSh billion)	148.7	137.4	94.3	88.2	106.0
NSE 20 Share Index (Base Jan 1966=100)	1,868	1,903	1,676.1	1,501.2	2,010.7
Market Capitalization (KSh billion)	2,336.7	2,592.9	1,986.1	1,439.0	1,939.7
Fixed Income Securities Market					
Total Bond Turnover (KSh billion)	691.8	957.0	741.9	644.0	1,544.4
"Capital Markets, Licensed/approved Institutions					
Securities Exchange (NSE)	1	1	1	1	1
Central Depositories (CDSC)	1	1	1	1	1
Investment Banks	16	15	16	16	17
Stockbrokers	9	9	10	10	9
Investment Advisers	14	17	18	18	22
Fund Managers	24	25	34	40	42
Collective Investment Schemes	24	27	35	36	55
Authorized depositories/Custodians	18	21	21	21	21
Credit Rating Agencies	5	5	5	5	5
Real Estae Investment Trust(REIT) Managers	9	10	10	10	13
Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) Trustees	3	3	3	3	4
Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOPS)	16	14	14	14	15
Authorized Real Estate Investment Trusts	1	3	4	4	4
Authorised Securities Dealer	3	2	3	4	5
Non-Dealing Online Foreign Exchange Broker	3	4	9	9	12
Money Manager	1	1	2	2	3
Coffee Brokers	..	5	6	15	17
Coffee Exchange	1	1	1	1	1
Total	**149**	**164**	**193**	**210**	**247**

Source: Capital Markets Authority
** Provisional*
.. Data not available

Insurance sector

4.26. Table 4.16 shows the performance indicators for life insurance business. Gross Premium Income for life insurance business grew by 18.5 per cent during the review period from 170.1 billion in 2023 to KSh 201.6 billion in 2024. Similarly, Net Premium Income grew by 20.9 per cent during the review period. Benefits payment also increased slightly from KSh 94.1 billion in 2023 to KSh 102.9 billion in 2024. Shareholders' funds registered a notable growth of 58.6 per cent from KSh 68.9 billion in 2023 to KSh 109.3 billion in 2024. Investments under the long-term insurance business grew by 23.4 per cent to KSh 859.3 billion in 2024. Total Assets of the Life Insurance business rose by 22.2 per cent during the review period to KSh 887.5 billion while total liabilities grew by 21.5 per cent from KSh 657.7 billion in 2023 to KSh 799.2 billion in 2024.

4.27. The Gross premium income for life reinsurance grew from KSh 3.7 billion in 2023 to KSh 4.2 billion in 2024 .Net Premium Income also grew by 15.2 per cent to KSh 3.8 billion in 2024. However, total assets for life reinsurers decreased by 7.2 per cent in 2024 from KSh 18.1 billion recorded in 2023 while to KSh 16.8 billion in 2024 while, total liabilities decreased by 30.4 per cent to KSh 4.8 billion in 2024 from KSh 6.9 billion in 2023.

Table 4.16: Performance Indicators for Life Insurance Business, 2020–2024

KSh Million

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Life Business					
Gross Premium Income	102,078	123,687	140,954	170,075	201,563
Net Premium Income	95,327	114,606	128,928	154,557	186,790
Benefits Payment	68,314	80,998	82,128	94,131	102,885
Commissions	5,793	6,493	7,254	7,722	8,018
Management Expenses	14,382	15,690	17,457	20,028	22,179
Shareholders' Funds	47,942	53,488	62,165	68,906	109,288
Total Assets	497,827	566,153	639,426	726,593	887,529
Total Liabilities	449,886	512,665	577,261	657,687	799,233
Investments	461,377	523,433	606,648	696,468	859,349
Reinsurance-Life Business					
Gross Premium Income	3,146	3,130	3,078	3,709	4,241
Net Premium Income	2,817	2,784	2,756	3,295	3,804
Benefits Payment	1,985	2,106	1,768	2,190	1,704
Commissions	824	699	731	750	1,151
Management Expenses	259	415	211	-1	380
Shareholders' Funds	8,665	9,650	10,429	11,171	11,950
Total Assets	15,075	16,257	16,948	18,050	16,779
Total Liabilities	6,411	6,607	6,519	6,880	4,829
Investments	14,147	15,086	15,399	13,968	16,036

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority
** Provisional*

4.28. Performance indicators for General insurance are presented in Table 4.17. In the general business insurance, the total assets during the period under review increased slightly by 10.9 per cent to KSh 265.4 billion. Similarly, total liabilities increased to KSh 177.6 billion in 2024 from KSh 159.6 billion in 2023. Gross Premium Income for General insurers grew by 7.1 per cent while Net Premium Income slightly grew by 4.2 per cent in 2024. Total investments increased by 8.8 per cent during the review period to KSh 172.9 billion. Shareholders' funds increased by 16.2 per cent to KSh 92.7 billion in 2024.

4.29. Assets of General business reinsurers grew by 8.3 per cent to KSh 80.0 billion while total liabilities increased by 19.5 per cent during the review period. However, the Gross Premium Income to reinsurers dropped from KSh 34.7 billion in 2023 to KSh 29.5 billion in 2024. Similarly, Net Premium Income declined by 15.9 per cent to KSh 24.8 billion in 2024. Claims incurred by reinsurers decreased slightly to KSh 14.6 billion in 2024 from KSh 14.7 billion incurred in 2023.

Table 4.17: Performance Indicators for General Insurance Business, 2020–2024

KSh Million

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
General Business					
Gross Premium Income	132,698	150,024	169,320	194,777	208,515
Net Premium Income	92,526	106,528	120,262	132,908	138,427
Net Earned Premium Income	91,620	101,355	114,736	129,763	136,510
Claims Incurred	58,311	69,836	77,096	87,860	97,246
Commissions	5,364	7,029	8,087	9,480	9,400
Management Expenses	29,792	30,824	32,824	38,110	37,249
Shareholders' Funds	73,845	66,724	69,208	79,838	92,731
Total Assets	198,653	209,313	223,809	239,391	265,376
Total Liabilities	124,807	142,589	154,601	159,554	177,631
Investments	135,769	146,212	156,549	158,928	172,879
Reinsurance-General business					
Gross Premium Income	23,366	28,089	40,077	34,746	29,454
Net Premium Income	21,547	25,927	35,344	29,466	24,789
Net Earned Premium Income	24,255	24,750	32,359	30,492	24,361
Claims Incurred	15,135	14,495	18,565	14,657	14,549
Commissions	6,273	6,755	9,401	7,569	9,029
Management Expenses	2,571	3,061	3,196	3,059	3,146
Shareholders' Funds	35,618	38,052	42,365	49,863	51,298
Total Assets	54,377	58,783	76,688	73,876	79,985
Total Liabilities	18,759	20,731	34,323	24,013	28,687
Investments	45,168	48,730	55,126	64,299	68,165

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority
** Provisional*

Pension Funds

4.30. During the review period, total assets under pension funds management grew by 20.3 per cent to KSh 2,206.5 billion as at the end of December 2024. The growth was largely driven by an increase in investments in government securities which grew by KSh 385.1 billion from KSh 814.4 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 1,199.5 billion as at the end of December 2024. There was similarly a significant growth in assets under guaranteed funds which grew by 15.2 per cent to KSh 437.5 billion as at end of December 2024. However, Listed Corporate bonds declined by 17.3 per cent to 5.9 billion. Similarly, fixed deposits of pension funds significantly decrease by 30.2 per cent to KSh 61.4 billion as at end of December 2024 from KSh 87.9 billion recorded as at end of December 2023. In contrast, assets held under quoted equities increased by 31.0 per cent from KSh 157.5 billion as at December 2023 to KSh 206.4 billion as at end of the year 2024.



Table 4.18: Assets of Pension Funds, 2020–2024

KSh Billion

Asset item	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24
Government Securities	581.8	625.7	652.1	707.0	695.5	722.0	814.3	814.4	1,011.2	1,199.5
Quoted Equities	187.5	218.1	249.8	254.6	206.1	215.2	174.1	157.5	175.0	206.4
Immovable Property	246.1	251.3	247.4	254.5	239.2	248.4	246.3	246.4	236.3	181.6
Guaranteed Funds	221.4	230.6	247.5	259.8	284.5	298.0	327.0	379.7	405.2	437.5
Listed Corporate Bonds	9.2	5.3	2.9	6.8	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.0	5.9
Fixed Deposits	44.8	39.0	37.1	27.9	36.4	42.2	67.7	87.9	53.2	61.4
Offshore	5.9	11.4	16.7	19.4	15.2	14.1	23.1	24.6	39.0	35.9
Cash	21.8	12.2	17.9	9.5	20.7	16.8	22.6	0.8	24.7	16.8
Unquoted Equities	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.1	7.2	3.9	13.3
Private Equity	1.2	1.7	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.6	5.4	4.3	8.8	9.6
Real Estate Investment Trusts(REITs)	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	10.6	8.7	11.1	10.3
Commercial paper, non-listed bonds by private companies	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	3.1	3.2
Other Assets	..	..	0.7	1.1	2.0	2.7	0.0	88.8	0.1	25.1
Total	**1,322.6**	**1,399.0**	**1,478.2**	**1,547.4**	**1,515.2**	**1,576.2**	**1,703.7**	**1,834.5**	**1,978.8**	**2,206.5**

Source: Retirement Benefits Authority
.. Data not available

Unclaimed Financial Assets

4.31. Table 4.19 presents the value of unclaimed financial assets received from different sectors as required by the Unclaimed Financial Assets Act, 2011 No. 40 of 2011. The total value of Unclaimed Financial Assets received during the year 2024 amounted to KSh 4,268.9 billion, up from KSh 4,224.8 billion in 2023. The banking sector accounted for the largest percentage, at 77.4 per cent of the total unclaimed assets received during the year 2024, while information and communication accounted for 18.2 per cent.

Table 4.19: Unclaimed Financial Assets Received, 2020–2024

KSh Million

Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Banking	1,938.3	2,626.7	2,475.4	3,388.7	3,302.3
Insurance	224.0	33.1	67.7	20.5	17.0
Listed Companies	784.6	442.2	421.2	213.1	85.9
Pension	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
SACCOs	20.1	15.1	30.4	7.8	21.2
Information & Telecommunication	543.9	0.0	401.9	591.5	778.4
Others	0.5	19.1	527.3	3.2	64.0
Total	**3,511.8**	**3,136.9**	**3,923.9**	**4,224.8**	**4,268.9**

Source: Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority (UFAA)
**provisional*

4.32. The number of claimants of Unclaimed Financial Assets and the value of assets unified to their owners is as shown in Table 4.20. The number of claimants to unclaimed financial assets during the year 2024 grew by 15.4 per cent to 7.4 thousand people. The value of total assets reunified to claimants during the year declined from KSh 467.0 million in 2023 to KSh 432.5 billion in 2024.

Table 4.20: Claims and Reunification of Unclaimed Financial Assets, 2019/20–2023/24

Financial Year	Number of claimants	Reunification Amounts Paid (KSh '000)
2019/20	2,235	228,680
2020/21	5,844	307,906
2021/22	8,111	604,961
2022/23	6,453	467,028
2023/24*	7,445	432,520

Source: Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority (UFAA)
**provisional*



CHAPTER 05

Public Finance

Overview

In the Financial Year 2023/24, the fiscal policy was designed to support the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). This was implemented through a fiscal consolidation plan aimed at reducing the fiscal deficit, slow the growth of public debt and ensure effective implementation of debt management strategy, while providing essential public services. Strategies that were developed, included enhancing revenue collection by broadening the tax base and controlling overall expenditure. Implementation of the FY 2024/25 budget will however, be affected by the withdrawal of the Finance Bill 2024, which was expected to generate additional revenue. To ensure the smooth execution of the FY 2024/25 budget and protect the fiscal consolidation plan, ministries, departments, agencies, and counties will prioritize and rationalize expenditures while safeguarding essential government programs.

14.3%

The National Government's Total revenue including external grants, is projected to grow by 14.3 per cent to KSh 3,115.5 billion in 2024/25.

10.3%

Total government expenditure is expected to increase from KSh 3,605.2 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 3,978.3 billion in 2024/25.

Recurrent expenditure is anticipated to grow from KSh 3,104.5 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 3,392.8 billion in 2024/25 while development expenditure is estimated to increase from KSh 500.7 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 585.5 billion in 2024/25.

5.2. The National Government projects a revenue generation of KSh 3,115.5 billion for FY 2024/25, encompassing both ordinary revenue and grants. Total expenditure is expected to increase from KSh 3,605.2 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 3,978.3 billion in 2024/25. Recurrent expenditure is anticipated to grow from KSh 3,104.5 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 3,392.8 billion in 2024/25 while development expenditure is estimated to increase from KSh 500.7 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 585.5 billion in 2024/25. Public debt grew by 3.4 per cent to KSh 9,955.6 billion in June 2024, compared to a growth of 16.6 per cent in June 2023. Net debt servicing charges are expected to decline by 32.8 per cent to KSh 1,046.1 billion in 2024/25.

5.3. County Governments' revenue is expected to grow by 3.4 per cent to KSh 521.8 billion in 2024/25. This includes KSh 387.4 billion from the equitable share of revenue raised nationally, KSh 49.0 billion from conditional grants and KSh 7.4 million from unconditional grants. Counties also expect to raise KSh 85.4 billion in own source revenue.

National Government (Budgetary Central Government)

5.4. The National Government's statement of operations is shown in Table 5.1. Total revenue including external grants, is projected to grow by 14.3 per cent to KSh 3,115.5 billion. Similarly, total expense excluding acquisition of non-financial assets is expected to grow to KSh 3,832.3 billion in 2024/25. The gross operating balance is projected to improve from a deficit of KSh 787.1 billion in 2023/24 to a deficit of KSh 716.8 billion in 2024/25. Net lending/borrowing is expected to improve from a deficit of KSh 880.5 billion in 2023/24 to a deficit of KSh 862.7 billion in 2024/25.



521.8B

County Governments' revenue is expected to grow by 3.4 per cent from KSh 504.4 billion in 2023/24 tto KSh 521.8 billion in 2024/25.



Table 5.1: Statement of National Government Operations, 2020/21-2024/25

KSh Million

	2020/21+	2021/22+	2022/23+	2023/24+	2024/25*
1. Revenue[1]	1,834,856.22	2,230,838.90	2,323,231.59	2,724,698.88	3,115,531.44
2. Expense[2]	2,609,155.77	2,964,689.20	3,165,818.67	3,511,777.39	3,832,322.81
3. Gross Operating Balance (1-2)	**-774,299.55**	**-733,850.29**	**-842,587.07**	**-787,078.51**	**-716,791.38**
4. Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets(net)	122,507.97	62,828.79	52,368.27	93,431.70	145,952.35
5. Net lending/Borrowing (3-4)	**-896,807.52**	**-796,679.08**	**-894,955.34**	**-880,510.22**	**-862,743.72**
FINANCING (6-7)	**-940,157.58**	**-733,433.06**	**-676,841.53**	**-791,900.00**	**-755,158.00**
6.Net Acquisition of financial assets	**10,077.84**	**14,391.69**	**12,163.47**	**27,180.00**	**9,229.00**
6.1. Domestic	10,077.84	14,391.69	12,163.47	27,180.00	9,229.00
6.2. External	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Net Incurrence of liabilities	**950,235.43**	**747,824.76**	**689,005.00**	**819,080.00**	**764,387.00**
7.1. Domestic	626,925.84	605,300.89	533,098.00	613,767.00	408,460.00
7.2. Foreign	323,309.58	142,523.87	155,907.00	205,313.00	355,927.00
MEMORANDUM ITEMS:					
8. Public debt redemption	**285,486.00**	**339,799.00**	**510,431.00**	**716,391.00**	**333,458.44**
8.1. External	128,278.00	184,536.00	246,458.00	537,783.00	224,696.03
8.2. Internal	157,208.00	155,263.00	263,973.00	178,608.00	108,762.42

** Provisional*
+Revised
[1]Includes Ordinary Revenue and External grants.
[2]Expense excludes Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets

5.5. Table 5.2 provides an overview of key fiscal ratios from 2020/21 to 2024/25. The gross operating balance as a percentage of revenue is projected to improve from negative 28.9 per cent in 2023/24 to negative 23.0 per cent in 2024/25. Likewise, net lending/borrowing as a percentage of revenue and as a percentage of total expenditure are expected to improve from negative 32.3 per cent and 24.4 per cent in 2023/24 to negative 27.7 per cent and 21.7 per cent, respectively, in 2024/25. Revenue as a percentage of GDP is expected to increase from 17.4 per cent in 2023/24 to 19.2 per cent in 2024/25. Total Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP is expected to increase from 23.1 per cent in 2023/24 to 24.5 per cent in 2024/25.

Table 5.2: Analysis of Key Fiscal Ratios, 2020/21 -2024/25

Indicator	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24+	2024/25*
Gross operating balance as a % of Revenue	-42.20	-32.90	-36.27	-28.89	-23.01
Ratio of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net) to Expenditure	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04
Net lending/Borrowing as % of Revenue	-48.88	-35.71	-38.52	-32.32	-27.69
Net lending/Borrowing as % of Total Expenditure	-32.83	-26.31	-27.81	-24.42	-21.69
External Grants and Loans as % of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net)	289.48	276.23	637.49	261.99	226.37
Net Short-Term Borrowing as % of Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (net)	-77.38	-186.84	112.84	24.77	176.92
Revenue as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	16.14	17.48	16.29	17.43	19.20
Total Government Expenditure as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	24.02	23.73	22.57	23.07	24.52
Net lending/Borrowing as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	-7.89	-6.24	-6.28	-5.63	-5.32

**Provisional*
+Revised

5.6. A comparison of National Government budgetary estimates with the actual out-turns is presented in Table 5.3. Total ordinary revenue collected was KSh 2,702.7 billion compared to the budgeted amount of KSh 2,571.2 billion in 2023/24. Actual recurrent expenditure was KSh 3,104.5 billion compared to the budgeted amount of KSh 2,760.0 billion in 2023/24. Actual development expenditure was KSh 500.7 billion compared to the budgeted amount of KSh 718.0 billion in 2023/24.

Table 5.3: Comparison of National Government Budget Estimates with Actual out-turns 2021/22 -2023/24

KSh Million

	2021/22			2022/23		
	Budget	Actual	Difference	Budget	Actual	Difference
Total Ordinary Revenue	1,851,509.75	2,199,807.75	-348,298.02	2,141,584.41	2,300,148.12	-158,563.70
Recurrent Expenditure	2,227,325.07	2,542,766.21	-315,441.14	2,270,982.14	2,786,192.64	-515,210.50
Recurrent Balance	-375,815.32	-342,958.44	-32,856.88	-129,397.73	-486,044.53	356,646.80
Development Expenditure	657,515.27	484,751.78	172,763.49	676,583.33	431,994.30	244,589.03
External Financing (Net)[1]	354,630.01	173,555.02	181,074.99	314,046.32	303,813.09	10,233.23
Balance for Domestic Financing (Net)	-302,885.26	-311,196.76	8,311.50	-362,537.01	-128,181.21	-234,355.80

	2023/24+			2024/25*		
	Budget	Actual	Difference	Printed Budget	Revised Budget	Difference
Total Ordinary Revenue	2,571,159.06	2,702,661.67	-131,502.60	2,917,197.75	3,065,208.16	-148,010.41
Recurrent Expenditure	2,760,000.00	3,104,513.83	-344,513.83	2,946,000.00	3,392,762.27	-446,762.27
Recurrent Balance	-188,840.94	-401,852.16	213,011.23	-28,802.25	-327,554.11	298,751.86
Development Expenditure	718,000.00	500,695.26	217,304.74	586,000.00	585,512.89	487.11
External Financing (Net)[1]	173,638.96	244,785.90	-71,146.93	385,650.50	330,387.24	55,263.26
Balance for Domestic Financing (Net)	544,361.04	255,909.37	288,451.67	200,349.50	255,125.65	-54,776.15

Source: The National Treasury
** Provisional*
+ Revised budget estimates
[1] Includes external grants

5.7. Table 5.4 shows the National Government Revenues for the last five years. Ordinary revenue is estimated to increase by 13.4 per cent to KSh 3,065.2 billion in 2024/25. Tax revenue is expected to increase by 11.2 per cent to KSh 2,535.6 billion in 2024/25 while non-tax revenue is expected to increase by 25.6 per cent to KSh 529.6 billion in the same period.



Table 5.4: National Government Gross Receipts on Recurrent Account, 2020/21 - 2024/25

Ksh Million

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24+	2024/25*
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains[1]	**694,052.52**	**876,707.22**	**941,575.75**	**1,096,916.99**	**1,229,869.97**
Income tax from individuals (P.A.Y.E)	363,343.07	462,356.80	494,904.36	608,814.30	648,669.56
Income tax from corporations (other income tax)	330,709.45	414,350.41	446,671.40	488,102.70	581,200.41
Value Added Tax (VAT)	**410,758.40**	**523,097.64**	**550,439.76**	**645,488.79**	**694,331.55**
VAT on domestic goods and services	197,071.70	244,926.29	272,729.47	313,366.84	339,644.66
VAT on imported goods and services	213,686.70	278,171.35	277,710.30	332,121.96	354,686.89
Taxes on other goods and services	**348,854.99**	**364,660.26**	**375,726.47**	**324,584.82**	**368,563.64**
Taxes on financial and capital transactions [2]	15,741.72	16,935.34	18,065.67	20,409.67	19,811.70
Excise taxes	219,085.01	254,346.37	266,053.82	277,517.09	315,986.40
Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use the goods or to perform services and activities	2,432.60	2,244.52	2,012.00	2,322.19	1,911.97
Taxes on goods and services collected as AIA	111,595.66	91,134.03	89,594.98	24,335.86	30,853.56
Taxes on international trade transactions	**176,621.78**	**204,978.28**	**186,088.80**	**213,867.68**	**242,854.35**
Custom duties	108,375.17	118,280.17	130,122.58	133,929.13	152,497.45
Other taxes on international trade and transactions	68,246.62	86,698.10	55,966.22	79,938.55	90,356.89
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	**1,630,287.69**	**1,969,443.39**	**2,053,830.79**	**2,280,858.29**	**2,535,619.51**
Social security contributions	336.36	588.58	341.31	304.02	640.47
Property income	50,520.57	46,316.43	42,278.56	82,432.02	142,279.46
Sale of goods and services	16,749.39	24,974.35	28,709.61	26,471.35	28,838.50
Fines penalties and forfeitures	2,271.13	2,885.67	2,625.31	3,185.22	2,828.94
Ministerial Appropriation in Aid	15,642.02	30,279.43	21,445.58	38,319.68	61,045.27
Other receipts not elsewhere classified	87,728.62	125,319.91	150,916.95	271,091.08	293,956.01
TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUE	**173,248.10**	**230,364.37**	**246,317.32**	**421,803.38**	**529,588.65**
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	**1,803,535.79**	**2,199,807.76**	**2,300,148.11**	**2,702,661.67**	**3,065,208.16**

Source: The National Treasury
** Provisional*
+ Revised
[1] What was initially classified under capital gains tax has been reclassified under taxes on financial and capital transactions
[2] Taxes on financial and capital transactions include what was initially Capital Gain Tax,Second Hand motor vehicle tax and stamp duty which was previously classified under "Other taxes not elsewhere classified



5.8. Table 5.5 shows the import duty collections on selected categories of commodities from 2020 to 2024. Total import duty collected increased by 2.7 per cent to KSh 143.2 billion in 2024. Food, drinks and tobacco category contributed 14.7 per cent of the total import duty collection. Transport equipment, chemicals, basic materials, and textiles categories contributed 14.6, 6.4, 7.4, and 5.3 per cent, respectively to the overall import duty collections.

Table 5.5: Import Duty Collections on Selected Categories of Commodities, 2020-2024

KSh Million

End-Use Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Food, drinks and tobacco	24,955.29	45,873.10	36,018.57	28,171.98	21,060.39
Basic materials	5,098.19	7,444.46	7,991.09	9,607.05	10,611.14
Fuels	1,575.43	2,135.68	2,635.53	2,561.73	2,476.98
Chemicals	4,611.78	6,267.32	7,831.98	9,444.98	9,186.47
Textiles	4,669.59	5,395.03	6,360.47	7,765.47	7,619.56
Semi-manufactures[1]	6,765.91	8,210.27	12,622.01	11,726.96	17,700.96
Metals	10,691.82	15,225.58	18,055.41	16,469.78	15,278.56
Transport equipment	14,893.10	19,588.46	13,898.77	17,691.38	20,850.22
Machinery	11,245.76	12,386.18	14,895.86	15,587.25	16,358.20
Miscellaneous commodities	13,997.85	17,338.95	20,071.74	20,422.83	22,076.37
TOTAL	**98,504.72**	**139,865.03**	**140,381.43**	**139,449.41**	**143,218.86**

Source: Kenya Revenue Authority
** Provisional*
[1]Excludes non-metallic mineral manufactures

5.9. Table 5.6 shows the excise revenue taxed from domestically manufactured commodities and services from 2020 to 2024. The total excise revenue collected from domestically manufactured commodities and services increased by 1.5 per cent to KSh 169.5 billion in 2024. The excise tax on financial services accounted for the largest share of total excise tax revenue, comprising 29.1 per cent of the total. Excise levied on beer contributed 17.2 per cent while airtime was 16.7 per cent.

Table 5.6: Excise Revenue Levied on Commodities and Services[1], 2020-2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Beer	19,309.91	28,627.10	27,354.81	32,094.30	29,074.32
Wines and Spirits	15,957.24	16,978.12	19,078.15	18,918.55	19,531.43
Mineral Water, Soft Drinks and Juices	4,881.73	6,222.49	6,629.19	7,548.94	7,944.35
Cigarettes	12,221.16	11,759.14	11,757.73	11,654.00	11,527.73
Airtime	26,594.09	29,827.68	35,387.27	34,806.09	28,249.63
Financial Services	20,162.22	28,900.18	40,891.06	45,188.44	49,391.94
Other commodities[2]	6,384.27	8,769.84	12,371.13	16,810.91	23,800.45
o/w: Excise on Internet (Data)	2,636.29	3,191.03	3,843.47	4,405.55	9,012.65
Total	**105,510.61**	**131,084.54**	**153,469.35**	**167,021.22**	**169,519.85**

Source: Kenya Revenue Authority
**Provisional*
[1] Domestically manufactured commodities/goods and services
[2] Other Commodities include; Chocolate, Food Supplements, Plastics, Cosmetics, Excise on Betting, Excise on Internet (Data) & Direct Deposits to CBK

5.10. National Government financing of non-financial assets from 2020/21 to 2024/25 is shown in Table 5.7. Acquisition of non-financial assets by the National Government is expected to increase from KSh 93.4 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 146.0 billion in 2024/25. Long term borrowing is expected to decrease by 22.1 per cent to KSh 656.9 billion in 2024/25. Short term borrowing is expected to increase from KSh 23.1 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 258.2 billion in 2024/25, of which Treasury Bills is expected to account for 93.6 per cent of the borrowing.

Table 5.7: National Government Financing of Non-Financial Assets, 2021/22-2024/25

KSh Million

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24+	2024/25*
EXPENDITURE:					
Acquisition of Non financial Assets+ (Net)	122,507.97	62,828.79	52,368.27	93,431.70	145,952.35
TOTAL	**122,507.97**	**62,828.79**	**52,368.27**	**93,431.70**	**145,952.35**
FINANCING:	**923,426.69**	**771,804.80**	**594,226.04**	**888,129.82**	**965,447.40**
External Grants	31,320.43	31,031.15	23,083.47	22,037.21	50,323.28
LONG TERM BORROWING	**986,897.08**	**858,161.07**	**512,048.83**	**842,945.57**	**656,904.23**
External Borrowing	323,309.58	142,523.87	310,758.79	222,748.69	280,063.96
Long-Term Domestic Borrowing (Net)	663,587.50	715,637.20	201,290.04	620,196.88	376,840.27
SHORT TERM BORROWING:	**-94,790.83**	**-117,387.42**	**59,093.73**	**23,147.04**	**258,219.89**
Treasury Bills (Net)	-107,298.34	-127,201.87	47,548.84	-24,747.21	241,807.75
Other Short-Term Borrowing (Net)	12,507.51	9,814.45	11,544.89	47,894.25	16,412.14
CHANGE IN CASH BALANCES[1]: Increase=(-)	**-800,918.72**	**-708,976.01**	**-541,857.77**	**-794,698.11**	**-819,495.05**
TOTAL	**122,507.97**	**62,828.79**	**52,368.27**	**93,431.70**	**145,952.35**

+Revised
** Provisional*
[1] Balancing Item



5.11. Table 5.8 shows a breakdown of National Government expenditure by functions of government from 2021/22 to 2024/25. The Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG) is a detailed classification of the functions, or socioeconomic objectives, that general government units aim to achieve through various kinds of expenditure. The National Government expects to spend KSh 703.4 billion on education and KSh 122.0 billion in the health sector. The government expenditure towards defense is estimated at KSh 223.9 billion while the housing function is expected to receive KSh 83.2 billion. The overall National Government expenditure is expected to increase by 10.3 per cent to KSh 3,978.3 billion in 2024/25. Recurrent expenditure is expected to increase to KSh 3,392.8 billion in 2024/25, while development expenditure is expected to increase to KSh 585.5 billion in 2024/25.

Table 5.8: National Government Expenditure Classification by Functions of Government, 2021/22-2024/25

KSh Million

	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24*			2024/25*		
	Recurrent Account	Devel-opment Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Devel-opment Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Devel-opment Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Devel-opment Account	Total
General public services	**307,796.32**	**68,302.15**	**376,098.47**	**358,616.70**	**69,975.71**	**428,592.41**	**305,953.83**	**89,708.94**	**395,662.77**	**297,237.04**	**67,547.26**	**364,784.30**
Public debt transactions (INTEREST)	**577,661.41**	**0.00**	**577,661.41**	**684,508.28**	**0.00**	**684,508.28**	**840,731.50**	**0.00**	**840,731.50**	**995,766.51**	**0.00**	**995,766.51**
Transfers of general character betw. levels of govt.	**401,237.07**	**0.00**	**401,237.07**	**415,773.86**	**0.00**	**415,773.86**	**380,388.14**	**0.00**	**380,388.14**	**445,630.83**	**0.00**	**445,630.83**
Defense	**175,798.33**	**0.00**	**175,798.33**	**163,414.35**	**0.00**	**163,414.35**	**241,517.57**	**0.00**	**241,517.57**	**223,866.66**	**0.00**	**223,866.66**
Public order and safety	**179,899.53**	**7,986.51**	**187,886.04**	**178,400.12**	**4,587.88**	**182,988.00**	**195,518.42**	**14,051.05**	**209,569.47**	**229,489.09**	**11,584.16**	**241,073.25**
Economic affairs	**211,897.45**	**276,770.90**	**488,668.35**	**198,095.29**	**233,834.08**	**431,929.37**	**176,743.35**	**257,770.78**	**434,514.13**	**200,656.09**	**329,518.17**	**530,174.26**
General economic, commercial & labour affairs	22,051.14	11,258.40	33,309.54	24,406.06	19,726.05	44,132.11	25,298.78	18,969.86	44,268.63	35,038.29	18,432.29	53,470.58
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	18,027.95	48,859.11	66,887.06	27,218.74	50,131.86	77,350.60	27,201.51	65,888.19	93,089.70	19,045.07	62,909.34	81,954.41
Fuel and energy	11,011.20	27,983.79	38,994.99	4,243.80	25,415.73	29,659.53	49,759.39	28,426.56	78,185.95	37,178.18	57,962.11	95,140.29
Mining, manufacturing and construction	506.07	104.98	611.05	63,490.74	144.22	63,634.96	1,361.65	534.56	1,896.21	994.87	0.00	994.87
Transport	152,684.37	162,769.61	315,453.98	68,667.83	122,216.50	190,884.33	65,374.14	122,638.19	188,012.33	90,796.32	164,077.53	254,873.85
Communication	6,290.31	16,839.40	23,129.71	5,806.46	8,689.23	14,495.69	6,447.40	12,254.43	18,701.83	7,615.04	16,489.70	24,104.74
Other industries	1,326.41	8,955.61	10,282.02	4,261.66	7,510.49	11,772.15	1,300.49	9,058.99	10,359.49	9,988.34	9,647.20	19,635.54
Environmental protection	**7,603.56**	**1,535.91**	**9,139.47**	**6,557.86**	**638.64**	**7,196.50**	**8,263.70**	**2,183.07**	**10,446.78**	**14,113.35**	**1,656.85**	**15,770.20**
Housing and community amenities	**13,742.33**	**45,017.35**	**58,759.68**	**13,426.20**	**40,554.79**	**53,980.99**	**13,588.31**	**45,144.61**	**58,732.92**	**16,786.35**	**66,434.10**	**83,220.45**

Table 5.8: National Government Expenditure Classification by Functions of Government, 2021/22-2024/25 (Cont'd)

	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24+			2024/25*		
	Recurrent Account	Devel-opment Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Devel-opment Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Devel-opment Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Devel-opment Account	Total
Health	**40,150.50**	**48,038.85**	**88,189.35**	**43,035.10**	**45,096.50**	**88,131.60**	**59,581.39**	**47,934.28**	**107,515.67**	**62,956.81**	**59,010.62**	**121,967.43**
Outpatient services	207.81	8,615.93	8,823.74	115.31	10,760.76	10,876.07	399.72	2,969.97	3,369.69	1,945.44	8,566.00	10,511.44
Hospital services	23,204.69	1,963.70	25,168.39	25,043.95	1,863.76	26,907.71	27,691.32	2,902.48	30,593.80	22,177.39	3,080.17	25,257.55
Public health services	2,114.41	28,649.97	30,764.38	2,683.95	27,231.76	29,915.71	16,106.78	27,573.60	43,680.37	20,783.01	44,695.46	65,478.46
Health expenditure not elsewhere classified	14,623.59	8,809.25	23,432.84	15,191.89	5,240.22	20,432.11	15,383.58	14,488.23	29,871.81	18,050.98	2,669.00	20,719.98
Recreation, culture and religion	**3,982.85**	**13,204.74**	**17,187.59**	**4,081.72**	**4,725.58**	**8,807.30**	**5,092.56**	**14,739.67**	**19,832.24**	**3,848.28**	**16,534.00**	**20,382.28**
Education	**461,142.45**	**12,911.72**	**474,054.17**	**556,410.11**	**23,647.98**	**580,058.09**	**687,940.05**	**25,594.51**	**713,534.56**	**675,273.55**	**28,114.42**	**703,387.97**
Administration	6,556.16	0.00	6,556.16	4,932.38	0.00	4,932.38	3,553.48	0.00	3,553.48	4,329.51	0.00	4,329.51
Pre-primary and primary education	192,388.50	1,927.38	194,315.88	208,831.59	3,887.98	212,719.57	288,968.09	10,306.42	299,274.50	216,502.27	18,171.33	234,673.60
Secondary education	165,394.99	4,206.56	169,601.55	252,973.19	13,665.38	266,638.57	260,141.33	5,684.60	265,825.93	316,613.59	3,593.56	320,207.15
Tertiary education	82,204.27	6,074.85	88,279.12	75,204.50	5,796.50	81,001.00	119,365.04	9,424.73	128,789.77	107,354.29	6,349.53	113,703.82
Education expenditure not elsewhere classified	14,598.53	702.93	15,301.46	14,468.45	298.12	14,766.57	15,912.11	178.77	16,090.88	30,473.90	0.00	30,473.90
Social protection	**161,854.40**	**10,983.65**	**172,838.05**	**163,873.05**	**8,933.14**	**172,806.19**	**189,194.99**	**3,568.35**	**192,763.34**	**227,137.71**	**5,113.31**	**232,251.02**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE[1]	**2,542,766.2**	**484,751.8**	**3,027,518.0**	**2,786,192.6**	**431,994.3**	**3,218,186.9**	**3,104,513.8**	**500,695.3**	**3,605,209.1**	**3,392,762.3**	**585,512.9**	**3,978,275.2**

Source: The National Treasury
** Provisional*
+ Revised estimates
[1]The totals in this table are equivalent to total in table 5.9

5.12. Table 5.9 shows the National Government expenditure categorized by economic classification from 2020/21 to 2024/25. The total National Government expenditure is projected to increase by 10.3 per cent to KSh 3,978.3 billion in 2024/25. Expenditure on compensation of employees is expected to rise by 13.0 per cent to KSh 650.0 billion in 2024/25. This will account for 16.3 per cent of the total National Government expenditure. Interest payment on domestic and foreign debt is expected to increase by 18.4 percent to KSh 995.8 billion in 2024/25, representing 25.0 per cent of total National Government expenditure. Interest payment on domestic debt is expected to comprise 77.1 per cent of the total interest payments. County Governments are projected to receive KSh 445.6 billion as transfers from the National Government. In the current fiscal year, the government is expected to spend KSh 186.8 billion on social benefits.

Table 5.9: Economic Analysis of National Government Expenditure, 2020/21-2024/25

KSh Million

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24+	2024/25*
EXPENSE					
Consumption expenditure on goods and services:					
Compensation of employees	495,961.00	520,032.77	547,156.54	575,269.26	649,955.97
Use of Goods and Services	386,220.00	498,245.00	531,597.10	503,812.66	372,988.34
Total	**882,181.00**	**1,018,277.77**	**1,078,753.64**	**1,079,081.93**	**1,022,944.31**
Subsidies	3,626.43	80,673.60	66,549.51	47,563.76	25,465.00
Interest	495,141.88	577,661.41	684,508.28	840,731.50	995,766.51
Domestic	388,829.56	456,848.61	530,284.93	622,543.65	767,243.88
External	106,312.32	120,812.80	154,223.35	218,187.85	228,522.64
Grants to:					
International organisations	6,018.42	4,772.91	4,436.91	8,223.55	9,742.43
General Government units	1,078,764.06	1,125,358.62	1,168,039.65	1,359,133.04	1,587,606.70
Current	675,828.12	668,983.36	707,870.06	969,363.69	1,145,282.76
Of Which County Governments	398,992.75	340,400.31	415,773.86	380,388.14	445,630.83
Capital	402,935.94	456,375.26	460,169.59	389,769.35	442,323.94
Total grants	**1,084,782.48**	**1,130,131.53**	**1,172,476.56**	**1,367,356.59**	**1,597,349.13**
Social benefits	143,423.98	157,944.88	163,530.68	175,843.61	186,797.86
Other expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	4,000.00
1 Total Expense[1]	**2,609,155.77**	**2,964,689.20**	**3,165,818.67**	**3,511,777.39**	**3,832,322.81**
2 Acquisition of Non Financial Assets(net)	**122,507.97**	**62,828.79**	**52,368.27**	**93,431.70**	**145,952.35**
Building and structures	103,455.19	46,676.96	34,714.07	59,692.37	123,222.83
Machinery and equipment	10,718.00	14,715.47	13,096.71	26,659.40	19,092.74
Inventories	5,883.73	340.11	703.78	1,196.92	1,252.52
Non- produced assets & Land	5,656.39	5,326.19	4,859.60	11,427.90	7,556.29
Less Disposal of Non financial assets	-3,205.34	-4,229.94	-1,005.89	-5,544.88	-5,172.04
3 Total Expenditure (1+2)	**2,731,663.74**	**3,027,517.99**	**3,218,186.94**	**3,605,209.09**	**3,978,275.16**

Source: The National Treasury
** Provisional*
+ Revised
[1]Total expense includes; compensation of employees, use of goods and services, subsidies,interest, grants, social benefits and other expenses

5.13. Table 5.10 presents the National Government outstanding debt as at end of June 2020 to 2024. Total debt increased by 3.4 per cent to KSh 9,955.6 billion as at the end of June 2024. In the year under review, external debt accounted for 50.9 per cent of the total net debt. Bilateral debt decreased from KSh 1,257.5 billion as at the end of June 2023 to KSh 1,092.7 billion as at end of June 2024. The decline in bilateral debt was realized across all countries except the United States whose lending to Kenya increased from KSh 1.2 billion as at the end of June 2023 to KSh 40.2 billion as at the end of June 2024, on account of actualization of guaranteed debt into actual debt. On the other hand, multilateral debt rose by 5.0 per cent to KSh 2,786.9 billion, with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) recording the highest increase at 25.5 per cent. Debt from other multilateral institutions increased from KSh 166.8 billion as at end of June 2023 to KSh 264.2 billion as at the end of June 2024. Net domestic debt increased by 12.3 per cent from KSh 4347.5 billion as at the end of June 2023 to KSh 4,884.0 billion as at end of June 2024.

Table 5.10: National Government [4] Outstanding Debt by Source as of June 2020 – 2024

KSh Million

Debt as at 30th June	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
EXTERNAL DEBT:					
Lending Countries:					
Germany	30,487.00	32,033.68	34,882.40	44,749.38	43,248.27
Japan	76,115.00	87,244.22	83,588.07	99,116.85	80,500.03
France	79,719.00	91,869.79	90,097.68	109,722.16	96,691.51
USA	1,580.00	1,417.57	1,259.07	1,198.68	40,207.02
Netherlands	55.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Denmark	604.00	473.19	456.93	431.48	255.39
Finland	1,427.00	1,220.08	884.11	727.04	329.98
China	719,359.00	761,089.12	804,807.09	882,541.68	737,911.58
Belgium	11,975.00	12,684.02	12,938.85	25,596.95	23,038.88
Other	72,374.00	76,240.48	76,822.93	93,413.30	70,506.51
Total (bilateral)	**993,695.00**	**1,064,272.15**	**1,105,737.13**	**1,257,497.52**	**1,092,689.17**
International Organisations:					
IDA/IFAD	889,916.00	1,094,316.26	1,233,714.03	1,605,459.50	1,568,367.39
EEC/EIB	16,796.00	23,228.55	20,752.09	29,162.80	24,666.12
IMF	110,605.00	178,215.20	206,371.14	335,592.95	421,186.09
ADF/AfDB	263,749.00	322,293.12	385,291.10	517,899.51	508,500.47
Other multilateral	35,769.00	41,358.18	77,315.80	166,819.50	264,228.37
Total (multilateral)	**1,316,835.00**	**1,659,411.31**	**1,923,444.16**	**2,654,934.26**	**2,786,948.45**
Commercial Banks	372,615.00	340,031.27	276,645.80	351,335.14	323,486.04
International Sovereign Bond	649,787.00	766,445.00	836,610.04	997,716.85	854,878.20
Suppliers' Credit	17,631.00	12,162.09	12,153.78	14,848.21	13,536.83
TOTAL EXTERNAL	**3,350,563.00**	**3,842,321.82**	**4,154,590.92**	**5,276,331.98**	**5,071,538.69**
INTERNAL DEBT:					
Treasury Bills[1]	887,142.00	765,375.00	628,754.00	614,726.20	615,889.85
Treasury Bonds	2,219,444.00	2,849,936.00	3,569,092.00	4,013,890.65	4,627,122.85
Non Interest bearing debts[2]	21,674.00	20,009.00	113,304.31	113,304.31	100,775.08
Others (includes stocks)	49,267.00	61,774.00	71,588.00	90,191.92	66,496.68
Less: Government deposits[3] and on-lending..	-503,310.00	-556,430.00	-233,339.50	-484,584.00	-526,226.04
TOTAL INTERNAL (net)	**2,674,217.00**	**3,140,664.00**	**4,149,398.81**	**4,347,529.08**	**4,884,058.41**
TOTAL DEBT	**6,024,780.00**	**6,982,985.82**	**8,303,989.73**	**9,623,861.06**	**9,955,597.10**
Memoradum					
Publicly Guranteed Debt	**165,248.00**	**157,220.00**	**151,244.00**	**170,229.00**	**100,165.02**

Source: The National Treasury and Central Bank of Kenya
** Provisional*
[1] Excludes Repo Bills
[2] Pre-1997 Government Overdraft debt (Repo T-bills) and IMF funds on-lent
[3] Government deposits in Central Bank and Commercial Banks
[4] National governement debt excluding guaranteed debt

5.14. Table 5.11 presents the National Government's debt servicing charges from 2020/21 to 2024/25. Net debt servicing charges are expected to decline by 32.8 per cent to KSh 1,046.1 billion in 2024/25. Internal debt service charges are expected to decline to KSh 674.6 billion in 2024/25 from KSh 801.1 billion in 2023/24. Similarly, external debt service charges are expected to decline by 49.6 per cent to KSh 381.2 billion in 2024/25. In contrast, interest and loan repayment receipts are expected to increase to KSh 9.6 billion over the same period.

Table 5.11: National Government Debt Servicing, 2020/21-2024/25

KSh Million

Year	Debt Servicing Charges[1]			Interest and Loan Repayment Receipts	Net Servicing Charges		
	External	Internal	Total		External	Internal	Total
2020/21	234,590.32	546,038.63	780,628.95	6,258.79	234,590.32	539,779.84	774,370.16
2021/22	305,666.00	612,112.55	917,778.55	5,096.57	305,666.00	607,015.98	912,681.98
2022/23	402,365.00	797,071.00	1,199,436.00	2,854.38	402,365.00	794,216.62	1,196,581.62
2023/24	755,971.00	801,152.00	1,557,123.00	1,428.61	755,971.00	799,723.39	1,555,694.39
2024/25*	381,181.53	674,591.22	1,055,772.75	9,632.31	381,181.53	664,958.91	1,046,140.44

Source: The National Treasury
** Provisional*
[1] Includes both principal and interest

5.15. Table 5.12 shows the National Government debt servicing charges and earnings from export of goods and services from 2020/21 to 2024/25. External debt service charges as a percentage of exports of goods and services are expected to decline to 13.8 per cent in 2024/25.

Table 5.12: National Government Debt Service Charges and Earnings from Export of Goods and Services, 2020/21-2022/23

	Debt Service Charges on External Debt[1]	Exports of Goods and Services (Calender Year)	External debt service Charges as a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services
	KSh Million	KSh Million	Percentage
2020/21+	234,590.32	1,225,916.14	19.14
2021/22+	305,666.00	1,576,794.59	19.39
2022/23+	402,365.00	2,152,546.41	18.69
2023/24+	755,971.00	2,539,276.55	29.77
2024/25*	381,181.53	2,768,806.60	13.77

Source: The National Treasury
** Provisional*
[1] Includes both principal and interest

County Governments

5.16. Table 5.13 presents the County Governments' revenue by source in 2023/24 and 2024/25. Overall county revenue is expected to increase from KSh 504.4 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 521.8 billion in 2024/25. The increase is attributed to additional conditional grants from KSh 39.2 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 49.0 billion in 2024/25. Equitable share is expected to increase from KSh 385.4 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 387.4 billion in 2024/25.

Own source revenue is expected to increase from KSh 79.7 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 85.4 billion in 2024/25. Unconditional grant to county governments amounts to KSh 7.4 million in 2024/25. Additionally, KSh 4.9 billion is allocated in 2023/24 towards the Financing of Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) to mitigate against climate change risks.



Table 5.13: County Governments' Revenue, 2023/24-2024/25

KSh Million

	Equitable Share Grant		Conditional Grant[1]		Unconditional Grant[2]		Annual Own Source Revenue[3]		Total Revenue	
COUNTY	2023/24+	2024/25*	2023/24+	2024/25*	2023/24+	2024/25*	2023/24+	2024/25*	2023/24+	2024/25*
Mombasa	7,861.52	7,899.67	1,606.52	2,205.14	13.43	-	5,252.80	5,991.02	14,734.27	16,095.82
Kwale	8,584.10	8,625.41	1,450.85	1,641.11	-	-	600.00	650.00	10,634.96	10,916.52
Kilifi	12,109.20	12,169.84	2,072.62	3,042.81	-	-	1,788.63	1,970.80	15,970.46	17,183.45
Tana River	6,790.70	6,824.72	481.53	471.18	-	-	96.63	96.63	7,368.86	7,392.53
Lamu	3,237.35	3,254.43	289.07	616.99	-	-	350.00	290.00	3,876.42	4,161.42
Taita/Taveta	5,040.43	5,066.14	1,365.20	1,374.03	-	-	626.68	750.00	7,032.31	7,190.17
Garissa	8,248.75	8,290.45	1,234.62	1,494.67	-	-	230.00	300.00	9,713.37	10,085.11
Wajir	9,853.66	9,902.80	1,185.02	1,754.40	-	-	200.00	200.00	11,238.68	11,857.19
Mandera	11,633.19	11,690.62	408.32	595.10	-	-	336.53	336.53	12,378.05	12,622.26
Marsabit	7,560.40	7,597.15	754.94	1,017.61	-	-	160.00	251.16	8,475.34	8,865.91
Isiolo	4,899.04	4,923.51	375.37	512.59	-	-	271.21	371.21	5,545.62	5,807.30
Meru	9,892.63	9,944.34	1,120.40	935.44	-	-	866.00	1,050.00	11,879.02	11,929.78
Tharaka-Nithi	4,378.23	4,399.51	699.64	656.24	-	-	400.00	450.00	5,477.88	5,505.75
Embu	5,341.81	5,369.90	795.53	607.36	-	-	750.00	952.63	6,887.34	6,929.89
Kitui	10,829.49	10,885.97	752.40	529.22	0.05	0.05	870.64	988.65	12,452.57	12,403.89
Machakos	9,547.30	9,597.22	942.67	701.07	14.44	1.62	4,006.88	3,475.96	14,511.28	13,775.88
Makueni	8,455.46	8,497.31	601.70	430.78	-	-	1,200.00	1,081.61	10,257.16	10,009.69
Nyandarua	5,905.98	5,936.52	684.86	625.11	-	-	985.00	850.00	7,575.84	7,411.64
Nyeri	6,485.33	6,518.61	632.52	817.43	0.25	-	800.00	1,636.30	7,918.10	8,972.33
Kirinyaga	5,420.22	5,449.27	689.36	448.28	-	-	550.00	610.45	6,659.58	6,508.00
Murang'a	7,473.79	7,511.87	793.02	523.69	70.74	-	1,475.00	1,250.00	9,812.55	9,285.55
Kiambu	12,227.55	12,293.70	1,029.43	2,384.78	5.08	5.70	7,980.14	7,980.14	21,242.21	22,664.32
Turkana	13,143.95	13,213.28	1,000.32	1,196.78	-	-	200.00	320.00	14,344.27	14,730.06
West Pokot	6,573.87	6,609.74	359.21	499.69	-	-	230.00	230.00	7,163.07	7,339.43
Samburu	5,594.31	5,623.23	383.76	531.96	-	-	256.03	281.63	6,234.10	6,436.82
Trans Nzoia	7,499.82	7,540.50	1,164.39	1,255.05	-	-	643.70	680.00	9,307.91	9,475.55
Uasin Gishu	8,426.07	8,472.40	1,306.42	1,796.58	-	-	1,179.04	1,395.00	10,911.54	11,663.98

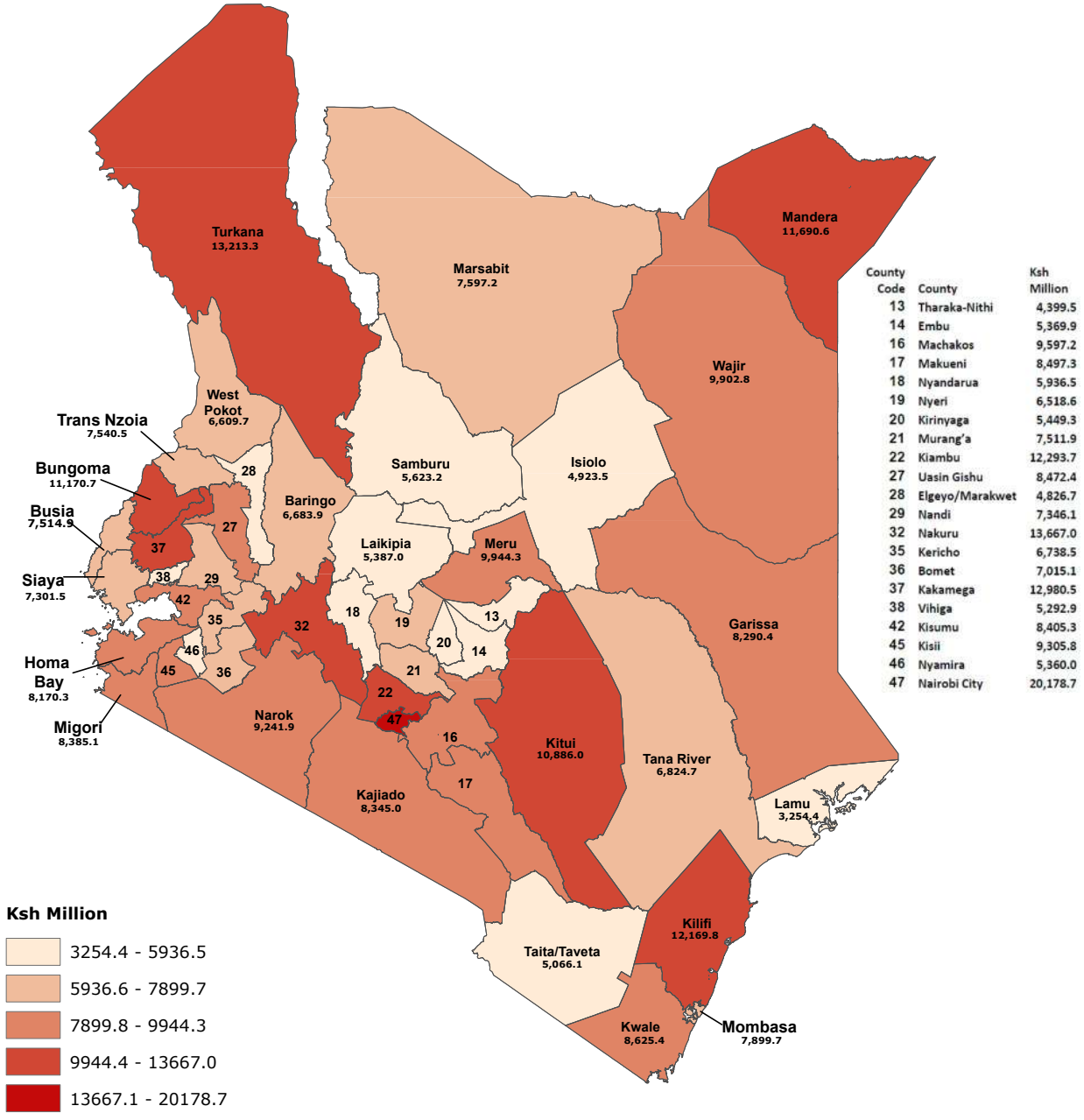
Table 5.13: County Governments' Revenue, 2023/24-2024/25 (Cont'd)

Ksh Million

	Equitable Share Grant		Conditional Grant[1]		Unconditional Grant[2]		Annual Own Source Revenue[3]		Total Revenue	
COUNTY	2023/24+	2024/25*	2023/24+	2024/25*	2023/24+	2024/25*	2023/24+	2024/25*	2023/24+	2024/25*
Elgeyo/Marakwet	4,801.45	4,826.73	503.37	995.53	-	-	220.33	300.78	5,525.15	6,123.05
Nandi	7,305.29	7,346.07	927.31	714.21	-	-	515.56	607.33	8,748.16	8,667.61
Baringo	6,647.77	6,683.87	408.88	536.40	-	-	450.10	600.10	7,506.75	7,820.37
Laikipia	5,358.25	5,387.03	190.35	405.83	1.52	-	1,475.00	1,445.00	7,025.12	7,237.87
Nakuru	13,593.42	13,667.00	1,193.59	1,806.09	1.95	-	3,600.00	4,107.16	18,388.97	19,580.25
Narok	9,196.28	9,241.86	569.50	397.25	-	-	4,588.58	5,024.00	14,354.36	14,663.11
Kajiado	8,300.21	8,345.01	513.19	757.33	-	-	1,515.70	1,570.00	10,329.10	10,672.35
Kericho	6,703.13	6,738.47	565.79	375.90	-	-	1,273.42	1,220.10	8,542.34	8,334.46
Bomet	6,977.92	7,015.12	548.98	357.03	-	-	332.04	455.75	7,858.95	7,827.90
Kakamega	12,912.65	12,980.50	1,012.69	711.71	-	-	2,200.00	2,200.00	16,125.34	15,892.21
Vihiga	5,267.03	5,292.92	490.41	318.80	-	-	300.55	340.00	6,057.98	5,951.72
Bungoma	11,111.98	11,170.67	1,218.67	944.33	-	-	2,043.37	2,256.89	14,374.02	14,371.90
Busia	7,475.59	7,514.94	871.20	572.14	-	-	549.02	647.01	8,895.80	8,734.08
Siaya	7,263.02	7,301.47	859.43	528.26	-	-	760.00	1,044.06	8,882.45	8,873.79
Kisumu	8,361.80	8,405.33	843.29	1,616.61	0.23	0.07	2,282.84	3,804.07	11,488.17	13,826.07
Homa Bay	8,128.39	8,170.28	1,341.77	1,520.21	-	-	2,378.95	1,482.81	11,849.11	11,173.30
Migori	8,341.45	8,385.08	871.28	593.16	0.97	-	600.00	690.00	9,813.70	9,668.24
Kisii	9,258.59	9,305.84	684.62	520.03	-	-	1,747.70	2,211.19	11,690.91	12,037.06
Nyamira	5,334.20	5,359.99	937.17	579.90	-	-	575.00	850.00	6,846.36	6,789.89
Nairobi City	20,072.06	20,178.71	458.28	1,168.17	-	-	19,990.07	20,060.93	40,520.41	41,407.81
FLLoCA[4]	-	-	-	4,912.00			-	-	-	4,912.00
Total	**385,424.62**	**387,425.00**	**39,189.46**	**48,995.99**	**108.66**	**7.43**	**79,703.15**	**85,356.89**	**504,425.88**	**521,785.31**

Source: Office of the Controller of Budget, The County Governments Additional Allocations Bill
+Revised
**Provisional*
[1] Includes allocations to County Governments from National Government Revenue and Loans and Grants from Developmemt Patners
[2] Unconditional allocations to County Governments from the National Government from Court Fines
[3] Own Source Revenue(OSR) is the income that county governments generate independently, typically through local taxes, fees and fines
[4] A total of KSh 4.9 billion to be given as conditional grants towards Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCa).

Figure 5.1: Equitable Fund Share by County, 2024/25



County Code	County	Ksh Million
13	Tharaka-Nithi	4,399.5
14	Embu	5,369.9
16	Machakos	9,597.2
17	Makueni	8,497.3
18	Nyandarua	5,936.5
19	Nyeri	6,518.6
20	Kirinyaga	5,449.3
21	Murang'a	7,511.9
22	Kiambu	12,293.7
27	Uasin Gishu	8,472.4
28	Elgeyo/Marakwet	4,826.7
29	Nandi	7,346.1
32	Nakuru	13,667.0
35	Kericho	6,738.5
36	Bomet	7,015.1
37	Kakamega	12,980.5
38	Vihiga	5,292.9
42	Kisumu	8,405.3
45	Kisii	9,305.8
46	Nyamira	5,360.0
47	Nairobi City	20,178.7

5.17. Table 5.14 shows County Government Expenditure by economic classification for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25. Total expenditure is expected to increase by 12.6 per cent to KSh 551.4 billion in 2024/25. Compensation of employees is expected to increase from KSh 193.9 billion to KSh 217.9 billion in 2024/25 while expenditure on subsidies is expected to more than double to KSh 683.1 million in 2024/24. Expenditure on use of goods and services is projected to increase by 11.1 per cent to KSh 108.8 billion in 2024/25 while expenditure on social benefits is expected to increase by 27.4 per cent to KSh 4.2 billion in 2024/25. Acquisition of non-financial assets is expected to expand by 33.2 per cent to KSh 123.7 billion in 2024/25 on account of projected increase in expenditure on the building and structures sub-category.

Table 5.14: County Governments' Expenditure by Economic Classification, 2020/21-2024/25

KSh Million

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24+	2024/25*
Compensation of Employees	**169,710.21**	**177,087.83**	**182,659.73**	**193,935.31**	**217,857.56**
Salaries	126,533.99	136,132.66	143,140.87	144,669.83	161,989.62
Allowances	38,471.86	36,263.05	34,168.52	42,518.75	46,439.61
Social contbributions	4,704.35	4,692.13	5,350.34	6,746.72	9,428.33
Use of goods and services	**80,775.48**	**95,166.44**	**97,143.47**	**97,883.94**	**108,784.08**
Utilities, Supplies and Services	2,689.07	2,617.02	3,136.18	3,218.04	3,765.70
Printing, Advertising and Information Supplies and Services	2,463.58	2,931.96	2,469.99	2,525.97	3,190.52
Rentals	2,042.64	2,751.19	1,981.34	1,500.78	1,921.75
Communication, Supplies and Services	890.14	866.67	902.80	811.57	1,150.43
Transportation costs	14,060.35	17,153.47	18,888.45	20,100.40	19,264.72
Training Expenses	3,194.56	3,918.15	3,548.62	3,315.93	4,158.16
Hospitality Supplies and Services	5,866.56	6,410.80	6,586.81	6,988.72	6,974.87
Insurance	8,946.08	9,336.55	11,811.11	11,216.36	14,020.91
Specialised Materials	12,827.21	16,727.83	17,625.52	18,977.02	19,632.83
Office and General Supplies and Services and materials	2,338.15	2,685.54	2,696.17	2,873.13	3,162.70
Fuel Oil and Lubricants	3,351.75	3,631.25	4,138.40	4,738.46	5,328.15
Other Operating Expenses	15,496.39	19,980.54	17,831.70	17,085.34	18,963.58
Routine Maintenance	6,608.99	6,155.46	5,526.38	4,532.22	7,249.76
Subsidies	1,314.71	822.65	964.72	330.42	683.09
Interest	9,916.08	6,377.54	4,423.40	6,964.28	5,008.46
Grants	55,172.73	67,762.68	54,746.81	91,366.66	89,661.19
Other expense	7,973.37	1,398.43	12,210.48	3,003.26	1,507.01
Social benefits	2,550.38	3,059.90	3,202.86	3,282.97	4,181.87
Acquisition of Non-financial Assets	**87,548.83**	**80,952.85**	**77,698.14**	**92,873.55**	**123,700.01**
Building and Structures	73,255.14	68,540.92	61,559.00	73,661.83	102,486.93
Plant and Machinery	8,842.03	7,985.18	12,001.37	13,009.75	15,682.09
Inventories	1,600.12	1,667.39	2,069.01	2,386.79	2,560.46
Non- produced assets & Land	3,851.53	2,759.37	2,068.76	3,815.19	2,970.54
Total	**414,961.79**	**432,628.32**	**433,049.61**	**489,640.38**	**551,383.28**

Source: The National Treasury
+Revised
**Provisional*



5.18. Table 5.15 presents County Governments' expenditure by functions of Government from 2020/21 to 2024/25. Expenditure on General Public Services is expected to decrease by 7.9 per cent to KSh 178.6 billion in 2024/25. Expenditure on agriculture is projected to increase to KSh 30.6 billion in 2024/25 from KSh 22.0 billion in 2023/24. The expenditure on housing and community amenities is expected to increase by 34.8 per cent to KSh 61.2 billion. Expenditure on health is projected to increase by 16.8 per cent to KSh 123.7 billion in 2024/25. Similarly, expenditure on education is expected to increase by 28.2 per cent to KSh 44.7 billion in 2024/25.

Table 5.15: Classification of Expenditure by Functions of County Governments (COFOG) 2020/21 -2024/25

KSh Million

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24+	2024/25*
General Public Services	131,725.21	154,479.29	167,722.61	193,978.23	178,599.69
Economic Affairs	78,470.21	75,397.53	69,047.82	82,681.89	106,159.90
General economic affairs	13,294.46	14,049.61	12,720.88	20,078.29	19,420.28
Agriculture	21,456.03	21,043.26	18,453.58	22,004.93	30,626.77
Transport	39,414.87	36,026.55	32,252.50	34,697.88	48,035.69
Other economic Affairs	4,304.86	4,278.11	5,620.86	5,900.78	8,077.16
Environmental Protection	12,293.37	14,137.91	14,477.34	16,855.02	18,263.54
Housing and Community Ammenities	43,127.96	40,084.17	41,862.45	45,349.33	61,151.37
Health	108,838.64	108,273.03	96,083.10	105,954.85	123,709.68
Recreation, Culture and Religion	6,550.87	7,182.39	6,695.73	7,023.53	16,654.23
Education	32,223.63	30,926.32	33,796.38	34,889.30	44,721.28
Social Protection	1,731.90	2,147.67	3,364.18	2,908.22	2,123.58
Total	**414,961.79**	**432,628.32**	**433,049.61**	**489,640.38**	**551,383.28**

Source: The National Treasury
+Revised
**Provisional*

General Government

5.19. Table 5.16 presents General Government Consolidated Statement of Operations from 2019/20 to 2023/24. Total revenue increased by 7.3 per cent to KSh 3,489.2 billion in 2023/24. Tax revenue accounted for 66.0 per cent of total revenue. Expenses increased by 11.8 per cent to KSh 3,972.4 billion while acquisition of non-financial assets increased by 6.3 per cent to KSh 286.4 billion in 2023/24. General Government net borrowing increased by 34.4 per cent from KSh 572.8 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 769.6 billion in 2023/24.

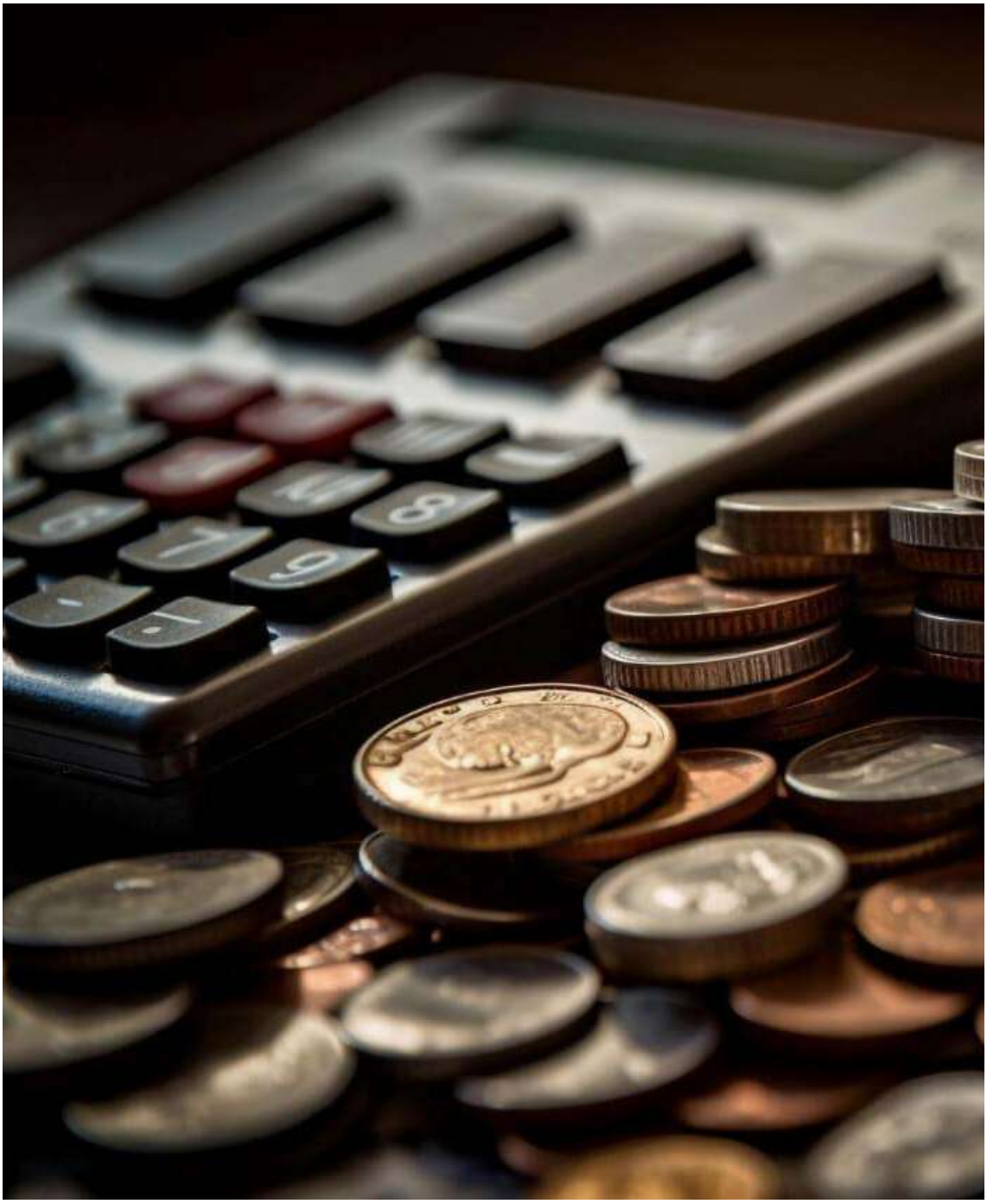


Table 5.16: General Government Consolidated[1] Statement of Operations[2], 2019/20 - 2023/24

KSh Million

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23+	2023/24*
Revenue	**2,255,535.29**	**2,136,333.69**	**2,677,082.79**	**3,251,350.61**	**3,489,175.85**
Tax revenue	1,468,680.81	1,640,468.84	1,980,053.46	2,065,002.71	2,304,409.16
Social contributions	41,585.66	40,534.01	94,896.31	174,258.29	122,367.23
Grants:					
International organisation	19,819.74	31,320.43	31,031.15	23,083.47	22,037.21
Other revenue	725,449.07	424,010.41	571,101.87	989,006.14	1,040,362.25
Sale of Goods & Services	328,108.54	173,194.43	180,112.48	659,641.07	576,260.02
Property income	162,916.31	84,562.23	84,147.71	114,699.94	133,611.75
Ministerial "Appropriations in Aid" (AiA)3	33,824.81	0.00	30,279.43	21,445.58	38,319.68
Fines, Penalties &Forfeits	2,228.19	2,292.00	2,907.43	2,648.22	3,233.51
Other transfers "not elsewhere classified" (NEC)	198,371.22	163,961.75	273,654.83	190,571.33	288,937.30
Expense	**2,765,765.67**	**2,723,447.76**	**3,134,910.05**	**3,572,439.02**	**3,972,393.27**
Compensation of employees	944,890.07	816,190.81	877,375.76	930,439.63	957,621.99
Use of goods and services	578,720.15	630,599.99	934,262.27	1,272,234.90	1,194,774.95
Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)/ Depreciation	39,665.51	17,770.70	20,763.37	65,929.01	64,025.09
Interest	451,240.63	495,694.95	585,791.24	692,430.62	850,370.39
Subsidies	62,191.59	4,941.13	81,496.25	67,514.23	47,894.18
Grants:					
International Organisation	13,868.02	6,018.42	4,772.91	4,436.91	8,223.55
Other General Government4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social benefits	98,832.22	166,285.78	233,906.34	167,027.06	179,431.90
Other expense not elsewhere classified	576,357.45	585,945.97	396,541.90	372,426.67	670,051.22
Net Operating Balance	**-510,230.38**	**-587,114.07**	**-457,827.26**	**-321,088.41**	**-483,217.42**
Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	**361,676.59**	**431,163.24**	**235,500.35**	**269,551.26**	**286,390.91**
Acquisition of fixed assets	381,878.24	463,187.48	251,193.80	321,933.37	333,558.78
Inventories	2,306.88	7,483.86	2,007.50	2,772.79	3,583.71
Non-produced Assets and Land	64,035.58	-18,532.06	7,292.36	11,780.00	18,818.38
Disposal of non-financial assets	-86,544.11	-20,976.04	-24,993.31	-66,934.90	-69,569.97
Net lending/Borrowing	**-871,906.97**	**-1,018,277.31**	**-693,327.61**	**-590,639.68**	**-769,608.32**
Net Financial Worth	**-328,279.85**	**-1,102,364.15**	**-242,784.35**	**-338,318.32**	**-699,772.22**
Transactions in Financial assets	**457,817.15**	**66,144.61**	**193,734.04**	**558,922.77**	**338,063.29**
Currency and deposits	-67,330.04	-146,546.55	-78,048.47	-85,118.43	-106,804.84
Debt securities	8,291.94	-1,312.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equity and investment fund shares	28,986.12	2,123.77	27,949.92	221,375.92	128,732.50
Accounts receivable	487,869.12	211,879.59	243,832.58	422,665.28	316,135.63
Transactions in Liabilities	**786,097.00**	**1,168,508.76**	**436,518.39**	**897,241.10**	**1,037,835.52**
Debt securities	268,563.63	556,289.16	589,545.33	437,526.60	596,559.67
Domestic	268,563.63	556,289.16	589,545.33	437,526.60	596,559.67
Loans	-41,656.77	409,776.65	45,609.82	104,904.79	79,278.88
Equity and investment fund shares	98,271.72	11,185.97	10,962.08	15,378.95	34,499.07
Accounts payable	460,918.41	191,256.99	-209,598.84	339,430.76	327,497.89

Source: The National Treasury, Central Bank of Kenya and KNBS
**Provisional*
+Revised
[1] Consolidation refers to netting out of Intra-sectoral transactions to avoid double counting
[2] The statement of operation include those in the National and County Governments', and State-Owned Enterprises classified as non-market producers
[3] Appropriations in Aid refers to revenues collected directly by government agencies, through service fees and charges, that are approved by the legislature to finance their activities, rather than being paid into the Consolidated Fund

Public Sector Institutional Table

5.20. Table 5.17 (a), (b), (c) and (d) presents Public Sector Institution Table (PSIT). PSIT provides a list of Budgetary Central Government /National Government Units, Extra Budgetary Units, Social Security Funds, County Governments and Public Corporations. In 2023/24, there were 52 Budgetary Central Government Units with 249 sub entities, 248 Extra Budgetary Units, 3 Social Security Funds, 47 County Governments and 148 Public Corporations. The public corporations consisted of 133 non-financial corporations and 15 financial corporations.

Table 5.17: Public Sector Institutional Table (PSIT)

(A) National Government/Budgetary Central Government (BCG)

1	Auditor-General
2	Commission on Administrative Justice
3	Commission on Revenue Allocation
4	Consolidated Fund
5	Controller of Budget
6	Council of Governors
7	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
8	The Executive Office of the President
	8.1 Office of the President
	8.2 Office of the Deputy President
	8.3 State Department for Parliamentary Affairs
	8.4 State Department for Cabinet Affairs
	8.5 State House
9	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)
10	Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA)
11	Judicial Service Commission
12	Judiciary Tribunal
13	Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission (KNCHR)
14	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
	14.1 State Department for Crop Development
	14.2 State Department for Livestock Development
15	Ministry of Co-operatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Development
	15.1 State Department for Co-operatives
	15.2 State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Development
16	Ministry of Defense
	16.1 State Department for Ministry of Defense
17	Ministry of East African Community (EAC), The ASALS and Regional Development
	17.1 State Department for East African Community Affairs
	17.2 State Department for ASALS and Regional Development
18	Ministry of Education
	18.1 State Department for Basic Education
	18.2 State Department for Higher Education and Research
	18.3 State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training
19	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
	19.1 State Department for Energy
	19.2 State Department for Petroleum
20	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry
	20.1 State Department for Environment and Climate Change
	20.2 State Department for Forestry
21	Ministry of Gender, Culture, The Arts and Heritage
	21.1 State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action
	21.2 State Department for Culture, The Arts and Heritage
22	Ministry of Health
	22.1 State Department for Medical Services

(A) National Government/Budgetary Central Government (BCG), Contd

	22.2 State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards
23	Ministry of Information, Communications and The Digital Economy
	23.1 State Department for Broadcasting and Telecommunications
	23.2 "State Department for Information Communication Technology (ICT) and the Digital Economy
24	Ministry of Interior and National Administration
	24.1 State Department for Internal Security and National Administration
	24.2 State Department for Immigration and Citizen Services
25	Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry
	25.1 State Department for Industry
	25.2 State Department for Investments Promotion
	25.3 State Department for Trade
26	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
	26.1 State Department for Labour and Skills Development
	26.2 State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs
27	Ministry of Land, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development
	27.1 State Department for Housing and Urban Development
	27.2 State Department for Public Works
	27.3 State Department for Lands and Physical Planning
28	Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs
	28.1 State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries
	28.2 State Department for Mining
	28.3 State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs
29	Ministry of Public Service, Performance and Delivery Management
	29.1 State Department for Public Service
	29.2 State Department for Performance and Delivery Management
30	Ministry of Roads and Transport
	30.1 State Department for Roads
	30.2 State Department for Transport
31	Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife
	31.1 State Department for Tourism
	31.2 State Department for Wildlife
32	Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation
	32.1 State Department for Irrigation
	32.2 State Department for Water and Sanitation
33	Ministry of Youth Affairs, Creative Economy and Sports
	33.1 State Department for Sports
	33.2 State Department for Youth Affairs and Creative Economy
34	National Police Service
35	National Assembly
36	National Gender and Equality Commission
37	National Intelligence Service (NIS)
38	National Land Commission
39	National Police Service
40	National Police Service Commission
41	Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP)
42	Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary and Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs
43	Office of the Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP)
44	Parliamentary Joint Services
45	Public Service Commission
46	Salaries and Remuneration Commission
47	Senate
48	State Law office
49	Teachers Service Commission
50	The Judiciary of Kenya
51	The National Treasury and Economic Planning
	51.1 State Department for Economic Planning
	51.2 The National Treasury
52	Witness Protection Agency

Con't (A) Sub-Entities Within BCG

1	Office of the Auditor General -Staff Car Loan Scheme
2	Office of the Auditor General-Mortgage Scheme
3	Affordable Housing Fund
4	African Union and Other International Organizations Subscription Fund
5	Commission on Administrative Justice Staff Mortgage and Car Loan Fund
6	Commission on Revenue Allocation Staff Car Loan fund
7	KURA - Road Maintenance Levy Fund
8	Cooperatives Liquidation Fund
9	Office of the Controller of Budget Staff Mortgage Fund
10	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission-Staff Mortgage and Car Loan Scheme
11	European Widows and Orphans Pension Fund
12	Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee
13	National Cohesion Integration Commission
14	IPOA Staff Mortgage and Car Loan
15	National Environment Tribunal
16	National Environmental Complaints Committee (NECC)
17	State Corporation Appeal Tribunal
18	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Car Loan/ Mortgage fund
19	National Security Telecommunication Services
20	Petroleum Development Fund
21	Petroleum development Levy Fund
22	Roads Annuity Fund
23	State Department for Petroleum. Surface Fees Acco
24	Railway Development Levy Fund
25	Ministry of Petroleum and Mining; Petroleum Trainin
26	National Communications Secretariat
27	Kenya Prisons Farm Revolving Funds
28	Prisons Industry Revolving Fund
29	National Humanitarian Fund
30	Occupational Safety and Health Fund
31	Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund
32	Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP)
33	Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund
34	Housing scheme Fund for Min of Public works
35	Mortgage and car loan for Housing and Urban Development
36	Stores and Services Fund
37	Land settlement fund
38	Government Press Fund
39	Government Clearing Agency
40	Bandari Maritime Academy
41	Mechanical and Transport Fund
42	Management Supervision Fund
43	NIS Development Fund
44	National Land Commission Housing Scheme Fund
45	National Land Commission Staff car loan scheme fund
46	ODPP Staff Housing Mortgage and Car Loan Scheme
47	Kenya Missions Abroad
48	The Office of the Registrar of Political Parties Staff Mortgage and Car Loan Scheme
49	Political Parties Fund
50	Presidents Award Kenya
51	Treasury main Clearance Fund
52	Parliamentary Car Loan Scheme Fund
53	Parliamentary Catering Fund
54	Parliamentary Mortgage Scheme Fund
55	Parliamentary Service Commission; Catering Fund
56	Public Trustee
57	Public Service Commission Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Funds
58	The Judiciary Mortgage Scheme
59	SRC Mortgage and Car Loan Scheme Fund
60	The National Treasury; Rural Enterprise Fund
61	Asian officers Family Pensions Fund
62	Asiatic Widows and Orphans Pension Fund
63	Contingencies Fund Account
64	Equalization Fund
65	Credit Guarantee Scheme
66	The National Treasury Kenya Local Loans Support Fund
67	The National Treasury Provident Fund
68	State officers House Mortgage Scheme
69	State officers and Public officers; Motor Car Loan Scheme Fund
70	Witness protection agency car loan scheme
71	Witness protection agency housing mortgage

Technical and Vocational Training Colleges

1	Aberdare Teachers Training College
2	Ahmed Shahame Mwidane Technical Training Institute
3	Aldai Technical Training Institute
4	Asumbi Teachers Training College
5	Baringo Technical College
6	Belgut Technical and Vocational College
7	Bondo Technical Training Institute
8	Borabu Teachers Training College
9	Bumbe Technical Training Institute
10	Bungoma North Technical and Vocational College
11	Bunyala Technical and Vocational College
12	Bunyore Teachers Training College
13	Bureti Technical Training Institute
14	Bushiangala Teachers Training College
15	Butula Technical Vocational College
16	Chamasiri Technical Vocational College
17	Chanzeywe Technical and Vocational College
18	Chemasaria Technical and Vocational College
19	Chesta Teachers Training College
20	Chuka Technical and Vocational College
21	Coast Institute of Technology
22	Dr Daniel Wako Murende Technical and Vocational College
23	Ebukanga Technical and Vocational College
24	Ekerubo Gietai
25	Egoji Teachers College
26	Eldama Ravine Technical and Vocational College
27	Eldas Technical and Vocational
28	Emining Technical Training Institute
29	Emsos Technical and Vocational College
30	Emurua Dikirr Technical Training Institute
31	Fayya Technical and Vocational College
32	Fish Levy Trust Fund
33	Friends College Kaimosi
34	Friends College of Research and Technology Kaimosi
35	Galana Teachers Training College
36	Garissa Teachers College
37	Gatanga Technical and Vocational College
38	Gatundu South Technical and Vocational College
39	Godoma Technical and Training Institute
40	Ikutha Technical and Vocational College
41	Kaelo Technical and Vocational College
42	Kaimosi Teachers' Training College
43	Kajiado West Technical and Vocational College
44	Kakrao Technical and Vocational College
45	Kagumo Teachers Training College
46	Kamukunji Technical and Vocational College
47	Kamwenja Teachers Training College
48	Kandara Technical and Vocational College
49	Kapcherop Technnical and Vocational College
50	Karateng' Vocational Training Centre
51	Karen Technical Training Institute for the deaf
52	Karumi Technical Training Institute
53	Kasarani Technical and Vocational College
54	Katine Technical Training Institute
55	Kenyenya Teachers Training College
56	Kericho Teachers Training College
57	Kericho Township Technical and Vocational College
58	Keroka Technical Training Institute
59	Kiambu Institute of Science and Technology
60	Kibkabus Technical and Vocational College
61	Kibwezi West Technical and Vocational College
62	Kieni Technical and Vocational College
63	Kigumo Technical and Vocational College
64	Kiharu Technical and Vocational College
65	Kiirua Technical Training Institute
66	Kimasian Technical and Vocational College
67	Kiminini Technical and Vocational College
68	Kinangop Technical and Vocational College
69	Kipipiri Technical and Vocational College
70	Kipkabus Technical and Vocational College
71	Kipsinende Technical and Vocational College
72	Kiptaragon Technical and Vocational College
73	Kisiwa Technical Training Institute

Technical and Vocational Training Colleges, Contd

74	Kirinyanga Technical Vocational College
75	Kitambo Vocational Training Centre
76	Kongoni Technical and Vocational College
77	Koshin Technical Training Institute
78	Kwale Teachers Training College
79	Lafey Technical and Vocational College
80	Lari Technical and Vocational College
81	Likoni Technical and Vocational College
82	Limuru Technical and Vocational College
83	Lugari Diploma Teachers Training College
84	Maasai Mara Technical and Vocational College
85	Mabera Technical and Vocational College
86	Machakos Teacher College
87	Machakos Technical Institute for the Blind
88	Machakos Town Techncal and Vocational College
89	Mandera Technical Training Institute
90	Masai Technical Training Institute
91	Masinga Technical Vocational College
92	Mathenge Technical Training Institute
93	Mathiayo Technical and Vocational College
94	Matili Technical Training Institute
95	Mawego Technical and Training Institute
96	Meru Teachers College
97	Michuki Technical Training Institute
98	Migori Teachers College
99	Mitunguu Technical Training Institute
100	Mochongoi Technical and Vocational College
101	Moi Teachers College -Baringo
102	Moiben Technical and Vocational College
103	Molo Technical and Vocational College
104	Mosorioit Teachers Training College
105	Msambweni Technical Vocational College
106	Mukuria Technical Training Institute
107	Mukurweini Technical Training Institute
108	Mulango Technical and Vocational College
109	Mumias West Technical and Vocational College
110	Mungatsi Technical and Vocational College
111	Muranga Technical Training College
112	Muraga Technical Training Institute
113	Muranga Technical Training Institute-Maragua
114	Musakasa Technical Training Institute
115	Mwala Technical and Voactional College
116	Nachu Technical and Vocational College
117	Nairobi Technical Training Institute
118	Naivasha Technical and Vocational College
119	Narok South Technical and Vocational College
120	Narok Teachers Training College
121	Narok West Technical Training Institute
122	Ndaragwa Technical and Vocational College
123	Ndia Technical and Vocational College
124	Njoro Technical Training Institute
125	Nkabune Technical Training Institute
126	Ngong Technical and Vocational College
127	Nuu Technical and Vocational College
128	Nyakach Technical and Vocational College
129	Okame Technical and Vocational College
130	Ollessos Technical Training College
131	Omuga Technical and Vocational College
132	Orogare Technical and Vocational College
133	Pc Kinyanjui Technical Training Institute
134	Rachuonyo Technical Vocational College
135	Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology
136	Rangwe Technical and Vocational College
137	Rarieda Technical and Vocational College
138	Riftvalley Institute of Science and Technology
139	Rift Valley Technical Training Institute
140	Ruiru Technical and Training Institute
141	Runyenjes Technical and Vocational College
142	Sabatia Technical and Vocational College
143	Sangalo Institute of Science and Technology
144	Seme Teachers Training College
145	Seme Technical and Vocational College
146	Shamberere Technical Training Institute
147	Shanzu Diploma Teachers Training College

Technical and Vocational Training Colleges, Contd

148 Siala Technical Training Institue
149 Siaya Institute of Technology
150 Sikri Technical and Vocational College
151 Sirisia Technical and Vocational College
152 Siruti Technical and Vocational College Awendo
153 St Mark's Teachers College
154 St. John's Teachers Training College, Kilimambogo
155 St. Joseph Technical Training Institute for the Deaf - Nyang'oma
156 St.Augustine Teachers Training College
157 St.Lawrence Egoji Teachers' College
158 St Mary's Teachers College
159 Tambach Teacher Training College
160 Tetu Technical and Vocational College
161 Tharaka Technical and Vocational College
162 Thika Technical Training Institute
163 Thogoto Teachers Training College
164 Tigania East Technical and Vocational College
165 Tindiret Technical and Vocational College
166 Tseikuru Technical Training Institute
167 Turbo Technical and Vocational College
168 Turkana East Technical and Vocational College
169 Ugenya Teachers College
170 Ugenya Technical Training College
171 Ugunja Technical and Vocational College
172 Uriri Technical and Vocational College
173 Wanga Technical and Vocational College
174 Webuye West Technical and Vocational College
175 Weru Technical and Vocational College
176 Wildlife Research and Training Institute
177 Wote Technical Training Institute
178 Ziwa Technical Training Institute

(B) Extra Budgetary Units

1 Agricultural Information Resource Centre Revolving
2 Agriculture and Food Authority
3 Agriculture and Food Authority Car Loan/ Mortgage Fund
4 Alupe University
5 Anti-Counterfeit Authority
6 Anti-Doping Agency of Kenya
7 Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Board
8 Assets Recovery Agency
9 Assets Recovery Agency - Criminal Assets Recovery Fund
10 Athi Water Works Development Agency
11 Auctioneers Licensing Board
12 Bomas of Kenya
13 Bomet University College
14 Bungoma National Polytechnic
15 Business Registration Service
16 Central Rift Valley Water Works Development Agency
17 Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education In Africa (CEMASTEA)
18 Clinical Officers Council
19 Chuka University
20 Coast Development Authority
21 Coast Water Works Development Agency
22 Coffee Cherry Advance Revolving Fund (CCARF)
23 Commission for University Education
24 Commodities Fund
25 Commodities Fund- Staff Mortgage and car Loan scheme
26 Communications Authority of Kenya (CAK)
27 Communication Authority of Kenya- Universal Service Fund
28 Council of Legal Education

(B) Extra Budgetary Units, Contd

29	Coucil of Legal Education Staff Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme
30	Commission for University Education
31	Curriculum Development Assessment and Certification Council (CDACC)
32	Dedan Kimathi University of Technology
33	Egerton University
34	Eldoret National Polytechnic
35	Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
36	Engineers Board of Kenya
37	Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority
38	Ewaso Ng'iro South Development Authority
39	Export Processing Zones Authority
40	Financial Inclusion Fund
41	Financial Reporting Centre
42	Garissa University
43	Health Record Information Managers Board
44	Higher Education Loans Board
45	Human Resource Management Professionals Examination Board
46	Information and Communication Authority
47	Institute of Certified Investment and Financial A
48	Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and
49	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technol
50	Kabete National Polytechnic
51	Kaimosi Friends University
52	Kaiboi National Polytechnic
53	Karatina University
54	Kenya Academy of Sports
55	Kenya Accountants and Secretaries National Examinations Board
56	Kenya Advanced Institute of Science and Technology
57	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
58	Kenya Animal Genetic Resource Centre
59	Kenya Bio Vax Institute Limited
60	Kenya Bureau of Standards
61	Kenya Coast National Polytechnic
62	Kenya Copyright Board
63	Kenya Cultural Centre
64	Kenya Dairy Board
65	Kenya Education Management Institute
66	Kenya Engineering Technology Board
67	Kenya Export Promotion and Branding Agency
68	Kenya Film Commission
69	Kenya Fish Marketing Authority
70	Kenya Fisheries Service
71	Kenya Forest Service
72	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
73	Kenya Industrial Estates
74	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
75	Kenya Institute for the blind
76	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and An
77	Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development
78	Kenya Institute of Mass Communication
79	Kenya Institute of Primate Research
80	Kenya Institute of Special Education
81	Kenya Institute of Supplies Examination Board
82	Kenya Investment Authority
83	Kenya Law Reform Commission
84	Kenya Leather Development Council
85	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
86	Kenya Medical Practitioners and Dentists Council
87	Kenya Medical Research Institute
88	Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA)
89	Kenya Medical Training College
90	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
91	Kenya National Entrepreneurs Savings Trust PLC
92	Kenya National Highways Authority (KenHA)
93	Kenya National Innovation Agency
94	Kenya National Library Service
95	Kenya National Public Health Institute
96	Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority
97	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
98	Kenya Revenue Authority
99	Kenya Roads Board
100	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
101	Kenya School of Government
102	Kenya School of TVET

(B) Extra Budgetary Units, Contd

103	Kenya Space Agency
104	Kenya Tissue and Transplant Authority
105	Kenya Tourism Board
106	Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade)
107	Kenya Trade Remedies Agency
108	Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council
109	Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement
110	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
111	Kenya Utalii College
112	Kenya Veterinary Board
113	Kenya Vision 2030 Delivery Secretariat
114	Kenya Water Institute
115	Kenya Water Towers Agency
116	Kenya Wildlife Service
117	Kenya Year Editorial Board
118	Kenyatta National Hospital
119	Kenyatta University
120	Kenyatta University Teaching and Referral and Research
121	Kericho National Polytechnic
122	Kerio Valley Development Authority
123	Kiambu National Polytechnic
124	Kibabii University
125	Kirinyaga University
126	Kisii National Polytechnic
127	Kisii University
128	Kisumu National Polytechnic
129	Kitale National Polytechnic
130	Koitalel Samoei University College
131	Konza Technopolis
132	Laikipia University
133	Lake Basin Development Authority
134	Lake Victoria North Water Works Agency
135	Lake Victoria South Water Works Development
136	Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport Corridor
137	LAPFUND
138	Machakos University
139	Mama Ngina University College
140	Masai Mara University
141	Maseno University
142	Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology
143	Mathari National Teaching and Referral Hosp
144	Media Council of Kenya
145	Meru National Polytechnic
146	Meru University
147	Micro and Small Enterprises Authority
148	Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital
149	Moi University
150	Multimedia University of Kenya
151	Muranga University of Technology
152	Nairobi Centre for International Arbitration
153	National Authority for the Campaign Against
154	National Biosafety Authority
155	National Biosafety Authority Car loan/ Mortgage
156	National Cancer Institute of Kenya
157	National Commission for Science, Technology
158	National Communication Secretariat
159	National Construction Authority
160	National Council for Children's Services
161	National Council for Law Reporting
162	National Council for Nomadic Education In Kenya
163	National Council for Persons With Disabilities
164	National Council for Population and Develop
165	National Crime Research Centre
166	National Defence University
167	National Drought Management Authority
168	National Employment Authority
169	National Environment Management Authority
170	National Environment Trust Fund
171	National Government Affirmative Action Fund
172	National Government Constituencies Development
173	National Heroes Council
174	National Industrial Training Authority

(B) Extra Budgetary Units, Contd

175 National Intelligence Research University College
176 National Irrigation Authority
177 National Museums of Kenya
178 National Research Fund
179 National Spinal Injury Referral Hospital.
180 National Syndemic Diseases Control Council
181 National Transport and Safety Authority
182 National Youth Council
183 National Youth Service
184 NEPAD/APRM Kenya Secretariat
185 New Kenya Planters Cooperative Union (New KCC)
186 Ngo Co-Ordination Board
187 North Eastern National Polytechnic
188 North Rift Water Works Development Agency
189 Northern Water Works Development Agency
190 Nuclear Power and Energy Agency (NUPEA)
191 Nursing Council of Kenya
192 Nyamira National Polytechnic
193 Nyandarua National Polytechnic
194 Office of Data Protection Commissioner
195 Open University of Kenya
196 Pest Control Products Board
197 Physiotherapy Council of Kenya
198 Private Security Regulatory Authority
199 Privatisation Authority Mortgage and Car loan
200 Privatization Commission
201 Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
202 Public Procurement Regulatory Authority Sta
203 Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
204 Pwani University
205 Regional Centre on Groundwater Resources Education Training and Research in Eastern Africa
206 Registration of Certified Public Secretaries
207 Rongo University
208 School Equipment Production Unit
209 Scrap Metal Council
210 Sigalagala National Polytechnic
211 South Eastern Kenya University
212 Special Economic Zone Authority
213 Sports Kenya
214 Taita Taveta National Polytechnic
215 Taita Taveta University
216 Tana Water Works Development Agency
217 Tanathi Water Works Development Agency
218 Tea Board of Kenya
219 Technical and Vocational Education and Training
220 Technical University of Kenya
221 Technical University of Mombasa
222 Tharaka University
223 The Cooperative University of Kenya
224 The Information and Communication Technology
225 The Kenya National Examinations Council
226 The Kenya School of Law
227 The Nyeri National Polytechnic
228 Tom Mboya University
229 Tourism Fund
230 Tourism Regulatory Authority
231 Tourism Research Institute
232 Tseikuru National Polytechnic
233 Turkana University College
234 TVET CDACC
235 Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority
236 UNESCO Kenya National Commission for UNESCO
237 Universities Fund
238 University of Eldoret
239 University of Embu
240 University of Kabianga
241 University of Nairobi
242 Uwezo Fund
243 Veterinary Medicine Directorate Council
244 Warehouse Receipt System Council
245 Water Resources Authority
246 Water Sector Trust Fund
247 Women Enterprise Fund
248 Youth Enterprise Development Fund

(C) Social Security Funds

1	National Social Security Funds
2	National Hospital Insurance Fund
3	Social Health Authority

(D) County Governments

1	Mombasa
2	Kwale
3	Kilifi
4	Tana River
5	Lamu
6	Taita-Taveta
7	Garissa
8	Wajir
9	Mandera
10	Marsabit
11	Isiolo
12	Meru
13	Tharaka-Nithi
14	Embu
15	Kitui
16	Machakos
17	Makueni
18	Nyandarua
19	Nyeri
20	Kirinyaga
21	Murang'a
22	Kiambu
23	Turkana
24	West Pokot
25	Samburu
26	Trans Nzoia
27	Uasin Gishu
28	Elgeyo-Marakwet
29	Nandi
30	Baringo
31	Laikipia
32	Nakuru
33	Narok
34	Kajiado
35	Kericho
36	Bomet
37	Kakamega
38	Vihiga
39	Bungoma
40	Busia
41	Siaya
42	Kisumu
43	Homa Bay
44	Migori
45	Kisii
46	Nyamira
47	Nairobi

(E) Public Non-Financial Corporations

1	Agriculture Development Corporation
2	Agro-Chemical and Food Company
3	Competition Tribunal
4	DEKUT Enterprises Company
5	East African Portland Cement PLC
6	Gatimu Tea Factory
7	Geothermal Development Company Limited
8	Golf Hotel Ltd
9	JKUAT Enterprises Limited
10	JKUAT Noodles Limited
11	Jomo Kenyatta Foundation Education Publishers
12	KCAA Staff Mortgage Scheme
13	Kenya Airports Authority
14	Kenya Biovax Institute Limited
15	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
16	Kenya Civil Aviation Authority
17	Kenya Electricity Generating Company Plc
18	Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited
19	Kenya Fishing Industries Corporation
20	Kenya Literature Bureau
21	Kenya Meat Commission
22	Kenya National Shipping Line Ltd
23	Kenya National Trading Corporation
24	Kenya Ordnance Factories Corporation
25	Kenya Pipeline Co. Ltd
26	Kenya Ports Authority
27	Kenya Railways Corporation
28	Kenyatta international convention centre
29	Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited
30	Kenya Safari Hotels
31	Kenya Seed and Co Ltd
32	Kenya Shipyards Ltd
33	Kenya Veterinary Board
34	Kenya Veterinary Vaccines Production Institute
35	Kipchabo Tea Factory
36	Miwani Sugar Company
37	Muhoroni Sugar Company Limited
38	Mwea Rice Mills Limited
39	Nairobi International Financial Centre Authority
40	National Cereals and Produce Board
41	National Housing Corporation
42	National Mining Corporation
43	National Oil Corporation Kenya
44	New Kenya Co-Operative Creameries Ltd
45	Numerical Machining Complex LTD
46	Nyayo Tea Zones Development Corporation
47	Postal Corporation of Kenya
48	Pyrethrum Pocessing Company of Kenya Ltd.
49	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation
50	South Nyanza Sugar Company
51	The Kenya Power and Lighting Company Plc
52	University of Nairobi Enterprises and Services Limited
53	University of Nairobi Press
54	Western Kenya Rice Mills

Con't (E) Sub-Entities Within Public Non Financial Corporations

1	National Cereals Produce Board Staff House and Mortgage Fund
2	National Cereals Produce Board Car Loan Fund
3	National Housing Development Fund

(F) Public Non-Financial Corporations under County Governments

1	Amatsi Water Services Company Ltd
2	Eldama Ravine Water and Sanitation Company
3	Eldoret Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
4	Embu Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
5	Garissa Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
6	Gatamathi Water and Sanitation Company
7	Gatanga Water Company
8	Gatundu Water Company
9	Githunguri Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
10	Gusii Water and Sanitation Company
11	Homabay Water and Sewerage Company
12	Imetha Water and Sanitation Company
13	Naivasha Water Sewerage and Santitation Company
14	Nakuru Rural Water and Sanitation Services Company
15	Nakuru Water and Sanitation Services Company
16	Namanga Water Users Trust
17	Nanyuki Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
18	Narok Water and Sanitation Company
19	Ngagaka Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
20	Nithi Water and Sanitation Company
21	Nol-Turesh - Loitoktok Water and Sanitation Company
22	Nyahururu Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
23	Nyandarua Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
24	Nyeri Water and Sewerage Company
25	Nzoia Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
26	Ol-Kalou Water and Santitation Company Ltd
27	Olkejuado Water and Sewerage Company Limited
28	Oloolaiser Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
29	Othaya/Mukurweini Water Services Company
30	Ruiri Water and Sanitation Company
31	Ruiru - Juja Water and Sewerage Company
32	Rukanga Water and Sanitation Company
33	Siaya Bondo Water and Sewerage Company
34	Talilbei Water and Sewerage Company
35	Tavevo Water and Sewerage Company
36	Tetu Aberdare Water and Sanitation Company
37	Thika Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
38	Wote Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
39	Yatta Water Service Company
40	Isiolo Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
41	Iten Water and Sanitation Company Limited
42	Kahuti Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
43	Kakamega -Busia Water Supply Company
44	Kapenguria Water and Sanitation Company Limited
45	Kapsabet Nandi Water Services Company
46	Karimenu Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
47	Karuri Water Company
48	Kathiani Water and Sanitation Company
49	Kericho Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
50	Kiambere-Mwingi Water and Sanitation Company
51	Kiambu Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
52	Kibwezi-Makindu Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
53	Kikuyu Water Company
54	Kilifi-Mariakani Water and Sewerage Company
55	Kirinyaga Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
56	Kisumu Water and Sewerage Company
57	Kitui Water and Sanitation Company
58	Kwale Water and Sewerage Company
59	Kyeni-NaroMoru Water and Sewerage Company
60	Lamu Water and Sewerage Company
61	Limuru Water and Sewerage Company
62	Lodwar Water and Sanitation Company
63	Machakos Water and Sewerage Company Limited

(F) Public Non-Financial Corporations under County Governments , Contd

64	Malindi Water and Sewerage Company
65	Mandera Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
66	Maralal Water and Sewerage Company
67	Mathira Water and Sanitation Company
68	Matungulu - Kangundo Water and Sewerage Company
69	Mavoko Water and Sewerage Company Limited
70	Mbooni Water and Sanitation Company
71	Meru Water and Sewerage Services
72	Migori Kuria Transmara Water and Sewerage Company
73	Mombasa Water Supply and Sanitation Services Company
74	Moyale Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
75	Murang'a Water and Sanitation Company
76	Mwala Water and Sanitation Company
77	Nairobi City water and Sewerage Company

(G) Public Financial Corporations

1	Agricultural Finance Corporation
2	Capital Markets Authority
3	Central Bank of Kenya
4	Consolidated Bank of Kenya
5	Development Bank of Kenya Limited and Subsidiary
6	Insurance Regulatory Authority
7	Kenya Deposit Corporation
8	Kenya Deposit Insurance Corporation
9	Kenya Development Corporation
10	Kenya National Assurance
11	Kenya Reinsurance Corporation Limited (Kenya Re)
12	Policyholders Compensation Fund
13	Public Service Superannuation Fund
14	Retirement Benefit Authority
15	The Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority



CHAPTER 06

International Trade and Balance of Payments

176.7B

The overall Balance of Payments (BOP) position surplus in 2024, from a deficit of KSh 134.8 billion in 2023.

KSh3,816.6B

Kenya's total merchandise trade grew by 5.5 per cent in 2024, from KSh 3,619.9 billion in 2023.

Overview

According to the Global Trade Update by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), March 2025, there was a 3.7 per cent increase in global trade to USD 33 trillion in 2024. The growth was primarily driven by a 9.0 per cent increase in trade in services, contributing

an additional USD 700 billion, while trade in goods experienced a 2.0 per cent increase in 2024. Trade in developing economies outpaced their developed counterparts, with imports and exports increasing by 4.0 per cent during the review period, mainly driven by East and South Asia. However, Africa's intra-regional trade contracted in 2024, reversing previous gains. Despite these achievements, International momentum slowed in the latter half of the year, with trade in goods growing by less than 0.5 per cent and services edging up by 1.0 per cent in the fourth quarter.

6.2. Kenya's total merchandise trade amounted to KSh 3,818.6 billion in 2024, reflecting a growth of 5.5 per cent compared to KSh 3,619.9 billion in 2023. This increase was driven by a 10.4 per cent rise in export earnings, which amounted to KSh 1,112.3 billion in 2024, up from KSh 1,007.9 billion in 2023. The growth in exports was largely attributed to a 77.3 per cent surge in re-exports, while domestic exports recorded a 2.9 per cent increase. However, imports grew at a slower pace from KSh 2,612.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 2,706.3 billion in 2024. This resulted in an improved trade balance from a deficit of KSh 1,604.1 billion in 2023 to a deficit of KSh 1,594.0 billion in 2024.

6.3. The overall Balance of Payments (BOP) position recorded a surplus of KSh 176.7 billion in 2024, from a deficit of KSh 134.8 billion in 2023. During the review period, the current account deficit narrowed by 45.4 per cent to KSh 208.9 billion, an improvement from KSh 382.7 billion in 2023. Net financial inflows declined by 0.6 per cent to a surplus of KSh 246.5 billion in 2024.

6.4. The stock of external assets rose from KSh 4,093.5 billion at the end of 2023 to KSh 4,122.4 billion at the end of 2024. This increase was largely in holdings of reserve assets, portfolio, and foreign direct investments abroad. The stock of Reserve Assets increased by 13.6 per cent to KSh 1,301.5 billion at the end of 2024. On the contrary, the stock of external liabilities declined by 9.2 per cent to KSh 12,045.7 billion, with declines recorded across all the functional categories, predominantly under other investments. Subsequently, the net borrowing position improved from KSh 9,179.8 billion at the end of 2023 to KSh 7,923.3 billion at the end of 2024.

Balance of Trade

6.5. In 2024, the trade imbalance reduced from a deficit of KSh 1,604.1 billion in 2023 to a deficit of KSh 1,594.0 billion, as shown in Table 6.1. The narrowing of the deficit was caused by a higher growth in the value of total exports at 10.4 per cent, compared to a 3.6 per cent growth in imports. In addition, these growths led to an improved export-import cover ratio from 38.6 per cent in 2023 to 41.1 per cent in the year under review.

Table 6.1: Balance of Merchandise Trade, 2020-2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
EXPORTS (f.o.b) :					
Domestic Exports[1]	567,370.4	666,738.7	779,608.0	906,323.28	932,151.0
Re-exports	76,335.8	76,932.4	93,536.6	101,596.0	180,159.3
Total	**643,706.2**	**743,671.1**	**873,144.5**	**1,007,919.3**	**1,112,310.3**
IMPORTS (c.i.f) :					
Commercial[1]	1,590,249.1	2,062,260.6	2,426,562.8	2,549,523.6	2,595,768.0
Government	53,310.9	57,098.6	64,211.9	62,453.4	110,499.6
Total	**1,643,560.1**	**2,119,359.1**	**2,490,774.8**	**2,611,977.0**	**2,706,267.6**
BALANCE OF TRADE	**-999,853.9**	**-1,375,688.0**	**-1,617,630.2**	**-1,604,057.7**	**-1,593,957.4**
TOTAL TRADE	**2,287,266.2**	**2,863,030.2**	**3,363,919.3**	**3,619,896.3**	**3,818,577.9**
COVER RATIO[2] (%)	**39.2**	**35.1**	**35.1**	**38.6**	**41.1**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority

**Provisional*

[1]Adjusted for data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity

*[2] Cover Ratio =(Total Exports/Total Imports)*100*

Notes: f.o.b: free on board

c.i.f: cost, insurance and freight

Price Changes

6.6. Table 6.2 presents the export and import unit price indices of various commodity groups for the period 2020 to 2024. There was a notable decline in all export price indices from 214.2 in 2023 to 179.4 in 2024. The reduction was as a result of a decrease in export price indices across all the commodity groups, except machinery and transport equipment, which rose by 25.6 per cent to 212.5 in the year under review.

6.7. All import price indices in 2024 exhibited a decline of 35.8 per cent from 300.1 in 2023 to 264.3. The drop was largely driven by declines in import price indices of beverages and tobacco and miscellaneous manufactured articles.

Table 6.2: Export and Import Price Indices, 2020-2024

Base: 2009=100

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
EXPORTS:					
Food and live animals	135.0	155.6	197.3	217.1	176.0
Beverages and tobacco	174.6	136.2	151.9	204.4	206.9
Crude materials, (inedible)	175.1	166.2	211.9	245.4	174.6
Mineral fuels	147.3	162.8	269.0	274.4	227.9
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	135.0	188.0	240.5	228.2	197.6
Chemicals	126.1	133.5	171.5	170.5	169.3
Manufactured goods	119.6	140.0	163.7	183.9	169.4
Machinery and transport equipment	100.4	163.4	123.9	186.9	212.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	172.0	197.7	198.2	237.0	193.0
All Exports	**142.6**	**157.7**	**191.2**	**214.2**	**179.4**
Non-oil Exports	**142.5**	**157.7**	**189.9**	**213.0**	**178.5**
IMPORTS:					
Food and live animals	205.2	193.9	235.0	238.5	238.8
Beverages and tobacco	170.7	212.9	293.4	351.4	179.7
Crude materials, (inedible)	167.1	178.0	184.5	222.9	239.1
Mineral fuels	101.1	154.0	277.9	357.3	294.7
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	148.4	199.1	239.7	211.8	265.6
Chemicals	158.6	228.9	201.0	211.7	154.9
Manufactured goods	158.4	186.1	225.1	229.3	207.9
Machinery and transport equipment	295.4	296.8	253.7	336.3	265.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	197.1	163.3	228.9	361.2	224.6
All imports	**190.3**	**215.2**	**253.9**	**300.1**	**264.3**
Non-oil Imports	**218.2**	**233.5**	**246.9**	**284.1**	**255.5**

** Provisional*

Terms of Trade

6.8. The terms of trade for the years 2020 to 2024 are presented in Table 6.3. The terms for all items declined from 71.4 per cent in 2023 to 67.9 per cent in 2024, reflecting a decrease of 3.5 percentage points. Likewise, the terms of trade for non-oil items dropped from 75.0 per cent in 2023 to 69.9 per cent in 2024. The fall in terms of trade was partly attributable to global economic slowdown characterized by persistent high inflation. This led to lower demand for exports from the major trading partners, which in turn affected the export prices negatively.

Table 6.3: Terms of Trade[1], 2020-2024

Base: 2009=100

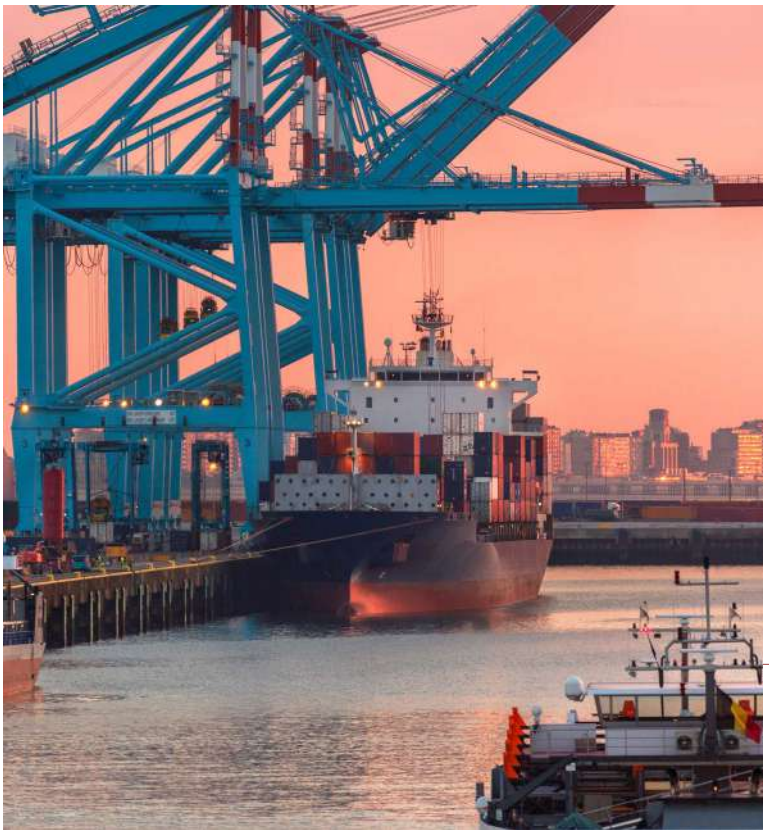
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
All Items	74.9	73.3	75.3	71.4	67.9
Non-oil Items	65.3	67.5	76.9	75.0	69.9

** Provisional*
[1]Terms of Trade is the ratio of Export Price Index to Import Price Index

Quantum Indices

6.9. Table 6.4 highlights the quantum indices for the years 2020 to 2024. During the period under review, the quantum index of all exports increased from 130.9 in 2023 to 160.0 in 2024, translating to a growth of 29.1 per cent. The rise was occasioned by increases in quantum indices of animal and vegetable oils and fats, inedible crude materials, miscellaneous manufactured articles, and food and live animals by 85.9, 61.0, 50.0, and 36.1 per cent, respectively.

6.10. The quantum index of all imports went up by 19.4 per cent in 2024 from 110.4 in 2023 to 129.8. This was majorly on account of increases in quantum indices of chemicals (83.7%), beverages and tobacco (81.6%), and miscellaneous manufactured articles (109.2%).



The terms of trade for all items declined from 71.4 per cent in 2023 to 67.9 per cent in 2024, reflecting a decrease of 3.5 percentage points. Likewise, the terms of trade for non-oil items dropped from 75.0 per cent in 2023 to 69.9 per cent in 2024.

Table 6.4: Quantum Indices, 2020-2024

Base: 2009=100

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
EXPORTS:					
Food and live animals	147.4	138.7	128.1	140.2	176.3
Beverages and tobacco	78.3	91.1	90.6	70.6	64.4
Crude materials, (inedible)	124.7	172.0	141.6	137.5	198.5
Mineral fuels	56.0	51.8	56.4	87.3	94.3
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	127.1	134.7	187.4	170.8	256.7
Chemicals	124.3	135.6	132.4	158.9	157.6
Manufactured goods	83.1	98.2	110.3	127.2	124.2
Machinery and transport equipment	101.1	77.6	96.9	73.0	68.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	109.1	116.4	127.9	112.4	162.4
All Exports	**122.5**	**130.1**	**125.5**	**130.9**	**160.0**
Non-oil Exports	**124.0**	**131.8**	**127.3**	**132.1**	**161.7**
IMPORTS:					
Food and live animals	94.9	122.8	122.1	161.7	134.6
Beverages and tobacco	123.5	134.1	102.3	90.6	172.2
Crude materials, (inedible)	140.0	159.3	173.2	179.4	197.3
Mineral fuels	135.7	147.4	140.2	112.3	127.7
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	229.9	220.1	216.3	238.3	190.0
Chemicals	169.1	145.3	187.2	185.7	269.4
Manufactured goods	172.1	197.4	166.5	148.6	165.1
Machinery and transport equipment	60.4	72.7	73.6	57.4	91.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	147.9	216.0	167.2	116.4	225.6
All imports	**109.3**	**126.6**	**124.3**	**110.4**	**129.8**
Non-oil Imports	**104.3**	**122.0**	**119.7**	**109.9**	**130.6**

** Provisional*



Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports

6.11. Table 6.5 outlines the quantities of principal domestic exports from 2020 to 2024. The quantities of most export commodities exhibited a decline in 2024. However, the country's major export commodities registered increases in volumes exported. Precisely, there was an increase in the volume of exported horticultural products by 15.7 per cent in the period under review compared to 2023. This was largely due to increases in export quantities of vegetables and fruits, which rose from 587.4 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 712.7 thousand tonnes in 2024. Other export commodities which recorded increases in quantities exported were tea (11.0%), unroasted coffee (9.6%), and salt (24.2%). In contrast, there were notable decreases in the volume of exported titanium ores and concentrates, and cement by 36.1 per cent and 21.8 per cent to 187.2 thousand tonnes and 355.3 thousand tonnes, respectively, in 2024. The decline in volume of exported titanium ores and concentrates was as a result of the depletion of commercially viable ore reserves in Kwale. Similarly, the quantity of iron and steel exported in 2024 declined by 12.6 per cent to 171.3 thousand tonnes following the introduction of export and investment promotion levy on steel exports.



Table 6.5: Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports, 2020-2024

Commodity	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Fish and fish preparations	Tonne	8,418.3	10,875.3	13,624.2	10,799.7	8,709.3
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	Tonne	6,640.6	5,127.6	3,824.7	3,937.1	4,779.8
Meals and flours of wheat	Tonne	2,748.6	2,867.4	2,559.4	27,209.3	17,362.0
Horticulture	Tonne	592,068.2	682,279.4	603,800.3	772,661.2	894,012.7
Of which: Cut Flowers	Tonne	141,215.9	176,373.5	170,416.4	179,874.7	176,241.8
Vegetables and fruits	Tonne	450,091.2	501,120.0	429,146.3	587,440.1	712,732.4
Other	Tonne	761.1	4,785.9	4,237.5	5,346.5	5,038.5
Sugar confectionery	Tonne	49,901.5	64,670.2	71,513.7	69,539.0	61,955.8
Coffee, unroasted	Tonne	43,407.0	37,504.1	48,301.7	48,858.8	53,555.9
Tea	Tonne	576,052.9	557,351.0	551,804.0	564,545.5	626,579.3
Margarine and shortening	Tonne	20,863.3	21,654.0	18,578.5	20,188.5	25,356.2
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	35,493.7	43,108.3	39,113.8	53,141.2	47,258.6
Beer made from malt	'000 Lt.	18,583.4	21,953.4	24,133.3	23,582.5	15,330.2
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures.	Tonne	24,081.7	19,983.9	16,237.8	11,841.7	10,376.6
Hides and skins	Tonne	1,083.3	2,496.3	5,564.7	5,722.5	9,001.0
Sisal	Tonne	27,655.4	31,152.1	32,371.5	23,803.9	30,440.4
Stone, sand and gravel	Tonne	163,996.5	183,779.4	216,820.0	212,118.7	182,161.3
Salt	Tonne	264,615.3	265,788.0	329,507.8	403,620.7	501,455.5
Soda ash	Tonne	228,199.8	302,536.4	284,738.7	216,206.7	248,577.5
Titanium ores and concentrates	Tonne	399,743.0	444,620.0	424,916.0	293,104.0	187,202.0
Metal scrap	Tonne	12,462.0	17,874.9	12,722.6	20,246.0	25,841.3
Animal and Vegetable oils	Tonne	99,506.4	96,610.4	122,060.1	120,186.7	137,300.0
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	'000 Lt.	1,189.6	1,462.1	3,245.1	2,574.5	2,559.3
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Tonne	14,963.6	15,977.6	21,508.0	22,524.9	26,805.4
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Tonne	13,258.1	11,864.3	12,484.6	18,808.5	19,318.7
Essential oils	Tonne	143,252.4	149,593.4	124,577.6	145,493.5	153,731.3
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	Tonne	5,696.7	6,582.4	6,007.0	6,037.0	6,683.5
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	3,698.1	4,335.0	2,541.8	2,771.9	3,162.0
Leather	Tonne	8,626.3	8,634.3	9,083.6	8,152.4	7,399.0
Wood manufactures n.e.s	Tonne	375.4	582.2	510.4	459.4	422.3
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	22,695.0	20,713.4	25,151.9	28,938.5	21,095.0
Textile yarn	Tonne	2,048.1	1,901.7	1,480.4	1,539.3	1,660.6
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	Tonne	8,894.7	8,085.3	6,764.4	31,997.1	9,814.0
Glassware	Tonne	18,518.9	19,675.0	21,330.5	20,692.8	18,874.3
Cement	Tonne	120,023.5	172,523.3	326,529.8	454,354.1	355,254.1
Iron and steel	Tonne	151,053.1	140,323.9	164,956.8	196,042.5	171,277.9
Metal containers	Tonne	3,939.3	5,341.2	5,040.9	7,369.5	10,597.3
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc.	Tonne	4,550.7	11,523.4	18,337.7	20,000.6	14,867.7
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	3,677.1	5,437.8	2,837.5	4,417.0	5,395.8
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	10,223.6	8,227.4	10,274.5	8,788.9	8,587.8
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No's	14,724.4	7,047.0	5,294.2	18,763.7	5,095.1
Footwear	'000 Pairs	35,518.7	29,367.8	25,105.4	24,052.7	20,118.4
Printed matter	Tonne	5,173.0	7,001.5	5,903.9	5,018.1	4,606.2
Articles of plastic	Tonne	47,750.1	57,302.7	55,980.3	63,037.7	61,613.4

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
** Provisional*
n.e.s: not elsewhere specified

Quantities of Principal Imports

6.12. Quantities of principal import commodities for 2020 to 2024 are presented in Table 6.6. Import volumes for key commodities exhibited mixed trends with both growths and declines being recorded in 2024. There were significant declines in the import volumes of food, especially maize, sugars (including molasses and honey) and rice, which dropped by 39.1, 41.2 and 4.0 per cent to 309.3, 379.0 and 899.2 thousand tonnes, respectively, in 2024. These declines were primarily driven by increased domestic production, boosted by favourable weather witnessed in 2024. Conversely, the quantity of imported unmilled wheat increased by 13.6 per cent from 2,037.0 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 2,314.1 thousand tonnes in 2024.

6.13. There was a notable decline in the volume of imported cement clinkers from 148.0 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 10.3 thousand tonnes in 2024. Similarly, the quantity of chemical fertilizers, and iron and steel imports dropped by 8.9 per cent each to 834.5 thousand tonnes and 1,101.1 thousand tonnes, respectively, in the review period. On the contrary, the quantity of imported plastics in primary and non-primary forms went up by 14.4 per cent to 642.3 thousand tonnes in 2024, while the quantity of imported paper and paperboard rose by 14.7 per cent to 383.0 thousand tonnes during the same period. Similarly, the import volumes of liquefied propane and butane as well as second-hand clothing increased by 12.2 per cent and 16.4 per cent, respectively, in 2024.

Table 6.6: Quantities of Principal Imports, 2020-2024

Commodity	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Wheat, unmilled	Tonne	1,882,450.5	1,889,921.9	1,676,623.9	2,037,036.0	2,314,094.5
Rice	Tonne	605,147.5	630,910.5	678,087.6	937,098.5	899,212.7
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	Tonne	273,472.2	486,525.0	793,751.5	507,932.5	309,274.3
Wheat flour	Tonne	4,942.9	611.1	688.5	827.5	812.1
Sugars, Mollases and Honey	Tonne	482,070.2	468,785.1	364,461.2	644,003.3	379,011.3
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	89,959.0	85,988.5	82,038.0	105,196.3	61,478.1
Textile fibres and their waste	Tonne	26,867.4	29,468.3	28,847.3	27,309.6	32,563.2
Second - hand clothing	Tonne	121,778.2	183,830.1	177,664.4	198,083.5	230,535.3
Petroleum products	Mn. Lt.	5,514.3	6,148.7	5,618.3	4,922.4	5,640.9
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	Tonne	198,441.6	152,674.9	151,058.3	117,299.2	135,843.7
Liquefied propane and butane	Tonne	321,183.9	373,865.3	323,717.7	403,671.7	452,923.8
Animal/vegetable fats and oils	Tonne	1,208,218.6	926,435.4	868,602.7	971,613.8	986,720.5
Organic & inorganic chemicals	Tonne	360,441.3	346,409.4	363,202.0	401,646.6	412,339.4
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Tonne	49,431.7	52,159.1	58,581.9	57,927.5	53,759.1
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Tonne	39,389.1	30,182.2	34,825.2	37,078.9	38,159.1
Essential oils & perfumes	Tonne	73,134.0	85,819.5	84,458.5	87,346.5	95,767.0
Chemical fertilizers	Tonne	836,071.9	758,456.5	561,986.0	915,751.7	834,514.2
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	Tonne	569,396.2	576,188.6	525,316.6	561,578.7	642,312.6
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	25,809.7	19,159.2	17,393.3	20,455.9	26,038.3
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	Tonne	54,012.7	55,810.3	53,690.4	51,304.3	69,395.4

Table 6.6: Quantities of Principal Imports, 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

Commodity	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	'000 No	10,985.2	11,338.7	4,278.6	3,669.9	9,606.4
Paper and Paperboard	Tonne	317,842.0	362,717.6	351,915.4	333,997.5	383,031.7
Textile yarn	Tonne	18,874.3	23,436.4	21,840.7	19,184.3	23,908.1
Cement Clinkers	Tonne	2,008,427.2	1,065,708.6	656,499.4	148,018.7	10,337.4
Iron and steel	Tonne	1,737,982.6	1,711,277.0	1,406,636.8	1,208,077.2	1,101,113.2
Non-ferrous metals	Tonne	48,470.2	44,110.4	37,914.4	37,852.1	40,128.0
Structures and parts of structures of iron, steel or aluminium	Tonne	47,972.2	62,565.7	32,886.4	21,908.7	33,305.4
Hand & machine tools	Tonne	14,438.8	12,590.9	10,109.4	13,122.6	16,242.2
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	45,064.1	43,105.7	38,878.4	38,972.9	47,204.8
Industrial Machinery[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Machinery and Tractors [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	'000 No	938.3	1,241.0	297.6	213.0	1,139.9
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parts, n.e.s. and accessories of the motor vehicles[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor	'000 No	232.9	342.2	192.6	73.3	55.2
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	'000 No	210.9	256.7	104.9	110.5	176.3
Road Motor Vehicles.	Nos.	94,569.0	103,859.0	87,648.0	78,127.0	85,937.0
Aircraft and associated equipment[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prefabricated buldings	Tonne	9,205.4	10,752.8	11,036.3	9,608.0	13,494.2
Furniture and parts thereof[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quality control instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed matter	Tonne	6,298.5	8,788.6	11,869.4	9,579.3	10,734.8
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	Tonne	37,569.8	36,026.6	36,850.9	42,687.3	47,152.8

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
** Provisional.*
[1] Items have different units of measurement
n.e.s: not elsewhere specified

Values of Principal Exports

6.14. Values of principal domestic export commodities for the period 2020 to 2024 are shown in Table 6.7. Earnings from domestic exports increased by 2.9 per cent to KSh 932.2 billion in 2024. The growth was primarily supported by increases in earnings from domestic exports of horticultural products (8.7%), articles of apparel and clothing accessories (24.9%), animal and vegetable oils and fats (31.6%) and metal scrap (73.3%). Horticultural products, tea, articles of apparel and clothing accessories and unroasted coffee, which have been the country's traditional export commodities, accounted for the bulk of the total export earnings at 52.4 per cent in 2024.

6.15. Despite the increase in total domestic export earnings during the review period, earnings from domestic exports of titanium ores and concentrates continued to shrink from KSh 20.4 billion in 2023 to KSh 13.7 billion in 2024, arising from decreased export quantities. Other commodities that registered reduced export earnings were iron and steel (17.3%), edible products and preparations (24.2%), paper and paperboard (33.1%) and soda ash (21.5%).

Table 6.7: Values of Principal Domestic Exports[1], 2020-2024

KSh Million

Commodity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Fish and fish preparations	2,739.1	3,431.2	5,612.1	6,694.5	5,881.1
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	1,147.7	642.8	320.8	677.3	628.8
Meals and flours of wheat	150.8	166.4	193.6	2,076.0	1,389.7
Horticulture	135,959.7	165,655.4	152,269.8	187,409.0	203,638.1
Of which: Cut Flowers	60,884.7	79,543.2	74,049.3	92,964.8	96,979.7
Vegetables and fruits	66,578.3	75,610.3	69,040.9	83,084.4	93,865.6
Other	8,496.7	10,501.9	9,179.6	11,359.8	12,792.9
Sugar confectionery	5,721.1	6,877.8	8,159.5	8,412.8	8,185.8
Coffee, unroasted	22,242.7	26,141.1	37,131.8	34,612.5	38,424.5
Tea	130,353.4	130,896.6	163,278.3	188,737.9	189,120.4
Margarine and shortening	3,803.0	4,604.2	5,278.5	6,581.5	7,250.2
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	7,510.7	9,678.5	10,083.5	17,651.2	13,385.4
Beer made from malt	1,573.3	1,952.8	2,764.0	3,688.3	2,534.2
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	16,334.1	13,652.7	14,145.6	13,748.5	17,757.6
Hides and skins (undressed)	56.2	123.1	291.7	355.3	482.5
Sisal	4,571.1	5,488.6	6,525.7	5,691.9	6,672.7
Stone, sand and gravel	855.3	1,055.5	1,043.0	1,317.5	1,247.8
Salt	4,806.4	4,202.6	4,502.9	5,783.5	7,095.7
Soda ash	5,198.1	6,479.1	11,882.4	10,280.6	8,066.7
Titanium ores and concentrates	16,687.9	21,095.1	29,398.0	20,356.2	13,708.9
Metal scrap	3,082.3	5,989.4	4,479.9	8,670.3	15,023.9
Animal and Vegatable oils	10,347.1	15,241.2	26,948.4	23,052.3	30,346.9
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	132.4	221.2	395.7	368.6	285.3
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	2,248.3	2,622.7	2,901.7	3,557.5	3,619.0
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	10,964.5	11,116.2	12,210.6	17,683.5	19,900.6
Essential oils	15,811.9	18,978.1	21,835.9	27,129.9	26,591.7
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	2,022.3	2,572.5	2,962.8	3,127.8	3,254.7
Insecticides and fungicides	2,662.8	2,468.2	2,259.5	2,391.0	2,726.8

Table 6.7: Values of Principal Domestic Exports[1], 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

Commodity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Leather	2,086.4	1,903.8	1,991.1	2,190.6	2,133.6
Wood manufactures n.e.s	120.9	121.4	196.2	220.9	186.5
Paper and paperboard	4,265.4	3,535.2	5,081.7	6,818.1	4,563.8
Textile yarn	1,052.3	1,012.6	899.7	1,048.9	1,056.3
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	2,506.1	2,197.0	2,555.8	2,944.6	3,705.8
Glassware	1,245.9	1,330.5	1,762.3	2,082.7	1,708.8
Cement	1,148.2	1,656.4	4,056.1	5,987.9	4,540.6
Iron and steel	14,889.0	19,137.9	27,531.8	32,278.6	26,695.5
Metal containers.	768.6	1,056.3	1,302.1	2,340.9	3,086.3
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc.	538.6	1,305.6	3,093.2	2,773.8	1,919.3
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	1,272.8	1,734.1	939.1	2,111.0	2,349.4
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	2,195.1	2,199.4	4,273.0	3,069.9	3,162.4
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	359.1	307.3	328.2	569.1	310.5
Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.s.	2,474.3	2,956.2	3,057.2	3,227.0	3,887.1
Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles	950.3	1,201.3	1,478.8	1,330.0	1,487.2
Furniture and parts thereof;	1,094.9	1,189.8	1,603.9	2,034.1	2,265.2
Footwear	4,210.1	3,712.5	2,904.0	2,989.4	2,350.0
Printed matter	5,578.8	5,322.4	6,790.2	3,751.8	4,016.0
Articles of plastics	7,581.5	8,596.9	9,015.3	11,989.1	11,707.9
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	32,918.4	42,700.6	47,311.3	45,500.2	56,826.7
TOTAL	**494,238.8**	**564,530.0**	**653,047.0**	**735,314.0**	**765,177.7**
All other Commodities	73,131.6	102,208.7	126,561.0	171,009.3	166,973.3
GRAND TOTAL	**567,370.4**	**666,738.7**	**779,608.0**	**906,323.3**	**932,151.0**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
** Provisional*
[1]Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity
n.e.s: not elsehwere specified

Values of Principal imports

6.16. Table 6.8 presents the values of principal import commodities for 2020 to 2024. Import expenditure increased by 3.6 per cent from KSh 2,612.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 2,706.3 billion in 2024. The growth was partly boosted by increases in imports of industrial machinery and aircraft and associated equipment, which rose from KSh 289.8 billion and KSh 24.9 billion in 2023 to KSh 312.9 billion and KSh 49.3 billion, respectively, in 2024. The value of imported plastics in both primary and non-primary forms went up by 14.3 per cent to KSh 113.4 billion in 2024. Expenditure on rice imports increased from KSh 54.8 billion in 2023 to KSh 67.9 billion in 2024 on account of increased prices in the international market.

6.17. During the review period, there were notable decreases in import expenditure on petroleum products, sugar (including molasses and honey), and iron and steel, which declined by 8.8, 37.8, and 15.7 per cent, respectively. The decline in the import bill on petroleum products was largely due to a reduction in import prices of oil, while the decline in imports of sugar was largely attributable to increased domestic production.

Table 6.8: Values of Principal Imports[1], 2020-2024

KSh Million

Commodity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Wheat, unmilled	48,934.0	62,403.4	78,082.8	93,759.3	85,732.6
Rice	26,336.1	31,148.3	34,407.7	54,766.4	67,850.1
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	7,460.2	13,749.2	24,703.6	23,208.2	10,084.3
Wheat flour	213.7	35.4	50.0	63.4	62.7
Sugars, Molasses and Honey	26,920.5	28,855.8	27,995.9	58,052.8	36,096.2
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	16,393.8	16,272.2	20,431.0	36,000.8	21,578.7
Textile fibres and their waste	6,584.6	8,034.8	8,451.7	8,331.1	9,406.4
Second - hand clothing	12,242.0	18,964.2	19,991.2	26,271.0	27,811.9
Petroleum Products	201,141.7	335,338.1	597,654.2	605,994.1	552,450.2
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	8,969.9	8,998.5	10,842.0	10,386.0	8,597.9
Liquefied propane and butane	15,384.5	25,979.9	29,188.6	33,549.3	40,511.1
Animal/vegetable fats and oils	94,105.2	120,828.5	145,771.1	139,123.5	139,191.5
Organic & inorganic chemicals	27,955.7	35,306.9	49,121.0	49,158.0	48,645.6
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	8,952.1	10,510.3	12,571.7	11,493.7	11,228.4
Medicinal & Pharmaceauticals Products	75,918.8	88,442.5	92,896.0	90,556.9	99,858.8
Essential oils & perfumes	21,124.6	26,341.1	27,175.3	31,868.2	34,798.7
Chemical Fertilizers	27,413.8	38,808.8	49,179.4	63,049.2	50,374.8
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	69,232.9	98,231.3	101,290.2	99,229.9	113,426.6
Insecticides and fungicides	16,538.1	13,625.8	15,653.0	17,207.4	20,179.8
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	17,770.3	18,315.3	23,011.1	24,797.3	32,868.5
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	15,585.4	18,650.3	16,234.1	16,854.3	19,211.2
Paper and Paperboard	29,063.7	38,963.9	49,333.5	45,021.7	46,898.8
Textile yarn	3,706.4	5,539.1	6,806.5	5,970.5	6,719.9
Cement Clinkers	8,646.4	6,675.6	5,070.0	1,121.2	74.0
Iron and Steel	105,100.6	155,539.2	150,634.3	120,789.6	101,792.8
Non-ferrous metals	16,010.4	18,730.5	20,936.1	22,098.1	23,236.9
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	10,094.6	18,322.4	10,191.6	5,509.8	7,485.5
Hand & machine tools	3,257.3	3,503.9	3,670.2	4,173.6	4,564.6
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	9,622.4	11,335.9	11,691.6	12,785.4	13,309.7
Industrial Machinery	231,854.3	254,821.8	308,508.1	289,819.4	312,907.2
Agricultural Machinery and Tractors	9,188.0	11,349.4	10,757.3	9,647.0	10,027.3
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	14,012.3	14,083.9	16,329.3	19,102.6	18,696.9
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s.	25,911.8	22,924.2	23,796.5	30,965.9	40,279.5
Parts, n.e.s. and accessories of the motor vehicles	11,998.5	14,114.0	11,738.7	13,925.8	15,031.5

Table 6.8: Values of Principal Imports[1], 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

Commodity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor	13,630.8	20,767.2	13,766.7	6,451.8	4,803.8
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	662.3	882.0	656.5	610.8	742.8
Road Motor Vehicles	81,181.4	99,462.8	84,982.6	89,653.9	98,869.3
Aircraft and associated equipment	9,094.4	17,894.7	15,138.9	24,891.8	49,313.5
Prefabricated buldings	3,447.0	4,017.3	4,137.5	3,895.7	4,457.9
Furniture and parts thereof	7,218.6	8,813.5	9,380.7	11,911.0	11,699.0
Quality control instruments and apparatus, n.e.s	8,788.3	10,201.6	8,431.8	11,959.0	14,711.4
Printed matter	4,949.7	7,565.8	12,373.3	9,548.1	9,768.8
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	7,997.4	9,344.5	12,958.6	13,390.6	14,084.7
TOTAL	**1,360,614.4**	**1,773,693.8**	**2,175,991.8**	**2,246,964.2**	**2,239,441.7**
All other Commodities	282,945.6	345,665.3	314,783.0	365,012.8	466,825.9
GRAND TOTAL	**1,643,560.1**	**2,119,359.1**	**2,490,774.8**	**2,611,977.0**	**2,706,267.6**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
** Provisional*
[1]Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity
n.e.s: not elsewhere specified



Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports

6.18. Unit prices of principal domestic exports for 2020 to 2024 are presented in Table 6.9. In 2024, prices of most export commodities in the international market declined. Export price of maize seeds dropped from KSh 172,016.4 per tonne in 2023 to KSh 131,542.4 per tonne in 2024, translating to a decrease of 23.5 per cent. Similarly, export price of tea went down by 9.7 per cent in 2024 to trade at KSh 301.8 per kilogramme compared to KSh 334.3 per kilogramme in 2023. On the contrary, the unit price of exported coffee rose from KSh 708.4 per kilogram in 2023 to KSh 717.5 per kilogramme in 2024. Export price of metal scrap went up by 35.8 per cent to KSh 581,392.0 per tonne in 2024, while those of exported soda ash; paper and paperboard; iron and steel; and cement decreased by 31.8, 8.2, 5.3, and 3.0 per cent, respectively, over the same period.

Table 6.9: Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports, 2020-2024

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Fish and fish preparations	Kg	325.4	315.5	411.9	619.9	675.3
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)[1]	Tonne	172,836.7	125,366.5	83,852.1	172,016.4	131,542.4
Meals and flours of wheat	Tonne	54,849.9	58,015.0	75,638.6	76,298.7	80,043.7
Horticulture	Kg	229.6	242.8	252.2	242.5	227.8
Sugar confectionery	Kg	114.6	106.4	114.1	121.0	132.1
Coffee, unroasted	Kg	512.4	697.0	768.7	708.4	717.5
Tea	Kg	226.3	234.9	295.9	334.3	301.8
Margarine and shortening	Kg	182.3	212.6	284.1	326.0	285.9
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Kg	211.6	224.5	257.8	332.2	283.2
Beer made from malt	Lt.	84.7	89.0	114.5	156.4	165.3
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	Kg	678.3	683.2	883.9	1,161.0	1,711.3
Hides and Skins(undressed)	Kg	51.9	49.3	52.4	62.1	53.6
Sisal	Tonne	161,350.2	171,822.8	201,588.1	239,116.9	219,205.8
Stone, sand and gravel	Tonne	5,215.2	5,743.1	4,810.3	6,210.9	6,850.1
Salt	Tonne	18,163.9	15,811.7	13,665.6	14,329.0	14,150.3
Soda Ash	Tonne	22,778.8	21,416.1	41,730.9	47,549.9	32,451.3
Titanium ores and concentrates	Tonne	41,746.5	47,445.2	69,185.3	69,450.5	73,230.6
Metal scrap	Tonne	247,336.7	335,075.4	352,120.5	428,249.6	581,392.0
Animal and vegetable oils	Kg	104.0	157.8	220.8	191.8	221.0
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	Lt.	111.3	151.3	121.9	143.2	111.5
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Kg	150.2	164.1	134.9	157.9	135.0
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Kg	827.0	936.9	978.1	940.2	1,030.1
Essential oils	Kg	110.4	126.9	175.3	186.5	173.0
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	Kg	355.0	390.8	493.2	518.1	487.0
Insecticides and fungicides	Kg	720.0	569.4	888.9	862.6	862.3
Leather	Kg	241.9	220.5	219.2	268.7	288.4
Wood manufactures n.e.s	Tonne	322,007.6	208,436.9	384,397.1	480,812.1	441,630.4
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	187,942.0	170,671.8	202,039.5	235,608.3	216,347.3

Table 6.9: Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports, 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Textile yarn	Kg	513.8	532.5	607.7	681.4	636.1
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s	Kg	281.8	271.7	377.8	92.0	377.6
Glassware	Kg	67.3	67.6	82.6	100.6	90.5
Cement	Tonne	9,566.1	9,600.8	12,421.8	13,179.0	12,781.3
Iron and steel	Tonne	98,568.1	136,383.8	166,902.8	164,651.1	155,860.7
Metal containers	Tonne	195,106.5	197,770.5	258,315.8	317,640.0	291,238.3
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc.	Tonne	118,359.0	113,300.5	168,681.5	138,684.6	129,089.7
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	346,131.1	318,899.6	330,960.8	477,926.1	435,408.5
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	214,712.9	267,324.6	415,884.7	349,298.0	368,247.2
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No's	24,388.3	43,610.1	61,996.1	30,330.0	60,944.4
Footwear	Pair	118.5	126.4	115.7	124.3	116.8
Printed matter	Kg	1,078.5	760.2	1,150.1	747.7	871.9

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
** Provisional.*
[1] Mainly seeds
n.e.s: not elsewhere specified



Unit Prices of Principal Imports

6.19. Table 6.10 presents the unit prices of principal import commodities from 2020 to 2024. During the period under review, key commodities imported generally exhibited declines in their unit prices. Imported commodities that registered significant declines in unit price included prefabricated buildings (18.5%), second-hand clothing (9.0%), and insecticides and fungicides (7.9%). The price of imported petroleum products and; iron and steel went down by 20.4 per cent and 7.5 per cent to KSh 97.9 per litre and KSh 92,445.4 per tonne, respectively, in 2024.

6.20. Import price of food items recorded mixed trends, with the import prices of unmilled maize and wheat recording declines of 28.6 per cent and 19.5 per cent, respectively, in 2024. However, import price of rice and sugars (including molasses and honey) went up from KSh 58,442.6 per tonne and KSh 90,143.7 per tonne in 2023 to KSh 75,455.0 per tonne and KSh 95,237.8 per tonne, respectively, in 2024.

Table 6.10: Unit Prices of Principal Imports, 2020-2024

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Wheat, unmilled	Tonne	25,994.8	33,019.0	46,571.4	46,027.3	37,048.0
Rice	Tonne	43,520.2	49,370.4	50,742.3	58,442.6	75,455.0
Maize, unmilled	Tonne	27,279.6	28,260.1	31,122.6	45,691.4	32,606.2
Wheat flour	Tonne	43,230.2	58,014.3	72,658.5	76,565.4	77,228.2
Sugars, molasses and honey	Tonne	55,843.5	61,554.5	76,814.3	90,143.7	95,237.8
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	182,235.9	189,236.5	249,043.2	342,224.6	350,997.2
Textile fibres and their waste	Tonne	245,075.9	272,660.0	292,978.9	305,062.6	288,865.1
Second - hand clothing	Tonne	100,526.7	103,161.7	112,522.2	132,625.8	120,640.7
Petroleum products	Lt.	36.5	54.5	106.4	123.1	97.9
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	Kg	45.2	58.9	71.8	88.5	63.3
Liquefied propane and butane	Kg	47.9	69.5	90.2	83.1	89.4
Animal and vegetable oils	Kg	77.9	130.4	167.8	143.2	141.1
Organic & inorganic chemicals	Kg	77.6	101.9	135.2	122.4	118.0
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Kg	181.1	201.5	214.6	198.4	208.9
Medicinal & pharmaceauticals products	Kg	1,927.4	2,930.3	2,667.5	2,442.3	2,616.9
Essential oils & pefumes	Kg	288.8	306.9	321.8	364.8	363.4
Chemical fertilizers	Tonne	32,788.8	51,168.1	87,510.1	68,849.6	60,364.2
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	Tonne	121,590.0	170,484.6	192,817.4	176,698.1	176,591.0
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	640,773.3	711,190.6	899,947.0	841,193.2	775,002.5
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	Tonne	329,002.5	328,171.4	428,588.6	483,339.0	473,641.4
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	No.	1,418.8	1,644.8	3,794.3	4,592.6	1,999.8
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	91,440.7	107,422.2	140,185.8	134,796.7	122,440.9
Cement clinkers	Tonne	4,305.0	6,264.0	7,722.8	7,574.5	7,156.4

Table 6.10: Unit Prices of Principal Imports, 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Iron and steel	Tonne	60,472.7	90,890.7	107,088.3	99,985.1	92,445.4
Non-ferrous metals	Tonne	330,314.7	424,628.7	552,194.2	583,800.0	579,070.4
Structures and parts of structures of iron, steel or aluminium	Tonne	210,425.1	292,850.7	309,902.1	251,491.8	224,752.9
Hand & machine tools	Kg	225.6	278.3	363.0	318.0	281.0
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	213,528.0	262,978.4	300,721.4	328,059.4	281,956.0
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No.	14,933.1	11,348.7	54,868.1	89,671.6	16,402.8
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor	No.	58,517.2	60,687.9	71,495.1	88,064.4	86,975.2
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	No.	3,141.2	3,435.8	6,259.3	5,527.4	4,214.0
Road motor vehicles	No.	858,435.9	957,671.9	969,589.3	1,147,085.8	1,150,486.4
Prefabricated buldings	Tonne	374,460.3	373,608.1	374,903.5	405,461.4	330,355.0
Printed matter	Tonne	785,850.4	860,856.6	1,042,450.0	997,085.6	910,011.4
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	Tonne	212,867.6	259,378.8	351,650.2	314,066.8	298,702.4

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
** Provisional.*
n.e.s: not elsewhere specified

Composition of Exports

6.21. Analysis of domestic exports by Broad Economic Category is presented in Table 6.11. The value of domestic exports increased by 2.9 per cent from KSh 906.3 billion in 2023 to KSh 932.2 billion in 2024. The growth was largely driven by increased exports of consumer goods not elsewhere specified, as well as food and beverages, which jointly accounted for 70.1 per cent of total domestic exports during the review period. Earnings from commodities under food and beverages; and consumer goods not elsewhere specified jointly amounted to KSh 653.8 billion in 2024, up from KSh 627.0 billion in 2023. Conversely, earnings from fuel and lubricants declined by 7.8 per cent to KSh 15.3 billion in 2024, partly on account of reduced prices.



Table 6.11: Value of Domestic Exports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2020-2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	**263,273.7**	**287,088.5**	**335,743.9**	**401,052.7**	**409,699.3**
Primary	207,727.1	227,942.7	265,059.7	301,025.8	314,211.7
For Industry	25,643.5	30,079.6	40,451.3	43,289.8	45,391.6
For Household Consumption	182,083.6	197,863.1	224,608.4	257,736.0	268,820.2
Processed	55,546.6	59,145.8	70,684.2	100,026.9	95,487.5
For Industry	4,756.0	5,795.4	8,267.8	11,128.1	11,269.3
For Household Consumption	50,790.6	53,350.5	62,416.3	88,898.8	84,218.2
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES (Non-Food)	**134,917.0**	**170,000.7**	**222,247.3**	**241,207.8**	**237,697.1**
Primary	50,849.0	62,263.4	74,856.2	72,922.7	74,206.2
Processed	84,067.9	107,737.3	147,391.1	168,285.2	163,490.8
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	**5,943.8**	**6,036.2**	**10,476.6**	**16,620.0**	**15,315.7**
Primary	25.4	32.2	1,774.5	76.1	53.1
Processed	5,918.5	6,004.0	8,702.1	16,543.9	15,262.6
Motor Spirit	12.5	6.2	29.0	66.2	127.5
Other	5,905.9	5,997.9	8,673.1	16,477.7	15,135.1
MACHINERY & OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	**9,529.2**	**11,844.1**	**10,999.3**	**14,729.6**	**17,575.6**
Machinery & Other Capital Equipment	7,819.0	10,133.6	9,460.5	12,376.4	15,549.6
Parts and Accessories	1,710.2	1,710.5	1,538.8	2,353.2	2,026.0
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**4,975.1**	**7,073.5**	**7,579.7**	**6,541.2**	**7,617.6**
Passenger Motor Vehicles	164.6	360.2	124.3	139.3	183.9
Other	4,810.5	6,713.3	7,455.4	6,401.9	7,433.7
For Industry	1,772.0	2,264.9	3,971.2	2,598.0	2,568.8
Non-Industrial	284.2	412.2	268.1	376.9	221.3
Parts and Accessories	2,754.3	4,036.2	3,216.1	3,427.1	4,643.7
CONSUMER GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**148,714.1**	**184,117.0**	**192,525.6**	**225,935.1**	**244,094.6**
Durable	1,548.3	2,034.7	5,082.3	6,562.9	4,536.3
Semi-Durable	36,967.9	44,787.4	50,806.9	52,582.6	61,476.8
Non-Durable	110,197.9	137,294.9	136,636.4	166,789.6	178,081.5
GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**17.6**	**578.6**	**35.7**	**236.8**	**151.0**
TOTAL	**567,370.4**	**666,738.7**	**779,608.0**	**906,323.3**	**932,151.0**
SHARES:					
Food and Beverages	46.40	43.06	43.07	44.25	43.95
Industrial Supplies (Non-Food)	23.78	25.50	28.51	26.61	25.50
Fuel and Lubricants	1.05	0.91	1.34	1.83	1.64
Machinery and other Capital Equipment	1.68	1.78	1.41	1.63	1.89
Transport Equipment	0.88	1.06	0.97	0.72	0.82
Consumer Goods not elsewhere specified	26.21	27.61	24.70	24.93	26.19
Goods not elsewhere specified	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.02
TOTAL	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
** Provisional*
[1]Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity

Composition of Imports

6.22. Table 6.12 presents the value of total imports by Broad Economic Category from 2020 to 2024. Expenditure on imports increased from KSh 2,612.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 2,706.3 billion in 2024. Non-food industrial supplies grew by 4.3 per cent to KSh 933.8 billion in 2024, and constituted the largest share of imports, accounting for 34.5 per cent of the total import bill. However, expenditure on fuel and lubricants declined from KSh 668.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 627.9 billion in 2024, partly attributable to the easing of international crude oil prices. The importation of commodities under machinery and other capital equipment category grew by KSh 49.5 billion to KSh 352.6 billion in 2024, largely driven by increased investments in capital equipment.

Table 6.12: Value of Total Imports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2020-2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	**176,314.5**	**212,792.0**	**253,724.7**	**345,708.1**	**286,483.4**
Primary	80,460.9	105,556.6	133,743.4	155,033.0	123,918.4
For Industry	64,378.7	89,388.9	114,035.3	130,150.7	105,813.5
For Household Consumption	16,082.2	16,167.7	19,708.0	24,882.3	18,105.0
Processed	95,853.6	107,235.4	119,981.3	190,675.1	162,565.0
For Industry	22,375.9	16,484.7	17,840.1	24,073.6	17,071.1
For Household Consumption	73,477.7	90,750.7	102,141.2	166,601.5	145,493.9
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES (Non-Food)	**638,952.3**	**830,186.3**	**923,620.9**	**895,616.4**	**933,836.8**
Primary	28,370.1	35,999.8	43,448.6	55,996.1	64,222.7
Processed	610,582.2	794,186.5	880,172.2	839,620.3	869,614.1
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	**224,582.3**	**376,110.1**	**647,728.7**	**668,008.9**	**627,942.1**
Primary	6,192.4	11,135.3	16,458.7	18,101.5	19,955.0
Processed	218,389.9	364,974.8	631,270.0	649,907.4	607,987.1
Motor Spirit	70,082.6	121,336.7	186,433.1	194,601.7	185,862.3
Other	148,307.3	243,638.1	444,836.9	455,305.8	422,124.8
MACHINERY AND OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	**278,805.9**	**304,030.1**	**286,273.4**	**303,103.4**	**352,601.5**
Machinery and Other Capital Equipment	222,521.9	251,093.5	233,140.4	243,626.6	280,988.2
Parts and Accessories	56,284.0	52,936.6	53,132.9	59,476.7	71,613.4
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**163,588.9**	**200,225.1**	**172,004.6**	**172,888.4**	**236,926.2**
Passenger Motor Vehicles	49,180.3	55,452.7	52,169.9	54,851.1	63,283.1
Other	114,408.6	144,772.4	71,507.3	118,037.3	173,643.2
Industrial	57,141.3	70,298.0	56,220.0	59,163.3	104,195.5
Non-Industrial	15,164.8	22,445.7	15,287.3	8,441.6	7,360.6
Parts and Accessories	42,102.4	52,028.7	48,327.4	50,432.4	62,087.1
CONSUMER GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**157,065.1**	**191,791.5**	**198,127.0**	**206,712.1**	**225,339.0**
Durable	31,132.7	34,669.1	36,303.3	37,191.8	39,464.6
Semi-Durable	44,166.4	57,966.3	60,077.9	67,946.0	71,450.7
Non-Durable	81,766.0	99,156.1	101,745.8	101,574.2	114,423.7
GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**4,251.1**	**4,224.0**	**9,295.5**	**19,939.7**	**43,138.5**
TOTAL	**1,643,560.1**	**2,119,359.1**	**2,490,774.8**	**2,611,977.0**	**2,706,267.6**

Table 6.12: Value of Total Imports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
SHARES:					
Food and Beverages	10.73	10.04	10.19	13.24	10.59
Industrial Supplies (Non-Food)	38.88	39.17	37.08	34.29	34.51
Fuel and Lubricants	13.66	17.75	26.01	25.57	23.20
Machinery and other Capital Equipment	16.96	14.35	11.49	11.60	13.03
Transport Equipment	9.95	9.45	6.91	6.62	8.75
Consumer Goods not elsewhere specified	9.56	9.05	7.95	7.91	8.33
Goods not elsewhere specified	0.26	0.20	0.37	0.76	1.59
TOTAL	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
** Provisional*
[1]Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity

Direction of Trade

6.23. The value of total exports by destination for 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 6.13. The total value of Kenya's exports increased from KSh 1,007.9 billion in 2023 to KSh 1,112.3 billion in 2024, with the value of exports to the African continent accounting for 38.3 per cent of the total export earnings. Kenya's exports destined to the African continent declined by 2.1 per cent from KSh 435.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 425.6 billion in 2024. The decline was largely on account of decreased export revenues from Somalia, Egypt, Tanzania, and South Sudan. Specifically, there was a decline in domestic exports of tomato sauces and re-exports of unassembled tractors to Tanzania. There was a decline in domestic exports of malt extract and re-exports of food preparations to Somalia. Domestic exports of food preparations and beer made from malt to South Sudan also decreased during the review period.

6.24. Revenue from exports to Asia rose by 22.3 per cent from KSh 259.7 billion in 2023 to KSh 317.5 billion in 2024. The increase was mainly due to growth in exports to United Arab Emirates (UAE) and India. The growth was primarily on account of increased re-exports of kerosene type jet fuel to UAE and domestic exports of pigeon peas and tea to India. Despite this increase, declines of 70.4, 3.0 and 9.1 per cent were recorded in export earnings from Afghanistan, Pakistan and China, respectively.

6.25. The value of exports to the European Union (EU) increased by 4.5 per cent from KSh 150.1 billion in 2023 to KSh 156.9 billion in 2024. The improvement was mainly attributed to increased domestic exports of beans, pineapples, cut flowers, and coffee to Germany and domestic exports of maize (corn) oil and cotton seed oil to Italy. Conversely, earnings from exports to the Netherlands declined by 5.0 per cent, primarily due to reduced re-exports of kerosene type jet fuel.

6.26. The value of export earnings from the United Kingdom rose from KSh 54.7 billion in 2023 to KSh 61.0 billion in 2024. This was partly driven by an increase in domestic exports of tea and cut flowers.

6.27. The total value of exports to America went up from KSh 68.9 billion in 2023 to KSh 94.3 billion in 2024. There was a 38.3 per cent increase in exports to the United States from KSh 64.3 billion in 2023 to KSh 88.9 billion in 2024. The increase was as a result of an increase in re-exports of kerosene type jet fuel and domestic exports of articles of apparel and clothing accessories, and macadamia nuts to this destination.

Table 6.13: Values of Total Exports by Destination, 2020-2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024*
EUROPE					
WESTERN EUROPE:					
European Union					
Belgium	6,855.7	7,922.5	8,727.9	7,678.8	9,649.0
Finland	984.4	1,093.6	1,041.1	983.7	1,791.4
France	9,150.6	9,722.3	10,089.6	15,553.4	14,038.3
Germany	14,533.4	14,268.1	15,946.0	15,974.4	18,994.4
Italy	3,589.4	3,260.1	4,695.0	6,673.9	10,137.0
Netherlands	48,737.6	61,666.0	69,650.6	76,262.6	72,462.7
Spain	5,372.5	6,262.9	7,462.9	8,850.8	10,484.9
Sweden	2,252.6	2,820.1	3,395.7	4,089.4	3,549.6
Poland	2,375.2	2,402.2	2,922.6	3,418.1	4,635.8
Other	5,435.0	6,392.7	9,245.3	10,596.3	11,191.1
Total EU	**99,286.4**	**115,810.6**	**133,176.8**	**150,081.4**	**156,934.2**
United Kingdom	49,920.9	49,400.3	44,563.9	54,684.8	60,964.4
Other Western Europe	9,224.4	10,297.1	10,838.1	12,103.8	10,485.1
Total Western Europe	**158,431.7**	**175,508.0**	**188,578.8**	**216,870.0**	**228,383.7**
EASTERN EUROPE:					
Russian Federation	8,008.5	10,465.5	7,635.9	4,771.5	6,503.9
Kazakhstan	3,783.2	3,796.0	5,487.3	8,403.0	9,292.0
Other	1,295.3	1,729.0	1,432.0	2,038.5	2,702.8
Total Eastern Europe	**13,087.0**	**15,990.6**	**14,555.2**	**15,213.0**	**18,498.8**
TOTAL EUROPE	**171,518.7**	**191,498.5**	**203,134.0**	**232,083.0**	**246,882.4**
AMERICA					
U.S.A	49,378.0	59,562.4	79,931.6	64,264.0	88,862.6
Canada	1,244.4	2,194.8	2,207.9	2,344.2	2,642.8
Other	1,677.6	1,866.7	3,319.2	2,301.4	2,755.2
TOTAL AMERICA	**52,300.0**	**63,623.9**	**85,458.7**	**68,909.6**	**94,260.6**
AFRICA					
EAC					
Uganda	72,219.6	91,653.3	97,161.0	126,250.7	125,942.7
Tanzania	31,833.0	45,560.3	57,372.2	69,255.3	67,202.6
Rwanda	25,211.3	30,519.7	40,172.7	42,313.1	41,775.5
South Sudan	23,194.7	17,154.1	23,466.0	31,970.4	29,719.8
Burundi	5,878.8	7,530.9	8,308.8	9,638.8	7,509.4
Democratic R of Congo[2]				26,446.9	31,747.2
Somalia[3]					17,452.9
Total EAC	**158,337.3**	**192,418.4**	**226,480.6**	**305,875.3**	**321,350.1**
Rest of Africa					
South Africa	3,480.9	3,956.5	6,851.4	7,453.7	6,744.9
Egypt	18,983.0	21,175.5	26,769.5	31,216.5	27,627.1
Somalia [3]	11,394.4	13,451.5	15,333.3	21,647.2	

Table 6.13: Values of Total Exports by Destination, 2020 - 2024 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024*
Ethiopia	9,403.7	13,890.6	17,826.8	18,812.9	17,996.0
Sudan	8,269.5	7,233.7	7,792.5	6,748.2	6,281.4
Democratic R of Congo[2]	14,298.1	24,454.7	17,809.1		
Zambia	4,440.4	8,014.5	7,420.8	9,732.7	9,718.1
Other[4]	17,523.0	24,656.9	31,367.0	33,467.3	35,916.5
TOTAL AFRICA	**246,130.2**	**309,252.3**	**357,651.1**	**434,953.7**	**425,634.0**
ASIA					
MIDDLE EAST					
Iran	1,626.3	2,174.0	5,868.4	6,726.0	6,815.2
Israel	623.5	888.7	978.8	882.1	730.9
Jordan	2,701.9	1,144.5	2,105.4	3,577.6	3,406.7
Saudi Arabia	8,150.0	7,699.5	12,389.8	18,128.8	27,207.7
United Arab Emirates	34,434.9	34,558.9	44,021.5	55,925.4	101,338.3
Yemen Arab Republic	4,691.5	4,985.4	7,143.1	8,867.4	7,383.9
Other	7,231.4	8,216.0	12,455.1	12,492.8	17,763.9
Total Middle East	**59,459.5**	**59,666.9**	**84,962.1**	**106,600.0**	**164,646.5**
FAR EAST					
China(Mainland)	14,794.5	21,886.4	27,547.0	28,956.5	26,316.4
India	7,686.2	10,408.0	8,055.5	10,535.6	19,053.4
Indonesia	861.0	912.0	1,141.5	571.3	436.1
Japan	4,789.8	6,716.9	5,986.4	8,766.0	9,295.4
Korea Republic (South Korea)	2,359.4	3,915.2	6,131.5	5,006.9	3,375.7
Pakistan	54,656.5	53,172.9	64,118.2	78,928.6	76,525.6
Singapore	665.0	651.4	2,478.2	1,127.1	801.2
Afghanistan	2,301.5	606.2	3,091.6	4,615.4	1,364.1
Thailand	2,082.7	2,310.0	3,756.9	4,004.0	3,100.7
Other	7,966.9	11,283.9	10,321.1	10,563.4	12,624.6
Total Far East	**98,163.5**	**111,862.9**	**132,628.0**	**153,074.8**	**152,893.3**
TOTAL, ASIA	**157,623.0**	**171,529.8**	**217,590.1**	**259,674.8**	**317,539.8**
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIC					
Australia	2,351.5	2,573.8	3,495.1	3,595.9	3,560.2
Other	261.1	454.3	390.2	269.1	367.8
TOTAL Australia & Oceania	**2,612.6**	**3,028.1**	**3,885.3**	**3,865.0**	**3,928.0**
All Other Countries	873.8	1,657.2	2,529.6	4,622.7	5,455.9
Aircraft and Ships Stores	12,647.9	3,081.2	2,895.9	3,810.5	18,609.4
Total All Other Counties n.e.s	**13,521.6**	**4,738.4**	**5,425.5**	**8,433.1**	**24,065.4**
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS	**643,706.2**	**743,671.1**	**873,144.5**	**1,007,919.3**	**1,112,310.3**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/ Kenya Revenue Authority
Total Exports=Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports
**Provisional*
[1]Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity
[2]Democratic Rep. of Congo joined EAC on 11th July 2022
[3]Somalia joined the EAC on 4th March 2024
[4]See Table 6.15 for details
n.e.s not elsewhere specified

6.28. The total value of imports by origin from 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 6.14. The value of imports from Asia increased by 3.5 per cent from KSh 1,737.2 billion in 2023 to KSh 1,797.3 billion in 2024. Asia remained the dominant source market for Kenya accounting for 66.4 per cent of the country's total import expenditure in the period under review. The growth was largely driven by increased imports from China (25.5%), Malaysia (12.8%), Pakistan (75.3%) and Oman which more than doubled. This growth resulted from increased importation of machinery and transport equipment from China, rice from Pakistan, crude palm oil from Malaysia and kerosene type jet fuel from Oman. However, declines in imports from Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates over the same period, moderated the overall growth in the value of imports from Asia.

6.29. In 2024, Europe accounted for 15.2 per cent of total import expenditure, with imports amounting to KSh 411.9 billion, a slight increase from KSh 407.8 billion recorded in 2023. The value of imports from the EU increased from KSh 223.1 billion in 2023 to KSh 249.7 billion in 2024, mainly due to increased imports from Belgium, that rose from KSh 17.2 billion to KSh 41.5 billion. This was largely on account of high import bill of motor spirit (gasoline) premium from Belgium. During the same period, expenditure on imports from the United Kingdom increased by 9.4 per cent from KSh 40.9 billion to KSh 44.8 billion. The rise was largely occasioned by increased importation of aeroplanes, other aircraft, and parts thereof from this source.

6.30. Value of imports from Eastern Europe declined from KSh 102.9 billion in 2023 to KSh 82.0 billion in 2024. This resulted from decreases in the value of imports from Russian Federation and Ukraine. Particularly, there was a contraction in the importation of chemical fertilizers from Russian Federation; and wheat, peas, and maize from Ukraine.

6.31. The value of imports from America rose by 24.4 per cent to KSh 215.2 billion in 2024 from KSh 173.0 billion in 2023. The growth was largely on account of increased imports from the United States of America, which rose from KSh 112.8 billion in 2023 to KSh 155.6 billion in the review period. Specifically, increased imports of butanes and aeroplanes, and other aircraft partly drove the rise in import bill from this source. Despite the overall increase in the value of imports from America, imports from Brazil declined from KSh 31.6 billion in 2023 to KSh 22.5 billion, partly due to decreased importation of sugar.



Table 6.14: Value of Imports by Origin[1], 2020-2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
EUROPE					
WESTERN EUROPE					
European Union					
Germany	40,206.5	42,994.2	34,355.4	39,915.4	43,425.5
France	23,283.1	22,491.0	21,266.8	36,936.8	30,394.7
Italy	23,587.0	24,712.1	24,707.0	21,892.7	22,024.5
Netherlands	41,884.7	46,815.4	32,066.3	43,667.0	46,088.1
Belgium	18,580.2	24,086.7	22,885.1	17,207.5	41,496.8
Spain	10,079.4	14,144.5	11,025.0	10,393.0	9,563.6
Poland	5,422.0	6,060.4	6,584.5	5,363.3	9,384.6
Sweden	6,286.0	6,263.3	6,000.5	7,321.6	7,670.3
Czech Republic	3,588.0	3,323.3	4,434.3	5,586.4	4,441.6
Denmark	3,954.8	3,929.2	3,777.4	4,441.4	3,830.9
Ireland	4,044.9	4,533.6	4,055.3	5,149.0	5,207.5
Austria	2,787.1	2,360.9	2,882.2	5,433.6	5,000.2
Finland	5,234.6	6,771.5	6,128.4	5,956.5	7,237.1
Hungary	996.0	1,266.8	1,079.1	1,602.7	1,341.2
Other	14,211.5	18,239.8	20,974.1	12,251.5	12,625.3
Total EU	**204,145.7**	**227,992.7**	**202,221.4**	**223,118.5**	**249,731.9**
United Kingdom	29,190.4	33,594.1	34,748.1	40,908.6	44,769.8
Other Western Europe	29,571.0	36,082.9	42,051.6	40,836.7	35,385.3
Total Western Europe	**262,907.2**	**297,669.7**	**279,021.1**	**304,863.9**	**329,887.0**
EASTERN EUROPE					
Russian Federation	37,996.4	37,660.1	36,837.5	82,736.3	79,086.7
Ukraine	7,473.4	19,293.9	5,321.4	10,155.5	1,647.3
Other	1,024.2	482.6	2,170.3	10,014.5	1,280.6
Total Eastern Europe	**46,493.9**	**57,436.6**	**44,329.1**	**102,906.4**	**82,014.7**
TOTAL EUROPE	**309,401.1**	**355,106.3**	**323,350.3**	**407,770.2**	**411,901.6**
AMERICA					
U.S.A	56,306.3	84,246.6	93,369.6	112,761.2	155,635.6
Canada	10,436.2	8,698.9	8,189.3	18,221.7	17,680.0
Brazil	5,848.6	7,226.3	9,286.5	31,616.9	22,536.6
Mexico	5,039.1	3,466.0	3,442.9	3,242.0	4,024.2
Argentina	16,431.5	14,960.3	26,470.1	4,094.3	9,722.7
Other	2,561.2	5,073.7	4,119.1	3,090.8	5,603.6
TOTAL AMERICA	**96,623.0**	**123,671.7**	**144,877.5**	**173,026.9**	**215,202.8**
AFRICA					
South Africa	45,779.2	44,078.2	61,062.3	76,840.9	64,275.3
Tanzania	27,881.0	54,472.9	54,043.0	43,667.4	58,719.0
Uganda	25,900.4	34,155.3	39,928.5	41,197.6	37,677.2
Eswatini	8,661.8	12,366.2	11,861.7	11,218.6	12,534.2
Mauritius	4,748.0	6,377.5	7,526.9	5,326.9	7,705.6

Table 6.14: Value of Imports by Origin[1], 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Rwanda	2,040.8	3,263.8	3,556.0	4,836.6	3,322.8
Zambia	3,616.8	6,142.6	8,211.1	6,912.4	5,601.1
Other[2]	66,650.2	69,974.0	87,417.5	87,044.7	80,860.7
TOTAL AFRICA	**185,278.2**	**230,830.5**	**273,607.1**	**277,045.1**	**270,695.8**
ASIA					
MIDDLE EAST					
Iran	4,847.2	3,702.8	3,355.7	3,986.8	2,453.4
Israel	4,453.2	5,226.2	6,839.6	5,208.9	6,735.3
Jordan	619.3	923.8	1,227.4	849.2	2,402.7
Saudi Arabia	69,002.4	114,678.9	122,032.0	145,150.1	52,353.1
United Arab Emirates	92,282.9	178,534.7	407,394.1	411,533.1	337,251.3
Bahrain	4,197.5	2,954.2	5,567.8	1,640.4	7,770.2
Oman	10,028.5	22,019.0	37,134.0	31,863.5	71,305.0
Other	11,045.5	28,318.7	28,462.9	16,096.9	74,181.8
Total Middle East	**196,476.5**	**356,358.3**	**612,013.5**	**616,328.8**	**554,452.9**
FAR EAST					
China	361,366.7	441,364.8	452,611.6	458,995.9	576,138.1
India	188,588.4	230,976.4	250,048.5	269,168.3	263,226.3
Indonesia	62,692.7	44,415.0	27,134.9	41,206.9	25,369.7
Japan	87,594.3	97,826.9	97,499.8	97,453.3	109,279.4
Korea South	20,436.4	22,344.6	50,196.2	28,214.5	22,962.8
Pakistan	21,449.4	18,991.3	26,397.4	25,962.1	45,524.5
Singapore	8,884.0	10,555.6	11,945.2	22,352.8	5,533.2
Taiwan	14,475.1	16,213.6	20,545.4	12,158.6	12,763.4
Malaysia	45,563.3	93,751.1	120,604.5	120,498.1	135,868.3
Thailand	15,370.1	19,719.8	23,431.7	19,506.7	20,229.3
Other	19,660.2	28,762.9	29,601.1	25,353.5	25,931.7
Total Far East	**846,080.4**	**1,024,921.9**	**1,110,016.3**	**1,120,870.6**	**1,242,826.8**
TOTAL ASIA	**1,042,556.9**	**1,381,280.3**	**1,722,029.8**	**1,737,199.4**	**1,797,279.6**
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA					
Australia	7,018.2	25,897.3	20,750.4	14,039.3	6,643.8
Other	496.9	1,415.2	317.0	322.5	888.1
TOTAL AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA	**7,515.0**	**27,312.5**	**21,067.4**	**14,361.9**	**7,531.9**
All Other Counties n.e.s	2,185.9	1,157.8	5,842.6	2,573.5	3,655.9
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS	**1,643,560.1**	**2,119,359.1**	**2,490,774.8**	**2,611,977.0**	**2,706,267.6**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
**Provisional*
[1]Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity
[2]See Table 6.15 for details
n.e.s: Not elsewhere specified



6.32. Trade with African countries for the period 2020 to 2024 is presented in Table 6.15. Total volume of trade with African countries declined by 2.2 per cent from KSh 712.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 696.3 billion in 2024. Earnings from exports to the African region decreased by 2.2 per cent from KSh 435.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 425.6 billion in 2024. The decline was majorly occasioned by decrease in exports to all countries in the EAC region except Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia. Despite this decline, the EAC region continued to dominate as the main destination for Kenya's exports, accounting for 75.5 per cent of total export earnings from the continent.

6.33. Exports to Uganda, Kenya's leading export destination in Africa, decreased from KSh 126.3 billion in 2023 to KSh 125.9 billion in 2024. This decline was largely attributable to a decline in domestic exports of cement clinkers and palm oil to this destination. Similarly, exports to Tanzania dropped from KSh 69.3 billion in 2023 to KSh 67.2 billion, partly resulting from decreased domestic exports of medicaments and soap in 2024.Conversely, revenue from exports to the Democratic Republic of Congo improved from KSh 26.4 billion in 2023 to KSh 31.7 billion in 2024. The growth was primarily contributed by increased domestic exports of palm oil and medicaments, and re-exports of kerosene type jet to this destination.

6.34. Foreign exchange earnings from exports to the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region decreased by 2.8 per cent from KSh 341.1 billion in 2023 to KSh 331.7 billion in 2024. While the EAC region continued to be the primary market, reduced exports to most countries in this bloc, who are also members of COMESA, significantly contributed to the decline.

6.35. The value of Kenya's imports from Africa decreased from KSh 277.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 270.7 billion in 2024. The decline was largely attributable to reduced imports of maize and; iron and steel from South Africa and sugar from Egypt, which had previously contributed to a rise in the import bill. Conversely, there was a notable increase in imports from Tanzania, which moderated the overall decline. The growth was largely occasioned by increased imports of rice, coal, chemical fertilizers, mosquito nets, flat glass, and oilseed meals from this source.

Table 6.15: Trade with African Countries[1], 2020-2024

	TOTAL EXPORTS					IMPORTS				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)										
Tanzania	31,832,967.6	45,560,296.7	57,372,224.2	69,255,287.1	67,202,643.2	27,880,998.1	54,472,909.3	54,043,011.9	43,667,431.7	58,719,035.5
Uganda	72,219,585.0	91,653,328.0	97,160,959.0	126,250,742.0	125,942,712.7	25,900,422.2	34,155,309.0	39,928,547.1	41,197,624.7	37,677,172.4
Rwanda	25,211,279.2	30,519,720.8	40,172,654.1	42,313,121.7	41,775,498.2	2,040,838.4	3,263,812.7	3,555,992.8	4,836,622.0	3,322,801.9
Burundi	5,878,806.4	7,530,898.8	8,308,754.0	9,638,752.4	7,509,399.1	355,335.9	498,617.4	130,320.2	14,831.1	9,384.1
South Sudan	23,194,679.8	17,154,131.4	23,466,019.5	31,970,436.9	29,719,791.8	55,993.1	92,343.7	20,126.1	22,979.8	17,335.6
Congo, D.R[2]				26,446,947.7	31,747,217.5				3,104,259.3	3,463,480.6
Somalia[3]					17,452,861.1					617,006.3
Total, EAC	**158,337,318.0**	**192,418,375.7**	**226,480,610.8**	**305,875,287.8**	**321,350,123.6**	**56,233,587.6**	**92,482,992.1**	**97,677,998.1**	**92,843,748.5**	**103,826,216.5**
COMESA										
Egypt	18,982,955.5	21,175,453.8	26,769,545.4	31,216,492.5	27,627,107.8	44,853,458.5	48,888,661.1	43,959,924.2	49,571,235.4	41,458,385.0
Congo, D.R[2]	14,298,069.1	24,454,689.3	17,809,138.6			2,754,354.8	3,616,254.2	3,625,402.9		
Ethiopia	9,403,730.0	13,890,648.8	17,826,848.5	18,812,865.2	17,995,951.1	1,848,605.7	1,919,677.4	3,254,009.9	9,891,865.2	15,361,705.6
Sudan	8,269,478.3	7,233,725.8	7,792,482.2	6,748,165.0	6,281,421.2	448,465.4	423,700.0	1,335,836.5	755,749.4	13,271.6
Zambia	4,440,422.1	8,014,460.6	7,420,777.0	9,732,714.9	9,718,051.5	3,616,770.2	6,142,560.5	8,211,092.8	6,912,360.9	5,601,059.7
Malawi	4,115,243.4	5,356,563.5	6,400,629.5	7,621,113.6	7,650,179.2	2,988,290.3	1,716,743.9	2,060,322.0	1,252,898.1	1,180,547.1
Zimbabwe	1,136,964.4	2,980,094.0	2,981,210.7	2,824,008.2	2,796,168.8	5,664,150.7	1,892,388.4	1,664,976.3	3,096,723.3	1,942,959.1
Mauritius	1,149,942.8	1,237,598.4	1,791,334.0	2,271,163.1	1,927,116.4	4,747,981.0	6,377,537.0	7,526,894.5	5,326,874.8	7,705,616.6
Djibouti	728,207.2	982,087.8	2,349,844.4	1,446,588.9	1,320,357.8	4,658.3	7,788.2	246,494.3	3,892.7	24,145.4
Comoros	145,384.3	110,371.8	203,397.0	262,430.0	157,191.7	14.4	0.2	257.6	633.1	6,002.9
Madagascar	216,939.1	314,927.7	1,188,926.2	786,215.5	1,277,230.3	1,898,424.6	1,449,258.1	896,901.0	1,505,882.6	795,113.5
Eritrea	73,329.8	171,044.8	146,985.4	474,286.1	157,120.3	32.2	5.6	36.7	5,163.1	11.5
Seychelles	188,425.6	588,788.3	309,837.1	400,105.1	350,603.0	3,740.3	61,568.3	7,024.8	9,992.8	14,062.3
Eswatini	59,923.3	157,228.2	153,086.7	47,985.4	202,520.0	8,661,804.9	12,366,166.8	11,861,685.4	11,218,606.8	12,534,171.7
Libya	56,186.3	223,739.6	79,676.3	213,128.3	43,097.6	122.2	33.5	0.0	10,431.8	7,875.6
Somalia[3]	11,394,369.6	13,451,548.8	15,333,305.9	21,647,173.5		58,819.5	106,943.7	99,152.0	52,737.8	
Sub-Total, COMESA	**74,659,570.7**	**100,342,971.0**	**108,557,024.9**	**104,504,435.4**	**77,504,116.9**	**77,549,693.2**	**84,969,286.9**	**84,750,010.9**	**89,615,047.9**	**86,644,927.7**
Total, COMESA	**201,163,921.2**	**247,201,049.9**	**277,665,411.5**	**341,124,436.1**	**331,651,597.3**	**105,902,282.8**	**122,979,369.7**	**128,384,997.2**	**138,791,364.7**	**131,752,108.6**

Table 6.15: Trade with African Countries[1], 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

	TOTAL EXPORTS					IMPORTS				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
OTHER COUNTRIES										
Algeria	36,102.0	69,713.7	121,749.1	235,618.1	313,948.3	15,821.3	10,987.9	26,007.4	958,744.6	5,737,749.4
Angola	155,715.1	106,106.7	310,484.3	388,813.2	152,373.9	21,661.4	3,832.4	14,318.2	1,355,074.2	56,445.0
Ghana	914,241.4	1,128,899.0	1,401,002.8	1,263,186.3	1,173,774.4	229,304.4	488,118.1	698,344.6	466,839.2	548,729.6
Nigeria	4,021,785.0	3,631,075.5	5,049,863.7	5,318,164.3	6,830,790.2	184,672.2	455,993.4	483,539.8	391,517.3	528,998.0
Lesotho	9,472.4	101,067.1	47,620.0	56,073.5	98,720.2	2,321.5	30,080.2	20,261.2	19,340.0	21,483.0
Mozambique	901,447.5	1,359,331.3	1,431,677.7	1,524,634.0	2,374,754.3	2,090,593.8	2,219,246.4	5,242,325.0	1,378,890.1	155,858.9
Reunion	108,594.3	225,729.0	215,094.4	215,483.3	272,619.5	2,129.8	369.4	22,379.7	17.7	156.9
South Africa	3,480,852.8	3,956,466.8	6,851,366.4	7,453,734.0	6,744,910.2	45,779,182.4	44,078,230.6	61,062,448.0	76,840,905.5	64,275,300.3
All Other African Countries	3,505,067.0	5,912,517.1	7,184,563.3	29,765,458.2	8,817,891.2	3,169,196.8	6,091,363.3	23,609,455.2	13,174,982.0	8,899,954.7
Sub-Total	**13,133,277.6**	**16,490,906.2**	**22,613,421.5**	**46,221,164.9**	**26,779,782.1**	**51,494,883.6**	**53,378,221.8**	**91,179,079.1**	**94,586,310.5**	**80,224,675.7**
TOTAL AFRICA	**246,130,166.3**	**309,252,252.9**	**357,651,057.2**	**434,953,714.6**	**425,634,022.6**	**185,278,164.5**	**230,830,500.8**	**273,607,088.2**	**277,045,106.9**	**270,695,819.8**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
** Provisional*
[1] Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity
[2] Congo, D.R joined the EAC on 11th July 2022
[3] Somalia joined the EAC on 4th March 2024
[4] EAC Partner States are also members of COMESA except Tanzania

Balance of Payments

6.36. Kenya's current account balance improved by 45.4 per cent, narrowing from a deficit of KSh 382.7 billion in 2023 to a deficit of KSh 208.9 billion in 2024 as presented in Table 6.16. This improvement was attributed to an accelerated growth of 9.1 per cent in revenue from merchandise exports compared to 3.8 per cent growth in imports, which was consistent with the performance of the last two years. The value of exports of goods rose from KSh 1,544.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 1,684.3 billion in 2024. The increase in export earnings was mainly driven by higher export revenues from horticultural products; and articles of apparel and clothing accessories, which increased significantly during the review period. The increase in import expenditure was driven by growth in imports of industrial machinery; and aircraft and associated equipment in the year under review.

6.37. During the review period, receipts from international trade in services grew by 9.0 per cent to KSh 1,084.5 billion. Similarly, payments for international services increased from KSh 759.2 billion in 2023 to KSh 760.2 billion in 2024, resulting in a surplus in the services account of KSh 324.4 billion in 2024. The growth in service receipts was mainly on account of increased receipts from the travel services, which accounted for 43.5 per cent of the total services receipts.

6.38. Remittance inflows increased by 14.0 per cent from KSh 591.2 billion in 2023 to KSh 674.1 billion in 2024, and were mainly from the United States, which accounted for more than half of the total remittances to the country. The capital account balance improved by 80.3 per cent to a surplus of KSh 31.2 billion in 2024, attributable to increased grants to finance public projects.

6.39. Net financial inflows declined marginally from a surplus of KSh 247.9 billion in 2023 to a surplus of KSh 246.5 billion in 2024. The decrease was primarily attributed to a decline in net inflows under the other investment category, which decreased by 11.9 per cent to KSh 257.7 billion in 2024. During the review period, deposit-taking corporations under other investment assets recorded disinvestments amounting to KSh 78.4 billion compared to investments of KSh 389.0 billion in 2023, reflecting a reduction in their foreign financial assets. Inflows in portfolio investment liabilities increased from KSh 1.8 billion in 2023 to KSh 58.1 billion in 2024, mainly as a result of the issuance of the sovereign bond of USD 1.5 billion in the first quarter. The bearish performance in the equity securities market at the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) continued to be experienced during the review period.

6.40. In the year under review, there was a build-up of reserve assets by KSh 365.2 billion partly attributable to loans received from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which more than tripled to KSh 188.6 billion in 2024. Consequently, the overall Balance of Payments (BOP) position recorded a surplus of KSh 176.7 billion in 2024 from a deficit of KSh 134.8 billion in 2023.



Table 6.16: Balance of Payments, 2020-2024

KSh Million

	2020+	2021+	2022+	2023	2024*
A. Current Account	**-350,287.4**	**-553,153.1**	**-566,558.6**	**-382,684.4**	**-208,943.1**
Goods: exports f.o.b	814,220.9	987,959.7	1,254,871.7	1,544,036.2	1,684,274.4
Goods: imports f.o.b	1,667,686.3	2,170,679.4	2,616,148.9	2,882,048.1	2,990,996.1
Services: credit	411,695.2	588,834.9	897,674.8	995,240.3	1,084,532.2
of which Travel	88,786.0	141,633.9	269,670.8	393,214.1	471,425.9
Services: debit	363,686.7	462,453.5	664,301.9	759,156.0	760,168.2
Balance on goods and services	-805,456.9	-1,056,338.3	-1,127,904.4	-1,101,927.5	-982,357.7
Primary income: credit	15,776.2	21,195.5	16,721.6	25,755.2	38,986.6
Primary income: debit	87,714.7	188,833.6	224,135.3	284,107.8	291,282.9
Balance on goods, services, and primary income	-877,395.4	-1,223,976.3	-1,335,318.2	-1,360,280.1	-1,234,653.9
Secondary income : credit	535,310.5	686,238.0	774,316.6	990,052.3	1,032,178.3
of which Diaspora Remittances	330,841.8	413,344.1	478,501.8	591,216.2	674,089.7
Secondary income: debit	8,202.5	15,414.8	5,557.0	12,456.5	6,467.5
B. Capital Account	**14,023.0**	**21,450.6**	**16,508.0**	**17,264.0**	**31,247.0**
Capital account: credit	14,023.0	21,450.6	16,508.0	17,264.0	31,247.0
Capital account: debit	-	-	-	-	-
C. Financial Account	**-199,377.2**	**-604,657.5**	**-488,387.0**	**-247,902.4**	**-246,525.1**
Direct investment: assets	40,637.9	88,075.6	63,787.0	41,509.7	56,310.1
Direct investment: liabilities	-575.2	46,017.1	93,300.6	71,037.0	62,482.1
Portfolio investment: assets	110,688.4	114,140.2	56,341.5	66,600.6	77,663.5
Equity and investment fund shares	84,040.7	83,596.6	30,315.9	57,535.8	37,288.5
Debt securities	26,647.7	30,543.6	26,025.6	9,064.8	40,375.0
Portfolio investment: liabilities	-29,109.3	92,267.1	-26,952.1	1,805.7	58,059.5
Equity and investment fund shares	-29,118.5	-10,684.6	-24,417.3	-21,287.3	-16,517.6
Debt securities	9.2	102,951.8	-2,534.7	23,093.0	74,577.2
Financial derivatives: net	-1,296.34	2,467.71	-2,510.4	9,228.3	-2,221.1
Other investment: assets	108,690.3	11,500.2	-61,605.9	394,574.5	-73,281.3
Other debt instruments	108,690.3	11,500.2	-61,605.9	394,574.5	-73,281.3
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	109,485.7	10,651.4	-61,203.1	388,961.0	-78,436.9
Other sectors	-795.4	848.9	-402.8	5,613.5	5,155.6
Other financial corporations	-339.3	-304.7	-270.2	-240.7	-124.2
Nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	-456.1	1,153.6	-132.7	5,854.1	5,279.8
Other investment: liabilities	487,782.0	682,557.0	478,050.7	686,972.9	184,454.6
Special Drawing Rights	-	81,411.72	-	-	-
Other debt instruments	487,782.0	601,145.2	478,050.7	686,972.9	184,454.6
Central bank	-306.7	33.2	657.3	-163.8	-1.2
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	59,163.3	117,959.2	64,038.2	-165,827.1	-58,736.0
General government	200,372.8	188,486.6	78,214.7	184,190.2	105,378.4
Other sectors	228,552.6	294,666.2	335,140.5	668,773.5	137,813.4

Table 6.16: Balance of Payments, 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

	2020+	2021+	2022+	2023+	2024*
Other financial corporations	-4,236.7	-3,896.5	-3,812.8	9,782.6	8,601.1
Nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	232,789.3	298,562.7	338,953.3	658,991.0	129,212.3
D. Net Errors and Omissions	**-15,596.7**	**17,186.2**	**-189,828.3**	**-17,311.7**	**107,842.2**
E. Overall Balance	**152,483.9**	**-90,141.1**	**251,491.8**	**134,829.7**	**-176,671.2**
F. Reserves and Related Items	**-152,483.9**	**90,141.1**	**-251,491.8**	**-134,829.7**	**176,671.2**
Reserve assets	-87,470.8	127,280.4	-176,177.4	-80,367.0	365,234.4
Credit and loans from the IMF	65,013.1	92,429.9	75,314.4	54,462.6	188,563.2
Exceptional financing	-	-55,290.7	-	-	-
Current Account balance as % of GDP	-3.3	-4.6	-4.2	-2.5	-1.3

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Central Bank of Kenya
** Provisional*
+ Revised
NPISHs: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
f.o.b: free on board

International Investment Position

6.41. Table 6.17 highlights Kenya's international investment position for 2020 to 2024. The stock of external assets has exhibited an increasing trend over time and rose from KSh 4,093.5 billion at the end of 2023 to KSh 4,122.4 billion at the end of 2024. These assets were mainly in the form of other investments which accounted for 32.9 per cent of the total stock of assets at KSh 1,357.0 billion at the end of 2024. The bulk of these assets were in currency and deposits, and loans advanced by Deposit Taking Corporations in Kenya. The stock of reserve assets was the second major category of assets, rising from KSh 1,145.4 billion at the end of 2023 to KSh 1,301.5 billion at the end of 2024. This build up was on account of increased disbursements from multilateral sources, forex earnings from exports of agricultural commodities and remittance inflows in 2024. Holdings of Portfolio assets continued to increase from KSh 897.6 billion at the end of 2023 to KSh 1,028.0 billion at the end of 2024, mainly driven by an increase in holdings of equity and debt assets by other sectors. Similarly, the stock of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) assets rose by 15.1 per cent to KSh 428.9 billion at the end of 2024.

6.42. The stock of external liabilities declined by 9.2 per cent to KSh 12,045.7 billion at the end of 2024. These liabilities were majorly in Other Investments, which accounted for 76.9 per cent of the total stock of external liabilities at the end of 2024. Despite this category accounting for the bulk of external liabilities, there was 11.0 per cent decline in the stock of liabilities to KSh 9,268.7 billion, partly attributable to a decrease in the stock of loans to General Government and Other Sectors at the end of 2024. On the contrary, the stock of other accounts payable continued to increase and amounted to KSh 2,985.6 billion at the end of 2024. Portfolio Investment liabilities accounted for 10.3 per cent of the stock of external liabilities in 2024 at KSh 1,240.7 billion. Debt securities constitute most of Portfolio liabilities and declined from KSh 1,311.4 billion at the end of 2023 to KSh 1,188.4 billion at the end of 2024 due to debt servicing of the International Sovereign Bond. Consequently, the stock of external liabilities of General Government, which largely constituted loans and debt securities, declined from KSh 5,707.4 billion at the end of 2023 to KSh 4,893.0 billion at the end of 2024.

6.43. The stock of inward direct investment accounted for 12.7 per cent of the stock of external liabilities and stood at KSh 1,530.9 billion in 2024. Generally, the country's stock of external liabilities continued to outweigh the holdings of assets abroad, resulting in a net borrowing position of KSh 7,923.3 billion at the end of 2024.

Table 6.17: Kenya's International Investment Position, 2020-2024

KSh Million

Component	2020+	2021+	2022+	2023	2024*
Net International Investment Position	**-5,775,649.4**	**-6,257,686.6**	**-7,514,136.9**	**-9,179,849.8**	**-7,923,272.8**
Assets	**2,630,383.8**	**3,096,478.2**	**3,100,136.3**	**4,093,508.0**	**4,122,421.2**
Direct Investment	**187,748.0**	**268,440.2**	**329,188.3**	**372,541.0**	**428,851.0**
Equity and investment fund shares	141,881.6	221,137.2	278,150.5	301,791.0	348,521.4
Debt instruments	45,866.4	47,303.1	51,037.8	70,750.0	80,329.6
Portfolio Investment	**637,377.3**	**766,089.6**	**824,794.8**	**897,550.8**	**1,027,957.2**
Equity and investment fund shares	434,214.6	521,903.4	553,287.8	596,802.8	634,156.5
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	17,814.8	20,793.8	21,737.1	27,380.4	29,510.0
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	416,399.7	501,109.6	531,550.7	569,422.4	604,646.5
Debt securities	203,162.7	244,186.3	271,507.0	300,748.0	393,800.7
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	11,028.5	2,420.7	577.7	3,868.3	25,702.7
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	192,134.2	241,765.6	270,929.3	296,879.7	368,098.0
Financial Derivatives & Employee Stock Options	**1,083.8**	**1,852.8**	**1,358.6**	**9,124.2**	**7,030.2**
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	1,083.8	1,852.8	1,358.6	9,124.2	7,030.2
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Investment	**899,193.1**	**987,244.9**	**962,398.2**	**1,668,900.9**	**1,357,044.3**
Other equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency and deposits	754,679.6	806,211.3	758,714.0	1,404,927.7	1,088,662.6
Central bank	1.7	2.0	2.9	5.0	9.7
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	365,148.1	354,755.8	310,575.7	806,550.9	548,064.3
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	389,529.7	451,453.5	448,135.4	598,371.9	540,588.7

Table 6.17: Kenya's International Investment Position, 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

Component	2020+	2021+	2022+	2023	2024*
Loans	112,041.5	141,575.2	156,980.9	200,048.2	183,341.5
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	112,041.5	141,575.2	156,686.0	199,618.7	182,976.3
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	294.9	429.6	365.2
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	10,311.4	9,777.3	10,943.8	10,344.2	10,355.1
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	10,311.4	9,777.3	10,943.8	10,344.2	10,355.1
Trade credit and advances	11,566.8	17,292.7	19,175.1	29,861.2	28,504.2
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	5,093.4	11,129.6	11,859.0	17,976.5	17,163.4
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	6,473.4	6,163.1	7,316.0	11,884.7	11,340.9
Other accounts receivable	10,593.9	12,388.4	16,584.4	23,719.5	46,180.8
Central bank	235.1	293.2	-30.6	725.0	26,796.4
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	2,986.7	2,580.7	6,398.9	11,411.9	6,505.7
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	7,372.1	9,514.4	10,216.2	11,582.6	12,878.7
Reserve Assets	**904,981.7**	**1,072,850.6**	**982,396.5**	**1,145,391.2**	**1,301,538.5**
Monetary gold	114.9	115.3	124.9	181.5	188.9
Special drawing rights	2,870.2	77,625.5	70,071.1	74,137.4	44,084.5
Reserve position in the IMF	2,106.3	2,121.3	2,199.4	2,812.1	2,258.7
Other reserve assets	899,890.2	992,988.6	910,001.1	1,068,260.2	1,255,006.3

Table 6.17: Kenya's International Investment Position, 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

Component	2020+	2021+	2022+	2023	2024*
Liabilities	8,406,033.2	9,354,164.8	10,614,273.2	13,273,357.8	12,045,694.0
Direct Investment	**1,069,052.6**	**1,109,776.6**	**1,367,723.4**	**1,468,450.6**	**1,530,932.7**
Equity and investment fund shares	777,912.9	826,796.9	1,152,813.4	1,231,639.9	1,284,409.4
Debt instruments	291,139.7	282,979.7	214,910.0	236,810.7	246,523.3
Portfolio Investment	**732,774.7**	**871,081.2**	**962,190.7**	**1,380,201.1**	***1,240,715.4***
Equity and investment fund shares	32,950.2	35,112.4	53,954.6	68,834.9	52,317.2
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	22,568.4	25,067.5	46,777.6	51,561.6	54,090.6
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	10,381.7	10,044.9	7,177.0	17,273.3	-1,773.4
Debt securities	699,824.5	835,968.8	908,236.1	1,311,366.2	1,188,398.2
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General government	699,791.8	835,727.4	907,709.5	1,311,099.3	1,188,053.2
Other sectors	32.8	241.5	526.6	267.0	345.0
Financial Derivatives & Employee Stock Options	**3,561.0**	**1,869.1**	**1,094.6**	**11,908.4**	**5,364.2**
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	3,239.0	1,563.5	777.3	8,456.2	3,809.1
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	322.0	305.6	317.3	3,452.2	1,555.1
Other Investment	**6,600,644.9**	**7,371,437.9**	**8,283,264.6**	**10,412,797.8**	**9,268,681.7**
Other equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency and deposits	194,341.6	293,382.7	282,897.5	366,607.4	314,995.4
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	194,341.6	293,382.7	282,897.5	366,607.4	314,995.4

Table 6.17: Kenya's International Investment Position, 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

KSh Million
KSh Million

Component	2020+	2021+	2022+	2023	2024*
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	4,860,540.6	5,161,422.6	5,719,189.8	7,065,451.0	5,884,115.4
Central bank	110,995.3	205,887.9	290,945.6	429,433.6	509,554.7
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	304,544.0	348,290.4	474,730.8	390,397.9	253,451.2
General government	2,844,616.0	3,001,069.8	3,286,446.5	4,396,281.3	3,704,927.8
Other sectors	1,600,385.3	1,606,174.6	1,667,066.9	1,849,338.2	1,416,181.7
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	11,838.8	12,809.8	15,334.6	31,587.7	32,172.6
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	11,838.8	12,809.8	15,334.6	31,587.7	32,172.6
Trade credit and advances	10,631.5	9,743.3	24,880.7	194,500.0	-79,723.8
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	3,158.9	2,589.6	6,030.9	4,254.2	9,073.8
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	7,472.6	7,153.7	18,849.8	190,245.8	-88,797.6
Other accounts payable	1,482,504.4	1,770,692.2	2,112,412.3	2,591,408.5	2,985,620.4
Central bank	1,738.8	2,070.9	2,645.0	2,617.6	9,086.4
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	5,722.0	1,615.9	404.3	757.8	303.4
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	1,475,043.6	1,767,005.4	2,109,363.0	2,588,033.1	2,976,230.6
Special drawing rights (Net incurrence of liabilities)	40,788.0	123,387.2	128,549.6	163,243.2	131,501.9
Net IIP as a percentage of GDP	**-53.9**	**-52.0**	**-55.7**	**-61.1**	**-48.8**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Central Bank of Kenya
+Revised
**Provisional*

International Liquidity

6.44. Table 6.18 presents foreign exchange reserves of the Central Monetary Authorities which include international reserve assets from 2020 to 2024. The international reserve assets consist of external assets available to and controlled by the monetary authorities for financing external obligations and regulating the BoP imbalances. Net foreign assets of Central Bank increased by 15.0 per cent from KSh 653.1 billion as at the end of December 2023 to KSh 751.0 billion as at the end of December 2024. This was mainly attributed to the foreign exchange holdings of the Central Bank which expanded by 17.5 per cent from KSh 1,068.4 billion as at the end of December 2023 to KSh 1,255.2 billion as at the end of December 2024. However, the reserve position in the Fund decreased by 17.9 per cent from KSh 2.8 billion as at the end of December 2023 to KSh 2.3 billion as at the end of December 2024. Similarly, the Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) decreased by 40.5 per cent to KSh 44.1 billion as at the end of December 2024 compared to KSh 74.1 billion as at the end of December 2023 due to the drawdown by the National Treasury.

6.45. The foreign liabilities of the Central Bank consisting of external banks' deposits and Use of Fund Credit increased by 12.0 per cent to KSh 548.3 billion as at the end of December 2024 compared to a total of KSh 489.5 billion as at the end of December 2023. These developments resulted in a 13.6 per cent increase in the Kenya's official gross foreign reserves from KSh 1,145.5 billion as at the end of December 2023 to KSh 1,301.6 billion as at the end of December 2024.

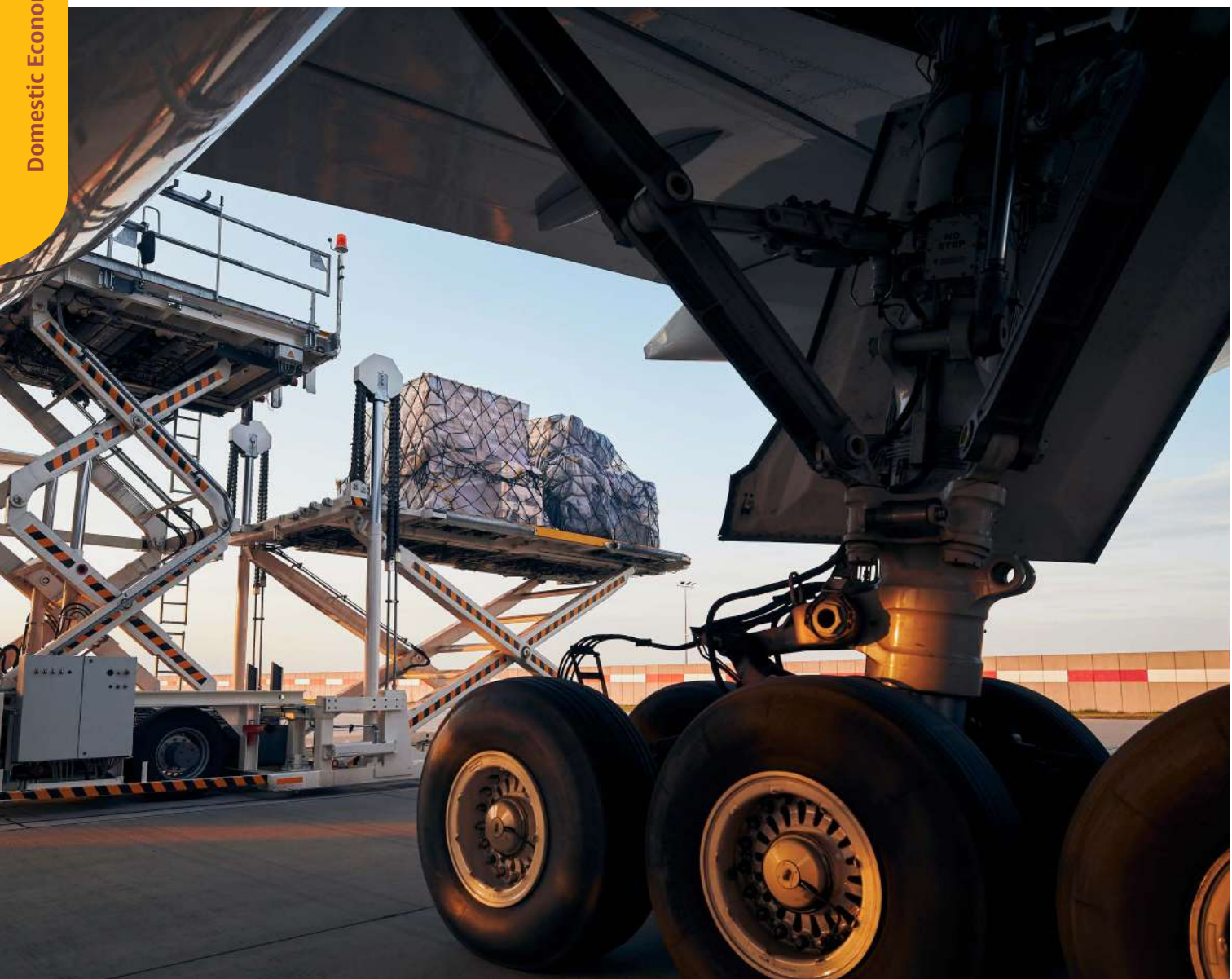


Table 6.18: Central Monetary Authorities: Foreign Exchange Reserves, 2020-2024

KSh Million

		Official Foreign Assets and Liabilities								
		Central Bank Of Kenya					Government			Gross Foreign Reserves[1] of Central Monetary Authorities
	As at end of	S.D.R Holdings	Foreign Exchange Reserves	External Banks' Deposits	Use of Fund Credit	Net Foreign Assets of Central Bank	Reserve Position in IMF	Other Holdings	Reserves of Government	
2020		2,870.2	900,005.1	32,115.1	110,995.3	759,712.0	2,106.3	53.0	2,159.3	904,981.7
2021		77,625.5	993,103.9	36,084.6	206,072.2	828,519.3	2,121.3	53.3	2,174.6	1,072,850.6
2022		70,071.1	910,126.0	24,051.9	290,066.4	666,078.8	2,199.4	55.3	2,254.7	982,451.9
2023										
	January	71,593.4	857,759.2	25,472.5	296,368.0	607,512.1	2,247.2	56.7	2,303.9	931,656.5
	February	70,392.9	836,980.4	29,102.3	297,794.3	580,476.7	2,258.0	56.7	2,314.7	909,687.9
	March	74,342.0	843,829.6	30,074.4	314,501.0	573,596.2	2,384.7	60.0	2,444.7	920,616.3
	April	75,034.7	883,986.8	29,988.4	322,118.5	606,914.6	2,452.4	61.9	2,514.3	961,535.9
	May	73,279.0	924,350.2	33,416.9	323,468.0	640,744.2	2,462.7	62.1	2,524.8	1,000,154.0
	June	73,156.3	1,052,859.2	34,611.3	327,516.0	763,888.1	2,503.8	63.2	2,566.9	1,128,582.4
	July	74,671.4	1,049,346.8	32,647.5	393,651.1	697,719.5	2,561.1	64.4	2,625.5	1,126,643.7
	August	72,929.1	1,036,283.2	39,382.8	398,168.2	671,661.3	2,590.5	65.2	2,655.7	1,111,867.9
	September	73,444.8	1,039,199.2	45,608.5	400,983.8	666,051.8	2,608.8	65.4	2,674.3	1,115,318.2
	October	74,616.4	1,050,485.2	51,808.8	407,380.7	665,912.2	2,650.4	66.5	2,717.0	1,127,818.6
	November	73,583.5	1,055,882.7	48,773.6	420,430.5	660,262.1	2,735.3	69.0	2,804.3	1,132,270.5
	December	74,137.4	1,068,441.7	58,756.8	430,711.9	653,110.4	2,812.1	70.6	2,882.6	1,145,461.8
2024*										
	January	75,143.3	1,177,139.6	53,616.1	548,614.6	650,052.1	2,863.8	72.1	2,935.9	1,255,218.7
	February	63,569.0	1,035,179.8	52,829.4	489,189.2	556,730.3	2,553.6	64.2	2,617.8	1,101,366.6
	March	58,195.7	969,218.8	51,195.2	447,839.8	528,379.6	2,337.7	58.9	2,396.6	1,029,811.1
	April	58,316.0	983,184.7	48,497.3	450,770.0	542,233.5	2,353.0	59.2	2,412.2	1,043,913.0
	May	53,183.8	945,098.0	46,628.9	442,344.2	509,308.7	2,309.0	58.1	2,367.1	1,000,648.9
	June	52,567.6	1,041,295.7	41,728.8	437,219.5	614,915.0	2,282.3	57.4	2,339.7	1,096,203.1
	July	53,252.5	986,941.4	43,622.2	442,915.6	553,656.1	2,312.0	58.1	2,370.1	1,042,564.0
	August	49,502.8	977,950.1	34,767.3	446,396.2	546,289.3	2,330.2	58.7	2,388.9	1,029,841.7
	September	49,869.6	1,059,202.3	29,032.9	449,704.7	630,334.3	2,347.5	59.0	2,406.5	1,111,478.4
	October	48,998.2	1,135,273.4	39,748.2	441,516.5	703,006.9	2,304.7	57.9	2,362.6	1,186,634.3
	November	45,079.2	1,194,642.9	38,714.1	521,051.9	679,956.0	2,309.7	57.4	2,367.1	1,242,089.2
	December	44,084.5	1,255,195.2	38,715.5	509,554.7	751,009.6	2,258.7	56.9	2,315.6	1,301,595.3

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
**Provisional*
+ Revised
[1]Comprises S.D.Rs; Cash and Gold Foreign Exchange of Central Bank Plus Reserves of Government constitute foreign assets, which are readily available for meeting external financial needs

Foreign Exchange Rates of the Kenyan Shilling against Selected Currencies

6.46. In 2024, the Kenyan Shilling showed signs of recovery against major international currencies, as indicated by the Trade Weighted Index (TWI), which improved from 138.25 in 2023 to 129.99 in 2024. The Kenyan Shilling appreciated against key currencies such as the US Dollar, Euro, Sterling Pound, UAE Dirham, and Swiss Franc, strengthening by 3.6, 3.5, 1.0, 3.6, and 1.6 per cent, respectively. Similarly, the Kenyan Shilling continued to appreciate against the Egyptian Pound, with the Shilling gaining by 34.9 per cent, during the review period. The Kenyan Shilling also continued its upward trend against the Pakistan Rupee, strengthening by 4.0 per cent, over the same period. Within the East African Community, the Kenyan Shilling gained against the Uganda Shilling and Tanzania Shilling by 4.4 per cent and 11.1 per cent, respectively, in 2024. However, the Kenyan Shilling lost by 22.9 per cent against the 100 Rwandan Francs, over the same period.

Table 6.19: Foreign Exchange Rates[1] of the Kenya Shilling against Selected Currencies, 2020-2024

Currency	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
1 Euro[2]	121.65	129.76	124.19	151.25	145.92
1 US Dollar	106.47	109.65	117.87	139.85	134.82
1 Pound Sterling	136.73	150.85	145.80	174.01	172.27
1 UAE Dirham	28.99	29.85	32.09	38.08	36.71
1 Deutsche Mark	62.20	66.34	63.50	77.33	74.61
1 Dutch Guilder	55.20	58.88	56.36	68.63	66.21
1 French Franc	18.54	19.78	18.93	23.06	22.25
100 Italian Lira	6.28	6.70	6.41	7.81	7.54
1 Belgian Franc	3.02	3.22	3.08	3.75	3.62
1 Indian Rupee	1.44	1.48	1.50	1.69	1.61
1 Chinese Yuan	15.45	17.00	17.53	19.73	18.74
1 SA Rand	6.51	7.42	7.23	7.58	7.35
100 Japanese Yen	99.80	99.94	90.15	99.48	89.23
1 Saudi Riyal	28.37	29.23	31.39	37.28	35.93
1 Egyptian Pound[3]	6.74	6.99	6.14	4.56	2.97
TSh/KSh[4]	21.76	21.12	19.74	17.36	19.52
1 Pakistan Rupee[3]	0.66	0.67	0.58	0.50	0.48
1 Swedish Kroner	11.62	12.79	11.69	13.18	12.77
1 Swiss Franc	113.61	119.98	123.52	155.87	153.30
USh/KSh[4]	34.93	32.72	31.30	26.76	27.99
1 Congolese Franc[3]	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
100 Rwanda Francs[3]	8.86	9.13	11.39	12.05	9.81
Overall Trade Weighted Index, (2009=100	115.37	121.66	123.81	138.25	129.99

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
** Provisional*
[1] Annual average
[2] Countries in the Euro area included in the computation of Trade Weighted Fisher's Ideal Index are: Germany, France, Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium and Italy.
[3] Via US dollar Exchange Rates
[4] Calculated as 1 Kenya Shilling to Uganda or Tanzania shilling



CHAPTER
07

Agriculture Sector

Overview

The agriculture sector exhibited a mixed but overall improved performance in 2024. This was largely attributed to well spatially distributed long rains performance while the short rains were erratic and poorly distributed during 2024. The overall improved performance was attributed to good agricultural practices, conducive weather and support from the Government. All these were geared towards the achievement of the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) in the crops and livestock value chains. The Agriculture Value Added increased from 1,634.1 billion in 2023 to 1,706.0 billion in 2024. Maize production decreased by 6.1 per cent, from 47.6 million bags in 2023 to 44.7 million bags in 2024. Green leaf tea production recorded a 4.2 per cent increase from 2,577.8 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 2,687.2 thousand tonnes in 2024. Similarly, the volume of marketed milk increased by 12.0 per cent to 908.4 million litres in 2024. However, exports of fresh horticultural produce declined by 14.1 per cent from 468.4 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 402.2 thousand tonnes in 2024. Sugar cane production increased by 68.7 per cent from 5.6 million tonnes in 2023 to 9.4 million tonnes in 2024. The production of coffee increased by 1.6 per cent from 48.7 thousand tonnes to 49.5 thousand tonnes during the crop year under review. Dry pyrethrum flower production declined by 2.7 per cent from 1,680.0 tonnes in 2023 to 1,634.0 tonnes in 2024.

4.4%

The Agriculture Gross Value Added (GVA) expanded by 4.4 per cent to KSh 1,706.0 billion in 2024.

7.2. Table 7.1 presents agriculture output and intermediate consumption from 2020 to 2024.The Agriculture Gross Value Added (GVA) expanded by 4.4 per cent to KSh 1,706.0 billion in the period under review. This indicates that while the pace of growth has slightly declined compared with 2024, both production output and input use continued to rise in 2024. This steady upward trend points to a stable and gradually expanding agricultural sector. The output at basic prices increased by 11.0 per cent to KSh 3,955.5 billion in 2024. This indicates sustained expansion in the sector's production value, likely driven by a combination of increased production volumes and favorable market prices. Intermediate consumption, which includes inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and fuel, increased by 8.4 per cent in the same period. This suggests that while farmers continued to invest in inputs to maintain or increase productivity, the rate of input cost growth or usage was lower. Real Agriculture Growth Rate recorded a slowed growth of 4.4 per cent compared to 7.1 per cent in 2023 as shown in Figure 1.

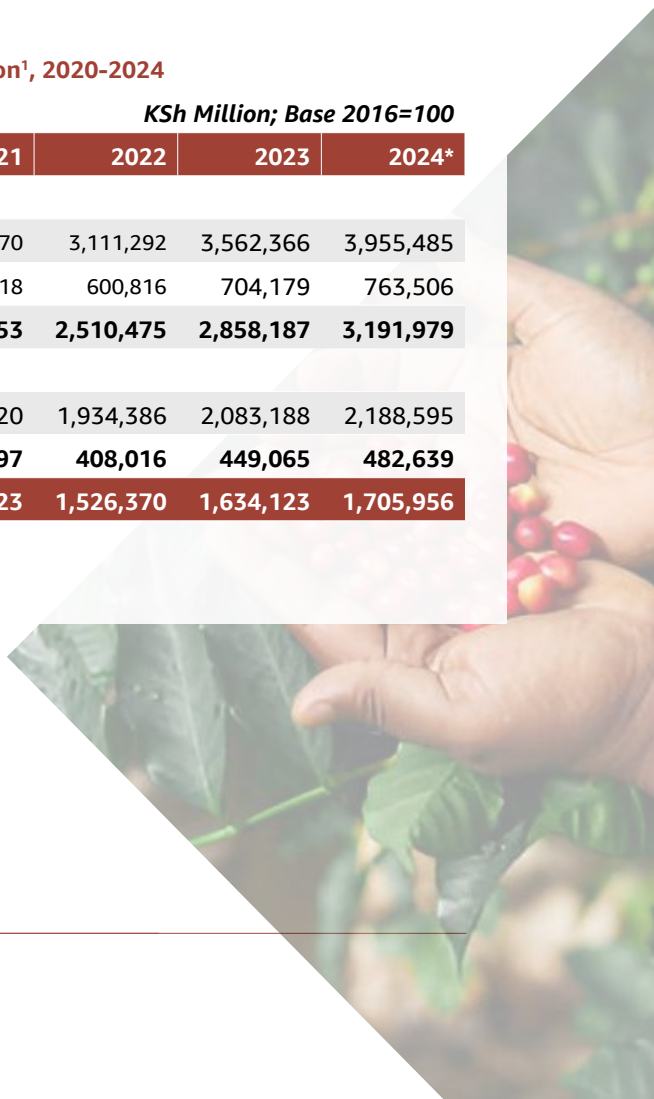
Earnings from fresh horticultural products recorded a decline from KSh 156.7 billion in 2023 to KSh 136.6 billion during the year under review. Overall, crop earnings grew by 2.7 per cent to KSh 454.8 billion during the review period.

Table 7.1: Agriculture Output and Intermediate Consumption[1], 2020-2024

KSh Million; Base 2016=100

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
PRODUCTION AT CURRENT PRICES					
Output at basic prices	2,672,546	2,838,170	3,111,292	3,562,366	3,955,485
Intermediate consumption	476,067	534,718	600,816	704,179	763,506
Value added at basic prices, gross	**2,196,480**	**2,303,453**	**2,510,475**	**2,858,187**	**3,191,979**
PRODUCTION CONSTANT PRICES					
Output	1,950,802	1,964,020	1,934,386	2,083,188	2,188,595
Intermediate consumption	**383,327**	**401,197**	**408,016**	**449,065**	**482,639**
VALUE ADDED, GROSS	**1,567,475**	**1,562,823**	**1,526,370**	**1,634,123**	**1,705,956**

** Provisional*
[1]Excludes Forestry and Fishing

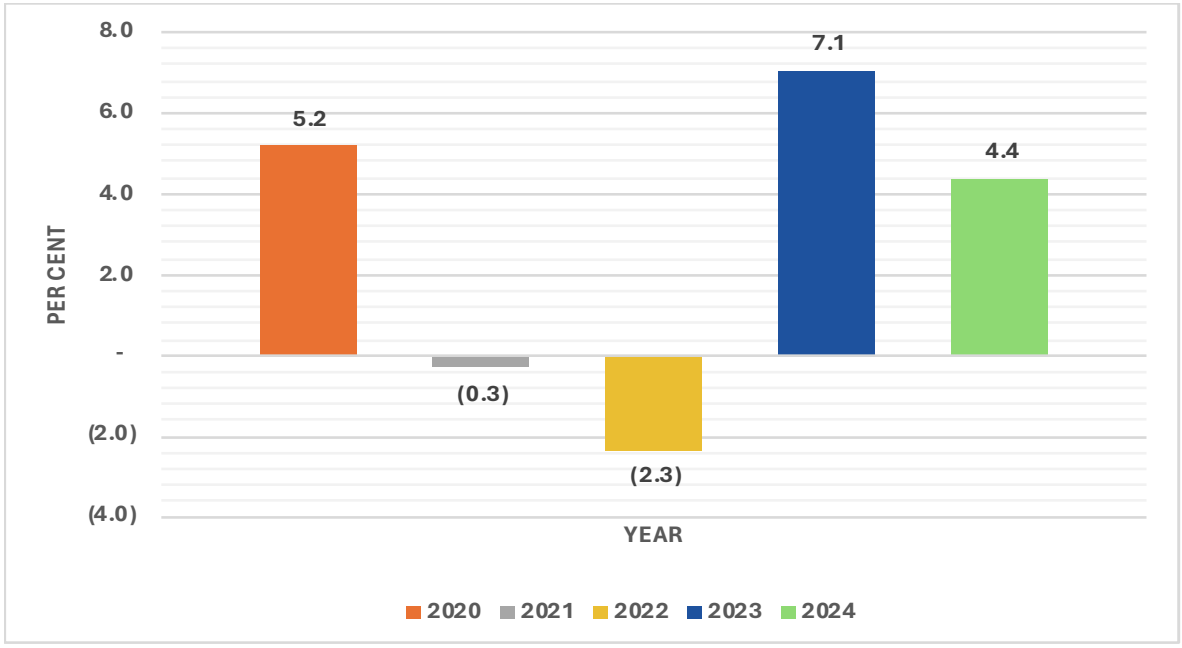


8.4%

Intermediate consumption, which includes inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and fuel, increased by 8.4 per cent in the same period. This suggests that while farmers continued to invest in inputs to maintain or increase productivity, the rate of input cost growth or usage was lower.



Figure 7.1: Real Agriculture Growth Rate, 2020-2024



Marketed Agricultural Production

7.3. Marketed agricultural production earnings for the period 2020 to 2024 are presented in Table 7.2 with total earnings increasing by 7.2 per cent to KSh 690.0 billion in 2024. The cereals sub-category recorded an increase of 5.7 per cent to KSh 51.9 billion, while permanent crops such as coffee, tea and sisal contributed KSh 214.2 billion, reflecting an increase of 5.0 per cent in 2024. Temporary industrial crops surged by an impressive 58.3 per cent, to KSh 52.1 billion during the review period.

However, earnings from fresh horticultural products recorded a decline from KSh 156.7 billion in 2023 to KSh 136.6 billion during the year under review. Overall, crop earnings grew by 2.7 per cent to KSh 454.8 billion during the review period. Livestock sector earnings posted a remarkable growth of 17.2 per cent to KSh 235.0 billion in 2024.

7.4. Earnings from tea decreased by KSh 83.7 million to KSh 178.0 billion during the period under review. Earnings from sugarcane increased by 63.5 per cent to KSh 48.4 billion in 2024. This was attributed to increased production occasioned by favorable weather conditions for sugarcane growth in most sugar-growing zones and the expansion of sugarcane acreage. Earnings from dry pyrethrum flowers decreased by 1.8 per cent to KSh 503.4 million in 2024. Maize took a slight hit, declining by 3.6 per cent to KSh 10.9 billion. Earnings from coffee increased by 48.6 per cent to KSh 29.6 billion in 2024. Wheat followed suit, growing by 21.3 per cent to KSh 17.9 billion, while milk increased by 17.4 per cent to KSh 60.0 billion in 2024.

Table 7.2: Recorded Marketed Agricultural Production at Current Prices, 2020-2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
CEREALS					
Maize	8,232.5	6,858.1	7,925.0	11,340.3	10,934.3
Wheat	10,281.5	10,396.6	10,863.4	14,735.0	17,867.6
Others	11,106.7	10,450.2	15,710.0	23,086.6	23,138.0
Total	**29,620.7**	**27,704.9**	**34,498.4**	**49,161.9**	**51,939.9**
HORTICULTURE[1]					
Cut flowers	107,508.6	110,849.3	104,250.0	73,454.6	72,100.0
Vegetables	24,228.4	28,460.7	23,150.0	50,866.7	23,445.1
Fruits	18,426.9	18,382.9	19,700.0	32,373.1	41,031.5
Total	**150,163.9**	**157,692.9**	**147,100.0**	**156,694.4**	**136,576.6**
TEMPORARY INDUSTRIAL CROPS					
Sugarcane	25,207.3	28,386.3	39,350.4	29,630.5	48,434.0
Pyrethrum	57.0	106.5	236.0	512.4	503.4
Others	1,591.7	1,275.6	2,103.3	2,741.1	3,126.2
Total	**26,856.0**	**29,768.6**	**41,675.2**	**32,884.0**	**52,063.6**
PERMANENT CROPS					
Coffee	10,817.4	18,551.3	27,322.4	19,888.8	29,561.8
Tea	122,161.6	126,091.7	156,714.2	178,049.4	177,965.7
Sisal	4,981.1	5,596.2	6,532.8	6,062.0	6,712.2
Total	137,960.1	150,239.2	190,569.4	204,000.2	214,239.7
TOTAL CROPS	**344,600.8**	**365,405.6**	**413,843.0**	**442,740.5**	**454,819.8**
LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS					
Cattle and Calves	117,144.0	103,500.2	84,725.2	112,675.1	134,659.7
Goats and Sheep	7,403.6	10,592.8	15,428.3	14,129.3	19,459.5
Milk	22,721.5	33,680.3	35,655.5	51,078.1	59,955.1
Chicken and eggs	9,478.8	9,690.7	10,870.2	17,251.9	15,423.3
Others	3,957.7	4,155.7	5,839.0	5,423.5	5,534.4
Total	**160,705.7**	**161,619.6**	**152,518.2**	**200,557.9**	**235,031.9**
GRAND TOTAL	**505,306.5**	**527,025.2**	**566,361.2**	**643,298.4**	**689,851.7**

** Provisional*
[1]Data refers to fresh horticultural exports only



7.5. Table 7.3 displays the quantum and price indices for selected agricultural commodities. The overall price index increased from 116.6 in 2023 to 123.5 in 2024. Similarly, all crops' price index increased from 113.1 in 2023 to 114.2 in 2024. The price index for permanent crops decreased from 123.4 in 2023 to 119.7 in 2024, this was mainly attributed to lower tea auction prices during the review period. The price index for livestock and livestock products increased from 143.5 in 2023 to 154.3 in 2024, partly driven by better prices for milk. The overall quantum index increased from 108.1 in 2023 to 109.2 in 2024. The cereal quantum index increased from 89.4 in 2023 to 90.0 in 2024, boosted by higher wheat output.

Higher marketed volumes of tea, coffee, and sisal pushed the permanent crops quantum index up from 112.8 in 2023 to 121.8 in 2024. The quantum index for livestock and livestock products increased from 102.9 in 2023 to 114.0 in 2024. Consequently, the overall quantum index for both crops and livestock and livestock products increased from 108.1 in 2023 to 109.2 in 2024.

Table 7.3: Quantum and Price Indices of Recorded Sales of Agricultural Production, 2020-2024

Base: 2018=100

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
QUANTUM	**Cereals**	**90.5**	**77.7**	**59.6**	**89.4**	**90.0**
INDICES	Temporary Industrial Crops	135.2	147.2	163.9	111.1	181.0
	Horticulture [1]	89.4	118.9	114.8	133.2	96.5
	Permanent Crops	111.1	106.6	109.9	112.8	121.8
	TOTAL CROPS	**102.7**	**116.1**	**115.7**	**109.4**	**108.0**
	Livestock and Livestock Products	105.5	94.7	90.6	102.9	114.0
	TOTAL	**103.2**	**114.0**	**110.8**	**108.1**	**109.2**
PRICE	Cereals	113.6	123.8	183.5	178.1	191.8
INDICES	Temporary Industrial Crops	94.3	98.6	99.8	112.7	134.4
	Horticulture[1]	110.1	90.4	84.1	93.4	100.1
	Permanent Crops	85.9	98.3	114.5	123.4	119.7
	TOTAL CROPS	97.7	93.0	101.6	113.1	114.2
	Livestock and Products	104.4	124.7	120.5	143.5	154.3
	TOTAL	**99.1**	**95.2**	**105.3**	**116.6**	**123.5**

** Provisional.*
[1] Data refers to fresh horticultural exports only



29.8%

Milk prices rose by 29.8 per cent from KSh 5,083.0 in 2023 to KSh 6,600.0 per 100 litres.



7.3%

The price of coffee rose by 7.3 per cent from KSh 61,416.2 in 2023 to KSh 65,880.6 per 100 Kgs in 2024.

7.6. The average gross commodity prices paid to farmers for selected agricultural commodities from 2020 to 2024 are shown in Table 7.4. The price of coffee rose by 7.3 per cent from KSh 61,416.2 in 2023 to KSh 65,880.6 per 100 Kgs in 2024. Cotton seed prices increased by 24.4 per cent, from KSh 5,993.2 to KSh 7,457.5 per 100 Kgs in 2024 due to improved quality of seed variety and government investment towards reviving the sector. Maize prices increased by 2.7 per cent from KSh 6,116.7 to KSh 6,281.2 per 100 Kgs during the review period. Milk prices rose by 29.8 per cent from KSh 5,083.0 in 2023 to KSh 6,600.0 per 100 litres during the review period. However, the price of tea decreased by 4.7 per cent from KSh 31,212.2 in 2023 to KSh 29,736.4 per 100 Kgs in 2024 while sisal prices declined by 8.3 per cent, from KSh 23,700.7 to KSh 21,726.9 in 2024.

Table 7.4 Average Gross Commodity Prices to Farmers, 2020-2024

KSh per Unit

	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Coffee	100 Kg	44,304.0	65,864.9	48,871.4	61,416.2	65,880.6
Tea	100 Kg	21,414.4	23,444.4	29,384.8	31,212.2	29,736.4
Sisal	100 Kg	16,424.2	17,374.8	20,296.2	23,700.7	21,726.9
Sugar-cane	Tonne	3,707.0	3,912.0	4,514.0	5,333.0	5,291.0
Seed Cotton	100 Kg	5,903.8	5,023.5	5,630.6	5,993.2	7,457.5
Maize	100 Kg	3,152.6	3,002.7	5,301.0	6,116.7	6,281.2
Wheat	100 Kg	3,662.0	4,297.9	5,971.3	5,043.7	5,723.2
Beef (third grade)	100 Kg	42,509.5	44,839.6	46,522.1	56,400.0	61,631.6
Pig meat	100 Kg	25,933.3	24,550.9	25,962.2	28,765.1	31,489.6
Milk	100 Litres	3,320.5	4,200.0	4,720.4	5,083.0	6,600.0

** Provisional*

7.7. Table 7.5 compares the marketed agricultural output sold by large and small farms, highlighting differences in their market performance in 2024. Small farms retained their dominant share, contributing 73.1 per cent of marketed output in 2024. Consequently, the value of sales rose by 7.1 per cent, to KSh 504.5 billion in 2024. The value of sales by large farms increased by 7.7 per cent to KSh 185.7 billion in 2024.

Table 7.5: Recorded Sale of Produce from Large and Small Farms, 2020-2024

Year	Large Farms[1]		Small Farms		Total		Percentage
	KSh Million	Annual Percentage change	KSh Million	Annual Percentage change	KSh Million	Annual Percentage change	Share of Small Farms
2020	134,916.8	8.1	370,389.7	8.7	505,306.5	8.5	73.3
2021	141,769.8	5.1	385,255.4	4.0	527,025.2	4.3	73.1
2022+	152,917.5	7.9	413,443.7	7.3	566,361.2	7.5	73.0
2023	172,404.0	12.7	470,894.4	13.9	643,298.4	13.6	73.2
2024*	185,661.2	7.7	504,529.1	7.1	690,190.3	7.3	73.1

** Provisional*
[1] 20 hectares and above
+ Revised

7.8. Crop Production estimates for key food crops from 2020-2024 are presented in Table 7.6. Maize production decreased by 6.1 per cent, from 47.6 million bags in 2023 to 44.7 million bags in 2024 this was largely attributed to erratic short rains in 2024 that affected maize production. Beans' production increased by 4.2 per cent to 10 million bags in 2024. Potato production decreased by 4.3 per cent, from 2.3 million tonnes to 2.2 million tonnes, while sorghum production increased by 22.7 per cent, to 2.7 million bags in 2024. Millet production decreased 1.0 million bags in 2023 to 0.7 million bags in 2024.

Table 7.6: Estimated Production of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2020– 2024

Crop	Unit[1]	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Maize	Million bags	42.1	36.7	34.3	47.6	44.7
Beans	Million bags	8.6	7.4	8.3	9.6	10.0
Potatoes	Million tonnes	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.2
Sorghum	Million bags	3.5	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.7
Millet	Million bags	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development: State Department for Crops
** Provisional*
[1] Refers to a 90Kg bag

7.9. Table 7.7 presents the average retail market prices from 2020-2024 for key food crops per Kg. Average retail prices in March 2024 for maize, potatoes and cabbages recorded the highest price drop of 28.1, 15.6 and 4.1 per cent respectively, compared to the same month in 2023. The average retail market price of bananas increased by 5.8 per cent from KSh 53.7 per Kg in March 2023 to KSh 56.6 per Kg in March 2024. September 2024 brought relief for consumers as staple food prices showed significant declines compared to the previous year. Maize prices dropped sharply by 31.5 per cent, while beans became 13.0 per cent more affordable. However, the price of potatoes rose by 7.6 per cent to KSh 73.3 per Kg year-over-year.

Table 7.7: Average Retail Market Prices of Selected Food Crops, 2020- 2024

KSh per Kg

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024*	
Crop	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept
Maize	43.6	41.4	37.4	39.7	47.0	76.1	79.4	71.7	57.1	49.1
Beans	96.2	96.6	101.6	101.6	101.5	129.7	164.8	171.8	158.1	149.4
Finger Millet	93.1	94.3	101.8	112.8	119.0	125.8	127.7	127.9	125.4	123.7
Sorghum	68.6	72.2	71.5	70.1	76.2	92.1	102.7	98.4	92.8	95.6
Potatoes	48.4	46.9	42.6	35.7	49.1	56.7	80.2	68.1	67.7	73.3
Cabbages	25.6	21.9	20.3	27.9	28.7	26.3	43.1	32.2	30.5	30.8
Tomatoes	93.8	57.9	63.3	65.9	60.7	67.2	74.1	66.2	70.4	59.5
Bananas	47.0	46.9	39.9	39.4	43.7	51.7	53.7	52.3	56.8	49.0

** Provisional*

7.10. Table 7.8 shows selected crop sales to marketing boards over a period of five years from 2020 to 2024. The quantity of maize sold decreased by 6.1 per cent from 185.4 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 174.1 thousand tonnes in 2024. The volume of sugarcane, cotton, coffee, rice paddy, increased by 64.3, 59.0, 38.6, and 23.2 per cent respectively, during the review period.

Table 7.8: Sale of Selected Crops to Marketing Boards, 2020– 2024

Crop	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Maize[1]	'000 Tonnes	261.3	228.4	149.5	185.4	174.1
Wheat[2]	'000 Tonnes	280.8	241.9	181.9	292.1	312.2
Coffee	'000 Tonnes	24.4	28.2	41.9	32.4	44.9
Tea	'000 Tonnes	569.5	537.8	535.0	570.4	598.5
Cotton[2]	'000 Tonnes	3.4	1.3	3.8	3.9	6.2
Sugar-cane[2]	Million Tonnes	6.8	7.7	8.8	5.6	9.2
Pyrethrum (extract equivalent)	Tonnes	5.7	11.5	22.2	30.3	31.6
Sisal	'000 Tonnes	28.5	28.9	32.2	25.6	30.9
Rice Paddy[2]	'000 Tonnes	108.5	111.6	123.9	137.4	169.3

** Provisional*
[1] Purchases by National Cereals and Produce Board and millers
[2] Deliveries to factories/ginneries

7.11. Wheat: Table 7.9 presents the production and imports of wheat from 2020 to 2024. Wheat production increased from 309.5 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 312.2 thousand tonnes in 2024. Similarly, the quantity of imported wheat registered an increase of 13.6 per cent to 2,314.0 thousand tonnes in 2024.

Table 7.9: Production and Imports of Wheat, 2020 – 2024

'000 Tonnes

Year	Production	Imports	Total
2020	405.0	1,882.5	2,287.5
2021	349.1	1,889.9	2,239.0
2022	368.7	1,676.6	1,947.3
2023	309.5	2,037.0	2,346.5
2024*	312.2	2,314.0	2,626.2

** Provisional*

In 2024, the total quantity of processed tea increased to 598.5 thousand tonnes from 570.3 thousand tonnes in 2023.



7.12. Coffee: The total estimated area under coffee increased by 1.5 per cent from 111.9 thousand hectares in 2022/23 to 113.6 thousand hectares in 2023/2024 as shown in Table 7.10. Total production of coffee increased from 48.7 thousand tonnes to 49.5 thousand tonnes during the crop year under review. The increase in production compared to the previous crop year is attributed to favorable weather conditions in the coffee-growing areas and improved coffee management practices.

1.5%

The total estimated area under coffee increased by 1.5 per cent from 111.9 thousand hectares in 2022/23 to 113.6 thousand hectares in 2023/2024

Table 7.10: Production, Area and Average Yield of Coffee by Type of Grower, 2019/20-2023/24

Crop Year	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
AREA (Ha) '000-					
Co-operatives	94.8	83.2	84.1	83.8	85.0
Estates	24.9	25	25.3	28.1	28.6
TOTAL	**119.7**	**108.2**	**109.4**	**111.9**	**113.6**
PRODUCTION (Tonnes) '000-					
Co-operatives	25.9	22.8	36.3	34.5	37.2
Estates	11	11.7	15.6	14.2	12.3
TOTAL	36.9	34.5	51.9	48.7	49.5
AVERAGE YIELD (Kg/Ha.)-					
Co-operatives	289	242.3	382.9	414.7	442.5
Estates	421	458.8	626.5	568.0	485.8

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Coffee Directorate
** Provisional.*
Note:
The coffee year is from October to September
Yield is obtained by dividing current production by acreage three years ago





7.13. Tea: Table 7.11 provides information on production, area and average yield of tea by type of grower from 2020 to 2024. During the year under review, the area under tea increased to 228.4 thousand hectares from 227.8 thousand hectares in 2023. In 2024, total production of green leaf from all growers recorded an increase of 4.2 per cent to 2,687.2 thousand tonnes in 2024. Green leaf production from smallholder growers increased by 11.6 per cent to 1,405.3 thousand tonnes while production from estates decreased by 2.8 per cent to 1281.9 from 1,318.9 thousand tonnes in 2023. In 2024, the total quantity of processed tea increased to 598.5 thousand tonnes from 570.3 thousand tonnes in 2023.

Table 7.11: Production, Area and Average Yield of Tea by Type of Grower, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
AREA ('000 Ha)					
Smallholders	106.0	109.3	112.7	112.7	112.7
Estates	106.4	109.7	113.1	115.1	115.7
TOTAL	**212.4**	**219.0**	**225.8**	**227.8**	**228.4**
PRODUCTION - GREEN LEAF ('000 Tonnes)					
Smallholders	1,458.2	1,287.3	1,233.1	1,258.8	1,405.3
Estates	1,116.0	1,143.6	1,185.1	1,318.9	1,281.9
TOTAL	**2,574.1**	**2,430.9**	**2,418.2**	**2,577.8**	**2,687.2**
PRODUCTION - MADE TEA ('000 Tonnes)					
Smallholders	322.6	284.8	272.8	278.5	313.0
Estates	246.9	253.0	262.2	291.8	285.5
TOTAL	**569.5**	**537.8**	**535.0**	**570.3**	**598.5**
AVERAGE YIELD - MADE TEA (Kg/Ha)[1]					
Smallholders	3,333.3	2,854.9	2,734.8	2,707.9	2,862.9
Estates	2,543.3	2,527.5	2,619.6	2,827.6	2,603.5

Source: Tea Board of Kenya
** Provisional*
[1] Obtained by dividing current production by the area four years ago

7.14. Sugarcane: Table 7.12 presents data on the area under cane, harvested area, cane production, and average yield from 2020 to 2024. In 2024, the area under sugarcane increased by 13.2 per cent to 293.3 thousand hectares. The harvested area increased by 62.1 per cent to 134.9 thousand hectares in 2024. The increase was mainly attributed to increased availability of mature cane during the year under review after the closure of mills from July 2023 - November 2023. As a result, total cane production nearly doubled, increasing from 5.6 million tonnes in 2023 to 9.4 million tonnes in 2024. Further, the increase in sugarcane deliveries was attributed to favorable weather conditions for sugarcane growth in most sugar-growing zones and the expansion of sugarcane acreage. The average yield increased from 56.9 tonnes per hectare in 2023 to 61.0 tonnes per hectare in 2024.

Table 7.12: Planted Area, Harvested Area, Production and Average Yield of Sugarcane, 2020- 2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Area under cane ('000 Ha)	200.5	223.0	242.5	259.0	293.3
Area harvested ('000 Ha)[1]	89.7	93.3	118.0	83.2	134.9
Total Production ('000 Tonnes)	6,810.9	7,659.1	8,799.8	5,550.7	9,365.3
Production by non-contracted farmers ('000 Tonnes)	1,264.2	1,133.3	1,380.0	822.5	1,116.0
Average yield (Tonnes/Ha)[2],	61.9	70.0	62.9	56.9	61.0
Average Sugar Cane prices (KSh per Tonne)	3,707.0	3,910.0	4,514.0	5,333.0	5,291.0

Source: Kenya Sugar Board
** Provisional*
[1] Excludes area harvested by non-contracted farmers
[2] Yield = (Total production - production by non-contracted farmers)/area harvested

7.15. Table 7.13 provides information on sugar production, imports, and exports from 2020 to 2024. Sugar production recorded a 72.5 per cent increase, from 472.8 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 815.5 thousand tonnes in 2024, mainly due to an improved sugarcane production across all sugar-growing regions. In contrast, sugar imports declined by 44.2 per cent to 339.3 thousand tonnes in 2024. Meanwhile, sugar exports remained unchanged at 0.5 thousand tonnes in both 2023 and 2024.

Table 7.13: Production, Imports and Exports of Sugar, 2020-2024

'000 Tonnes

Year	Production	Imports	Exports
2020	603.8	442.4	0.4
2021	700.2	426.3	0.1
2022	796.6	320.7	0.4
2023	472.8	608.2	0.5
2024*	815.5	339.3	0.5

Source: Kenya Sugar Board
** Provisional*

7.16. Horticulture: Table 7.14 provides data on fresh horticultural exports in Kenya from 2020 to 2024, categorized into cut flowers, fruits and fresh vegetables. The volume of exported fresh horticultural products declined from 468.4 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 402.2 thousand tonnes in 2024, recording a 14.1 per cent decrease. Over the review period, the total export value decreased from KSh 156.7 billion in 2023 to KSh 136.6 billion in 2024, representing a 12.8 per cent decline. This was partly attributed to the cargo export restrictions at JKIA. Consequently, there was increased demand for air cargo space, particularly for fruit exporters, leading to higher air freight costs.

7.17. Earnings from exports of cut flowers declined marginally from KSh 73.5 billion in 2023 to KSh 72.1 billion in 2024 as a result of European Union (EU) enforcement of regulations on False Codling Moth (FCM) that led to higher rejections and interception rates. Fresh vegetables earnings recorded a decline from KSh 50.9 billion in 2023 to KSh 23.4 billion in 2024, mainly due to Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) interceptions. Further, EU notifications regarding Kenyan beans and peas in pods due to concerns about pesticide residue levels exceeding MRLs resulted in lower export volumes. However, fruit earnings increased from KSh 32.4 billion in 2023 to KSh 41.0 billion in 2024, reflecting a 26.5 per cent increase.



Table 7.14: Exports of Fresh Horticultural Produce[1], 2020-2024

Year	Cut Flowers		Fruits		Fresh Vegetables		Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
	'000 Tonnes	KSh billion	'000 Tonnes	KSh billion	'000 Tonnes	KSh billion	'000 Tonnes	KSh billion
2020	146.0	107.5	105.1	18.4	62.6	24.2	313.6	150.2
2021	210.1	110.8	117.3	18.4	78.1	28.5	405.5	157.7
2022	202.9	104.3	113.3	19.7	75.4	23.2	391.5	147.1
2023	116.3	73.5	188.1	32.4	164.1	50.9	468.4	156.7
2024	102.5	72.1	225.4	41.0	74.3	23.4	402.2	136.6

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Horticulture Crops Directorate
** Provisional*
[1] Excludes exports of processed horticultural produce and nuts

7.18. Rice Production under Irrigation Schemes: Table 7.15 outlines rice production in various irrigation schemes across the country from 2019/20 to 2023/24. The area cropped in schemes increased from 38,942 hectares in 2022/23 to 43,057 hectares in 2023/24. Consequently, the number of plot holders increased from 27,812 in 2022/23 to 29,108 in 2023/24. Payment to plot holders increased by 13.0 per cent, to KSh 11.8 billion compared to KSh 10.5 billion in 2022/23. Paddy production recorded a growth of 23.2 per cent to 282.2 thousand tonnes in 2024, primarily due to expansion of acreage under irrigation. During the period under review, Taveta clusters, Anyiko, Kimira, Oluch and Nanundu Manya were looped into rice production through the support of the National Irrigation Authority in rehabilitation of the existing irrigation infrastructure and construction of new structures to support rice production. Paddy production from the Bura irrigation scheme declined by 38.0 per cent to 5,600 tonnes in 2023/24 because of drought during the year. The Tana irrigation scheme also recorded a decline in paddy production from 4,942 tonnes in 2022/23 to 3,440 tonnes in 2023/24. The drought severely affected the River Tana water flow which affected water intake in Bura irrigation scheme, leading to decreased acreages under production as well as the yields.

Table 7.15: Rice Paddy Production from Irrigation Schemes, 2019/20-2023/24

Crop Year	Unit	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
MWEA-						
Area cropped	Hectares	25,710	25,024	25,570	25,712	26,000
Plot-holders	Number	7,684	9,504	10,024	11,488	11,567
Gross value of output	KSh Million	9,017	9,664	10,114	13,078	13,152
Payments to plot-holders	KSh Million	5,177	6,113	6,272	8,315	8,503
ALL SCHEME AREAS-						
Area cropped	Hectares	31,591	32,028	44,255	38,942	43,057
Plot-holders	Number	17,020	23,634	25,238	27,812	29,108
Gross value of output	KSh Million	10,457	11,130	13,199	17,382	24,025
Payments to plot-holders	KSh Million	5,801	6,603	7,813	10,484	11,849
CROPS PRODUCED - Paddy						
Mwea	Tonnes	137,514	148,210	137,769	153,654	180,160
Ahero [1]	Tonnes	9,600	17,245	23,495	23,920	23,993
West Kano	Tonnes	5,704	3,169	5,404	6,561	7,924
Bunyala	Tonnes	3,492	5,751	8,831	9,454	9,503
South West Kano	Tonnes	8,062	8,184	8,366	10,521	14,080
North Kano	Tonnes	3,584	2,800	4,000	4,396	4,780
Bura	Tonnes	1,728	3,670	10,739	9,024	5,600
Tana	Tonnes	1,200	658	2,462	4,942	3,440
Lower Kuja	Tonnes	5,600	4,760	5,460	6,592	8,960
Taveta Clusters[2]	Tonnes	..	..	..	..	20,400
Anyiko[2]	Tonnes	..	..	..	..	248
Oluch[2]	Tonnes	..	..	..	..	248
Nanundu Manya[2]	Tonnes	..	..	..	..	256
Kimira[2]	Tonnes	..	..	..	..	2,560
TOTAL	**Tonnes**	**176,484**	**194,447**	**206,526**	**229,064**	**282,152**

Source: National Irrigation Authority
** Provisional*
[1] From 2020/21 to 2023/24, paddy production in Ahero includes "Ahero expansion"
[2] Figures available only for 2024
.. Data not available

7.19. Pyrethrum: Table 7.16 presents data on the production and earnings from dry pyrethrum flowers and pyrethrum extract between 2020 and 2024. The production of dry pyrethrum flowers decreased by 2.7 per cent to 1,634.0 tonnes in 2024. This decline was attributed to unpredictable weather conditions, logistical difficulties in seedling distribution, declining quality of planting materials, and fluctuating farmer participation. Despite these challenges, the sector remained resilient, supported by both government and private stakeholders through extension services, contract farming, and improved planting materials. Meanwhile, the average price per kilogram of dry pyrethrum flowers increased slightly by 1.0 per cent to KSh 308.0 in 2024, indicating stable market demand and enhanced quality control measures. However, earnings from dry pyrethrum flowers declined from KSh 512.4 million in 2023 to KSh 503.4 million in 2024. Meanwhile, pyrethrum extract production increased by 4.3 per cent to 31.6 tonnes in 2024. Despite this increase, earnings declined from KSh 1,136.2 million in 2023 to KSh 841.7 million in 2024 attributed to reduced purchase volume by some traditional buyer countries.

Table 7.16: Pyrethrum Flowers and Extract Production, Prices and Value, 2020-2024

	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Pyrethrum flowers (dry)						
Production	Tonnes	284.9	505.5	941.8	1,680.0	1,634.0
Price	KSh/ Kg	200.0	213.0	250.0	305.0	308.0
Value	KSh million	57.0	106.7	235.4	512.4	503.4
Pyrethrum Extract						
Production	Tonnes	5.7	11.5	22.2	30.3	31.6
Price	KSh/ Kg	23,151.4	25,000.0	27,000.0	37,500.0	26,645.0
Value	KSh million	131.9	287.5	598.1	1,136.2	841.7

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority: Miraa, Pyrethrum and other industrial crops directorate
** Provisional*



7.20. Livestock Production: Table 7.17 shows the quantity of livestock products, and the number of selected livestock slaughtered from 2020 to 2024. The quantity of recorded marketed milk production increased by 12.0 per cent to 908.4 million litres in 2024. The quantities of processed milk and cream increased by 11.8 per cent to 620.9 million litres in 2024. Further, the quantities of processed butter and ghee recorded an increase of 22.9 per cent to 1,228.3 tonnes during the review period. Bees wax production increased from 3,212.2 tonnes in 2023 to 4,041.0 tonnes in 2024.

7.21. Livestock Slaughtered: The number of cattle and calves slaughtered increased by 17.9 per cent to 2,243.6 thousand head in 2024. Similarly, the number of sheep and goats slaughtered increased from 9,906.2 thousand head to 10,700.4 thousand head in the period under review. The number of pigs slaughtered increased by 7.9 per cent to 664.9 thousand head in 2024. The slaughtered number of camels increased by 29.9 per cent to 239.0 thousand head in the period under review. Meanwhile, there were no donkeys slaughtered during the review period as it was declared illegal.

Table 7.17: Livestock Products and Livestock Slaughtered, 2020-2024

	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Marketed Milk Production[1]	**Million litres**	**684.4**	**801.9**	**755.3**	**810.8**	**908.4**
Milk Production	**Million litres**	**4,048.1**	**4,640.9**	**4,604.3**	**5,284.1**	**5,334.8**
Milk Processed						
Milk and cream	Million litres	457.9	510.6	473.6	555.4	620.9
Butter and ghee	Tonnes	957.6	1,043.2	742.0	999.6	1,228.3
Cheese	Tonnes	158.0	158.4	93.2	117.8	134.5
Market Share of processed milk	Per cent	11.3	11.0	10.3	10.6	11.6
Market Share of formally Marketed Milk	Per cent	16.9	17.3	16.4	15.3	17.0
Honey	**Tonnes**	**17,800.9**	**17,265.1**	**19,777.2**	**17,151.1**	**19,462.9**
Bees wax	**Tonnes**	**1,716.5**	**5,783.3**	**2,824.9**	**3,212.2**	**4,041.0**
Livestock Slaughtered						
Cattle and Calves	'000 Head	1,953.7	2,004.9	1,783.1	1,903.3	2,243.6
Sheep and Goats	'000 Head	12,040.2	9,478.0	7,281.0	9,906.2	10,700.4
Pigs	'000 Head	397.0	355.5	432.0	616.2	664.9
Rabbits	'000 Head	2,140.8	827.8	532.6	542.1	546.1
Chicken	'000 Head	49,437.3	63,892.9	66,672.1	66,873.0	69,240.9
Camels	'000 Head	204.7	130.4	81.1	184.0	239.0
Donkeys	'000 Head	1,232.6	1,393.6	1,729.9	1,724.5	0.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, State Department for Livestock; Kenya Dairy Board
** Provisional*
[1] Marketed Milk Production for 2022 Revised

7.22. Table 7.18 presents enrolment levels across different agricultural institutions from 2020 to 2024. At the degree level, enrolment almost doubled from 12,391 students in 2023 to 23,500 students in 2024, across the various institutions. Enrolment at the diploma level recorded a decline of 4.2 per cent to 1,780 students in 2024. Animal Health Training Institutions (AHTI) under the certificate cadre registered increased enrolment of 14.4 per cent to 929 students in 2024, with males being the majority. However, short term vocational courses recorded a decreased enrolment of 27.9 per cent in the year under review.

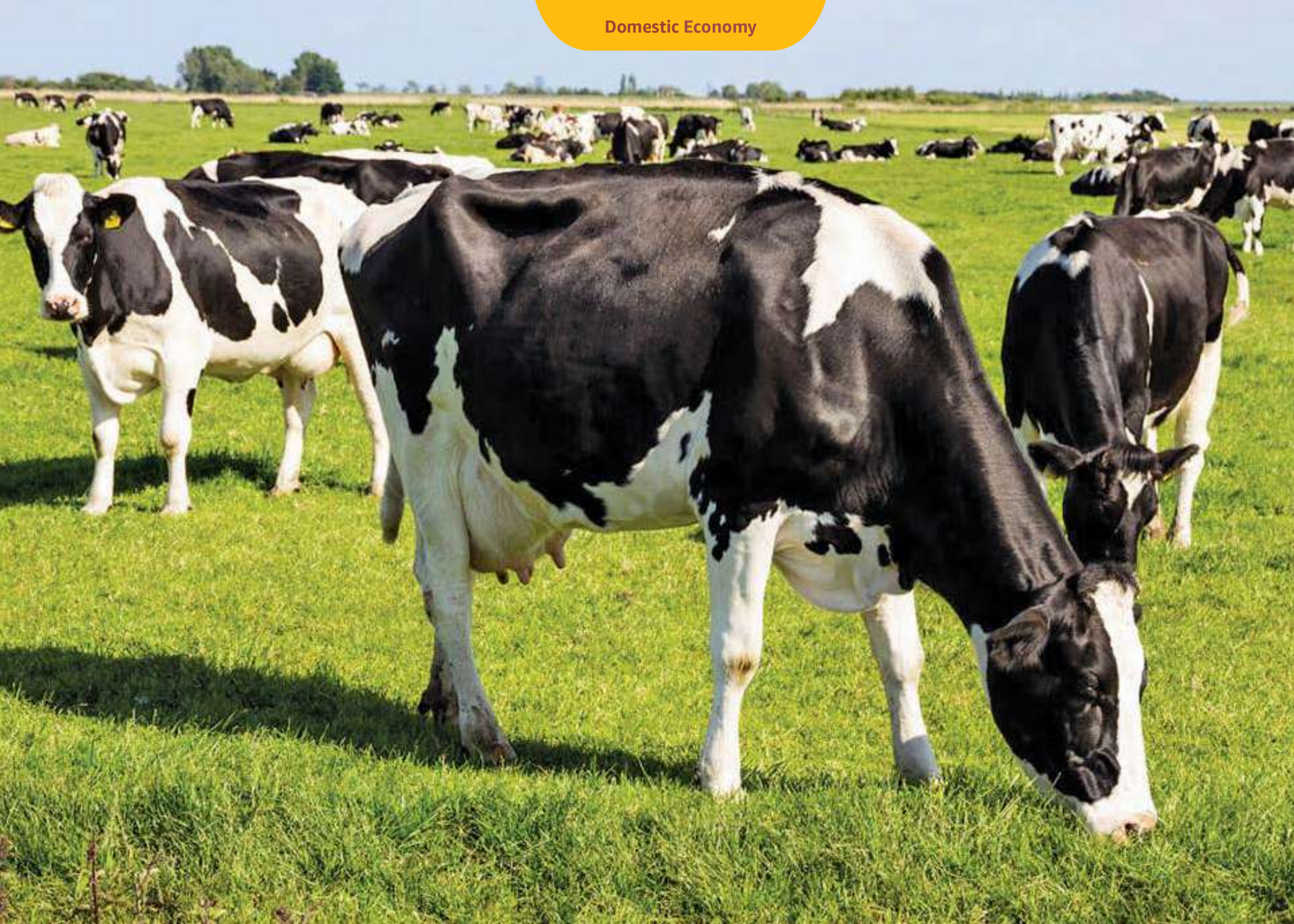


Table 7.18: Enrollment in Agricultural Training Courses, 2020-2024

Number

	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DEGREE LEVEL															
Public Universities	12,913	7,443	20,356	11,523	7,145	18,668	11,439	6,681	18,120	8,311	3,683	11,994	13,859	9,262	23,121
Private Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	151	397	210	169	379
Total	**12,913**	**7,443**	**20,356**	**11,523**	**7,145**	**18,668**	**11,439**	**6,681**	**18,120**	**8,557**	**3,834**	**12,391**	**14,069**	**9,431**	**23,500**
DIPLOMA LEVEL															
Egerton University	169	64	233	0	0	0	50	16	66	9	2	11	4	1	5
DIPLOMA LEVEL															
Bukura Institute of Agriculture	891	557	1,448	813	664	1,477	809	628	1,437	933	487	1,420	705	579	1,284
Naivasha Dairy Training Institute	0	0	0	38	31	69	25	25	50	44	45	89	46	58	104
Total	**891**	**557**	**1,448**	**851**	**695**	**1,546**	**834**	**653**	**1,487**	**977**	**532**	**1,509**	**751**	**637**	**1,388**
DIPLOMA - Animal Health Training Institutes (AHTI)															
Kabete	0	0	0	104	42	146	65	28	93	72	45	117	125	40	165
Ndomba	0	0	0	107	40	147	36	12	48	45	12	57	49	26	75
Nyahururu	17	8	25	25	22	47	60	33	93	90	42	132	80	51	131
Livestock Training Institute - Wajir1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	8	32	12	4	16
Total	**17**	**8**	**25**	**236**	**104**	**340**	**161**	**73**	**234**	**231**	**107**	**338**	**266**	**121**	**387**
Total Diploma	**1,077**	**629**	**1,706**	**1,087**	**799**	**1,886**	**1,045**	**742**	**1,787**	**1,217**	**641**	**1,858**	**1,021**	**759**	**1,780**

Table 7.18: Enrollment in Agricultural Training Courses, 2020-2024, (Cont'd)

Number

	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
CERTIFICATE LEVEL-															
Naivasha Dairy Training Institute	0	0	0	161	168	329	106	100	206	113	141	254	188	206	394
Animal Health Training Institutes (AHTI)															
Kabete	0	0	0	79	31	110	134	60	194	142	72	214	152	64	218
Nyahururu	0	0	0	129	66	195	112	68	180	74	40	114	89	40	129
Ndomba	0	0	0	158	57	215	75	88	163	95	54	149	109	46	155
Livestock Training Institute - Wajir1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	54	81	21	12	33
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**527**	**322**	**849**	**427**	**316**	**743**	**451**	**361**	**812**	**559**	**368**	**929**
SHORT-TERM VOCATIONAL COURSES-															
Naivasha Dairy Training School	1	1	2	153	150	303	144	106	250	160	172	332	66	50	116
Athi River Meat Training Institute	0	0	0	67	27	94	56	40	96	98	38	136	111	60	171
Ndomba	26	19	45	53	16	69	61	17	78	64	10	74	82	22	104
Total	**27**	**20**	**47**	**273**	**193**	**466**	**261**	**163**	**424**	**322**	**220**	**542**	**259**	**132**	**391**

Source: *Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development; Public Universities and other Institutions*
* *Provisional*
[1] *Figures available only from 2023*
.. *Data not available*

7.23. Societies and Unions in Agricultural Sector: Table 7.19 presents the number of registered societies and unions from 2020 to 2024. The overall number of societies and unions increased by 7.5 per cent to 30,832 in 2024. Notably, agricultural societies involved in cotton, dairy, fisheries and other agricultural societies increased by 14.3, 11.9, 31.2 and 15.5 per cent, respectively, in 2024. Similarly, other non-agricultural societies recorded an increase from 6,604 in 2023 to 7,032 in 2024 whereas savings and credit societies increased by 7.2 per cent to 14,484 over the same period. The number of agricultural unions increased slightly to 106 in 2024 from 104 recorded in 2023.

Table 7.19: Number of Societies and Unions, 2020 – 2024

Number

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Agricultural Societies:					
Coffee	662	673	688	718	767
Sugar-cane	214	217	223	231	238
Pyrethrum	152	152	153	154	158
Cotton	62	66	67	70	80
Dairy	641	670	689	770	862
Multi-produce	2,729	2,854	2,854	2,893	2,906
Farm Purchase	126	126	126	126	126
Fisheries	118	121	123	218	286
Other Agricultural Societies	2,757	2,850	2,975	3,280	3,787
Sub- Total	**7,461**	**7,729**	**7,898**	**8,460**	**9,210**
Non-Agricultural Societies:					
Savings and Credit	11,723	11,798	12,291	13,511	14,484
Other Non-Agricultural Societies	6,342	6,355	6,358	6,604	7,032
Sub- Total	18,065	18,153	18,946	20,115	21,516
TOTAL	**25,526**	**25,882**	**26,844**	**28,575**	**30,726**
Unions (Agricultural)	**101**	**102**	**104**	**104**	**106**

Source: Ministry of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development
** Provisional*





7.24. BETA Value Chains: Area, production, unit prices and value of selected Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) value chain crops for the years 2023 and 2024 are presented in Table 7.20. The selected crops recorded mixed performance during the year under review. This was largely attributed to mixed rainfall performance and distribution during 2024. The March, April, May -long rains were more than normal while the October, November, December short rains were erratic and poorly distributed. Production of avocados increased by 34.0 per cent to 848.1 thousand tonnes with a corresponding increase in value by 24.4 per cent to KSh 29.5 billion in 2024. During the review period, sunflower production increased from 10.8 thousand tonnes to 41.3 thousand tonnes valued at KSh 2.6 billion. The increment was attributed to interventions by the Agriculture and Food Authority(AFA)- Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate under the edible oil crops promotion project in which sunflower seeds were distributed to farmers to increase the production. The value of bananas and mangoes decreased from KSh 35.9 billion and KSh 16.5 billion in 2023 to KSh 32.1 billion and KSh 14.1 billion, respectively, in 2024. This was mainly due to a reduction in prices of the crops, during the period under review.

Table 7.20: Area, Production, Unit Prices and Value of Selected Crops, 2023-2024

CROP	2023				2024*			
	Total Area (Ha)	Total Quantity ('000'Tons)	Unit Prices KSh per 100Kg	Total Value (KShs Million)	Total Area (Ha)	Total Quantity ('000'Tons)	Unit Prices KSh per 100Kg	Total Value (KShs Million)
Cassava	76,012.4	1,187.8	3,256.92	38,685.3	82,043.9	1,204.6	2,767.51	33,337.2
Banana	75,184.4	1,882.6	1,909.06	35,939.3	72,386.2	1,999.1	1,607.10	32,127.6
Avocado	31,373.4	633.0	3,747.84	23,722.1	36,118.3	848.1	3,479.41	29,509.6
Sweet Potatoes	54,423.1	669.1	3,159.54	21,142.0	68,448.7	862.7	3,168.72	27,337.3
Tomato	30,679.4	536.8	4,374.90	23,485.4	25,807.2	483.0	4,253.69	20,543.3
Mangoes	65,869.5	736.7	2,246.09	16,546.1	74,964.2	749.6	1,876.92	14,068.7
Cabbage	29,695.1	1,012.8	1,535.98	15,556.7	29,674.0	911.7	1,373.60	12,523.8
Kales	44,508.7	733.5	2,052.75	15,057.0	38,735.4	520.5	2,086.26	10,860.0
Coconut	73,991.0	80.4	11,514.46	9,254.6	75,012.0	87.2	10,820.04	9,430.2
Bulb Onions	8,125.1	135.0	8,217.04	11,091.4	7,784.7	139.9	5,631.12	7,876.2
Garden Peas	25,243.3	164.0	4,903.16	8,042.8	24,447.6	130.7	4,721.21	6,172.3
Pineapples	4,698.4	94.7	3,087.93	2,924.9	6,091.9	196.0	2,898.00	5,678.9
Macadamia	10,849.0	46.4	5,738.33	2,661.8	11,090.0	51.2	9,670.90	4,952.2
Watermelon	11,479.6	290.4	2,410.37	6,998.6	8,207.0	149.0	2,938.30	4,376.8
Cowpea	249,907.9	142.7	5,523.89	7,883.6	234,350.7	78.1	5,520.63	4,312.8
Pigeon Peas	153,123.1	92.1	6,234.02	5,739.1	143,645.4	96.8	3,649.91	3,533.1
Sunflower	11,470.0	10.8	6,400.89	692.0	40,676.0	41.3	6,311.76	2,606.0
Groundnuts	14,897.0	16.6	18,720.94	3,100.0	14,630.0	13.7	18,166.00	2,487.5
Spring Onions	3,267.8	33.5	3,731.29	1,249.9	3,343.3	35.3	3,665.20	1,293.4
Soya Beans	11,312.7	10.1	7,208.67	730.0	17,299.0	17.4	6,632.59	1,155.2
Canola	4,509.0	14.6	7,402.59	1,081.0	4,313.0	14.4	6,599.79	949.4
Sesame (Simsim)	5,943.0	3.8	14,188.48	542.0	8,687.0	6.0	11,771.19	706.9
Passion fruits	1,102.9	12.7	6,182.85	786.1	989.3	8.2	6,333.97	520.2
Cashew nuts	24,437.0	8.3	5,206.31	433.8	24,246.0	7.8	6,154.17	480.2
African Bird's Eye Chillis	427.6	6.2	5,117.24	316.0	441.0	7.8	5,008.17	389.2

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
**Provisional*

7.26. Other Agricultural Indicators: Table 7.21 presents other agricultural indicators from 2020 to 2024. Employment opportunities in the Leather Value Chain declined by 1.0 per cent in the second consecutive year, 1,290 persons in 2024. Similarly, the average income from Leather Value Chain Development declined from KSh 157,558.0 in 2023 to KSh 157,527.1 in 2024. This resulted in a decrease in the Leather Value Chain Development earnings from KSh 205.3 billion to KSh 203.2 billion over the same period. Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI), which measures the relative importance of agriculture in a country's public expenditure compared to its contribution to the economy, declined slightly from 0.179 in 2023 to 0.175 in 2024. The marginal decrease in AOI showed that agriculture received a comparatively smaller share of government spending relative to its economic contribution during the review period.

Table 7.21: Other Agricultural Indicators, 2020-2024

Indicator	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Jobs in Leather Value Chain	Number	1,242	1,301	1,322	1,303	1,290
Leather Value Chain Development (Incomes) - Average	KSh	149,762.0	150,816.0	153,774.0	157,558.0	157,527.1
Leather Value Chain Development (Incomes) - Total Earnings	('000') KSh	186,004.4	196,211.6	203,289.2	205,298.1	203,210.0
Cotton Ginneries	Number	4	4	6	7	7
Food Price Anomalies	Index	116.7	126.6	143.3	157.1	165.9
Food Loss Index	Index	100.5	98.5	100.1	99.9	100.3
Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI)+	Index	0.144	0.137	0.145	0.179	0.175

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
** Provisional*
+ Revised
Note: AOI is used to assess the extent to which government prioritizes agriculture in budget allocations relative to agriculture's share in the national economy.



Food Balance Sheet

7.27. The Food Balance Sheet (FBS) presents a systematic and coherent structure for analyzing the total food supply and use in a country over a given reference period. It compiles data on domestic food production, imports, exports, stock changes, and various types of food usage. The FBS generates crucial indicators including the Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) and Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) at the aggregate levels. It plays a key role in calculating per capita food supply values, including calories, proteins, and fats. The tool serves as an essential tool for policymakers and stakeholders, facilitating evidence-based decision-making to enhance agricultural performance and ensure national food security. The FBS depicts Kenya's overall food situation, offering insights into the trends over a period of five years.

FBS Indicators

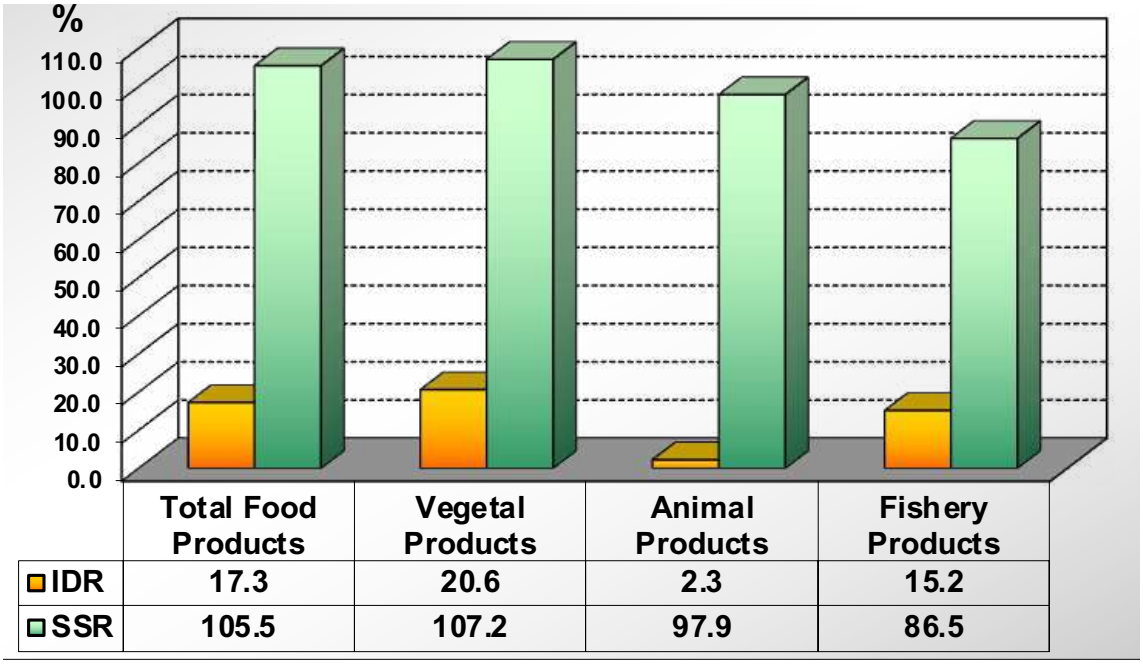
7.28. As shown in Table 7.22 and Figure 7.4, the FBS results indicate that in 2024, per caput daily caloric supply increased to 2,152.7 thousand calories, while protein supplies recorded a 1.6 per cent increase to 64.0 grams per person. Vegetal products remain the dominant source of calories, with cereals contributing approximately 942.8 thousand calories per caput daily. Caloric supply from animal products increased from 225.7 thousand calories in 2023 to 227.8 thousand calories in 2024. The Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) improved from 94.8 per cent in 2023 to 105.5 per cent in 2024, reflecting enhanced domestic production of major food commodities such as rice, sugarcane and refined sugar, beans, bananas, tea and animal products. This resulted in reduced reliance on imports, as indicated by the Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for total food products which declined by two percentage points in the review period.

Table 7.22: Food Balance Sheet, 2020-2024

	Indicator	2020+	2021+	2022+	2023	2024*
Per Caput Daily Supply	Calories - '000	2,231.6	2,107.0	2,114.6	2,143.6	2,152.7
	Proteins - Grams	71.1	61.9	64.0	63.0	64.0
	Fats - Grams	29.3	30.2	34.2	34.0	34.0
Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) - Per Cent	**Total**	**88.6**	**89.7**	**87.5**	**94.8**	**105.5**
	Vegetal Products	87.2	88.2	85.8	94.3	107.2
	Animal Products[1]	97.3	97.9	97.4	96.7	97.9
	Fishery Products	90.3	87.8	87.0	85.9	86.5
Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) - Per Cent	**Total**	**14.5**	**13.3**	**14.5**	**19.3**	**17.3**
	Vegetal Products	16.1	15.2	16.2	22.6	20.6
	Animal Products[1]	4.0	3.3	4.1	4.4	2.3
	Fishery Products	12.9	17.5	16.8	15.7	15.2
Per Caput Caloric Daily Supply	Vegetal Products - '000 calories	2,021.4	1,889.3	1,906.0	1,917.9	1,924.9
	Of which Cereals - '000 calories	1,031.3	1,054.6	1,000.5	937.5	942.8
	Animal Products - '000 calories	210.2	217.7	208.6	225.7	227.8

**Provisional*
+ Revised
[1] Contains Fishery Products

Figure 7.2: Import Dependency and Self-Sufficiency Ratios, 2024



	Total Food Products	Vegetal Products	Animal Products	Fishery Products
IDR	17.3	20.6	2.3	15.2
SSR	105.5	107.2	97.9	86.5

7.29. Figure 7.1 highlights the distribution of caloric supply by major food groups. Cereals continued to be the primary contributor of caloric supply, and accounted for 43.8 per cent of the overall caloric supply in 2024. This was followed by sugar and sweeteners and pulses which constituted 12.7 per cent and 11.5 per cent of the caloric supply, respectively.

Figure 7.3: Caloric Supply by Main Food Groups, 2024

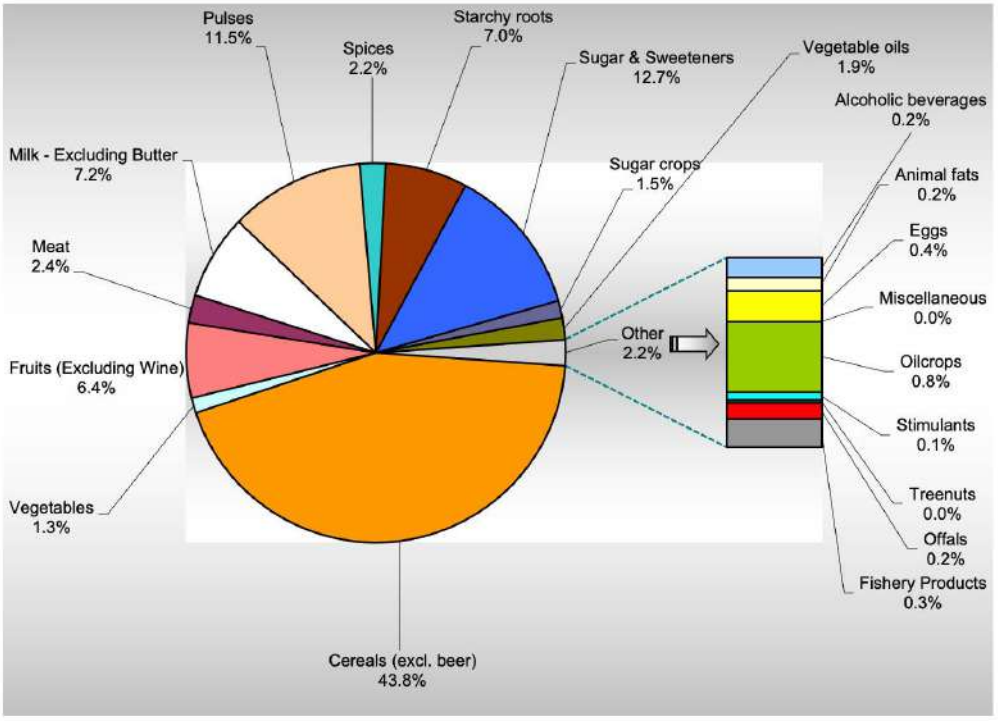


Table 7.23 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2024

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2024 Population('000): 52,428

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	PER DAY Proteins	PER DAY Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Grand total													**2153**	**64**	**34**
Vegetable prod.													**1925**	**50**	**21**
Animal prod.													**228**	**14**	**13**
Cereals (excl. beer)	**4972**	**4181**	**114**	**1552**	**7488**	**150**	**175**	**654**	**88**	**243**	**6179**	**118**	**943**	**28**	**7**
Wheat and products	312	2375	55	396	2237	0	55	0	8	166	2007	38.3	286	10	1
Barley and products	48	5	33	-50	70	64	0	0	1	0	5	0.1	1	0	0
Maize and products	4023	367	6	386	3999	40	78	601	70	76	3134	59.8	520	15	6
Rye and products	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oats and products	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Millet and products	63	15	0	-35	113	14	7	13	2	0	77	1.5	13	0	0
Sorghum and products	243	18	14	-3	249	32	32	40	5	0	140	2.7	23	1	0
Cereals, Others & Products	0	0	0	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0	0	0	0
Rice & Prod (Milled Equivalent)	283	1399	5	859	817	0	2	0	2	0	813	15.5	101	2	0
Starchy roots	**4300**	**9**	**127**	**334**	**3848**	**0**	**338**	**0**	**185**	**18**	**3307**	**63**	**151**	**1**	**0**
Potatoes and products	2200	3	127	-12	2088	0	220	0	181	16	1671	31.9	62	1	0
Cassava and products	1205	6	0	118	1093	0	30	0	0	1	1062	20.3	60	0	0
Sweet potatoes	863	0	0	228	634	0	86	0	0	0	548	10.4	28	0	0
Roots & Tubers, Other & Prod.	20	0	0	0	20	0	2	0	0	0	18	0.3	1	0	0
Yams	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	4	1	8	0.1	0	0	0
Sugar crops	**9377**	**0**	**0**	**4929**	**4448**	**2436**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2011**	**38**	**32**	**0**	**0**
Sugar cane	9377	0	0	4929	4448	2436	0	0	0	1	2011	38.4	32	0	0
Sugar Beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sugar & Sweeteners	**1186**	**504**	**162**	**-155**	**1683**	**60**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**1596**	**30**	**274**	**0**	**0**
Sugar non-centrifugal	351	161	145	44	324	60	0	0	0	26	238	4.5	1	0	0
Sugar & Prod. (raw equivalent)	815	342	17	-199	1339	0	0	0	0	0	1339	25.5	271	0	0
Sweeteners, other & prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Honey	19	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	1	19	0.4	3	0	0
Pulses	**1203**	**95**	**128**	**-415**	**1586**	**0**	**128**	**0**	**51**	**1**	**1406**	**27**	**248**	**16**	**2**
Beans, Dry & Products	901	28	42	-101	988	0	121	0	42	0	824	15.7	145	10	1
Peas, Dry & Products	62	56	9	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	109	2.1	20	1	0
Pulses, Other and products	240	11	77	-314	489	0	6	0	9	0	473	9.0	83	5	1

Table 7.23 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2024, (Cont'd)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2024 Population('000): 52,428

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	PER DAY Proteins	PER DAY Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2024 Population('000): 52,428

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	PER DAY Proteins	PER DAY Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Grand total													**2153**	**64**	**34**
Vegetable prod.													**1925**	**50**	**21**
Animal prod.													**228**	**14**	**13**
Cereals (excl. beer)	**4972**	**4181**	**114**	**1552**	**7488**	**150**	**175**	**654**	**88**	**243**	**6179**	**118**	**943**	**28**	**7**
Wheat and products	312	2375	55	396	2237	0	55	0	8	166	2007	38.3	286	10	1
Barley and products	48	5	33	-50	70	64	0	0	1	0	5	0.1	1	0	0
Maize and products	4023	367	6	386	3999	40	78	601	70	76	3134	59.8	520	15	6
Rye and products	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oats and products	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Millet and products	63	15	0	-35	113	14	7	13	2	0	77	1.5	13	0	0
Sorghum and products	243	18	14	-3	249	32	32	40	5	0	140	2.7	23	1	0
Cereals, Others & Products	0	0	0	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0	0	0	0
Rice & Prod (Milled Equivalent)	283	1399	5	859	817	0	2	0	2	0	813	15.5	101	2	0
Starchy roots	**4300**	**9**	**127**	**334**	**3848**	**0**	**338**	**0**	**185**	**18**	**3307**	**63**	**151**	**1**	**0**
Potatoes and products	2200	3	127	-12	2088	0	220	0	181	16	1671	31.9	62	1	0
Cassava and products	1205	6	0	118	1093	0	30	0	0	1	1062	20.3	60	0	0
Sweet potatoes	863	0	0	228	634	0	86	0	0	0	548	10.4	28	0	0
Roots & Tubers, Other & Prod	30	0	0	0	30	0	2	0	0	0	18	0.3	1	0	0

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2024 Population('000): 52,428

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	PER DAY Proteins	PER DAY Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Vegetables	**2696**	**29**	**167**	**-54**	**2613**	**0**	**165**	**0**	**0**	**47**	**2401**	**46**	**28**	**1**	**0**
Tomatoes and products	483	18	46	-18	473	0	48	0	0	0	425	8.1	4	0	0
Onions, Dry	175	0	0	0	175	0	18	0	0	2	155	3.0	3	0	0
Vegetables, Other & Prod.	2038	11	121	-36	1964	0	100	0	0	44	1821	34.7	20	1	0
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	**5126**	**48**	**348**	**-218**	**5043**	**0**	**603**	**0**	**0**	**64**	**4377**	**83**	**137**	**2**	**3**
Oranges, Tang-Mand & Prod.	167	13	8	0	172	0	22	0	0	2	148	2.8	2	0	0
Lemons, Limes and products	134	1	1	0	134	0	0	0	0	1	133	2.5	1	0	0
Grapefruit and products	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0
Citrus Fruit nes & prod	135	0	0	0	135	0	11	0	0	0	125	2.4	2	0	0
Bananas	1999	0	0	0	1999	0	300	0	0	1	1698	32.4	53	1	0
Plantains	600	0	0	0	600	0	50	0	0	0	550	10.5	22	0	0
Apples and products	1	17	2	-1	17	0	0	0	0	1	16	0.3	0	0	0
Pineapples and products	197	0	170	-217	244	0	0	0	0	0	244	4.6	2	0	0
Dates	18	9	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	1	26	0.5	2	0	0
Grapes and products (excl wine)	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1	0	0	0
Fruits, Other & Products	1873	3	166	0	1710	0	221	0	0	57	1432	27.3	53	1	3
Stimulants	**648**	**9**	**690**	**-104**	**71**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**68**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**
Coffee and products	49	5	64	-15	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0.1	0	0	0
Cocoa Beans and products	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	1	0	0
Tea (including mate)	599	3	626	-89	64	0	0	0	0	0	64	1.2	1	0	0
Spices	**270**	**6**	**4**	**0**	**271**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**271**	**5**	**48**	**2**	**2**
Pepper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Pimento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cloves	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Spices, other	269	6	3	0	271	0	0	0	0	1	270	5.2	48	2	2
Alcoholic beverages	**465**	**17**	**178**	**20**	**284**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**45**	**239**	**5**	**5**	**0**	**0**
Wine	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.2	0	0	0
Barley Beer	195	0	154	0	41	0	0	0	0	41	0	0.0	0	0	0
Beverages, fermented	231	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	231	4.4	5	0	0
Beverages, alcoholic	23	0	21	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0
Alcohol, non food	16	8	2	20	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0

Table 7.23 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2024 (Cont'd)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2024 Population('000): 52,428

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	PER DAY Proteins	PER DAY Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Meat	**610**	**4**	**33**	**0**	**581**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**32**	**550**	**10**	**51**	**4**	**4**

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2024 Population('000): 52,428

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	PER DAY Proteins	PER DAY Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Vegetables	**2696**	**29**	**167**	**-54**	**2613**	**0**	**165**	**0**	**0**	**47**	**2401**	**46**	**28**	**1**	**0**
Tomatoes and products	483	18	46	-18	473	0	48	0	0	0	425	8.1	4	0	0
Onions, Dry	175	0	0	0	175	0	18	0	0	2	155	3.0	3	0	0
Vegetables, Other & Prod.	2038	11	121	-36	1964	0	100	0	0	44	1821	34.7	20	1	0
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	**5126**	**48**	**348**	**-218**	**5043**	**0**	**603**	**0**	**0**	**64**	**4377**	**83**	**137**	**2**	**3**
Oranges, Tang-Mand & Prod.	167	13	8	0	172	0	22	0	0	2	148	2.8	2	0	0
Lemons, Limes and products	134	1	1	0	134	0	0	0	0	1	133	2.5	1	0	0
Grapefruit and products	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0
Citrus Fruit nes & prod	135	0	0	0	135	0	11	0	0	0	125	2.4	2	0	0
Bananas	1999	0	0	0	1999	0	300	0	0	1	1698	32.4	53	1	0
Plantains	600	0	0	0	600	0	50	0	0	0	550	10.5	22	0	0
Apples and products	1	17	2	-1	17	0	0	0	0	1	16	0.3	0	0	0
Pineapples and products	197	0	170	-217	244	0	0	0	0	0	244	4.6	2	0	0
Dates	18	9	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	1	26	0.5	2	0	0
Grapes and products (excl wine)	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1	0	0	0
Fruits, Other & Products	1873	3	166	0	1710	0	221	0	0	57	1432	27.3	53	1	3
Stimulants	**648**	**9**	**690**	**-104**	**71**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**68**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**
Coffee and products	49	5	64	-15	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0.1	0	0	0
Cocoa Beans and products	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	1	0	0
Tea (including mate)	599	3	626	-89	64	0	0	0	0	0	64	1.2	1	0	0
Spices	**270**	**6**	**4**	**0**	**271**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**271**	**5**	**48**	**2**	**2**
Pepper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Pimento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cloves	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Spices, other	269	6	3	0	271	0	0	0	0	1	270	5.2	48	2	2
Alcoholic beverages	**465**	**17**	**178**	**20**	**284**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**45**	**239**	**5**	**5**	**0**	**0**

Table 7.23 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2023

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2023 Population('000): 51,526

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	PER DAY Proteins	PER DAY Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Grand total													**2144**	**63**	**34**
Vegetable prod.													**1918**	**49**	**21**
Animal prod.													**226**	**14**	**13**
Cereals (excl. beer)	**5144**	**4215**	**152**	**1829**	**7377**	**152**	**227**	**741**	**88**	**146**	**6024**	**117**	**938**	**25**	**7**
Wheat and products	309	2084	62	220	2112	0	51	0	8	127	1925	37.4	279	8	1
Barley and products	33	24	50	-65	72	65	0	0	1	0	5	0.1	1	0	0
Maize and products	4284	534	8	729	4081	40	128	689	70	18	3134	60.8	529	14	6
Rye and products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oats and products	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Millet and products	90	21	0	-2	113	14	11	13	2	0	72	1.4	12	0	0
Sorghum and products	198	105	29	41	234	32	34	38	5	0	125	2.4	21	1	0
Cereals, Others & Products	0	0	0	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0	0	0	0
Rice & Prod (Milled Equivalent)	229	1446	4	908	764	0	1	0	2	0	760	14.8	96	2	0
Starchy roots	**4190**	**3**	**103**	**258**	**3830**	**0**	**337**	**0**	**197**	**5**	**3291**	**64**	**153**	**2**	**0**
Potatoes and products	2300	2	103	124	2075	0	233	0	193	3	1645	31.9	62	1	0
Cassava and products	1188	0	0	71	1117	0	36	0	0	1	1081	21.0	62	1	0
Sweet potatoes	669	0	0	63	606	0	67	0	0	0	538	10.4	28	0	0
Roots & Tubers, Other & Prod.	20	0	0	0	20	0	2	0	0	0	18	0.4	1	0	0
Yams	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	4	1	8	0.2	0	0	0
Sugar crops	**5561**	**0**	**0**	**1835**	**3727**	**1817**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1909**	**37**	**31**	**0**	**0**
Sugar cane	5561	0	0	1835	3727	1817	0	0	0	1	1909	37.1	31	0	0
Sugar Beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sugar & Sweeteners	**831**	**781**	**201**	**-213**	**1624**	**68**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**1529**	**30**	**265**	**0**	**0**
Sugar non-centrifugal	341	171	128	47	336	68	0	0	0	26	241	4.7	1	0	0
Sugar & Prod. (raw equivalent)	473	610	73	-261	1271	0	0	0	0	1	1270	24.7	261	0	0
Sweeteners, other & prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Honey	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	17	0.3	3	0	0
Pulses	**1203**	**159**	**54**	**-357**	**1665**	**0**	**205**	**0**	**59**	**4**	**1397**	**27**	**251**	**16**	**2**
Beans, Dry & Products	864	60	17	-62	969	0	175	0	49	1	744	14.4	133	9	1
Peas, Dry & Products	39	85	21	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	102	2.0	19	1	0
Pulses, Other and products	301	14	15	-295	594	0	30	0	10	4	551	10.7	100	6	1

Table 7.23 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2023 (Cont'd)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2023 Population('000): 51,526

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	PER DAY Proteins	PER DAY Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2023 Population('000): 51,526

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	PER DAY Proteins	PER DAY Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Grand total													**2144**	**63**	**34**
Vegetable prod.													**1918**	**49**	**21**
Animal prod.													**226**	**14**	**13**
Cereals (excl. beer)	**5144**	**4215**	**152**	**1829**	**7377**	**152**	**227**	**741**	**88**	**146**	**6024**	**117**	**938**	**25**	**7**
Wheat and products	309	2084	62	220	2112	0	51	0	8	127	1925	37.4	279	8	1
Barley and products	33	24	50	-65	72	65	0	0	1	0	5	0.1	1	0	0
Maize and products	4284	534	8	729	4081	40	128	689	70	18	3134	60.8	529	14	6
Rye and products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oats and products	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Millet and products	90	21	0	-2	113	14	11	13	2	0	72	1.4	12	0	0
Sorghum and products	198	105	29	41	234	32	34	38	5	0	125	2.4	21	1	0
Cereals, Others & Products	0	0	0	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0	0	0	0
Rice & Prod (Milled Equivalent)	229	1446	4	908	764	0	1	0	2	0	760	14.8	96	2	0
Starchy roots	**4190**	**3**	**103**	**258**	**3830**	**0**	**337**	**0**	**197**	**5**	**3291**	**64**	**153**	**2**	**0**
Potatoes and products	2300	2	103	124	2075	0	233	0	193	3	1645	31.9	62	1	0
Cassava and products	1188	0	0	71	1117	0	36	0	0	1	1081	21.0	62	1	0
Sweet potatoes	669	0	0	63	606	0	67	0	0	0	538	10.4	28	0	0
Roots & Tubers, Other & Prod.	20	0	0	0	20	0	2	0	0	0	18	0.4	1	0	0
Yams	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	4	1	8	0.2	0	0	0

Table 7.23 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2023 (Cont'd)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2023 Population('000): 51,526

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	PER DAY Proteins	PER DAY Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Vegetables	**2897**	**29**	**172**	**-78**	**2831**	**0**	**119**	**0**	**0**	**19**	**2693**	**52**	**31**	**1**	**0**
Tomatoes and products	537	16	44	-105	614	0	58	0	0	3	553	10.7	6	0	0
Onions, Dry	168	0	0	0	168	0	16	0	0	0	152	3.0	3	0	0
Vegetables, Other & Prod.	2191	13	128	27	2049	0	45	0	0	16	1988	38.6	22	1	0
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	**4701**	**51**	**317**	**-208**	**4644**	**0**	**673**	**0**	**0**	**17**	**3954**	**77**	**125**	**2**	**3**
Oranges, Tang-Mand & Prod.	199	12	14	0	197	0	24	0	0	2	172	3.3	3	0	0
Lemons, Limes and products	130	1	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	130	2.5	1	0	0
Grapefruit and products	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0
Citrus Fruit nes & prod	135	0	0	0	135	0	11	0	0	0	124	2.4	2	0	0
Bananas	1883	1	0	0	1883	0	436	0	0	1	1446	28.1	46	1	0
Plantains	600	0	0	0	600	0	53	0	0	0	547	10.6	22	0	0
Apples and products	0	20	3	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0.3	0	0	0
Pineapples and products	95	0	145	-210	161	0	0	0	0	0	161	3.1	1	0	0
Dates	18	8	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	26	0.5	2	0	0
Grapes and products (excl wine)	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	0	0	0
Fruits, Other & Products	1639	4	154	1	1488	0	148	0	0	14	1326	25.7	48	1	3
Stimulants	**619**	**12**	**623**	**-104**	**112**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**109**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**0**
Coffee and products	49	5	58	-10	5	0	0	0	0	3	2	0.0	0	0	0
Cocoa Beans and products	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Tea (including mate)	570	6	565	-95	107	0	0	0	0	0	107	2.1	2	0	0
Spices	**270**	**4**	**6**	**0**	**268**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**267**	**5**	**48**	**2**	**2**
Pepper	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Pimento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cloves	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Spices, other	269	4	5	0	268	0	0	0	0	1	267	5.2	48	2	2
Alcoholic beverages	**602**	**16**	**44**	**9**	**565**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**562**	**11**	**12**	**0**	**0**
Wine	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0.2	0	0	0
Barley Beer	340	6	24	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	322	6.2	7	0	0
Beverages, fermented	231	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	231	4.5	5	0	0
Beverages, alcoholic	21	0	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0
Alcohol, non food	9	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0

Table 7.23 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2023 (Cont'd)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2023 Population('000): 51,526

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	PER DAY Proteins	PER DAY Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Meat	555	3	35	0	522	0	0	0	0	22	500	10	48	4	4
Vegetables	2897	29	172	-78	2831	0	119	0	0	19	2693	52	31	1	0
Tomatoes and products	537	16	44	-105	614	0	58	0	0	3	553	10.7	6	0	0
Onions, Dry	168	0	0	0	168	0	16	0	0	0	152	3.0	3	0	0
Vegetables, Other & Prod.	2191	13	128	27	2049	0	45	0	0	16	1988	38.6	22	1	0
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	4701	51	317	-208	4644	0	673	0	0	17	3954	77	125	2	3
Oranges, Tang-Mand & Prod.	199	12	14	0	197	0	24	0	0	2	172	3.3	3	0	0
Lemons, Limes and products	130	1	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	130	2.5	1	0	0
Grapefruit and products	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0
Citrus Fruit nes & prod	135	0	0	0	135	0	11	0	0	0	124	2.4	2	0	0
Bananas	1883	1	0	0	1883	0	436	0	0	1	1446	28.1	46	1	0
Plantains	600	0	0	0	600	0	53	0	0	0	547	10.6	22	0	0
Apples and products	0	20	3	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0.3	0	0	0
Pineapples and products	95	0	145	-210	161	0	0	0	0	0	161	3.1	1	0	0
Dates	18	8	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	26	0.5	2	0	0
Grapes and products (excl wine)	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	0	0	0
Fruits, Other & Products	1639	4	154	1	1488	0	148	0	0	14	1326	25.7	48	1	3
Stimulants	619	12	623	-104	112	0	0	0	0	3	109	2	3	0	0
Coffee and products	49	5	58	-10	5	0	0	0	0	3	2	0.0	0	0	0
Cocoa Beans and products	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Tea (including mate)	570	6	565	-95	107	0	0	0	0	0	107	2.1	2	0	0
Spices	270	4	6	0	268	0	0	0	0	1	267	5	48	2	2
Pepper	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Pimento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cloves	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Spices, other	269	4	5	0	268	0	0	0	0	1	267	5.2	48	2	2
Alcoholic beverages	602	16	44	9	565	0	0	0	0	3	562	11	12	0	0
Wine	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0.2	0	0	0
Barley Beer	340	6	24	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	322	6.2	7	0	0
Beverages, fermented	231	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	231	4.5	5	0	0
Beverages, alcoholic	21	0	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0
Alcohol, non food	9	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0
Meat	555	3	35	0	522	0	0	0	0	22	500	10	48	4	4



CHAPTER 08

Environment and Natural Resources

4.2%

Water development expenditure is expected to increase by 4.2 per cent to KSh 38.3 billion in 2024/25.

KSh 39.6 billion

Overall, the total value of fish landed increased from KSh 35.9 billion in 2023 to KSh 39.6 billion in 2024.

Overview

The Environment and Natural Resources sector plays a crucial role in Kenya's economic development, providing the foundation for key industries such as agriculture, tourism, and energy. In the face of climate change, population growth, and rapid urbanization, the management of these resources is vital for ensuring sustainable development and improving the quality of life for all Kenyans. The Government of Kenya (GoK)

has actively mobilized both domestic and international resources to support climate mitigation and adaptation, implementing legislative frameworks and strategic partnerships to build climate resilience and transition toward a low-carbon economy. One of Kenya's flagship initiatives is the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Programme which is implemented with support from the World Bank with a focus on performance-based funding to ensure accountability and funding in climate change interventions. In 2024, Kenya submitted its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) under the Paris Agreement as required by the enhanced Transparency Framework.

8.2. During the year under review, the Environment and Natural Resource sector recorded mixed performances across several key indicators. The total development expenditure on water supply and related services is expected to reduce by 4.1 per cent to KSh 64.3 billion in 2024/25. The number of water purification points (WPPs) is projected to increase from 376 in 2023/24 to 380 in 2024/25. The total quantity of fish landed increased by 4.4 per cent to 168.4 thousand tonnes in 2024. Overall, the total value of fish landed increased from KSh 35.9 billion in 2023 to KSh 39.6 billion in 2024. The net stocked plantation area increased from 144.8 thousand hectares in 2023 to 147.0 thousand hectares in 2024. The total earnings from mineral production recorded a decline of 24.4 per cent from KSh 33.8 billion in 2023 to KSh 25.5 billion in 2024. The long rain season March-April-May (MAM) was characterized by above-average rainfall across most parts of the country.

Environment and Natural Resources Gross Value Added

8.3. The Gross Value Added from the Environment and Natural Resources sector increased by 16.0 per cent to KSh 632.0 billion in 2024. The contribution of the Environment and Natural resources sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 3.9 per cent in 2024.

The Gross Value Added from the Environment and Natural Resources sector increased by 16.0 per cent to KSh 632.0 billion in 2024.

Table 8.1: Trends in Environment and Natural Resources Gross Value Added, 2020– 2024

KSh Million

Industry	2020	2021	2022+	2023+	2024*
Forestry and Logging	172,958.3	199,011.6	242,894.7	277,471.4	344,231.2
Fishing and Aquaculture	63,175.0	80,725.5	84,336.6	89,382.1	109,891.6
Mining and Quarrying.	76,402.4	92,044.8	120,115.6	110,151.1	108,969.9
Water Supply[1]	60,250.3	63,342.2	64,741.8	67,779.1	68,907.0
Total	**372,786.0**	**435,124.2**	**512,088.8**	**544,783.7**	**631,999.7**
GDP at Market Prices	10,715,070.0	12,027,661.5	13,489,641.5	15,033,610.0	16,224,478.5
Resource as per cent of GDP	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.9

[1] *Includes Sewerage and Waste Management*
* *Provisional*
+ *Revised*

Water Supply

8.4. Table 8.2 presents the number of Water Purification Points (WPPs), and boreholes drilled from 2020/21 to 2024/25. The number of WPPs is projected to increase from 376 in 2023/24 to 380 in 2024/25. The number of boreholes drilled increased by 2.9 per cent to 47,199 in 2024/25, with those drilled by the private sector accounting for the largest share.

Table 8.2: Water Purification Points and Boreholes Drilled[1], 2020/21– 2024/25

KSh Million

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24+	2024/25*
Water Purification Points (WPPs)	338	343	360	376	380
Boreholes Drilled					
Total	**20,409**	**39,163**	**45,086**	**45,856**	**47,199**
Public	2,455	3,859	4,323	4,348	4,408
Private Sector	17,954	35,304	40,763	41,508	42,791

Source: Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation
[1] Cumulative
** Provisional*
+ Revised

8.5. Development expenditure on water supplies and related services by the National Government is presented in Table 8.3. The total development expenditure on water supply and related services is expected to reduce by 4.1 per cent to KSh 64.3 billion in 2024/25, which is attributable to reduction in budgetary allocation. Water Development expenditure is expected to increase by 4.2 per cent to KSh 38.3 billion in 2024/25. The allocation on training of water development staff increased to KSh 0.2 billion in 2024/25, due to increased funding for infrastructure development and upgrade of the Water Research and Training Institute.

8.6. The funding for rural water supplies is expected to decrease by 24.3 per cent to KSh 5.0 billion in 2024/25. Expenditure on miscellaneous and special water programmes decreased from KSh 1.0 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 0.6 billion in 2024/25.

8.7. The development budget for the National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority (NWHSA) is expected to decline by 25.3 per cent to KSh 1.4 billion in 2024/25 due to reduced budgetary allocation for the Flood Control Works-Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP). Similarly, development expenditure on the National Irrigation Authority is expected to decrease from KSh 11.0 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 7.3 billion in 2024/25 mainly affecting the Mwea Irrigation Development project (Thiba Dam and Irrigation Area), Bura Irrigation Scheme and National Expanded Irrigation Programme-ESP.

8.8. The budgetary allocation for irrigation development is expected to rise from KSh 9.8 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 11.5 billion in 2024/25 attributable to the additional funding of the Kenya Water Security and Climate Resilience Project (KWSCRP-II)-Mwache Dam Phase I in the coastal region. Other factors contributing to the increase in budgetary allocation include additional funding to complete KWSCRP-I, Community Based Irrigation Projects, Small Holder Irrigation Programme and Drought Resilience Programmes in Northern Kenya.

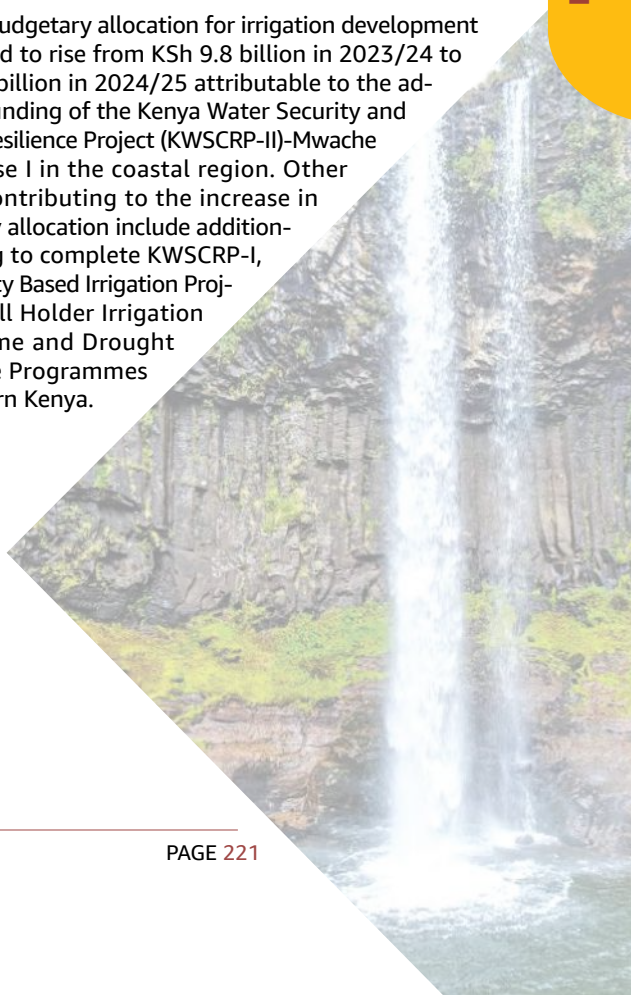


Table 8.3: Development Expenditure on Water Supplies and Related Services by the National Government, 2020/21 - 2024/25

KSh Million

Sector	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24+	2024/25*
Water Development	49,486.0	30,315.6	39,759.0	36,743.0	38,303.0
Training of Water Development Staff	224.0	218.0	246.0	86.0	186.0
Rural Water Supplies	2,440.0	2,160.4	2,520.0	6,637.0	5,026.3
Miscellaneous and Special Water Programmes	676.0	1,135.0	300.0	960.0	585.0
National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority	3,325.0	1,345.0	1,242.5	1,880.0	1,404.0
Irrigation Development	523.0	1,334.4	2,713.9	9,813.0	11,499.0
National Irrigation Authority+	8,491.0	10,030.6	5,488.6	10,951.0	7,325.6
TOTAL	**65,165.0**	**46,539.0**	**52,270.0**	**67,070.0**	**64,328.9**

Source: Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation
** Provisional*
+ Revised

8.9. Table 8.4 (a) shows the trend in water abstraction under permit from 2020 to 2024. The total volume of water abstracted increased from 32.5 billion cubic metres in 2023 to 32.7 billion cubic metres in 2024. Surface water abstractions accounted for 99.3 per cent of the total volume of water abstracted in the year under review. Abstraction from ground water increased to 244.1 million cubic metres in 2024 from 243.9 million cubic metres in 2023.

Table 8.4 (a): Annual Volume of Water Abstracted under Permit, 2020–2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Surface Water	32,097.5	32,120.7	32,199.0	32,216.8	32,408.3
Groundwater	227.6	220.4	230.8	243.9	244.1
Total	**32,325.1**	**32,341.1**	**32,429.8**	**32,460.7**	**32,652.4**

Source: Water Resources Authority
** Provisional*



8.10. Performance of water and sanitation indicators from 2020 to 2024 are shown in Table 8.4(b). During the period under review, all performance indicators remained the same as those recorded in 2023.

Table 8.4 (b): Water and Sanitation Indicators, 2020-2024

Per cent

Performance Indictor	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
National Access to Improved Water Source[1]					
National	64.0	69.0	72.0	77.0	77.0
Urban	73.0	82.0	89.0	93.0	93.0
Rural	60.0	63.0	64.0	69.0	69.0
Proportion of HHs with access to a sanitation facility/toilet	88.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0
Non-Revenue Water (NRW)	47.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Urban Sewerage Coverage	25.0	27.0	31.0	33.0	33.0

Source – WASREB impact Reports and Annual Status Reports
** Provisional*
[1]The indicator name was changed from Water coverage / Proportion of HHs with access to portable, safe water

Fisheries

8.11. During the period under review, the quantity and value of fish landed is shown in Table 8.5a. The total quantity of fish landed increased by 4.4 per cent to 168.4 metric tonnes in 2024. Fish landed from fresh water sources decreased by 1.3 per cent to 119.8 metric tonnes in 2024. Aquaculture increased from 31.7 metric tonnes in 2023 to 33.3 metric tonnes in 2024. Fish production from marine sources increased by 21.7 per cent to 48.6 metric tonnes in 2024 attributable to the introduction of deep-sea purse seining.

8.12. Overall, the total value of fish landed increased by 10.4 per cent from KSh 35.9 billion in 2023 to KSh 39.6 billion in 2024. The value of fish production from freshwater sources decreased by 6.0 per cent to KSh 24.4 billion in 2024 while the value of fish landed from marine industrial tripled to KSh 4.9 billion in 2024.



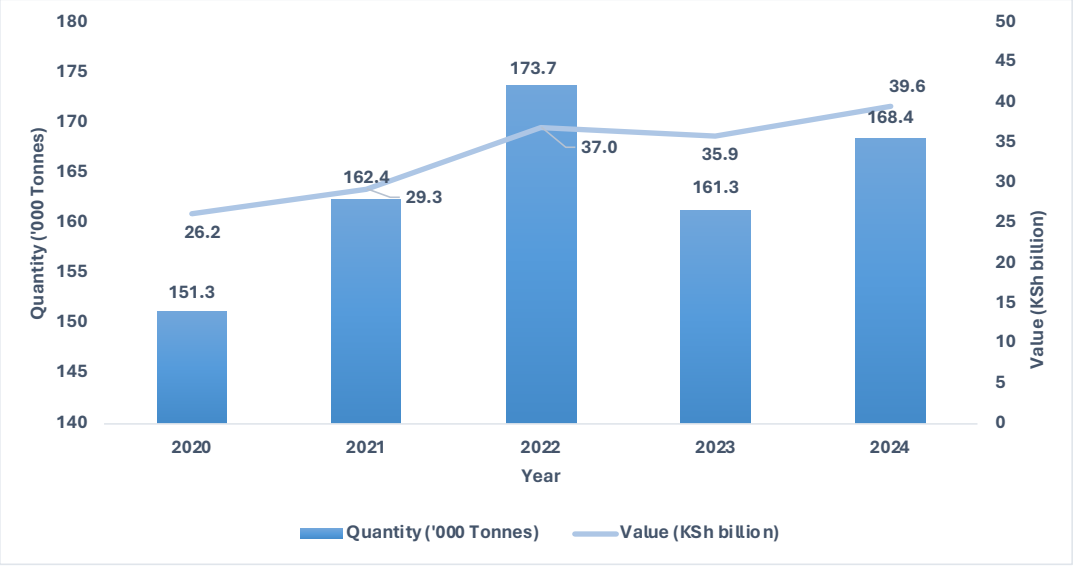
Table 8.5a: Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, 2020 – 2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Quantities - Tonnes:					
Freshwater fish					
Lake Victoria	88,223.0	94,349.0	86,394.0	70,313.0	67,575.0
Lake Turkana	13,189.6	15,644.0	17,251.0	15,899.0	15,618.0
Lake Naivasha	2,216.0	1,804.0	2,190.0	1,140.0	1,020.0
Lake Baringo	162.0	406.0	442.0	420.0	456.0
Lake Jipe	197.0	227.0	280.0	282.0	319.0
Lake Kanyaboli	264.0	286.0	387.0	84.3	14.0
Lake Kenyatta	167.0	68.0	150.0	192.4	191.0
Tana River dams	283.0	197.0	210.0	226.0	217.0
Tana River Delta	62.8	135.0	129.0	132.0	124.0
Aquaculture	19,945.0	20,973.0	27,833.0	31,655.0	33,289.0
Turkwel Dam	107.0	98.0	100.0	93.4	89.0
Riverline	411.0	393.0	401.0	486.0	464.0
Small Dams	358.0	380.0	374.0	434.0	440.0
SUB-TOTAL	**125,585.4**	**134,960.0**	**136,141.0**	**121,357.1**	**119,816.0**
Marine Sources					
Marine (Artisanal)	23,684.0	25,380.0	35,596.0	36,983.0	39,702.0
Mariculture	85.0	103.0	106.0	112.0	134.0
Marine Industrial	1,972.0	1,925.6	1,898.0	2,855.0	8,772.0
Shallow Prawn trawl fishery	273.0	330.0	128.0	156.0	212.0
Deep water trawl fishery	943.0	1,026.0	1,158.0	2,063.0	1,877.0
Deep water crab fishery	86.0	137.0	104.0	184.0	142.0
Deep Sea Longlining	670.0	432.6	508.0	452.0	217.0
Deep Sea Purse Seining+	..	..	..	..	6,324.0
SUB-TOTAL	**25,741.0**	**27,408.6**	**37,600.0**	**39,950.0**	**48,608.0**
GRAND TOTAL	**151,326.4**	**162,368.6**	**173,741.0**	**161,307.1**	**168,424.0**
Value - KSh Million					
Freshwater fish	20,585.1	23,000.5	27,247.0	25,980.3	24,431.3
Marine (Artisanal)	4,831.9	5,491.8	8,709.9	8,309.8	10,250.0
Mariculture	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.8	4.2
Marine Aquarium+	34.5	39.2	42.3	..	..
Marine Industrial	794.0	756.8	1,042.0	1,611.6	4,941.3
TOTAL	**26,247.6**	**29,290.9**	**37,043.8**	**35,904.5**	**39,626.8**

Source: Kenya Fisheries Service
** Provisional*
+ Revised
..Data not available

8.13. Figure 8.1 highlights the trend in the growth of value and quantity of fish landed from 2020 to 2024. The total value of fish production recorded a growth of 10.4 per cent to KSh 39.6 billion in 2024.

Figure 8.1: Quantity and Value of Fish Landed 2020 – 2024



8.14. Table 8.5 (b) shows the performance of selected fisheries' value chains for the period 2020 to 2024. The farm gate price of freshwater, marine, pond, and cage fish increased by 3.4, 14.9, 4.6 and 6.7 per cent, respectively in the year under review. The area under pond farming increased to 14.7 million square metres and the production under pond farming increased to 8,110 metric tonnes in the year under review. The production of cage farming increased by 8.0 per cent to 25,450 metric tonnes in 2024.

Table 8.5 (b): Performance of Selected Fisheries Value Chains, 2020-2024

Commodity	Item	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Freshwater	Production	Metric Tons	125,585.4	134,960.0	136,141.0	121,357.1	119,816.0
	Farm gate price	KSh/Kg	137.0	143.0	171.0	179.0	185.0
Marine	Production	Metric Tons	25,741.0	27,408.6	37,600.0	39,950.0	48,608.0
	Farm gate price	KSh/Kg	221.0	258.0	275.0	221.0	254.0
Pond	Area	Metre squared	14,630,280.0	13,280,380.2	12,972,430.0	14,573,740.0	14,734,520.0
	Production	Metric Tons	9,013.5	7,376.6	6,984.8	8,095.0	8,110.0
	Farm gate price	KSh/Kg	315.0	319.0	313.0	325.0	340.0
Cage	Production	Metric Tons	11,016.5	13,699.4	20,954.3	23,560.0	25,450.0
	Farm gate price	KSh/Kg	280.0	285.0	290.0	300.0	320.0

Source: Department of Fisheries, Aquaculture and the Blue Economy
**Provisional*

Forestry

8.15. Table 8.6(a) shows the status of forests from 2021 to 2024. The total forest area remained unchanged at 5,226.2 thousand hectares. This translates to a national forest cover of 8.8 per cent against a total country area of 59,196.9 thousand hectares.

Table 8.6(a): Status of Forests [1], 2021– 2024

'000 Ha

	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Forest Canopy Density				
Dense Forest [2]	1,756.7	1,756.7	1,756.7	1,756.7
Moderate Forest[3]	1,648.9	1,648.9	1,648.9	1,648.9
Open Forest[4]	1,820.6	1,820.6	1,820.6	1,820.6
Total Forest Area	**5,226.2**	**5,226.2**	**5,226.2**	**5,226.2**
Grassland and Bushland	41,647.6	41,647.6	41,647.6	41,647.6
Total Area for Country	**59,196.9**	**59,196.9**	**59,196.9**	**59,196.9**
Forest Cover (%)	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83

Source: *Kenya Forest Service*
** Provisional*
[1] A new forest categorization has changed to adopt new methodology as from year 2021,
[2]Dense Forest - Lands with tree cover of canopy density of 70% and above
[3] Moderate Forest - Lands with tree cover of canopy density of between 40% to 70%
[4]Open Forest - Lands with tree cover of canopy density below 40%

8.16. The net stocked plantation area increased from 144.8 thousand hectares in 2023 to 147.0 thousand hectares in 2024, as shown in Table 8.7. New Area Planted more than doubled to 4.9 thousand hectares in 2024 from 2.4 thousand hectares in 2023. This is attributable to the Government '*Jaza Miti*' campaign of planting 15 billion trees by 2032. There were 2.7 thousand hectares of clear-felled area in 2024 after the lifting of the forest logging ban.

Table 8.7: Government Forest Plantation Stocking, 2020– 2024

'000 Ha

Forest Stocking	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Previous Year Stocked Plantation Area[1]	141.1	142.9	143.9	144.0	144.8
New Area Planted (Ha)	4.1	1.1	1.2	2.4	4.9
Gross Stocked Plantation Area (Ha)	145.2	144.0	145.1	146.4	149.7
Area Clear Felled (Ha)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.7
Planting failures/fire damages (Ha)	2.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0
Total Reduction (Ha)	2.3	0.1	1.1	1.6	2.7
Net Stocked Plantation Area	142.9	143.9	144.0	144.8	147.0

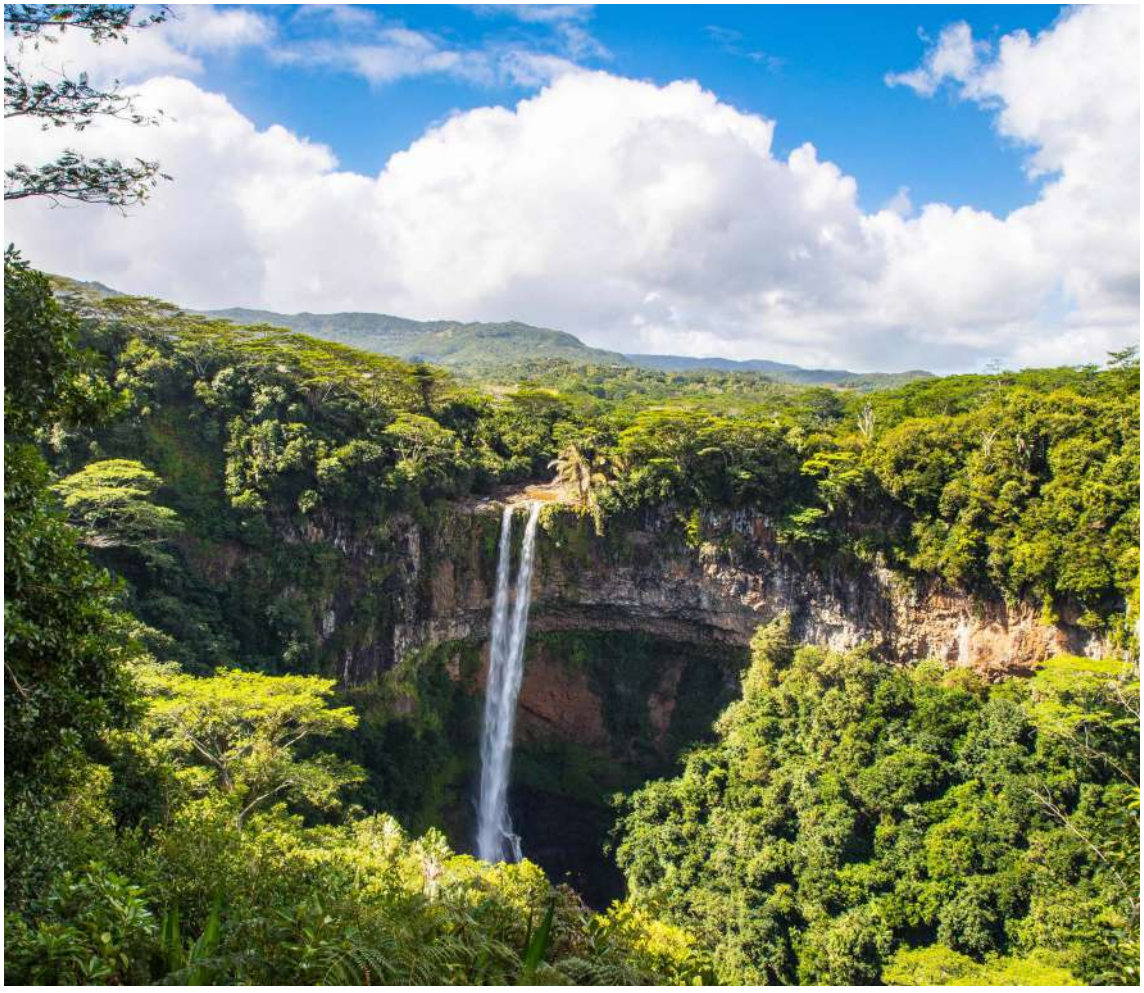
Source: *Kenya Forest Service*
** Provisional*
[1] Opening stock at the beginning of the year

8.17. Total sales of timber from Government forests increased from 159.4 thousand true cubic metres in 2023 to 618.8 thousand true cubic metres in 2024, as shown in Table 8.8. Sale of softwood timber increased fourfold from 148.5 thousand true cubic metres in 2023 to 604.4 thousand true cubic metres in 2024 largely attributable to lifting of the ban on logging. The sale of fuelwood/charcoal increased from 35.9 thousand stacked cubic metres in 2023 to 37.7 thousand stacked cubic metres in 2024.

Table 8.8: Recorded Sale of Government Forest Products, 2020– 2024

Forest Products Sold	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Timber - '000 true cu. metres-					
Softwood	44.1	7.9	4.2	148.5	604.4
Hardwood	35.9	26.3	33.6	10.9	14.4
Total	**80.0**	**34.2**	**37.8**	**159.4**	**618.8**
Fuelwood/charcoal ('000 stacked cu. Metres)	4.1	10.5	15.5	35.9	37.7

Source: Kenya Forest Service
** Provisional*



Mining

8.18. Table 8.9 shows the quantity and value of mineral production from 2020 to 2024. The production of Soda Ash increased to 265.0 metric tonnes in 2024 from 240.8 metric tonnes in 2023. Conversely, the production of Titanium minerals reduced from 280.7 metric tonnes in 2023 to 198.5 metric tonnes in 2024. Production of Gemstones cut reduced from 6.9 metric tonnes in 2023 to 5.8 metric tonnes in 2024. The production of base metals recorded a 47.3 per cent decrease to 33.3 thousand tonnes in the year under review.

8.19. Total value for mineral production reduced from Ksh 33.8 billion in 2023 to Ksh 25.5 billion in 2024 mainly attributed to reduced earnings from Titanium minerals. The value of Soda Ash increased to KSh 2.2 billion in 2024 from KSh 1.7 billion in 2023. The value of crude salt recorded a 98.5 per cent decrease from KSh 55.1 million in 2023 to KSh 0.8 million in 2024. The value of Soapstone reduced by 70.2 per cent to KSh 21.7 million in the year under review.

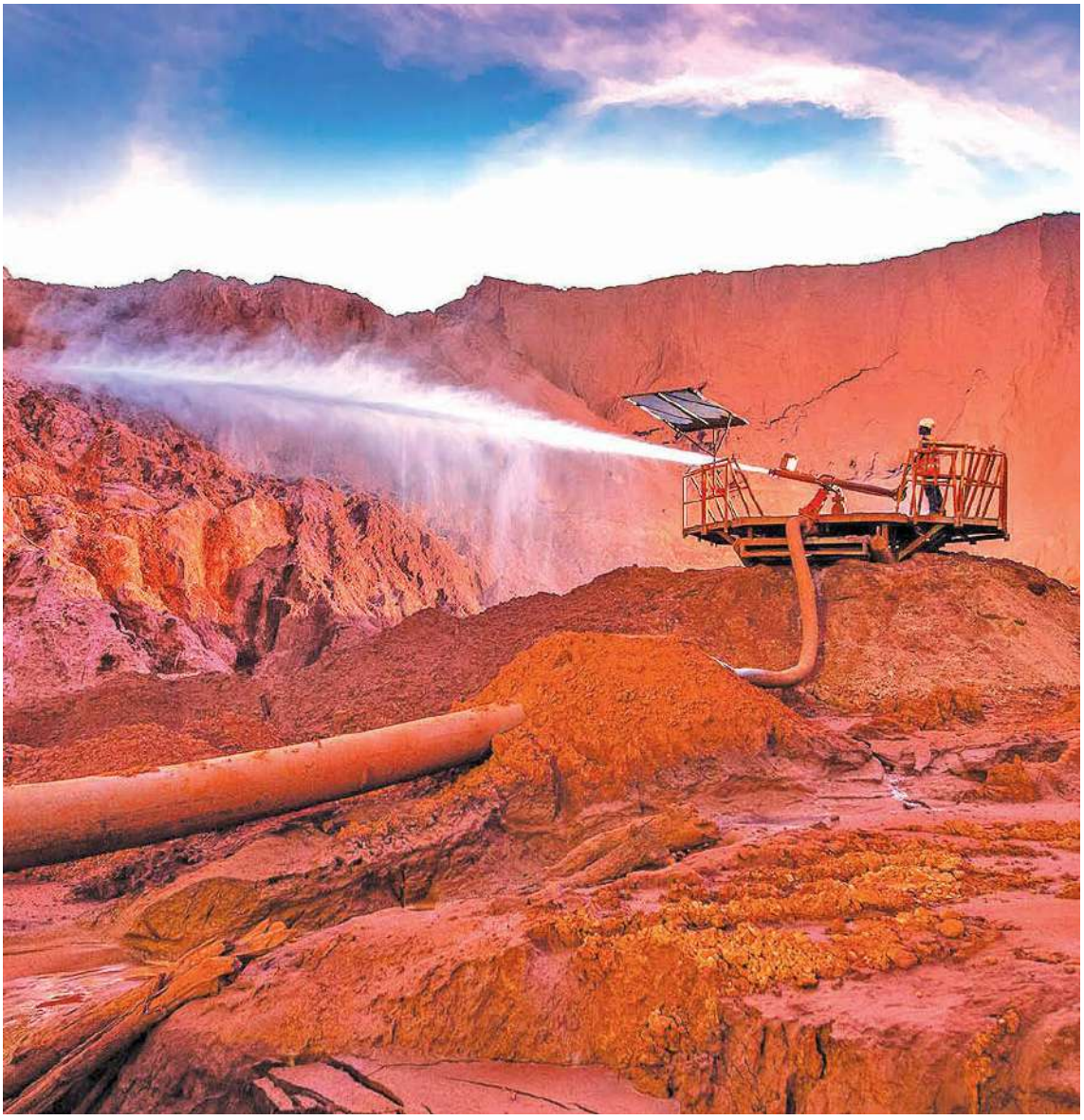


Table 8.9: Quantity and Value of Mineral Production, 2020 – 2024

MINING					
Mineral	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023⁺**	**2024***
Quantity - Tonnes					
Soda Ash	254,578.8	283,620.6	321,779.0	240,784.0	264,920.6
Salt[3]	4,702.7	7,098.9	23,214.5	17,023.4	922.1
Crushed Refined Soda	159,553.5	418,657.0	586,755.2	483,981.0	525,861.4
Carbon Dioxide	16,256.5	21,127.4	18,156.7	15,319.4	15,225.2
Diatomite	928.1	763.4	1,400.8	975.3	932.0
Gold (in Kgs)	149.9	291.5	563.6	410.0	358.5
Gemstones (cut)[1] in '000 carrats	5,186.7	7,398.7	12,844.5	6,944.2	5,836.7
Gemstones (rough)[1] in '000 carrats	55.6	441.9	1,523.1	428.7	145.1
Titanium Ore Minerals	**439,960.0**	**440,772.0**	**441,940.0**	**280,698.0**	**198,469.5**
Illmenite	334,900.0	345,000.0	188,000.0	192,000.0	139,100.0
Rutile	72,836.0	69,844.0	163,242.0	67,604.0	42,834.0
Zircon	32,224.0	25,928.0	90,698.0	21,094.0	16,535.5
Sodium silicate [2]	..	..	..	700.0	932.0
Base metals [2]	..	..	..	63,164.0	33,312
Soapstones [2]	..	..	..	948.9	727.8
Construction minerals [2]	..	..	..	91,280.0	78,805.3
Value - KSh million					
Soda Ash	1,603.7	1,786.6	2,027.0	1,704.1	2,235.7
Salt (crude)	5.9	8.9	29.0	55.1	0.8
Crushed Refined Soda	178.7	468.9	657.2	1,124.1	569.3
Carbon Dioxide	455.2	225.4	193.7	715.7	934.8
Diatomite	55.0	45.2	105.0	65.9	60.2
Gold	685.1	1,440.9	3,382.7	3,179.9	3,016.40
Gemstones (cut)[1]	91.7	159.0	182.2	181.2	152.3
Gemstones (rough)[1]	100.6	476.5	402.5	516.3	376.9
Titanium Ore Minerals	**19,487.9**	**25,635.9**	**28,258.2**	**24,218.8**	**16,973.8**
Illmenite	6,623.4	10,155.1	748.3	7,813.3	5,476.0
Rutile	8,804.4	11,264.3	18,597.4	11,341.7	7,948.9
Zircon	4,060.1	4,216.6	8,912.5	5,063.9	3,549.1
Sodium silicate [2]	..	..	..	53.2	28.1
Base metals [2]	..	..	..	1,113.4	801.1
Soapstones [2]	..	..	..	72.8	21.7
Construction minerals [2]	..	..	..	785.1	358.2
Total	**22,663.8**	**30,247.2**	**35,237.4**	**33,785.6**	**25,529.3**

Source: Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs
** Provisional*
[1] Gemstones include corundum, garnets, and vermiculite
[2] Data collection for these minerals began in 2023
[3] Crude Salt from Magadi
.. Data Not available
⁺ Revised

8.20. The average export prices of Soda Ash, Salt and Titanium Ore minerals are shown in Table 8.10. The average export price per tonne of Soda Ash decreased from KSh 47.5 thousand in 2023 to KSh 32.5 thousand in 2024. The average export price per tonne of Salt decreased by 1.2 per cent to KSh 14.2 thousand in 2024 while the average export price per tonne of Titanium Ore minerals increased by 5.4 per cent.

Table 8.10: Average Export Prices of Selected Minerals, 2020-2024

KSh per tonne

Mineral	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Soda Ash	22,778.8	21,416.1	41,730.9	47,549.9	32,451.3
Salt	18,163.9	15,811.7	13,665.6	14,329.0	14,150.3
Titanium Ore and Concentrates	41,746.5	47,445.2	69,185.3	69,450.5	73,230.6

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority

8.21 Table 8.11 shows income generated from royalties and issuance of licenses in the mining sector in 2024. A total of KSh 223.6 billion was generated from the mining sector. Issuance of mining license contributed the highest income of KSh 154.2 billion.

Table 8.11: Income Generated in the Mining Sector – 2024

KSh million

Category	Income Generated
Mining Licenses	154,161.1
Mining Leases	227.6
Prospecting Licences	2,239.0
Mining Permits and Prospecting Permits	4.6
Mining Dealer Processing Licenses	0.7
Flourspar Mining and Processing - Elgeyo Marakwet	4,500.0
Gold Processing and Refining	5,800.0
Granite Cutting and Polishing Processing	2,500.0
Clinker Production - West Pokot	40,000.0
Iron Ore and steel Making - Taita Taveta	11,000.0
Royalties	3,200.0
TOTAL	**223,633.0**

Source: Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs



Wildlife

8.22. Wildlife populations by endangered species estimates in Kenya is shown in Table 8.12. Most of the wildlife population remained stable for all species except for the Black Rhino and the Southern White Rhino which increased to 1,059 and 1,041, respectively in 2024.

Table 8.12: Endangered Wildlife Population Estimates in Kenya[1], 2020 – 2024

Number

Species	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Elephant	34,125	36,280	36,280	36,280	36,280
Black Rhino	853	897	963	1,004	1,059
Southern White Rhino	750	842	922	971	1,041
Northern White Rhino	-	2	2	2	2
Hirola Antelope	475	497	497	497	497
Mountain Bongo	96	150	150	150	150
Lions	2,489	2,589	2,587	2,587	2,587
Roan Antelope	15	15	25	18	21
Sable Antelope	51	51	32	36	40
Spotted Hyena	5,147	5,147	5,147	5,147	5,147
Cheetah	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160
African Wild Dog	865	865	865	865	865
Leopard	600	600	600	600	600

Source : Wildlife Research and Training Institute
** Provisional*
[1]A study needs to be done to inform the changes in the constant numbers as the reported numbers are estimates from previous studies



Refuse Management

8.23. Table 8.13 presents the status of solid waste generated and collected by counties with major cities. Proper collection of solid waste is vital for protecting public health and the environment by preventing pollution and reducing the spread of diseases. In the year 2024, Mombasa and Nakuru Counties had the most efficient waste collection system with 62.1 and 59.3 per cent of their generated solid waste respectively, getting collected.

Table 8.13: Solid Waste Generation and Collection, 2020-2024

Number

County		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Nairobi City	Generated	876.0	1,095.0	1,095.0	1,191.5	1,139.2
	Collected	657.4	1,415.6	813.5	1,025.2	509.6
Mombasa	Generated	914.0	920.0	1,000.0	1,200.0	1,047
	Collected	420.0	520.0	650.0	700.0	650
Kisumu	Generated	216.5	220.3	224.1	227.9	231.6
	Collected	65.0	66.1	67.2	68.4	69.4
Nakuru	Generated	..	..	383.3	400.0	540
	Collected			230.0	240.0	320
Uasin Gishu	Generated	..	..	226.0	230.0	235
	Collected			22.8	29.7	34.2

Source: Nairobi City, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru & Uasin Gishu County Governments
** Provisional*
.. Data Missing

Environmental Impact Assessments

8.24. The number of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) undertaken by sectors for high-risk projects from 2020 to 2024 are shown in Table 8.14. Overall, the number of EIAs increased by 3.9 per cent to 1,097 in 2024 from 1,056 in 2023. The Mining and Quarrying sector recorded the highest increase in number of EIAs from 290 in 2023 to 385 in 2024, due to increased compliance surveillance in the sector. The Tourism sector also saw a significant rise, from 15 in 2023 to 54 in 2024. However, the number of EIAs in Commerce and Industry, Human Settlements and Infrastructure, Transport and Communication, and Water Resources sectors declined by 34.1, 19.8, 14.0 and 40.0 per cent, respectively.

Table 8.14: Environment Impact Assessments (EIA) by Sector, 2020–2024

Number

Sector	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Transport and Communication	8	12	240	121	104
Energy	11	11	98	207	235
Tourism	2	2	20	15	54
Mining and Quarrying	3	11	89	290	385
Human settlements and Infrastructure	34	49	669	187	150
Agriculture and Forestry	9	4	31	19	28
Commerce and Industry	8	10	282	182	120
Water Resources	8	16	175	35	21
TOTAL	**83**	**115**	**1,604**	**1,056**	**1,097**

Source: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
**Provisional*

8.25. Table 8.15 shows the number of Environmental Audits (EAs) submitted to NEMA from the completed projects by sector. The total number of EAs submitted recorded an increase of 27.1 per cent to 6,673 in 2024 from 5,250 in 2023 as a result of enforcement efforts by NEMA. All sectors recorded an increase in the number of EAs submitted except Agriculture and Forestry sector and Transport and Communication sectors which recorded a decline of 39.8 per cent and 20.0 per cent respectively. Commerce and Industry, Tourism, Mining and Quarrying and Energy sectors recorded the highest increase in environmental audits submitted by 912, 316, 242 and 211 EAs, respectively in the year 2024. Businesses in the Commerce and Industry and the Energy sectors have become more proactive in submitting their environmental audits.

Table 8.15: Environmental Audits (EAs) by Sector, 2020 - 2024

Number

Sector	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Transport and Communication	426	114	776	856	685
Energy	923	854	1,151	1245	1,456
Tourism	70	165	212	315	631
Mining and Quarrying	36	116	129	145	387
Human settlements and Infrastructure	84	64	415	689	770
Agriculture and Forestry	63	366	414	678	408
Commerce and Industry	426	898	1,167	1280	2,192
Water Resources	10	37	30	42	144
TOTAL	**2,038**	**2,614**	**4,294**	**5,250**	**6,673**

Source: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
**Provisional*

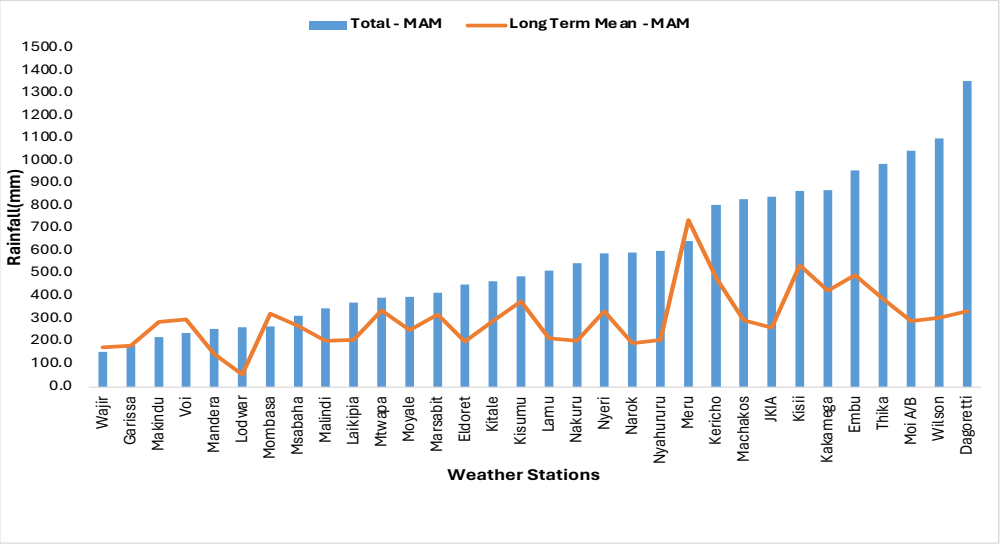
Rainfall

8.26. Rainfall in 2024 exhibited significant spatial and temporal variability. April and November recorded the highest totals, with widespread and localized flash flooding in the central highlands, including the Nairobi area in April. The western and central highlands experienced above-normal rainfall, while most other regions saw drier-than-average conditions.

8.27. The March-April-May (MAM) season was characterized by above-average rainfall across most parts of the country, with some areas receiving 111–200% of the long-term mean (LTM). Central Kenya and the Rift Valley recorded rainfall exceeding 200% of the average. However, the Coastal region, Lake Victoria Basin, and parts of western Kenya experienced near to below-average rainfall, with the Coastal region recording less than 90% of normal levels.

8.28. The highest seasonal rainfall total was recorded at Dagoretti Corner station (1,353.3mm) and Wilson Airport (1,097.1mm) in Nairobi County. Other stations, including Kericho (805.6mm), Machakos (830.2mm), JKIA (840.1mm), Kisii (866.6mm), Kakamega (869.8mm), Embu (955.7mm) and Thika (985.9mm) recorded over 800mm of rainfall. Nyahururu, Moi Air Base, Dagoretti Corner, Wilson Airport, JKIA, Kabete, Thika, and Machakos, experienced their wettest MAM season on record. Wajir (153.8 millimeters) and Garissa (184.4 millimeters) record the lowest rainfall during the season. The MAM Long Rains seasonal rainfall analysis is shown in Figure 8.2.

Figure 8.2: Long Rains (March-April-May) Performance, 2024



Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

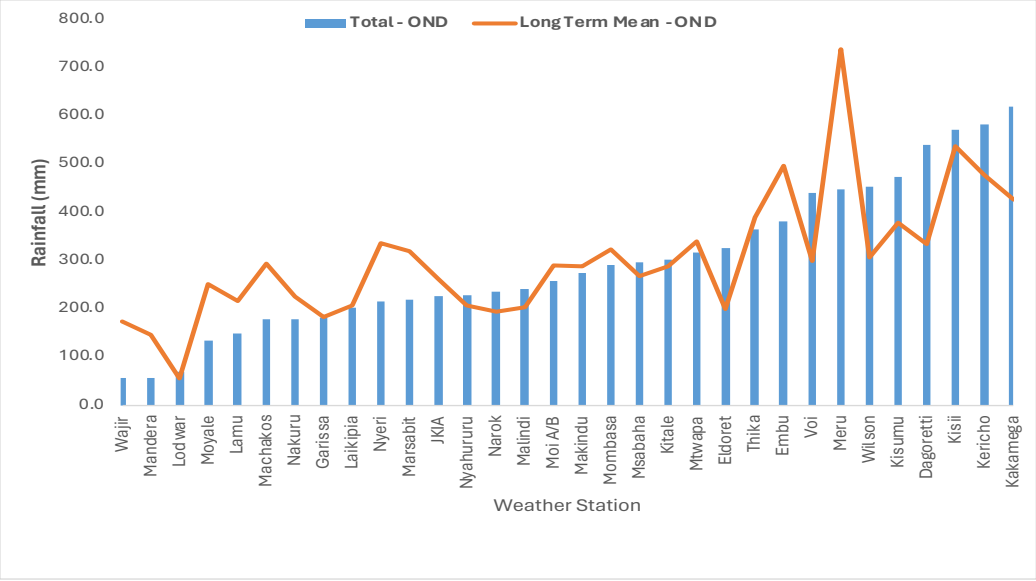
8.29. The October-November-December (OND) "Short Rains" season is a crucial rainfall period in Kenya, particularly for the Central and Eastern regions. October typically marks the onset of the short rains across many parts of the country, while November is generally the peak month of the season. December signals the cessation of the short rains, except in southern Kenya near the Tanzanian border, where rains normally persist for longer.

8.30. The predictability of the OND season is influenced by two primary climate drivers: the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD). However, forecasting Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs) beyond the March-May period presents challenges due to the spring predictability barrier. As a result, it remains crucial to monitor updates issued by the meteorological department for more accurate seasonal outlooks and potential changes in climatic conditions.

8.31. The rainfall distribution during the OND season was generally poor over most parts of the country as shown in Figure 8.3. Kakamega Meteorological Station (619.2 millimeters), Kericho (583.4 millimeters), Kisii Meteorological stations (571.8 millimeters) and Dagoretti weather station (540.6 millimeters) recorded the highest amount of rainfall respectively.

8.32. Meteorological Stations that recorded less than 200 millimeters of rainfall during the season are Wajir (56.5mm), Mandera (56.9mm), Lodwar (70.4 mm), Moyale (134.9 mm), Lamu (149.0 mm), Machakos (178.2 mm), Nakuru (179.5 mm) and Garissa (181.7 mm).

Figure 8.3. Short Rains (October-November-December) Performance, 2024



Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

8.33. Table 8.16 shows the mean annual rainfall by region for the period 2015-2024. The mean annual rainfall was relatively good in most parts of the country except in Coastal and North Eastern regions. The Coastal region recorded the highest decrease where the mean annual rainfall dropped by 686.7 millimeters from 1,555.9 millimeters in 2023 to 869.2 millimeters in 2024, followed by North Eastern region which recorded a decline of 426.8 millimeters of rainfall.

8.34. The Western region received the highest mean annual rainfall at 1,907.3 millimeters, an increase of 271.6 millimeters from the previous year. In the year under review, Nairobi (1,879.5 millimeters), Central (1,390.4 millimeters) and Central Rift Valley regions (1,195.4 millimeters) also recorded relatively high amounts of rainfall. Figure 8.4 shows the trends in the mean annual rainfall for the eight meteorological regions in the country.



Table 8.16: Mean Annual Rainfall by Region, 2015-2024

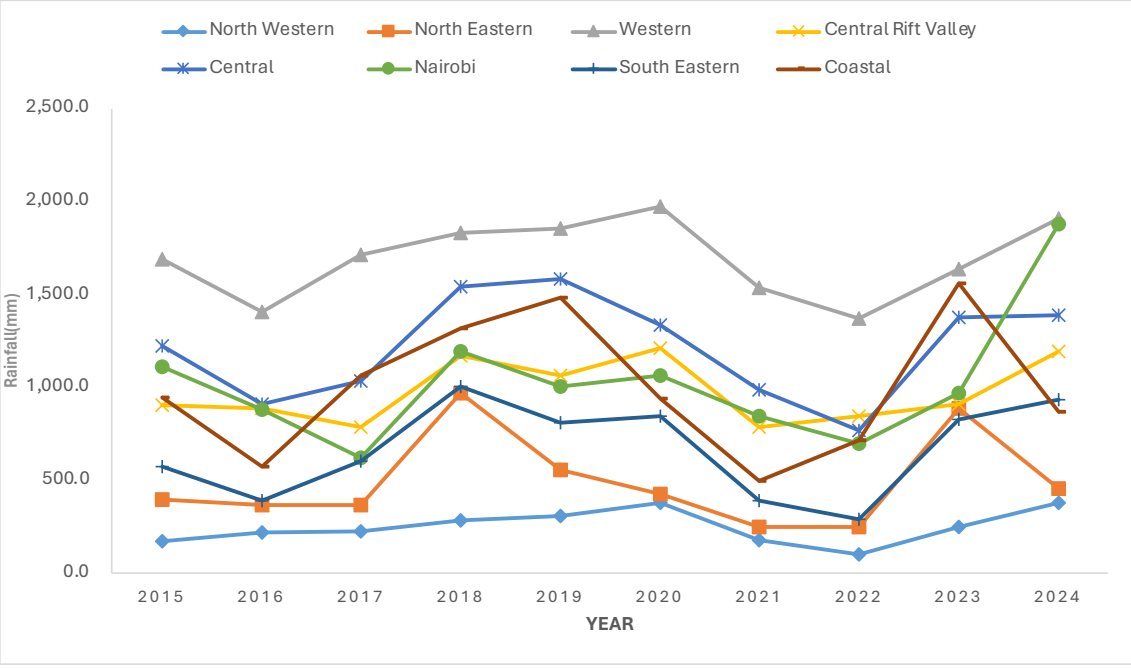
Millimetres

Region	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
North Western	170.0	219.3	226.2	282.7	309.5	380.8	176.5	103.6	248.7	378.0
North Eastern	394.2	367.0	367.7	971.3	555.3	427.0	247.7	246.1	883.8	457.0
Western	1,690.8	1,407.2	1,715.1	1,830.5	1,855.1	1,971.7	1,534.5	1,369.6	1,635.7	1907.3
Central Rift Valley	901.8	888.7	786.3	1,169.9	1,062.6	1,212.5	784.1	846.4	907.5	1195.4
Central	1,224.3	908.4	1,033.4	1,540.2	1,582.8	1,334.2	987.9	770.6	1,373.7	1390.4
Nairobi	1,110.0	877.2	618.1	1,195.5	1,006.3	1,061.0	846.4	697.2	966.7	1879.5
South Eastern	573.4	392.7	601.6	1,004.2	807.9	843.1	388.4	291.8	824.3	930.8
Coastal	947.3	571.1	1,061.2	1,314.2	1,482.0	938.5	495.2	716.0	1,555.9	869.2

Source: *Kenya Meteorological Department*

Meteorological Regions & Synoptic Stations
North Western - Lodwar
North Eastern - Marsabit, Moyale, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera
Western - Kitale, Kakamega, Eldoret, Kericho, Kisii, Kisumu, Matungu, Eldoret-Airport, Suba
Central Rift Valley - Nyahururu, Nakuru, Kabarak, Narok
Central - Nyeri, Kangema, Embu, Meru, Laikipia
Nairobi - Moi Airbase (Eastleigh), Dagoretti Corner, Wilson Airport, JKIA, Thika
South Eastern - Machakos, Kitui, Makindu, Voi
Coastal - Lamu,Malindi, Msabaha, Mombasa

Figure 8.4: Mean Annual Rainfall by Region, 2015-2024



Climate Related Disasters

8.35. The MAM 2024 season marked the Long Rains periods that led to devastating floods, causing loss of lives, widespread destruction of crops, property, and livelihoods, displacement of populations and loss of livestock. The MAM 2024 started barely a few months into the recovery phase following the OND-2023 El Niño enhanced rainfall.

8.36. The enhanced MAM 2024 Long Rains resulted in flooding that impacted most parts of the country as predicted by the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD). A total of 315 people died due to the floods, 58,641 households of which 293,205 individuals were displaced, and 412,263 persons were affected. The flooding caused damage to roads, bridges, aerodromes, railway lines, school infrastructure, and health facilities where 298,673 acres of agricultural land and 9,367 livestock were washed away.

8.37. In the education sector, a total of 1,203 primary schools with a pupil population of 439,081 were affected, where 3,945 toilets were sunken, and 233 schools had their roofs blown off. At the same time, 294 secondary schools with a population of 124,358 students were affected, 941 toilets were sunken, and 81 schools had their roofs blown off. Over 48 schools hosted IDPs in various Counties affected by floods.

8.38: The KMD issued nine (9) Heavy Rainfall, Strong Winds and Large Waves advisories along with other daily, weekly and monthly updates as part of the early warning information distributed across the country. This was further amplified by the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) through thirty-five million Short Message Service (SMS).

Temperature

8.39 The mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures by meteorological regions in the country are shown in Table 8.17. The mean annual maximum temperatures increased by 0.3 degrees Celsius to 29.0 degree Celsius in 2024 from 28.7 degrees Celsius in 2023. North Western region recorded the highest mean annual maximum temperatures at 36.2 degrees Celsius, whereas the Central Rift Valley region recorded the lowest mean annual maximum temperatures at 25.1 degrees Celsius in the year under review. The North Eastern region recorded the highest increase in mean annual temperatures by 1.9 degrees Celsius to 32.3 degrees Celsius in 2024 from 30.4 degrees Celsius in 2023. The Western region recorded the highest decline in mean annual maximum temperatures by 0.4 degrees Celsius to 26.9 degrees Celsius from 27.3 degrees Celsius in the year under review. Trends in the mean annual maximum temperatures for the various meteorological regions of the country are as shown in Figure 8.5.

84.0. The mean annual minimum temperatures recorded an increase of 0.5 degrees Celsius to 18.5 degrees Celsius in 2024 from 18.0 degrees Celsius in 2023. The highest mean annual minimum temperatures were recorded in the North Western region at 25.5 degrees Celsius whereas the lowest mean annual minimum temperatures were recorded in Central Rift Valley region at 12.3 degrees Celsius. The Central Rift Valley region recorded the highest increase of 1.0 degrees Celsius to 12.3 degrees Celsius in 2024 from 11.3 degrees Celsius in 2023. The trends for mean annual minimum temperatures for the period 2015 to 2024 are shown in Figure 8.6.





Table 8.17: Mean Annual Maximum and Minimum Temperatures by Region, 2015-2024

Degrees Celsius

Region	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Maximum Temperatures										
North Western	36.2	36.0	35.9	35.0	36.0	35.4	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.2
North Eastern	32.9	33.0	33.5	31.4	32.5	31.3	31.0	32.1	30.4	32.3
Western	26.9	26.6	26.2	25.3	26.6	25.8	26.3	26.5	27.3	26.9
Central Rift Valley	24.9	24.7	25.3	24.0	25.2	24.1	24.6	24.9	25.3	25.1
Central	24.6	24.0	25.0	24.1	25.2	24.4	24.9	25.0	25.2	25.5
Nairobi	26.3	25.8	26.0	24.4	25.3	24.7	24.1	24.9	25.6	25.5
South Eastern	29.2	28.9	29.0	28.2	28.9	28.3	30.6	28.8	29.4	29.1
Coastal	30.9	31.0	31.0	30.7	31.0	30.8	31.0	30.5	30.7	31.4
Country	**29.0**	**28.7**	**29.0**	**27.9**	**28.8**	**28.1**	**28.6**	**28.6**	**28.7**	**29.0**
Minimum Temperatures										
North Western	24.7	24.9	23.8	24.7	24.3	24.7	24.1	24.8	24.8	25.5
North Eastern	20.9	21.4	22.5	20.6	21.6	21.7	21.2	21.8	21.8	22.1
Western	14.2	14.2	13.1	13.3	14.6	14.6	14.3	14.9	15.5	15.9
Central Rift Valley	10.7	10.5	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.7	10.9	11.9	11.3	12.3
Central	13.4	13.6	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.5	12.5	13.1	13.8	14.1
Nairobi	14.4	14.3	14.6	14.3	14.8	14.9	14.4	15.4	14.9	15.1
South Eastern	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.2	17.7	17.3	18.9	18.1	17.5	17.9
Coastal	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.5	24.3	24.2	24.1	24.5	24.0	24.9
Country	**17.5**	**17.5**	**17.3**	**17.2**	**17.7**	**17.8**	**17.6**	**18.1**	**18.0**	**18.5**

Source: *Kenya Meteorological Department*

Figure 8.5: Mean Annual Maximum Temperatures, 2015-2024

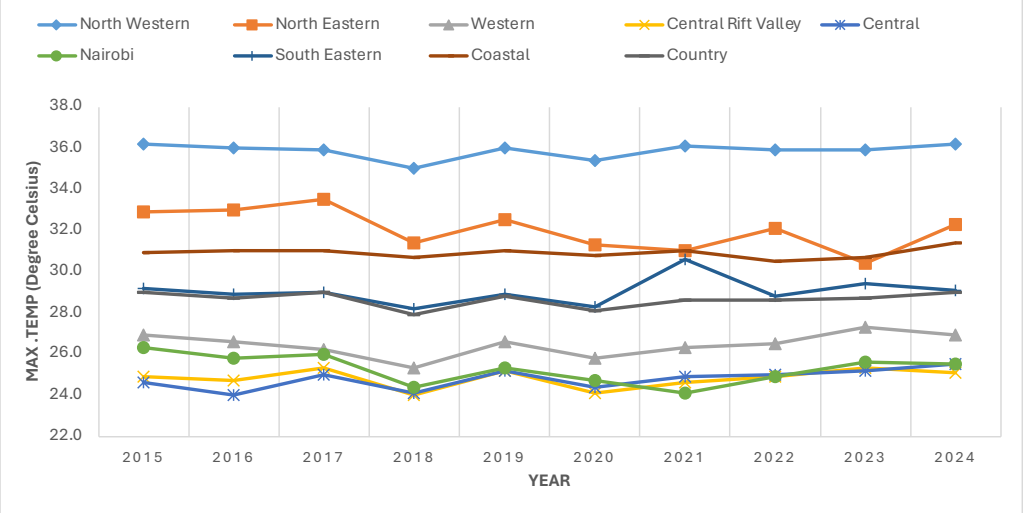
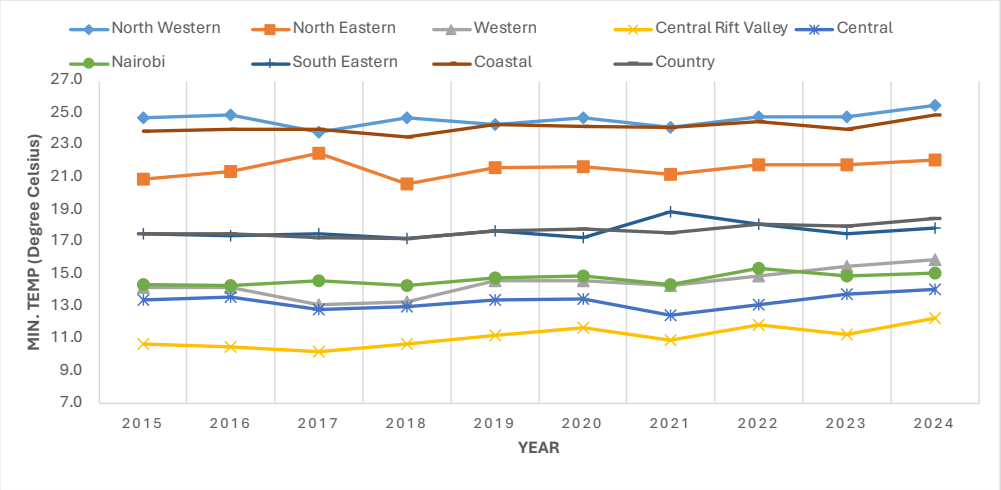


Figure 8.6: Mean Annual Minimum Temperatures, 2015-2024



Recent Developments

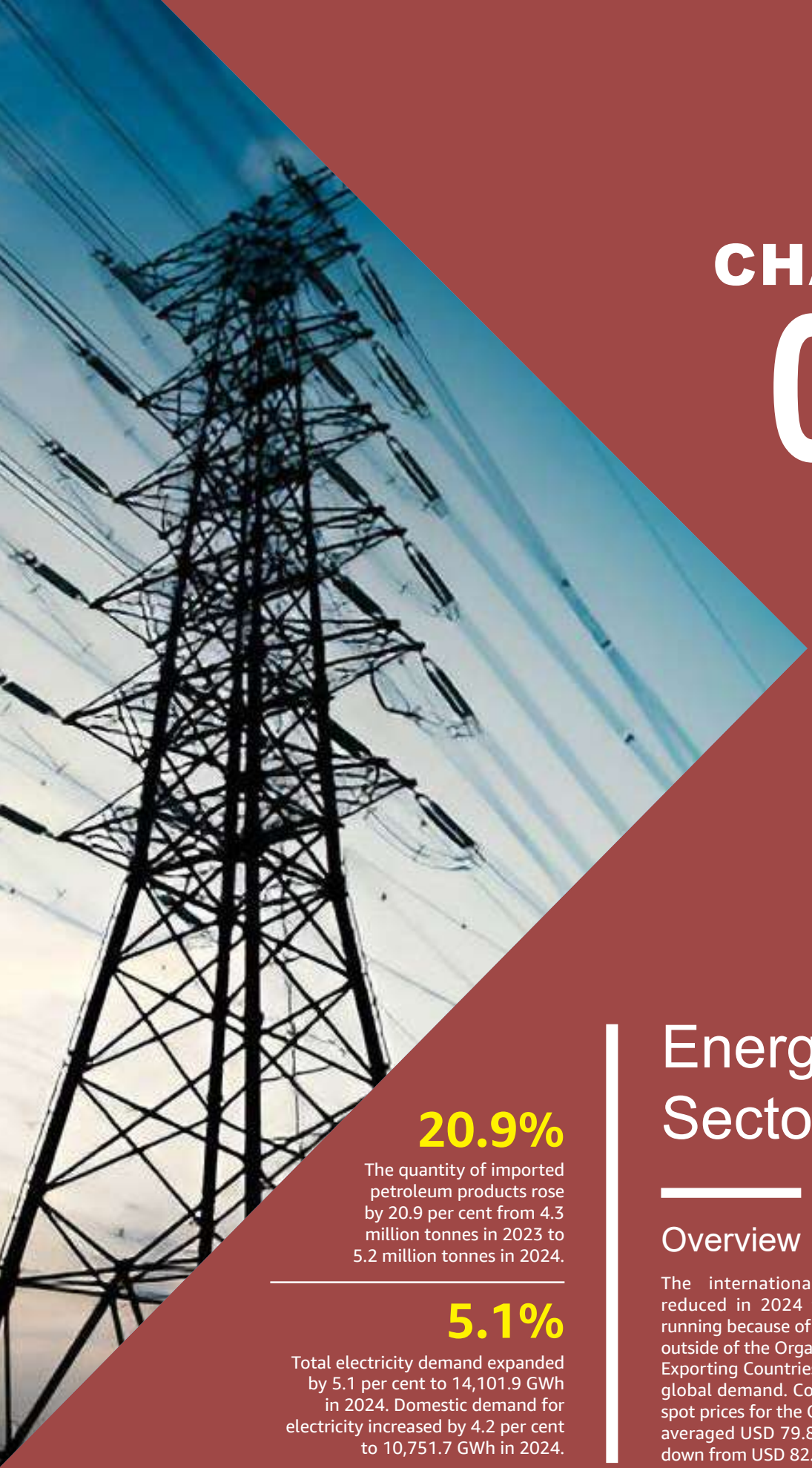
8.41. The 29th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP29) was held in Baku, Azerbaijan in November 2024. The conference, dubbed the "Climate Finance COP," emphasized the necessity for innovative and equitable funding mechanisms to bolster global adaptation and resilience efforts. The need for developed nations to fulfill financial commitments to support developing countries was discussed, revealing a significant funding gap as only $250 billion is pledged annually against the $1.3 trillion required for climate action in developing nations. In response, the Government of Kenya (GoK) has actively mobilized both domestic and international resources to support climate mitigation and adaptation, implementing legislative frameworks and strategic partnerships to build climate resilience and transition towards a low-carbon economy.

8.42. The Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Programme, implemented with support from the World Bank, focuses on performance-based funding to ensure accountability and impact. Additionally, the Climate Change Act (2016) established the Climate Change Fund, requiring counties to set up County Climate Change Funds (CCCFs) for investments in renewable energy, afforestation, and disaster risk management. Kenya has also embraced green financing instruments, such as green bonds listed on the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE), and is developing a carbon credit trading system to enhance private sector participation in climate action.

8.43. To further boost climate finance, Kenya has secured funding from global institutions, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund, and Climate Investment Funds (CIFs). The government is also promoting Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) through organizations like KEPSA, attracting investments in clean energy, reforestation, and sustainable infrastructure. The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) serves as the guiding framework, aligning Kenya's climate investments with Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), focusing on renewable energy expansion, climate-smart agriculture, and disaster risk management.

8.44: In 2024, Kenya submitted its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) under the Paris Agreement as required by the enhanced Transparency Framework. The report comprehensively describes climate actions that Kenya has implemented, is implementing, and plans to implement to achieve its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the global long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

8.45: The Biennial Transparency Report includes national inventory report on anthropogenic Green House Gas (GHG) emissions and removals, information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, and information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received from developed country Parties under Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement.



CHAPTER 09

20.9%

The quantity of imported petroleum products rose by 20.9 per cent from 4.3 million tonnes in 2023 to 5.2 million tonnes in 2024.

5.1%

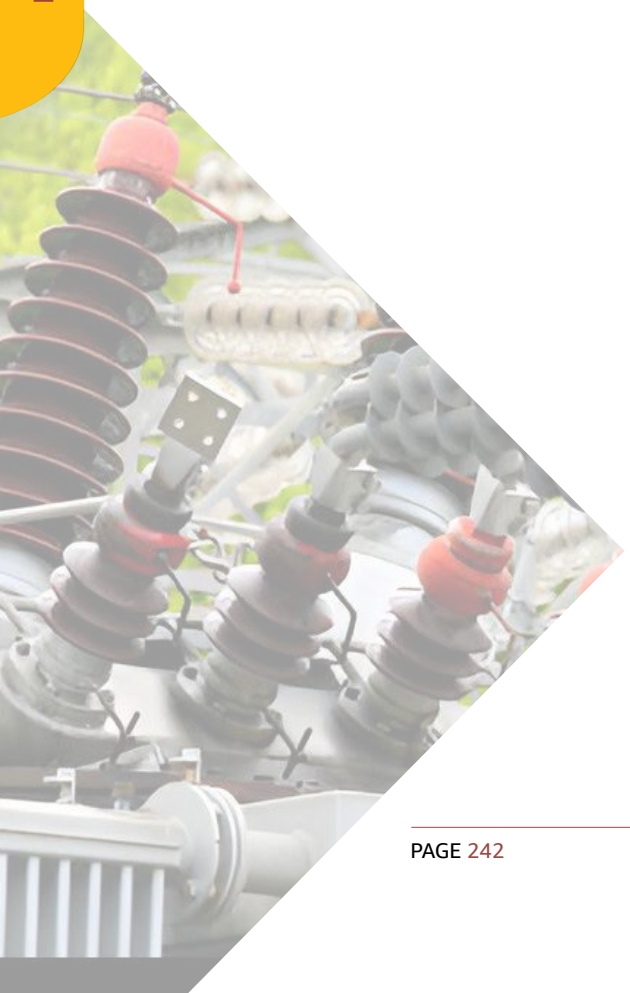
Total electricity demand expanded by 5.1 per cent to 14,101.9 GWh in 2024. Domestic demand for electricity increased by 4.2 per cent to 10,751.7 GWh in 2024.

Energy Sector

Overview

The international crude oil prices reduced in 2024 for the second year running because of relatively high supply outside of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and sluggish global demand. Consequently, crude oil spot prices for the OPEC reference basket averaged USD 79.86 per Barrel in 2024, down from USD 82.98 per Barrel in 2023.

Total installed electricity generating capacity declined from 3,243.6 MW in 2023 to 3,235.5 MW in 2024. Total electricity generation and imports rose by 5.1 per cent to 14,101.9 GWh in the review period.



9.2. In 2024, the total volume of petroleum products imported into the country increased by 20.9 per cent to 5.2 million tonnes. During the same period, total exports of petroleum products including re-exports of petroleum products, more than tripled to 995.4 thousand tonnes because of increased re-exports of petroleum fuels. The total import bill of petroleum products declined by 8.1 per cent to KSh 575.5 billion in 2024 due to declining global petroleum prices and the strengthening of the Kenyan Shilling against the US Dollar.

9.3. Total installed electricity generating capacity declined from 3,243.6 MW in 2023 to 3,235.5 MW in 2024. Total electricity generation and imports rose by 5.1 per cent to 14,101.9 GWh in the review period. There was an increase of 36.2 per cent in hydro generation to 3,630.7 GWh in 2024 as a result of favourable rainfall. Consequently, thermal generation declined by 13.5 per cent to 1,129.5 GWh in the review period. Similarly, wind and solar power generation declined by 10.5 per cent and 6.3 per cent to 1,797.7 GWh and 460.4 GWh, respectively. Electricity imports increased significantly by 66.7 per cent to 1,532.6 GWh in 2024 due to increased imports from Ethiopia.

9.4. Total electricity demand expanded by 5.1 per cent to 14,101.9 GWh in 2024. Domestic demand for electricity increased by 4.2 per cent to 10,751.7 GWh in 2024. However, sales to street lighting declined by 17.6 per cent to 89.9 GWh in 2024. Transmission and distributive losses amounted to 3,307.4 GWh, accounting for 23.5 per cent of total electricity supply in 2024.

Petroleum

9.5. The quantities and values of petroleum product exports and imports from 2020 to 2024 are shown in Table 9.1. The quantity of imported petroleum products rose by 20.9 per cent from 4.3 million tonnes in 2023 to 5.2 million tonnes in 2024. Total petroleum exports more than tripled from 310.2 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 995.4 thousand tonnes in 2024, primarily due to a rise in re-exports of petroleum fuels by 678.8 thousand tonnes to 950.0 thousand tonnes.

9.6. The total petroleum import bill decreased by 8.1 per cent from KSh 626.4 billion in 2023 to KSh 575.5 billion in 2024. The value of total petroleum exports nearly tripled from KSh 49.8 billion in 2023 to KSh 142.3 billion in 2024. The value of domestic petroleum exports also increased by 13.1 per cent to KSh 13.8 billion in 2024. However, the net balance of petroleum products improved from KSh 576.6 billion in 2023 to KSh 433.3 billion in 2024.

Table 9.1: Quantity and Value of Imports, Exports and Re-exports of Petroleum Products, 2020-2024

Petroleum Products	Quantity ('000 Tonnes)					Value (KSh Million)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
IMPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels [1]	5,723.0	6,409.3	5,924.8	4,287.4	5,230.6	206,826.0	345,447.2	625,585.6	623,335.1	573,251.8
Lubricating Oils	9.4	9.2	6.0	5.6	5.3	1,796.3	2,046.9	1,976.2	2,372.5	1,638.3
Lubricating Greases	2.7	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.6	510.0	812.9	823.6	689.1	635.1
TOTAL	**5,735.1**	**6,421.9**	**5,933.5**	**4,295.3**	**5,238.5**	**209,132.3**	**348,307.0**	**628,385.5**	**626,396.7**	**575,525.3**
DOMESTIC EXPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels [1]	2.3	0.4	8.0	9.5	7.7	169.5	35.8	297.5	976.5	831.4
Lubricating Oils	25.8	22.4	24.2	29.1	37.4	5,001.3	5,210.9	7,817.7	11,224.6	12,962.7
Lubricating Greases	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	19.0	16.6	22.3	37.1	38.0
TOTAL	**28.2**	**22.9**	**32.3**	**38.7**	**45.2**	**5,189.8**	**5,263.3**	**8,137.6**	**12,238.2**	**13,832.0**
RE-EXPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels [1]	802.7	581.7	471.2	271.2	950.0	37,145.8	22,848.9	41,635.2	37,397.8	128,338.9
Lubricating Oils	1.3	6.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	241.4	1,430.4	212.2	117.0	86.3
Lubricating Greases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.2
TOTAL	**803.9**	**587.9**	**472.0**	**271.5**	**950.2**	**37,390.7**	**24,279.3**	**41,848.4**	**37,516.6**	**128,425.4**
TOTAL EXPORTS	**832.1**	**610.8**	**504.2**	**310.2**	**995.4**	**42,580.5**	**29,542.6**	**49,986.0**	**49,754.8**	**142,257.4**
NET BALANCE[2]						**-166,551.9**	**-318,764.4**	**-578,399.4**	**-576,642.0**	**-433,267.8**

**Provisional*
[1] Petroleum fuels refer to liquified petroleum gas, motor spirit premium, aviation spirit, jet fuel, illuminating kerosene, light and heavy diesel oils, and fuel oils
[2] Net balance refers to the difference in monetary value of a nation's exports and imports over a certain period



9.7. Petroleum supply and demand for the period 2020 to 2024 is presented in Table 9.2. In 2024, total domestic demand for petroleum products increased by 2.0 per cent to 5.2 million tonnes. Demand for jet fuel/turbo fuel increased by 9.9 per cent to 735.5 thousand tonnes, while that of aviation spirit increased by 69.2 per cent to 2.2 thousand tonnes as a result of an increase in the number of international aeroplane carriers in the review period. Domestic demand for Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) rose by 13.6 per cent to 414.9 thousand tonnes, while that of illuminating kerosene decreased by 33.3 per cent to 36.7 thousand tonnes in 2024 due to continued decline in demand. Similarly, domestic demand for fuel oil decreased by 18.0 per cent to 309.2 thousand tonnes in 2024. Light diesel oil and motor gasoline jointly accounted for 71.2 per cent of total domestic demand in 2024. Net imports of petroleum fuel increased by 7.5 per cent from 4.0 million tonnes in 2023 to 4.3 million tonnes in 2024.

Table 9.2: Petroleum Supply and Demand, 2020-2024

'000 Tonnes

Petroleum Fuels	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
DEMAND -					
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	326.2	371.4	333.8	365.3	414.9
Motor gasoline (premium)	1,395.3	1,554.4	1,561.3	1,446.6	1,492.6
Aviation spirit	1.9	1.4	0.9	1.3	2.2
Jet/turbo fuel	394.8	506.8	592.3	669.0	735.5
Illuminating kerosene	127.0	111.3	89.0	55.0	36.7
Light diesel oil	2,157.6	2,305.7	2,219.7	2,186.9	2,208.4
Heavy diesel oil	1.8	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.0
Fuel oil	273.9	340.3	337.1	377.0	309.2
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND	**4,678.5**	**5,192.1**	**5,134.1**	**5,102.4**	**5,199.4**
Exports of petroleum fuels	2.3	0.4	8.0	9.5	7.7
TOTAL DEMAND	**4,680.8**	**5,192.5**	**5,142.1**	**5,111.9**	**5,207.1**
SUPPLY -					
Net imports of petroleum fuels	4,920.4	5,827.6	5,453.6	4,016.2	4,280.6
Adjustment[1]	239.5	635.1	311.5	-1,095.7	-926.5
TOTAL SUPPLY	**4,680.8**	**5,192.5**	**5,142.1**	**5,111.9**	**5,207.1**

Source: Ministry of Energy and Petroleum; and Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority
** Provisional*
[1] Adjustment for inventory changes and losses

13.6%



Domestic demand for Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) rose by 13.6 per cent to 414.9 thousand tonnes, while that of illuminating kerosene decreased by 33.3 per cent to 36.7 thousand tonnes in 2024 due to continued decline in demand.

9.9%



Demand for jet fuel/turbo fuel increased by 9.9 per cent to 735.5 thousand tonnes, while that of aviation spirit increased by 69.2 per cent to 2.2 thousand tonnes as a result of an increase in the number of international aeroplane carriers in 2024.

7.5%



Net imports of petroleum fuel increased by 7.5 per cent from 4.0 million tonnes in 2023 to 4.3 million tonnes in 2024.

9.8. Table 9.3 shows net domestic sales of petroleum fuels by consumer category for the period 2020 to 2024. Total net domestic sales of petroleum fuels increased by 2.0 per cent to 5.2 million tonnes in 2024. Net domestic sales of petroleum products in 2024 increased across all consumer categories, except power generation which decreased by 43.4 per cent. Sales to the aviation sector increased from 668.9 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 722.9 thousand tonnes in 2024. Similarly, sales to the agriculture sector increased by 22.0 per cent in 2024 to 42.8 thousand tonnes, while domestic sales of petroleum fuels to the Government rose by 11.2 per cent to 34.7 thousand tonnes. Net domestic sales of retail pump outlets increased by 3.1 per cent to 3.8 million tonnes and accounted for 72.6 per cent of total net domestic sales in 2024.

Table 9.3: Net Domestic Sales of Petroleum Fuels by Consumer Category, 2020-2024

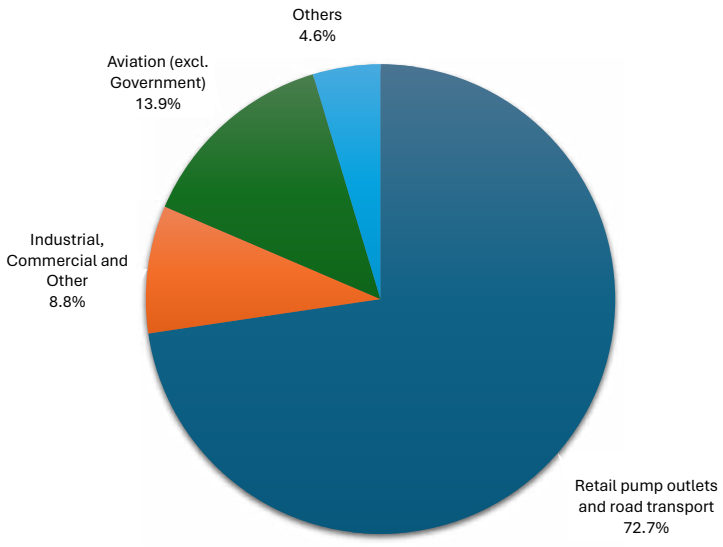
'000 Tonnes

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Agriculture	24.8	26.6	29.0	35.1	42.8
Retail pump outlets and road transport	3,650.5	3,937.8	3,849.3	3,665.6	3,777.7
Rail transport	11.4	19.4	19.0	15.1	20.0
Tourism[1]	6.5	6.0	4.9	4.0	4.7
Marine (excl. Naval Forces)	1.1	2.1	1.5	8.5	9.9
Aviation (excl. Government)	392.7	499.4	570.3	668.9	722.9
Power Generation	75.8	147.5	189.9	228.8	129.6
Industrial, Commercial and Other	494.4	530.5	446.3	445.2	457.1
Government	21.5	22.8	23.8	31.2	34.7
TOTAL	**4,678.5**	**5,192.1**	**5,134.1**	**5,102.4**	**5,199.4**

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mining; Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority
** Provisional*
[1] Comprises sales to tour operators

9.9. Figure 9.1 shows the proportion of petroleum fuel sales by major consumer category in 2024. Sales to retail pump outlets and road transport accounted for the highest share of total petroleum fuel sold at 72.7 per cent in 2024. This was followed by the aviation category at 13.9 per cent, and industrial, commercial and other category at 8.8 per cent of total sales.

Figure 9.1: Proportion of Petroleum Fuel Sales by Major Consumer Category, 2024



9.10. Table 9.4 presents the average wholesale prices of petroleum fuels in Mombasa for December, 2020 to 2024. The wholesale prices of fuels were lower in 2024 compared with those of the same period in 2023. The wholesale price of light diesel oil decreased by 17.0 per cent to KSh 143,031 per tonne in 2024. Similarly, the wholesale price of illuminating kerosene and motor spirit (premium) decreased to KSh 152,818 per tonne and KSh 165,378 per tonne, respectively, in the same period.

Table 9.4: Wholesale Prices[1] of Petroleum Fuels in Mombasa, December, 2020-2024

KSh per Tonne

Product	2020	2021	2022[2]	2023[2]	2024[2]
Motor spirit (premium)	95,000	113,166	146,068	165,788	165,378
Illuminating kerosene	71,740	87,543	115,692	153,407	152,818
Light diesel oil	80,010	95,925	128,362	172,390	143,031

Source: Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA)
[1]Prices include duties and VAT
[2] Applicable maximum wholesale prices not published. EPRA did not cap the wholesale price in 2022 as a result of the stabilisation of the retail pump prices. Assumed wholesale price is pump price less KSh 8.19 per litre

9.11. The prices of Murban crude oil from 2020 to 2024 are shown in Table 9.5. The average annual price of Murban crude oil declined from USD 82.98 per Barrel in 2023 to USD 79.86 per Barrel in 2024. The highest price of Murban crude oil was recorded in April 2024 at USD 89.12 per Barrel, while the lowest price was recorded in November 2024 at USD 72.98 per Barrel.

Table 9.5: Average Murban ADNOC[1] /OPEC Reference Basket Prices, 2020-2024

US$/BBL

Month/Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	66.09	54.38	85.41	81.62	80.04
February	55.53	61.05	93.95	81.88	81.23
March	33.92	64.56	113.48	78.45	84.22
April	17.66	63.24	105.64	84.13	89.12
May	25.17	66.91	113.87	75.82	83.59
June	37.05	71.89	117.72	75.19	83.22
July	43.42	73.53	108.55	81.06	84.43
August	45.19	70.33	101.90	87.33	78.41
September	41.54	73.88	95.32	94.60	73.59
October	40.08	82.11	93.62	91.78	74.45
November	42.61	80.37	89.73	84.92	72.98
December	49.17	74.38	79.61	79.00	73.07
Annual average	**41.45**	**69.72**	**99.90**	**82.98**	**79.86**

Source : OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report
US$/ BBL: US Dollar per Barrel
[1] Abu Dhabi free on board (fob) Prices
ADNOC: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company

9.12. Table 9.6 presents the domestic average retail prices of selected petroleum products from 2020 to 2024. The annual average retail prices of all selected petroleum fuels declined, except for the 13 Kg Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinder which rose by 6.6 per cent to KSh 3,188.34 in 2024. The domestic average retail price of illuminating kerosene decreased by 2.1 per cent to KSh 168.38 per Litre in 2024. Similarly, the average prices of motor spirit premium and light diesel oil decreased by 1.4 per cent and 1.1 per cent to KSh 191.76 per Litre and KSh 178.32 per Litre, respectively, in the same period.

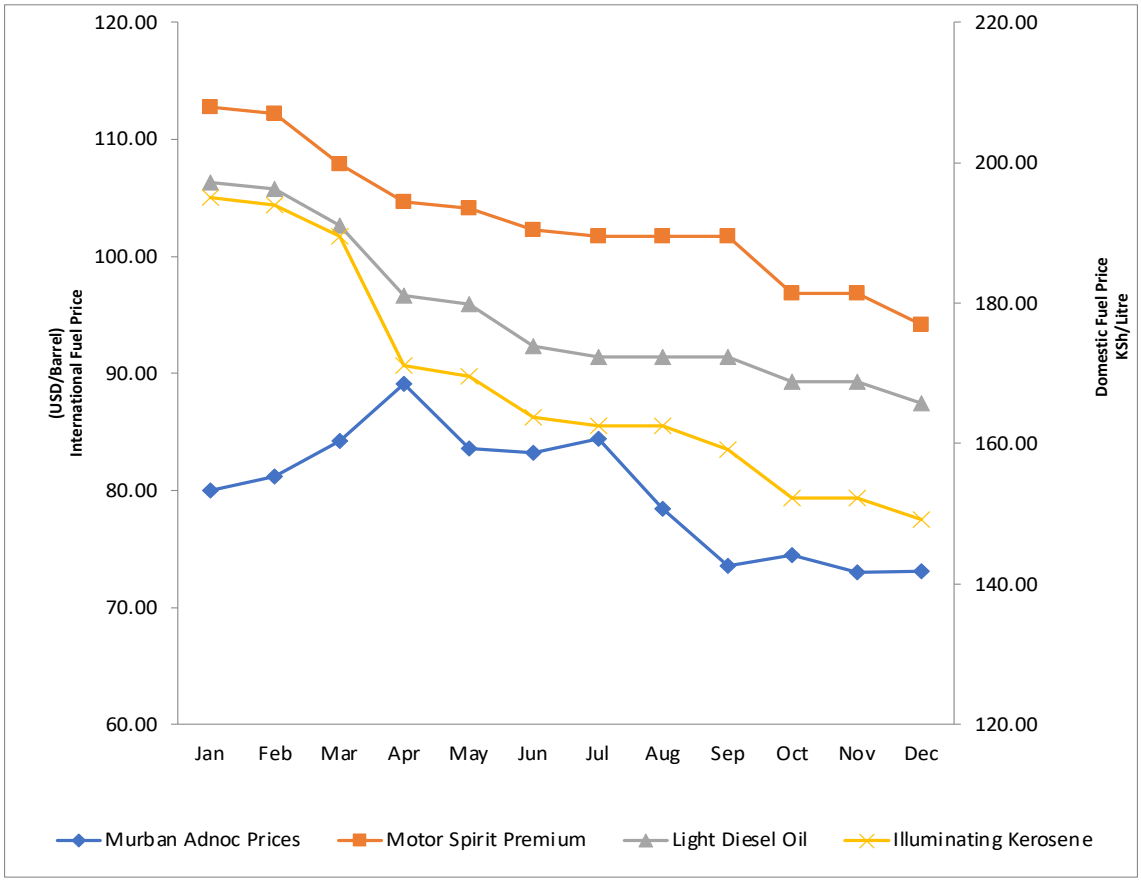
Table 9.6: Average[1] Retail Prices of Selected Petroleum Fuels, 2020-2024

Year	Month	KSh per Litre			KSh per 13 Kg cylinder
		Motor Spirit Premium	Light Diesel Oil	Illuminating Kerosene	Liqufied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
2020	January	110.61	102.81	104.46	2,144.81
	March	112.07	102.93	96.72	2,065.98
	June	90.34	75.88	63.79	2,078.50
	September	106.30	95.45	84.09	2,033.57
	December	107.69	92.75	84.50	1,977.36
	Annual Average	**103.28**	**93.96**	**84.60**	**2,056.84**
2021	January	107.86	97.33	88.07	2,018.93
	March	123.66	108.58	98.78	2,074.23
	June	127.98	108.58	98.78	2,074.23
	September	135.54	116.51	111.74	2,445.23
	December	130.54	111.51	106.46	2,638.83
	Annual Average	**125.79**	**108.56**	**100.19**	**2,280.91**
2022	January	130.54	111.51	106.46	2,659.24
	March	135.54	116.51	104.46	2,866.20
	June	159.94	140.91	128.86	3,218.22
	September	180.05	165.91	148.86	3,106.66
	December	178.05	162.91	146.86	2,980.80
	Annual Average	**157.34**	**139.69**	**127.38**	**2,990.41**
2023	January	178.05	162.91	146.86	2,961.93
	March	180.05	162.91	146.86	3,137.70
	June	182.63	167.98	162.19	3,069.01
	September	212.25	201.73	203.34	2,795.69
	December	212.97	202.21	199.78	3,032.62
	Annual Average	**194.50**	**180.33**	**172.05**	**2,990.70**
2024	January	207.97	197.21	194.96	3,055.51
	February	206.97	196.21	193.96	3,187.10
	March	199.77	191.11	189.48	3,231.84
	April	194.46	181.11	171.18	3,242.11
	May	193.46	179.91	169.52	3,221.29
	June	190.46	173.83	163.82	3,213.97
	July	189.46	172.33	162.52	3,219.58
	August	189.46	172.33	162.52	3,217.85
	September	189.46	172.33	159.10	3,196.04
	October	181.33	168.82	152.18	3,183.29
	November	181.33	168.82	152.18	3,147.66
	December	176.96	165.82	149.18	3,143.85
	Annual Average	**191.76**	**178.32**	**168.38**	**3,188.34**

[1] *Twelve month average*

9.13. The trend of monthly international crude oil prices (USD per Barrel) against domestic fuel prices (KSh per Litre) in 2024 is illustrated in Figure 9.2. The figure shows price movements for the OPEC reference basket crude oil, motor spirit premium, light diesel oil, and illuminating kerosene from January to December 2024. International crude oil prices, represented by the OPEC reference basket crude oil, gradually increased, peaking in April before a steady decline through the second half of the year, with the lowest prices recorded in November 2024. Domestic prices of motor spirit premium, light diesel oil and illuminating kerosene declined continuously in the review period.

Figure 9.2: **Monthly International Crude Oil Prices against Domestic Fuel Prices, 2024**



Electricity

9.14. Table 9.7 details the installed and effective electricity capacity by source from 2020 to 2024. The total installed electricity capacity decreased from 3,243.6 MW in 2023 to 3,235.5 MW in 2024 due to the expiry of Imenti Tea Factory's power purchase agreement and the lower capacity of Muhoroni Gas turbine caused by depreciation. Geothermal, wind, cogeneration, installed solar capacities and Ethiopia's High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) from Ethiopia remained unchanged in 2024. Installed thermal oil declined by 8.0 MW from 613.8 MW in 2023 to 605.8 MW in 2024. Hydro-electric power capacity decreased by 0.1 MW to 839.2 MW in 2024.

9.15. The total effective capacity of electricity declined by 4.9 MW to 3,107.8 MW in 2024. Geothermal, wind, cogeneration and HVDC from Ethiopia effective capacities remained unchanged during the period under review. Thermal oil effective capacity decreased by 4.0 MW to 582.6 MW, while that of hydro decreased by 0.7 MW to 809.7 MW in 2024. Similarly, solar effective capacity dropped by 0.3 MW to 211.9 MW during the same period.

Table 9.7: Installed and Effective Capacity of Electricity by Source as at 31st December, 2020-2024

MW

Year	INSTALLED CAPACITY							
	Hydro	"Thermal Oil"	Geo thermal	Wind	Co-generation	Solar	Ethiopia HVDC	Total
2020	834.0	749.1	863.1	336.1	2.0	52.5		**2,836.7**
2021	838.1	677.8	863.1	436.1	2.0	172.5		**2,989.6**
2022	838.9	681.9	950.0	436.1	2.0	212.5	200.0	**3,321.3**
2023	839.3	613.8	940.0	436.1	2.0	212.5	200.0	**3,243.6**
2024*	839.2	605.8	940.0	436.1	2.0	212.5	200.0	**3,235.5**
	EFFECTIVE CAPACITY							
2020	805.0	715.5	805.1	325.5	2.0	52.2		**2,705.3**
2021	809.1	643.7	805.1	425.5	2.0	172.2		**2,857.6**
2022	809.9	645.5	871.1	425.5	2.0	212.2	200.0	**3,166.2**
2023	810.4	586.6	876.1	425.5	2.0	212.2	200.0	**3,112.7**
2024*	809.7	582.6	876.1	425.5	2.0	211.9	200.0	**3,107.8**

Source: Kenya Power & Lighting Company Ltd and Kenya Electricity Generation Company Ltd
** Provisional*
Notes:
1. [1] Megawatt = 1,000 kilowatts = 1,000,000 watts
2. Installed capacity refers to the maximum theoretical electric output a power station could produce when operating at 100 per cent
3. Effective capacity refers to the maximum electric output a power station is expected to achieve given current operating constraints
4. HVDC: High Voltage Direct Current from Ethiopia
5. HVDC commenced in 2022

9.16. Details on local generation and imports of electricity for the period 2020 to 2024 are presented in Table 9.8. Total electricity generation and imports increased by 5.1 per cent to 14,101.9 GWh in 2024. Hydro-electricity generation rose by 36.2 per cent to 3,630.7 GWh, due to favourable rainfall conditions in 2024. Electricity imports rose by 66.7 per cent to 1,532.6 GWh in 2024 due to increased imports from Ethiopia. Thermal electricity generation declined by 13.5 per cent to 1,129.5 GWh in 2024, while wind electricity generation decreased by 10.5 per cent to 1,797.7 GWh in 2024. Similarly, geothermal and solar electricity production dropped by 8.0 per cent and 6.3 per cent to 5,551.0 GWh and 460.4 GWh, respectively.

5.1%

Total electricity generation and imports increased by 5.1 per cent to 14,101.9 GWh in 2024. Hydro-electricity generation rose by 36.2 per cent to 3,630.7 GWh, due to favourable rainfall conditions in 2024.

Table 9.8: Generation and Imports of Electricity, 2020-2024

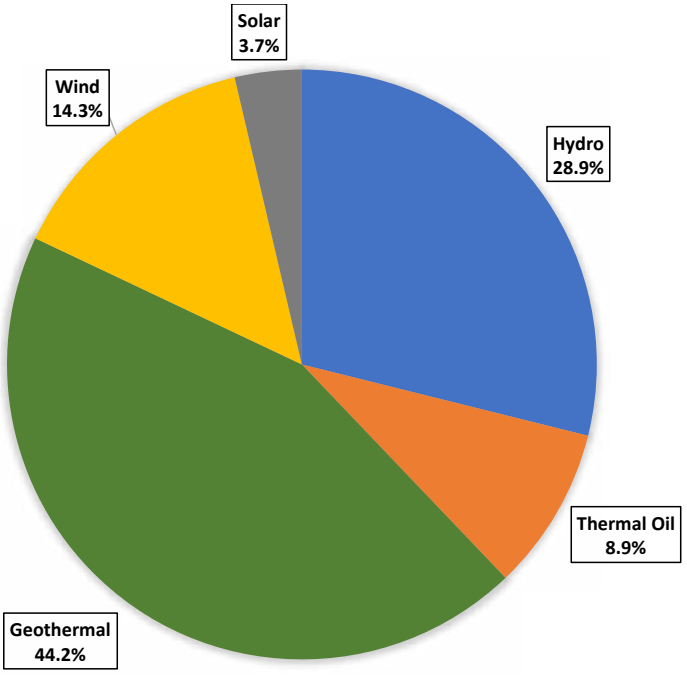
GWh

GENERATION									IMPORTS	TOTAL
		Thermal oil								
Year	Hydro	KenGen	IPPs and Off-Grid	Total	Geo thermal	Co-gene-ration	Wind	Solar		
2020	4,232.7	120.6	633.9	754.5	5,059.8	0.2	1,331.4	88.4	136.7	**11,603.6**
2021	3,675.0	434.3	760.0	1,262.0	5,037.0	0.5	1,984.8	167.4	288.0	**12,414.7**
2022	3,039.9	494.9	1,090.0	1,584.9	5,517.5	0.3	2,143.0	383.7	316.0	**12,985.4**
2023	2,666.7	353.5	952.2	1,305.7	6,032.1	0.2	2,008.1	491.5	919.3	**13,423.6**
2024*	3,630.7	411.2	718.3	1,129.5	5,551.0	0.0	1,797.7	460.4	1,532.6	**14,101.9**

Source: Kenya Power & Lighting Company Ltd and Kenya Electricity Generation Company Ltd
** Provisional*
Notes:
1. IPP: Independent Power Producers
2. 1 Gigawatt hour = 1,000,000 kilowatt hours

9.17. Figure 9.3 illustrates the proportion of domestic electricity generated by source in 2024. During the review period, 91.0 per cent of electricity was generated from renewable sources (hydro, geothermal, wind, and solar). Geothermal generation remained the primary source of electricity, contributing 44.2 per cent of the total local electricity produced, followed by hydro generation at 28.9 per cent. Wind generation accounted for 14.3 per cent while solar generation accounted for 3.7 per cent of the total electricity generated. Thermal oil was the only non-renewable energy source in 2024, accounting for 8.9 per cent of total local electricity generation.

Figure 9.3: Proportion of Domestic Electricity Generation by Source, 2024



9.18. Table 9.9 shows licensed captive power capacities by type of technology from 2020 to 2024. During the review period, licensed captive power capacities from all energy sources remained the same as those recorded in 2023.

Table 9.9: Licensed Captive Power Capacities[1] by Type of Technology, 2020-2024

MW

Type of Technology	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Hydro	26.0	28.3	32.4	30.2	30.2
Coal	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Cogeneration	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
Waste Heat Recovery	0.0	28.5	83.5	83.5	83.5
Bagasse	15.7	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2
Solar	35.0	35.0	46.3	88.2	88.2
Biomass	1.5	2.9	2.9	19.5	19.5
Thermal	18.5	46.1	53.9	42.9	42.9
Biogas	2.6	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.2
Biothermal	-	-	2.1	0.0	0.0
Geothermal	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Total	**165.0**	**269.5**	**349.8**	**390.4**	**390.4**

** Provisional*
[1] These are the stock of available capacities in the country which are cumulative in nature
Note:
Captive power capacities is the capacity of an autoproducer to generate electricity exceeding 1MW, within their facility which is then used and managed by the autoproducer for their own energy consumption



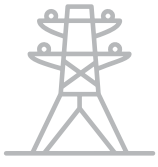
9.19. Demand and supply of electricity for 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 9.10. Total electricity demand increased by 5.1 per cent to 14,101.9 GWh in 2024. Similarly, domestic demand for electricity increased from 10,320.6 GWh in 2023 to 10,751.7 GWh in 2024. There was growth in electricity demand for all categories except street lighting, whose demand declined by 17.6 per cent to 89.9 GWh in 2024. Demand for large and medium (commercial and industrial), and domestic and small commercial categories increased by 4.1 per cent and 4.9 per cent to 5,515.2 GWh and 4,459.1 GWh, respectively. Similarly, demand for rural electrification increased by 3.9 per cent to 684.79 GWh in 2024. E-mobility was introduced in the review period with a demand of 2.8 GWh. Local electricity generation increased by 65 GWh to 12,569.3 GWh in 2024. Electricity exports increased by 26.6 per cent to 42.8 GWh in 2024. Electricity transmission and distributive losses were 3,307.4 GWh accounting for 23.5 per cent of total electricity supply in the review period.

Table 9.10: Electricity Demand and Supply, 2020-2024

GWh

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Domestic and Small Commercial	3,829.1	4,088.6	4,291.5	4,252.4	4,459.1
Large & Medium (Commercial and Industrial)	4,281.0	4,728.4	4,958.2	5,299.8	5,515.2
E-mobility					2.8
Street Lighting	74.5	99.6	94.2	109.1	89.9
Rural Electrification	611.9	648.80	664.47	659.36	684.79
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND	**8,796.4**	**9,565.4**	**10,008.4**	**10,320.6**	**10,751.7**
Exports to Uganda & Tanzania	16.5	18.2	21.3	33.8	42.8
Transmission[1] and Distribution losses	2,790.7	2,831.0	2,955.7	3,069.2	3,307.4
TOTAL DEMAND = TOTAL SUPPLY[2]	**11,603.6**	**12,414.7**	**12,985.4**	**13,423.6**	**14,101.9**
Less imports from Uganda and Ethiopia	136.7	288.0	316.0	919.3	1,532.6
Local generation	**11,466.9**	**12,126.7**	**12,669.4**	**12,504.3**	**12,569.3**

Source: Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd
**Provisional*
[1]Voltage losses in power transmission lines
[2]Total supply equals Total generation and Imports
Notes:
1. E-Mobility refers to the use of electric-powered vehicles and related technologies for transportation
2. E-mobility started in 2024



5.1%

Total electricity demand increased by 5.1 per cent to 14,101.9 GWh in 2024. Similarly, domestic demand for electricity increased from 10,320.6 GWh in 2023 to 10,751.7 GWh in 2024.



3.9%

Demand for rural electrification increased by 3.9 per cent to 684.79 GWh in 2024. E-mobility was introduced in the review period with a demand of 2.8 GWh.



23.5%

Electricity transmission and distributive losses were 3,307.4 GWh accounting for 23.5 per cent of total electricity supply in the review period.



9.20. Table 9.11 shows the average electricity yield by customer category for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24. In 2023/24, the average yield for domestic consumer category rose by 22.5 per cent to KSh 24.97 per Unit, while street lighting category increased by 35.2 per cent to KSh 12.92 per Unit. The average electricity yield for commercial industrial category also increased by 14.4 per cent to KSh 21.73 per Unit during the review period. Similarly, the average electricity yield for small commercial category increased by 19.0 per cent to KSh 27.52 per Unit, while electricity yield for exports increased by 4.3 per cent to KSh 21.77 per Unit. E-mobility was introduced in 2023/24, with an initial yield of KSh 19.35 per Unit.

Table 9.11: Average Electricity Yield[1] by Customer Category, 2019/20-2023/24

KSh/Unit

Category	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Domestic	17.51	16.43	16.90	20.39	24.97
Small Commercial	20.25	19.58	20.22	23.14	27.52
Commercial Industrial	14.58	16.37	16.55	19.00	21.73
Street Lighting	10.10	9.83	9.73	9.56	12.92
E-Mobility					19.35
Exports	11.63	14.34	16.76	20.88	21.77

Source: Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd
** Provisional*
[1] Electricity yield is defined as the average revenue received per unit of electricity sold
Note
1. E-Mobility refers to the use of electric-powered vehicles and related technologies for transportation
2. E-mobility started in 2024

Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA)

Physical Energy Flow Accounts (PEFA)

9.21. Environmental Economic Accounts are systems used to account for natural resource utilization. The accounts take stock of natural resources from extraction to intermediate use by industries to final use, to residuals/waste, which are eventually disposed of back to the environment. In addition, the accounts seek to promote efficient natural resource accounting and ensure a country can track how much it has utilized, estimate reserves in the environment, and promote proper disposal of residuals for environmental sustainability. The System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA) framework follows a similar accounting structure as the System of National Accounts (SNA). The concepts, definitions, and classifications used in SEEA are consistent with the 2008 SNA to facilitate the integration of environmental and economic statistics.

Energy Balance, 2024

9.22. Energy balance for coal and coke, and renewable feedstocks for 2024 is presented in Table 9.12 (a). Total supply of coal and coke and renewable feedstocks was 1,348,924.6 Tera Joules (TJ) in 2024. Nearly all renewable feedstocks were demanded by households.

Table 9.12(a): Energy Balance, 2024-Supply and Demand of Coal and Coke, and Renewable Feedstocks

TJ

Energy Products	Coal and Coke	Renewable feedstocks			Sub-Total
		Wood charcoal	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms	Wastes or scraps	
Domestic Production		103,322.53	1,195,357.15	42,842.67	1,341,522.35
Imports	7,409.66				7,409.66
Domestic Exports	6.87				6.87
Re-Exports	0.52				0.52
Stock changes					
Sub-total: Supply	**7,402.27**	**103,322.53**	**1,195,357.15**	**42,842.67**	**1,348,924.62**
Statistical differences	3,644.29	-	-	-	3,644.29
Sub-total: Demand	**3,757.98**	**103,322.53**	**1,195,357.15**	**42,842.67**	**1,345,280.32**
Industry	3,757.98	832.54	7,450.90	-	12,041.42
Households	..	102,489.99	1,187,906.25	42,842.67	1,333,238.90

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ
..Data not available

9.23. The electricity energy balance in 2024 is shown in Table 9.12 (b). In the review period, 89.4 per cent of all electricity supplied was produced domestically. Renewable energy generated accounted for 91.0 per cent of domestically produced electricity in 2024. In the same period, the total electricity demanded locally was 38,706.2 TJ, while electricity transmission and distribution losses amounted to 11,906.6 TJ.W



Table 9.12 (b): Energy Balance, 2024-Supply and Demand of Electricity

TJ

Energy Products	Power Generation						Electrical energy distribution
	Hydro	Geothermal	Solar	Wind	Thermal	Co-Generation	
Domestic Production	13,070.48	19,983.63	1,657.59	6,471.62	4,066.13	0.06	**45,249.51**
Imports							5,517.44
Domestic Exports							154.09
Sub-total: Supply							**50,612.86**
Statistical differences							**11,906.64**
Sub-total: Demand							**38,706.22**
Sub-total: Energy transformation	**13,070.48**	**19,983.63**	**1,657.59**	**6,471.62**	**4,066.13**	**0.06**	**45,249.51**
Electricity plants (Kengen)	12,838.45	16,032.19		156.24	1,480.27		30,507.15
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs)	232.03	3,951.44	1,360.98	6,315.37	2,260.44	0.06	14,120.32
Electricity plants (REREC)			295.62				295.62
Electricity plants (Off-grid)			1.00		325.42		326.42
Sub-total: Energy demand							**38,706.22**
Electricity by Category:							
Domestic							10,343.87
Small Commercial							5,708.89
Large and Medium Commercial							19,854.57
Street Lighting							323.47
E-Mobility							10.17
Rural Electrification							2,465.26

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ



9.24. Table 9.12 (c) presents petroleum fuels energy balance for 2024. In the review period, 17,766.9 TJ of petroleum fuels were supplied, against the local demand of 21,754.3 TJ with transport and storage industry demand accounting for 53.2 per cent. Other commercial sectors accounted for 31.6 per cent of petroleum fuels demand while the manufacturing industry contributed 6.1 per cent. Household consumption of petroleum fuels accounted for 2.2 per cent of petroleum fuels demand in 2024, mainly in the form of LPG.

Table 9.12 (c): Energy Balance, 2024-Supply and Demand of Petroleum Fuels

Energy Products	Liquid fuels										Gas	Sub-Total
	Motor Spirit (Premium)	Aviation gasoline	Jet fuel	Illuminating Kerosene	White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits	Light Diesel Oil	Heavy Diesel Oil	Fuel oils n.e.c.	Lubricating Oils	Lubricating Greases	Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	
Imports	5,539.51	5.21	3,156.84	8.15	13.84	9,979.63	0.13	1,300.24	22.16	10.71	1,895.03	**21,931.45**
Domestic Exports	2.20	0.01	1.66	-	0.22	0.02	0.01	26.29	156.41	0.44	1.82	**189.08**
Re-Exports	1.36	0.25	3,838.02	-		75.79	-	55.64	0.79	0.00	3.65	**3,975.49**
Stock changes												
Sub-total: Supply	**5,535.95**	**4.95**	**(682.84)**	**8.15**	**13.62**	**9,903.82**	**0.12**	**1,218.32**	**(135.05)**	**10.27**	**1,889.56**	**17,766.88**
Statistical differences	**(709.17)**	**(4.10)**	**(3,760.07)**	**(145.54)**	**13.62**	**664.03**	**0.12**	**(75.31)**	**(135.05)**	**10.27**	**153.79**	**(3,987.42)**
Sub-total: Energy demand	**6,245.13**	**9.05**	**3,077.23**	**153.69**	**-**	**9,239.79**	**-**	**1,293.63**	**-**	**-**	**1,735.78**	**21,754.31**
Agriculture	5.47	-	-	0.01		84.92		1.85				**92.25**
Mining & Quarying	49.03	-	-	1.49		304.80		41.98			5.44	**402.75**
Manufacturing	83.56	-	-	76.67		884.40		78.35			212.93	**1,335.90**
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	1.02	-	-	-		52.79		252.10				**305.91**
Construction	40.74	-	-	1.46		563.30		4.69			0.92	**611.11**
Transport and Storage	4,103.18	8.62	3,056.37	0.12	-	3,529.80	-	859.69	-	-	5.67	11,563.46
Road Transport	2,491.21	4.97	13.42	-		3,110.07		339.12				**5,958.79**
Rail Transport	0.87	-	-	-		7.60		-				**8.47**
Air Transport	0.13	3.65	3,042.95	-		1.64		-				**3,048.38**
Other Transport	1,610.96	-	-	0.12		410.49		520.57			5.67	**2,547.81**
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.39	-	-	-		1.85		-			15.22	**17.46**
Other Commercial Sectors	1,949.52	-	-	53.76		3,765.77		54.98			1,040.47	**6,864.50**
Public Administration and Defense	12.21	0.43	20.86	-		52.16		-				**85.66**
Households	-	-	-	20.19		-		-			455.12	**475.32**

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

Energy Physical Supply and Use Tables (PSUT)

9.25. Table 9.13 (a) presents physical energy supplied in 2024. During the review period, 2,804,336.1 TJ was supplied, with 49.3 per cent being extracted from the environment, while 1.2 per cent was imported mainly in the form of petroleum fuels. Households transformed 1,290,396.2 TJ of biomass wood to firewood, while KenGen transformed 30,507.2 TJ of energy to electricity.

Table 9.13(a): Physical Energy Supply Table, 2024

TJ

INDUSTRIES	Industries	Households	Rest of the World	Flows from the environment	Total
NATURAL INPUTS:					
Solar				1,657.59	1,657.6
Wind				6,471.62	6,471.6
Hydro				13,070.48	13,070.5
Geo-Thermal				19,983.63	19,983.6
Bagasse				0.06	0.1
Biomass Wood				1,341,522.3	1,341,522.3
Sub-total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,382,705.7**	**1,382,705.7**
IMPORTS:					**-**
Electricity			5,517.44		5,517.4
Coal and Coke			7,409.66		7,409.7
Motor Spirit Premium			5,539.51		5,539.5
Aviation gasoline			5.21		5.2
Jet fuel			3,156.84		3,156.8
Illuminating Kerosene			8.15		8.2
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits			13.84		13.8
Light Diesel Oil			9,979.63		9,979.6
Heavy Diesel Oil			0.13		0.1
Fuel oils n.e.c.			1,300.24		1,300.2
Lubricating Oils			22.16		22.2
Lubricating Greases			10.71		10.7
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)			1,895.03		1,895.0
Sub-total	**-**	**-**	**34,858.55**	**-**	**34,858.55**
ENERGY PRODUCTS:					**-**
Electricity plants (Kengen)	30,507.2				30,507.2
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs))	14,120.3				14,120.3
Electricity plants (REREC)	295.6				295.6
Electricity plants (Off-grid))	326.4				326.4
Charcoal	832.54	102,489.99			103,322.5
Firewood	7,450.90	1,187,906.25			1,195,357.2
Sub-total	**53,532.95**	**1,290,396.24**	**-**	**-**	**1,343,929.19**
RESIDUALS:					**-**
Other		42,842.67			42,842.7
TOTAL SUPPLY	**53,533.0**	**1,290,396.2**	**34,858.6**	**1,382,705.7**	**2,804,336.1**

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ

9.26. Table 9.13(b) presents the physical energy used by sector in 2024. During the review period, households utilized 93.6 per cent of all energy mainly in the form of firewood. Overall, 1,298,679.7 TJ of biomass and 38,706.2 TJ of electricity were utilized in the economy in 2024.

Table 9.13(b): Physical Energy Use Table, 2024

TJ

INDUSTRIES	SIEC	Agri-culture	Mining & Quar-rying	Manu-facturing	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Condition-ing Supply	Con-struc-tion	Trans-port and Storage	Accom-moda-tion and Food Service Activities	Other Com-mercial Sectors	Public Admin-istration and Defense	Unde-fined	Households	Accumu-lation/ Stock	Rest of the World	Flows to the environment	Total
NATURAL INPUTS:		**-**	**-**	**8,283.4**	**41,183.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,333,001.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,382,468.1**
Solar	**7000**				1,657.59											**1,657.6**
Wind	**7000**				6,471.62											**6,471.6**
Hydro	**7000**				13,070.48											**13,070.5**
Geo-Thermal	**7000**				19,983.63											**19,983.6**
Co-Generation	**7000**				0.06											**0.1**
Biomass Wood				8,283.4								1,333,001.2				**1,341,284.7**
ENERGY PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION:																
Petroleum:		**92.2**	**402.7**	**5,940.3**	**305.9**	**611.1**	**11,563.5**	**17.5**	**6,864.5**	**85.7**	**2,805.3**	**475.3**	**(3,987.4)**	**4,172.0**	**-**	**29,348.5**
Motor Spirit Premium	**4651**	5.47	49.03	83.56	1.02	40.74	4,103.18	0.39	1,949.52	12.21		-	(709.17)	3.56		**5,539.5**
Aviation gasoline	**4652**	-	-	-	-	-	8.62	-	-	0.43		-	(4.10)	0.25		**5.2**
Jet fuel	**4653**	-	-	-	-	-	3,056.37	-	-	20.86		-	(3,760.07)	3,839.68		**3,156.8**
Illuminating Kerosene	**4669**	0.01	1.49	76.67	-	1.46	0.12	-	53.76	-		20.19	(145.54)	-		**8.2**
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits	**4691**						-						13.62	0.22		**13.8**
Light Diesel Oil	**4671**	84.92	304.80	884.40	52.79	563.30	3,529.80	1.85	3,765.77	52.16		-	664.03	75.81		**9,979.6**
Heavy Diesel Oil	**4672**												0.12	0.01		**0.1**
Fuel oils n.e.c.	**4680**	1.85	41.98	78.35	252.10	4.69	859.69	-	54.98	-		-	(75.31)	81.92		**1,300.2**
Lubricating Oils	**4692**												(135.05)	157.20		**22.2**
Lubricating Greases	**4692**						-						10.27	0.44		**10.7**
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	**4630**		5.44	212.93		0.92	5.67	15.22	1,040.47			455.12	153.79	5.47		**1,895.0**
Coal and Coke				4,604.38							2,805.28			7.38		**7,417.0**

Table 9.13(b): Physical Energy Use Table, 2024 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRIES	SIEC	Agri-culture	Mining & Quar-rying	Manu-facturing	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Condition-ing Supply	Con-struc-tion	Trans-port and Storage	Accom-moda-tion and Food Service Activities	Other Com-mercial Sectors	Public Admin-istration and Defense	Unde-fined	Households	Accumu-lation/ Stock	Rest of the World	Flows to the environment	Total
Electricity	**7000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**26,644**	**12,062**	**-**	**154**	**-**	**38,706.2**
Domestic and Small Commercial											5,708.89	10,343.87				**16,052.8**
Large and Medium											19,854.57					**19,854.6**
Street Lighting											323.47					**323.5**
E-mobility											10.17					**10.2**
Rural electrification											747.05	1,718.21				**2,465.3**
Other														154.09		
Biomass:		**-**	**-**	**8,283.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,290,396.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,298,679.7**
Firewood				7,450.90								1,187,906.25				**1,195,357.2**
Charcoal				832.54								102,489.99				**103,322.5**
Wood/Process Waste	5119															**-**
Farm residue/Animal crop residue	5130															**-**
RESIDUALS:		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**54,749.3**	**55,133.7**
Extraction															42,842.67	**42,842.7**
Transformation																**-**
Losses															11,906.64	**11,906.6**
Other															384.4	**384.4**
TOTAL USE		**92.2**	**402.7**	**22,507.2**	**41,489.3**	**611.1**	**11,563.5**	**17.5**	**6,864.5**	**85.7**	**2,805.3**	**2,623,872.8**	**(3,987.4)**	**4,172.0**	**54,749.3**	**2,804,336.1**

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ



Developments in the Energy Sector

Rural Electrification

9.27. The number of customers connected under the rural electrification programme grew by 6.1 per cent from 2,214,710 in 2022/23 to 2,349,340 in 2023/24, mainly driven by domestic and small commercial categories. Revenue attributed to the Rural Electrification Programme declined to KSh 12.4 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 12.5 billion in 2022/23.

Electricity Generation and Transmission

9.28. The country plans to rehabilitate Olkaria 1 (units 1, 2 and 3) to extend Olkaria 1's economic life, improve efficiency and reduce the cost of maintenance. The rehabilitated plant is expected to increase output from 45 MW to 63.3 MW and be completed by 2027. Similarly, the Seven Folks Solar PV Plant with a capacity of 42.5 MW is expected to be commissioned in 2027.

9.29. The country's stock of transmission lines remained at 9,717 ckm (circuit length kilometres) with voltages of 132kV, 220kV, 400kV and 500kV as at 31st December 2024. In addition, there were 311,625 ckm of transmission and distribution lines of between 400/230v and 66kv in the same period. In 2024, four transmission lines including the 132kV Isinya-Namanga; 220kV Ortum-Kitale; the 132kV Sultan Hamud-Merueshi-Loitoktok; and the 400kV Kenya Tanzania Interconnector were completed with a combined circuit length of 471.5 ckm and a combined capacity of 2,064 MW. In addition, 132/33kV Namanga, 220/66kV Kimuka, 220/132kV Kitale and 132/33kV Loitoktok lines were completed in the review period.



CHAPTER 10

Manufacturing Sector

Overview

Kenya envisions a strong, diversified, and globally competitive manufacturing sector, as articulated in the Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV). The manufacturing sector therefore plays a vital role in advancing the country's socio-economic development by driving job creation, attracting foreign direct investment and boosting foreign exchange earnings. The sector's real value added grew by 2.8 per cent in 2024, an improvement from the 2.2 per cent recorded in 2023, reinforcing the sectors' role in economic transformation. In the year under review the manufacturing sector's share of GDP stood at 7.3 per cent. The sector's output expanded by 4.4 per cent in 2024 up from a growth of 2.1 per cent in 2023, mainly fueled by the manufacture of food products.

2.8%

The sector's real value added grew by 2.8 per cent in 2024.

11.5%

The manufacturing sector accounted for 11.5 per cent of total employment in the formal sector.

10.2. The agro-based industries recorded a 9.8 per cent growth in 2024, up from the 1.2 per cent growth registered in 2023. This expansion was primarily driven by a rebound in sugar production which nearly doubled in the year under review. Other key notable growths included Dairy Products at 11.5 per cent, Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables at 8.8 per cent; Bakery Products at 7.8 per cent, and Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils at 3.3 per cent. This growth aligns with the commitment to bolstering food security and fostering value addition.

10.3. In the non-food sub-sectors, Wearing Apparel grew by 3.5 per cent, Textiles increased by 2.5 per cent, Chemical and Chemical products rose by 2.2 per cent, and Paper and Paper products expanded by 1.6 per cent in the review period. On the other hand, the production of other non-metallic mineral products fell by 6.9 per cent; while the Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-trailers sub-sector declined by 6.2 per cent; and the Leather and Related products sub-sector contracted by 5.9 per cent.

10.4. During the review period, the total credit approved by both commercial banks and industrial financial institutions decreased by 12.0 per cent to KSh 563.0 billion in 2024. However, the amount of credit approved by industrial financial institutions rose from KSh 1.9 billion in 2023 to KSh 2.3 billion in 2024. The Export Processing Zones (EPZs) Program recorded a growth in cumulative value of investments of 15.0 per cent to KSh 171.9 billion in 2024. Total value of sales increased from KSh 111.9 billion in 2023 to KSh 136.2 billion in 2024, while local purchases increased by 40.5 per cent to KSh 23.0 billion in 2024.



10.5. The sector experienced growth across most selected commodities, except for motor vehicle assembly. Sugar production increased from 472.8 thousand tonnes to 815.5 thousand tonnes, while processed milk output rose from 552.9 million litres to 618.1 million litres. Additionally, wheat flour production grew from 1,495.7 thousand tonnes to 1,523.3 thousand tonnes, and maize flour production from formal millers increased from 625.3 thousand tonnes to 631.0 thousand tonnes. Soft drink production expanded from 580.5 million litres to 671.1 million litres.

Formal employment.

10.6. The number of persons employed in the formal manufacturing sector rose by 1.9 per cent to 369.2 thousand in 2024. This increase was partly attributed to an 18.9 per cent rise in employment within EPZs, which grew to 89.9 thousand in 2024. Overall, the manufacturing sector accounted for 11.5 per cent of total employment in the formal sector.

10.7. Table 10.1 shows the Manufacturing sector value of output, intermediate consumption, value added and compensation of employees at current prices for the period 2020 to 2024. There was an increase in the value of output from 3,511.5 billion in 2023 to 3,691.7 billion in 2024. Intermediate consumption went up by 5.4 per cent to 2,515.3 leading to an increase in value added from 1,125.6 in 2023 to 1,176.4 in the year under review. Similarly, the compensation of employees increased by 9.3 per cent to 309.7 billion in 2024.

The number of persons employed in the formal manufacturing sector rose by 1.9 per cent to 369.2 thousand in 2024. This increase was attributed to an 18.9 per cent rise in employment within EPZs, which grew to 89.9 thousand in 2024.



Table 10.1: Manufacturing Output, Compensation of Employees and Value Added at Current Prices, 2020-2024

KSh Million

YEAR	Value of Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added	Compensation of Employees
2020	2,376,423	1,562,095	814,328	215,492
2021	2,700,161	1,814,529	885,633	231,411
2022	3,168,615	2,124,424	1,044,191	258,418
2023	3,511,498	2,385,866	1,125,632	283,207
2024*	**3,691,742**	**2,515,349**	**1,176,393**	**309,686**

** Provisional*

Quantum Indices

10.8 Tables 10.2 and 10.3 present the quantum indices and percentage changes in the manufacturing sector from 2020 to 2024, while Table 10.4 highlights the quantities produced for selected commodities for various products. In 2024, the sector recorded a 4.4 per cent increase in overall output volume, up from a 2.1 per cent growth recorded in 2023.

Table 10.2: Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2020-2024

Base: 2017=100

Industry Divisions and Groups Descriptions	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Meat and Meat Products	79.1	90.4	92.4	101.6	106.6
Processing and preserving of fish	93.4	99.3	114.8	118.0	119.9
Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	81.7	70.7	74.4	83.1	90.4
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	116.3	113.0	98.5	105.1	108.6
Dairy Products	118.6	132.9	123.8	144.1	160.8
Grain Mill Products	122.5	132.8	129.7	137.2	140.0
Prepared Animal Feeds	103.9	103.0	101.3	118.5	124.8
Bakery Products	109.5	119.8	118.7	128.8	138.8
Sugar	160.5	186.2	211.8	125.7	216.8
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	97.7	96.0	97.2	96.7	97.4
Food Products not elsewhere classified	124.8	117.6	121.1	125.5	131.3
Total Food Products	119.3	123.1	123.0	124.5	136.6
Beverages	92.8	99.8	102.3	105.2	109.9
Tobacco Products	98.3	111.0	80.9	93.1	92.1
Beverages and Tobacco	93.7	101.6	98.8	103.2	106.9
Textiles	105.1	104.8	100.9	101.4	104.0
Wearing Apparel	91.7	98.3	98.8	98.0	101.4
Leather and Related Products	106.4	123.0	125.9	138.2	130.1
Wood and Products of Wood	140.1	157.6	246.7	238.5	240.6
Paper and Paper Products	85.5	100.8	97.2	93.1	94.6
Printing and Production of Recorded Media	105.9	122.4	126.8	130.9	133.9
Refined Petroleum Products	103.6	104.5	99.7	104.8	108.7
Chemical and Chemical Products	110.4	116.2	120.7	124.3	127.0
Pharmaceutical Products	115.2	114.4	116.2	118.5	121.5
Plastic Products	116.8	121.0	124.2	129.1	132.8
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	117.1	144.4	152.8	150.6	140.2
Basic Metals	103.7	108.0	115.5	125.6	124.6
Structural Metal Products	86.9	95.7	106.8	116.5	119.6
Fabricated Metal Products,except machinery and equipment	113.2	122.1	131.9	144.4	146.3
Electrical Equipment	74.8	76.5	75.4	77.2	79.6
Machinery and Equipment nec	108.5	112.7	125.7	133.1	134.8
Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi Trailers	128.0	155.9	196.1	195.6	183.4
Motorcycles	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacture of furniture	104.3	100.6	101.4	107.0	109.6
Other Manufacturing	106.0	106.3	107.5	108.9	111.8
Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	122.4	130.3	130.9	135.5	136.2
Overall	**111.6**	**118.8**	**121.8**	**124.3**	**129.8**

** Provisional*
Items in bold refer to independent divisions

Table 10.3: Percentage Change in Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2020-2024

Percentage Change

ISIC Div	Industry Divisions and Groups Descriptions	Weight	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
101	Meat and Meat Products	0.9	-25.6	13.1	2.1	10.0	4.9
102	Processing and preserving of fish	0.3	-7.5	6.3	15.6	2.8	1.6
103	Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	2.0	-5.2	-13.5	5.3	11.6	8.8
104	Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	4.7	0.9	-2.8	-12.8	6.7	3.3
105	Dairy Products	3.8	-6.7	12.0	-6.8	16.4	11.5
106	Grain Mill Products	10.9	11.7	6.2	-2.4	5.8	2.1
107	Prepared Animal Feeds	2.6	3.4	-0.9	-1.6	17.0	5.3
107	Bakery Products	3.2	-3.3	9.4	-0.9	8.5	7.8
107	Sugar	3.2	36.9	16.0	13.8	-40.6	72.5
107	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1.2	2.0	2.6	1.3	-0.5	0.7
108	Food Products not elsewhere classified	11.7	4.7	-5.8	3.0	3.6	4.6
10	**Total Food Products**	**44.5**	**5.6**	**3.0**	**-0.1**	**1.2**	**9.8**
11	Beverages	6.0	-18.3	7.5	2.6	2.8	4.4
12	Tobacco Products	1.2	-14.3	-9.0	-27.1	15.0	-1.1
	Beverages and Tobacco	**7.2**	**-17.7**	**4.7**	**-2.8**	**4.5**	**3.6**
13	Textiles	1.3	-9.5	2.8	-3.7	0.5	2.5
14	Wearing Apparel	3.0	-6.9	7.2	0.5	-0.9	3.5
15	Leather and Related Products	1.3	-14.8	15.6	2.4	9.7	-5.9
16	Wood and Products of Wood	0.7	19.6	12.5	56.5	-3.3	0.9
17	Paper and Paper Products	4.3	-10.7	26.3	-3.5	-4.3	1.6
18	Printing and Production of Recorded Media	2.8	-22.0	15.6	3.6	3.2	2.3
19	Refined Petroleum Products	0.4	-6.1	0.8	-4.6	5.1	3.7
20	Chemical and Chemical Products	6.2	1.7	5.3	3.8	3.0	2.2
21	Pharmaceutical Products	2.0	1.8	-0.8	1.6	2.0	2.5
221	Plastic Products	4.7	-1.0	3.6	2.6	4.0	2.9
222	Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	6.1	19.9	23.4	5.8	-1.4	-6.9
22	Basic Metals	8.0	-5.3	4.1	6.9	8.8	-0.8
23	Structural Metal Products	0.5	-6.9	10.1	11.6	9.1	2.7
23	Fabricated Metal Products,except machinery and equipment	1.4	10.0	7.9	8.0	9.5	1.3
24	Electrical Equipment	0.9	-11.3	0.0	-1.5	2.5	3.0
25	Machinery and Equipment nec	0.3	-1.4	3.8	11.5	5.9	1.3
27	Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi Trailers	2.0	-8.0	21.9	25.8	-0.2	-6.2
	Motorcycles	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	Manufacture of furniture	1.1	-3.5	-3.6	0.8	5.5	2.4
29	Other Manufacturing	0.5	3.7	0.3	1.2	1.3	2.6
31	Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	0.6	12.0	6.5	0.5	3.5	0.5
	Overall	**100.0**	**0.2**	**6.5**	**2.5**	**2.1**	**4.4**

** Provisional*

10.9. The Manufactured Food Products (agro-based) subsector recorded a 9.8 per cent growth in production in 2024, compared to 1.2 per cent growth in 2023. This expansion was driven by increased production in Sugar, Dairy products, Prepared and Preserved fruits and Vegetables; Bakery products, Prepared Animal feeds, Animal and Vegetable fats and oils; and Other food products not elsewhere classified.

10.10. Meat and Meat Products sub-sector grew by 4.9 percent with Sausages and similar products of meat, offal or blood expanded by 9.5 per cent to 21.2 thousand tonnes in 2024. Similarly, Meat of cattle, fresh or chilled grew by 9.3 per cent, while Meat of pigs, fresh or chilled contracted by 13.9 per cent in 2024. Processing and Preserving of Fish increased by 1.6 per cent, in 2024. The animal and vegetable fats and oils sub-sector expanded by 3.3 per cent in 2024, a slower pace compared to the 6.7 per cent growth recorded in 2023. The production of cooking oil increased from 227.3 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 231.5 thousand tonnes in 2024. Similarly, the output of edible fats and margarine grew from 244.2 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 253.7 thousand tonnes in 2024, as shown in Table 10.4.

10.11. The Dairy Products sub-sector grew by 11.5 per cent in 2024, compared to a 16.4 per cent growth recorded in the previous year. This expansion was largely driven by processed milk production, which increased by 11.8 per cent to 618.1 million litres in 2024, as shown in Table 10.4. Additionally, yoghurt and other fermented milk products registered a 6.0 per cent growth during the review period.

10.12. The Grain milling sub-sector recorded a 2.1 per cent growth in 2024. Wheat flour production increased by 1.8 per cent to 1,523.3 thousand tonnes in 2024, while Maize flour production rose by 0.9 per cent to 631.0 thousand tonnes in 2024. Similarly, Rice production grew by 4.7 per cent to 171.1 tonnes in 2024.

10.13. The Sugar sub-sector rebounded with a 72.5 per cent increase to 815.5 thousand tonnes in 2024, as shown in Table 10.4. Bakery Products production grew by 7.8 per cent in 2024, compared to the 8.5 per cent growth recorded in 2023. This increase was primarily driven by an 8.4 per cent rise in Bread and other bakers' wares production. In addition, Gingerbread and the like; Sweet biscuits; Waffles and Wafers expanded by 1.0 per cent, during the review period. However, Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery production contracted by 0.7 per cent in 2024.

10.14. The Food Products Not Elsewhere Classified sub-sector, primarily consisting of tea and coffee, recorded a growth of 4.9 per cent in 2024. During this period, Tea production rose by 4.9 per cent, to 598.5 thousand tonnes, while coffee milled increased from 34.5 thousand tonnes to 37.2 thousand tonnes, as presented in Table 10.4.

10.15. The Beverages and Tobacco sub-sector grew by 3.6 per cent in 2024, with the Beverages segment expanding by 4.4 per cent. This growth was largely driven by a 15.6 per cent increase in soft drink production, which rose to 671.1 million litres in 2024. However, tobacco production fell by 1.1 per cent, largely driven by a drop in cigarette manufacturing.

10.16. The Textiles sub-sector increased from 0.5 per cent in 2023 to 2.5 per cent in 2024. This growth was primarily driven by a 4.2 per cent increase in the production of Yarn and Thread, Woven and Tufted textile fabrics. Additionally, Woven fabrics recorded a 4.6 per cent rise while Knitting yarn of wool grew by 4.1 per cent. The Wearing Apparel sub-sector recovered from the contraction witnessed in 2023 with a 3.5 per cent growth in 2024. This recovery was mainly attributed to a 5.8 per cent increase in babies' garments and clothing accessories; 3.0 per cent rise in shirt production and a 1.6 per cent growth in the production of T-shirts, singlets and other vests.

10.17. The Leather and Related Products sub-sector contracted 5.9 per cent in 2024, mainly due to a 20.9 per cent decline in finished leather production. During the review period, the output of footwear with outer soles and uppers made of rubber or plastics contracted by 0.1 per cent. Additionally, footwear with leather uppers declined by 3.5 per cent.

10.18. The Wood and Wood Products sub-sector grew by 0.9 per cent in 2024. This recovery was mainly driven by an increase in Blockboard production of 0.9 per cent. The Paper and Paper Products sub-sector expanded by 1.6 per cent in 2024, largely supported by a 5.7 per cent increase in the production of paper and paperboard labels. Additionally, the production of Toilet Paper and Serviettes rose by 5.1 per cent while Corrugated Paper, Paperboard and their containers grew by 4.4 per cent. The output of Cartons, Boxes, and Cases increased by 4.8 per cent, while Sacks and Bags made of paper registered 2.2 per cent growth during the review period.

10.19. The Chemical and Chemical Products sub-sector recorded a growth of 2.2 per cent in 2024. This expansion was primarily driven by a 5.7 per cent increase in production of chemical elements, ethyl alcohol, and other spirits. Petroleum bitumen and other residues of petroleum oils grew by 3.7 per cent, while

the production of paints and varnishes registered a 2.4 per cent increase. However, the production of hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and rare gases declined by 4.1 per cent during the review period.

10.20. The Pharmaceutical Products sub-sector sustained its growth momentum expanding by 2.5 per cent in 2024 due to increased production of tablets and syrups. Additionally, Soap and Detergents, Cleaning and Polishing Preparations, Perfumes and Toilet Preparation sub-sector grew by 7.0 per cent, soap production increased by 0.7 per cent. However, the production of detergents and washing preparations contracted by 2.6 per cent.

10.21. The Plastic Products sub-sector expanded by 2.9 per cent in 2024. This growth was primarily driven by an 8.1 per cent increase in the production of tubes, pipes, hoses, and related plastic fittings. Additionally, the output of other plastic articles used for conveyance or packaging of goods rose by 6.4 per cent. During the same period, production of tableware, kitchenware and other household plastic products grew by 3.6 per cent, while the production of builders' ware of plastics increased by 2.8 per cent. In contrast, the production of plastic sacks and bags declined by 1.2 per cent during the review period.

10.22. The Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products sub-sector recorded a 6.9 per cent decline in 2024. The decline was contributed by Cement production which dropped from 9,616.1 tonnes in 2023 to 8,852.6 tonnes in 2024, as presented in Table 10.5.

10.23. The Structural Metal Products sub-sector expanded by 2.7 per cent compared to the 9.1 per cent growth recorded in 2023. Similarly, the Fabricated Metal Products sub-sector (excluding machinery and equipment) grew by 1.3 per cent in 2024. During the review period, the production of flat-rolled non-alloy steel increased by 1.8 per cent, primarily driven by a 3.2 per cent increase in galvanized sheet production to 281.3 thousand tonnes as shown in Table 10.4. Additionally, the production of cooking or heating apparatus rose by 4.1 per cent. Tanks, casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers increased by 0.7 per cent, and nail production grew by 2.1 per cent.

10.24. The Electrical Equipment sub-sector expanded by 3.0 per cent in 2024, driven by a 3.0 per cent increase in the production of insulated wire, coaxial cables, and other electrical conductors. The Machinery and Equipment n.e.c. sub-sector grew by 1.3 per cent, mainly due to an increase in production of machinery for food processing and milling by 1.3 per cent. The production of human hair that was dressed, thinned, bleached, or otherwise processed grew by 2.6 per cent.

10.25. The Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers sub-sector contracted by 6.2 per cent in 2024, mainly due to a decline of 14.6 per cent in motor vehicle assembly to 11,555 units in 2024, as shown in Table 10.4. However, the production of motor vehicle bodies (coachwork) grew by 1.4 per cent during the review period.

Table 10.4: Production of Selected Commodities, 2020 – 2024

Commodity	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Processed Milk	Litres (Millions)	456.8	509.0	463.9	552.9	618.1
Wheat flour[1]	Tonnes ('000)	1,254.0	1,437.5	1,421.4	1,495.7	1,523.3
Maize flour[1]	Tonnes ('000)	672.9	636.0	639.6	625.3	631.0
Biscuits	Tonnes ('000)	13.6	14.0	12.8	10.2	10.9
Cooking oil	Litres (Millions)	260.5	248.8	254.9	227.3	231.5
Edible fats and magarine	Tonnes ('000)	285.1	274.5	275.7	244.2	253.7
Sugar	Tonnes ('000)	603.8	700.2	796.6	472.8	815.5
Coffee - milled	Tonnes ('000)	36.9	34.5	36.8	34.5	37.2
Tea	Tonnes ('000)	494.4	466.9	533.3	570.4	598.5
Soft drinks	Litres (Millions)	549.9	570.8	579.5	580.5	671.1
Assembled vehicles	Number	7,725.0	9,989.0	13,473.0	13,527.0	11,555.0
Galvanized sheets	Tonnes ('000)	247.7	250.4	246.2	272.5	281.3

** Provisional*
[1]Produced by formal Millers

Cement Production and Utilization

10.26. Table 10.5 presents data on cement production, consumption, imports and utilization from 2020 to 2024. Cement production declined from 9,616.1 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 8,852.6 thousand tonnes in 2024. Similarly, cement consumption went down from 9,195.9 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 8,537.0 thousand tonnes in 2024. Exports to Uganda and Tanzania dropped significantly by 49.6 per cent to 96.1 thousand tonnes in 2024. Likewise, cement exports to other countries declined from 263.6 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 259.1 thousand tonnes in 2024. In contrast, cement imports increased by 16.1 per cent to 39.7 thousand tonnes in 2024.

Table 10.5: Cement Production and Utilization, 2020 – 2024

'000 Tonnes

Year	Production	Imports	Consumption and Stocks	Exports to		
				Uganda and Tanzania	All Other Countries	Total Exports
2020	7,473.6	22.0	7,375.6	11.5	108.5	120.0
2021	9,247.7	23.6	9,098.4	30.5	142.4	172.9
2022	9,791.4	29.8	9,494.2	58.7	268.3	327.0
2023	9,616.1	34.2	9,195.9	190.8	263.6	454.4
2024*	8,852.6	39.7	8,537.0	96.1	259.1	355.3

** Provisional*



Producer Prices

10.27. The Producer Price Index (PPI) is valued at basic prices and measures the average change in the price of goods as they leave the factory. In 2024, the overall inflation as measured by PPI contracted from 140.20 in 2023 to 139.04 as shown in Table 10.6. Price decreases were observed across several subsectors with the highest drop being in the Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal, Chemical and Botanical Products by 9.96 per cent. Similarly, the Manufacture of Leather and related products prices also declined by 9.91 per cent in the year under review. The manufacture of food products also declined by 8.78 per cent to 131.33. Price increases were observed in the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products at 30.44 per cent and the manufacture of Basic Metals at 12.72 per cent. Water prices increased by 8.41 per cent in the year 2024 having remained constant since 2022. In contrast, prices in the Electricity sector declined by 0.26 per cent.

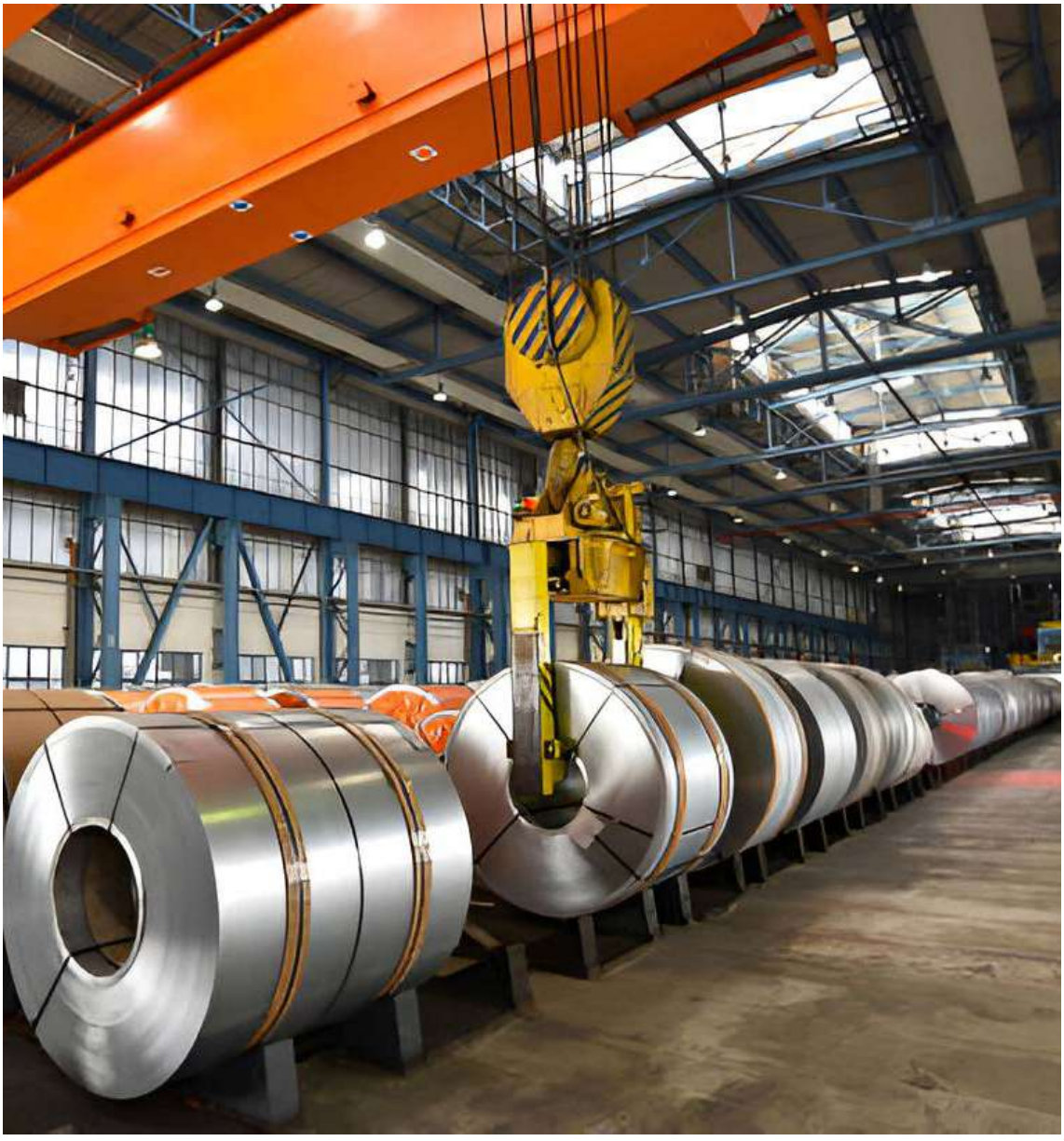


Table 10.6: Producer Prices Index, 2020-2024

March 2019= 100

Division	Description	Weights	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	% Change 2024* / 2023
07	Mining of metal ores[1]	1.52	107.24	115.05	144.72	161.51	147.00	-8.59
08	Mining and Quarrying	0.81	101.35	109.47	152.16	172.97	169.21	-2.09
10	Manufacture of food products	37.30	104.07	110.92	133.67	144.13	131.33	-8.78
11	Manufacture of beverages	5.61	105.69	105.09	111.89	124.21	138.18	11.27
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	1.01	104.04	111.68	131.80	145.75	152.50	4.69
13	Manufacture of textiles	1.34	101.79	111.13	128.47	132.66	131.80	-0.64
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	2.47	95.03	102.48	118.65	125.70	113.36	-9.77
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1.10	106.08	115.98	122.35	128.46	115.72	-9.91
16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture	1.02	97.79	96.80	98.80	101.17	104.90	3.73
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3.74	94.98	99.08	122.59	126.22	124.13	-1.63
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	2.64	102.68	107.24	123.20	129.66	126.50	-2.31
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	6.41	105.81	116.56	153.23	212.28	213.23	0.56
21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products[1]	1.52	107.85	120.34	154.76	159.58	143.17	-9.96
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	4.41	97.11	103.02	110.80	117.15	117.19	0.34
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	5.91	102.99	110.68	113.81	128.15	166.00	30.44
24	Manufacture of basic metals	6.99	97.39	120.15	133.73	136.18	152.55	12.72
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	2.02	99.51	110.27	115.34	117.38	118.16	0.78
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment[1]	1.30	100.48	108.10	119.20	127.51	137.80	8.39
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles	1.92	94.84	92.40	96.55	102.39	111.32	8.60
35	Electricity	9.23	99.84	105.47	103.72	136.46	135.59	-0.26
36	Water	1.72	100.56	101.80	103.67	103.67	112.39	8.41
	Total	**100.00**	**102.08**	**109.54**	**125.98**	**140.20**	**139.04**	**-0.71**
	Overall percentage change		**0.27**	**7.32**	**15.01**	**11.24**	**-0.71**	

** 1 Products introduced after the rebasing*

10.28. Table 10.7 shows the average producer prices of selected products from 2020 to 2024. Some of the selected products that recorded the highest increase are Plastic Water Tanks and Ballast at 33.7 per cent and 9.0 per cent respectively. Sugar registered the highest price drop in producer price at 28.8 per cent followed by Maize flour at 21.5 per cent in 2024.

Table 10.7: Average Producer Prices of Selected Products, 2020-2024

KSh/Unit

Product	Units of Measure	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Vegetable oils	20 Litres	3,965.4	4,640.9	6,678.1	6,132.8	6,342.0
Milk	Crate 18 packets each 500 Ml	720.3	746.8	822.4	878.4	762.3
Sugar	One Tonne	80,194.2	89,323.0	109,304.5	157,211.7	111,992.1
Wheat flour	12 packets each 2Kg	1,486.7	1,764.1	2,332.7	2,508.4	2,283.4
Maize Flour	12 packets each 2Kg	1,397.9	1,272.4	1,809.6	2,274.5	1,784.9
Paints	4 Litres	1,975.6	1,815.1	1,972.6	2,128.8	2,414.7
Ballast	One Tonne	797.4	863.0	991.9	1,023.9	1,116.3
Plastic water tank	5000 litre capacity	31,749.4	32,248.7	33,655.9	35,380.2	47,297.5
Cement	One Tonne	12,187.4	12,962.5	13,327.5	15,098.6	15,961.1
Steel bars	1 Kg	86.0	108.8	124.0	130.2	108.3

** Provisional*



In 2024, total approved credit to the manufacturing sector from both commercial banks and industrial financial institutions declined to KSh 563.0 billion, this decrease was primarily driven by a reduction in credit approved by commercial banks, which fell to KSh 560.6 billion in 2024.

Credit to Manufacturing Sector

10.29. Development finance institutions continue to play a vital role in fostering industrial growth by providing financial support to the manufacturing sector. In 2024, total approved credit to the manufacturing sector from both commercial banks and industrial financial institutions declined to KSh 563.0 billion as shown in Table 10.8. This decrease was primarily driven by a reduction in credit approved by commercial banks, which fell to KSh 560.6 billion in 2024. However, credit approved by industrial financial institutions increased from KSh 1.9 billion in 2023 to KSh 2.3 billion in 2024. Additionally, the number of projects financed by these institutions decreased from 362 in 2023 to 351 in 2024.

10.30. In the year under review, the Kenya Development Corporation (KDC) increased credit approved for the manufacturing sector by 17.6 per cent to KSh 599.9 million. The number of approved projects went up from 4 in 2023 to 7 in 2024. Amount of approved credit from Development Bank of Kenya (DBK) increased from KSh 384.0 million in 2023 to KSh 559.7 million in the year under review.

Table 10.8: Manufacturing Projects Approved by Commercial Banks and Other Financial Institutions, 2020 - 2024

Institution	Number of Projects					Approved credit (KSh Million)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
IDB Capital limited	6	..	..	-	..	85.5	..	..	..	..
Development Bank of Kenya	3	3	3	3	3	100.9	342.9	353.0	384.0	559.7
Kenya Industrial Estates	308	315	291	355	341	809.0	530.2	724.0	975.9	1,187.9
Kenya Development Corporation[1]	..	10	9	4	7	..	521.4	613.8	510.0	599.9
Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation	3	..	..	-	..	100.9	..	..	..	..
Sub - total	320	328	303	362	351	1,096.3	1,394.5	1,690.8	1,869.9	2,347.5
Commercial banks	..	..	..	..	..	410,640	463,981	527,235	637,513	562,991
TOTAL	**320**	**328**	**303**	**362**	**351**	**411,736**	**465,376**	**528,926**	**639,383**	**562,948**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya, Development Bank of Kenya, Kenya Industrial Estates and Kenya Development Corporation

** Provisional*
.. Data not available
[1] IDB Capital, Tourism Finance Corporation and ICDC merged to form KDC in 2020

10.31. Table 10.9 shows the number of approved industrial projects and advanced loans by Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) from 2020 to 2024. In the year under review, the amount of loans advanced by KIE to manufacturing increased to KSh 1,187.9 million from KSh 975.9 million in 2023. However, the number of manufacturing projects approved decreased from 355 in 2023 to 341 in 2024.



Table 10.9: Industrial Projects Approved by Kenya Industrial Estates, 2020-2024

Descriptions	Number of Projects					Advanced Loans (KSh '000)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Manufacture of food products	136	116	126	150	129	443,210	233,600	381,890	484,200	552,196
Manufacture of textiles and apparel	42	53	39	49	36	89,200	56,710	66,965	96,250	96,785
Manufacture of leather and related products	..	5	9	4	2	..	17,050	37,000	25,100	1,900
Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture	39	38	..	31	53	55,562	34,140	-	61,300	149,768
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	10	14	..	29	23	6,375	25,150	-	57,600	89,950
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	11	2	5	3	17	61,300	11,000	37,000	7,100	83,400
Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	60	63	79	68	43	135,590	114,720	132,060	187,650	107,835
Manufacture of electricals and accessories	10	24	33	21	38	17,800	37,850	69,084	56,650	106,085
TOTAL	**308**	**315**	**291**	**355**	**341**	**809,037**	**530,220**	**723,999**	**975,850**	**1,187,918**

Source: Kenya Industrial Estates
** Provisional*
.. Data not available

10.32. Kenya Investment Authority (Ken Invest) plays a key role in facilitating the establishment of new investment projects, offering after care services for both new and existing investments, and promoting investment opportunities locally and internationally. During the year under review, Ken Invest proposed investments recorded a decline from KSh 24.5 billion in 2023 to KSh 17.4 billion as shown in Table 10.10. The number of projects also went down to 29 in 2024.

Table 10.10: Manufacturing Projects[1] Registered by Kenya Investments Authority, 2020 - 2024

Year	Number of Projects[1]	Capital Cost (KSh billion)
2020	21	4.9
2021	30	7.4
2022	25	34.2
2023	34	24.5
2024*	**29**	**17.4**

** Provisional*
[1]Figures presented are only for projects which investors registered with the Authority

Export Processing Zones

10.33. Table 10.11 shows selected key performance indicators under the Export Processing Zones (EPZ) from 2020 to 2024. As at December 2024, the number of gazetted Zones increased from 102 in 2023 to 105 as shown in Figure 10.1. These comprised 96 privately owned and operated, while 9 were publicly owned. Mombasa had the largest number of zones at 28, followed by Kilifi with 17 and Kwale with 9. Nairobi City, Machakos and Kiambu counties each had 7 Zones, whereas Nakuru and Murang'a had 4 each. Bomet and Embu counties each had 3 zones, while Kisumu, Kirinyaga, Nandi, Uasin Gishu and Meru counties had 2 Zones each. Additionally, Kajiado, Elgeyo Marakwet, Laikipia, Narok, Kitui and Busia counties, each had 1 Zone.

10.34. Total sales from EPZs grew by 21.7 per cent to KSh 136.2 billion in 2024, mainly driven by strong demand in export markets. Additionally, domestic sales increased by 6.2 per cent to KSh 6.8 billion in 2024.

10.35. Direct employment of locals increased by 18.9 per cent to 89.9 thousand persons in 2024. This expansion was primarily driven by the increased number of EPZ firms across various sectors, particularly in apparel and agro-processing enterprises. However, employment of expatriates declined by 3.6 per cent from 785 persons in 2023 to 757 persons in 2024.



Figure 10.1: Gazetted Export Processing Zones in Kenya, 2024

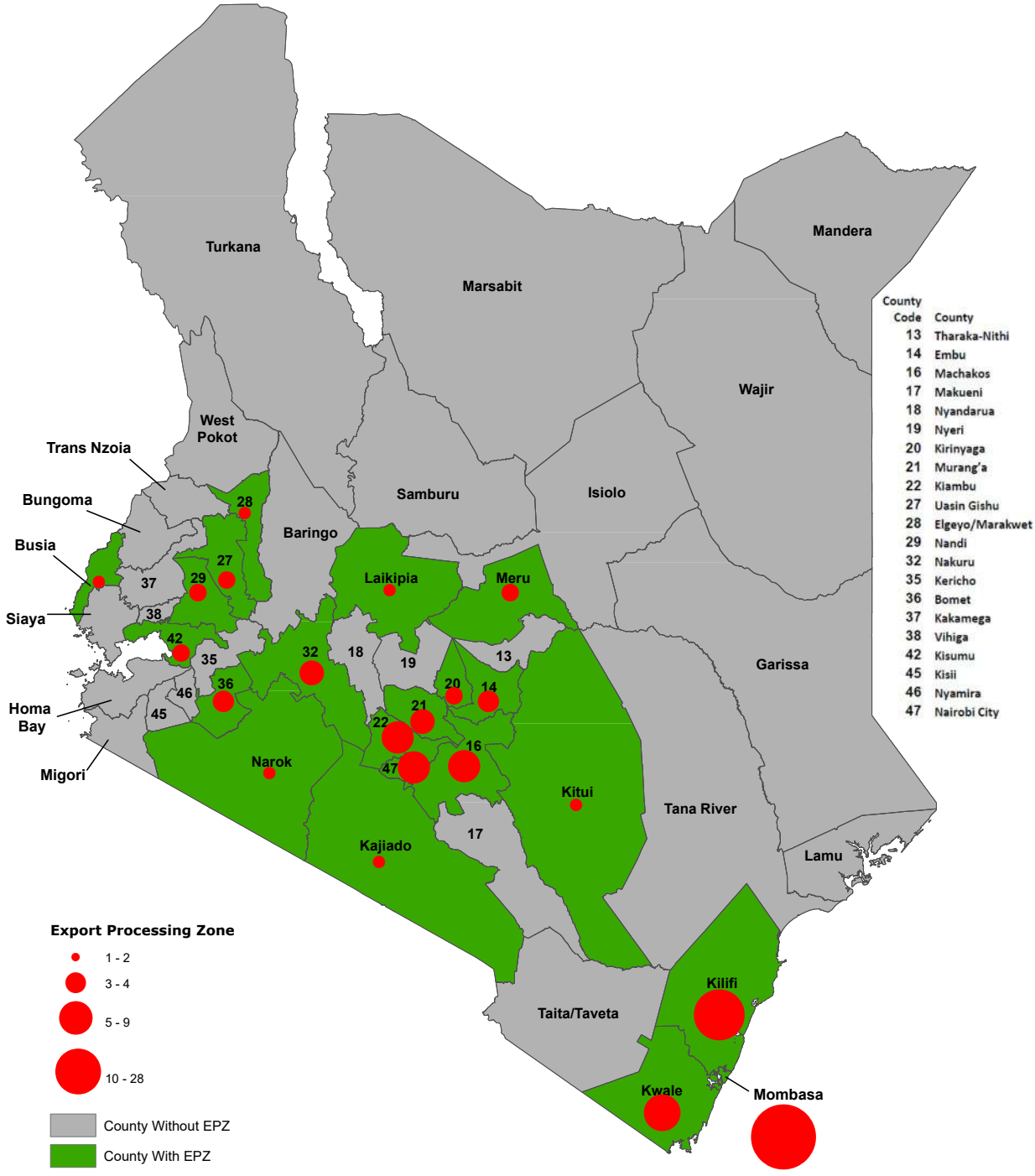


Table 10.11: Selected EPZ Performance Indicators, 2020-2024

Descriptions	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	% Change 2024*/23
Gazetted Zones	Number	76	82	89	102	105	2.9
Enterprises Operating	Number	138	145	157	170	180	5.9
Employment - Locals	Number	56,293	66,053	82,771	75,598	89,941	19.0
- Expatriates	Number	647	801	981	785	757	-3.6
Total Workers	**Number**	**56,940**	**66,854**	**83,752**	**76,383**	**90,698**	**18.7**
Export	KSh Million	74,360	90,249	106,637	105,526	129,406	22.6
Domestic Sales[1]	KSh Million	6,847	8,618	9,703	6,350	6,784	6.8
Total Sales	**KSh Million**	**81,207**	**98,867**	**116,340**	**111,876**	**136,190**	**21.7**
Imports	KSh Million	37,504	48,317	63,663	58,333	71,837	23.1
Local Purchases of Goods and Services	KSh Million	12,346	14,678	14,982	16,342	22,956	40.5
Capital Investment	KSh Million	116,974	124,490	134,708	149,522	171,881	15.0

Source: Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA)
** Provisional*
[1] Includes sales to duty free shops

African Growth and Opportunity Act

10.36. Table 10.12 shows Kenya's performance of selected indicators under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), whose goal is to increase exports especially of apparels from accredited Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) countries. The number of enterprises under AGOA rose from 39 in 2023 to 40 in 2024.

10.37. Direct employment grew by 15.2 per cent to 66.8 thousand persons in 2024. Additionally, capital investment expanded by 21.1 per cent to KSh 38.3 billion in 2024. The volume of apparel exported to the US market under AGOA increased from 97.3 million pieces in 2023 to 116.0 million pieces in 2024. Similarly, the value of apparel exports to the US rose by 19.2 per cent to KSh 60.6 billion in 2024.

Table 10.12: Selected EPZ Garment / Apparel Performance Indicators under AGOA, 2020-2024

Descriptions	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	% Change 2024*/23
Number of Enterprises	28	29	36	39	40	2.6
Number of Employees	45,588	50,422	66,260	58,002	66,804	15.2
Capital Investment (KSh Million)	19,133	23,216	25,054	31,609	38,268	21.1
Quantity of Exports (Million Pieces)	91.8	100.9	112.3	97.3	116.0	19.2
Exports (KSh Million)	42,278	48,830	54,621	50,817	60,572	19.2

Source: Export Processing Zones Authority
**Provisional*



CHAPTER 11

Construction Sector

Overview

The construction sector remained a critical component of the economy in 2024, despite registering a decline of 0.7 per cent compaired to 3.0 per cent growth registered in 2023. There was reduced momentum in both public infrastructure projects and private sector developments that signalled a period of adjustment for the industry. While input costs began to stabilize, structural constraints such as limited access to affordable financing and subdued investor confidence continued to impact on the sector's growth.

24,868

The lenth of paved roads (bitumen) in kilometres at the end of 2024

1,655

The number of completed residential buildings by the SDHUD at the end of 2024

Key Construction Indicators

11.2. The key economic indicators in the construction sector as presented in Table 11.1 below. In 2024, the average annual inflation for construction input prices rose to 2.83 per cent in 2024, up from 2.30 per cent in 2023.Loans and advances from commercial banks to the construction sector declined from KSh 602.7 billion in 2023 to KSh 528.0 billion in 2024. Cement consumption decreased by 7.2 per cent to 8,537.0 thousand metric tonnes,over the same period. Private sector employment in construction declined from 226.3 thousand employees in 2023 to 223.4 employees in 2024. On the contrary the public employment in the contruction sector increased from 9.7 thousand employees in 2023 to 9.9 thousand employees in 2024.

11.3. The value of private building plans approved by the Nairobi City County increased from KSh 220.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 221.6 billion in 2024. The value of public residential building works completed by the State Department for Housing and Urban Development (SDHUD) declined from KSh 11.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 4.0 billion in 2024. Similarly, the number of residential housing units completed by SDHUD declined by 50.7 per cent to 1,655 units in 2024. Government expenditure on roads is expected to increase by 29.1 per cent to KSh 171.9 billion in 2024/25. The length of roads under bitumen improved from 23.0 thousand kilometres in 2023 to 24.9 thousand kilometres in 2024. The length of superhighways more than doubled in 2024 to 365 kilometres from 157 kilometres in 2023 due to the re-classification of the Dongo Kundu bypass and Kipevu Link Road which were completed and opened for use in 2024.

Table 11.1: Selected Key Economic Indicators in the Construction Sector, 2020-2024

Indicator	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Annual Average Inflation in Construction	Percentage	2.59	4.08	7.48	2.30	2.83
Cement consumption	'000 tonnes	7,375.6	9,098.4	9,494.2	9,195.8	8,537.0
Loans and Advances from Commercial Banks to the sector [1]	KSh Billion	534.7	539.2	562.0	602.7	528.0
Private Employment	'000 persons	212.4	217.3	222.2	226.3	223.4
Public Employment	'000 persons	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.9
Value of Private Building Plans Approved by Nairobi City County	KSh Billion	153.6	102.9	162.5	220.0	221.6
Value of Residential Housing Completed by the State Department of Housing and Urban Development	KSh Million	7,347.0	741.3	1,761.0	11,000.3	3,972.5
Paved Roads	'000 Kilometres	21.3	21.8	22.4	23.0	24.9
Construction output	Current Prices, KSh Million	1,623,605.0	1,821,644.0	2,042,782.0	2,119,787.0	2,171,266.0
Annual Grwoth Rate	Percentage	10.1	6.7	4.1	3.0	-0.7
		2020/21	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25***
Government Expenditure on Roads	KSh Million	195,250.0	194,081.2	178,204.2	133,229.0	171,934.4

** Provisional*

[1] Includes advances to the Real Estate sector

The Construction Input Price Indices

11.4. The Construction Input Price Indices (CIPI) track changes in the cost of essential construction inputs, including materials, equipment, labour, transport, and fuels. The index helps in understanding inflationary trends in the construction sector and provides insights into cost fluctuations over time. The year-on-year inflation for the construction sector in quarter four of 2024 was 0.87 per cent, a significant drop compared with 4.16 per cent in quarter four of 2023, as presented in Table 11.2. The annual average inflation was 2.83 per cent in 2024 compared with 2.30 per cent recorded in 2023 indicative of an increase in construction input prices over the period.



Table 11.2: Quarterly Construction Inputs Price Indices and Inflation, 2020-2024

Base Period Q4 2019=100

Year	Quarter	Construction Input Price Indices (CIPI)	CIPI- Inflation Rate(%) (Current Quarter/Previous Quarter)	CIPI-Inflation Rate(%) (Current Quarter/Same quarter Previous Year)	Average Annual Inflation
2020	1	101.05	1.05		1.50
	2	100.00	-1.04		
	3	102.37	2.37		
	4	102.59	0.21	2.59	
2021	1	104.35	1.71	3.26	4.08
	2	106.02	1.61	6.02	
	3	106.06	0.04	3.61	
	4	106.12	0.05	3.44	
2022	1	112.65	6.15	7.96	7.48
	2	114.47	1.62	7.97	
	3	113.38	-0.95	6.90	
	4	113.65	0.24	7.10	
2023	1	114.76	0.97	1.87	2.30
	2	115.00	0.21	0.46	
	3	116.45	1.26	2.71	
	4	118.38	1.66	4.16	
2024	1	118.84	0.39	3.56	2.83
	2	119.06	0.19	3.53	
	3	120.38	1.11	3.37	
	4	119.41	-0.80	0.87	

11.5. Table 11.3 presents the trends in monthly average basic wages for three categories of workers based on registered Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs) in the construction sector for the period 2020 to 2024. The data highlights the annual changes in wages and provides insights into labour cost dynamics. The monthly wage growth rate for unskilled workers increased by 4.1 per cent to KSh 29,559 in 2024, while semi-skilled workers increased by 3.5 per cent to KSh 39,960 in 2024. Similarly, skilled workers' wages increased from KSh 50,733 in 2023 to KSh 53,113 in 2024.

Table 11.3: Monthly Average Basic Wages in the Construction Industry, 2020 – 2024

KSh

Category of Workers	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Unskilled	24,609	26,270	27,585	28,382	29,559
Semi-Skilled	34,074	35,697	37,486	38,611	39,960
Skilled	47,437	47,437	49,816	50,733	53,113

Source: State Department for Labour and Skills Development
Unskilled workers- includes general and ungraded construction workers
Semi skilled workers- includes grade II and grade III construction workers
Skilled workers- includes plant operators and grade I construction workers

Construction of Buildings

11.6. Table 11.4 presents details on the reported number and value of private buildings completed in Nairobi City County. The total value of completed buildings in Nairobi City County declined by 2.3 per cent to KSh 149.9 billion in 2024. The number of reported completed private buildings declined from 22,093 in 2023 to 21,807 in 2024. Similarly, the reported number of completed residential buildings declined from 18,084 units in 2023 to 17,920 units in 2024 while the number of reported non-residential completed buildings declined by 3.0 per cent to 3,887 units in 2024 indicating a slowdown in the construction of commercial, office and institutional buildings.

Table 11.4: Reported Number and Value of Private Buildings Completed in Nairobi City County, 2020 – 2024

Year	Number			Value(KSh Million)		
	Residential	Non- Residential	Total	Residential	Non- Residential	Total
2020	13,221	3,027	16,248	85,239.6	14,801.7	100,041.3
2021	10,863	2,487	13,350	75,088.9	13,039	88,127.9
2022	16,910	3,115	20,025	118,597.3	20,594.2	139,191.5
2023	18,084	4,009	22,093	126,831.5	26,503.8	153,335.3
2024*	17,920	3,887	21,807	124,929.5	24,952.7	149,882.2

Source: Nairobi City County
** Provisional*

11.7. The total number of residential housing units completed by the SDHUD declined by 50.7 per cent to 1,655 units in 2024 as shown in Table 11.5. Similarly, the value of completed residential housing units by SDHUD declined from KSh 11.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 4.0 billion in 2024.

Table 11.5: Number and Value of Residential Buildings Completed by NHC and SDUHD, 2020 – 2024

	Number			Value(KSh Million)		
Year	National Housing Corporation	State Department for Housing and Urban Development	Total	National Housing Corporation	State Department for Housing and Urban Development	Total
2020	2,332	338	2,670	1,737.3	7,347.0	9,084.3
2021	0	431	431	0	741.3	741.3
2022	0	1,390	1,390	0	1,761.0	1,761.0
2023	164	3,357	3,521	714.2	11,000.3	11,714.5
2024*	0	1,655	1,655	0	3,972.5	3972.5

Source: National Housing Corporation and the State Department for Housing and Urban Development
** Provisional*

11.8. Table 11.6 presents the value of private building plans approved and reported buildings works completed in Nairobi City County for the years 2020 – 2024. The value of building plans approved by the Nairobi City County increased from 220.0 billion in 2023 to 221.6 billion in 2024. On the other hand, the value of reported buildings completed decreased by 2.3 per cent to KSh 149.9 billion in 2024. The decrease could be attributed to decelerated completion rates of the already ongoing building projects.

Table 11.6: Value of Private Building Plans Approved and Reported Buildings Works Completed in Nairobi City County, 2020 – 2024

KSh Million

Year	Building Plans Approved	Building Works Completed
2020	153,575.4	100,041.3
2021	102,856.5	88,127.9
2022	162,454.2	139,191.5
2023	220,036.9	153,335.3
2024*	221,616.8	149,882.3

Source: Nairobi City County

**Provisional*



Government Expenditure on Housing

11.9. Table 11.7 presents the budgeted and actual expenditures for housing for the last five financial years. The estimated government expenditure on housing for 2024/25 is KSh 86.5 billion which is 10.6 per cent higher than that of 2023/24, an indication of the continued investment in housing development through the Affordable Housing Program (AHP). The utilisation rate of budgeted funding was 32.6 per cent in 2023/24 compared to 86.8 per cent recorded in 2022/23.

Table 11.7: Government Expenditure on Housing, 2020/21 – 2024/25

Year	Expenditure in KSh Million		Actual as a Percentage of Budgeted Expenditure
	Budgeted	Actual	
2020/21	27,245.0	25,582.8	93.9
2021/22	14,125.0	9,970.0	70.6
2022/23	10,526.0	9,133.0	86.8
2023/24	78,184.0	25,492.0	32.6
2024/25*	86,499.0		

Source: State Department for Housing and Urban Development

** Provisional*



Road Construction

11.10. Table11.8 shows government expenditure on roads for the financial year 2020/21 to 2024/25. Road development plays a crucial role in enhancing connectivity, promoting economic growth, and facilitating trade and mobility. Kenya has given priority to investment in road infrastructure, with significant budgetary allocations aimed at upgrading trunk and primary roads, improving secondary and minor roads; and maintaining existing networks. The total budget for roads is expected to increase by 29.1 per cent to KSh 171.9 billion in 2024/25. The development expenditure on roads is also expected to increase from KSh 66.7 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 102.4 billion in 2024/25. The maintenance and repair budget increased by 4.5 per cent from KSh 66.5 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 69.5 billion in 2024/25.

Table 11.8: Government Expenditure on Roads, 2020/21 - 2024/25

KSh Million

Financial Year	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*	2024/25*
Development:					
Trunk and Primary Roads (A,B and C)	75,219.8	108,660.8	87,210.5	62,257.0	91,853.9
Secondary and Minor Roads (D and E)	42,560.5	12,542.0	13,590.0	4,467.8	10,544.5
Miscellaneous Roads	10,816.7	17,878.4	10,221.1	-	-
Sub-total	**128,597.0**	**139,081.1**	**111,021.6**	**66,724.8**	**102,398.4**
Maintenance & Repair	66,653.0	69,119.9	67,182.6	66,504.2	69,536.0
Total	**195,250.0**	**194,081.2**	**178,204.2**	**133,229.0**	**171,934.4**

Source: State Department for Roads and the Kenya Roads Board
**Provisional*

11.11. Table 11.9 shows the Status of ongoing *R2000* and *R10000* Programme for the Period, 2020-2024. The Roads 'R2000' and 'R10000 programme' focuses on Low Volume Sealed Roads (LVSR) upgrading to bitumen standard, which remains a key pillar in Kenya's infrastructure development strategy. This initiative aims to improve connectivity, enhance rural-urban integration, and boost economic activities by upgrading gravel and earth roads to bitumen standard. During the year under review, there were roadworks in all counties except Lamu County. A total of 2,456.7 kilometres were maintained or graded at an estimated cost of KSh 255.2 billion.



Table 11.9: Status of ongoing R2000 and R10000 Programme for the Period, 2020-2024

Year	2022				2023				2024*			
County	Total Length at Start (Km)	Addi-tional (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimat-ed Proj-ect Cost (KSh Million)	Total Length at Start (Km)	Addi-tional (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimated Project Cost[1] (KSh Million)	Total Length at Start (Km)	Addi-tional (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimat-ed Proj-ect Cost[1] (KSh Million)
Mombasa	-	-	-	-	-	33.0	3.5	2,198.8	29.5	-	5.8	2,198.8
Kwale	93.0	5.5	82.3	4,188.1	16.2	161.1	121.9	7,918.8	55.4	-	6.9	6,750.9
Kilifi	104.0	62.0	-	3,692.1	166.0	111.4	169.4	11,588.2	108.0	-	77.0	2,329.1
Tana River	69.1	-	69.1	5,876.0	-	96.0	66.6	5,234.4	29.4	-	29.6	1,519.6
Lamu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taita Taveta	55.0	-	-	2,171.2	55.0	-	9.4	2,171.2	45.6	24.4	4.0	4,204.9
Garisa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.0	35.0	27.8
Wajir	90.0	32.8	51.5	4,027.5	71.3	18.7	51.5	4,027.5	38.5	-	-	4,027.5
Manderra	70.0	3.6	8.3	3,222.8	65.2	4.8	11.9	3,222.8	58.1	-	11.9	3,222.8
Marsabit	20.0	13.9	15.9	980.4	18.1	1.9	16.9	980.4	3.1	-	3.1	49.0
Isiolo	76.0	40.1	64.0	3,543.7	52.2	29.5	78.6	3,946.1	3.1	62.9	64.7	3,224.7
Meru	239.3	66.9	68.6	10,835.8	237.7	32.8	145.6	12,988.5	124.9	57.8	90.9	7,000.1
Tharaka Nithi	145.5	9.1	44.7	5,979.1	109.9	40.3	68.7	7,470.2	81.5	123.2	130.0	8,026.2
Embu	64.1	31.5	21.4	2,761.6	74.2	58.9	67.2	7,431.4	65.9	82.3	31.8	3,277.9
Kitui	65.0	17.6	52.9	2,840.4	29.7	56.3	59.5	4,400.3	26.5	9.5	25.3	2,063.6
Machakos	146.4	37.9	39.6	5,702.8	144.6	-	77.9	4,974.5	66.7	68.2	56.7	309.1
Makueni	105.8	25.9	17.2	4,886.4	114.4	27.3	60.4	8,737.2	81.3	10.2	58.6	5,049.5
Nyan-darua	251.7	95.5	51.6	10,876.7	295.6	0.8	149.4	13,040.0	147.0	97.2	81.5	10,403.7
Nyeri	596.2	359.6	205.8	24,693.4	750.0	-	289.9	25,243.4	460.1	111.3	261.5	23,458.2
Kirinyaga	356.0	79.1	68.8	12,888.8	366.3	84.9	244.8	18,907.6	206.4	148.6	107.3	14,930.5
Muranga	271.8	142.9	158.1	11,059.6	256.6	134.9	319.3	18,914.3	72.2	107.2	65.7	7,893.9
Kiambu	577.5	447.5	233.2	28,275.1	791.8	-	423.8	30,603.1	368.0	184.0	254.4	25,588.4
Turkana	153.0	43.0	58.1	6,948.7	137.9	490.1	419.2	28,826.5	208.8	55.8	58.4	6,948.7
West Pokot	168.0	15.2	66.2	6,665.2	117.0	221.0	131.2	16,272.4	206.8	94.8	26.2	5,570.7
Samburu	24.0	22.1	-	1,401.3	46.1	-	0.6	1,401.3	45.5	21.5	0.6	1,401.3
Trans Nzoia	85.0	34.6	54.0	7,132.3	65.6	269.0	205.8	15,735.1	128.8	20.6	105.8	6,895.1
Uasin Gishu	264.1	116.8	176.9	16,729.2	203.9	204.1	359.4	20,357.7	48.6	88.7	24.1	4,662.5
Elgeyo Marakwet	54.0	26.6	3.3	4,807.0	77.3	-	77.3	4,807.0	-	27.5	1.3	1,412.9
Nandi	180.0	93.4	89.6	5,799.4	183.8	-	59.6	3,783.5	124.2	106.6	63.5	15.0
Baringo	102.0	-	35.1	16,069.1	66.9	385.1	183.5	20,075.1	268.5	119.5	154.3	16,921.4
Laikipia	70.0	68.6	49.0	2,803.2	89.6	2.4	91.5	4,199.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	45.6
Nakuru	110.5	-	77.0	4,562.8	33.5	281.8	203.9	11,660.8	111.4	47.6	33.8	7,374.7
Narok	168.0	69.1	97.6	5,822.3	139.6	52.9	143.0	6,655.2	49.5	98.5	44.5	3,700.2
Kajiado	135.0	57.7	81.3	6,748.4	111.4	146.9	219.4	12,653.6	38.9	96.1	94.3	6,748.4
Bomet	192.0	122.3	68.8	7,288.4	245.5	78.1	231.2	12,157.9	92.4	42.6	27.2	5,026.2
Kericho	149.9	0.4	97.4	7,154.5	52.9	152.2	157.0	8,588.9	48.1	11.1	16.8	1,510.1
Kakamega	158.3	93.5	44.5	7,297.5	207.3	34.7	110.8	9,964.0	131.2	8.8	51.2	5,740.3
Vihiga	62.0	7.6	17.2	2,930.8	52.3	28.7	33.7	3,977.9	47.3	13.7	38.5	2,968.0

Table 11.9: Status of ongoing R2000 and R10000 Programme for the Period, 2020-2024 *(Continued)*

Year	2022				2023				2024*			
County	Total Length at Start (Km)	Addi-tional (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimat-ed Proj-ect Cost (KSh Million)	Total Length at Start (Km)	Addi-tional (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimated Project Cost[1] (KSh Million)	Total Length at Start (Km)	Addi-tional (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimat-ed Proj-ect Cost[1] (KSh Million)
Bungoma	159.5	141.6	70.8	8,300.3	230.3	-	69.3	6,931.9	161.0	58.0	38.7	5,321.7
Busia	30.0	17.8	30.0	1,759.5	17.8	58.2	60.2	3,641.5	15.8	61.2	30.3	3,034.2
Siaya	38.0	36.9	36.0	1,473.1	38.9	41.7	43.6	4,317.2	37.0	2.0	4.9	2,590.8
Kisumu	40.0	25.4	24.4	1,726.8	41.0	10.0	17.9	2,619.4	33.1	17.9	18.3	2,619.4
Homa Bay	177.0	45.1	15.5	6,960.8	206.5	-	37.8	6,960.8	168.7	76.7	7.9	3,394.9
Kisii	411.4	92.4	87.8	18,218.8	231.2	50.9	89.3	12,518.7	192.8	79.9	118.4	13,644.9
Migori	96.0	58.1	55.9	4,173.5	98.2	94.8	157.0	8,735.3	36.0	129.6	67.7	6,737.2
Nyamira	81.6	26.6	46.3	4,377.1	61.9	193.8	133.2	13,113.8	122.5	49.5	9.1	4,253.1
Nairobi City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.6	18.5	1,079.4
Total	**6,505.7**	**2,686.2**	**2,635.8**	**305,651.5**	**6,371.2**	**3,689.0**	**5,671.3**	**433,953.1**	**4,388.6**	**2,471.0**	**2,456.7**	**255,172.8**

Source: Kenya Rural Roads Authority

**Provisional*

[1] *The estimated cost of construction is for the whole project to completion*



11.12. Details on length, type and classification of Kenyan roads is shown in Table 11.10. As of June 2024, the Road Inventory and Condition Survey recorded a total of 239.1 thousand kilometres of roads nationwide, comprising 165.0 thousand kilometres of classified roads and 74.2 thousand kilometres of unclassified roads. The length of superhighways more than doubled in 2024 to stand at 365 kilometres largely due to the reclassification of the Dongo Kundu bypass, the Kipevu Link Road, and the Nairobi Southern Bypass, which have since been reclassified to class S. During the year under review, there was an increase in total length of roads under bitumen from 23.0 thousand kilometres in 2023 to 24.9 thousand kilometres. The length of National Trunk roads and Primary roads under bitumen also stretched by 9.1 per cent to 21.3 thousand kilometres over the same period.

Table 11.10: Kilometres of Roads by Type and Classification as at 30th June, 2020 - 2024

Kilometres

Surface Type/ Year	Earth/Gravel (Unpaved)					Bitumen (Paved)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
National Roads										
Super Highway (S)						157	157	157	157	365
International Trunk Roads (A)	2,539	3,112	3,110	1,269	2,584	5,266	5,350	5,469	5,613	5,847
National Trunk Roads (B)	8,798	7,625	6,869	8,218	9,806	5,565	5,632	5,872	6,169	6,302
Primary Roads (C)	15,899	15,985	15,899	14,876	9,821	6,104	7,525	7,611	7,554	8,747
Sub-total	27,236	26,722	25,878	24,362	22,211	17,092	18,664	19,109	19,493	21,261
County Roads										
Secondary Roads (D)	8,551	9,150	7,846	9,966	10,039	1,225	1,432	1,432	1,204	1,230
Minor Roads (E)	10,539	11,523	11,523	10,610	10,694	717	645	717	962	983
Special Purpose Roads (F)	8,954	9,091	9,091	8,612	8,685	465	365	465	564	576
Unclassified Roads (G)	83,524	83,521	85,274	85,717	88,469	1,837	720	720	801	818
Sub-total	**111,567**	**113,285**	**113,734**	**114,905**	**117,887**	**4,244**	**3,162**	**3,334**	**3,531**	**3,607**
Grand Total	**138,803**	**140,007**	**139,612**	**139,267**	**140,099**	**21,336**	**21,826**	**22,443**	**23,024**	**24,868**

Source: Kenya Roads Board

**Provisional*

Some roads are usually re-classfied to a higher class after construction and upgrading

A superhighway (S)-Highway connecting two or more cities/towns meant to carry safely a large volume of traffic at the highest legal speed of operation.

International Trunk Road (A) -Roads forming strategic routes and corridors, connecting international boundaries at identified immigration entry and exit points and international terminals such as international air or sea ports.

National Trunk Road (B) - Roads forming important national routes,linking national trading or economic hubs, County headquarters and other nationally important centres to each other and to the national capital or to Class A roads.

Primary Road (C) - Roads forming important regional routes,linking County headquarters or other regionally important centers, to each other and to Class A or B roads. Required to collect regional and local traffic and channel it to class A and B roads.

Secondary Road (D) - Roads linking constituency headquarters,Municipal or Town Council Centers and other towns to each other and to higher class roads. Required to collect local traffic from lower class roads and channel it to the higher class roads.

Minor Road (E)- Major Feeder Roads linking important Constituency centres to each other and meant to carry local traffic and to channel it to class D roads.

Special Purpose Roads (F) -Provide direct access to individual or group of properties, and residential areas, or to places of specific social or economic activity, including industrial and commercial areas and government institutions such as National Parks, schools, hospital, prisons and government housing.



11.13. Table 11.11 represents selected major road works in progress as at December 2024. An efficient road network is a key driver of social, economic and political development for Kenya's economy. In 2024, major roadworks included the construction of the 453.0 kilometres Lamu- Ijara- Garissa Road, which is estimated to cost KSh 18.0 billion, and was 52.0 per cent complete. The construction of the 8.96 kilometres Mombasa Port Area Development Project (MPARD) phase 2 road (Mwache-Mteza section) with an estimated construction cost of KSh 24.3 billion was at 93.1 per cent to completion. The Isebania – Kisii road was nearing completion at 98.1 per cent while, the Kulamawe-Modogashe road was at 24.7 per cent done.

Table 11.11: Progress of Selected Major Roadworks as at December 2024

Project Name	Length (Km)	% Completion	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)
Roads under Construction			
MPARD Package 2; (Mwache-Mteza section)	9.0	93.1	24,255.5
James Gichuru – Rironi	26.0	79.0	20,414.8
Road Annuity Programme Lot 15	45.1	99.0	20,318.4
Lamu- Ijara- Garissa	453.0	52.0	17,960.8
Road Annuity Programme Lot 18	35.0	99.0	14,496.0
Kulamawe Modogashe	128.0	24.7	11,014.8
Isebania – Kisii	184.0	98.1	11,000.8
Kwa Jomvu – Mariakani	30.0	1.8	10,338.7
Garissa- Isiolo	150.0	31.2	9,453.7
Kenol – Sagana	48.0	93.8	8,496.5
Isiolo – Kulamawe	77.0	29.4	7,982.7
Segel – Maikona	73.3	14.0	7,836.8
Mombasa – Mtwapa	13.5	12.8	7,590.7
Mtwapa - Kwa Kadzengo – Kilifi	40.4	55.3	7,546.3
Mau Mau Road Lot2 – Murang'a (Mairi-Kinyona-Mununga-Ichici-Tuthu-Wanjerere-Kagongo -Kairo)	153.8	53.5	6,428.0
Sagana – Marua	36.0	85.1	6,115.0
Chemelil- Muhoroni- Kipsitet (Lot 3)	20.0	17.8	5,720.8
Tot - Sigor Marich Pass Road Project Lot 2: Tot Junction-Kopasi River	46.0	10.7	5,603.0
Missing Link Roads and Non-Motorised Transport (NMT) Facilities	15.2	100.0	5,571.3
Mamboleo Junction (A1)- Miwani (lot 1)	21.0	13.0	5,194.5
Miwani-Chemelil (Lot 2)	27.4	15.1	4,964.7
Mau Mau Road Lot1A: Kiambu - (Gataka-Iria Ini - Kagaa-Matimbei-Kamahindu & Spur roads)	105.0	50.5	4,567.9
Mau Mau Road Lot1B: Kiambu (Kamahindu-Gatamaiyu-Nduriri-Nyanduma-Wangui - Mataara-Gatakaini & other spur roads)	112.6	54.3	4,555.6
Tot - Sigor Marich Pass Road Project Lot 1: Moru Barpello - Tot Junction (KM 178+115 - KM 218+375	41.0	9.0	4,542.3
Mau Mau Road Lot3: Nyeri (Kairo-Kabebero-Munyange-Gituiga-Ihithe -Miagayuini-Ihururu-Nyarugumu-Njengu & other spur roads)	109.1	59.5	4,519.8

Table 11.11: Progress of Selected Major Roadworks as at December 2024 *(Continued)*

Project Name	Length (Km)	% Completion	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)
Kitale – Endebes - Suam	45.0	98.4	4,475.0
Tot - Sigor Marich Pass Road Project Lot 3: Kopasi River-Marich Pass	32.0	34.0	4,420.0
Uplands - Githunguri - Ruiru	47.0	65.0	3,988.1
Waiyaki Way - Redhill Link Road	5.8	100.0	3,675.2
Kinyona - Gatura - Njabini	68.8	45.7	3,179.0
Kwale - Kinango (B92) Road	29.0	8.2	3,070.7
Valley Road/Ngong Road/Nyerere Road Interchange and Upperhill Overpasses	6.0	39.3	2,987.5
Magongo Road Phase II	5.8	91.4	2,464.3
Thika Bypass	17.0	100.0	2,240.5
Marsabit- Segel	23.5	86.6	2,227.6
Ngong Road - Kibera - Kungu Karumba - Langata Road (Missing Link No. 12)	3.4	100.0	2,097.5
Thika - Magumu Road	68.0	67.0	2,066.5
Completion of Kisumu Boys – Mamboleo	4.6	96.6	1,314.9
Access Roads to Mai Mahiu and Suswa SGR Stations	15.0	62.0	1,199.9
Kangundo Road - Greater Eastern Bypass Link Road	10.0	100.0	1,160.7
Kiogoro - Gesure - Itibo - Masongo Roads	19.0	100.0	1,075.0
Jomvu Kuu – Jitoni – Rabai Road, Mombasa County	11.7	85.0	1,054.9
Sub total			279,186.8
Dualling			
Nairobi Eastern Bypass (From Baraka Roundabout to Ruiru/Kamiti Junction)	26.8	100.0	12,494.8
Ngong Road (Dagoretti Corner - Karen Roundabout Section)	11.0	98.0	2,382.3
Sub total			14,877.2
Improvement			-
Nairobi Outering Road Improvement Project	13.0	100.0	11,743.8
Nakuru CBD Roads	22.0	100.0	1,815.2
Nairobi Roads Lot 1 (Part of Missing Link 12)	1.3	100.0	1,159.3
Bitumen Standards of Mokowe Township Roads, Lamu County	15.0	82.0	1,147.2
Eldoret Township Roads, Uasin Gishu County	15.0	99.0	1,146.5
Maua Town Roads	15.0	85.0	1,021.9
			18,033.9
Rehabilitation			
Thika Town roads	26.7	53.0	1,606.4
Eastlands Roads (Phase II)	10.2	100.0	1,388.8
Sub total			2,995.2

Table 11.11: Progress of Selected Major Roadworks as at December 2024 *(Continued)*

Project Name	Length (Km)	% Completion	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)
Upgrading			
Mlolongo - Athi River Joska Road	15.0	65.0	2,731.0
Mombasa Road(Devki)- Kinanie Park/Kinanie Leather Park Machakos County	25.0	48.0	1,785.8
Roads within East Africa Portland Housing Scheme in Machakos County	15.0	86.0	1,532.9
Meru County Headquarters	13.0	55.0	1,043.3
Sub total			7,093.0
Source; KeNHA and KURA			

Railway

11.14. The status of the construction of the Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) as at 31st December 2024 is presented in Table 11.12. The construction of the 2.8 Kilometres Miritini MGR-Mombasa Terminus and Makupa Causeway at an estimated cost of KSh 4,801.0 million was 98.0 per cent completed at the end of 2024. The Riruta/Lenana-Ngong line, which was 12.5 Kilometres with an estimated cost of KSh 1,231.8 million is 12.0 per cent complete, in the same review period.

Table 11.12: The progress on Railway construction projects as at 31st December 2024

Routes under Construction	Length in Kilometres	% Completion	Estimated Cost KSh (Million)
Riruta/Lenana Ngong MGR Commuter Line	12.5	12.0	1,231.8
Miritini MGR Station - Mombasa Terminus new MGR Link and Railway Bridge across Makupa Causeway	2.8	98.0	4,801.0
Total			**6,032.8**

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation





CHAPTER 12

Tourism Sector

Overview

The United Nations World Tourism Organization reported a 11.0 per cent increase in international tourist arrivals in 2024. Over the same period, Africa welcomed 74.0 million visitors representing a 12.0 per cent growth. In Kenya, the tourism sector registered improved performance in 2024 mainly attributed to strategic interventions, including Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA), aggressive marketing, enhanced tourism product diversification, and adoption of digital tools such as smart booking platforms and targeted online promotion. The performance was also boosted by the new entry and return of long-haul carriers. Consequently, the tourism arrivals grew by 14.7 per cent to 2,394.4 thousand in 2024.

14.7%

Number of international visitor arrivals increased by 14.7 per cent to 2,394.4 thousand in 2024.

11.8%

The number of hotel bed-nights occupied by residents of Kenya at the coast increased by 11.8 per cent to 2,468.7 thousand in 2024.

12.2. The number of international conferences expanded by 2.3 per cent to 999 in 2024 while local conferences increased by 4.7 per cent to 11,225 in the same period. The conferences were largely supported by the increase in visitor arrivals and the hosting of high-profile meetings.

12.3. Visitors to national parks and game reserves increased by 2.8 per cent to 3,741.9 thousand in 2024. Likewise, the number of visitors to museums, snake parks and historical sites rose by 6.9 per cent to 1,152.7 thousand in 2024. In July 2024, the historic town and archaeological site of Gedi was inscripted into United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO's) world heritage list.

Visitor Arrivals

12.4. Number of international arrivals increased by 14.7 per cent from 2,086.8 thousand in 2023 to 2,394.4 thousand in 2024. Table 12.1 and Figure 12.1 show the trends in international arrivals from 2020 to 2024.

12.5. The monthly international visitor arrivals through Moi International Airport (MIA) in Mombasa and Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) in Nairobi in 2023 and 2024 is presented in Figures 12.2(a) and 12.2(b), respectively. The number of international visitors who arrived through MIA grew by 30.6 per cent to 204.9 thousand while that through JKIA expanded by 10.1 per cent to 1,627.9 thousand in 2024. Arrivals through the two international airports were higher in all months of 2024 compared to 2023. This growth was as a result of key developments in the aviation sector during 2024 which included the expansion of airlines network that positively impacted on the arrivals to the region.

Table 12.1: Number of Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through MIA and JKIA, and Other Border Points, 2023 – 2024

Month	MIA		JKIA		Other Borders		Total	
	2023	2024*	2023	2024*	2023	2024*	2023	2024*
Jan	15,845	24,941	112,927	125,791	37,676	50,430	166,448	201,162
Feb	15,062	23,600	107,998	132,039	28,805	40,136	151,865	195,775
Mar	13,939	18,012	104,799	120,261	29,556	42,459	148,294	180,732
Apr	7,571	6,720	92,492	108,592	30,620	38,898	130,683	154,210
May	5,760	5,978	101,105	121,650	33,807	42,569	140,672	170,197
Jun	8,081	9,685	133,509	149,643	36,541	43,289	178,131	202,617
Jul	12,607	16,346	155,758	164,672	42,412	45,928	210,777	226,946
Aug	16,701	20,278	155,359	169,315	47,360	59,493	219,420	249,086
Sep	12,277	15,747	133,400	139,812	40,194	48,937	185,871	204,496
Oct	13,843	17,844	128,399	135,581	39,734	47,511	181,976	200,936
Nov	15,182	19,776	118,424	119,679	36,249	43,674	169,855	183,129
Dec	20,057	25,964	134,226	140,802	48,494	58,324	202,777	225,090
Total	**156,925**	**204,891**	**1,478,396**	**1,627,837**	**451,448**	**561,648**	**2,086,769**	**2,394,376**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services
** Provisional*

Figure 12.1: Annual Trends in International Visitor Arrivals, 2020 - 2024

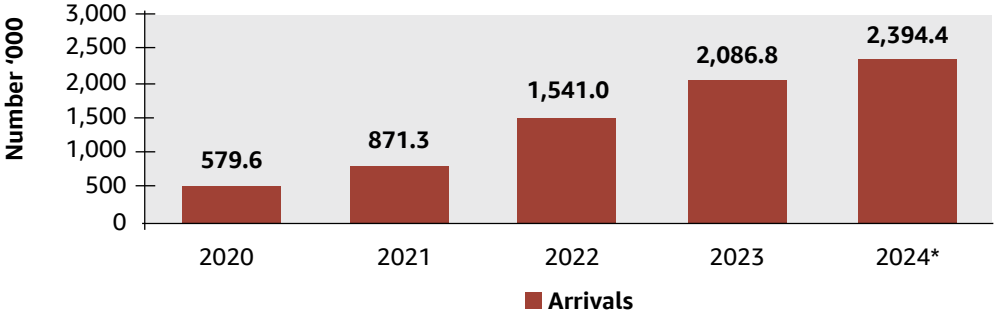


Figure 12.2(a): Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through MIA, 2023 – 2024

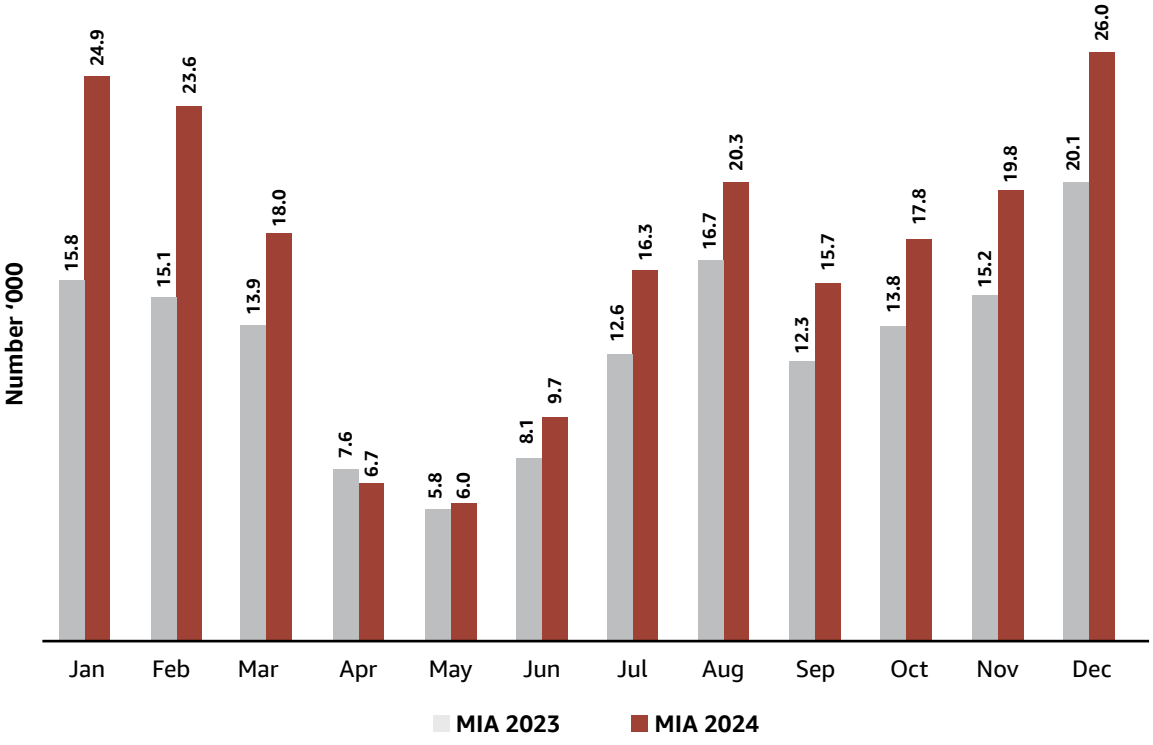
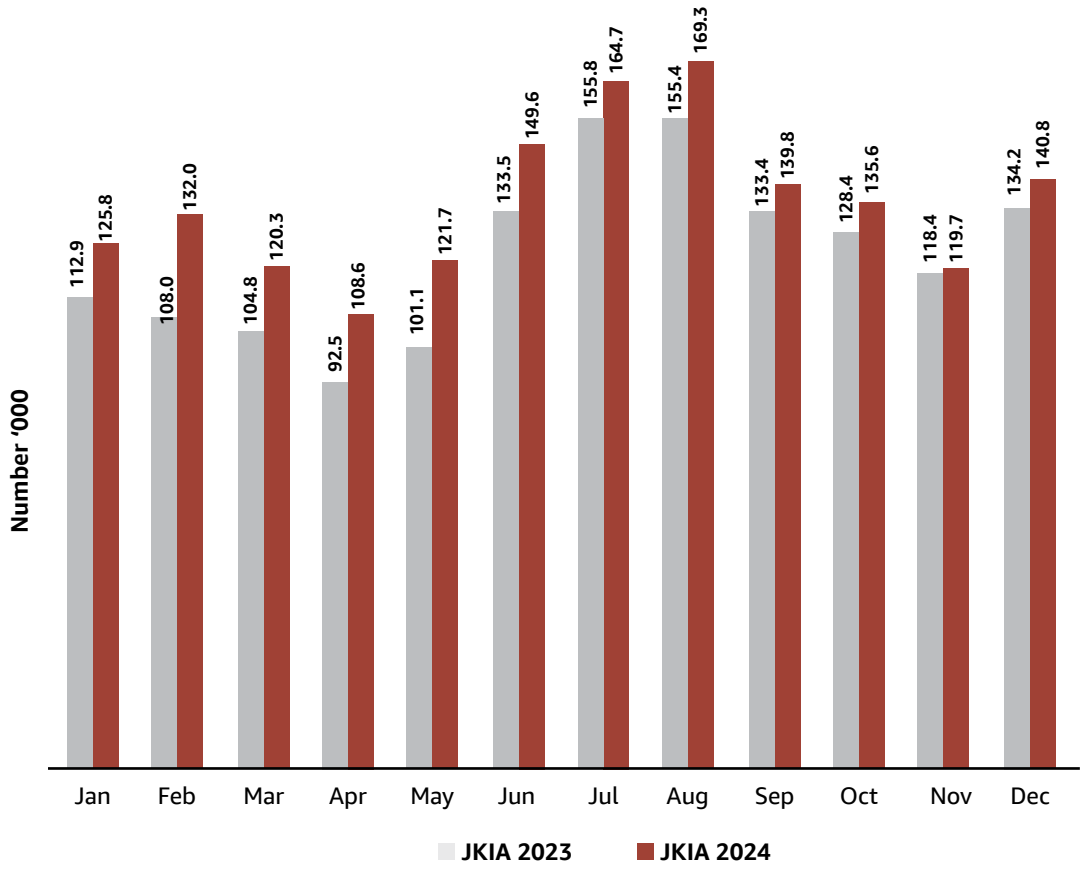




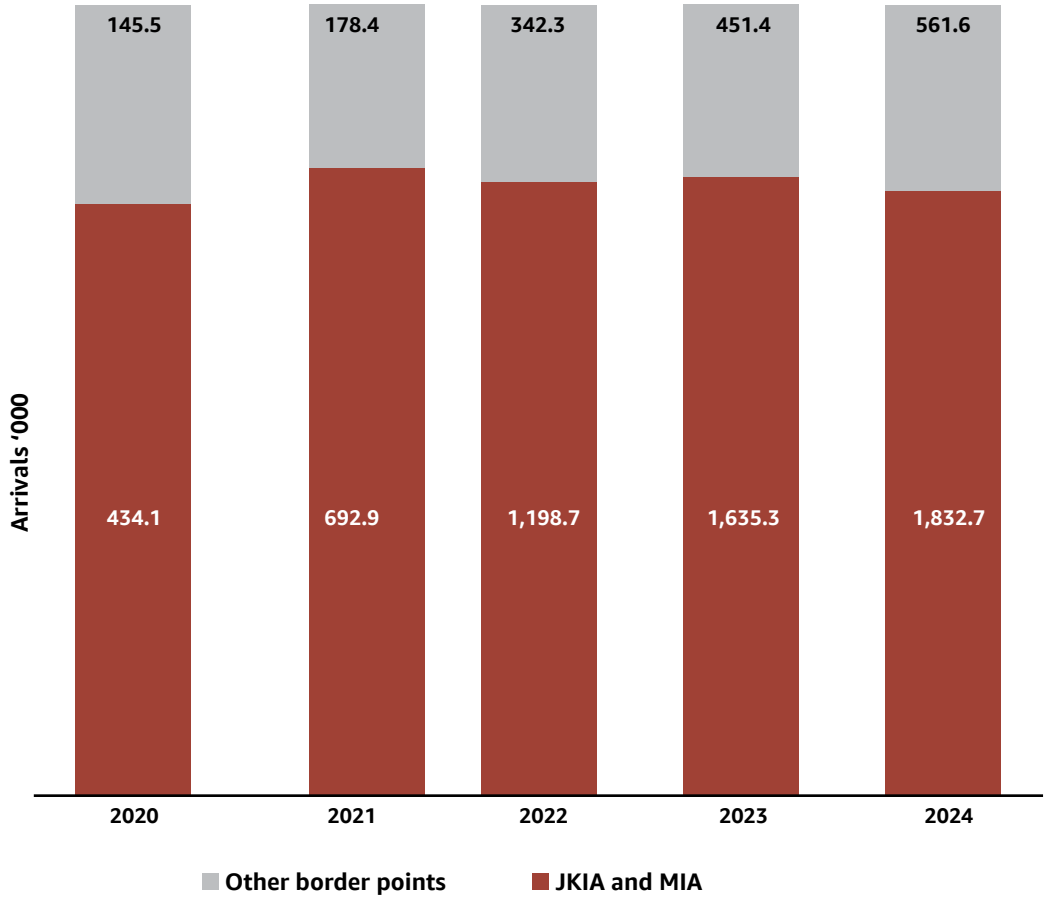
Figure 12.2(b): Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through JKIA, 2023 - 2024



12.6. Figure 12.2(c) shows the international visitor arrivals through both MIA and JKIA, and other border points from 2020 to 2024. The visitor arrivals through other border points grew by 24.4 per cent from 451.4 thousand visitors in 2023 to 561.6 thousand visitors in 2024. On the other hand, a rise of 12.1 per cent to 1,832.7 thousand in 2024 recorded through both MIA and JKIA.



Figure 12.2(c): Number of International Visitor Arrivals through MIA and JKIA, and Other Border Points, 2020 – 2024.



12.7. The number of international visitor arrivals increased by 14.7 per cent from 2,086.8 thousand in 2023 to 2,394.4 thousand in 2024 as shown in Table 12.2. The number of international arrivals by purpose increased across all the quarters of 2024 compared to 2023. The number of visitor arrivals on holiday accounted for 44.3 per cent of all international arrivals in 2024 compared to 44.8 per cent in 2023 while those on business accounted for 26.9 per cent in the review period as shown in Figure 12.2(d).

Table 12.2: International Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2020-2024

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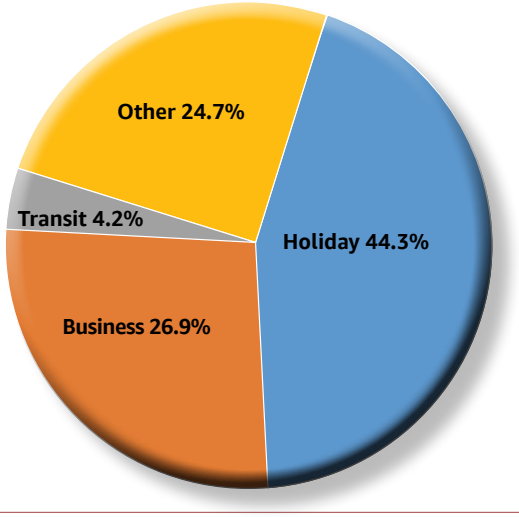
Quarter	Purpose	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
1st	Holiday	90.7	46.1	93.7	195.4	266.3
	Business	115.0	47.7	83.8	112.7	154.3
	Transit	25.0	8.4	11.6	25.9	21.9
	Other[1]	159.0	55.8	98.8	132.6	135.2
	Sub Total	389.6	157.8	287.9	466.6	577.7
2nd	Holiday	0.3	42.1	111.4	171.3	193.1
	Business	0.4	43.9	105.7	123.2	165.7
	Transit	0.1	8.5	16.8	22.3	26.2
	Other[1]	0.5	53.7	123.5	132.7	142.0
	Sub Total	**1.2**	**148.2**	**357.5**	**449.5**	**527.0**
3rd	Holiday	11.2	105.7	179.1	313.8	333.5
	Business	14.2	60.6	110.1	132.0	160.7
	Transit	3.1	10.6	22.9	26.7	28.3
	Other[1]	19.6	89.0	128.6	143.5	158.1
	Sub Total	**48.1**	**266.0**	**440.7**	**616.1**	**680.5**
4th	Holiday	32.7	106.4	174.9	253.9	266.9
	Business	41.5	77.5	120.9	125.9	162.9
	Transit	9.0	20.5	24.5	26.9	23.4
	Other[1]	57.4	94.9	134.6	148.0	156.0
	Sub Total	**140.7**	**299.3**	**454.9**	**554.6**	**609.1**
Annual	Holiday	134.9	300.3	559.1	934.4	1,059.8
	Business	171.1	229.7	420.6	493.8	643.6
	Transit	37.2	48.0	75.8	101.7	99.8
	Other[1]	236.5	293.4	485.4	556.8	591.2
	TOTAL	**579.6**	**871.3**	**1,541.0**	**2,086.8**	**2,394.4**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services

**Provisional*

[1] Others category include: Medical, Religious Mission/Volunteer, Sports, Health, Study, Visiting Friends and Relatives, Not Stated.

Figure 12.2(d): International Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2024



Visitor Departures

12.8. Table 12.3 presents the number of departing visitors by purpose of visit from 2020 to 2024. The number of departing visitors increased by 14.2 per cent to 2,229.1 thousand in 2024.

Table 12.3: Departing Visitors by Purpose of Visit, 2020 - 2024

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Quarter	Purpose	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
1st	Holiday	45.5	35.1	68.4	127.8	135.8
	Business	80.6	62.9	83.0	132.3	164.7
	Transit	11.0	8.1	11.2	23.3	20.1
	Other[1]	255.6	36.2	107.4	154.7	215.2
	Sub Total	**392.7**	**142.2**	**269.9**	**438.1**	**535.9**
2nd	Holiday	0.8	31.5	79.6	117.8	117.9
	Business	1.4	67.4	105.6	123.0	156.6
	Transit	0.2	6.7	14.0	23.8	25.8
	Other[1]	4.5	32.8	129.9	150.3	187.5
	Sub Total	**6.9**	**138.5**	**329.1**	**414.8**	**487.8**
3rd	Holiday	5.5	82.2	131.6	232.2	247.7
	Business	9.7	90.2	111.8	133.1	142.1
	Transit	1.3	10.3	18.1	23.3	27.9
	Other[1]	30.9	60.1	153.9	195.4	222.0
	Sub Total	47.4	242.9	415.4	584.1	639.7
4th	Holiday	13.7	66.2	110.4	183.2	189.7
	Business	24.2	118.5	125.7	133.4	150.4
	Transit	3.3	15.2	18.5	35.3	25.1
	Other[1]	76.8	68.3	162.7	163.5	200.5
	Sub Total	118.0	268.1	417.3	515.5	565.7
Annual	Holiday	65.5	215.0	390.0	661.0	691.0
	Business	115.9	339.0	426.1	521.7	613.9
	Transit	15.8	40.3	61.8	105.7	99.0
	Other[1]	367.8	197.4	553.9	663.9	825.3
	TOTAL	565.0	791.7	1,431.8	1,952.4	2,229.1

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services

**Provisional*

[1]. Others category include: Medical, Religious Mission/Volunteer, Sports, Health, Study, Visiting Friends and Relatives, Not Stated.

12.9. The number of departing visitors by country of residence and by purpose of visit is depicted in Table 12.4. Residents of United Kingdom and Germany accounted for almost a half of the departing residents of Europe. Departures by residents of African countries increased by 5.1 per cent to 501.4 thousand in 2024. This increase shows that Africa is making strides in its visa openness policies which bodes well for cross-border travel, ease of movement and trade in 2024 and beyond.

Table 12.4: Departing Visitors by Country of Residence and by Purpose of Visit[1], 2022-2024

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Country of Residence	Holiday			Business			Transit			Total		
	2022	2023	2024*	2022	2023	2024*	2022	2023	2024*	2022	2023	2024*
Germany	14.3	26.8	25.3	15.6	21.1	22.5	2.3	4.3	3.6	32.1	52.1	51.4
United Kingdom	37.3	58.8	66.1	40.8	46.4	58.7	5.9	9.4	9.5	84.0	114.6	134.3
Switzerland	2.6	4.6	4.6	2.8	3.6	4.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	5.8	8.9	9.4
Italy	8.2	22.3	14.5	8.9	17.6	12.9	1.3	3.6	2.1	18.4	43.4	29.5
France	9.7	17.0	17.2	10.6	13.4	15.2	1.5	2.7	2.5	21.8	33.2	34.9
Scandinavia	8.0	15.7	14.2	8.7	12.4	12.6	1.3	2.5	2.0	18.0	30.6	28.8
Other Europe	30.4	53.4	53.8	33.2	42.2	47.8	4.8	8.5	7.7	68.4	104.2	109.4
TOTAL EUROPE	**110.4**	**198.5**	**195.7**	**120.7**	**156.7**	**173.8**	**17.5**	**31.7**	**28.0**	**248.6**	**386.9**	**397.5**
USA	58.7	92.5	104.0	64.1	73.0	92.3	9.3	14.8	14.9	132.1	180.3	211.2
Canada	7.0	13.9	12.4	7.6	11.0	11.0	1.1	2.2	1.8	15.7	27.1	25.2
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	**65.7**	**106.4**	**116.3**	**71.7**	**84.0**	**103.4**	**10.4**	**17.0**	**16.7**	**147.8**	**207.4**	**236.4**
Uganda	34.2	57.4	60.6	37.4	45.3	53.8	5.4	9.2	8.7	77.0	111.8	123.1
Tanzania	13.9	45.7	24.7	15.2	36.0	21.9	2.2	7.3	3.5	31.4	89.0	50.2
Burundi	0.3	7.7	0.5	0.3	6.1	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.6	15.0	1.0
Rwanda	12.1	16.3	21.5	13.2	12.9	19.1	1.9	2.6	3.1	27.3	31.7	43.6
South Sudan	15.5	12.4	27.4	16.9	9.8	24.3	2.4	2.0	3.9	34.8	24.1	55.6
Other Africa	63.3	105.4	112.2	69.2	83.2	99.7	10.0	16.9	16.1	142.5	205.5	227.9
TOTAL AFRICA	**139.3**	**244.8**	**246.8**	**152.2**	**193.2**	**219.3**	**22.1**	**39.1**	**35.3**	**313.6**	**477.1**	**501.4**
India	23.3	41.0	41.2	25.4	32.3	36.6	3.7	6.5	5.9	52.4	79.9	83.7
Japan	1.3	0.4	2.3	1.4	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.0	0.8	4.7
Israel	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.6	3.7	4.2
Other Asia	17.4	43.2	30.9	19.1	34.1	27.5	2.8	6.9	4.4	39.3	84.3	62.8
TOTAL ASIA	**43.2**	**86.5**	**76.5**	**47.2**	**68.3**	**68.0**	**6.8**	**13.8**	**11.0**	**97.2**	**168.6**	**155.5**
Australia and New Zealand	3.6	8.9	6.5	4.0	7.0	5.7	0.6	1.4	0.9	8.2	17.4	13.1
All Other Countries	27.8	16.0	49.2	30.3	12.6	43.7	4.4	2.5	7.0	62.5	31.1	99.9

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services

**Provisional*

12.10. The number of visitor-days stayed by purpose of visit and average length of stay are shown in Table 12.5. The total number of days stayed by departing visitors expanded to 18,628.6 thousand in 2024 from 17,000.7 thousand in 2023. The average length of stay improved slightly from 11.9 days in 2023 to 12.1 days in 2024

Table 12.5: Number of Visitor-Days Stayed by Purpose of Visit[1], 2020-2024

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Purpose	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Holiday	2,023.0	5,486.3	7,150.6	10,121.6	10,580.5
Business	2,565.9	4,387.3	5,626.6	6,689.4	7,870.4
Transit	74.3	109.9	113.7	189.7	177.7
TOTAL	**4,663.2**	**9,983.5**	**12,890.9**	**17,000.7**	**18,628.6**
Average length of stay in days	9.0	10.5	11.8	11.9	12.1

**Provisional*

[1]Excludes visitors whose purpose of visit is categorized as "Other"

Outbound Tourism

12.11. The number of Kenyans departing to visit other countries on monthly basis from 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 12.6. The monthly number of departing Kenyans increased by 5.0 per cent to 1,416.2 thousand in 2024. Most departures were recorded during the months of December, August and November.

Table 12.6: Departing Kenyans, 2020 - 2024

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Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
January	97.9	55.9	71.8	110.6	116.7
February	87.1	52.4	69.8	94.8	102.3
March	50.3	58.8	84.7	101.0	107.1
April	20.9	54.9	87.1	105.3	109.2
May	22.0	54.4	87.2	109.4	109.0
June	27.9	59.2	95.9	107.7	105.6
July	34.4	63.8	105.6	110.9	111.8
August	41.0	72.1	91.4	124.3	131.8
September	40.2	71.4	100.3	118.3	122.8
October	45.3	77.9	108.2	115.7	120.3
November	44.8	71.8	103.1	113.7	129.6
December	50.8	78.4	123.7	137.1	150.0
Total	**562.6**	**771.2**	**1,128.8**	**1,348.7**	**1,416.2**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services

**Provisional*

Hotel Occupancy by Country of Residence

12.12. Figures 12.3 and 12.4 display the monthly hotel bed and room occupancy rates by month for 2023 and 2024. The bed occupancy peak for the year 2024 was recorded in December at 36.3 per cent. In contrast, the room occupancy rate was highest in November 2023 at 38.6 per cent.

Figure 12.3: Monthly Bed Occupancy Rates, 2023 – 2024

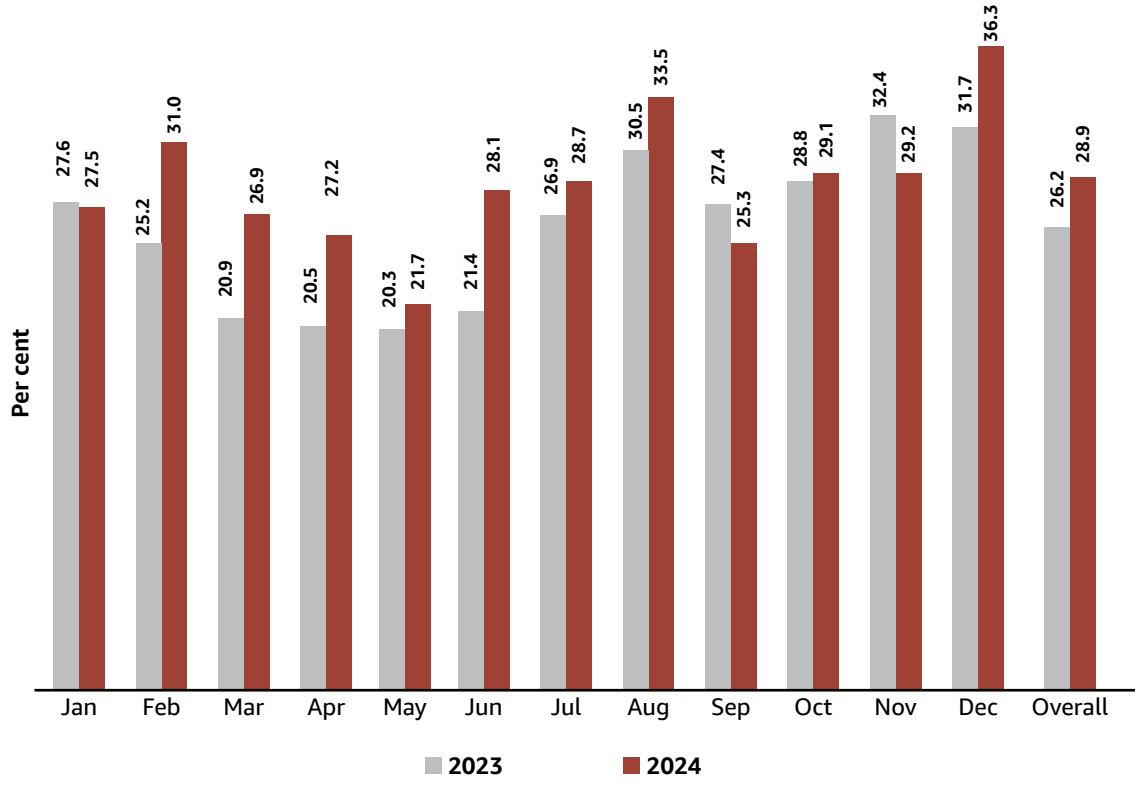
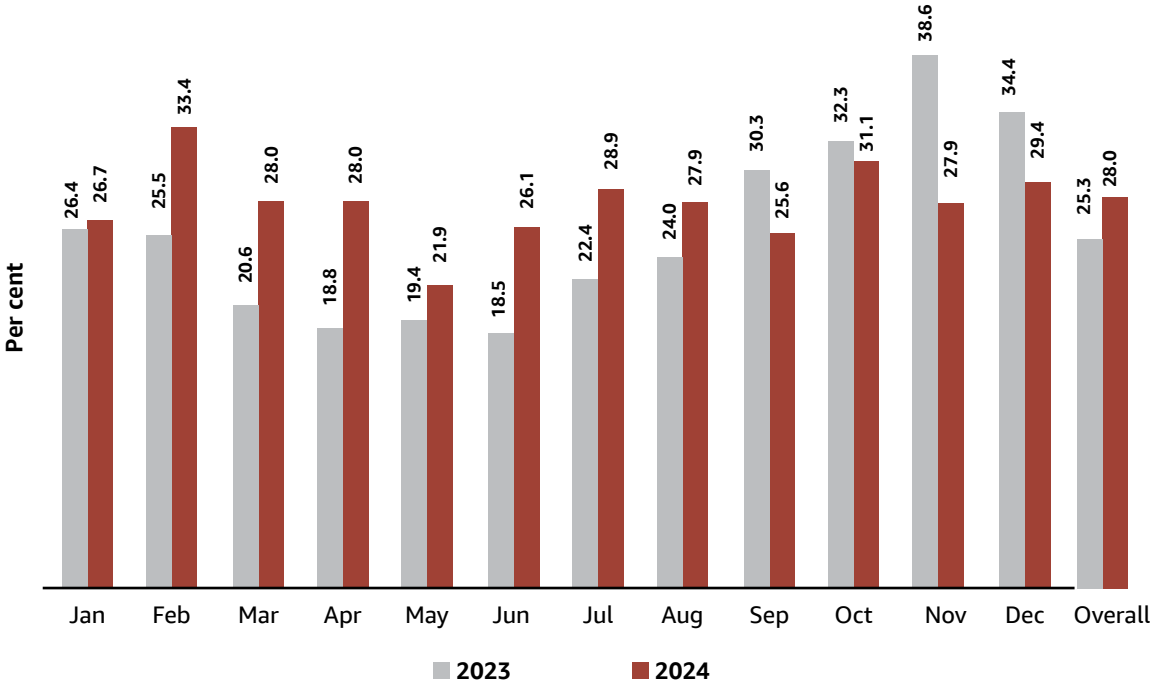


Figure 12.4: Monthly Room Occupancy Rates, 2023 – 2024



12.13. The bed-night occupancy in hotels, lodges and other rooming houses by country of residence, from 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 12.7. The number of bed-nights increased by 18.9 per cent to 10,262.1 thousand in 2024. This increase was largely driven by the American residents, whose hotel bed-night occupancy increased by 37.0 per cent to 846.0 thousand in 2024. Kenyan residents occupied 47.9 per cent of the total bed-nights in 2024. Additionally, the number of hotel bed-nights capacity grew by 7.7 per cent to 35,544.8 thousand in 2024.

Table 12.7: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Country of Residence, 2020 – 2024

'000

Country of Residence	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Domestic Tourism					
Kenya Residents	**2,567.0**	**3,829.9**	**4,195.6**	**4,618.1**	**4,917.2**
International Tourism					
Permanent Occupants[1]	30.1	158.5	99.0	132.0	218.6
Germany	182.7	77.0	105.1	507.9	537.6
Switzerland	20.4	45.8	48.3	50.0	133.4
United Kingdom	81.1	91.0	140.6	335.6	379.5
Italy	117.4	24.0	104.6	338.5	399.5
France	56.5	55.0	113.2	182.2	205.4
Scandinavia	41.0	39.7	60.5	68.3	111.7
Other Europe	219.7	229.3	381.1	487.6	595.8
EUROPE	**719.0**	**561.7**	**953.3**	**1,970.0**	**2,363.0**
Uganda	32.7	55.9	159.9	95.4	115.5
Tanzania	23.6	32.4	198.5	64.2	66.6
East and Central Africa	35.7	62.1	115.6	133.7	198.4
West Africa	18.8	49.2	74.8	107.5	119.4
North Africa	10.7	29.5	114.9	38.8	45.7
South Africa	17.5	60.8	79.2	74.2	85.3
Other Africa	10.5	31.2	52.1	117.7	72.9
AFRICA	**149.4**	**321.1**	**795.0**	**631.5**	**703.8**
U.S.A	122.3	221.5	353.0	465.3	650.4
Canada	21.2	26.4	64.6	77.9	125.5
Other America	12.0	25.2	62.7	74.3	70.1
AMERICA	**155.5**	**273.2**	**480.3**	**617.6**	**846.0**
Japan	13.2	18.6	24.0	39.7	51.9
India	28.9	72.7	141.9	188.3	243.4
Middle East	17.2	48.4	54.6	40.9	66.1
China	26.4	44.7	53.8	174.1	219.8
Other Asia	23.0	44.3	59.8	52.1	58.9
ASIA	**108.7**	**228.7**	**334.1**	**495.1**	**640.1**
Australia and New Zealand	13.4	13.1	32.3	50.9	82.3
All Other Countries	59.9	130.7	119.5	117.5	491.2
OCEANIA	**73.3**	**143.8**	**151.7**	**168.5**	**573.5**
Total-Occupied	**3,803.0**	**5,517.0**	**7,009.0**	**8,632.8**	**10,262.1**
Total-Available	**21,326.1**	**27,630.1**	**30,453.4**	**33,001.2**	**35,544.8**
Occupancy rate %	17.8	20.0	23.0	26.2	28.9

**Provisional*

[1]Persons staying one month or more in one hotel, including some block bookings for air crew

12.14. Hotel bed-nights occupancy by zone for the period 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 12.8. The number of hotel bed-nights occupied in the Coastal Hinterland area more than tripled from 241.5 thousand in 2023 to 613.4 thousand in 2024. Likewise, occupancy in Coastal Beach grew by 16.1 per cent to 4,135.9 thousand over the review period. Occupancy in Nairobi High Class recorded a 20.7 per cent growth to stand at 1,879.8 thousand in 2024. A growth of 30.7 per cent was also witnessed in Maasai land zone where the hotel bed-nights occupied increased from 763.7 thousand in 2023 to 998.5 thousand in 2024. However, decreases in hotel bed-nights occupancies were registered in the Coastal Other, Western and Northern zones in 2024.

Table 12.8: Hotel Bed-Nights by Zone, 2020-2024

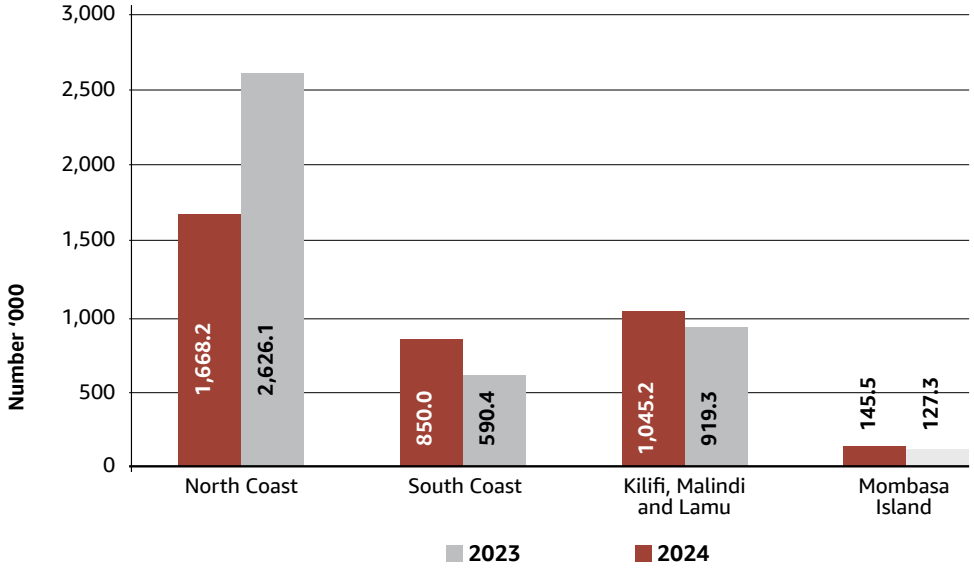
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Zone	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Coastal Beach	1,502.6	1,967.8	2,346.5	3,563.4	4,135.9
Coastal Other	87.2	142.7	114.2	145.5	127.3
Coastal Hinterland	110.0	62.3	209.3	241.5	613.4
Nairobi High Class	573.7	1,007.7	1,534.9	1,557.4	1,879.8
Nairobi Other	318.3	509.7	308.9	561.7	631.1
Central	421.2	739.8	1,043.0	736.7	879.5
Maasai Land	171.2	362.3	605.4	763.7	998.5
Nyanza Basin	181.2	265.1	332.9	445.4	453.2
Western	357.4	383.9	393.5	454.1	425.7
Northern	80.3	75.7	120.4	163.2	117.8
Total-Occupied	**3,803.0**	**5,517.0**	**7,009.0**	**8,632.8**	**10,262.1**
Total-Available	**21,326.1**	**27,630.1**	**30,453.4**	**33,001.2**	**35,544.8**

**Provisional*

12.15. The number of hotel bed-nights occupied along the coastal strip, excluding the Coastal Hinterland in 2023 and 2024 is illustrated in Figure 12.5. The North Coast was the preferred destination compared to the South Coast in 2024. Bed-nights occupancy at the North Coast rose from 1,668.2 thousand in 2023 to 2,626.1 thousand in 2024. Occupancy within "Kilifi, Malindi and Lamu" dropped from 1,045.2 thousand bed-nights in 2023 to 919.3 thousand bed-nights in 2024. Similarly, hotel bed-nights occupancy at the South Coast dropped from 850.0 thousand in 2023 to 590.4 thousand in 2024.

Figure 12.5: Bed-Nights Occupancy at the Coast, 2023-2024



12.16. Table 12.9 presents the number of hotel bed-nights occupied by area and by guests' country of residence. The number of hotel bed-nights occupied by residents of Kenya at the coast increased from 2,207.5 thousand in 2023 to 2,468.7 thousand in 2024. Similarly, the number of bed-nights occupied by residents of Germany at the coast increased from 395.4 thousand in 2023 to 434.7 thousand in 2024. The highest bed occupancy was recorded in Coast at 47.5 per cent followed by Nairobi at 24.5 per cent. European markets which include Germany, Italy and United Kingdom contributed high number of visitors preferring coastal beach hotels.

Table 12.9: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Area and Country of Residence, 2023-2024

'000

Country of Residence	Nairobi		Coast		Lodges[2]		Others		Total	
	2023	2024*	2023	2024*	2023	2024*	2023	2024*	2023	2024*
Permanent Occupants[1]	35.1	86.1	23.0	52.3	7.1	14.1	66.8	66.1	132.0	218.6
Germany	31.3	39.8	395.4	434.7	47.3	41.1	33.9	22.0	507.9	537.6
Switzerland	11.1	14.7	23.7	100.1	10.0	12.1	5.3	6.6	50.0	133.4
United Kingdom	77.3	94.3	170.0	191.2	52.8	70.4	35.5	23.8	335.6	379.5
Italy	19.3	18.8	274.3	340.2	15.3	30.3	29.6	10.2	338.5	399.5
France	39.1	43.1	86.2	94.9	32.6	45.7	24.3	21.7	182.2	205.4
Scandinavia	14.0	34.3	29.7	52.0	15.6	17.5	9.0	7.9	68.3	111.7
Other Europe	76.8	107.3	300.5	369.9	64.6	85.4	45.7	33.2	487.6	595.8
Kenya	917.9	827.4	2,207.5	2,468.7	361.9	275.5	1,130.7	1,345.5	4,618.1	4,917.2
Uganda	52.1	63.2	26.6	35.6	6.0	1.9	10.8	14.8	95.4	115.5
Tanzania	38.2	38.8	17.2	19.3	3.4	1.8	5.4	6.7	64.2	66.6
East & Central Africa	88.6	122.5	31.5	65.6	5.2	2.4	8.5	7.9	133.7	198.4
West Africa	80.1	84.6	18.4	28.8	3.6	1.6	5.3	4.3	107.5	119.4
North Africa	26.7	30.2	8.4	8.9	2.3	2.7	1.4	4.0	38.8	45.7
South Africa	50.0	52.7	16.7	21.6	3.3	6.3	4.3	4.8	74.2	85.3
Other Africa	38.1	47.3	58.3	15.8	17.0	4.8	4.3	5.0	117.7	72.9
USA	180.5	304.8	90.6	101.9	109.1	192.2	85.0	51.5	465.3	650.4
Canada	26.4	52.4	24.5	31.6	16.4	27.2	10.7	14.2	77.9	125.5
Other America	23.7	23.7	29.9	15.3	12.8	21.6	8.0	9.6	74.3	70.1
Japan	20.8	27.5	7.5	4.8	5.9	13.3	5.6	6.3	39.7	51.9
India	66.1	103.2	32.6	31.6	52.6	84.6	37.0	24.0	188.3	243.4
Middle East	16.7	32.3	12.5	19.7	5.2	7.9	6.5	6.1	40.9	66.1
China	90.6	81.1	16.2	19.5	35.3	90.9	32.0	28.3	174.1	219.8
Other Asia	27.7	27.6	9.7	12.9	8.8	10.9	5.8	7.5	52.1	58.9
Australia & New Zealand	21.2	41.2	11.2	16.7	11.1	16.8	7.4	7.6	50.9	82.3
All Other Countries	49.8	112.0	28.3	322.9	21.9	37.5	17.5	18.8	117.5	491.2
Total	**2,119.1**	**2,510.9**	**3,950.5**	**4,876.6**	**927.0**	**1,116.2**	**1,636.2**	**1,758.4**	**8,632.8**	**10,262.1**
Percentage Share	24.5	24.5	45.8	47.5	10.7	10.9	19.0	17.1	100.0	100.0

** Provisional*

[1]Persons staying one month or more in one hotel, including some block bookings for air crew

[2]Lodges are any permanent accomodation facilities within the National Parks and Game Reserves

National Parks and Game Reserves

12.17. The number of bed-nights occupied and type of catering offered in the accommodation facilities located in national parks and game reserves is depicted in Table 12.10. Bed-nights occupied in game lodges improved from 927.0 thousand in 2023 to 1,116.2 thousand in 2024, representing a 20.4 per cent rise. Occupancy in national parks almost doubled from 435.0 thousand in 2023 to 725.1 thousand in 2024. Over three quarters of total bed-nights occupied were by Non-East African Community residents that grew by 50.6 per cent to 837.0 thousand in 2024. Visitors to game reserves and national parks who prefer full catering services rose from 696.9 thousand in 2023 to 944.6 thousand in 2024.

Table 12.10: Bed Night Occupied in Game Lodges[1], 2022-2024

'000

Game Lodges	Bed-Nights Occupied								
	Non - EAC Residents			EAC Residents			Total		
	2022	2023	2024*	2022	2023	2024*	2022	2023	2024*
Game Reserves	159.1	305.3	270.7	188.2	186.7	120.3	347.3	492.0	391.1
National Parks	271.1	250.4	566.3	107.4	184.6	158.9	378.4	435.0	725.1
TOTAL	**430.2**	**555.7**	**837.0**	**295.6**	**371.3**	**279.2**	**725.8**	**927.0**	**1,116.2**
Of which: Full Catering	284.7	431.3	770.9	118.0	265.6	173.7	402.7	696.9	944.6
Self Service	145.5	124.4	66.1	177.6	105.7	105.5	323.1	230.1	171.6

**Provisional*

[1]Lodges are any permanent accomodation facilities within the National Parks and Game Reserves

12.18. The number of visitors to national parks and game reserves went up by 2.8 per cent from 3,638.3 thousand in 2023 to 3,741.9 thousand in 2024 as shown in Table 12.11. High increases in visitors were also recorded at Nairobi Safari Walk, Nairobi, Amboseli and Lake Nakuru national parks. Notable decrease in number of visitors was recorded in Haller's Park in 2024. Number of visitors to Maasai Mara game reserve declined by 18.3 per cent to 343.1 thousand in 2024.

Table 12.11: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves, 2020-2024

'000

Park/Reserve	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Nairobi	203.6	205.9	280.4	402.7	431.2
Nairobi Safari Walk	75.9	110.0	150.5	216.6	286.2
Nairobi Mini Orphanage	120.5	194.3	348.6	470.8	455.6
Amboseli	55.1	90.9	155.7	222.9	266.1
Tsavo (West)	25.0	28.6	62.6	79.8	89.6
Tsavo (East)	75.1	76.2	125.6	243.3	238.5
Aberdare	17.7	31.9	46.8	47.9	47.7
Lake Nakuru	50.9	79.6	185.1	265.8	293.1
Maasai Mara	71.5	119.5	249.9	420.1	343.1
Haller's Park	30.6	63.9	72.3	161.4	139.9
Malindi Marine	12.5	18.6	25.7	28.1	29.7
Lake Bogoria	2.9	12.8	18.8	32.0	25.1
Meru	6.3	9.5	16.8	20.6	20.7
Shimba Hills	10.6	14.1	16.5	21.2	20.4
Mt. Kenya	13.5	17.8	23.1	27.8	28.0
Samburu	4.5	3.5	7.0	9.2	17.6
Kisite/Mpunguti	32.5	54.0	73.9	87.5	96.6
Mombasa Marine	21.1	37.4	56.1	51.4	65.5

Table 12.11: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves, 2020-2024 *(Continued)*

Park/Reserve	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Watamu Marine	43.8	51.5	68.3	82.1	88.2
Hell's Gate	35.1	73.7	170.8	230.9	230.3
Impala Sanctuary(Kisumu)	59.5	117.4	235.0	294.9	309.7
Mt. Longonot	24.4	35.1	71.0	85.9	80.7
Others[1]	44.4	57.9	82.6	135.3	138.5
TOTAL	**1,037.0**	**1,504.0**	**2,543.0**	**3,638.3**	**3,741.9**

Source: Kenya Wildlife Services, Narok County Government, Baringo County Government and Samburu County Government.
** Provisional*

[1]Others include Arabuko Sokoke, Lake Elementaita Widlife Santuary ,Ol-Donyo Sabuk, Marsabit, Saiwa swamp, Sibiloi, Bamburi, Chyulu, Ruma National Park, Mwea National Reserve, Central lsland National Park, Kiunga, Mt.Elgon, Nasolot, Ndere and Kakamega.

12.19. Kenyan citizens continued to constitute the largest number of visitors to national parks and game reserves in 2024 as presented in Table 12.12. Total number of adult visitors increased by 9.2 per cent to 2,503.4 thousand while children visitors decreased by 5.4 per cent to 1,165.9 thousand in 2024. The number of student visitors to the parks and game reserves contracted in 2024 compared to 2023 in all categories.

Table 12.12: Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves by Category and Residency, 2020 - 2024

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Years	Category	Kenyan Citizen	Resident Foreigner[1]	Non-Resident Foreigner	Total
2020	Adults	563.7	72.3	157.5	793.4
2021		775.7	67.2	228.1	1,071.1
2022		1,141.2	133.7	536.8	1,811.7
2023		1,263.7	150.1	897.3	2,311.1
2024*		1,294.6	159.2	1,049.5	2,503.4
2020	Children	204.6	19.4	14.2	238.2
2021		368.8	18.6	23.0	410.5
2022		569.7	40.4	58.1	668.2
2023		1,083.9	45.6	103.7	1,233.1
2024*		1,030.5	40.4	95.0	1,165.9
2020	Students	-	5.5	-	5.5
2021		21.9	0.4	0.2	22.4
2022		12.0	50.6	0.5	63.1
2023		17.0	74.4	2.7	94.0
2024*		5.7	66.5	0.6	72.7
2020	**TOTAL**	**768.3**	**97.1**	**171.6**	**1,037.0**
2021		**1,166.4**	**86.2**	**251.4**	**1,504.0**
2022		**1,722.8**	**224.7**	**595.4**	**2,543.0**
2023		**2,364.6**	**270.1**	**1,003.6**	**3,638.3**
2024*		**2,330.9**	**266.1**	**1,145.0**	**3,741.9**

Source: Kenya Wildlife Services, Narok County Government, Baringo County Government and Samburu County Government.

** Provisional*

[1]Resident foreigner refers to foreigner expecting and/or have stayed in Kenya for more than 12 months

Selected Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites

12.20. The number of visitors to selected museums, snake parks and historical sites grew by 6.9 per cent to 1,152.7 thousand in 2024 is shown in Table 12.13 and depicted in Figure 12.6. Visitors to Nairobi National Museum and Snake Park, Fort Jesus and Gede museums increased by 33.0, 10.7 and 51.7 per cent, respectively, in 2024. Similarly, visitors to Karen Blixen museum increased from 42.3 thousand in 2023 to 67.5 thousand in 2024. However, visitors to Meru museum dropped by 69.4 per cent in the year under review.

Table 12.13: Number of Visitors to Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites, 2020 -2024

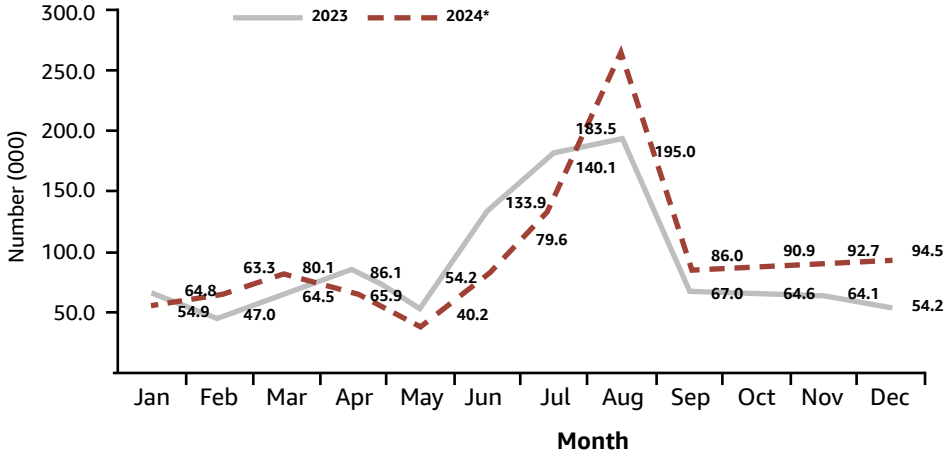
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Name of Museums	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Nairobi National & Snake Park	35.2	102.6	245.8	274.1	364.6
Nairobi Gallery	2.2	4.3	4.4	7.2	4.7
Fort Jesus	43.4	101.6	165.9	187.7	207.8
Kisumu	13.4	52.8	166.5	198.2	157.1
Kitale	11.1	23.3	41.4	96.8	65.3
Gede	12.4	33.6	66.3	80.8	122.6
Meru	2.4	7.4	12.3	49.5	15.2
Lamu	3.1	3.3	0.0	2.8	4.9
Jumba la Mtwana	4.9	8.6	10.8	17.5	13.1
Olorgessaile	1.1	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.0
Kariandusi	1.4	4.6	16.3	9.0	17.9
Hyrax Hill	5.2	11.7	29.4	19.5	23.9
Karen Blixen	11.9	17.1	39.3	42.3	67.5
Malindi	4.0	13.3	17.8	37.3	61.0
Kilifi Mnarani	0.9	2.4	2.4	3.5	6.6
Kabarnet	1.3	1.1	2.2	18.8	3.1
Kapenguria	2.9	7.6	9.0	18.8	6.3
Swahili House	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.2
Narok	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
German Post	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0
Takwa Ruins	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.3
Rabai	0.7	2.5	3.0	2.7	4.5
Lamu Port	1.5	1.2	3.7	5.6	0.9
Maralal	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3
TOTAL	**160.7**	**403.7**	**843.7**	**1,078.8**	**1,152.7**

Source: National Museums of Kenya, Trans-Nzoia County Government, Kisumu County Government and Narok County Government.

** Provisional*

Figure 12.6: Number of Visitors to the Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites by Months, 2023 – 2024



Conference Tourism

12.21. Table 12.14 shows the number of international and local conferences in 2024. The number of international conferences and delegates increased by 2.3 per cent and 7.4 per cent, respectively, in 2024. Local conferences and delegates increased by 4.7 per cent and 3.3 per cent, respectively, in 2024. The overall conference capacity utilization improved from 11.2 per cent in 2023 to 11.9 per cent in 2024. The conferences were largely supported by the increase in visitor arrivals and the hosting of high-profile meetings.

Table 12.14: Indicators of Conference Tourism, 2022 - 2024

	2022		2023		2024*	
	Local	International	Local	International	Local	International
Number of conferences	9,662	896	10,725	977	11,225	999
Number of delegates	615,373	23,105	676,910	34,814	699,469	37,405
Number of delegate days	913,361	101,417	1,286,129	139,256	1,476,675	158,865
Number of delegate days available	8,276,280	8,276,280	12,682,223	12,682,223	13,739,012	13,739,012
Percentage Occupancy	9.0	0.9	10.1	1.1	10.7	1.2
Conference Capacity Utilization (Percentage)	9.9		11.2		11.9	

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Training in Hospitality

12.22. The number of graduates who pursued various courses at the Kenya Utalii College rose from 2,740 in 2023 to 3,281 in 2024 as shown in Table 12.15. This was attributed to a 37.3 per cent increase in the number of graduates who pursued professional courses to 1,575 graduates in 2024. The number of graduates who pursued regular courses more than doubled to 589 in the review period.

Table 12.15: Kenya Utalii College Graduates, 2020 - 2024

Number

Year	Pioneer Course[1]	In- Service		Professional Courses			Grand Total
		Refresher	MDP[2]	Regular Courses	Short Courses	Sub-Total	
2020	-	137	-	378	214	592	729
2021	-	-	-	-	688	688	688
2022	189	683	250	233	546	779	1,901
2023	-	1,323	270	281	866	1,147	2,740
2024*		1,405	301	589	986	1,575	3,281

Source: Kenya Utalii College

** Provisional*

[1]Pioneer is a 3 month course

[2]MDP - Management Development Programmes

Table 12.16 provides a regional breakdown of accredited hotels in Kenya in 2024. The total number of accredited hotels stood at 904 in 2024. Nairobi Region leads with the highest number of accredited hotels with 285, that offer 17,438 rooms and 24,734 beds, reflecting the city stature as a major urban and business hub. The Coast Region with 242 hotels that offer 1,303 rooms and 21,662 beds is the second which portrays the significance of the beach tourism. The North and South Rift; and Nyanza and Western Kenya remains as areas of unexploited potential based on the number of accredited hotels.

Table 12.16: Accredited Hotels by Region and Capacity, 2024

Number

Tourism Region/ Circuit	Hotels	Rooms	Beds
Nairobi Region	285	17,438	24,734
Coast Region	242	13,303	21,662
Mt. Kenya and Environs	168	7,416	11,305
North and South Rift	106	3,506	4,966
Nyanza and Western Kenya	103	4,238	4,840
Total	**904**	**45,901**	**67,507**

Source: Tourism Regulatory Authority

The number of accredited Hotels by region and rating is shown in Table 12.17. Nairobi region has the highest number of accredited hotels, with a high number in the upper and lower ratings categories with 114 hotels rated Gold, 97 as Silver, and 74 as Bronze. Coast region has 64 Gold ratings, 84 Silver and 94 Bronze hotels. Mount Kenya and environs features with 63 Gold ratings hotels, 64 Silver and 41 Bronze rated hotels. Regions like Nyanza and Western Kenya report fewer accredited hotels, with most in the lower to mid-range star categories.

Table 12.17: Accredited Hotels by Region and Rating, 2024

Number

Tourism Region/ Circuit	Rating			Total
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	
Nairobi Region	114	97	74	285
Coast Region	64	84	94	242
Mt. Kenya and Environs	63	64	41	168
North and South Rift	34	40	32	106
Nyanza and Western Kenya	14	32	57	103
Total	**289**	**317**	**298**	**904**

Source: Tourism Regulatory Authority



CHAPTER 13

Transportation and Storage

Overview

Kenya is making major improvements to its transportation and storage infrastructure to support economic and social development. Key initiatives during the review period include expanding the Port of Mombasa, redeveloping Kisumu Lake Port, upgrading Metre Gauge Railway (MGR) infrastructure, and introducing premium passenger services on the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR). These projects aim at enhancing trade, improving connectivity, creating jobs and driving economic growth.

39.4%

Passenger revenue from SGR increased by 39.4 per cent to KSh 4,099 million in 2024. In contrast passengers transported through SGR declined by 10.3 per cent to 2,447 thousand in 2024.

20.1%

The actual amount disbursed for road maintenance increased by 20.1 per cent to KSh 80.1 billion in 2023/24.

The volume of white petroleum products on transit grew by 8.0 per cent to stand at 3,822.3 thousand cubic metres in 2024.

13.9%

The total cargo throughput at the Port of Mombasa rose by 13.9 per cent to 40,986 thousand metric tonnes in 2024.



13.2. The actual amount disbursed for road maintenance increased by 20.1 per cent to KSh 80.1 billion in 2023/24. The number of newly registered road motor vehicles declined by 21.4 per cent to 93,646 in 2024. There was a 4.7 per cent decrease in newly registered motor and autocycles, and three wheelers to 72,868 in 2024. The reported road traffic accidents increased by 11.8 per cent to 11,173 in 2024.

13.3. The volume of freight transported via Metre Gauge Railway (MGR) increased to 1,029 thousand tonnes in 2024 from 1,001 thousand tonnes in 2023. However, passengers transported via MGR declined by 26.9 per cent to 2,524 thousand in 2024. Passengers transported through SGR declined by 10.3 per cent to 2,447 thousand in 2024. In contrast, passenger revenue from SGR increased by 39.4 per cent to KSh 4,099 million in 2024.

13.4. The total cargo throughput at the Port of Mombasa rose by 13.9 per cent to 40,986 thousand metric tonnes in 2024. There was a 23.5 per cent increase in container traffic handled from 1,623.1 thousand Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) handled in 2023 to 2,004.7 thousand handled in 2024. Licensed small vessels increased by 60.5 per cent to 1,011 in 2024. The number of newly registered seafarers declined by 5.5 per cent to 3,378 in 2024.

13.5. The total volume of white petroleum products transported via pipeline increased by 4.5 per cent to 8,513.5 thousand cubic metres in 2024. The volume of white petroleum products on transit grew by 8.0 per cent to stand at 3,822.3 thousand cubic metres in 2024. There was a 5.1 per cent rise in the number of passengers handled at Kenyan airports from 12,205.8 thousand in 2023 to 12,831.8 thousand in 2024. Specifically, international passengers handled at the airports grew by 9.6 per cent to 7,282.6 thousand in 2024.

13.6. Private courier operator outlets rose by 10.8 per cent to 1,158 in 2024, while the number of licensed courier operators rose by 4.5 per cent to 348 during the review period. Outgoing domestic letters almost doubled from 1,218 thousand in 2023 to 2,410 thousand in 2024. The volume of storage at the Port of Mombasa Container Freight Stations (CFS) declined by 7.3 per cent from 183,667 TEUs in 2023 to 170,212 TEUs in 2024.

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Value of Output

13.7. The value of output for transportation and storage sector from 2020 to 2024 is presented in Table 13.1. There was a 6.4 per cent increase in the value of output for transportation and storage sector from KSh 3,275.6 billion in 2023 to KSh 3,484.9 billion in 2024. Road transport continued to generate the highest value of output in the sector at 75.1 per cent in 2024 compared with 76.0 per cent in 2023. The value of pipeline transport, other services incidental to transport and air transport rose by 13.7, 13.6 and 9.7 per cent to KSh 36.2 billion, KSh 366.5 billion and KSh 350.9 billion, respectively, in 2024. Conversely, there was a 5.1 per cent decline in the value of output of postal & courier services from KSh 27.1 billion in 2023 to KSh 25.7 billion in 2024.

Table 13.1: Transportation and Storage - Value of Output, 2020 – 2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Road Transport	1,537,403	1,789,928	2,226,222	2,488,721	2,615,928
Railway Transport	12,553	15,731	16,695	19,821	20,156
Water Transport	54,649	55,915	58,683	65,701	69,525
Air Transport	111,010	144,524	226,828	319,893	350,910
Other Services Incidental to Transport	204,133	254,125	300,131	322,567	366,474
Pipeline Transport	26,667	28,007	29,809	31,835	36,201
Postal & Courier Services	18,734	19,486	19,891	27,059	25,669
Total	**1,965,149**	**2,307,716**	**2,878,259**	**3,275,597**	**3,484,863**

** Provisional*

Road Maintenance Funds

13.8. Table 13.2 presents road maintenance funds by source as disbursed by the Kenya Roads Board (KRB) from 2020/21 to 2024/25. The actual amount disbursed increased by 20.1 per cent from KSh 66.7 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 80.1 billion in 2023/24. The total allocation of road maintenance funds is expected to increase by 4.0 per cent to KSh 83.3 billion in 2024/25.

Table 13.2: Road Maintenance Funds by Source, 2020/21-2024/25

KSh Million

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*	2024/25**
Fuel Levy	87,050	54,461	66,181	78,472	81,581
Transit Toll	550	539	550	1,600	1,700
Total	**87,600**	**55,000**	**66,731**	**80,072**	**83,281**

Source: Kenya Roads Board
** Provisional*
*** Estimates*

13.9. Table 13.3 presents road passenger and freight traffic output for the period 2020 to 2024. There was a 3.9 per cent increase in the value of output for passenger traffic from KSh 1.4 billion in 2023 to KSh 1.5 billion in 2024, while the value of freight traffic rose by 6.7 per cent to KSh 1.1 billion in 2024.

Table 13.3: Road Transport-Output, 2020 to 2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Passenger Traffic	928,784	993,304	1,263,157	1,429,139	1,484,850
Freight Traffic	608,618	796,624	963,064	1,059,582	1,131,078
Road Transportation Output	**1,537,403**	**1,789,928**	**2,226,222**	**2,488,721**	**2,615,928**

** Provisional*

Newly Registered Road Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles

13.10. Table 13.4 provides the number of newly registered road motor vehicles and motorcycles from 2020 to 2024. The total number of units registered declined by 14.9 per cent from 195,656 in 2023 to 166,514 in 2024.

Motor Vehicles

13.11. The number of newly registered road motor vehicles declined by 21.4 per cent from 119,205 in 2023 to 93,646 in 2024. Newly registered lorries/trucks declined by 60.0 per cent from 13,635 in 2023 to 5,456 in 2024, while trailers followed a similar trend, declining by 66.7 per cent to 2,123 in 2024. Newly registered panel vans and pick-ups dropped by 54.6 per cent to 5,879 in 2024. Newly registered wheeled tractors, buses and coaches, saloon cars, and minibuses declined by 67.5, 53.5, 15.9, and 8.7 per cent, respectively, in 2024. There was, however, a 4.0 per cent increase in the number of newly registered station wagons from 61,711 in 2023 to 64,204 in 2024.

Motorcycles, Autocycles, and Three Wheelers

13.12. The total number of newly registered motor and autocycles, and three wheelers declined by 4.7 per cent from 76,451 in 2023 to 72,868 in 2024. The number of newly registered three wheelers dropped by 29.4 per cent from 5,760 in 2023 to 4,064 in 2024. There was a decline in the number of newly registered motor and autocycles from 70,691 in 2023 to 68,804 in 2024.



Table 13.4: New Registration of Road Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles by Type, 2020 - 2024

Number

Type of Vehicle/Motorcycle	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Saloon Cars	7,754	8,170	6,350	6,378	5,367
Station Wagons	57,962	64,350	55,004	61,711	64,204
Panel Vans, Pick-ups, etc	6,065	5,986	10,901	12,957	5,879
Lorries/Trucks	6,476	7,071	10,075	13,635	5,456
Buses and Coaches	900	893	2,173	3,122	1,452
Mini-Buses/Matatu	1,084	822	907	1,579	1,441
Trailers	2,382	3,187	3,457	6,368	2,123
Wheeled Tractors	2,545	2,818	2,553	2,054	667
Other Vehicles	8,960	14,202	7,945	11,401	7,057
Total Motor Vehicles	**94,128**	**107,499**	**99,365**	**119,205**	**93,646**
Motor and Autocycles	246,705	285,203	131,513	70,691	68,804
Three Wheelers	5,896	6,350	4,001	5,760	4,064
Total Motorcycles	252,601	291,553	135,514	76,451	72,868
Total Units Registered	**346,729**	**399,052**	**234,879**	**195,656**	**166,514**

Source: National Transport and Safety Authority
** Provisional*

Road Licenses

13.13. Table 13.5 presents the road transport licenses issued from 2020 to 2024. The total PSV licenses issued declined by 14.7 per cent from 71,980 in 2023 to 61,429 in 2024.

Table 13.5: Road Transport Licenses Issued, 2020–2024

Number

Type of License	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
PSV Licenses[1]					
Matatus (0-14 seaters)	36,323	31,737	12,229	..	..
Buses (34 and above seaters)	7,401	11,919	11,699	..	..
Mini-Buses (15-33 seaters)	5,836	11,699	11,969	..	..
Total	**49,560**	**55,355**	**35,897**	**71,980**	**61,429**
Driving Licenses					
Original	..	384,004	602,926	457,095	
Renewal	..	..	..	..	
Foreign	..	895	1,542	2,831	
Total	**303,278**	**384,899**	**604,468**	**459,926**	**..**

Source: National Transport and Safety Authority
** Provisional*
.. Data not available
[1] Includes Tour Vans
***Note:** PSV- Public Service Vehicle*

Reported Road Traffic Accidents

13.14. The number of reported road traffic accidents and persons killed/injured is presented in Table 13.6 (a). Reported road traffic accidents rose by 11.8 per cent from 9,990 in 2023 to 11,173 in 2024. Consequently, there was a 5.7 per cent increase in reported fatalities and persons injured from 22,933 in 2023 to 24,245 in 2024. The number of reported fatalities and seriously injured increased by 5.2 per cent and 11.8 per cent to 4,748 and 11,937, respectively, in 2024. Most traffic road accidents were attributed to speeding, overloading, failing to observe lane discipline, improper overtaking, driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol, total disregard of traffic laws and regulations by road users, and aggressive driving.

Table 13.6(a): Reported Road Traffic Accidents and Persons Killed or Injured, 2020 – 2024

Number

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Reported Traffic Accidents	8,919	10,210	9,976	9,990	11,173
Persons Killed or Injured:-	16,970	20,625	21,758	22,933	24,245
of which:					
Killed	3,975	4,579	4,690	4,513	4,748
Seriously Injured	8,026	10,050	9,931	10,677	11,937
Slightly Injured	4,969	5,996	7,137	7,743	7,560

Source: Kenya Police Sevice, Traffic Department
** Provisional*



13.15. Table 13.6 (b) provides the number of casualties reported from road traffic accidents by type and class from 2020 to 2024. Pedal cyclist casualties increased by 22.7 per cent from 185 in 2023 to 227 in 2024. Pedestrian casualties rose by 10.3 per cent to 4,315 in 2024 from 3,913 in 2023. The pillion passenger casualties increased by 13.7 per cent from 2,621 in 2023 to 2,981 in 2024.

Table 13.6(b): Reported Road Accidents Casualties by Type and Class, 2020 - 2024

Number

Type	Class	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Pedestrians	Killed	1,383	1,558	1,682	1,643	1,801
	Seriously Injured	1,498	1,765	1,690	1,833	2,045
	Slightly Injured	305	344	379	437	469
	Sub-Total	**3,186**	**3,667**	**3,751**	**3,913**	**4,315**
Drivers	Killed	347	446	426	393	404
	Seriously Injured	824	987	929	937	1,081
	Slightly Injured	582	672	721	769	760
	Sub-Total	**1,753**	**2,105**	**2,075**	**2,099**	**2,245**
Passengers	Killed	580	767	823	820	874
	Seriously Injured	2,143	3,093	3,572	4,101	4,361
	Slightly Injured	2,947	3,726	4,769	5,090	4,733
	Sub-Total	**5,670**	**7,586**	**9,164**	**10,011**	**9,968**
Pillion Passengers	Killed	439	451	443	410	421
	Seriously Injured	1,319	1,594	1,368	1,435	1,719
	Slightly Injured	574	671	670	776	841
	Sub-Total	**2,332**	**2,716**	**2,481**	**2,621**	**2,981**
Pedal Cyclists	Killed	90	87	61	77	82
	Seriously Injured	100	110	79	75	113
	Slightly Injured	21	19	19	33	32
	Sub-Total	**211**	**216**	**159**	**185**	**227**
Motorcyclists	Killed	1,136	1,270	1,255	1,170	1,166
	Seriously Injured	2,142	2,501	2,293	2,296	2,618
	Slightly Injured	540	564	579	638	725
	Sub-Total	**3,818**	**4,335**	**4,127**	**4,104**	**4,509**
All	Killed	3,975	4,579	4,690	4,513	4,748
	Seriously Injured	8,026	10,050	9,931	10,677	11,937
	Slightly Injured	4,969	5,996	7,137	7,743	7,560
	Total	**16,970**	**20,625**	**21,758**	**22,933**	**24,245**

Source: Kenya Police Service, Traffic Department
** Provisional*

Railway Transport

13.16. The performance of the Metre Gauge Railway (MGR) from 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 13.7(a). The volume of freight transported increased to 1,029 thousand tonnes in 2024 from 1,001 thousand tonnes in 2023. However, there was a 4.0 per cent decline in revenue generated from KSh 2,000 million in 2023 to KSh 1,921 million in 2024.

13.17. Passenger transport via MGR declined by 26.9 per cent from 3,454 thousand in 2023 to 2,524 thousand in 2024. Consequently, revenue earned from passenger transport declined by 19.4 per cent from KSh 201 million in 2023 to KSh 162 million in 2024. The decline in passengers and revenue was mainly attributed to the damage caused by flash floods on the Uplands-Kijabe- Longonot at the end of April 2024, which resulted in the disruption of services. Passenger transport to Limuru was suspended in May and June 2024, while service to Kisumu on the same line was suspended indefinitely. In December 2024, passenger transport resumed operations from Syokimau to Suswa SGR station, connecting to Longonot station via the MGR link through Nakuru to Kisumu.

Table 13.7 (a): Metre Gauge Railway Traffic, 2020 - 2024

	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Freight:						
Tonnes	'000	652	644	787	1,001	1,029
Tonne-Km	Million	393	343	424	507	463
Revenue	KSh Million	1,114	1,118	1,207	2,000	1,921
Revenue per tonne-Km	KSh	2.83	3.26	2.85	3.93	4.15
Passenger:						
Passenger-No	'000	1,899	4,498	3,430	3,454	2,524
Passenger-Km	Million	49	112	95	126	76
Revenue	KSh Million	83	234	185	201	162
Revenue per passenger-Km	KSh	1.69	2.09	1.95	1.61	2.14

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation
** Provisional*

13.18. Table 13.7 (b) highlights the traffic performance on the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) from 2020 to 2024. The freight volume transported via SGR declined from 6,533 thousand tonnes in 2023 to 6,531 thousand tonnes in 2024. This reduction in freight haulage led to a 4.8 per cent decrease in revenue from KSh 14,685 million in 2023 to KSh 13,974 million in 2024. Similarly, the number of passengers transported via SGR declined by 10.3 per cent from 2,729 thousand in 2023 to 2,447 thousand in 2024. However, passenger revenue increased by 39.4 per cent from KSh 2,940 million in 2023 to KSh 4,099 million in 2024. This increase was mainly due to a 50 per cent fare hike implemented in January 2024.

Table 13.7 (b): Standard Gauge Railway Traffic, 2020 - 2024

	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Freight:						
Tonnes	'000	4,418	5,407	6,090	6,533	6,531
Tonne-Km	Million	2,095	2,539	2,829	3,023	3,025
Revenue	KSh Million	10,460	12,178	12,670	14,685	13,974
Revenue per tonne-Km	KSh	4.99	4.80	4.48	4.86	4.62
Passenger:						
Passenger-No	'000	812	1,993	2,392	2,729	2,447
Passenger-Km	Million	374	921	1,108	1,259	1,114
Revenue	KSh Million	896	2,201	2,633	2,940	4,099
Revenue per passenger-Km	KSh	2.40	2.39	2.38	2.33	3.68

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation
** Provisional*

Water Transport

Port of Mombasa Throughput

13.19. Table 13.8 presents the volume of traffic handled at the Port of Mombasa from 2020 to 2024. Total cargo throughput rose by 13.9 per cent from 35,978 thousand metric tonnes in 2023 to 40,986 thousand metric tonnes in 2024. Container traffic increased by 23.5 per cent from 1,623.1 thousand Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) handled in 2023 to 2,004.7 thousand handled in 2024. The number of ships docking rose from 1,835 in 2023 to 1,873 in 2024. Trans-shipments more than doubled from 2,448 thousand metric tonnes in 2023 to 5,832 thousand metric tonnes in 2024. This was mainly attributed to increased traffic along the eastern seaboard of Africa, driven by the diversion of vessels around the Cape of Good Hope. The ongoing congestion issues at other regional ports also led to increased traffic at the Port of Mombasa. In 2024, the volume of restows grew by 50.4 per cent to 188 thousand metric tonnes.

13.20. The total volume of imports grew by 5.5 per cent from 28,455 thousand metric tonnes in 2023 to 30,007 thousand metric tonnes in 2024. Transit into the country accounted for 40.6 per cent of total import volume in 2024, up from 36.0 per cent registered in 2023. The volume of bulk liquid and dry bulk imports rose by 7.3 per cent and 6.3 per cent to 9,827 thousand metric tonnes and 6,936 thousand metric tonnes, respectively, in 2024. The number of motor vehicles landed increased by 3.2 per cent to 72,486 in 2024.

13.21. Total exports edged up from 4,950 thousand metric tonnes in 2023 to 4,959 thousand metric tonnes in 2024. Transit out of the country declined by 7.7 per cent from 1,189 thousand metric tonnes in 2023 to 1,097 thousand metric tonnes in 2024. Dry general cargo exports increased by 2.6 per cent from 4,654 thousand metric tonnes in 2023 to 4,773 thousand metric tonnes in 2024. Dry bulk exports declined by 37.9 per cent from 282 thousand metric tonnes in 2023 to 175 thousand metric tonnes in 2024, while bulk liquid exports declined by 21.4 per cent to 11 thousand metric tonnes in the same period.

Table 13.8: Traffic Handled at the Port of Mombasa, 2020 – 2024

	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Container Traffic	TEUs	1,359,579	1,435,250	1,449,863	1,623,080	2,004,683
Ships Docking	No.	1,621	1,635	1,561	1,835	1,873
Imports						
Dry General	'000 MT	11,199	11,563	11,680	12,771	13,244
Dry Bulk	"	8,254	7,165	6,229	6,525	6,936
Bulk Liquids	"	8,318	8,604	8,804	9,159	9,827
Total Imports	"	**27,771**	**27,332**	**26,713**	**28,455**	**30,007**
Of which Transit In	"	*9,446*	*8,673*	*9,257*	*10,225*	*12,191*
Motor Vehicles landed	No.	101,220	126,415	99,239	70,275	72,486
Exports						
Dry General	'000 MT	3,670	3,976	4,263	4,654	4,773
Dry Bulk	"	475	586	453	282	175
Bulk Liquids	"	60	50	55	14	11
Total Exports	"	**4,205**	**4,612**	**4,771**	**4,950**	**4,959**
Of which Transit Out	"	*725*	*868*	*977*	*1,189*	*1,097*
Total Imports and Exports	"	**31,976**	**31,944**	**31,484**	**33,405**	**34,966**
Trans-shipment	"	2,031	2,489	2,304	2,448	5,832
Restows	"	109	118	92	125	188
Grand Total	"	**34,116**	**34,551**	**33,880**	**35,978**	**40,986**

Source: Kenya Ports Authority
** Provisional*
MT - Metric Tonnes
TEUs - Twenty-foot Equivalent Units

Transit Traffic through Port of Mombasa

13.22. Table 13.9 presents transit traffic through the Port of Mombasa from 2020 to 2024. Total transit volume increased by 16.4 per cent to 13,288.6 thousand metric tonnes in 2024, from 11,413.8 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. Transit into the country accounted for 91.7 per cent of total transit in 2024 compared to 89.6 per cent in 2023. In 2024, transit volume to and from Uganda accounted for 65.6 per cent of total transit compared to 62.3 per cent in 2023. Transit traffic to and from Burundi more than tripled from 18.3 thousand metric tonnes in 2023 to 65.5 thousand metric tonnes in 2024. Transit volumes for Ethiopia and Tanzania increased seven-fold to 103.1 thousand metric tonnes and by nearly half to 455.2 thousand metric tonnes, respectively, during the review period.

Table 13.9: Transit Traffic through the Port of Mombasa by Destination, 2020 – 2024

'000 Metric Tonnes

Country of Destination	Direction of Flow	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Uganda	Transit in	7,152.3	6,592.2	6,641.9	6,285.6	7,932.1
	Transit out	546.0	671.1	677.5	829.5	789.3
	Total	**7,698.3**	**7,263.3**	**7,319.4**	**7,115.1**	**8,721.4**
Tanzania	Transit in	234.6	212.8	196.3	266.5	403.0
	Transit out	18.4	19.3	39.2	46.4	52.2
	Total	**253.0**	**232.1**	**235.5**	**312.9**	**455.2**
Burundi	Transit in	0.6	0.5	11.6	14.9	63.1
	Transit out	0.2	0.5	2.3	3.4	2.4
	Total	**0.7**	**1.0**	**13.9**	**18.3**	**65.5**
Rwanda	Transit in	421.8	177.8	411.2	495.0	656.5
	Transit out	5.1	6.9	18.6	25.2	26.8
	Total	**426.8**	**184.8**	**429.9**	**520.2**	**683.3**
South Sudan	Transit in	980.0	978.6	1,112.2	1,725.5	1,592.5
	Transit out	76.0	87.1	150.4	194.6	96.4
	Total	**1,056.0**	**1,065.7**	**1,262.6**	**1,920.1**	**1,688.9**
D. R. Congo	Transit in	652.5	704.4	874.5	1,422.5	1,442.3
	Transit out	79.6	83.5	88.3	88.5	123.7
	Total	**732.1**	**787.9**	**962.9**	**1,511.0**	**1,566.0**
Somalia	Transit in	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7
	Transit out	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Total	**1.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.7**
Ethiopia	Transit in	1.1	3.9	6.7	14.4	96.8
	Transit out	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.4
	Total	**1.1**	**3.9**	**6.9**	**14.4**	**103.1**
Others	Transit in	2.7	6.0	9.4	0.6	4.1
	Transit out	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.4
	Total	**2.8**	**6.0**	**9.7**	**1.6**	**4.5**
All	**Transit in**	**9,445.7**	**8,672.5**	**9,257.4**	**10,225.3**	**12,191.1**
	Transit out	**725.4**	**868.4**	**976.7**	**1,188.6**	**1,097.5**
	Grand Total	**10,171.1**	**9,540.9**	**10,234.1**	**11,413.9**	**13,288.6**

Source: Kenya Ports Authority
** Provisional*
MT - Metric Tonnes
TEUs - Twenty-foot Equivalent Units

Selected Maritime Indicators

13.23. Table 13.10 provides selected maritime indicators from 2020 to 2024. The number of licensed small vessels increased by 60.5 per cent from 630 in 2023 to 1,011 in 2024. The number of newly registered seafarers declined by 5.5 per cent from 3,574 in 2023 to 3,378 in 2024. The number of seafarers who had attained medical fitness certificates grew by 12.6 per cent from 4,672 in 2023 to 5,263 in 2024. There was a 71.4 per cent increase in the number of seafarers on board ships from 1,097 in 2023 to 1,880 in 2024. The number of reported maritime casualties increased by 72.8 per cent from 147 in 2023 to 254 in 2024. Licensed cargo consolidators and shipping lines increased to 93 and 36, respectively, in 2024.

The number of reported maritime casualties increased by 72.8 per cent from 147 in 2023 to 254 in 2024.

Table 13.10: Selected Maritime Indicators, 2020 – 2024

Number

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Licenced Cargo Consolidators	56	65	72	85	93
Licensed Shipping Lines	27	28	28	21	36
Licensed Shipping Agents	62	60	62	64	78
Ships registered	5	6	8	3	7
Ships de-registered	14	0	0	1	3
Registered fishing boats	..	..	1	2	5
Small vessels licensed	..	402	676	630	1,011
Small vessels unlicensed	..	16,403	16,129	16,175	15,794
Maritime casualties reported	137	172	100	147	254
STCW Proficiency Certificates	858	1,846	4,868	3,618	3,227
Maritime education and training institutions	..	8	8	6	11
Approved MET courses	..	23	23	9	15
Approved recruitment and placement services for seafarers	4	5	8	16	13
Seafarers	..	708	3,060	3,574	3,378
Seafarers who have attained medical fitness certificates	585	1,200	3,720	4,672	5,263
CDCs issued and valid	..	708	3,060	3,574	3,378
CoCs issued	..	23	30	34	22
Approved recruitment and placement services for seafarers	4	5	8	16	13
Seafarers on board ships	450	660	1,020	1,097	1,880

Source: Kenya Maritime Authority
** Provisional*
.. Data not available
STCW - Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers
MET - Maritime Education and Training
CoC - Certificate of Competency
CDCs - Continous Discharge Certificates

Pipeline Transport

13.24. The volume of white petroleum products transported through the pipeline from 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 13.11. The total volume of white petroleum products transported increased by 4.5 per cent to 8,513.5 thousand cubic metres in 2024. The volume of white petroleum products on transit increased by 8.0 per cent from 3,539.2 thousand cubic metres in 2023 to 3,822.3 thousand cubic metres in 2024. The volume of motor spirit (premium) on transit increased by 10.9 per cent to 1,779.4 thousand cubic metres in 2024 from 1,604.6 thousand cubic metres in 2023. There was a 6.2 per cent decline in kerosene illuminating oil on transit from 49.7 thousand cubic metres in 2023 to 46.6 thousand cubic metres in 2024. The volume of light diesel oils and jet fuel in transit grew by 5.4 per cent and 9.2 per cent, respectively, during the period under review.

13.25. The volume of white petroleum transported via pipeline for local use increased from 4,608.5 thousand cubic metres in 2023 to 4,691.2 thousand cubic metres in 2024. The volume of kerosene illuminating oil transported via pipeline for local consumption has continued to decline with a 35.6 per cent drop to 39.7 thousand cubic metres in the review period. There was a 2.6 per cent increase in the volume of light diesel oil transported for local consumption from 1,885.2 thousand cubic metres in 2023 to 1,933.4 thousand cubic metres in 2024. The volume of motor spirit (premium) for domestic consumption rose by 1.9 per cent to 1,745.6 thousand cubic metres in 2024, while jet fuel for domestic consumption increased by 2.5 per cent to 972.5 thousand cubic metres during the same period.

Table 13.11: Pipeline Throughput of White Petroleum Products, 2020 – 2024

'000 Cubic Metres

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Transit[1]					
Motor spirit (premium)	1,039.0	1,319.1	1,268.6	1,604.6	1,779.4
Kerosene illuminating oil	50.5	56.7	52.8	49.7	46.6
Light diesel oil	1,165.7	1,405.9	1,302.3	1,632.7	1,720.8
Jet fuel	188.7	201.3	250.8	252.2	275.5
Sub-Total	**2,443.9**	**2,983.0**	**2,874.5**	**3,539.2**	**3,822.3**
Domestic Consumption[2]					
Motor spirit (premium)	1,627.2	1,861.2	1,814.7	1,712.8	1,745.6
Kerosene illuminating oil	142.3	117.3	102.3	61.6	39.7
Light diesel oil	1,782.7	1,986.0	1,955.5	1,885.2	1,933.4
Jet fuel	765.3	671.9	801.9	948.9	972.5
Sub-Total	**4,317.5**	**4,636.4**	**4,674.4**	**4,608.5**	**4,691.2**
Total	**6,761.4**	**7,619.4**	**7,548.9**	**8,147.7**	**8,513.5**

Source: Kenya Pipeline Company
** Provisional*
[1]These are transit petroleum products destined to neighbouring countries and are different from exports reported in Chapter 6 : International Trade and Balance of Payments
[2] Excludes fuels transported by Kenya Railways or consumed in the Coastal region
***Note:** The figures may differ from those in Chapter 9 (Energy) due to different definition and classification of throughput in the context of international trade. Furthermore Chapter 9 data are in '000 tonnes whereas conversion of cubic metres to tonnes varies with product*





Air Transport

13.26. Details on commercial passenger traffic through Kenyan airports from 2020 to 2024 is presented in Table 13.12. The number of passengers handled at the airports increased by 5.1 per cent to 12,831.7 thousand in 2024. International passengers handled increased by 9.6 per cent from 6,644.4 thousand in 2023 to 7,282.6 thousand in 2024. The rise in the number of international passengers is mainly attributed to the introduction of new routes and resumption of operations by some airlines in the review period. Brussels Airlines commenced operations, while Kenya Airways (KQ) launched direct flights from Nairobi to Maputo. Additionally, routes from Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) to Brussels, New York, Bangkok, Kilimanjaro, and Mogadishu experienced increased traffic. Moi International Airport (MIA) in Mombasa experienced heightened traffic on routes to Dubai, Zanzibar, and Addis Ababa in the review period.

The rise in the number of international passengers is mainly attributed to the introduction of new routes and resumption of operations by some airlines in the review period.

Table 13.12: Commercial Passenger Traffic[1] by Airport, 2020 – 2024

'000 Number

Year	Category	Sub-Category	JKIA	MIA	Other Airports	Total Passenger Traffic
2020	Domestic	Arrivals	442.9	246.9	481.5	1,171.3
		Departures	423.3	241.5	482.2	1,147.0
		Sub-Total	**866.2**	**488.4**	**963.7**	**2,318.3**
	International	Arrivals	936.8	72.3	2.9	1,012.0
		Departures	662.6	85.5	3.2	751.3
		Sub-Total	**1,599.4**	**157.8**	**6.1**	**1,763.3**
		In Transit	345.6	22.9	0.0	368.5
	Total		2,811.2	669.1	969.8	4,450.1
2021	Domestic	Arrivals	691.2	392.9	840.6	1,924.7
		Departures	693.6	382.0	837.5	1,913.1
		Sub-Total	**1,384.8**	**774.9**	**1,678.1**	**3,837.8**
	International	Arrivals	1,250.5	60.0	6.4	1,316.9
		Departures	1,292.9	60.3	6.6	1,359.8
		Sub-Total	**2,543.4**	**120.3**	**13.0**	**2,676.7**
		In Transit	45.9	40.8	102.1	188.8
	Total		**3,974.1**	**936.0**	**1,793.2**	**6,703.3**
2022	Domestic	Arrivals	917.2	508.8	1,119.2	2,545.2
		Departures	900.5	509.7	1,113.8	2,524.0
		Sub-Total	**1,817.7**	**1,018.5**	**2,233.0**	**5,069.2**
	International	Arrivals	2,301.9	106.7	9.5	2,418.1
		Departures	2,390.8	110.3	12.4	2,513.5
		Sub-Total	**4,692.7**	**217.0**	**21.9**	**4,931.6**
		In Transit	46.1	92.3	99.4	237.8
	Total		**6,556.5**	**1,327.8**	**2,354.3**	**10,238.6**
2023	Domestic	Arrivals	977.7	557.0	1,140.5	2,675.2
		Departures	961.1	561.6	1,126.2	2,648.9
		Sub-Total	**1,938.8**	**1,118.6**	**2,266.7**	**5,324.1**
	International	Arrivals	3,111.0	195.6	11.3	3,317.9
		Departures	3,112.2	199.8	14.5	3,326.5
		Sub-Total	**6,223.2**	**395.4**	**25.8**	**6,644.4**
		In Transit	48.1	121.7	67.5	237.3
	Total		**8,210.1**	**1,635.7**	**2,360.0**	**12,205.8**
2024*	Domestic	Arrivals	1,079.8	543.3	1,045.1	2,668.2
		Departures	1,061.5	547.8	1,038.3	2,647.5
		Sub-Total	**2,141.3**	**1,091.1**	**2,083.4**	**5,315.7**
	International	Arrivals	3,435.8	190.8	10.6	3,637.2
		Departures	3,437.1	194.9	13.5	3,645.4
		Sub-Total	**6,872.9**	**385.7**	**24.1**	**7,282.6**
		In Transit	53.2	118.7	61.6	233.4
	Total		**9,067.4**	**1,595.5**	**2,169.1**	**12,831.7**

Source: Kenya Airports Authority
** Provisional*
[1]Passenger traffic includes Kenyan residents

13.27. The volume of commercial cargo and mail handled at Kenyan airports is presented in Table 13.13. Total cargo throughput in the airports declined from 379,500.6 tonnes in 2023 to 372,993.0 tonnes in 2024. The share of exports in total throughput increased from 82.9 per cent in 2023 to 83.1 per cent in 2024. Cargo traffic through MIA increased by 64.3 per cent to 4,806.6 tonnes in 2024 from 2,926.0 tonnes in 2023. There was a decline in volume of cargo traffic through JKIA from 372,248.7 tonnes in 2023 to 364,821.9 tonnes in 2024. Mail cargo traffic through the airports, which has been on a declining trend, dropped further from 600.5 tonnes in 2023 to 594.5 tonnes in 2024.

Table 13.13: Commercial Cargo and Mail Traffic by Airport, 2020 – 2024

Tonnes

Year	Category	Cargo Traffic				Mail Traffic		
		JKIA	MIA	Other Airports	Total	JKIA	MIA	Total
2020	Landed	77,316.2	189.1	12,084.2	89,589.5	500.8	-	500.8
	Loaded	230,804.5	1,192.1	47.7	232,044.3	883.5	0.2	883.7
	Total	**308,120.7**	**1,381.2**	**12,131.9**	**321,633.8**	**1,384.3**	**0.2**	**1,384.5**
2021	Landed	59,316.9	483.9	12,229.0	72,029.8	477.3	1.0	478.3
	Loaded	302,216.3	1,537.4	47.2	303,800.9	1,193.1	2.0	1,195.1
	Total	**361,533.2**	**2,021.3**	**12,276.2**	**375,830.7**	**1,670.4**	**3.0**	**1,673.4**
2022	Landed	73,155.0	412.6	9,815.1	83,382.7	425.1	2.0	427.1
	Loaded	289,800.1	1,916.8	172.0	291,888.9	854.8	0.2	855.0
	Total	**362,955.1**	**2,329.4**	**9,987.1**	**375,271.6**	**1,279.9**	**2.2**	**1,282.1**
2023	Landed	60,190.5	392.4	4,204.6	64,787.5	356.3	9.0	365.3
	Loaded	312,058.2	2,533.6	121.3	314,713.1	235.2	-	235.2
	Total	**372,248.7**	**2,926.0**	**4,325.9**	**379,500.6**	**591.5**	**9.0**	**600.5**
2024*	Landed	58,989.6	644.6	3,338.8	62,973.0	349.2	14.8	364.0
	Loaded	305,832.3	4,162.0	25.6	310,020.0	230.5	-	230.5
	Total	**364,821.9**	**4,806.6**	**3,364.4**	**372,993.0**	**579.7**	**14.8**	**594.5**

Source: Kenya Airports Authority
** Provisional*



Aircraft Movements

13.28. Aircraft movements in the Kenyan airspace and airports from 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 13.13. Total aircraft movements increased from 357,093 in 2023 to 360,723 in 2024. Domestic aircraft movements declined from 207,962 in 2023 to 206,315 in 2024. Domestic landings and take-offs decreased to 103,538 and 102,777, respectively, during the same period. International aircraft movements increased by 4.9 per cent from 85,360 in 2023 to 89,564 in 2024. Similarly, over-flights grew by 1.7 per cent from 63,771 in 2023 to 64,844 in 2024.



Table 13.14: Aircraft Movements, 2020 – 2024

Number

Type	Movement	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Domestic	Landings	61,060	83,879	103,443	104,433	103,538
	Take-offs	61,988	82,755	102,474	103,529	102,777
	Sub-Total	**123,048**	**166,634**	**205,917**	**207,962**	**206,315**
International	Landings	22,488	26,827	35,195	42,692	44,801
	Take-offs	22,791	26,683	35,013	42,668	44,763
	Sub-Total	**45,279**	**53,510**	**70,208**	**85,360**	**89,564**
All	Landings	83,548	110,706	138,638	147,125	148,339
	Take-offs	84,779	109,438	137,487	146,197	147,540
	Total	**168,327**	**220,144**	**276,125**	**293,322**	**295,879**
	Over-flights	29,101	33,837	47,296	63,771	64,844
	Grand Total	**197,428**	**253,981**	**323,421**	**357,093**	**360,723**

Source: Kenya Civil Aviation Authority
** Provisional*

Selected Aviation Industry Indicators

13.29. Table 13.15 presents selected aviation industry indicators from 2020 to 2024. Aviation personnel licenses increased by 5.3 per cent from 13,030 in 2023 to 13,727 in 2024. The number of Aircraft Maintenance Engineers (AMEL) increased by 8.0 per cent from 1,066 in 2023 to 1,151 in 2024. Student Pilot Licenses (SPL) issued rose by 4.8 per cent from 3,640 in 2023 to 3,813 in 2024. There was a 3.6 per cent increase in Private Pilot Licenses (PLP) from 2,024 in 2023 to 2,097 in 2024. Commercial Pilot Licenses (CPL) and Air Transport Pilot Licenses (ATPL) issued increased by 4.1 per cent each to 2,159 and 1,663, respectively, during the review period.

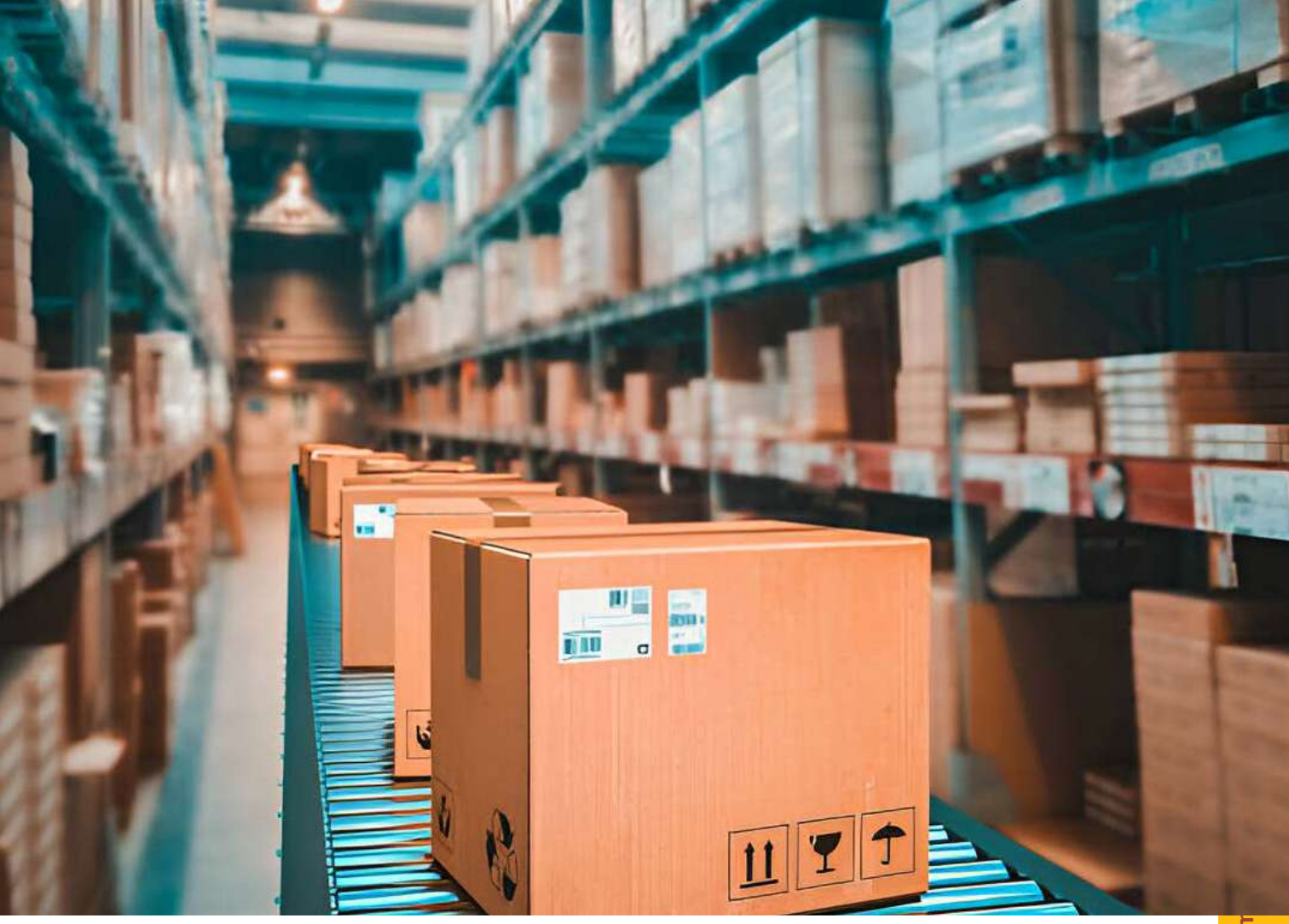
13.30. Valid Operational Licenses increased by 3.9 per cent in 2023 to 1,453 in 2024 from 1,398 in 2023. Flight Dispatcher Licenses grew by 12.0 per cent from 426 in 2023 to 477 in 2024. The number of Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Inspectors and Air Traffic Controllers rose by 13.0 per cent from 308 in 2023 to 348 in 2024. In general, the aviation industry is expanding after subdued growth in the recent past.

Table 13.15: Selected Aviation Industry Indicators, 2020 - 2024

Number

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Aviation Personnel Licenses					
Air Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL)	1,436	1,469	1,528	1,597	1,663
Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL)	1,848	1,937	2,000	2,073	2,159
Private Pilot Licence (PPL)	1,728	1,829	1,929	2,024	2,097
Student Pilot Licence (SPL)	3,270	3,415	3,550	3,640	3,813
Cabin Crew Member Certificate (CMC)	2,450	2,470	2,540	2,630	2,844
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers (AMEL)	890	905	939	1,066	1,151
Total	**11,622**	**12,025**	**12,486**	**13,030**	**13,727**
Valid Operational Licenses					
Aircraft with Valid Certificate of Air Worthiness (COA)	754	737	726	723	726
Air Operator Certificates (AOCs)	78	78	76	76	77
Approved Maintenance Organisations (AMOS)	87	87	82	73	74
Approved Training Organisations (ATOS)	19	17	19	19	18
Flight Dispatcher License)	320	328	370	426	477
Scheduled Airlines	79	80	80	81	81
Total	**1,337**	**1,327**	**1,353**	**1,398**	**1,453**
Aerodrome Category					
International - Class A	8	8	8	8	8
Domestic (Regional) - Class B	23	23	23	23	23
Air strips - Class C⁺	429	432	433	435	435
Heliports/Helipads - Class D	20	20	20	..	..
Total	**480**	**483**	**484**	**466**	**466**
CAA Inspectors and Air Traffic Controllers					
AirTraffic Controllers (ATCOs)	203	198	207	206	246
Air Worthiness Inspectors	26	23	23	23	19
Flight Operations	21	24	28	29	30
Personnel Licensing	9	16	18	17	12
Others	25	24	29	33	41
Total	**284**	**285**	**305**	**308**	**348**

Source: Kenya Civil Aviation Authority
** Provisional*
..Data not available
⁺Revised



Postal Services

13.31. The performance of postal services from 2020 to 2024 is presented in Table 13.16. Private courier operator outlets grew by 10.8 per cent from 1,045 in 2023 to 1,158 in 2024, while licensed courier operators increased from 333 to 348 in the same period. The number of rented private letter boxes decreased from 154 in 2023 to 116 in 2024. This trend is attributed to mobile phone applications that have facilitated the ease of communication. In contrast, private bags rented rose from 530 to 560 during the period under review.

13.32. The total Express Mail Service (EMS) items handled declined by 14.1 per cent from 1,502 thousand in 2023 to 1,290 thousand in 2024. Outgoing domestic letters almost doubled from 1,218 thousand in 2023 to 2,410 thousand in 2024. There was a 6.2 per cent decline in the volume of outgoing courier items from 5,215 thousand in 2023 to 4,893 thousand in 2024. International outgoing letters declined by 59.3 per cent to 672 thousand in 2024, while international incoming letters almost tripled to 1,116 thousand during the same period.

13.33. The domestic registered and insured items posted declined from 324 thousand in 2023 to 317 thousand in 2024. There was also a decline in total registered and insured international items by 5.9 per cent to 16 thousand in 2024. International unregistered correspondence handled grew by 37.5 per cent from 48 thousand in 2023 to 66 thousand in 2024, while domestic unregistered correspondence declined by 10.0 per cent from 961 thousand to 865 thousand during the same period. The value of domestic money orders issued dropped by 62.5 per cent from KSh 47.2 million in 2023 to KSh 17.7 million in 2024.

The total Express Mail Service (EMS) items handled declined by 14.1 per cent from 1,502 thousand in 2023 to 1,290 thousand in 2024. Outgoing domestic letters almost doubled from 1,218 thousand in 2023 to 2,410 thousand in 2024.

Table 13.16: Postal Services, 2020 – 2024

Item	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Post Offices	No.	575	622	538	622	538
Private Courier Operator Outlets	No.	788	901	1,030	1,045	1,158
Licensed Courier Operators	No.	262	288	305	333	348
Total Private Letter Boxes:						
Installed	'000	552	575	450	552	552
Rented	'000	370	399	368	154	116
Private Bags Rented	No.	542	560	560	530	560
Total EMS Items Handled:	**'000**	**538**	**1,594**	**1,624**	**1,502**	**1,290**
Accepted	'000	269	797	812	751	645
Delivered	'000	269	797	812	751	645
Private Courier Traffic:						
Outgoing Domestic Letters	'000	4,699	1,073	1,189	1,218	2,410
Outgoing Courier Items	'000	1,885	4,044	4,733	5,215	4,893
International Outgoing Letters	'000	936	1,404	1,736	1,651	672
International Incoming Letters	'000	1,910	387	438	435	1,116
Total Registered and Insured Items Posted	**'000**	**128**	**627**	**146**	**341**	**333**
Domestic	'000	93	601	131	324	317
International	'000	35	26	15	17	16
Unregistered correspondence handled	**'000**	**10,000**	**900**	**661**	**1,009**	**931**
Domestic	'000	9,000	900	643	961	865
International	'000	1,000	-	19	48	66
Parcels handled	**'000**	**56**	**16**	**24**	**18**	**9**
Domestic - Posted	'000	38	-	-	0.3	-
International - Posted	'000	18	16	24	12	9
Money Orders Issued	**'000**	**3,156**	**9,425**	**6,999**	**9,622**	**8,742**
Domestic (IFS)	'000	23	-	-	-	-
PostaPay	'000	3,132	9,425	6,999	9,622	8,742
Value of Domestic Money Orders ..	KSh million	-	-	-	47.2	17.7

Source: Postal Corporation of Kenya and Communication Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*
IFS - International Financial Services

Storage

Grain Storage Leased Out

13.34. Table 13.17 and Figure 13.1 provide information on leased out grain storage by county for conventional stores and warehouses by National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) as at 31st December 2023 and 2024. The volume of storage leased for 50 Kg capacity bags as at 31st December 2024 was 23.9 million bags. During the review period, the leading counties with leased out storage were Uasin Gishu (3.5 million), Nairobi City (1.5 million), Bungoma (1.4 million), and Nakuru (1.3 million).

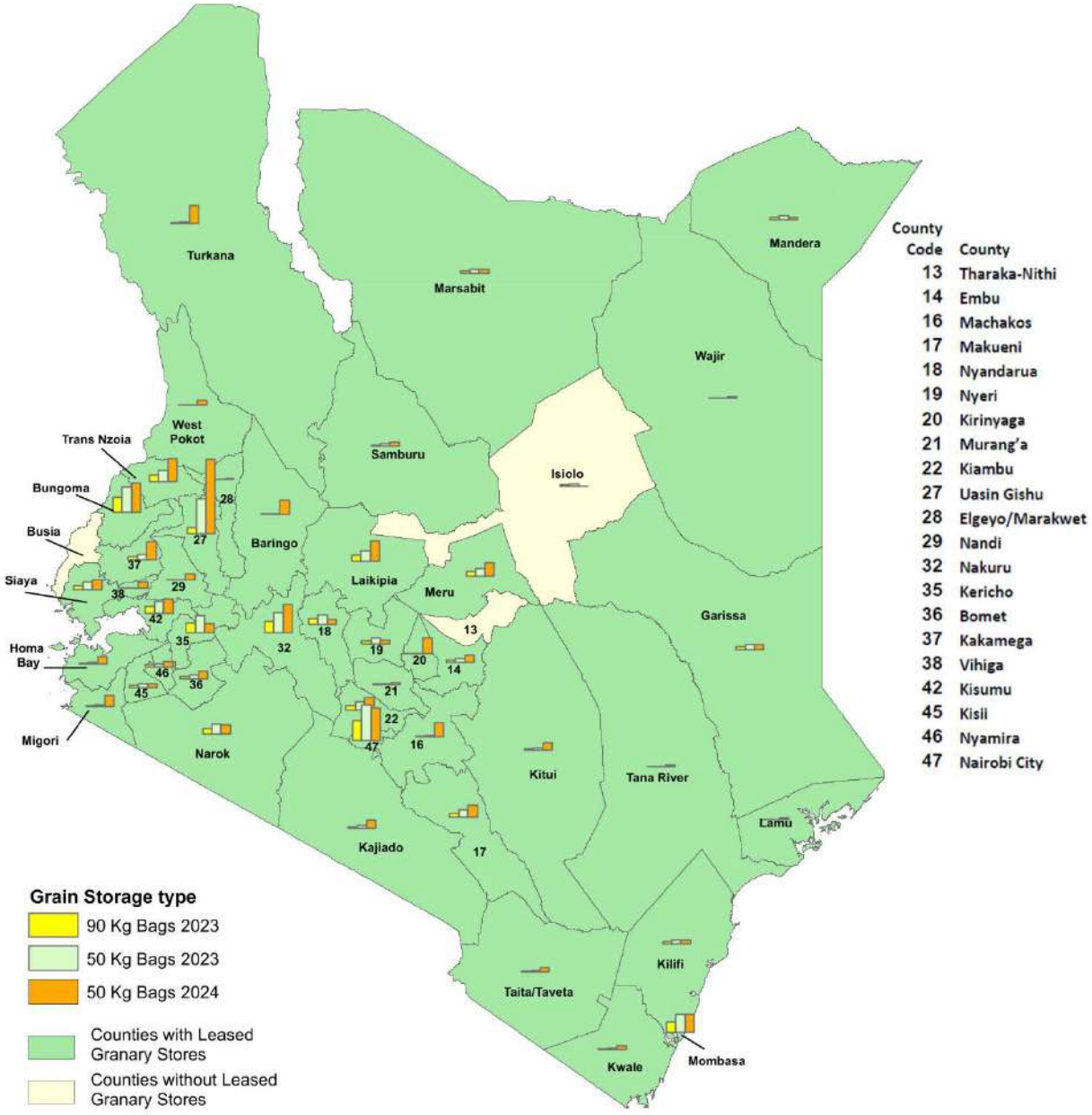
Table 13.17: Grain Storage Leased out by County as at 31st December 2023 and 2024

Number

Year	2023		2024*
County	X90Kg Bags Capacity	X50Kg Bags Capacity	X50Kg Bags Capacity
Baringo	20,000	36,000	648,000
Bomet	100,000	180,000	360,000
Bungoma	720,000	1,206,000	1,397,880
Elgeyo/Marakwet	-	-	54,000
Embu	100,000	180,000	360,000
Garissa	140,000	252,000	252,000
Homa Bay	25,000	45,000	342,000
Isiolo	50,000	90,000	-
Kajiado	75,000	135,000	396,000
Kakamega	140,000	234,000	849,600
Kericho	470,000	846,000	432,000
Kiambu	205,000	369,000	612,000
Kilifi	100,000	180,000	180,000
Kisii	100,000	180,000	180,000
Kirinyaga	-	-	747,000
Kisumu	318,000	572,400	684,000
Kitui	50,000	90,000	342,000
Kwale	50,000	90,000	180,000
Laikipia	300,000	480,000	963,000
Lamu	-	-	72,000
Machakos	38,000	68,400	693,000
Makueni	198,000	356,400	576,000
Mandera	100,000	180,000	108,000
Marsabit	100,000	180,000	180,000
Meru	190,000	342,000	612,000
Migori	50,000	90,000	540,000
Mombasa	483,750	870,750	870,750
Murang'a	35,000	63,000	108,000
Nairobi City	941,000	1,693,800	1,530,000
Nakuru	530,000	954,000	1,341,000
Nandi	-	-	270,000
Narok	250,000	450,000	430,200
Nyamira	80,000	144,000	234,000
Nyandarua	255,000	459,000	234,000
Nyeri	165,000	297,000	180,000
Samburu	50,000	90,000	180,000
Siaya	195,000	351,000	468,000
Taita/Taveta	50,000	90,000	234,000
Tana River	-	-	90,000
Trans Nzoia	290,000	522,000	1,080,000
Turkana	50,000	90,000	842,400
Uasin Gishu	290,000	1,656,000	3,535,200
Vihiga	-	-	270,000
Wajir	-	-	72,000
West Pokot	-	-	216,000
Total	**7,303,750**	**14,112,750**	**23,946,030**

Source: National Cereals and Produce Board
**Provisional*
Note: The storage capacities for 2024 are reported in 50 Kg bags only in compliance with the Labour Laws that regulate the maximum weight a worker can lift, carry, pull, or push with the limit being 50 Kgs for male workers and 25 Kgs for female workers (Employment Act, Capacities 226)

Figure 13.1: Grain Storage Leased out by County as at 31st December 2023 and 2024





Grain Storage Revenue

13.35. Table 13.8 presents grain storage revenue generated by NCPB from leasing out conventional stores and warehouses between 2021 and 2024. The total revenue generated declined by 6.1 per cent from KSh 383.2 million in 2023 to KSh 359.7 million in 2024.

Table 13.18: Grain Storage Revenue, 2021 – 2024

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Storage Rent	270.4	324.4	332.5	..
Storage Income	52.7	34.9	31.4	..
Warehousing Income	9.3	11.7	19.4	..
Total	**332.4**	**371.0**	**383.2**	**359.7**

Source: National Cereals and Produce Board
** Provisional*
.. Data not available
Note: *New system introduced in 2024 does not disaggregate revenue from silos or stores; it is accounted as storage rent*

Container Freight Traffic

13.36. Table 13.19 presents the volume of containers handled at the Port of Mombasa Container Freight Stations (CFSs) from 2021 to 2024. The volume of storage at the CFS declined by 7.3 per cent from 183,667 TEUs in 2023 to 170,212 TEUs in 2024.

Table 13.19: Container Freight Traffic at the Port of Mombasa, 2021 - 2024

TEUs

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024*
January	15,250	11,493	11,630	16,267
February	13,888	10,620	11,284	14,901
March	15,780	9,273	15,300	16,544
April	13,572	9,753	14,844	13,123
May	11,503	10,351	17,822	13,831
June	11,117	8,822	15,045	13,614
July	12,273	7,917	17,734	14,406
August	12,774	10,243	15,234	11,660
September	9,901	8,805	14,964	13,746
October	6,918	8,192	15,062	12,965
November	11,109	10,212	16,050	14,416
December	10,190	12,372	18,698	14,739
TOTAL	**144,275**	**118,053**	**183,667**	**170,212**

Source: Kenya Ports Authority
**Provisional*
TEUs: Twenty-foot Equivalent Units



Developments in the Transportation and Storage Sector

Water Transport

13.37. The upgrading of the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA)'s Terminal Operating System, Gate Automation, and Operationalization of an Operations Control Centre to streamline planning, monitoring, and control of all operations continued in the review period. KPA kept pace with the strategy of building capacity ahead of demand by fast-tracking the expansion of Berth 19B. During the review period, feasibility studies for Phase III of the Mombasa Port Development Project (MPDP) were finalized. On the inland waterways, the Authority embarked on the redevelopment of the infrastructure of Lake Victoria Port. The project is aimed at enhancing regional trade and lake transport.

Railway Transport

13.38. In 2024, Kenya Railways Corporation (KRC) completed construction of Miritini MGR Station - Mombasa Terminus. KRC also launched the SGR premium class service with a coach capacity of 28 passengers each. MV–Uhuru II wagon ferry was operationalized during the review period.



CHAPTER 14

Information and Communication Technology

53.6 MT Thousand

Electronic waste generation rose to 53.6 thousand metric tonnes in 2024, up from 51.9 thousand in 2023

9.8%

Average daily online readership rose by 9.8 per cent to 5.4 million readers.

Overview

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector continued to play a transformative role, reinforcing its position as a central pillar of socio-economic development in 2024. Anchored under the Digital Superhighway pillar of the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), the sector grew from infrastructure investment and broadband expansion to digital inclusion and public service delivery. Key developments in the sector included the rollout of advanced broadband solutions, surge in mobile and satellite-based internet access, and a rise in digital financial transactions.

Investment in the ICT sector, specifically from telecommunication operators, reached KSh 70.9 billion as at June 2024 with revenue generated amounting to KSh 384.4 billion.



70.9B

Investment in the ICT sector, specifically from telecommunication operators, reached KSh 70.9 billion as at June 2024 with revenue generated amounting to KSh 384.4 billion.

13.6 Billion

KSh 13.6 billion was invested in Konza Technopolis, which is a flagship smart city and a key driver of digital transformation up from KSh 10.6 billion invested in 2023.



14.2. In 2024, the number of mobile subscriptions stood at 71.4 million, while mobile money continued to anchor financial inclusion, with 42.3 million mobile money transfer service subscriptions and transactions valued at KSh 22.0 trillion. Similarly, broadband subscriptions rose to 45.1 million, while the availability of internet bandwidth per person soared from 223,770 bits per second in 2023 to 268.6 million bits per second in 2024, driven by increased undersea and satellite capacity. Cybersecurity remained a growing area of concern, with reported online crimes almost doubling to 3.5 billion cases in 2024. Average daily online readership rose by 9.8 per cent to 5.4 million readers. Electronic waste generation rose to 53.6 thousand metric tonnes in 2024, up from 51.9 thousand in 2023, reflecting both the growing use of electronic devices and the increasing rate at which they are being discarded or replaced.

14.3. Investment in the ICT sector, specifically from telecommunication operators, reached KSh 70.9 billion as at June 2024 with revenue generated amounting to KSh 384.4 billion. In 2024, KSh 13.6 billion was invested in Konza Technopolis, which is a flagship smart city and a key driver of digital transformation up from KSh 10.6 billion invested in 2023. Revenue generated at the Technopolis amounted to KSh 252.4 million, drawn from diversified streams including land leases, cloud services, and other operational activities.

Value of Output

14.4. Details on the value of output, intermediate consumption and value-added for the ICT sector at current prices are presented in Table 14.1. The ICT output value increased by 8.3 per cent to 701.3 billion in 2024. Consequently, the value added increased from 339.5 billion in 2023 to 364.5 billion in 2024.

Table 14.1: Value of Output, Intermediate Consumption and Value Added of the ICT Sector, 2020 – 2024

			KSh Million
Year	Value of Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added
2020	529,809.0	254,988.6	274,820.4
2021	564,818.0	273,381.4	291,436.6
2022	604,850.5	289,117.7	315,732.8
2023	647,554.7	308,103.2	339,451.5
2024*	701,266.9	336,724.4	364,542.4

** Provisional*

Fixed Telephone and Mobile Network Services

14.5. Table 14.2 details the performance of fixed and mobile network services from 2020 to 2024. The total number of fixed telephone connections dropped by 6.1 per cent to 9.8 thousand in 2024. This was attributable to a decline of 8.2 per cent in wireline connections to 8,289 in 2024. In contrast, wireless connections increased by 6.5 per cent to 1.6 thousand in 2024. Fixed Voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions also declined to 47.2 thousand in 2024 registering a 17.7 per cent decline owing to preference of mobile and internet based VoIPs.

14.6. Mobile telephone capacity grew by 1.8 per cent to 123.7 million lines in 2024. Total licensed spectrum allocated for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) decreased slightly from 1,121 MHz in 2023 to 1,101 MHz in 2024.

14.7. Mobile connections grew by 6.9 per cent to 71.4 million in 2024. Post-paid subscriptions rose by 7.8 per cent to 1.4 million, while pre-paid subscriptions expanded by 6.9 per cent to reach 70.0 million in 2024. Machine-to-machine (M2M) mobile subscriptions registered 26.4 per cent increase to 1.9 million in 2024.

14.8. The number of mobile money transfer agents rose to 395.4 thousand, reflecting a 20.9 per cent surge, while the number of mobile money transfer service subscribers increased by 11.3 per cent to 42.3 million in 2024. In 2024, the value of money transfers from subscriber to subscriber grew by 24.8 per cent to KSh 6.8 billion. However, total deposits through agents declined marginally by 1.0 per cent to KSh 6.1 trillion. Total mobile money transfers increased by 9.4 per cent to KSh 8.7 trillion, while the number of transactions rose by 10.6 per cent to 2.7 billion transactions in 2024. The value of mobile commerce increased by 6.1 per cent to KSh 22.0 trillion in the year under review, signifying the continuous preference for paying for goods and services through mobile money platforms.



Table 14.2: Fixed and Mobile Network Services, 2020 – 2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Fixed Telephony					
Fixed line Capacity ('000)[1]	121	121	121	121	121
Total Connections	**17,069**	**14,800**	**11,963**	**10,484**	**9,841**
Wireline Connections	16,003	13,626	10,676	9,027	8,289
Wireless Connections[1]	1,066	1,174	1,287	1,457	1,552
Fixed voice over-IP subscriptions	49,577	46,296	51,144	57,356	47,176
Mobile Telephony					
Mobile Telephone Capacity ('000)	96,700	96,030	98,072	121,489	123,700
Spectrum Offered for IMT systems					
Block < 1GHz	190	190	210	210	210
Block 1 GHz - 6 GHz	170	370	650	951	951
Total amount of spectrum offered in MHz	**360**	**560**	**860**	**1,161**	**1,161**
Block < 1GHz	150	150	170	210	190
Block 1 GHz - 6 GHz	170	370	570	911	911
Total Spectrum Licensed for IMT systems	**320**	**520**	**740**	**1,121**	**1,101**
Connections ('000)	**61,409**	**65,085**	**65,737**	**66,745**	**71,375**
Post Paid Subscriptions ('000)+	1,242	1,329	1,291	1,253	1,351
Pre Paid Subscriptions ('000)	60,167	63,756	64,446	65,492	70,024
Mobile Numbers Ported[2]	1,437	1,081	1,081	1,081	..
Machine to machine (M2M) mobile subscriptions	..	1,124,396	1,510,236	1,515,338	1,915,997
Population Network Coverage					
Percentage of the population covered by a mobile-cellular network	96	96	96	97	98
Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	94	95	98	98	98
Percentage of the population covered by at least an LTE/WiMAX mobile network	77	94	97	97	97
Mobile Money					
Mobile Money Transfer Agents	264,390	292,301	318,607	327,162	395,366
Mobile Money Transfer Service Subscribers ('000)	32,460	35,209	38,646	38,003	42,303
Total Deposits through Agents (KSh Billion)	3,231	4,666	5,589	6,122	6,062
Total Transfer from Subscriber to Subscriber (KSh Billion)	3,324	4,191	4,633	5,458	6,809
Total Transfers, (KSh Billion)	5,214	6,869	7,909	7,954	8,698
Number of Total Transactions in Million	1,863.3	2,165.5	2,280	2,424	2,682
Value of Mobile Commerce Transactions (KSh Billion)	9,392	15,324	20,266	20,712	21,975

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya / Central Bank of Kenya
** Provisional*
+ Revised
[1] Includes Local Loop Operators. In addition, the wireless connections were decommissioned in 2015 and recommissioned in 2016
[2]No mobile numbers were ported due to a system transition in 2022 and therefore the service was decommissioned
.. Data not available/ Decomissioned
LTE- Long Term Evolution / WiMAX- Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access

Voice Call Traffic

14.9. Table 14.3 presents telephone call traffic data from 2020 to 2024. Total international outgoing telephone traffic increased by 3.2 per cent to 721.4 million minutes mainly due to 3.2 per cent growth in international outgoing mobile traffic to 717.3 million minutes in 2024. Conversely, international outgoing fixed telephone traffic declined by 8.6 per cent to 4.0 million minutes in the year under review. Within the mobile segment, traffic to East African countries increased by 16.9 per cent to 487.8 million minutes, whereas mobile traffic to other countries decreased by 17.3 per cent to 229.5 million minutes in the year under review.

14.10. The total international incoming telephone traffic rose by 58.5 per cent to 532.5 million minutes in 2024. This was driven by mobile traffic originating from East African countries which registered a substantial increment of 69.3 per cent to 387.7 million minutes, due to Tanzania's entry into the One Network Area (ONA), which enabled consumers to benefit from reduced regional calling rates. Inbound roaming by foreign subscribers more than doubled from 284.3 million minutes in 2023 to 580.2 million minutes boosting total voice roaming to 1.2 billion minutes in 2024. This increase is partly attributed to the zero rating of roaming services during the year under review, which made roaming packages more attractive.

14.11. In 2024, domestic fixed-to-fixed traffic and fixed-to-mobile traffic declined, reflecting a shift from fixed telephony towards mobile-based communication. Conversely, total domestic traffic increased by 16.9 per cent to 103.8 billion minutes in 2024. In addition, international outgoing fixed VoIP traffic grew by 0.4 per cent in 2024.



Table 14.3: Telephone Call Traffic, 2020 - 2024

Minutes '000

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
International Calls					
a. Total International Outgoing Telephone Traffic	**492,451**	**549,893**	**687,722**	**699,272**	**721,365**
International Outgoing Mobile (b+c)	481,955	544,535	681,491	694,859	717,331
International Outgoing Fixed	10,496	5,358	6,232	4,413	4,034
b. Mobile Traffic to East African Countries (EAC)	230,272	286,385	361,028	417,355	487,805
c. Mobile traffic to other countries	251,683	258,150	320,463	277,504	229,526
d. Total International Incoming Telephone Traffic	**531,985**	**487,310**	**425,423**	**335,854**	**532,484**
International Incoming Mobile (e+f)	512,657	471,212	412,747	319,878	510,295
International Incoming Fixed	19,328	16,098	12,676	15,977	22,189
e. Mobile Traffic from East African Countries (EAC)	285,557	267,714	274,370	229,171	387,685
f. Mobile traffic from other countries	227,100	203,498	138,377	90,706	122,609
Total International Telephone Traffic (a+d)	**1,024,436**	**1,037,203**	**1,113,145**	**1,035,126**	**1,253,849**
Voice Roaming					
(i) Roaming by Home Subscribers Abroad (Outbound Roaming)	341,840	474,224	568,555	571,896	613,279
(ii) Roaming by Foreign Subscribers Abroad (Inbound Roaming)	211,785	176,347	159,218	284,291	580,191
Total Voice Roaming (i+ii)	**553,625**	**650,571**	**727,772**	**856,187**	**1,193,470**
Broadband Roaming					
Mobile broadband internet traffic Inbound roaming in GB	84,045	221,917	563,088	1,099,794	1,722,919
Mobile broadband internet traffic Outbound roaming in GB	78,287	160,100	348,986	508,666	455,724
Total Mobile Broadband Roaming	**162,332**	**382,017**	**912,074**	**1,608,461**	**2,178,643**
Domestic Calls					
Total Fixed to Fixed Telephone Traffic (a+b)	**1,717**	**1,604**	**1,500**	**1,647**	**1,530**
Fixed wireless to Fixed wireless (a)	997	1,092	1,152	1,145	1,071
Fixed to Fixed telephone (b)	720	512	348	503	459
Fixed to Mobile telephone	67,166	66,233	95,237	88,884	79,492
Mobile to Mobile telephone	60,164,844	79,931,242	78,126,180	88,646,978	103,657,286
Mobile to Fixed telephone	65,398	66,218	62,392	61,431	65,661
Total Domestic Traffic	**60,299,125**	**80,065,297**	**78,285,309**	**88,798,940**	**103,803,969**
International Outgoing Fixed VoIP	2,737	2,644	2,316	2,135	2,143

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*



Message Services Traffic

14.12. Table 14.4 highlights information on message service traffic from 2020 to 2024. In 2024, the total volume of Short Message Services (SMSs) sent increased by 4.4 per cent to 54.7 billion messages due to an increase in volume of domestic SMSs. However, the volume of international SMSs received declined by 12.6 per cent to 32.4 million in 2024.

Table 14.4: Message Service Traffic, 2020 - 2024

Number '000

Messages	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Total SMS sent	**68,112,877**	**42,776,968**	**51,259,629**	**52,417,528**	**54,724,783**
Domestic	68,076,554	42,749,016	51,239,842	52,401,635	54,710,428
International	36,323	27,952	19,788	15,893	14,355
International SMS received	37,894	36,055	34,713	37,114	32,420

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*

Internet Services

14.13. The number of internet service providers is presented in Table 14.5. in 2024, the number of licensed Application Service Providers (ASPs) dropped by 6.0 per cent to 501, while that of licensed Content Service Providers (CSPs) declined by 31.2 per cent to 509 partly attributed to changes in the licensing process and market consolidation among providers. Satellite-based broadband subscriptions surged from 2,933 in 2023 to 19,403 in 2024, driven by the uptake of a new satellite broadband service that has made high-speed and low-latency connectivity accessible in remote and underserved areas. Fixed internet subscriptions also experienced significant growth, with fixed fibre-optic subscriptions rising from 834.9 thousand to in 2023 1,067.0 thousand in 2024, making it the fastest-growing segment among fixed services, while fixed cable modem (dial-up) subscriptions declined as consumers shifted to more advanced technologies.

Table 14.5: Internet Providers and Subscriptions, 2020 - 2024

Number

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Licensed Application Services Providers (ASPs)[1]	366	420	471	533	501
Licensed Content Services Providers (CSPs)[2]	481	598	682	740	509
Total Wireless Internet Subscriptions	**43,812,041**	**45,681,705**	**47,968,774**	**51,312,965**	**56,566,807**
Terrestrial Mobile Data	43,707,173	45,556,731	47,760,337	51,015,188	56,104,736
Terrestrial Wireless Data[3]	103,598	124,114	207,707	294,844	442,668
Satellite Data	1,270	860	730	2,933	19,403
Total Fixed (Wired) Internet Subscriptions	**579,449**	**672,672**	**837,208**	**1,033,455**	**1,255,650**
Fixed Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) Data	870	901	807	193	137
Fixed Fibre Optic Data	400,355	477,962	642,692	834,911	1,066,972
Fixed Cable Modem (Dial Up) Data	178,224	193,809	193,709	198,351	188,541
Total Fixed and Wireless Internet Subscriptions	**44,391,490**	**46,354,377**	**48,805,982**	**52,346,420**	**57,822,457**

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
** Provisional*
[1]The reporting was updated to cover both Application Service Providers (ASPs) and Internet Service Providers (ISPs), standardizing the process.
[2]Licensed Content Services Providers (CSPs) entail local companies that provide digital content services, like streaming video, music, games, or e-books, to end-users.
[3] Includes other fixed wired such as Radio



Broadband Services

14.14. Table 14.6 shows the trends in broadband services for the period 2020 to 2024. The period under review saw substantial advances in the broadband landscape, reflecting growing connectivity demands across sectors. Total available bandwidth capacity expanded by 24.8 per cent to 21.6 million Mbps in 2024, driven by the activation of additional undersea capacity to support rising user demand.

14.15. In tandem, total utilized bandwidth increased from 11.0 million Mbps in 2023, to 13.4 billion Mbps in 2024. This sharp increase was largely attributed to the inclusion of satellite bandwidth from new entrants whose uptake of subscriptions grew during the year.

14.16. Broadband subscriptions continued their upward trajectory, with fixed (wired) broadband increasing by 21.6 per cent to 1.2 million connections in 2024. Satellite broadband rose to 19,284 subscriptions in 2024, from 2,861 in the previous year, highlighting improved availability and accessibility of satellite-based connectivity. Overall, total broadband subscriptions (fixed and wireless) stood at 45.1 million in 2024, reflecting a 19.2 per cent increase.

14.17. Broadband usage volumes mirrored this trend, with fixed broadband traffic increasing by 15.8 per cent to 2.8 billion GB, and mobile broadband traffic rising by 79.2 per cent to 1.9 billion GB. Additionally, the uptake of high-speed broadband improved, with connections above 100 Mbps rising over eighteen-fold to 178,326 Gbps, reinforcing the transition towards high-capacity, data-driven infrastructure.



Table 14.6: Broadband Services, 2020 - 2024

Number

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Capacity in Megabits Per Second (Mbps)					
Undersea Bandwidth Capacity	8,085,970	10,886,200	11,965,540	17,290,905	21,572,750
Satellite Bandwidth Capacity[1]	5,460	5,330	2,513	2,838	1,638
1. Total Available Bandwidth Capacity	**8,091,430**	**10,891,530**	**11,968,053**	**17,293,743**	**21,574,388**
Utilized Bandwidth in Mbps					
Undersea Bandwidth	4,008,010	4,816,990	6,467,360	10,995,452	14,141,630
Satellite Bandwidth	2,580	2,560	105	448	13,414,519,943
2. Total Utilized Bandwidth	**4,010,590**	**4,819,550**	**6,467,465**	**10,995,900**	**13,428,661,573**
Broadband Subscriptions					
Copper line (Dial-up, DSL and xDSL)	835	848	812	179	126
Fibre to the Home	340,271	410,762	566,901	754,983	973,749
Fibre to the Office	60,079	67,198	75,791	73,308	85,413
Cable modem	178,224	193,809	193,709	198,351	188,541
Other fixed wired broadband	804	561	777	116	880
3.Total Fixed (Wired)- Broadband	**580,213**	**673,178**	**837,990**	**1,026,937**	**1,248,709**
4. Satellite broadband	**1,215**	**486**	**455**	**2,861**	**19,284**
5. Terrestrial fixed wireless broadband	**92,746**	**107,632**	**207,707**	**279,277**	**415,309**
6. Total Active mobile broadband (a+b)	**25,114,693**	**28,360,642**	**31,888,468**	**36,518,744**	**43,395,364**
Data and Voice mobile broadband (a)	14,270,593	13,044,832	11,061,488	9,683,338	7,602,947
Data only mobile broadband (b)	10,844,100	15,315,810	20,826,980	26,835,406	35,792,417
7. Total wireless broadband (4+5+6)	**25,208,654**	**28,468,760**	**32,096,630**	**36,800,882**	**43,829,957**
8. Total fixed and wireless broadband (3+7)	**25,788,867**	**29,141,938**	**32,934,620**	**37,827,819**	**45,078,666**

Table 14.6: Broadband Services, 2020 - 2024 (Cont'd)

Number

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
9. Fixed Broadband by speed					
<256 Kbps	10,126	9,295	8,176	10,061	18,799
=> 256 Kbps to <2 Mbps	14,743	13,027	12,873	12,877	16,578
=> 2 Mbps to < 10 Mbps	390,351	397,561	476,023	625,984	611,049
=> 10 Mbps to < 30 Mbps	143,990	237,280	272,871	424,812	682,389
=>30 Mbps to < 100Mbps	121,671	136,604	34,850	248,011	211,265
=> 100Mbps< 1 Gbps	3,436	4,524	4,329	9,906	178,326
=> 1 Gbps	-	-	75	362	273
10. Utilized Mobile and Fixed Broadband					
Fixed broadband internet traffic ('000) in GB	1,195,934	1,182,052	2,025,139	2,433,610	2,817,225
Mobile broadband internet traffic ('000) in GB	551,464	810,162	1,177,735	1,071,347	1,919,393

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*
[1] Does not include the capacity of the new entrant satellite provider
-Compilation of respective data had not commenced/ decommissioned

Tariffs

14.18. Table 14.7 presents data on fixed and mobile charges from 2020 to 2024. Installation fees for business and residential telephone services, microwave and fibre solutions remained constant at KSh 10,000, KSh100,000 and KSh10,000, respectively in 2024. Average fixed-to-fixed local call rates declined from KSh 2.40 in 2023 to KSh 2.00 in 2024, while fixed-to-mobile call rates remained at KSh 3.00. Mobile service charges largely remained unchanged, with the lowest recharge card value remaining constant at KSh 5.00, while average on-net and off-net call rates declining to KSh 3.91 in 2024.

Table 14.7: Fixed and Mobile Telephony Charges, 2020 - 2024

KSh

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Fixed Charges					
Installation Fees					
Business and Residential Telephone Service	5,496.00	5,694.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Microwave Solutions	65,000.00	65,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Fibre Solutions	7,000.00	7,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Monthly Susbcription for Residential Telephone Service	580.00	580.00	696.00	500.00	500.00
Monthly Susbcription for Business Telephone Service	580.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Average price of a one minute Fixed to Fixed local call	5.00	3.14	2.40	2.40	2.00
Average price of a one minute Fixed to Mobile local call	8.00	4.72	3.60	3.00	3.00
Mobile Charges					
Lowest recharge card value	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Average price of one on-net call	2.83	3.22	3.92	3.92	3.91
Average price of one off-net call	3.07	3.82	3.92	3.92	3.91
Average price of a message via SMS	1.10	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*

14.19. Average cost of one-minute calls from Kenya to other countries for the period 2020 to 2024 are shown in Table 14.8. International call rates from mobile phones to various destinations continued to fluctuate in 2024, with some of the most notable shifts occurring amongst East African countries. The call rates to Burundi, which had risen to KSh 100.00 in 2023, dropped to KSh 71.67 in 2024, while calls to Ethiopia dipped from KSh 43.33 in 2023 to KSh 36.67 in 2024, partly reflecting reduced regional tariffs under One Network Area agreements. In contrast, the rate of calls to the USA remained KSh 5.33, the same rate as 2023, while those to the United Kingdom and China increased from KSh 34.33 and KSh 7.00 to 37.67 and KSh 8.67, respectively. Fixed telephone calls rates to USA, India, and China, edged up from KSh 5.00 to KSh 6.00 each, while call rates to United Kingdom remained at KSh 6.00 in 2024. These shifts likely reflect operator tariff adjustments and regulatory incentives aimed at enhancing competitive pricing and cross-border connectivity.



Table 14.8: Average International Call Rates from Mobile Phone and Fixed Telephone, 2020- 2024

KSh per Minute

Countries	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Calls originating from Mobile					
Uganda	10.00	10.67	10.67	12.33	12.33
Rwanda	10.00	10.67	25.67	22.33	22.33
Burundi	66.67	71.67	96.67	100.00	71.67
Tanzania	46.67	50.00	53.33	30.00	30.00
Ethiopia	33.33	36.67	40.00	43.33	36.67
Somalia	63.33	66.67	68.33	78.33	66.67
South Sudan	10.00	10.67	10.67	12.33	13.33
South Africa	30.00	33.33	29.33	31.00	35.00
USA	5.33	5.00	5.00	5.33	5.33
Germany	40.00	40.00	40.00	41.67	41.67
Switzerland	50.00	50.00	60.00	76.67	76.67
Italy	50.00	50.00	83.33	83.33	83.33
France	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
United Kingdom	18.00	25.33	32.67	34.33	37.67
India	5.00	5.33	5.33	7.00	7.33
China	5.00	5.33	5.33	7.00	8.67
Japan	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Calls originating from Fixed telephone					
USA	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	6.00
United Kingdom	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
India	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
China	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*

Kenyan Domains

14.20. The number of users of various Kenyan domains from 2020 to 2024 are shown in Table 14.9. The total number of registered domains grew by 2.1 per cent to 108,154 in 2024, reflecting a continuous uptake of the domains. The co.ke domain remained the most popular, accounting for 85.7 per cent of total registrations, driven largely by corporate users. A notable decline was recorded in personal domains under me.ke, which dropped by 41.1 per cent to 3,462 in 2024. The number of registrars increased by 6.6 per cent to 195 in 2024, while fees for domain registration and renewal remained constant at KSh 700.

Table 14.9: Registered Kenyan Domains, 2020 – 2024

Number

Domain	Users	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
.ac.ke	Institutions of Higher Education	962	1,026	1,079	1,134	1,315
.co.ke	Companies	93,776	85,536	90,000	89,883	92,669
.go.ke	Government entities	606	615	656	726	823
.info.ke	Information e.g. blogs	156	144	131	196	201
.me.ke	Personal websites & email	182	298	1,325	5,874	3,462
.mobi.ke	Mobile content	43	38	32	26	28
.ne.ke	Network Devices	51	48	48	48	51
.or.ke	Non profit making organisations or NGO's	1,930	1,895	1,846	1,963	2,116
.sc.ke	Lower & middle institutions of learning	838	1,002	931	894	1,031
.ke	Second Level Domain (SLD)	2,579	3,924	4,372	5,192	6,458
TOTAL		**101,123**	**94,526**	**100,420**	**105,936**	**108,154**
Number of registrars+		194	194	183	183	195
Domain renewal fee in KSh+[1]		1,000	700	700	700	700
Average annual fee to operate domain (Domain registration fee) in KSh[1]		560	700	700	700	700
Second Level Domain Registration and Renewal fee in KSh[1]		5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500

Source: Kenya Network Information Centre
** Provisional*
+Revised
[1] Amount exclusive of VAT

Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers

14.21. Information on media frequencies and mobile transceivers for the period 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 14.10. The number of TV frequencies increased by 1.7 per cent to 359 in 2024. Similarly, the number of Radio FM Frequencies increased by 3.8 per cent to 1055 in 2024. However, cable TV subscriptions decreased by 18.6 per cent to 63,549 while direct-to-home satellite subscriptions dropped by 12.0 per cent to 1.5 million in 2024. The number of digital terrestrial television subscriptions rose to 4.5 million owing to consumers increasingly shifting from cable and satellite to terrestrial platforms, due to affordability and wider accessibility.

14.22. Additionally, total broadcasting stations on air declined notably from 304 to 259, with commercial FM and community FM stations contracting, partly attributed to market consolidation and regulatory realignments in the broadcasting sector.

14.23. The number of mobile transceivers grew by 16.6 per cent to 403,232 in 2024, reflecting continued market expansion and technology adoption. The number of 2G transceivers increased from 137.3 thousand to 175.7 thousand, reflecting sustained use in legacy networks, while 3G and 4G segments expanded modestly. The 5G transceivers grew from 2,796 mobile transceivers in 2023 to 3,556 mobile transceivers in 2024, indicating the gradual rollout of next-generation technology.

Table 14.10: Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers, 2020 - 2024

Number

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
TV Frequencies	330	342	348	353	359
Radio FM Frequencies	908	953	978	1016	1055
Digital Distributors					
Self-Provisioning Broadcast Signal Distributors	3	3	3	3	3
Broadcast Signal Distributors	2	2	2	2	2
Total Digital Signal Distributors	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**
Digital TV Stations	**122**	**142**	**192**	**346**	**334**
Digital Subscriptions					
Cable TV	79,028	88,616	59,440	78,114	63,549
Direct to Home Satellite	1,389,839	1,645,525	1,746,179	1,812,448	1,594,237
Digital Terrestrial Televisions (STBs)	3,935,960	4,169,601	4,385,491	4,487,877	4,534,925
Internet-Protocl TV (IPTV)	16,303	19,126	19,126	29,120	29,120
Total Digital Subscriptions	**5,421,130**	**5,922,868**	**6,210,236**	**6,407,559**	**6,221,831**
Radio Stations[1]					
English and Kiswahili	129	129	..	..	..
All Vernacular Languages	75	75	..	..	..
Total Radio Stations	**204**	**204**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Number of Broadcasting stations on Air					
Commercial FM Radio stations	131	131	164	212	185
Community FM Radio stations	42	42	51	78	59
Public FM Radio stations	13	13	13	14	15
Total Broadcasting stations on Air	**186**	**186**	**228**	**304**	**259**
Mobile Transceivers by Technology					
2G	153,318	150,035	129,130	137,316	175,674
3G	79,847	103,823	104,786	112,584	117,382
4G	25,191	42,455	57,498	93,240	106,620
5G	..	..	102	2,796	3,556
Total Mobile Transceivers	**258,356**	**296,313**	**291,516**	**345,936**	**403,232**

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
** Provisional*
.. Data not available
STBs- Set Top Boxes
[1]Reporting methodology of FM stations ceased from language-based in 2021. New reporting of FM stations is based at commercial, community, and public classifications.





Employment, Investment and Revenue

14.24. Table 14.11 presents details on employment, investment and revenue of telecommunication operators and Application Service Providers (ASPs) from 2020 to 2024. Employment within telecommunication operators rose by 7.7 per cent to 11,339 in 2024. Similarly, the number of individuals engaged by cable TV operators grew by 37.8 per cent to 437 in 2024. Annual investment by telecommunication operators increased by 20.4 per cent to KSh 70.9 billion in 2024. Similarly, revenue generated by telecommunication operators increased by 13.2 per cent to KSh 384.4 billion in the year under review.

Table 14.11: Employment, Investment and Revenue, 2020 - 2024

	Type of Operators	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Employment (Number)	Telecommunication Operators[1]	8,728	9,163	9,352	10,526	11,339
	Application Service Providers (ASPs)[2]	11,315	12,395	15,999	17,119	19,748
	Cable Tv operators	303	364	364	317	437
Annual Investment [3] (KSh Billion)	Telecommunication Operators[1]	35.6	45.9	51.7	58.9	70.9
	ASPs[2]	2.7	3.2	3.5	6.5	6.2
Annual Revenue[3] (KSh Billion)	Telecommunication Operators[1]	300.9	280.1	315.1	339.5	384.4
	ASPs[2]	40.0	64.7	84.9	88.3	93.4

** Provisional*
[1] Includes Mobile network operators (MNOs) and Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MVNOs)
[2] Include Internet Service Providers (ISPs)
[3] As at 30th June

Information Society

14.25. Table 14.12 highlights ICT penetration trends in Kenya, measured against the total population and the population aged three years and above from 2020 to 2024. In the period under review, Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants rose to 136.1 in 2024 from 129.5 in 2023. Wireless internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants grew from 99.6 in 2023 to 107.9 in 2024, reflecting increased reliance on mobile data services for internet access. Wireless and fixed internet penetration per 100 inhabitants stood at 110.3 in 2024 from 101.6 in 2023. Bits per second per capita (Bps/person), surged from 223.8 thousand in 2023 to 268,575.8 thousand in 2024 reflecting new high-capacity satellite services entering the market. This enhances national bandwidth availability, however, its practical impact on average users may be constrained by affordability and accessibility, as some services are subscription-based and targeted at niche markets.

14.26. Wireless broadband penetration per 100 inhabitants rose to 83.6 from 71.4 recorded in 2023 while fixed and wired broadband subscriptions increased to 86.0 in 2024 from 73.4 in 2023. Mobile money usage subscriptions per 100 inhabitants expanded to 80.7 in 2024 from 73.8 in 2023. Assessment on penetration in the population aged three years and above showed similar trends with slightly higher per capita values, particularly in mobile and internet subscriptions.

Table 14.12: Key Indicators for Measuring Information Society, 2020 – 2024

Total Population	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	126.85	130.90	129.86	129.54	136.14
Wireless internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	90.50	91.88	94.76	99.59	107.89
Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Wireless and Fixed)	91.70	93.23	96.41	101.59	110.29
Bits per second per capita (Bps/person) ('000)	86.87	101.64	133.96	223.77	268,575.84
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless)	52.07	57.26	63.40	71.42	83.60
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Fixed and Wired)	53.27	58.61	65.06	73.42	85.98
Mobile money subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	67.05	70.81	76.34	73.76	80.69
Population Aged 3 Years and Above					
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	136.87	141.70	140.00	139.48	146.41
Wireless internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	97.65	99.46	102.16	107.23	116.04
Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Wireless and Fixed)	98.94	100.92	103.94	109.39	118.61
Bits per second per capita (Bps/person)	93.73	110.03	144.43	240.95	288,849.17
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless)	56.19	61.98	68.36	76.91	89.91
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Fixed and Wired)	51.11	52.11	53.11	54.11	55.11

** Provisional*

International Trade in ICT Equipment

14.27. International trade in ICT equipment is presented in the Table 14.13. The value of exports for ICT related equipment declined by 2.7 per cent to KSh 3.1 billion in 2024. Notably, the value of exports of office machines rose by 81.9 per cent to KSh 133.1 million, while that of recording equipment surged from KSh 3.4 million in 2023 to KSh 195.1 million in 2024 owing to a significant export of studio equipment to South Sudan. The value of imports increased by 17.0 per cent to KSh 71.7 billion in 2024, with value of telecommunications equipment growing by 30.1 per cent and that of recording equipment declining by 27.3 per cent.

Table 14.13: International Trade in ICT Equipment, 2020 – 2024

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Exports					
Office machines[1]	81.62	63.40	60.35	73.16	133.08
Automatic data processing machines, storage units e.t.c	651.38	493.60	497.19	995.03	598.58
Parts and accessories[2]	36.93	24.10	68.09	147.73	135.30
Monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for television[3]	108.57	248.51	192.75	265.68	184.95
Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting[4]	11.11	16.15	2.65	74.95	1.90
Recording equipment[5]	1.82	1.23	13.86	3.43	195.11
Telecommunications equipment[6]	513.86	706.42	1,491.18	1,618.12	1,842.88
Total	**1,405.29**	**1,553.41**	**2,326.07**	**3,178.10**	**3,091.81**
Imports					
Office machines[1]	1,006.93	1,251.82	3,457.64	1,887.95	1,954.89
Automatic data processing machines, storage units etc	14,012.31	14,084.75	16,331.50	19,102.56	18,696.89
Parts and accessories[2]	840.05	795.66	987.59	1,265.35	1,135.38
Monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for television[3]	10,735.20	8,699.54	10,044.81	7,644.50	9,272.50
Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting[4]	431.71	314.70	309.53	186.18	176.65
Recording equipment[5]	323.06	275.58	258.95	224.33	163.03
Telecommunications equipment[6]	25,911.58	22,924.28	23,798.57	30,965.60	40,279.28
Total	**53,260.84**	**48,346.33**	**55,188.58**	**61,276.47**	**71,678.63**

**Provisional*
[1] Electronic calculating machines, cash registers, accounting machines, postage-franking machines, ticket issuing machines, reproducing and displaying machines with calculating functions, duplicating machines and their parts/accessories etc
[2] For office machines and data processing machines
[3] Include Television sets, decoders etc
[4] Whether or not combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus or a clock
[5] Sound recording, video recording or reproducing apparatus including or not including a video tuner
[6] Such as computer, laptops, networking equipments etc plus their parts and accessories such as telephone sets, microphones,electric sound amplifier sets Television cameras, digital or video cameras recorders, radio or TV transmission apparatus etc

Newspaper Circulation and Online Newspaper Readership

14.28. As presented in Table 14.4, the circulation of printed English daily newspapers dropped by 12.3 per cent to 37.0 million copies in 2024. reflecting continued shift in news consumption from print to digital platforms. Similarly, circulation of printed Kiswahili daily newspapers declined by 9.2 per cent to 2.3 million copies. In contrast, digital readership continued to expand, with average daily online visitors rising by 9.8 per cent to 5.4 million in 2024.

Table 14.14: Local Daily/Weekly Newspapers[1] in Circulation, 2020 – 2024

`	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Daily Newspapers ('000 copies)					
English	62,853	52,621	44,097	42,213	37,041
Kiswahili	3,459	3,049	2,677	2,583	2,345
Weekly Newspapers ('000 copies)					
English	9,890	8,504	7,591	7,459	6,800
Kiswahili	686	353	363	313	250
Average online visitors per day	**3,726,615**	**4,151,449**	**4,720,802**	**4,928,517**	**5,413,393**

Source: Various Media Houses
** Provisional*
[1]Excludes free newspaper copies

Cybersecurity

14.29. The number of cybersecurity advisories and reported online crime experienced significant changes in the period under review as shown in Table 14.15. The total cybersecurity advisories increased by 48.1 per cent to 39.0 million in 2024. Malware advisories more than doubled from 1.1 million in 2023 to 2.5 million in 2024, while website application attack advisories more than tripled from about 3.9 million in 2023 to 13.6 million in 2024. Conversely, advisories related to system vulnerabilities declined by 11.3 per cent while those for botnet/DDoS attacks dropped by 28.0 per cent in 2024. It is important to note that the reporting of digital investigation and digital forensics advisories was decommissioned in 2024 due to change of reporting of these crimes.

14.30. The total number of reported online crimes almost doubled to 3.5 billion in 2024. During the review period, two new categories of online crimes were reported. These were Brute force attacks which involve automated, systematic attempts to crack passwords or encryption by trying every possible combination until the correct one is found and mobile application attacks which target vulnerabilities in mobile apps to compromise user data or disrupt services. In 2024, 127.8 million Brute force attacks and 526.4 thousand mobile application attacks were reported.

Table 14.15: Cyber Security Advisories and Reported Online Crimes, 2020 - 2024

Number

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Cyber Security Advisories					
Malware[1]	5,810	193,595	283,101	1,093,987	2,515,357
System Vulnerabilities	72,076	7,615,412	13,255,964	20,618,695	18,282,819
Botnet/DDoS Attack[2]	1,128	84,087	96,262	753,226	542,620
Online Impersonation	562	307	-	-	-
Online Abuse	262	143	-	-	-
Website Application Attack	1,281	80,035	112,183	3,888,663	13,552,695
Phishing[3]	338	185	-	-	-
Online Fraud	270	148	-	-	-
Digital Investigation[4]	-	-	-	571	-
Digital Forensics[4]	-	-	-	294	-
Brute Force Attacks[5]	-	-	-	-	4,114,362
Mobile Application Attacks[5]	-	-	-	-	30,107
Total	**81,727**	**7,973,912**	**13,747,510**	**26,355,436**	**39,037,960**
Types of Online Crime Reported					
Malware[1]	124,168,113	181,879,153	163,880,687	59,479,406	132,938,864
Botnet/DDoS[2]	4,060,899	92,108,268	82,742,427	29,991,370	62,901,993
Web Application Attacks	11,589,947	7,033,604	1,000,284	386,067	8,409,928
System Vulnerabilities	114,675	58,045,612	452,412,495	1,653,781,434	3,272,686,996
Brute Force Attacks[5]	-	-	-	-	127,785,193
Mobile Application Attacks[5]	-	-	-	-	526,362
Total	**139,933,634**	**339,066,637**	**700,035,893**	**1,743,638,277**	**3,476,937,781**

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
** Provisional*
-Compilation of respective data hadn't started/ was decommissioned
[1]Refers to a software designed with the intention of damaging services, stealing data etc
[2]Botnets refers to a collection of internet-connected devices whose security been breached. They are used to perform distributed denial of service (DDOS) attack
[3]Refers to stealing of information through email, telephone or SMS where someone poses as a legit to lure individuals into providing sensitive data such password, Personal Identification Number (PIN) etc
[4]Data compillation started in 2023
[5]Data compillation started in 2024

Electronic Waste

14.31. Electronic waste (E-waste) is calculated using the E-waste toolkit which tracks the annual flow of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) on imports coming into the country, exports leaving the country and goods manufactured domestically. Following the methodology of the ITU's E-waste Statistics Partnership for ICT Development, these figures are combined with the typical service life of each product to predict when the equipment will reach end-of-life and become waste.

The total E-waste generated in the five-year period increased from 46,211 metric tonnes, in 2020 to 53,559 metric tonnes in 2024 as presented in Table 14.16. Large equipment (excluding photovoltaic panels) E-waste increased by 9.9 per cent to 5,680 metric tonnes in 2024. Small equipment E-waste increased by 5.6 per cent to 19,737 metric tonnes and accounted for 36.9 per cent of the total E-waste generated in 2024. However, E-waste for lamps and small IT and telecommunication equipment decreased by 3.9 per cent and 2.3 per cent to 4,844 metric tonnes and 6,581 metric tonnes, respectively, in the review period.

Table 14.16: Electronic Waste Generated, 2020 - 2024

Metric tonnes

Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Temperature exchange equipment[1]	10,022	10,319	10,557	10,776	11,003
Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens[2]	4,822	5,065	5,297	5,513	5,715
Lamps[3]	4,896	5,142	5,158	5,039	4,844
Large equipment (excluding photovoltaic panels)[4]	3,781	4,175	4,657	5,169	5,680
Small equipment[5]	15,825	16,812	17,821	18,694	19,737
Small IT and telecommunication equipment[6]	6,865	6,947	6,871	6,732	6,581
Total	**46,211**	**48,461**	**50,361**	**51,923**	**53,559**

**Provisional*
[1] Refers to cooling and freezing equipment such as refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, heat pumps
[2] Includes televisions, monitors, laptops, notebooks, and tablets.
[3] Includes fluorescent lamps, high intensity discharge lamps, and LED lamps.
[4] Includes washing machines, clothes dryers, dish-washing machines, electric stoves, large printing machines, copying equipment, and photovoltaic panels.
[5] Includes vacuum cleaners, microwaves, ventilation equipment, toasters, electric kettles, electric shavers, scales, calculators, radio sets, video cameras, electrical and electronic toys, small electrical and electronic tools, small medical devices, small monitoring and control instrument
[6] Includes mobile phones, Global Positioning Systems (GPS), pocket calculators, routers, personal computers, printers, telephones

Konza Technopolis

14.32. Konza Technopolis, the flagship smart city, stands as a key pillar in the country's journey towards becoming a knowledge-based economy. As one of the core enablers under BETA, specifically the Digital Superhighway pillar, Konza is not only a symbol of technological advancement but also a strategic platform for delivering innovation, generating high-value jobs and driving inclusive socio-economic transformation. The project is anchored on a robust blend of horizontal and vertical infrastructure. Horizontal infrastructure refers to the foundational, ground-level networks roads, utility corridors, water and sewer lines, power distribution, and fibre-optic duct while vertical infrastructure comprises the above ground structures such as office towers, data centres, residential blocks and mixed-use complexes. The key performing indicators for the Technopolis are intended to support evidence-based policymaking by informing data-driven decisions and enhancing transparency and accountability. Table 14.17 highlights selected indicators, which were identified based on Konza's strategic priorities and aligned with the intended outcomes of the Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV).



14.33. The number of investors in the Technopolis rose to 70 in 2024, from 56 in 2023, reflecting sustained confidence in its value proposition as a smart city and innovation hub. Consequently, the annual amount invested grew by 27.3 per cent to KSh 13.6 billion in 2024 which led to KSh 83.5b cumulative investment in the Technopolis as at the end of 2024

14.34. Revenue generated from Konza Technopolis amounted to KSh 252.4 million in 2024, from KSh 191.3 million in 2023. This growth was largely attributable to revenue from the Konza Cloud, which rose more than four times to KSh 151.6 million in 2024. The surge underscores the growing demand for cloud infrastructure and services within Kenya's innovation ecosystem. Conversely, revenue from land lease declined by 17.4 per cent to KSh 76.1 million, while other revenue streams declined by 60.9 per cent to KSh 24.7 million in 2024.

14.35. Utilization of Konza Cloud resources has intensified over the past five years. Available storage increased to 25.0 per cent in 2024 from 22.0 per cent in 2023, after additional disks were commissioned, which pushed the share of used storage down to 75.0 per cent in 2024 from 78.0 per cent in 2023. The proportion of idle virtual CPUs fell to 62.0 per cent in 2024 from 71.0 per cent in 2023, signaling more intensive workloads on the platform.

14.36. Under the smart city facilities, the number of smart poles installed increased by 35.0 per cent to 81 in 2024. These smart poles, equipped with features such as surveillance cameras, Wi-Fi access points, and environmental sensors, are instrumental in enhancing urban safety, connectivity, and efficiency. Completion of the Intelligent Operations Centre (IOC), a critical facility for real-time monitoring and management of city services, advanced substantially to 82.0 per cent in 2024, up from 35.0 per cent the previous year.

In addition, the length of fibre optics laid increased to 79 kilometers in 2024 from 50 kilometers in 2023. Junction signalization doubled, to 12 intersections, which is expected to improve traffic flow and smart mobility.

14.37. The Jitume Digital Program continued to strengthen Konza Technopolis' role as a catalyst for digital skills development and youth empowerment in the period under review. The number of digital hubs equipped with Virtual Digital Infrastructure (VDIs) rose from 109 in 2023 to 193 in 2024, while the number of VDI units deployed including monitors, smart boards, virtual desktops, webcams, routers and digital conferencing tools increased by 53.3 per cent to 15,186 in 2024.

14.38. The number of parcels surveyed rose from 187 in 2023 to 515 in 2024, while the number of parcels leased grew more than threefold from 9 in 2023 to 33 in 2024 signaling renewed investor interest in securing space within the smart city. As a result, the stock of land still available for lease narrowed to 68 parcels, a 5.6 per cent decline, and parcels under development increased up to 9 in 2024 from 8 in 2023.

The length of road infrastructure increased by 28.6 per cent to 45 kilometers, while the length of walkways increased by 80.0 per cent to 45 kilometers in the period under review.

14.39. During the period under review, Konza Technopolis recorded progress in vertical infrastructure development, where the office space utilization within the Konza Complex Office Block rose from 31,011 square feet in 2023 to 50,870 square feet in 2024. In addition, the furnished apartments were fully completed and ready for occupancy and the completion rate of Kenya Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) reached 93.0 per cent in 2024. In alignment with Konza's green urban development agenda, a total of 44,500 trees were planted in 2024 compared with 30,000 trees planted in the previous year.

Table 14.17: Key Performing Indicators for Konza Technopolis 2020 - 2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
1. Investment					
Number of Investors in Konza Technopolis	14	30	52	56	70
Annual Amount Invested (KSh. Billions)	11.53	16.80	15.40	10.64	13.59
Total Amount invested in Konza Technopolis (KSh. Billions)	27.05	43.85	59.25	69.89	83.48
2. Revenue generated					
Revenue generated from lease of parcel of Land (KSh. Millions)	18.05	17.67	201.00	92.03	76.10
Revenue Generated by the Konza cloud (KSh. Millions)	-	1.40	27.35	35.57	151.60
Revenue generated from other streams (KSh. Millions)	22.20	45.27	79.04	63.70	24.66
Total Revenue(KSh. Millions)	40.25	64.34	307.39	191.30	252.36

Table 14.17: Key Performing Indicators for Konza Technopolis 2020 - 2024 (Cont'd)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
3. Konza National Data Centre [1]					
Konza National Data Center uptime (%)	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98
3.1 Konza Cloud Capacity Utilization					
Available storage resources (%)	75.00	57.00	40.00	22.00	25.00
Used storage resources (%)	25.00	43.00	60.00	78.00	75.00
Available Elastic Cloud server memory %	84.00	75.00	56.00	38.00	28.00
Available Virtual CPUs %	92.00	88.00	85.00	71.00	62.00
3.2 Number of IT Solutions Commercialized	3	5	7	10	16
3.3 Number of the clients hosted at the data center	3	14	41	87	134
4. Smart City Facilities					
Number of Smart Poles [2]	-	-	-	60	81
Completion of IOC (%) [3]	-	-	-	35.00	82.00
Length of fiber optic laid (Kms)	-	-	-	50	79
Number of Junction signalization [4]	-	-	-	6	12
5. Jitume Digital program					
Number of Digital Hubs equipped with (VDIs)	-	-	3	109	193
Number of Youth trained in online jobs	-	-	-	5,684	8,062
Number of startups supported	-	-	3	-	-
Number of Innovations supported	15	-	14	-	-
Number of Direct Jobs Created	-	-	-	3,000	-
Number of VDIs deployed in digital hubs	-	-	300	9,905	15,186
6. Konza Land					
Total number of parcels surveyed	147	147	187	187	515
Number of Parcels of land leased	8	22	34	9	33
Number of Parcels of land available for lease	129	125	102	72	68



SECTION

C

Social Scene



CHAPTER 15

Education and Training

Overview

15.1 Total expenditure for the education sector is expected to drop from KSh 601.5 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 594.2 billion in 2024/25. Recurrent expenditure is expected to decrease by 1.7 per cent to KSh 566.1 billion in 2024/25, accounting for 95.3 per cent of the total expenditure for the education sector. Total development expenditure for the education sector is expected to increase by 9.8 per cent to KSh 28.1 billion in 2024/25.

15.2. The total number of basic learning institutions rose by 38.8 per cent to 129,463 in 2024, after inclusion of junior schools, which accounted for 24.7 per cent of the total number of basic

KSh 46.9B

The amount of loans awarded by Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) in 2024/25, a percentage increase of 59.5 per cent.

2,756

Number of TVET institutions in 2024, partly attributed to an increase in the number of Vocational Training Centres that received accreditation.

learning institutions. During the period under review, the number of pre-primary schools increased by 1.8 per cent to 47,760, primary schools rose by 9.6 per cent to 38,997 while secondary schools increased from 10,752 to 10,755. The number of TVET institutions grew by 6.9 per cent to 2,756 in 2024, partly attributed to an increase in the number of Vocational Training Centres (VTC) that received accreditation. The total number of universities increased from 70 in 2023 to 72 in 2024 due to awarding of charters to the National Intelligence Research University and Tangaza University which were constituent colleges.

15.3. The total number of pupils enrolled in pre-primary schools increased to 2,914.4 thousand in 2024 from 2,885.6 thousand in 2023. Total enrolment in primary and junior schools grew by 3.2 per cent to 10,733.3 thousand in 2024 while enrolment in secondary schools grew by 5.2 per cent to 4,321.6 thousand in 2024. There was a 3.2 per cent decrease in the total number of public primary school teachers to 212,602 in 2024, while the number of public secondary schools and Teacher Training Colleges (TTC) teachers increased from 125,563 in 2023 to 130,818 in 2024. Enrolment in Teacher Training Institutions increased by 23.0 per cent to 41,154 in 2024 while enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions grew by 10.4 per cent to 709,885 in 2024. University enrolment grew from 579.0 thousand in 2023/24 to 631.3 thousand in 2024/25

15.4. The amount of loans awarded by Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) increased by 59.5 per cent to KSh 46.9 billion in 2024/25. Government funding to universities through the Universities Fund is expected to decline from KSh 30.0 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 12.9 billion in 2024/25. The number of research license applications went up by 20.4 per cent from 8,348 in 2022/23 to 10,055 in 2023/24, mainly due to increased sensitization on science, technology and innovation mainstreaming across the Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDA) and tertiary institutions.

Expenditure for the Education Sector

15.5. Details on expenditure for the education sector during the period 2020/21 to 2024/25 is shown in Table 15.1. Total expenditure for the education sector is expected to decline from KSh 601.5 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 594.2 billion in 2024/25. Total recurrent expenditure is expected to decrease by 1.7 per cent to KSh 566.1 billion in 2024/25, accounting for 95.3 per cent of the total expenditure for the education sector. Recurrent expenditure for the Teachers Service Commission is expected to increase by 3.6 per cent to KSh 346.8 billion in 2024/25, accounting for 61.3 per cent of the recurrent expenditure for the education sector. Recurrent expenditure for the State Department for Higher Education and Research is expected to decrease by 11.9 per cent to KSh 80.3 billion in 2024/25. Recurrent expenditure for both the State Department for Basic Education and State Department for Vocational and Technical Training is expected to drop by 7.1 per cent and 8.5 per cent to KSh 115.9 billion and KSh 23.1 billion, respectively, in 2024/25.

15.6. Total development expenditure for the education sector is expected to increase by 9.8 per cent to KSh 28.1 billion in 2024/25. Development expenditure for the Teachers Service Commission is expected to double from KSh 0.4 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 0.8 billion in 2024/25, while development expenditure for the State Department for Vocational and Technical Training is expected to decrease by 18.6 per cent to KSh 5.1 billion in the same period. Development expenditure for the State Department for Basic Education is expected to increase by 33.4 per cent to KSh 21.0 billion in 2024/25, accounting for 74.6 per cent of the development expenditure for the education sector.



Table 15.1: Expenditure for the Education Sector, 2020/21 – 2024/25

KSh Million

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25*
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE					
Ministry of Education					
State Department for Basic Education[1]	88,324.00	94,155.00	111,384.00	124,795.36	115,879.03
Teachers Service Commission	274,794.00	289,407.00	298,553.00	334,710.87	346,834.59
State Department for Higher Education and Research	75,552.00	95,713.00	101,616.00	91,143.75	80,313.18
State Department for Vocational and Technical Training	18,278.00	19,302.00	20,093.00	25,240.50	23,096.79
Sub Total⁺	**456,948.00**	**498,577.00**	**531,646.00**	**575,890.47**	**566,123.58**
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE					
Ministry of Education					
State Department for Basic Education[1]	5,905.00	6,867.00	18,171.00	15,725.86	20,975.74
Teachers Service Commission	97.00	358.00	820.00	377.28	799.15
State Department for University Education	3,968.00	3,744.00	3,545.00	3,210.73	1,227.93
State Department for Vocational and Technical Training	5,334.00	2,146.00	2,167.00	6,280.64	5,111.60
Sub Total⁺	**15,304.00**	**13,115.00**	**24,703.00**	**25,594.51**	**28,114.42**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE⁺	472,252.00	511,692.00	556,349.00	601,484.98	594,238.00
State Department for Labour and Skills Development[2]	124	225	129	2,689.60	4,361.09

Source: The National Treasury
**Provisional*
⁺ Revised
[1] Formerly State Department of Early Learning and Basic Education
[2] The State Department has since been renamed and moved to Ministry of Labour and Social Protection as per Executive Order No. 2 of 2023

Educational Institutions

15.7. Table 15.2 presents the number of educational institutions by category from 2020 to 2024. The total number of basic learning institutions rose by 38.8 per cent to 129,463 in 2024, after inclusion of junior schools, which accounted for 24.7 per cent of the total number of basic learning institutions. The number of pre-primary schools increased by 1.8 per cent to 47,760 in 2024, while the number of primary schools rose by 9.6 per cent to 38,997 in 2024. Secondary schools increased from 10,752 in 2023 to 10,755 in 2024.Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs) increased to 97 from 89 during the review period. Tarbaj TTC was operationalized in 2024, increasing the number of public TTCs to 33, while private TTCs increased by 5 to 59 in the same period. These comprise of 33 registered private colleges and 26 non-registered private colleges that presented candidates for teacher education examinations. Operationalization of Mwingi and Nabongo TTCs increased the number of Secondary TTCs to 5 during the period under review.The number of TVET institutions grew by 6.9 per cent to 2,756 in 2024. This was partly attributed to an increase in the number of vocational training centres that were accredited. The elevation of 19 technical and vocational colleges to National Polytechnic status increased the total number of National Polytechnics to 30. Similarly, there was an increase in the number of universities as a result of awarding charters to Tangaza University and National Intelligence Research University.

Table 15.2: Educational Institutions by Category[1], 2020 – 2024

Number

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Schools:					
Registered Pre-Primary+ :					
Public	28,505	28,585	29,894	30,414	30,943
Private	18,147	12,086	16,216	16,514	16,817
Sub Total	**46,652**	**40,671**	**46,110**	**46,928**	**47,760**
Primary:					
Public	23,368	23,566	23,631	23,831	24,213
Private	8,096	9,028	8,838	11,739	14,784
Sub Total	**31,464**	**32,594**	**32,469**	**35,570**	**38,997**
Junior:					
Public				..	22,521
Private				..	9,430
Sub Total					**31,951**
Secondary:					
Public	9,100	9,238	9,268	9,485	9,488
Private	1,290	1,244	1,255	1,267	1,267
Sub Total	**10,390**	**10,482**	**10,523**	**10,752**	**10,755**
Total	**88,506**	**83,747**	**89,102**	**93,250**	**129,463**
Teacher Training Colleges:					
Primary:					
Public	30	32	32	32	33
Private+	89	54	54	54	59
Sub Total	**119**	**86**	**86**	**86**	**92**
Secondary	3	3	3	3	5
Total	**122**	**89**	**89**	**89**	**97**
Accredited TVET Institutions					
Public Vocational Training Centres	1,156	1,031	1,051	1,120	1,070
Private Vocational Training Centres	83	88	88	88	118
Public Technical and Vocational Colleges	230	255	277	309	302
Private Technical and Vocational Colleges	820	885	973	1,048	1,235
National Polytechnics	12	12	12	11	30
Kenya School of TVET[2]				1	1
Total	**2,301**	**2,271**	**2,401**	**2,577**	**2,756**
Universities [3]					
Public	31	32	36	37	38
Private	33	33	33	33	34
Total	**64**	**65**	**69**	**70**	**72**

Source : Ministry of Education/TVET Authority/Commission for University /Education/Council of Governors/KNBS
** Provisional*
[1] Data for 2020 is as at the Month of March 2020
[2] Before 2023, Kenya School of TVET (previously Kenya Technical Trainers College) was categorized as a National Poly technic
[3] Includes public chartered universities, private chartered universities and universities with Letter of Interim Authority
.. Data not available
+ Revised

Pre-Primary Education

15.8. Table 15.3 shows pupil enrolment and number of teachers in pre-primary schools from 2020 to 2024. The total number of pupils enrolled in pre-primary schools increased to 2,914.4 thousand in 2024 from 2,885.6 thousand in 2023, with enrolment of boys recording a higher increase of 1.5 per cent compared to an increase of 0.5 per cent for girls during the period under review. The number of trained teachers increased by 2.9 per cent to 77,583 in 2024 with the number of female teachers accounting for 88.8 per cent of total trained teachers.

Table 15.3: Pupil Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Pre-primary Schools, 2020 – 2024

Number

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Enrolment					
Boys	1,436,924	1,422,247	1,415,837	1,433,000	1,454,842
Girls	1,395,973	1,423,018	1,414,135	1,452,636	1,459,571
TOTAL	**2,832,897**	**2,845,265**	**2,829,972**	**2,885,636**	**2,914,413**
Trained Teachers					
Male	15,584	11,225	8,724	8,148	8,677
Female	79,657	57,374	69,609	67,235	68,906
TOTAL	**95,241**	**68,599**	**78,333**	**75,383**	**77,583**

Source: Council of Governors/KNBS
** Provisional*



Primary and Junior Education

15.9. Table 15.4(a) presents primary school enrolment by class and sex from 2020 to 2024 and junior school enrolment from 2023. Total enrolment in primary and junior schools grew by 3.2 per cent to 10,733.3 thousand in 2024. Enrolment in junior school almost doubled from 1,287.5 thousand in 2023, on account of the first cohort of grade 8 learners who transitioned from grade 7. Enrolment in primary schools recorded a decline of 9.9 per cent from 9.109.6 thousand in 2023, owing to change in curriculum which phased out standard 8.



Table 15.4(a): Primary and Junior School Enrolment by Class and Sex, 2020 – 2024

Number ('000)

Class/Grade	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary School															
Grade 1	647.0	609.6	**1,256.6**	654.5	622.0	**1,276.5**	647.4	615.6	**1,263.0**	703.4	683.9	**1,387.4**	714.1	687.2	**1,401.3**
Grade 2	669.4	623.7	**1,293.0**	672.5	635.6	**1,308.1**	666.8	650.7	**1,317.5**	645.2	611.5	**1,256.7**	711.1	685.9	**1,397.0**
Grade 3	655.7	618.3	**1,274.0**	675.2	643.2	**1,318.4**	667.8	648.6	**1,316.4**	662.5	643.4	**1,305.9**	712.2	683.7	**1,395.9**
Grade 4	641.2	605.4	**1,246.6**	658.3	626.7	**1,285.1**	659.0	642.9	**1,301.9**	661.9	643.4	**1,305.3**	690.6	658.6	**1,349.2**
Grade 5	679.6	644.8	**1,324.5**	649.6	618.6	**1,268.2**	646.6	630.6	**1,277.2**	653.2	642.6	**1,295.8**	692.8	658.0	**1,350.8**
Grade 6	666.1	649.3	**1,315.4**	687.4	660.8	**1,348.2**	665.6	649.8	**1,315.4**	645.9	630.0	**1,275.9**	677.0	637.1	**1,314.1**
Standard 7	651.1	645.0	**1,296.1**	656.5	647.2	**1,303.7**	651.9	637.7	**1,289.6**						
Standard 8	581.3	582.5	**1,163.8**	589.4	587.6	**1,177.0**	643.1	640.1	**1,283.2**	649.3	633.3	**1,282.6**			
Sub Total	**5,191.4**	**4,978.7**	**10,170.1**	**5,243.5**	**5,041.7**	**10,285.1**	**5,248.2**	**5,116.0**	**10,364.2**	**4,621.4**	**4,488.1**	**9,109.6**	**4,197.9**	**4,010.5**	**8,208.4**
Junior School															
Grade 7										656.0	631.5	**1,287.5**	658.0	623.6	**1,281.6**
Grade 8													643.0	600.2	**1,243.2**
Total	**5,191.4**	**4,978.7**	**10,170.1**	**5,243.5**	**5,041.7**	**10,285.1**	**5,248.2**	**5,116.0**	**10,364.2**	**5,277.4**	**5,119.7**	**10,397.1**	**5,499.0**	**5,234.3**	**10,733.3**

Source : Ministry of Education/Kenya National Examinations Council/Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

**Provisional*



15.10. The number of school learners on meals programme from 2020 to 2024 academic year is presented on Table 15.4(b). The number of learners in the programme slightly decreased by 0.1 per cent to 2,651.6 thousand in 2024.

Table 15.4(b): Learners on Meals Programme, 2020 - 2024

Number

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Learners on Meals Programme	1,841,555	2,257,963	2,538,294	2,653,263	2,651,615

Source: Ministry of Education
**Provisional*

Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE)

15.11. Table 15.5(a) shows the number of examination centres, candidates by sex and mean scores by subject in KCPE from 2020 to 2023. The last group of candidates to sit for the KCPE examinations was in 2023. KCPE has since been phased out because of change in curriculum from 8-4-4 to Competency Based Curriculum (CBC), which no longer required learners to sit for the exam.

Table 15.5(a): Number of Examination Centres, Candidates by Sex and Mean Scores by Subject in KCPE[1], 2020-2023

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Examination Centres	**28,467**	**28,460**	**28,405**	**28,533**
Registered KCPE Candidates				
Male	596,436	616,296	626,557	726,565
Female	595,180	609,258	617,775	689,462
Total	**1,191,616**	**1,225,554**	**1,244,332**	**1,416,027**
Candidates who Sat for KCPE[1]				
Male	590,450	610,384	620,693	726,071
Female	588,742	603,647	612,703	689,054
Total	**1,179,192**	**1,214,031**	**1,233,396**	**1,415,125**
Subject				
English				
English Language	53.51	49.06	49.72	55.00
English Composition	41.56	41.70	40.33	37.70
Kiswahili				
Kiswahili Lugha	51.31	52.84	57.84	49.10
Kiswahili Insha	46.88	53.20	56.28	54.00
Mathematics	54.91	49.56	47.54	44.70
Science	53.33	62.94	59.00	56.60
Social Studies and Religious Education				
Social Studies	56.46	54.62	52.58	52.00
Religious Education	64.43	61.50	61.57	60.10
National Mean Score	**52.80**	**53.18**	**53.11**	**51.15**

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council
[1]KCPE was not done in 2020 but was done in March 2021

Kenya Primary School Education Assessment (KPSEA)

15.12. Table 15.5(b) presents the number of assessment centres, learners by sex and performance level by subject in Grade 6 KPSEA from 2022 to 2024. The number of assessment centres decreased by 0.3 per cent to 32,537 in 2024. This was because some assessment centres were merged. Number of learners who registered for grade 6 KPSEA assessment in 2024 increased by 2.5 per cent to 1,314.1 thousand in 2024, while number of learners who sat for the assessment grew by 5.5 per cent to 1,314.1 thousand in 2024. The performance in 2024 dropped compared with 2023 with only 3 subjects registering over 10.0 per cent of students exceeding expectation.

Table 15.5 (b): Number of Assessment Centres, Learners by Sex and Performance level by Subject in Grade 6 KPSEA, 2022 – 2024

	2022				2023				2024*			
Assessment Centres	**32,717**				**32,638**				**32,537**			
Registered Grade 6 KPSEA Learners												
Male	643,033				658,028				676,971			
Female	600,184				623,619				637,123			
Total	**1,243,217**				**1,281,647**				**1,314,094**			
Learners who sat for Grade 6 KPSEA												
Male	611,793				637,890				676,968			
Female	574,148				607,111				637,121			
Total	**1,185,941**				**1,245,001**				**1,314,089**			
KPSEA Learners' Performance												
Subject	**Exceeding Expectation (%)**	**Meeting Expectation (%)**	**Approaching Expectation (%)**	**Below Expectation (%)**	**Exceeding Expectation (%)**	**Meeting Expectation (%)**	**Approaching Expectation (%)**	**Below Expectation (%)**	**Exceeding Expectation (%)**	**Meeting Expectation (%)**	**Approaching Expectation (%)**	**Below Expectation (%)**
English Language	12.5	47.7	35.9	3.9	19.5	41.9	32.1	6.5	14.2	29.0	41.6	15.2
Kiswahili Lugha	8.8	67.3	20.6	3.3	10.9	56.9	26.2	6.0	9.4	35.5	40.4	14.8
Kenyan Sign Language	0.2	32.6	59.5	7.7	2.2	20.6	58.8	18.4	3.5	11.2	57.7	27.6
Mathematics	4.3	40.5	47.3	8.0	10.4	37.7	42.5	9.4	5.4	18.1	54.1	22.4
Science and Technology	14.7	52.3	27.1	5.9	11.0	38.1	31.4	19.5	3.3	21.7	52.0	23.1
Agriculture	19.0	61.9	15.8	3.3	11.6	38.1	38.0	12.4	7.2	29.9	44.4	18.5
Nutrition[1]	15.2	37.0	40.0	7.9	9.0	38.7	37.6	14.7	5.2	25.9	42.5	26.5
Physical and Health Education	9.7	44.4	36.5	9.4	15.9	42.5	25.8	15.8	6.5	25.0	48.5	20.0
Social Studies	11.3	58.4	25.3	5.0	15.8	47.0	28.0	9.2	6.9	31.9	40.3	20.9

Table 15.5 (b): Number of Assessment Centres, Learners by Sex and Performance level by Subject in Grade 6 KPSEA, 2022 – 2024 (Cont'd)

	2022				2023				2024*			
Assess-ment Centres	**32,717**				**32,638**				**32,537**			
Art and Craft	5.9	38.7	42.5	13.0	16.6	45.4	24.5	13.6	2.0	21.8	47.0	29.2
Music	9.1	61.7	18.9	10.3	10.1	38.1	33.0	18.9	2.8	27.8	44.4	25.0
Christian Religious Education	33.6	48.5	15.2	2.6	27.9	39.0	25.5	7.6	20.4	30.2	34.9	14.5
Islamic Religios Education	41.2	43.9	12.5	2.5	21.3	36.9	28.7	13.1	30.5	20.2	39.6	9.7
Hindu Religious Education	0.0	81.8	18.2	0.0	3.0	39.4	36.4	21.2	7.1	35.7	57.1	0.0

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council
** Provisional*
[1]Changed from Home Science to Nutrition in 2024

15.13. The number of registered KCPE candidates and KPSEA learners with special needs by type of disability and sex is shown in Table 15.6. The number of registered KPSEA special needs learners increased by 13.3 per cent to 3,700 in 2024, with males accounting for 55.5 per cent of the total number of registered learners. Special needs female learners registered for KPSEA went up by 14.8 per cent during the period under review. Learners who were physically handicapped in writing comprised of 43.7 per cent of the total learners with special needs who registered for KPSEA.



Table 15.6: Number of Registered KCPE Candidates and KPSEA Learners with Special Needs by Type of Disability and Sex, 2020 -2024

Number

Type of Disability	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
KCPE															
Blind	77	34	**111**	85	65	**150**	79	55	**134**	100	70	**170**			
Low Vision	359	273	**632**	344	262	**606**	251	242	**493**	407	339	**746**			
Deaf	392	344	**736**	397	406	**803**	388	382	**770**	534	513	**1,047**			
Physically Handicapped (Writing)	694	507	**1,201**	759	536	**1,295**	556	487	**1,043**	868	620	**1,488**			
Total	**1,522**	**1,158**	**2,680**	**1,585**	**1,269**	**2,854**	**1,274**	**1,166**	**2,440**	**1,909**	**1,542**	**3,451**			
KPSEA															
Blind							128	76	**204**	72	73	**145**	152	141	**293**
Low Vision							290	260	**550**	394	311	**705**	458	351	**809**
Deaf							443	433	**876**	482	466	**948**	505	478	**983**
Physically Handicapped (Writing)							533	395	**928**	882	585	**1,467**	938	677	**1,615**
TOTAL							**1,394**	**1,164**	**2,558**	**1,830**	**1,435**	**3,265**	**2,053**	**1,647**	**3,700**

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council
** Provisional*

15.14. The number of teachers in public primary and junior schools by qualification or category and sex, from 2020 to 2024 is presented in Table 15.7. There was a 3.2 per cent decrease in the total number of public primary school teachers to 212,602 in 2024. This decline was partly attributed to factors such as retirement, disciplinary action, study leave, natural attrition among others. Teachers with certificate qualification accounted for 68.9 per cent of the primary school teachers. The number of teachers holding bachelor's degrees dropped by 10.5 per cent to 25,257 in 2024. In the review period, the total number of public junior school teachers was 20,495 with teachers holding bachelor's degrees accounting for 92.4 per cent of the junior school teachers.

Teachers with certificate qualification accounted for 68.9 per cent of the primary school teachers. The number of teachers holding bachelor's degrees dropped by 10.5 per cent to 25,257 in 2024.

Table 15.7: Public Primary and Junior School Teachers[1] by Qualification/Category and Sex, 2020 – 2024

Number

Qualification/ Category	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary															
Masters and Doctorate Degrees	197	294	**491**	887	1,100	**1,987**	889	1,158	**2,047**	889	1,171	**2,060**	942	986	**1,928**
Bachelors Degree	8,627	9,303	**17,930**	12,866	13,289	**26,155**	13,209	14,115	**27,324**	13,592	14,634	**28,226**	12,137	13,120	**25,257**
Diploma	9,821	11,811	**21,632**	17,290	21,588	**38,878**	17,351	21,949	**39,300**	17,942	22,974	**40,916**	17,097	21,820	**38,917**
Certificate	84,469	93,555	**178,024**	72,893	82,530	**155,423**	70,876	81,963	**152,839**	68,524	80,001	**148,525**	67,176	79,324	**146,500**
Total	103,114	114,963	**218,077**	103,936	118,507	**222,443**	102,325	119,185	**221,510**	100,947	118,780	**219,727**	97,352	115,250	**212,602**
Junior										..	..	**..**			
Masters and Doctorate Degrees										..	..	**..**	62	32	**94**
Bachelors Degree										..	..	**..**	9,313	9,629	**18,942**
Post Graduate Diploma										..	..	**..**	10	8	**18**
Diploma										..	..	**..**	693	748	**1,441**
Total										**..**	**..**	**..**	**10,078**	**10,417**	**20,495**

Source: Teachers Service Commision
** Provisional*
[1] Data excludes teachers on unpaid study leave and those with disciplinary cases
..Data not available
Note: 'Teachers Service Commission (TSC) implemented changes in the categorization of teachers in public primary and secondary schools and the teacher training colleges into new grades in July 2017

Secondary Education

15.15. Table 15.8 presents secondary school enrolment by class and sex from 2020 to 2024. Total enrolment in secondary schools grew by 5.2 per cent to 4,321.6 thousand in 2024. Increase in enrolment was recorded across all classes, with Form 1 recording the highest increase at 13.8 per cent to 1,276.8 thousand in 2024. Boys and girls accounted for 49.7 per cent and 50.3 per cent of the total enrolment in secondary schools respectively, in the review period.

Table 15.8: Enrolment in Secondary Schools by Class and Sex[1], 2020 – 2024

Number ('000')

Class	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Form 1	487.1	494.4	**981.5**	450.1	462.9	**913.0**	481.2	501.9	**983.1**	553.5	568.6	**1,122.1**	642.8	633.9	**1,276.8**
Form 2	455.9	466.5	**922.4**	464.9	478.0	**942.8**	486.0	504.4	**990.4**	509.5	533.2	**1,042.7**	527.3	540.8	**1,068.1**
Form 3	434.8	434.1	**868.9**	454.3	469.9	**924.2**	487.6	504.0	**991.6**	494.9	513.3	**1,008.2**	497.9	513.7	**1,011.6**
Form 4	373.8	373.9	**747.7**	453.5	458.6	**912.0**	470.0	485.2	**955.2**	466.7	469.8	**936.5**	481.6	483.5	**965.2**
TOTAL	**1,751.5**	**1,768.9**	**3,520.4**	**1,822.7**	**1,869.3**	**3,692.0**	**1,924.8**	**1,995.5**	**3,920.3**	**2,024.5**	**2,084.9**	**4,109.5**	**2,149.8**	**2,171.9**	**4,321.6**

Source : Ministry of Education/Kenya National Examinations Council/Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

** Provisional*

[1]The data for 2020 is as at March 2020

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

15.16. Table 15.9 presents number of examination centres and registered candidates by sex and mean grade in KCSE from 2020 to 2024. The number of KCSE examination centres increased by 1.0 per cent to 10,755 in 2024. The number of registered female candidates recorded a higher increase of 7.3 per cent compared to an increase of 6.5 per cent for males. The total number of registered KCSE candidates grew by 6.9 per cent to 965,172 during the review period. The number of candidates who scored C+, the cut-off for university, and above increased by 28.5 per cent to 258,419 in 2024. The number of female candidates with C+ and above increased by 30.9 per cent to 125,950, while that of male candidates increased by 26.3 per cent to 132,469 in 2024.The proportion of KCSE candidates who scored C+ and above increased from 22.5 per cent in 2023 to 27.0 per cent in 2024.

The total number of registered KCSE candidates grew by 6.9 per cent to 965,172 during the review period. The number of candidates who scored C+, the cut-off for university, and above increased by 28.5 per cent to 258,419 in 2024.



Table 15.9: Number of Examination Centres, Candidates by Sex and KCSE Mean Grade, 2020 - 2024

Number

Examination Centres	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	10,437			10,612			10,516			10,651			10,755		
Registered KCSE Candidates	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	383,404	369,529	**752,933**	423,393	407,598	**830,991**	445,103	439,019	**884,122**	452,463	450,675	**903,138**	481,649	483,523	**965,172**
KCSE Grade															
A	589	304	**893**	791	349	**1,140**	856	303	**1,159**	825	391	**1,216**	1,139	556	**1,695**
A-	4,049	2,372	**6,421**	3,908	2,152	**6,060**	4,620	2,064	**6,684**	4,466	2,783	**7,249**	4,892	2,835	**7,727**
B+	8,815	5,612	**14,427**	8,516	5,201	**13,717**	9,802	6,273	**16,075**	10,374	7,712	**18,086**	23,326	19,776	**43,102**
B	14,933	10,274	**25,207**	14,761	10,475	**25,236**	17,848	13,600	**31,448**	19,810	16,928	**36,738**	38,436	36,829	**75,265**
B-	21,844	16,352	**38,196**	21,848	17,900	**39,748**	27,338	21,583	**48,921**	30,538	28,981	**59,519**	11,032	8,099	**19,131**
C+	30,925	27,073	**57,998**	30,839	29,036	**59,875**	36,978	33,240	**70,218**	38,882	39,452	**78,334**	53,644	57,855	**111,499**
C	42,606	42,853	**85,459**	39,964	41,395	**81,359**	46,060	49,310	**95,370**	44,153	48,400	**92,553**	56,033	62,499	**118,532**
C-	54,131	55,329	**109,460**	48,216	51,219	**99,435**	56,460	62,740	**119,200**	50,586	56,844	**107,430**	48,874	50,365	**99,239**
D+	59,520	58,369	**117,889**	57,883	58,510	**116,393**	64,674	70,031	**134,705**	58,939	66,031	**124,970**	73,395	79,771	**153,166**
D	59,130	62,800	**121,930**	72,069	73,925	**145,994**	75,429	79,605	**155,034**	75,644	79,581	**155,225**	79,222	72,114	**151,336**
D-	66,563	70,780	**137,343**	93,851	93,495	**187,346**	83,503	83,819	**167,322**	86,397	79,427	**165,824**	59,979	68,721	**128,700**
E	15,218	12,812	**28,030**	26,611	19,587	**46,198**	17,899	12,639	**30,538**	28,211	19,961	**48,172**	28,055	19,949	**48,004**
Total	**378,323**	**364,930**	**743,253**	**419,257**	**403,244**	**822,501**	**441,467**	**435,207**	**876,674**	**448,825**	**446,491**	**895,316**	**478,027**	**479,369**	**957,396**

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council
** Provisional*

15.17. The number of registered KCSE special needs candidates by type of disability and sex from 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 15.10. Overall, the number of registered KCSE special needs candidates grew by 1.0 per cent to 2,281 in 2024. The number of physically handicapped candidates decreased by 4.6 per cent to 908 in 2024, accounting for 39.8 per cent of the total number of special needs candidates. The number of male candidates registered accounted for 53.4 per cent of the total registered Special Needs Education (SNE) candidates in the review period. The number of candidates with low vision went up by 15.8 per cent to 550 while those with hearing impairment decreased by 5.0 per cent to 649 in 2024. The number of candidates who were blind recorded the highest increase of 17.6 per cent to 174 in 2024.

Table 15.10: Number of Registered KCSE Special Needs Candidates by Type of Disability and Sex, 2020-2024

Number

Type of Disability	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Blind	57	56	**113**	73	49	**122**	73	57	**130**	84	64	**148**	101	73	**174**
Low Vision	273	228	**501**	296	228	**524**	288	258	**546**	260	215	**475**	308	242	**550**
Deaf	312	251	**563**	301	311	**612**	374	295	**669**	359	324	**683**	341	308	**649**
Physically Handi-capped (Writing)	419	292	**711**	494	397	**891**	460	370	**830**	540	412	**952**	468	440	**908**
Total	**1,061**	**827**	**1,888**	**1,164**	**985**	**2,149**	**1,195**	**980**	**2,175**	**1,243**	**1,015**	**2,258**	**1,218**	**1,063**	**2,281**

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council
** Provisional*

Teachers in Public Secondary Schools and Teachers Training Colleges

15.18. Table 15.11 shows the total number of teachers in public secondary schools and Teacher Training Colleges by qualification or category and sex from 2020 to 2024. The number of teachers with bachelor's degree increased by 4.9 per cent to 111,702 in 2024, accounting for the largest share of teachers in public secondary schools and Teacher Training Colleges at 85.4 per cent in the review period. The total number of teachers increased by 4.2 per cent to 130,818 with female teachers recording a higher increase of 4.7 per cent compared to an increase of 3.8 per cent for the male teachers, who accounted for 57.0 per cent of the total number of teachers in public secondary school and teacher training colleges in 2024.

The number of teachers with bachelor's degree increased by 4.9 per cent to 111,702 in 2024, accounting for the largest share of teachers in public secondary schools and Teacher Training Colleges at 85.4 per cent in the review period.

Table 15.11: Teachers in Public Secondary Schools and Teacher Training Colleges by Qualification/Category and Sex[1], 2020 – 2024

Number

Qualification/ Category	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Masters and Doctorate Degrees	909	816	**1,725**	870	783	**1,653**	3,151	2,671	**5,822**	3,343	2,881	**6,224**	3,258	2,457	**5,715**
Bachelors Degree	63,481	44,628	**108,109**	67,617	48,583	**116,200**	61,100	45,097	**106,197**	60,745	45,756	**106,501**	63,181	48,521	**111,702**
Diploma	1,763	1,547	**3,310**	1,297	1,115	**2,412**	7,848	5,125	**12,973**	7,753	5,085	**12,838**	8,135	5,266	**13,401**
TOTAL	**66,153**	**46,991**	**113,144**	**69,784**	**50,481**	**120,265**	**72,099**	**52,893**	**124,992**	**71,841**	**53,722**	**125,563**	**74,574**	**56,244**	**130,818**

Source : Teachers Service Commission
** Provisional*
[1] Data excludes teachers on unpaid study leave and those with disciplinary cases

Enrolment in Teacher Training Institutions

15.19. Enrolment of teacher trainees in Teacher Training Colleges by year and sex from 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 15.12. Enrolment of male and female teacher trainees in Teacher Training Colleges increased by 19.9 per cent and 24.1 per cent to 14,109 and 27,045 in 2024, respectively. This was partly due to a review of minimum entry requirements following the recommendations of the presidential working party on education reform. Teacher trainees enrolled in public primary (P1) colleges increased from 24,262 in 2023 to 36,282 in 2024. The total number of teacher trainees increased by 18.3 per cent to 41,154 in 2024.

Teacher trainees enrolled in public primary (P1) colleges increased from 24,262 in 2023 to 36,282 in 2024. The total number of teacher trainees increased by 18.3 per cent to 41,154 in 2024.

Table 15.12: Teacher Trainees Enrolment by Year of Study and Sex, 2020 – 2024

Number

Type of Institution/Certification	2020			2021			2022+			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary School Trainees (P1/Diploma)															
Pre-Service															
Public															
1st Year	0	0	**0**	1,246	842	**2,088**	326	1,502	**1,828**	7,302	13,407	**20,709**	4,673	9,914	**14,587**
2nd Year	5,527	6,749	**12,276**	0	0		510	1,668	**2,178**	270	1,244	**1,514**	7,247	13,361	**20,608**
3rd Year	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	503	1,536	**2,039**	190	897	**1,087**
Total Public	**5,527**	**6,749**	**12,276**	**1,246**	**842**	**2,088**	**836**	**3,170**	**4,006**	**8,075**	**16,187**	**24,262**	**12,110**	**24,172**	**36,282**
Private	1,846	2,598	**4,444**	1,167	2,003	**3,170**	1,064	2,106	**3,170**	2,094	2,989	**5,083**	1,172	1,908	**3,080**
Total Primary Pre-Service	**7,373**	**9,347**	**16,720**	**2,413**	**2,845**	**5,258**	**1,900**	**5,276**	**7,176**	**10,169**	**19,176**	**29,345**	**13,282**	**26,080**	**39,362**
In-Service[1]															
Public Diploma Upgrade				3,593	6,130	**9,733**	3,294	6,221	**9,515**	656	1,554	**2,210**			
Private Diploma Upgrade				..	..	**..**	..	..	**..**	642	1,233	**1,875**			
Total Primary In-Service				**3,593**	**6,130**	**9,723**	**3,294**	**6,221**	**9,515**	**1,298**	**2,787**	**4,085**			
Total Primary School Trainees	**7,373**	**9,347**	**16,720**	**6,006**	**8,975**	**14,981**	**5,194**	**11,497**	**16,691**	**11,467**	**21,963**	**33,430**	**13,282**	**26,080**	**39,362**
Secondary School Trainees (Diploma)															
1st Year	121	133	**254**	302	373	**675**	167	188	**355**	200	212	**412**	278	376	**654**
2nd Year	257	223	**480**	130	154	**284**	293	366	**659**	291	365	**656**	350	377	**727**
3rd Year	291	193	**484**	252	237	**489**	133	146	**279**	136	144	**280**	199	212	**411**
Total Secondary School Trainees	**669**	**549**	**1,218**	**684**	**764**	**1,448**	**593**	**700**	**1,293**	**627**	**721**	**1,348**	**827**	**965**	**1,792**
Grand Total	**8,042**	**9,896**	**17,938**	**6,690**	**9,739**	**16,429**	**5,787**	**12,197**	**17,984**	**12,094**	**22,684**	**34,778**	**14,109**	**27,045**	**41,154**

Source: Ministry of Education
**Provisional*
.. Data not available
[1]Diploma upgrade requirement for in-service trainees took effect in 2021
+Revised
Notes:
Diploma Pre-service trainees are new entrants who have never been to college
Diploma Upgrade are P1 teachers who are upgrading to Diploma
No enrolment of teachers in service for diploma upgrade due to ongoing capacity building of teachers on CBC implementation.

Enrolment in TVET Institutions

15.20. Table 15.13(a) presents data on student enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions by sex from 2020 to 2024. Total enrolment in TVET institutions grew by 10.4 per cent to 709,885 in 2024, with Eldoret National Polytechnic accounting for the largest proportion of student enrolment at 7.9 per cent of total number of students enrolled in TVET institutions. Enrolment of male and female students in national polytechnics more than doubled in 2024, majorly due to elevation of 19 Technical and Vocational Colleges to national polytechnic status. Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Colleges dropped by 10.0 per cent to 484,424 in the period under review.

Table 15.13(a): Enrolment in TVET Institutions by Sex, 2020 – 2024

Number

Institution	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kenya School of TVET[1]	2,791	2,232	**5,023**	1,833	1,850	**3,683**	2,525	2,647	**5,172**	1,947	1,955	**3,902**	1,517	2,036	**3,553**
Kisumu National Polytechnic	6,212	4,303	**10,515**	6,135	4,536	**10,671**	6,753	5,535	**12,288**	5,217	4,824	**10,041**	4,427	3,557	**7,984**
Eldoret National Polytechnic	8,238	6,308	**14,546**	7,687	5,879	**13,566**	11,232	9,468	**20,700**	5,731	5,648	**11,379**	9,630	8,240	**17,870**
Meru National Polytechnic	5,440	4,016	**9,456**	5,874	4,102	**9,976**	5,437	4,387	**9,824**	5,328	4,350	**9,678**	5,113	3,973	**9,086**
North Eastern National Polytechnic	634	409	**1,043**	309	168	**477**	927	522	**1,449**	790	484	**1,274**	877	734	**1,611**
Kenya Coast National Polytechnic	4,787	3,039	**7,826**	4,904	2,545	**7,449**	3,990	3,480	**7,470**	3,252	2,498	**5,750**	4,781	3,789	**8,570**
Kitale National Polytechnic	4,437	3,494	**7,931**	6,479	4,789	**11,268**	6,786	5,536	**12,322**	6,484	5,571	**12,055**	6,733	5,710	**12,443**
Kisii National Polytechnic	1,834	1,872	**3,706**	7,144	6,945	**14,089**	5,410	5,270	**10,680**	8,159	7,535	**15,694**	6,912	5,856	**12,768**
Kabete National Polytechnic	6,940	4,328	**11,268**	7,701	4,838	**12,539**	4,422	3,340	**7,762**	5,099	3,718	**8,817**	5,988	4,041	**10,029**
Nyeri National Polytechnic	3,393	2,704	**6,097**	4,191	3,625	**7,816**	4,403	3,973	**8,376**	4,849	4,317	**9,166**	5,186	4,331	**9,517**
Sigalagala National Polytechnic	4,462	3,844	**8,306**	4,682	4,102	**8,784**	7,347	7,321	**14,668**	7,028	7,148	**14,176**	7,734	8,028	**15,762**
Nyandarua National Polytechnic	958	440	**1,398**	1,587	804	**2,391**	1,889	1,013	**2,902**	1,562	1,123	**2,685**	6,201	3,998	**10,199**

Table 15.13(a): Enrolment in TVET Institutions by Sex, 2020 – 2024 (Cont'd)

Institution	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
The Mawego National Polytechnic													3,946	3,505	**7,451**
The Shamberere National Polytechnic													3,246	2,592	**5,838**
The Nairobi National Polytechnic													5,976	3,185	**9,161**
Taita Taveta National Polytechnic													1,924	1,590	**3,514**
Baringo National Polytechnic													1,744	1,303	**3,047**
Kericho National Polytechnic													4,100	2,279	**6,379**
The Bungoma National Polytechnic													3,830	4,628	**8,458**
Friends Kaimosi National Polytechnic													2,280	3,622	**5,902**
The Kiambu National Polytechnic													5,927	3,819	**9,746**
Mitunguu National Polytechnic													1,681	1,500	**3,181**
Nyamira Nationa Polytechnic													1,620	942	**2,562**
Michuki National Polytechnic													2,639	2,075	**4,714**
Maasai National Polytechnic													1,110	958	**2,068**
Tseikuru National Polytechnic													588	418	**1,006**
Ollessos National Polytechnic													4,025	4,473	**8,498**
Morendat Institute of Oil and Gas National Polytechnic													70	42	**112**

Table 15.13(a): Enrolment in TVET Institutions by Sex, 2020 – 2024 (Cont'd)

Institution	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jeremiah Nyagah National Polytechnic													4,323	2,616	**6,939**
The Rift Valley National Polytechnic													7,828	6,957	**14,785**
Kaiboi National Polytechnic													1,765	943	**2,708**
Sub Total	**50,126**	**36,989**	**87,115**	**58,526**	**44,183**	**102,709**	**61,121**	**52,492**	**113,613**	**55,446**	**49,171**	**104,617**	**123,721**	**101,740**	**225,461**
Other TVET Institutions															
Public Technical and Vocational Colleges[2]	76,416	53,648	**130,064**	88,642	62,285	**150,927**	92,238	77,422	**169,660**	161,439	127,096	**288,535**	114,316	101,218	**215,534**
Private Technical and Vocational Colleges[2]	41,879	42,446	**84,325**	42,716	44,441	**87,157**	64,296	52,659	**116,955**	42,196	51,632	**93,828**	48,879	60,614	**109,493**
Vocational Traning Colleges[3]	89,663	60,038	**149,701**	97,624	65,381	**163,005**	85,155	77,116	**162,271**	88,254	67,492	**155,746**	90,551	68,846	**159,397**
Sub Total	**207,958**	**156,132**	**364,090**	**228,982**	**172,107**	**401,089**	**241,689**	**207,197**	**448,886**	**291,889**	**246,220**	**538,109**	**253,746**	**230,678**	**484,424**
Grand Total			**451,205**			**503,798**			**562,499**			**642,726**			**709,885**

Source: Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA)

** Provisional*
[1] Formerly Kenya Technical Training College
[2] Formerly Technical Training Institutes
[3] Formerly Youth Polytechnics

15.21. Table 15.13 (b) presents the number of TVET Trainers/Instructors by sex from 2021 to 2024. The number of male PSC trainers recorded a higher increase of 42.8 per cent compared to an increase of 25.7 per cent for female PSC trainers, with an overall increase of 36.3 per cent to 19,872 trainers in 2024. PSC trainers in Public Technical and Vocational colleges accounted for the highest number of trainers in TVET institutions at 55.1 per cent during the review period.

The number of male PSC trainers recorded a higher increase of 42.8 per cent compared to an increase of 25.7 per cent for female PSC trainers, with an overall increase of 36.3 per cent to 19,872 trainers in 2024.

Table 15.13(b): TVET Trainers/Instructors by Sex, 2021 – 2024

Number

Institution	Number of Institutions	PSC[1] Trainers			BOG/ Council Trainers	Total Trainers
		Male	Female	Total		
2021						
Kenya School of TVET	1	52	63	**115**	14	**129**
National Polytechnics	11	974	545	**1,519**	988	**2,507**
Public TVCs	251	3,253	2,718	**5,971**	1,571	**7,542**
Private TVCs	855	-	-	**-**	2,856	**2,856**
Public VTCs	969	1,514	861	**2,375**	297	**2,672**
Private VTCs	82	-	-	**-**	426	**426**
Special Needs Institutions	4	102	78	**180**	46	**226**
Total	**2,173**	**5,895**	**4,265**	**10,160**	**6,198**	**16,358**
2022						
Kenya School of TVET	1	47	53	**100**	16	**116**
National Polytechnics	11	986	548	**1,534**	1,204	**2,738**
Public TVCs	273	4,767	3,261	**8,028**	1,846	**9,874**
Private TVCs	973	-	-	**-**	3,261	**3,261**
Public VTCs	1,051	1,708	1,061	**2,769**	388	**3,157**
Private VTCs	118	-	-	**-**	485	**485**
Special Needs Institutions	4	119	91	**210**	80	**290**
Total	**2,431**	**7,627**	**5,014**	**12,641**	**7,280**	**19,921**
2023						
Kenya School of TVET	1	51	51	**102**	18	**120**
National Polytechnics	11	893	510	**1,403**	1,279	**2,682**
Public TVCs	305	5,261	3,419	**8,680**	2,499	**11,179**
Private TVCs	1,048	-	-	**-**	4,226	**4,226**
Public VTCs	1,120	2,694	1,497	**4,191**	614	**4,805**
Private VTCs	118	-	-	**-**	571	**571**
Special Needs Institutions	4	117	90	**207**	92	**299**
Total	**2,607**	**9,016**	**5,567**	**14,583**	**9,299**	**23,882**
2024*						
Kenya School of TVET	1	54	55	**109**	-	**109**
National Polytechnics	30	2,213	1,586	**3,799**	1,970	**5,769**
Public TVCs	302	7,511	3,436	**10,947**	5,629	**16,576**
Private TVCs	1,231	-	-	**-**	5,573	**5,573**
Public VTCs	1,070	2,952	1,798	**4,750**	945	**5,695**
Private VTCs	118	-	-	**-**	737	**737**
Special Needs Institutions	4	145	122	**267**	85	**352**
Total	**2,756**	**12,875**	**6,997**	**19,872**	**14,939**	**34,811**

Source: Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA)
** Provisional*
.. Data not available
[1]Includes trainers/instructors employed by the county governments

University Education

15.22. Table 15.14 shows the number of Government sponsored students placed to universities and TVET institutions by programme and sex from 2020/21 to 2024/25. The number of students placed by Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS) to public and private universities went up by 10.5 per cent from 141,859 in 2023/24 to 156,713 in 2024/25. During the same period, the number of students placed into public universities rose by 4.5 per cent to 138,158, while that of private universities increased by 92.8 per cent to 18,555. In 2024/25 academic year, the number of students placed into TVET institutions to pursue diploma declined by 18.8 per cent to 93,590, while students placed to pursue certificate courses went up by 4.4 per cent to 61,855. During the period under review, students placed to TVET institutions to pursue artisan courses rose by 22.9 per cent to 17,653. Overall, the number of students placed to universities and TVET institutions decreased to 329,811 in 2024/25 from 330,702 in 2023/24.

Table 15.14: Number of Government Sponsored Students Placed to Universities and TVET Institutions by Programme and Sex, 2020/21 to 2024/2025

Number

Programme	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Degree[1]															
Public Universities	55,373	39,702	**95,075**	56,620	42,055	**98,675**	52,889	42,450	**95,339**	73,302	58,933	**132,235**	72,299	65,859	**138,158**
Private Universities	14,677	13,079	**27,756**	15,281	14,380	**29,661**	14,865	14,736	**29,601**	4,862	4,762	**9,624**	8,577	9,978	**18,555**
Sub-Total	**70,050**	**52,781**	**122,831**	**71,901**	**56,435**	**128,336**	**67,754**	**57,186**	**124,940**	**78,164**	**63,695**	**141,859**	**80,876**	**75,837**	**156,713**
Diploma	26,165	30,290	**56,455**	43,108	46,972	**90,080**	36,037	42,732	**78,769**	51,931	63,287	**115,218**	45,059	48,531	**93,590**
Certificate	13,531	18,181	**31,712**	18,413	25,324	**43,737**	17,567	23,921	**41,488**	23,808	35,453	**59,261**	25,641	36,214	**61,855**
Artisan	2,965	3,477	**6,442**	4,750	5,873	**10,623**	4,952	5,810	**10,762**	6,861	7,503	**14,364**	9,728	7,925	**17,653**
Grand Total	**112,711**	**104,729**	**217,440**	**138,172**	**134,604**	**272,776**	**126,310**	**129,649**	**255,959**	**160,764**	**169,938**	**330,702**	**161,304**	**168,507**	**329,811**

Source: Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS)
**Provisional*
[1]There was a change in higher education financing model



15.23. The enrolment of students in universities from 2021/22 to 2024/25 academic year is presented in Table 15.15. Overall, student enrolment in universities increased by 9.0 per cent to 631.3 thousand in 2024/25. Enrolment of female students increased by 13.8 per cent to 284.5 thousand in 2024/25 while enrolment of male students rose by 5.4 per cent to 346.8 in the same period. The number of students enrolled for undergraduate and postgraduate courses in public universities grew by 8.4 per cent to 522.9 thousand and accounted for 82.8 per cent of all student enrolment in universities in 2024/25. Student enrolment in public universities constituent colleges increased from 6,950 in 2023/24 to 14,064 in 2024/25. Enrolment in private universities rose by 12.4 per cent to 108.4 thousand in 2024/25. The total enrolment for the Open University of Kenya increased from 1,812 to 3,106 in the same period.



Table 15.15: University Enrolment[1] by Sex, 2021/22 – 2024/25

Number

INSTITUTION	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public Universities												
University of Nairobi	36,556	11,137	**47,693**	21,338	14,913	**36,251**	21,699	16,813	**38,512**	26,159	24,484	**50,643**
Kenyatta University	38,357	31,866	**70,223**	37,889	30,016	**67,905**	41,255	32,877	**74,132**	27,058	27,755	**54,813**
Moi University	14,497	12,160	**26,657**	11,419	9,500	**20,919**	11,568	9,896	**21,464**	9,908	9,004	**18,912**
Egerton University	10,967	7,982	**18,949**	11,130	8,132	**19,262**	10,560	7,334	**17,894**	10,782	7,403	**18,185**
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology	18,243	13,469	**31,712**	19,856	14,664	**34,520**	21,817	14,194	**36,011**	20,904	13,256	**34,160**
Maseno University	13,056	9,715	**22,771**	13,392	10,520	**23,912**	12,895	10,664	**23,559**	14,147	12,378	**26,525**
Masinde Muliro University of Science & Technology	9,366	6,551	**15,917**	10,997	7,508	**18,505**	11,636	8,416	**20,052**	13,590	10,974	**24,564**
Technical University of Kenya	6,894	2,937	**9,831**	5,491	2,516	**8,007**	6,712	2,956	**9,668**	6,330	2,750	**9,080**
Technical University of Mombasa	7,316	2,847	**10,163**	7,343	3,132	**10,475**	6,513	3,636	**10,149**	6,631	2,558	**9,189**
Dedan Kimathi University of Technology	5,874	2,956	**8,830**	5,691	2,559	**8,250**	6,512	2,592	**9,104**	5,814	2,691	**8,505**
Chuka University	8,935	6,419	**15,354**	8,819	5,949	**14,768**	8,489	6,519	**15,008**	10,360	8,151	**18,511**
Karatina University	3,916	2,942	**6,858**	4,151	3,367	**7,518**	5,544	4,511	**10,055**	12,621	10,959	**23,580**
Kisii University	10,983	7,454	**18,437**	12,688	8,621	**21,309**	15,287	11,792	**27,079**	15,255	13,232	**28,487**
Meru University of Science & Technology	5,396	2,829	**8,225**	6,152	3,268	**9,420**	6,289	3,432	**9,721**	6,214	3,859	**10,073**
Multimedia University of Kenya	3,404	2,051	**5,455**	3,537	2,074	**5,611**	4,067	2,286	**6,353**	4,657	2,629	**7,286**
South Eastern University of Kenya	5,367	3,199	**8,566**	5,496	3,280	**8,776**	4,859	2,945	**7,804**	5,748	3,516	**9,264**
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science & Technology	5,300	2,947	**8,247**	4,915	2,779	**7,694**	5,634	3,240	**8,874**	5,407	3,562	**8,969**
Laikipia University	3,979	3,400	**7,379**	3,961	3,412	**7,373**	4,022	3,607	**7,629**	4,282	4,246	**8,528**
University of Eldoret	5,343	4,564	**9,907**	6,357	4,838	**11,195**	6,453	4,867	**11,320**	7,361	6,777	**14,138**
University of Kabianga	3,695	2,952	**6,647**	4,246	3,539	**7,785**	4,592	4,427	**9,019**	5,310	5,663	**10,973**

Table 15.15: University Enrolment[1] by Sex, 2021/22 – 2024/25 (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pwani University	5,167	3,743	**8,910**	4,246	3,070	**7,316**	4,839	3,788	**8,627**	4,408	3,706	**8,114**
Maasai Mara University	5,788	4,776	**10,564**	5,769	4,960	**10,729**	5,361	5,077	**10,438**	3,958	3,684	**7,642**
Kibabii University	4,455	3,036	**7,491**	5,976	4,121	**10,097**	4,098	3,072	**7,170**	4,820	3,951	**8,771**
University of Embu	5,783	3,917	**9,700**	5,934	4,057	**9,991**	6,840	4,385	**11,225**	7,610	5,142	**12,752**
Machakos University	5,589	3,690	**9,279**	5,644	3,528	**9,172**	5,947	3,984	**9,931**	5,688	4,404	**10,092**
Murang'a University of Technology	4,823	1,976	**6,799**	5,915	3,467	**9,382**	4,949	2,554	**7,503**	5,734	4,213	**9,947**
Rongo University	3,760	2,674	**6,434**	3,847	3,123	**6,970**	4,936	4,206	**9,142**	5,846	5,339	**11,185**
Kirinyaga University	6,493	2,959	**9,452**	7,087	3,038	**10,125**	7,994	3,401	**11,395**	8,005	4,396	**12,401**
Co-operative University of Kenya	2,234	2,499	**4,733**	3,613	4,051	**7,664**	4,537	3,987	**8,524**	3,426	3,958	**7,384**
Taita Taveta University	2,235	1,178	**3,413**	2,140	830	**2,970**	1,870	801	**2,671**	1,426	1,000	**2,426**
Garissa University	253	119	**372**	1,676	1,021	**2,697**	478	273	**751**	2,978	1,874	**4,852**
Kaimosi Friends University	..	..	**..**	1,863	1,888	**3,751**	2,562	2,090	**4,652**	2,986	2,703	**5,689**
Tharaka University	..	..	**..**	2,201	1,742	**3,943**	2,624	1,971	**4,595**	3,220	2,692	**5,912**
Tom Mboya University	..	..	**..**	513	420	**933**	3,348	2,257	**5,605**	4,037	3,235	**7,272**
University Constituent Colleges	7,877	5,637	**13,514**	2,634	2,809	**5,443**	3,388	3,562	**6,950**	6,422	7,642	**14,064**
SUB-TOTAL[2]	**271,901**	**176,581**	**448,482**	**263,926**	**186,712**	**450,638**	**280,174**	**202,412**	**482,586**	**289,102**	**233,786**	**522,888**
Private Universities	**62,560**	**51,024**	**113,584**	**58,833**	**53,454**	**112,287**	**48,846**	**47,614**	**96,460**	**57,660**	**50,759**	**108,419**
GRAND TOTAL	**334,461**	**227,605**	**562,066**	**322,759**	**240,166**	**562,925**	**329,020**	**250,026**	**579,046**	**346,762**	**284,545**	**631,307**
Open University of Kenya[3]							1,441	371	**1,812**	2,521	585	**3,106**

Source: Individual Universities
** Provisional*
[1] Enrolment excludes Diploma/Certificate students
[2] Total excludes enrolment from National Defence University & National Intelligence Research University
[3] Data as at 31st December 2024
.. Data not Available

15.24. Table 15.16 gives a breakdown of students enrolled for diploma and certificate courses in both public and private universities from 2021/22 to 2024/25 academic year. The total number of students enrolled in both diploma and certificate courses declined by 28.1 per cent to 57,367 in 2024/25. Enrolment of female students dropped by 43.7per cent to 26,285 while enrolment of male students declined by 6.2 per cent to 31,082 in 2024/25.



Table 15.16: University Enrolment of Diploma and Certificate Courses Students by Sex, 2021/22 – 2024/25

Number

INSTITUTION	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public Universities												
University of Nairobi..	1,417	52	**1,469**	315	447	**762**	320	504	**824**	86	134	**220**
Kenyatta University	1,174	1,345	**2,519**	906	1,012	**1,918**	1,035	1,071	**2,106**	317	383	**700**
Moi University	89	43	**132**	283	227	**510**	192	138	**330**	44	24	**68**
Egerton University	123	94	**217**	234	328	**562**	128	203	**331**	90	115	**205**
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology	573	457	**1,030**	1,209	852	**2,061**	1,090	759	**1,849**	492	337	**829**
Maseno University	93	99	**192**	238	303	**541**	110	257	**367**	110	237	**347**
Masinde Muliro University of Science & Technology	1,541	1,249	**2,790**	1,708	1,432	**3,140**	1,426	1,648	**3,074**	1,095	1,452	**2,547**
Technical University of Kenya	3,044	2,054	**5,098**	1,879	1,186	**3,065**	2,598	1,435	**4,033**	2,551	1,242	**3,793**
Technical University of Mombasa	5,683	3,582	**9,265**	7,700	5,075	**12,775**	6,984	4,379	**11,363**	6,256	3,235	**9,491**
Dedan Kimathi University of Technology	233	173	**406**	304	247	**551**	293	134	**427**	188	100	**288**
Chuka University	833	948	**1,781**	392	469	**861**	371	385	**756**	900	819	**1,719**
Karatina University	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
Kisii University	359	396	**755**	644	892	**1,536**	408	562	**970**	353	333	**686**
Meru University of Science & Technology	730	472	**1,202**	621	412	**1,033**	756	409	**1,165**	621	410	**1,031**
Multimedia University of Kenya	469	609	**1,078**	225	272	**497**	244	178	**422**	201	155	**356**
South Eastern University of Kenya	88	49	**137**	181	112	**293**	160	101	**261**	189	125	**314**
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science & Technology	272	180	**452**	136	144	**280**	492	467	**959**	277	255	**532**
Laikipia University	-	-	**-**	100	166	**266**	175	294	**469**	144	220	**364**
University of Eldoret	101	190	**291**	95	187	**282**	111	192	**303**	66	95	**161**
University of Kabianga	194	76	**270**	127	67	**194**	95	102	**197**	89	102	**191**
Pwani University	88	71	**159**	165	142	**307**	118	383	**501**	222	224	**446**
Maasai Mara University	188	243	**431**	146	161	**307**	182	171	**353**	56	68	**124**
Kibabii University	71	120	**191**	281	306	**587**	239	239	**478**	202	154	**356**
University of Embu	310	314	**624**	522	462	**984**	597	741	**1,338**	712	826	**1,538**

Table 15.16: University Enrolment of Diploma and Certificate Courses Students by Sex, 2021/22 – 2024/25 (Cont'd)

Number

INSTITUTION	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Machakos University	647	365	**1,012**	1,234	902	**2,136**	955	823	**1,778**	928	577	**1,505**
Murang'a University of Technology	353	280	**633**	253	222	**475**	771	433	**1,204**	602	530	**1,132**
Rongo University	127	210	**337**	199	207	**406**	239	258	**497**	296	280	**576**
Kirinyaga University	16	10	**26**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
Co-operative University of Kenya	2,608	1,663	**4,271**	1,580	1,355	**2,935**	1,628	2,017	**3,645**	1,701	1,449	**3,150**
Taita Taveta University	30	27	**57**	30	22	**52**	57	35	**92**	33	24	**57**
Garissa University	15	6	**21**	285	225	**510**	81	60	**141**	343	184	**527**
Kaimosi Friends University	..	..	**..**	20	28	**48**	14	24	**38**	5	8	**13**
Tharaka University	..	..	**..**	247	263	**510**	242	241	**483**	283	269	**552**
Tom Mboya University	..	..	**..**	6	1	**7**	72	46	**118**	11	6	**17**
University Constituent Colleges	283	331	**614**	134	134	**268**	282	247	**529**	336	272	**608**
SUB-TOTAL	**21,752**	**15,708**	**37,460**	**22,399**	**18,260**	**40,659**	**22,465**	**18,936**	**41,401**	**19,799**	**14,644**	**34,443**
Private Universities	**12,204**	**14,293**	**26,497**	**13,421**	**17,392**	**30,813**	**10,674**	**27,717**	**38,391**	**11,283**	**11,641**	**22,924**
GRAND TOTAL	**33,956**	**30,001**	**63,957**	**35,820**	**35,652**	**71,472**	**33,139**	**46,653**	**79,792**	**31,082**	**26,285**	**57,367**

Source: Individual Universities
** Provisional*
.. Data not Available

Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes

15.25. As shown in Table 15.17, the number of public chartered universities increased to 38 in 2024 as a result of awarding of a charter to the National Intelligence and Research University (NIRU). The number of chartered private universities increased from 25 to 28 while private universities with Letters of Interim Authority (LIA) and private university constituent colleges decreased to 6 and 2 respectively during the review period.

Table 15.17: Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes by Category, 2020 – 2024

Number

Category of Institutions	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Public					
Chartered universities	31	32	36	37	38
University constituent colleges	7	8	5	6	5
University Campuses	64	64	64	64	64
Institutions approved for collaboration with universities in offering university programmes	1	2	0	0	0
Sub Total	**103**	**106**	**105**	**107**	**107**
Private					
Chartered universities	20	21	25	25	28
Universities with Letter of Interim Authority	13	12	8	8	6
University constituent colleges	3	3	3	3	2
Institutions approved for collaboration with universities in offering university programmes	3	3	0	0	0
Sub Total	**39**	**39**	**36**	**36**	**36**
Total	**142**	**145**	**141**	**143**	**143**

Source: Commission for University Education

* Provisional

15.26. Table 15.18 presents the number of approved programmes by category of institutions from 2020 to 2024. The number of approved public university degree programmes increased by 1.1 per cent to 3,559 in 2024. Similarly, private university degree programmes increased from 843 to 850 in the same period. The number of public university constituent colleges' degree programmes dropped to 40 in 2024 from 44 in 2023.



Table 15.18: Approved Programmes by Category of Institution, 2020 – 2024

Number

Programme by Category of Institution	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Public University Degree Programmes	3,142	3,148	3,371	3,519	3,559
Public University Constituent Colleges Degree Programmes	123	144	44	44	40
Private University Degree Programmes	667	724	778	843	850
Private University Constituent Colleges Degree Programmes	30	24	27	29	6
Universities with Letter of Interim Authority Degree Programmes	76	65	52	48	79
Sub Total	**4,038**	**4,105**	**4,272**	**4,483**	**4,534**
Diploma Programmes - Public Universities+	..	462	552	636	624
Diploma Programmes - Private Universities+	..	704	727	261	268
Certificate Programmes - Public Universities+	..	325	..	157	155
Certificate Programmes - Private Universities+	..	241	..	120	131
Sub Total	..	**1,732**	**1,279**	**1,174**	**1,178**

Source: Commission for University Education/Individual Universities
** Provisional*
.. Data not available
+ Revised for 2023

Education Loans

15.27. Table 15.19(a) presents the number of Higher Educations Loans Board (HELB) loan applicants, beneficiaries and amount of loans awarded by sex from 2020/21 to 2024/25 academic year. The total number of loan applicants went up by 24.5 per cent to 1,038,254 in 2024/25. The number of male loan applicants increased by 23.4 per cent to 602,835 while that of female loan applicants rose by 26.1 per cent to 435,419 in 2024/25. The number of loan beneficiaries rose by 34.4 per cent to 713,426 in 2024/25. Male and female beneficiaries increased by 30.2 per cent and 40.7 per cent to 418,580 and 294,846 in 2024/25, respectively. Overall, the total amount of loans awarded increased by 59.5 per cent to KSh 46.9 billion in 2024/25.

15.28. Total loan applicants from public universities rose by 22.9 per cent to 668,637 while the loan beneficiaries increased by 24.5 per cent to 375,886 in 2024/25. Out of the total number of loan applicants, 56.2 per cent were beneficiaries. The total amount of loans awarded increased from KSh 20.4 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 33.1 billion in 2024/25. Male student loan beneficiaries from public universities increased by 19.7 per cent to 225.7 thousand while female student beneficiaries increased by 32.5 per cent to 150.2 thousand in 2024/25.

15.29. The total number of loan applicants from private universities increased by 3.8 per cent to 64,393 in 2024/25. Male loan applicants from private universities dropped by 0.5 per cent to 35,685 while female loan applicants increased by 9.8 per cent to 28,708 in 2024/25.Similarly, the number of loan beneficiaries from private universities rose by 5.7 per cent from 49,422 in 2023/24 to 52,234 in 2024/25. The amount of loans awarded to applicants from private universities grew from KSh 2.5 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 3.4 billion in 2024/25.

15.30. The total number of TVET students loan applicants rose by 34.0 per cent from 227.8 thousand in 2023/24 to 305.2 thousand in 2024/25. Male loan applicants rose by 36.6 per cent to 173.8 thousand while female loan applicants increased by 30.7 per cent to 131.4 thousand in 2024/25. During the review period, the number of student loan beneficiaries increased by 58.9 per cent to 285.3 thousand from 179.6 thousand in 2023/24. Amounts of loans awarded to students in TVET institutions grew from KSh 6.5 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 10.5 billion in 2024/25.

Table 15.19(a): HELB Loan Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loans Awarded by Sex, 2020/21 – 2024/25

Academic Year	Number of Loans Applicants			Number of Loans Beneficiaries			Amount of Loans Awarded (KSh Million)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total									
2020/21	218,360	157,777	**376,137**	198,437	143,169	**341,606**	8,349.0	5,858.1	**14,207.1**
2021/22	283,109	197,918	**481,027**	203,422	139,633	**343,055**	8,616.5	5,780.3	**14,396.8**
2022/23	362,662	278,575	**641,237**	199,884	136,443	**336,327**	8,286.3	5,508.3	**13,794.6**
2023/24	488,562	345,295	**833,857**	321,385	209,508	**530,893**	18,191.1	11,196.2	**29,387.3**
2024/25*	602,835	435,419	**1,038,254**	418,580	294,846	**713,426**	27,844.7	19,085.4	**46,930.1**
Public Universities									
2020/21	131,478	85,962	**217,440**	119,958	78,223	**198,181**	5,246.9	3,331.3	**8,578.2**
2021/22	181,971	116,771	**298,742**	122,732	74,014	**196,746**	5,476.1	3,237.9	**8,714.0**
2022/23	242,251	173,750	**416,001**	118,144	70,501	**188,645**	5,191.6	3,049.2	**8,240.8**
2023/24	325,458	218,587	**544,045**	188,523	113,393	**301,916**	12,932.5	7,447.5	**20,380.0**
2024/25*	393,365	275,272	**668,637**	225,657	150,229	**375,886**	19,945.2	13,135.3	**33,080.5**
Private Universities									
2020/21	25,407	18,553	**43,960**	21,915	15,684	**37,599**	970.4	676.1	**1,646.5**
2021/22	31,435	22,205	**53,640**	23,537	16,714	**40,251**	1,056.5	757.8	**1,814.3**
2022/23	36,436	27,169	**63,605**	23,141	16,579	**39,720**	1,022.4	719.4	**1,741.8**
2023/24	35,880	26,146	**62,026**	28,718	20,704	**49,422**	1,454.0	1,017.9	**2,471.9**
2024/25*	35,685	28,708	**64,393**	29,067	23,167	**52,234**	1,876.4	1,514.3	**3,390.7**
TVET institutions									
2020/21	61,475	53,262	**114,737**	56,564	49,262	**105,826**	2,131.7	1,850.7	**3,982.4**
2021/22	69,703	58,942	**128,645**	57,153	48,905	**106,058**	2,083.9	1,784.6	**3,868.5**
2022/23	83,975	77,656	**161,631**	58,599	49,363	**107,962**	2,072.3	1,739.7	**3,812.0**
2023/24	127,224	100,562	**227,786**	104,144	75,411	**179,555**	3,804.6	2,730.8	**6,535.4**
2024/25*	173,785	131,439	**305,224**	163,856	121,450	**285,306**	6,023.1	4,435.8	**10,458.9**

Source: Higher Education Loans Board
**Provisional*

15.31. Table 15.19(b) shows the New Funding Model (NFM) loan applicants, beneficiaries and amount of loans awarded by sex from 2023/24 to 2024/25 academic years. The total number of loan applicants decreased by 4.7 per cent from 280,498 in 2023/24 to 267,329 in 2024/25. The number of male loan applicants dropped by 14.4 per cent to 146,134 while that of female loan applicants increased by 10.5 per cent to 121,195 in 2024/25. The number of loan beneficiaries rose by 2.6 per cent from 258,332 in 2023/24 to 265,109 in 2024/25. Male loan beneficiaries dropped by 9.1 per cent to 144,927 while female loan beneficiaries rose by 21.5 per cent to 120,182 in 2024/25. Overall, the total amount of loans awarded increased from KSh 17.9 billion 2023/24 to KSh 20.9 billion in 2024/25.

15.32. The total loan applicants from public universities rose by 28.7 per cent to 131,413 while the loan beneficiaries increased by 28.5 per cent to 130,869 in 2024/25. The total amount of loans awarded increased from KSh 11.8 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 15.2 billion in 2024/25. Male student loan beneficiaries from public universities increased by 12.4 per cent to 72,371 while female student beneficiaries increased by 56.1 per cent to 58,498 in 2024/25.

15.33. The total number of loan applicants from private universities increased from 5,596 in 2023/24 to 13,076 in 2024/25. Similarly, the number of loan beneficiaries from private universities more than doubled to 12,864 in 2024/25. The amount of loans awarded to applicants from private universities grew from KSh 0.6 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 1.3 billion in 2024/25. In the review period, male loan applicants from private universities increased from 3,311 to 6,376 while female loan applicants increased from 2,285 to 6,700.

15.34. The total number of TVET students loan applicants dropped by 28.9 per cent to 122,840 in 2024/25. Similarly, the number of student loan beneficiaries declined by 19.6 per cent to 121,376 in the same period. Loans awarded to students decreased from KSh 5.6 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 4.4 billion in 2024/25. Male loan applicants decreased by 34.8 per cent to 67,093 while female loan applicants dropped by 20.2 per cent to 55,747 in 2024/25.

Table 15.19(b): NFM Loan Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loans Awarded by Sex, 2023/24 – 2024/25

Academic Year	Number of NFM Loans Applicants			Number of NFM Loans Beneficiaries			Amount of Loans Awarded (KSh Million)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total									
2023/24	170,801	109,697	**280,498**	159,399	98,933	**258,332**	11,329.9	6,618.4	**17,948.3**
2024/25*	146,134	121,195	**267,329**	144,927	120,182	**265,109**	11,666.3	9,280.5	**20,946.8**
Public Universities									
2023/24	64,527	37,547	**102,074**	64,386	37,484	**101,870**	7,557.8	4,197.4	**11,755.2**
2024/25*	72,665	58,748	**131,413**	72,371	58,498	**130,869**	8,600.8	6,634.5	**15,235.3**
Private Universities									
2023/24	3,311	2,285	**5,596**	3,293	2,267	**5,560**	347.9	226.3	**574.2**
2024/25*	6,376	6,700	**13,076**	6,261	6,603	**12,864**	631.5	631.6	**1,263.1**
TVET institutions									
2023/24	102,963	69,865	**172,828**	91,720	59,182	**150,902**	3,424.2	2,194.7	**5,618.9**
2024/25*	67,093	55,747	**122,840**	66,295	55,081	**121,376**	2,434.0	2,014.4	**4,448.4**

Source: Higher Education Loans Board
**Provisional*



15.35. Table 15.20 presents the number of bursary applicants, beneficiaries and the amount awarded by HELB to students in public universities, private universities and TVET institutions from 2020/21 to 2024/25. The total number of bursary applicants went up by 24.5 per cent from 833,857 in 2023/24 to 1,038,254 in 2024/25. The number of applicants awarded bursaries dropped by 32.8 per cent to 20,486 in 2024/25. Similarly, the amount of bursaries awarded to beneficiaries reduced by 34.3 per cent to KSh 133.3 million in 2024/25. This is mainly since bursaries are only awarded to continuing students excluding students under the NFM who are awarded scholarships.

15.36. During the review period, the number of bursary beneficiaries from public universities declined from 14,333 in 2023/24 to 8,586 in 2024/25. The amount of bursary awarded to applicants from public universities dropped by 39.6 per cent from KSh 113.1 million in 2023/24 to KSh 68.3 million in 2024/25. Total bursary beneficiaries from private universities decreased by 40.1 per cent to 1,900 in 2024/25. Similarly, the amount of bursaries awarded to students in private universities dropped from KSh 25.0 million in 2023/24 to KSh 15.1 million in 2024/25.

15.37. In 2024/25, 3.3 per cent of bursary applicants from TVET institutions were awarded bursaries. The number of TVET students awarded bursaries decreased by 22.9 per cent to 10,000 in 2024/25. Similarly, the amount of bursary awarded declined from KSh 64.9 million in 2023/24 to KSh 49.9 million in 2024/25. The amount of bursary awarded to female students in TVET institutions decreased from KSh 28.0 million in 2023/24 to KSh 19.8 million in 2024/25 while the amount awarded to male students dropped from KSh 36.9 million to KSh 30.1 million in the same period. The number of female and male students in TVET awarded bursaries decreased by 29.0 per cent and 18.2 per cent to 3,970 and 6,030 respectively, in 2024/25.

Table 15.20: HELB Bursary Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount Awarded by Sex, 2020/21 – 2024/25

Academic Year	Number of Bursary Applicants			Number of Applicants Awarded Bursary			Amount of Bursary Awarded (KSh Million)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total									
2020/21	0	0	**0**	24,326	14,729	**39,055**	148.9	88.2	**237.1**
2021/22	283,109	197,918	**481,027**	23,398	14,584	**37,982**	167.2	102.6	**269.8**
2022/23	362,662	278,575	**641,237**	23,452	14,705	**38,157**	152.0	90.6	**242.9**
2023/24	488,562	345,295	**833,857**	19,055	11,410	**30,465**	129.2	73.8	**203.0**
2024/25*	602,835	435,419	**1,038,254**	13,216	7,270	**20,486**	87.3	46.0	**133.3**
Public Universities									
2020/21	0	0	**0**	10,514	5,290	**15,804**	75.7	38.8	**114.5**
2021/22	181,971	116,771	**298,742**	9,992	4,978	**14,970**	93.4	50.9	**144.3**
2022/23	242,251	173,750	**416,001**	10,104	4,914	**15,018**	79.5	38.5	**118.1**
2023/24	325,458	218,587	**544,045**	9,620	4,713	**14,333**	76.0	37.1	**113.1**
2024/25*	393,365	275,272	**668,637**	5,927	2,659	**8,586**	47.2	21.1	**68.3**
Private Universities									
2020/21	0	0	**0**	2,099	1,086	**3,185**	14.8	7.8	**22.6**
2021/22	31,435	22,205	**53,640**	1,956	1,054	**3,010**	16.6	9.0	**25.6**
2022/23	36,436	27,169	**63,605**	2,022	1,107	**3,129**	15.9	8.7	**24.5**
2023/24	35,880	26,146	**62,026**	2,066	1,104	**3,170**	16.3	8.7	**25.0**
2024/25*	35,685	28,708	**64,393**	1,259	641	**1,900**	10.0	5.1	**15.1**
TVET Institutions									
2020/21	0	0	**0**	11,713	8,353	**20,066**	58.4	41.6	**100.0**
2021/22	69,703	58,942	**128,645**	11,450	8,552	**20,002**	57.2	42.7	**99.9**
2022/23	83,975	77,656	**161,631**	11,326	8,684	**20,010**	56.6	43.4	**100.3**
2023/24	127,224	100,562	**227,786**	7,369	5,593	**12,962**	36.9	28.0	**64.9**
2024/25*	173,785	131,439	**305,224**	6,030	3,970	**10,000**	30.1	19.8	**49.9**

Source: Higher Education Loans Board
**Provisional*
Note:No bursary applicants for 2020/21, pending applicants from the previous years awarded.

15.38. Table 15.21 shows the Government capitation to HELB, loan repayments, and loans and bursaries awarded from 2020/21 to 2024/25. Government loan capitation decreased from KSh 31.9 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 31.2 billion in 2024/25, while loan repayments also dropped from KSh 4.7 billion to KSh 3.4 billion in the same period. Total Government capitation and loan repayments decreased from KSh 36.8 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 34.8 billion in 2024/25.

Table 15.21: Government Capitation to HELB, HELB Loan Repayments and Loans / Bursaries Awarded⁺, 2020/21 - 2024/25

KSh Million

Academic Year	GOK Loans Capitation	GOK Bursaries Capitation	Loan Re-payments	Total GOK Capi-tation and Loan Repayments	Loans Awarded	Bursaries Awarded	Total Loans and Bursaries Awarded
2020/21	11,045.7	237.0	4,349.8	**15,632.4**	14,207.1	237.1	**14,444.2**
2021/22	10,895.6	408.6	5,208.9	**16,513.1**	14,396.8	269.8	**14,666.6**
2022/23	10,685.0	237.0	4,522.4	**15,444.4**	13,794.6	242.9	**14,037.5**
2023/24	31,875.0	237.0	4,693.9	**36,805.9**	29,387.3	203.0	**29,590.3**
2024/25*	31,185.0	237.0	3,417.4	**34,839.4**	46,930.1	133.3	**47,063.4**

Source: Higher Education Loans Board
**Provisional*
⁺Figures revised for 2020/21,2021/22 and 2022/23

Government Funding to Public and Private Universities

15.39. Government funding to universities is expected to decline from KSh 30.0 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 12.9 billion in 2024/25 as shown in Table 15.22. The number of students funded from public universities is expected to drop by 31.9 per cent to 218,171 in 2024/25. Funding to public university constituent colleges is expected to decrease by 65.6 per cent from KSh 1.2 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 407.2 million in 2024/25.



Table 15.22(a): Government Funding to Universities and Number of Students Funded, 2022/23 –2024/25

INSTITUTION	2022/23				2023/24				2024/25*			
	Male	Female	Total	Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)	Male	Female	Total	Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)	Male	Female	Total	Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)
Public Universities												
University of Nairobi	10,743	15,873	**26,616**	**5,610.97**	13,812	9,854	**23,666**	**2,440.92**	..	..	**12,181**	**842.56**
Kenyatta University	..	..	**30,303**	**3,374.60**	..	..	**..**	**..**	..	..	**13,807**	**761.89**
Moi University	7,276	9,875	**17,151**	**3,438.28**	10,315	8,485	**18,800**	**1,715.97**	..	..	**12,175**	**695.35**
Egerton University	7,527	10,396	**17,923**	**2,228.36**	11,520	8,263	**19,783**	**1,731.15**	..	..	**9,180**	**627.41**
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology	10,714	13,990	**24,704**	**3,009.12**	14,757	10,942	**25,699**	**2,532.57**	..	..	**10,113**	**567.19**
Maseno University	8,062	10,729	**18,791**	**1,750.13**	11,994	9,305	**21,299**	**1,714.05**	..	..	**9,605**	**551.47**
Masinde Muliro University of Science & Technology	4,844	7,744	**12,588**	**1,762.74**	8,916	5,918	**14,834**	**1,297.89**	..	..	**9,117**	**535.70**
Technical University of Kenya	3,218	7,571	**10,789**	**1,988.88**	7,915	3,372	**11,287**	**1,157.27**	..	..	**5,769**	**373.59**
Technical University of Mombasa	2,783	7,857	**10,640**	**962.35**	7,784	2,805	**10,589**	**1,064.88**	..	..	**2,507**	**154.11**
Dedan Kimathi University of Technology	2,505	5,486	**7,991**	**926.10**	5,860	2,663	**8,523**	**897.66**	..	..	**2,807**	**174.81**
Chuka University	6,116	9,820	**15,936**	**1,333.85**	9,097	5,409	**14,506**	**1,246.29**	..	..	**10,204**	**568.73**
Karatina University	2,564	3,439	**6,003**	**750.60**	3,957	3,131	**7,088**	**583.47**	..	..	**6,498**	**381.51**
Kisii University	4,310	6,915	**11,225**	**1,183.88**	9,581	7,362	**16,943**	**1,363.29**	..	..	**11,086**	**713.84**
Meru University of Science & Technology	2,769	5,511	**8,280**	**738.78**	5,655	2,785	**8,440**	**793.15**	..	..	**4,964**	**293.67**
Multimedia University of Kenya	2,118	4,129	**6,247**	**619.56**	4,321	2,123	**6,444**	**582.88**	..	..	**3,989**	**209.38**
South Eastern University of Kenya	2,855	5,043	**7,898**	**940.36**	5,252	3,108	**8,360**	**738.40**	..	..	**3,055**	**177.65**
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science & Technology	2,679	4,921	**7,600**	**1,071.98**	5,032	2,984	**8,016**	**720.29**	..	..	**4,305**	**268.03**
Laikipia University	2,454	2,899	**5,353**	**894.70**	3,533	3,221	**6,754**	**501.45**	..	..	**6,185**	**347.54**
University of Eldoret	4,270	5,611	**9,881**	**1,973.50**	5,337	4,048	**9,385**	**899.04**	..	..	**6,673**	**407.19**
University of Kabianga	3,163	4,094	**7,257**	**814.34**	4,180	3,336	**7,516**	**638.61**	..	..	**5,590**	**324.61**

Table 15.22(a): Government Funding to Universities and Number of Students Funded, 2022/23 –2024/25 (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	2022/23				2023/24				2024/25*			
	Male	Female	Total	Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)	Male	Female	Total	Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)	Male	Female	Total	Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)
Pwani University	3,165	4,581	**7,746**	**784.11**	4,161	2,944	**7,105**	**562.88**	..	..	**3,444**	**182.06**
Maasai Mara University	3,681	4,319	**8,000**	**1,055.34**	4,641	4,249	**8,890**	**725.53**	..	..	**7,277**	**404.71**
Kibabii University	1,865	2,974	**4,839**	**652.23**	3,643	2,315	**5,958**	**477.21**	..	..	**4,456**	**263.31**
University of Embu	3,170	5,026	**8,196**	**628.75**	..	..	**..**	**..**	..	..	**5,888**	**330.44**
Machakos University	3,426	5,429	**8,855**	**999.53**	5,407	3,558	**8,965**	**757.50**	..	..	**4,304**	**237.36**
Murang'a University of Technology	2,333	5,280	**7,613**	**515.67**	..	..	**..**	**..**	..	..	**6,551**	**379.04**
Rongo University	2,163	3,282	**5,445**	**628.72**	3,900	2,955	**6,855**	**556.82**	..	..	**6,781**	**426.67**
Kirinyaga University	3,097	6,757	**9,854**	**360.11**	7,150	3,033	**10,183**	**968.66**	..	..	**5,268**	**337.51**
Co-operative University of Kenya	2,001	2,494	**4,495**	**283.06**	2,619	2,112	**4,731**	**377.12**	..	..	**2,988**	**152.99**
Taita Taveta University	768	1,950	**2,718**	**406.12**	2,041	779	**2,820**	**408.49**	..	..	**1,490**	**85.18**
Garissa University	473	953	**1,426**	**469.09**	821	493	**1,314**	**254.89**	..	..	**1,542**	**71.02**
Kaimosi Friends University	1,218	1,555	**2,773**	**456.36**	1,296	1,182	**2,478**	**350.83**	..	..	**2,715**	**155.81**
Tharaka University	977	1,510	**2,487**	**284.53**	1,948	1,383	**3,331**	**414.42**	..	..	**4,110**	**232.11**
Tom Mboya University	1,448	2,407	**3,855**	**389.14**	2,771	1,679	**4,450**	**371.57**	..	..	**3,948**	**219.99**
University Constituent Colleges	1,908	2,091	**3,999**	**998.16**	2,726	2,763	**5,489**	**1,184.30**	..	..	**7,599**	**407.23**
GRAND TOTAL	**122,663**	**192,511**	**345,705**	**44,283.97**	**191,942**	**128,559**	**320,501**	**30,029.45**	**..**	**..**	**218,171**	**12,861.66**

Source: Universities Fund
** Provisional*
.. Data not available

15.40. As presented in Table 15.22(b), the number of scholarship beneficiaries increased from 99,949 in 2023/24 to 260,489 in 2024/25 while the amount of scholarship awarded nearly doubled to KSh 23.0 billion in the same period.

Table 15.22(b): NFM Scholarship Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loan Scholarships Awarded by Sex, 2023/24 – 2024/25[1]

Academic Year	Number of NFM Scholarship Applicants			Number of Scholarship Beneficiaries			Amount of Scholarship Awarded (KSh Million)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public Universities									
2023/24	63,445	38,616	**102,061**	62,255	37,694	**99,949**	7,230.9	4,053.7	**11,284.5**
2024/25*	..	..	**..**	..	..	**260,489**	..	..	**23,002.0**

Source: Universities Fund
**Provisional*
.. Data not available
[1] Data as at 31st December 2024

Research and Development

15.41. As shown in Table 15.23, the number of research license applications went up by 20.4 per cent from 8,348 in 2022/23 to 10,055 in 2023/24, mainly due to increased sensitization on science, technology and innovation mainstreaming across the MDAs and tertiary institutions. Similarly, the total number of licenses granted increased from 8,185 in 2022/23 to 9,627 in 2023/24.

Table 15.23: Research License Applications and Licenses Granted by Nationality, 2019/20 - 2023/24

Number

Nationality	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24*	
	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted
Kenyan/ EAC Citizens	5,779	6,155	5,717	4,895	5,702	5,597	7,829	7,698	9,556	9,142
African Non-EAC Citizens	58	53	78	75	101	97	130	125	138	125
Non-African Nationals	240	273	190	183	370	354	389	362	361	360
Total	**6,077**	**6,481**	**5,985**	**5,153**	**6,173**	**6,048**	**8,348**	**8,185**	**10,055**	**9,627**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
** Provisional*

15.42. The number of individual research licences granted by nationality, research category and sex from 2019/20 to 2023/24 is shown in Table 15.24. The total number of individual research licenses granted rose by 18.8 per cent to 8,480 in 2023/24. During the period under review, the number of individual research licences granted to male and female applicants increased by 21.8 and 15.4 per cent to 4,639 and 3,841, respectively. The number of individual research licenses granted to Kenyan and EAC citizens increased by 20.2 per cent from 6,652 in 2022/23 to 7,996 in 2023/24. Applicants in the masters degree category account for 65.7 per cent of all individual research licences granted to Kenyan and EAC citizens. The number of individual research licenses granted to African non-EAC citizens slightly increased by 1.6 per cent to 125 in 2023/24 while licenses granted to Non-African Nationals dropped from 361 in 2022/23 to 359 in 2023/24.



Table 15.24: Number of Individual Research Licenses Granted by Nationality, Research Category and Sex, 2019/20 - 2023/24

Number

Nationality/Research Category	2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kenyan/EAC Citizens:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	346	441	**787**	264	383	**647**	362	528	**890**	475	636	**1,111**	710	802	**1,512**
Masters	2,094	1,865	**3,959**	1,729	1,456	**3,185**	1,975	1,645	**3,620**	2,402	2,000	**4,402**	2,930	2,325	**5,255**
Doctorate	571	357	**928**	594	349	**943**	586	374	**960**	622	383	**1,005**	683	401	**1,084**
Post-Doctorate	89	29	**118**	74	46	**120**	79	48	**127**	81	53	**134**	79	66	**145**
Sub-Total	**3,100**	**2,692**	**5,792**	**2,661**	**2,234**	**4,895**	**3,002**	**2,595**	**5,597**	**3,580**	**3,072**	**6,652**	**4,402**	**3,594**	**7,996**
African Non-EAC Citizens:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	-	-	**-**	1	-	**1**	1	3	**4**	3	1	**4**	1	2	**3**
Masters	30	14	**44**	16	29	**45**	44	26	**70**	60	26	**86**	46	35	**81**
Doctorate	6	3	**9**	16	6	**22**	13	3	**16**	11	9	**20**	25	8	**33**
Post-Doctorate	-	-	**-**	6	1	**7**	2	5	**7**	10	3	**13**	5	3	**8**
Sub-Total	**36**	**17**	**53**	**39**	**36**	**75**	**60**	**37**	**97**	**84**	**39**	**123**	**77**	**48**	**125**
Non-African Nationals:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	2	10	**12**	1	1	**2**	4	6	**10**	3	11	**14**	5	5	**10**
Masters	13	13	**26**	12	12	**24**	18	26	**44**	14	27	**41**	15	33	**48**
Doctorate	33	58	**91**	25	28	**53**	38	70	**108**	34	76	**110**	34	65	**99**
Post-Doctorate	71	67	**138**	54	50	**104**	98	94	**192**	94	102	**196**	106	96	**202**
Sub-Total	**119**	**148**	**267**	**92**	**91**	**183**	**158**	**196**	**354**	**145**	**216**	**361**	**160**	**199**	**359**
TOTAL	**3,255**	**2,857**	**6,112**	**2,792**	**2,361**	**5,153**	**3,220**	**2,828**	**6,048**	**3,809**	**3,327**	**7,136**	**4,639**	**3,841**	**8,480**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
** Provisional*

15.43. Table 15.25 shows the number of individual research licenses granted by field of study and sex from 2019/20 to 2023/24. The number of individual research licenses granted to researchers in all fields of study rose by 18.8 per cent from 7,136 in 2022/23 to 8,480 in 2023/24. Research licenses granted in the field of humanities and social sciences and that of health and biological sciences accounted for 63.6 per cent and 24.9 per cent of all the individual research licenses granted in 2023/24, respectively. The earth and space sciences field of study received the least number of individual research licences granted at 83 during the review period.

Research licenses granted in the field of humanities and social sciences and that of health and biological sciences accounted for 63.6 per cent and 24.9 per cent of all the individual research licenses granted in 2023/24, respectively.

Table 15.25: Number of Granted Individual Research Licenses by Field of Study and Sex, 2019/20 - 2023/24

Number

FIELD OF STUDY	2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture and Natural Resources Sciences	174	129	**303**	181	116	**297**	172	144	**316**	206	132	**338**	208	150	**358**
Earth and Space Sciences	34	28	**62**	39	15	**54**	55	38	**93**	38	31	**69**	53	30	**83**
Health and Biological Sciences	669	703	**1,372**	557	556	**1,113**	707	701	**1,408**	888	865	**1,753**	1,115	997	**2,112**
Humanities and Social Sciences	2,158	1,827	**3,985**	1,837	1,574	**3,411**	2072	1821	**3,893**	2,411	2,156	**4,567**	2,923	2,471	**5,394**
ICT and Infrastructural Sciences	163	130	**293**	130	84	**214**	152	94	**246**	191	107	**298**	224	140	**364**
Physical, Industrial and Energy Sciences	58	39	**97**	48	16	**64**	62	30	**92**	75	36	**111**	116	53	**169**
TOTAL	**3,256**	**2,856**	**6,112**	**2,792**	**2,361**	**5,153**	**3220**	**2828**	**6,048**	**3,809**	**3,327**	**7,136**	**4,639**	**3,841**	**8,480**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
** Provisional*

15.44. Table 15.26 presents the number of institutional research licenses granted by field of study and nationality from 2019/20 to 2023/24. Generally, all the institutional research licenses granted were from Kenya and the EAC countries. The number of institutional research licenses granted increased from 1,049 in 2022/23 to 1,147 in 2023/24 with institutions granted under health and biological sciences accounting for 68.4 per cent of all institutional research licenses granted.

Table 15.26: Institutional Research Licenses Granted by Field of Study and Nationality, 2019/20 - 2023/24

Number

FIELD OF STUDY	2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24*		
	Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Non-Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Total	Kenyan /EAC Institutions"	Non-Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Total	Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Non-Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Total	Kenyan /EAC Institutions"	Non-Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Total	Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Non-Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Total
Agriculture and Natural Resources Sciences	24	1	**25**	37	-	**37**	47	-	**47**	63	-	**63**	52	-	**52**
Earth and Space Sciences	7	1	**8**	8	-	**8**	3	-	**3**	7	-	**7**	11	-	**11**
Health and Biological Sciences	185	1	**186**	403	-	**403**	605	-	**605**	706	-	**706**	784	-	**784**
Humanities and Social Sciences	145	3	**148**	220	-	**220**	251	-	**251**	254	-	**254**	274	-	**274**
ICT and Infrastructural Sciences	2	-	**2**	16	-	**16**	16	-	**16**	10	-	**10**	16	-	**16**
Physical, Industrial and Energy Sciences	-	-	**-**	6	-	**6**	12	-	**12**	9	-	**9**	10	-	**10**
TOTAL	**363**	**6**	**369**	**690**	**0**	**690**	**934**	**0**	**934**	**1,049**	**0**	**1,049**	**1,147**	**-**	**1,147**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
** Provisional*

Adult Education

15.45. Enrolment in adult education centres by County and sex from 2021 to 2024 is presented Table 15.27. Total enrolment of adult education learners slightly dropped by 0.7 per cent from 125,402 in 2023 to 124,490 in 2024. Female adult learners accounted for 62.7 per cent of the total enrolment of adult learners in 2024. West Pokot County recorded the highest enrolment of adult education learners during the review period, followed by Nairobi City, Nakuru City and Narok counties. The enrolment of adult education learners in Siaya county increased substantially to 1,764 in the review period. This was primarily due to increased awareness that was potentially amplified by local initiatives and the growing visibility of the Accelerated Education Programme (AEP) attracting adult secondary learners. On the other hand, Kericho county recorded the largest drop in enrolment of adult learners from 2,849 in 2023 to 458 in 2024.

Table 15.27: Enrolment of Learners in Adult Education Centres by Sex and County, 2021 – 2024

Number

County	2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mombasa	1,095	1,168	**2,263**	705	751	**1,456**	912	970	**1,882**	382	391	**773**
Kwale	393	1,362	**1,755**	508	1,788	**2,296**	484	1,605	**2,089**	437	561	**998**
Kilifi	947	4,946	**5,893**	1,890	5,321	**7,211**	446	1,997	**2,443**	505	1,682	**2,187**
Tana River	816	2,185	**3,001**	549	1,637	**2,186**	520	1,236	**1,756**	371	2,822	**3,193**
Lamu	215	748	**963**	129	476	**605**	146	451	**597**	166	479	**645**
Taita/Taveta	246	696	**942**	323	654	**977**	345	556	**901**	437	798	**1,235**
Garissa	2,829	2,551	**5,380**	1,944	1,312	**3,256**	1944	1312	**3,256**	286	381	**667**
Wajir	1,134	1,148	**2,282**	1,479	1,330	**2,809**	972	974	**1,946**	1796	1232	**3,028**
Mandera	1,406	1,971	**3,377**	1,926	2,177	**4,103**	2349	2299	**4,648**	1047	405	**1,452**
Marsabit	109	1,003	**1,112**	1,137	1,121	**2,258**	1442	1309	**2,751**	1446	2003	**3,449**
Isiolo	193	443	**636**	275	633	**908**	239	520	**759**	1503	1590	**3,093**
Meru	941	2,097	**3,038**	845	2,112	**2,957**	1088	2270	**3,358**	595	1138	**1,733**
Tharaka-Nithi	312	752	**1,064**	606	1,358	**1,964**	515	1338	**1,853**	856	2074	**2,930**
Embu	799	1,696	**2,495**	736	1,166	**1,902**	727	1640	**2,367**	634	1168	**1,802**
Kitui	1,030	4,228	**5,258**	1,112	3,917	**5,029**	1107	3696	**4,803**	1070	2158	**3,228**
Machakos	509	1,714	**2,223**	536	1,965	**2,501**	530	1570	**2,100**	811	3263	**4,074**
Makueni	709	3,262	**3,971**	914	3,473	**4,387**	197	635	**832**	391	1094	**1,485**
Nyandarua	354	1,069	**1,423**	422	992	**1,414**	435	1004	**1,439**	363	880	**1,243**
Nyeri	235	1,035	**1,270**	151	424	**575**	341	577	**918**	425	711	**1,136**
Kirinyaga	221	419	**640**	250	529	**779**	287	648	**935**	307	764	**1,071**
Murang'a	354	1,016	**1,370**	461	1,091	**1,552**	506	1156	**1,662**	678	1278	**1,956**
Kiambu	735	1,816	**2,551**	939	2,978	**3,917**	1086	2548	**3,634**	797	1579	**2,376**
Turkana	2,938	3,196	**6,134**	4,229	5,153	**9,382**	4627	5434	**10,061**	1184	2040	**3,224**
West Pokot	935	1,374	**2,309**	2,140	2,395	**4,535**	882	1220	**2,102**	4257	5016	**9,273**
Samburu	1,055	1,844	**2,899**	1,055	1,844	**2,899**	1092	1878	**2,970**	1007	1483	**2,490**
Transnzoia	498	814	**1,312**	587	867	**1,454**	390	534	**924**	1149	1922	**3,071**



Table 15.27: Enrolment of Learners in Adult Education Centres by Sex and County, 2021 – 2024 (Cont'd)

Number

County	2021			2022			2023			2024*		
Uasin Gishu	936	645	**1,581**	1,101	982	**2,083**	1064	904	**1,968**	507	423	**930**
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	1,379	1,548	**2,927**	1,391	1,352	**2,743**	800	1268	**2,068**	1111	1187	**2,298**
Nandi	1,756	2,500	**4,256**	1,519	2,276	**3,795**	1825	3084	**4,909**	1506	2192	**3,698**
Baringo	1,184	2,063	**3,247**	1,444	2,448	**3,892**	1541	2775	**4,316**	780	1273	**2,053**
Laikipia	485	1,075	**1,560**	698	1,621	**2,319**	658	1500	**2,158**	1595	2756	**4,351**
Nakuru	1,582	2,372	**3,954**	4,500	5,146	**9,646**	978	1461	**2,439**	2631	4042	**6,673**
Narok	950	1,694	**2,644**	961	1,854	**2,815**	1047	1830	**2,877**	2149	3108	**5,257**
Kajiado	1,172	2,217	**3,389**	1,357	2,189	**3,546**	1328	2172	**3,500**	1065	1618	**2,683**
Kericho	718	1,501	**2,219**	887	1,829	**2,716**	968	1881	**2,849**	161	297	**458**
Bomet	551	1,339	**1,890**	571	1,564	**2,135**	578	1554	**2,132**	1021	1909	**2,930**
Kakamega	673	979	**1,652**	673	1,082	**1,755**	644	1129	**1,773**	666	1430	**2,096**
Vihiga	284	881	**1,165**	384	1,224	**1,608**	423	1142	**1,565**	644	1324	**1,968**
Bungoma	1,592	2,776	**4,368**	1,488	2,163	**3,651**	1322	2106	**3,428**	327	682	**1,009**
Busia	360	877	**1,237**	518	1,037	**1,555**	514	1054	**1,568**	1573	2387	**3,960**
Siaya	445	1,028	**1,473**	53	98	**151**	42	74	**116**	640	1124	**1,764**
Kisumu	409	1,122	**1,531**	482	1,316	**1,798**	445	1317	**1,762**	327	601	**928**
Homa Bay	562	1,361	**1,923**	700	1,101	**1,801**	679	1569	**2,248**	633	1626	**2,259**
Migori	740	1,683	**2,423**	206	462	**668**	983	1904	**2,887**	694	1540	**2,234**
Kisii	1,025	2,618	**3,643**	1,338	3,150	**4,488**	1443	3077	**4,520**	1308	2669	**3,977**
Nyamira	413	1,115	**1,528**	428	1,125	**1,553**	407	1115	**1,522**	930	2301	**3,231**
Nairobi City	6,538	8,169	**14,707**	5,219	5,379	**10,598**	4947	6864	**11,811**	3308	4613	**7,921**
TOTAL	**44,762**	**84,116**	**128,878**	**51,766**	**86,862**	**138,628**	**46,245**	**79,157**	**125,402**	**46,476**	**78,014**	**124,490**

Source: Ministry of Education, Department of Adult Education
**Provisional*



Figure 15.1: Enrolment of Female Learners in Adult Education Centres

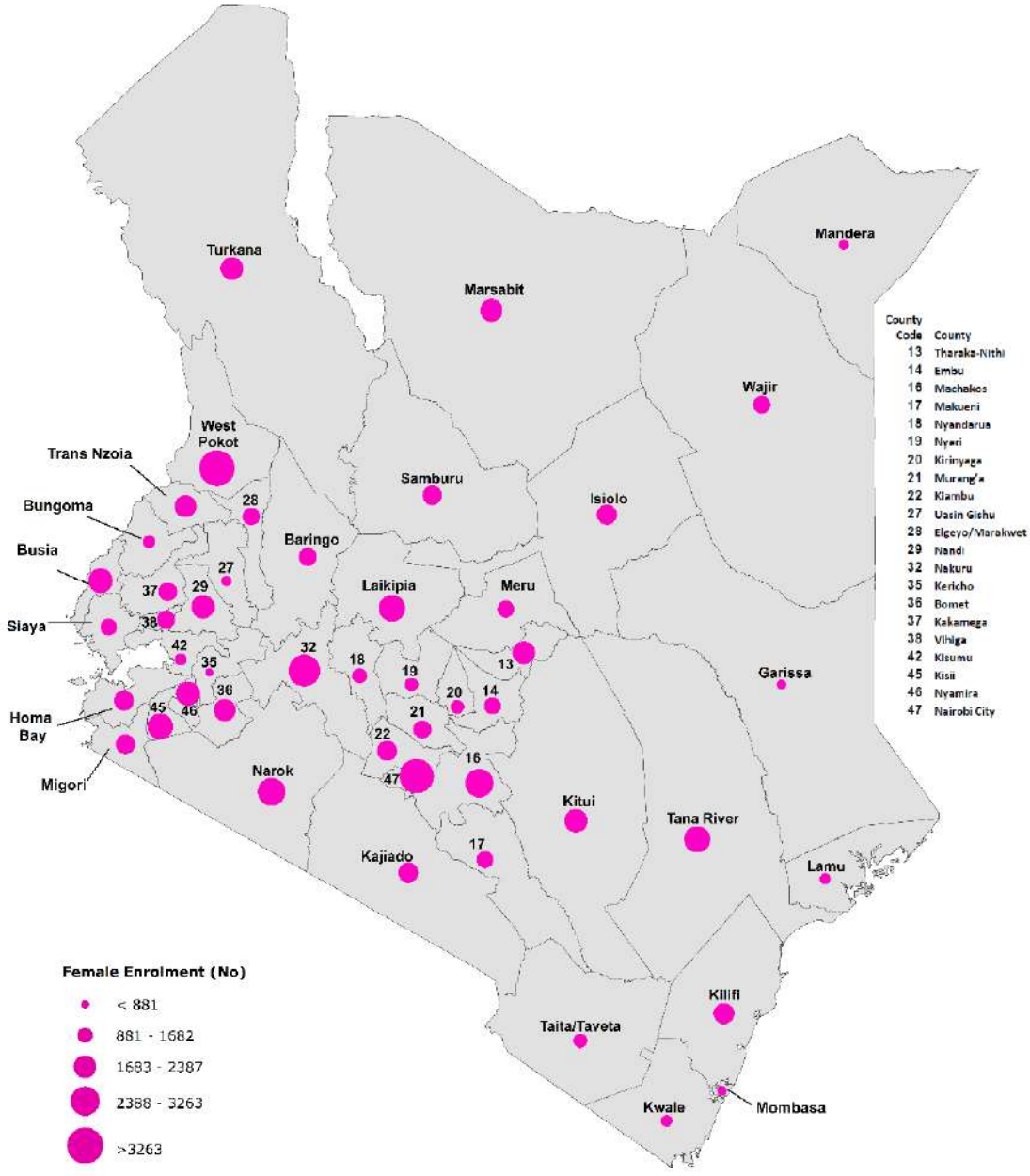
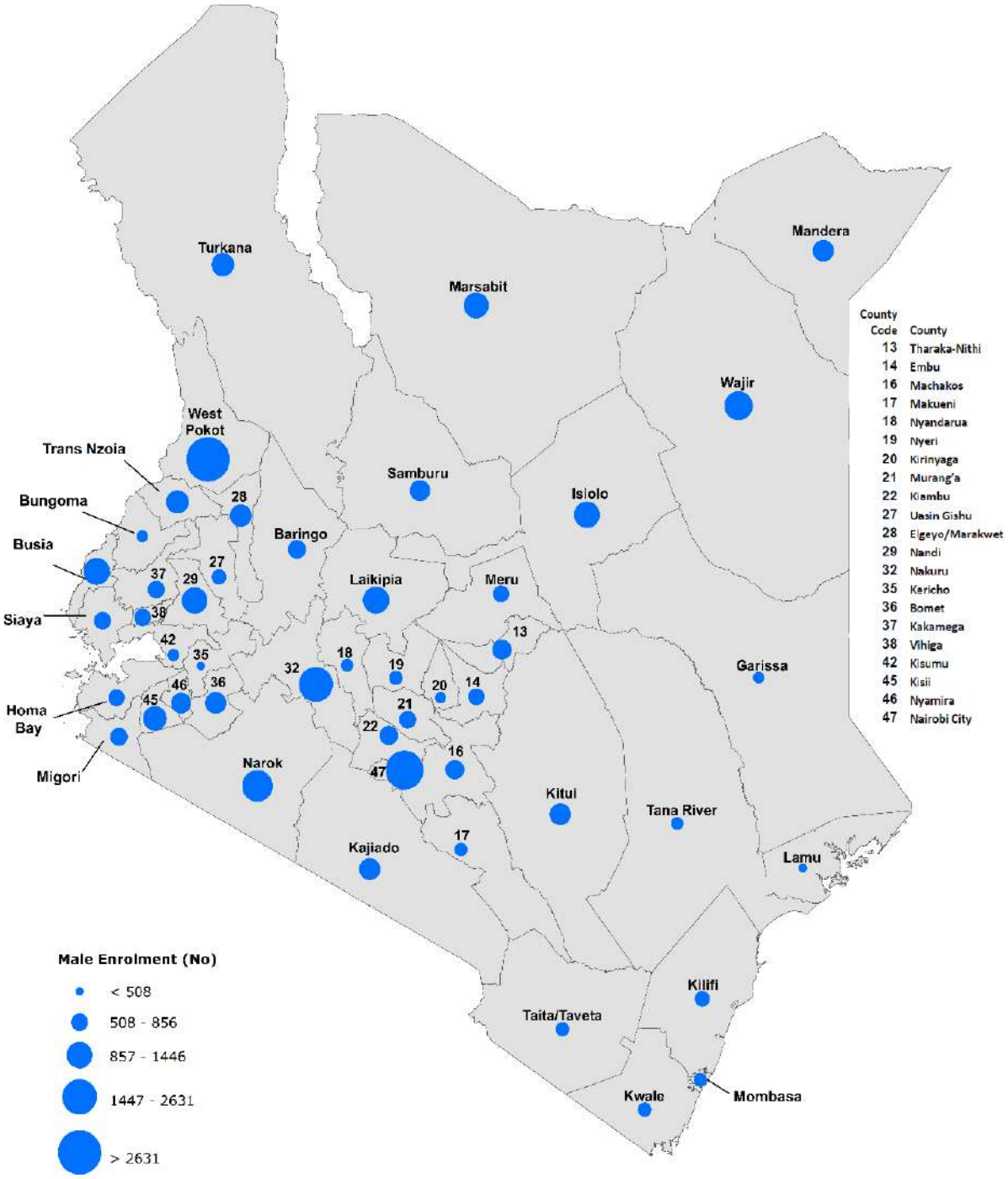


Figure 15.2: Enrolment of Male Learners in Adult Education Centres



CHAPTER

16



Health and Vital Statistics

13.4%

In 2024/25, the National Government expenditure on health services is expected to grow by 13.4 per cent to KSh 122.0 billion.

99.0%

99.0 per cent of births registered occurred in health facilities.

Overview

The Government through the Ministry of Health is advancing digital health through robust policy frameworks such as the Kenya Digital Health Policy (2020–2030) and the Kenya Health Information System (KHIS). These initiatives are designed to support interoperability and align with the broader goals of Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Leveraging on a range of technologies including mobile health (mHealth) applications, electronic health records (EHRs),

telemedicine, health information systems (HIS), and AI-powered diagnostic tools, Kenya is transforming the way healthcare is delivered. These platforms are bridging critical gaps in the health system, improving access to care in remote areas, addressing the shortage of healthcare professionals and enhancing efficiency of data collection and reporting.

16.2. In 2024/25, the National Government expenditure on health services is expected to grow by 13.4 per cent to KSh 122.0 billion. Over the same period, the County Government expenditure on health services is expected to grow by 16.8 per cent to KSh 123.7 billion.

16.3. The total number of operational health facilities increased by 6.1 per cent to 15,984 in 2024. This increase was majorly attributed to the number of level 3 health facilities which rose by 611 facilities. The number of hospital beds and cots increased by 15.5 per cent and 9.6 per cent to 115,786 and 11,215, respectively, in 2024.

16.4. The number of deliveries in health facilities declined by 3.2 per cent to 1,208.6 thousand in 2024. This decrease is noted in all the modes of delivery except caesarean section which recorded a 0.6 per cent increase to 220,505 deliveries in 2024. The number of men who underwent sterilization vasectomy decreased further from 389 in 2023 to 380 in 2024

16.5. Total number of teenagers presenting with pregnancy at their first antenatal care (ANC) visit declined by 4.8 per cent to 241,228 in 2024. The counties of Nairobi City (6.1%), Kakamega (4.8%), Narok (4.4%) and Bungoma (4.4%) contributed the highest proportion of teenagers presenting with pregnancy at their first ANC visit in 2024.

16.6. The number of middle level medical level trainees at the Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) increased by 9.3 per cent to 29,326 in the 2023/24 academic year. In the same period, the number of middle level medical graduates declined by 6.8 per cent to 21,147.

The total number of operational health facilities increased by 6.1 per cent to 15,984 in 2024. This increase was majorly attributed to the number of level 3 health facilities which rose by 611 facilities.

16.7. There was a decrease in the number of births registered from 1,192.9 thousand in 2023 to 1,110.6 thousand in 2024, with 99.0 per cent occurring in health facilities. Conversely, the number of registered deaths increased from 205,731 in 2023 to 206,417 in 2024. The birth registration completeness rate declined from 76.6 per cent in 2023 to 70.3 per cent in 2024. Similarly, the death registration completeness rate declined from 45.2 per cent in 2023 to 44.8 per cent in 2024.

Government Expenditure on Health Services

16.8. The National Government expenditure on health services for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25 is shown in Table 16.1. In the financial year 2024/25, the National Government expenditure on health services is expected to rise by 13.4 per cent to KSh 122.0 billion, with recurrent expenditure on health services accounting for 51.6 per cent at KSh 63.0 billion. In the same period, recurrent and development expenditure on health services are expected to increase by 5.7 per cent and 23.1 per cent, respectively.

Table 16.1: National Government Expenditure on Health Services, 2020/21 – 2024/25

KSh Million

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24+	2024/25*
Recurrent					
Outpatient services.	234.5	207.8	115.3	399.7	1,945.4
Hospital services	22,267.0	23,204.7	25,043.9	27,691.3	22,177.4
Public health services	3,987.9	2,114.4	2,683.9	16,106.8	20,783.0
Health expenditure n.e.c	14,334.0	14,623.6	15,191.9	15,383.6	18,051.0
Sub-Total	**40,823.4**	**40,150.5**	**43,035.1**	**59,581.4**	**62,956.8**
Development					
Outpatient services	7,189.7	8,615.9	10,760.8	2,970.0	8,566.0
Hospital services	1,728.9	1,963.7	1,863.8	2,902.5	3,080.2
Public health services	37,259.3	28,650.0	27,231.8	27,573.6	44,695.5
Health expenditure n.e.c	3,799.0	8,809.2	5,240.2	14,488.2	2,669.0
Sub-Total	**49,976.9**	**48,038.8**	**45,096.5**	**47,934.3**	**59,010.6**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (HEALTH)	**90,800.3**	**88,189.3**	**88,131.6**	**107,515.7**	**121,967.4**
TOTAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE	**2,731,663.75**	**3,027,517.99**	**3,218,186.94**	**3,605,209.09**	**3,978,275.2**

Source:The National Treasury
**Provisional*
+Revised

16.9. The expenditure on health services by County Governments from 2020/21 to 2024/25 is shown in Table 16.2. Total County Government expenditure on health services is expected to rise by 16.8 per cent to KSh 123.7 billion in 2024/25. The recurrent expenditure on health services by County Governments is expected to increase by 15.0 per cent to KSh 105.5 billion. Similarly, development expenditure is expected to rise by 27.9 per cent, in the same period.



Table 16.2: County Governments' Expenditure on Health Services, 2020/21 – 2024/25

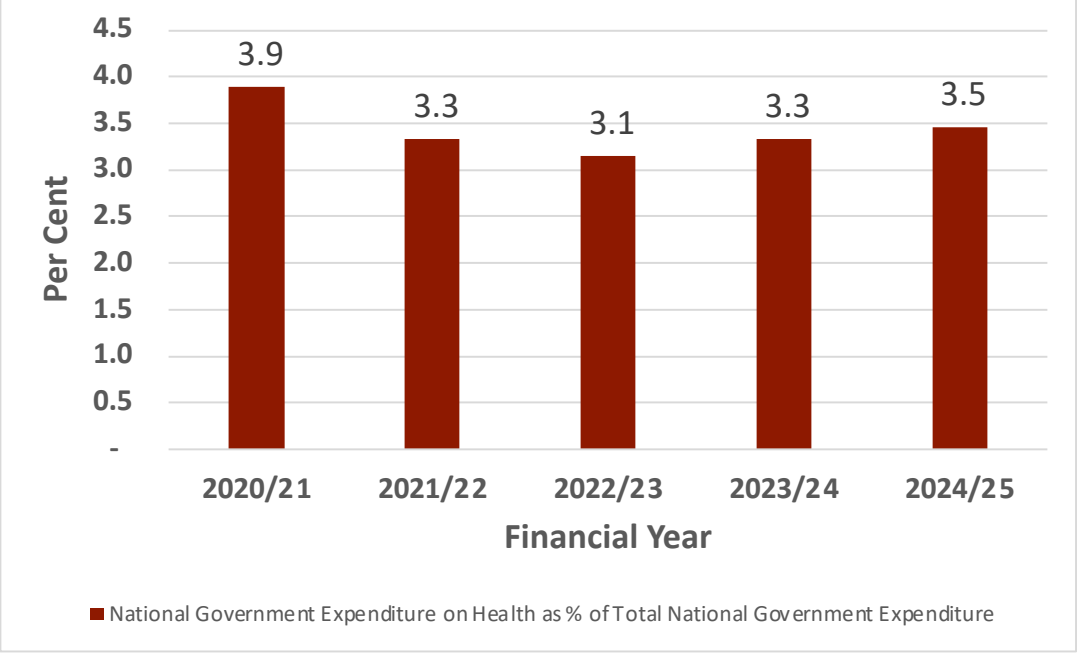
KSh Million

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24+	2024/25*
Recurrent	90,554.6	91,775.3	83,288.5	91,708.5	105,490.0
Development	18,284.0	16,497.7	12,216.2	14,246.3	18,219.7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (HEALTH)	**108,838.6**	**108,273.0**	**96,083.1**	**105,954.8**	**123,709.7**
TOTAL COUNTY GOVERNMENTS' EXPENDITURE	**414,961.8**	**432,628.3**	**433,049.6**	**489,640.4**	**551,383.3**

Source: The National Treasury
**Provisional*
+Revised

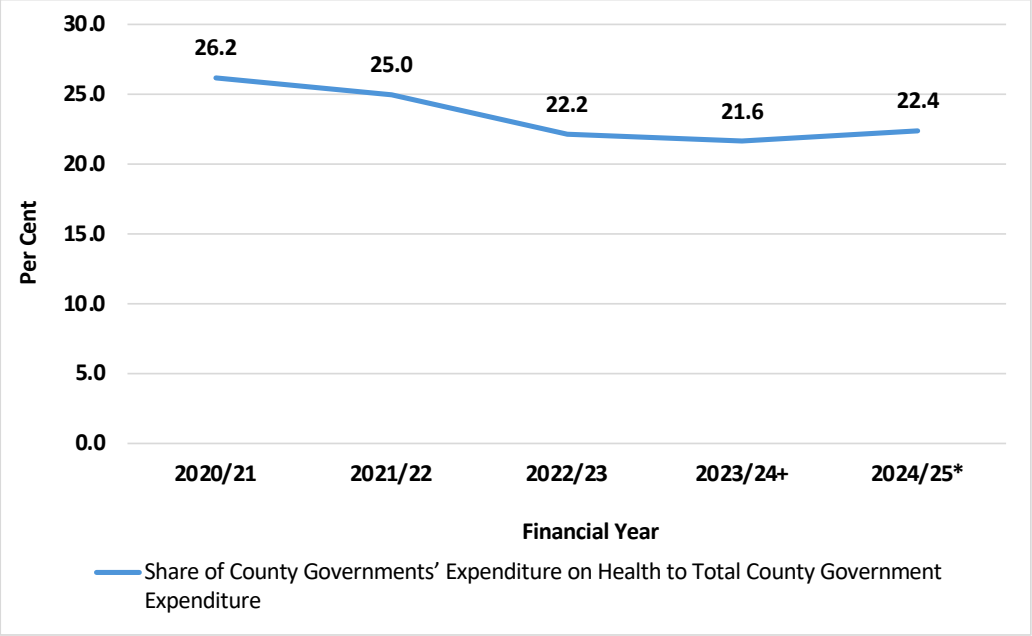
16.10. The share of total National Government expenditure on health to total National Government expenditure for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25 is illustrated in Figure 16.1. The ratio of National Government expenditure on health to total National Government expenditure is expected to rise from 3.3 per cent in 2023/24 to 3.5 per cent in 2024/25.

Figure 16.1: Share of Total National Government Expenditure on Health to Total National Government Expenditure, 2020/21 – 2024/25



16.11. Figure 16.2 shows the County Governments' share of health expenditure to total County Governments' expenditure for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25. The share of expenditure on health to total expenditure was 21.6 per cent in 2023/24 and is expected to increase to 22.4 per cent in 2024/25.

Figure 16.2: Share of County Governments' Expenditure on Health to Total County Governments' Expenditure, 2020/21 – 2024/25



National Health Insurance Fund

16.12. Table 16.3 shows the number of registered members of the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24. The overall NHIF membership increased by 2.2 per cent to 32.3 million in 2023/24.

Table 16.3: NHIF Principal Members and Dependents, 2019/20 -2023/24

Number

Members	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Principal Members[1]	9,501,085	10,128,821	15,543,725	16,250,543	16,859,910
Dependents[2]	12,493,926	13,319,399	14,488,542	15,390,874	15,481,530
Total	**21,995,011**	**23,448,220**	**30,032,267**	**31,641,417**	**32,341,440**

Source: NHIF (Social Health Authority)
** Provisional*
[1] A registered NHIF contributor
[2] A declared child or spouse of a member

16.13. Table 16.4 shows the numbers of NHIF principal members by sector for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24. Membership increased from 16.3 million in 2022/23 to 16.9 million in 2023/24, with the informal sector accounting for 91.0 per cent of this rise. Membership in the informal sector increased by 4.9 per cent to 11.8 million in 2023/24.

Table 16.4: NHIF Principal Members by Sector, 2019/20 – 2023/24

Number

Sector	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24 *
Formal					
Private	3,285,334	3,476,396	3,531,296	3,608,164	3,654,579
Public	1,154,348	1,169,585	1,375,623	1,394,219	1,402,850
Sub-Total	**4,439,682**	**4,645,981**	**4,906,919**	**5,002,383**	**5,057,429**
Informal					
Micro-Insurance[1]	4,262,354	7,224,728	8,157,860	8,674,681	9,170,798
Sponsored Progams[2]	799,049	2,071,089	2,478,946	2,573,479	2,631,683
Sub-Total	**5,061,403**	**9,295,817**	**10,636,806**	**11,248,160**	**11,802,481**
Total	**9,501,085**	**13,941,798**	**15,543,725**	**16,250,543**	**16,859,910**

Source: NHIF (Social Health Authority)
** Provisional*
[1]Members in the informal sector paying for themselves a monthly contribution fixed at KSh 500
[2] Members whose NHIF contributions are paid by donors, well-wishers, National and County Governments or development partners.

16.14. The annual NHIF receipts and payouts for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24 are presented in Table 16.5. Members' contributions dropped by 10.6 per cent to KSh 72.9 billion in 2023/24. On the other hand, benefit payouts rose from KSh 67.9 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 68.3 billion in 2023/24. The payout ratio increased from 83.2 per cent in 2022/23 to 93.6 per cent in 2023/24.

Table 16.5: Annual NHIF Members' Contributions and Benefits Paid Out, 2019/20-2023/24

KSh Million

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Members Contribution					
National Scheme[1]	31,255.0	31,621.3	40,956.1	42,469.1	40,244.7
Other Schemes[2]	28,245.5	29,154.1	44,591.1	43,505.0	32,704.3
Total	**59,500.5**	**60,775.4**	**78,392.3**	**81,596.4**	**72,949.1**
Benefits paid out					
National Scheme[1]	29,071.1	28,236.1	27,941.4	33,964.9	38,106.1
Other Schemes[2]	24,391.5	25,825.7	35,915.3	33,942.3	30,194.5
Total	**53,462.6**	**54,061.8**	**63,856.7**	**67,907.2**	**68,300.6**
Payout ratio (%)	89.9	89.0	81.5	83.2	93.6

Source: NHIF (Social Health Authority)
** Provisional*
[1]Contributions and benefits package are negotiated between the Government and NHIF. It covers formal and informal sectors.
[2] Contributions and benefits package are negotiated between interested institutions and NHIF. It is exclusively for the formal sector and offers benefits on top of those provided by the national scheme

Health Infrastructure

16.15. Table 16.6 shows the number of health facilities categorized by level, type and ownership from 2020 to 2024. The total number of health facilities increased by 6.1 per cent to 15,984 in 2024. This increase is majorly attributed to level 3 facilities which rose by 611 facilities. Over the review period, level 2 facilities accounted for 70.8 per cent of the total number of health facilities while level 3 facilities accounted for 22.0 per cent. The number of primary care hospitals and secondary care hospitals increased by 9.7 per cent and 33.3 per cent, respectively, in 2024.

Table 16.6: Operational Health Facilities by Level, Type and Ownership, 2020 – 2024

KEPH Level[1]	Type of Health Facility	Ownership	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Level 2	Dispensary	MoH	4,818	5,102	5,129	5,015	5,097
		Private.	153	145	147	115	90
		FBO	843	831	831	629	617
		NGO	36	38	38	25	30
	Sub-Total		**5,850**	**6,116**	**6,145**	**5,784**	**5,834**
	Medical Clinic	MoH	20	35	35	33	37
		Private	4,890	5,763	5,869	4,684	4,825
		FBO	23	56	57	50	47
		NGO	245	275	276	207	204
	Sub-Total		**5,178**	**6,129**	**6,237**	**4,974**	**5,113**
	Stand Alone	MoH	35	44	47	45	48
		Private	188	244	261	219	232
		FBO	22	22	23	16	14
		NGO	99	107	108	78	72
	Sub-Total		**344**	**417**	**439**	**358**	**366**
	Total		**11,372**	**12,662**	**12,821**	**11,116**	**11,313**
Level 3	Medical Centre	MoH	0	0	0	0	0
		Private	719	728	762	864	1,208
		FBO	9	13	12	19	23
		NGO.	18	20	22	22	26
	Sub-Total		**746**	**761**	**796**	**905**	**1,257**
	Health Centre	MoH.	1,093	1,183	1,246	1,319	1377
		Private	14	13	13	7	14
		FBO	214	223	231	210	215
		NGO	47	46	52	28	34
	Sub-Total		**1,368**	**1,465**	**1,542**	**1,564**	**1,640**
	Nursing Home	MoH	0	0	0	0	0
		Private	226	352	364	425	604
		FBO	5	5	4	7	10
		NGO	10	6	6	6	7
	Sub-Total		**241**	**363**	**374**	**438**	**621**
	Total		**2,355**	**2,589**	**2,712**	**2,907**	**3,518**
Level 4	Primary Care Hospitals	MoH	357	378	414	417	418
		Private	373	384	413	475	560
		FBO	106	115	117	117	130
		NGO	13	13	14	11	11
	Total		**849**	**890**	**958**	**1,020**	**1,119**
Level 5	Secondary Care Hospitals	Mo	13	13	13	14	19
		Private	2	2	2	2	3
		FBO	3	3	5	5	6
		NGO	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		**18**	**18**	**20**	**21**	**28**
Level 6	Tertiary Referral Hospitals[2]	MoH	6	6	6	6	6
		Private	0	0	0	0	0
		FBO	0	0	0	0	0
		NGO	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Grand total			**14,600**	**16,165**	**16,517**	**15,070**	**15,984**

Source: Division of Health Informatics, Ministry of Health
**Provisional*
[1]KEPH Level - Kenya Essential Package for Health
[2] Comprehensive and Specialized Hospitals

16.17. The number of hospital beds and cots in health facilities categorized by ownership from 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 16.7. The number of hospital beds increased by 15.5 per cent to 115,786 in 2024. Over the same period, the number of hospital cots rose by 9.6 per cent to 11,215. In private hospitals, the number of hospital beds and cots grew by 42.0 per cent and 19.3 per cent to 61,643 and 5,233, respectively, in 2024. Public, FBO and NGO health facilities recorded a decline in the number of hospital beds in the same period.

Table 16.7: Hospital Beds and Cots Available in Health Facilities by Ownership, 2020 - 2024

KSh Million

Ownership	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024*	
	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots
Public	37,069	3,867	38,132	3,952	39,210	4,177	40,814	4,088	38,552	4,121
Private	30,496	3,413	36,817	4,104	39,883	4,321	43,420	4,387	61,643	5,233
FBO[1]	13,277	1,421	14,068	1,615	14,396	1,627	14,510	1,614	14,471	1,676
NGO[2]	1,249	165	1,400	176	1,436	181	1,529	146	1,120	185
Total	**82,091**	**8,946**	**90,417**	**9,847**	**94,925**	**10,306**	**100,273**	**10,235**	**115,786**	**11,215**

Source: Kenya Master Health Facility List (KMHFL), Ministry of Health
** Provisional*
[1]FBO-Faith-Based Organization
[2]NGO-Non-Governmental Organization

Deliveries in Health Facilities

16.18. The number of deliveries in health facilities by mode from 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 16.8. The number of deliveries in health facilities declined by 3.2 per cent to 1,208.6 thousand in 2024. The decrease is noted in all the modes of delivery except caesarean section, which recorded a 0.6 per cent increase to 220,505 thousand deliveries in 2024. In the period under review, normal deliveries and those by caesarean section accounted for 80.7 per cent and 18.2 per cent of total births in health facilities, respectively.

Table 16.8: Number of Deliveries in Health Facilities by Mode, 2020 – 2024

Number

Mode of delivery	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Normal delivery	974,161	1,024,798	1,024,882	1,015,185	975,692
Breech[1]	9,210	9,684	9,401	9,217	8,458
Caesarean Section[2]	189,120	201,493	211,314	219,112	220,505
Assisted Vaginal Delivery[3]	3,745	7,021	4,585	4,729	3,902
Total	**1,176,225**	**1,242,996**	**1,249,907**	**1,248,243**	**1,208,557**

Source: Kenya Health Information System (KHIS/DHIS2), Ministry of Health
** Provisional*
[1]Type of birth where a baby is born with the bottom or feet, rather than the head, emerging first
[2]This is the delivery through a surgical incision in the mother's abdomen and uterus
[3]It is vaginal delivery performed with the help of specially designed instruments, such as a vacuum device or forceps.

Modern Methods of Contraception

16.19. Table 16.9 presents the uptake of modern contraceptives in health facilities for the period 2020 to 2024. Uptake of other contraceptive methods increased in 2024 except for uptake of Pills Progestin and Sterilization Vasectomy by new clients. Family Planning Injections were the most popular method of contraception, with 3.3 million clients, followed by Implants Insertions, which had the highest number of new clients at 713.8 thousand in the period under review. The number of men who underwent sterilization vasectomy decreased further from 389 in 2023 to 380 in 2024.

Table 16.9: Uptake of Modern Contraceptives in Health Facilities, 2020 - 2024

Number

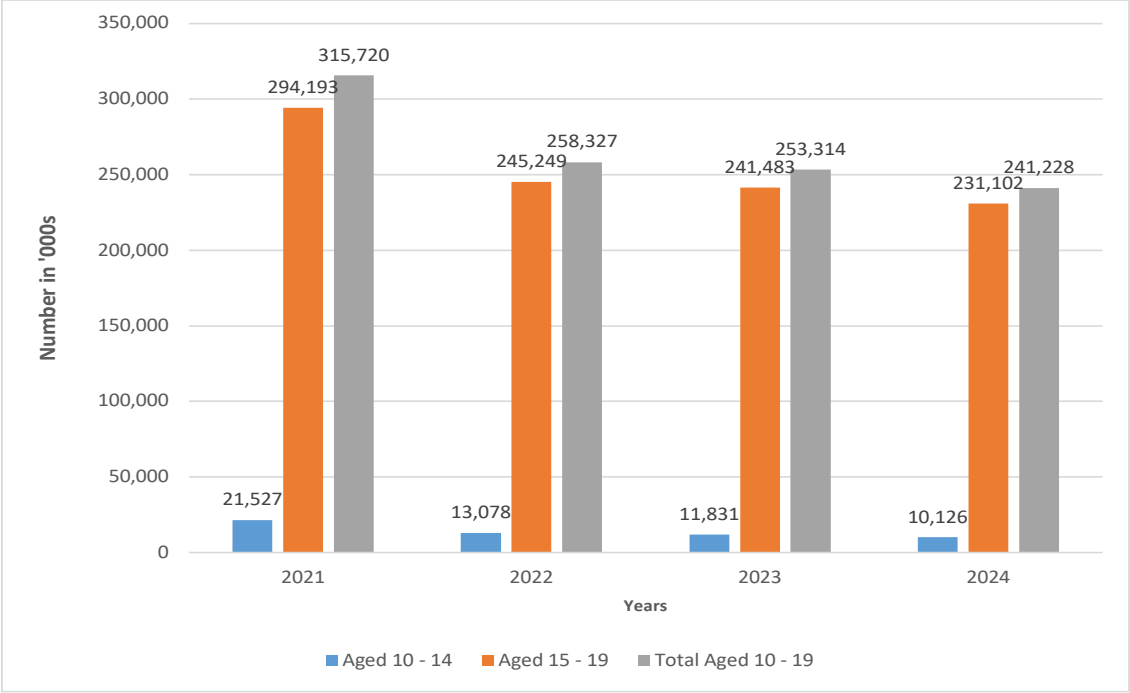
Contraceptive Method	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
FP[1] Injections					
New client	616,529	595,703	572,775	626,472	692,850
Re-visits	1,649,594	1,837,945	2,026,175	2,216,415	2,557,512
IUCD[2] Insertion					
New clients	111,977	81,705	74,374	73,457	77,126
Re-visits	48,151	26,095	65,223	26,601	26,736
Implants Insertion					
New clients	376,242	576,795	566,769	686,954	713,784
Re-visits	160,760	225,711	537,443	320,945	328,817
Pills Combined Oral Contraceptive					
New clients	249,637	270,328	315,502	191,487	294,172
Re-visits	431,981	475,308	524,434	312,825	498,506
Pills Progestin Only					
New clients	121,518	136,013	115,602	121,609	119,522
Re-visits	106,685	138,164	117,791	119,198	120,766
Sterilization BTL[3]					
New clients	4,435	3,616	4,107	4,727	4,862
Sterilization Vasectomy					
New clients	334	248	557	389	380

Source: Kenya Health Information System (KHIS/DHIS2), Ministry of Health
** Provisional*
[1]FP - Family Planning
[2]IUCD - Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (also known as coil)
[3]BTL - Bilateral Tubal Ligation

Teenage Pregnancy

16.20. Figure 16.3 displays the trend in the number of adolescents (10 –19) years presenting with pregnancy at first Antenatal Care (ANC) visit for the period 2021 to 2024. The number of teenagers (10-14) years presenting with pregnancy at their first ANC visit decreased by 14.4 per cent to 10,126 in 2024. Similarly, the number of adolescents (15-19) years presenting with pregnancy at their first ANC visit decreased by 4.3 per cent to 231,102 in 2024. The total number of teenagers presenting with pregnancy at their first ANC visit declined by 4.8 per cent to 241,228 in 2024. The counties of Nairobi City (6.1%), Kakamega (4.8%), Narok (4.4%) and Bungoma (4.4%) had the greatest proportion of teenagers presenting with pregnancy at their first ANC visit in 2024 as illustrated in Figure 16.4.

Figure 16.3: Number of Adolescents presenting with Pregnancy at First ANC Visit, 2021-2024



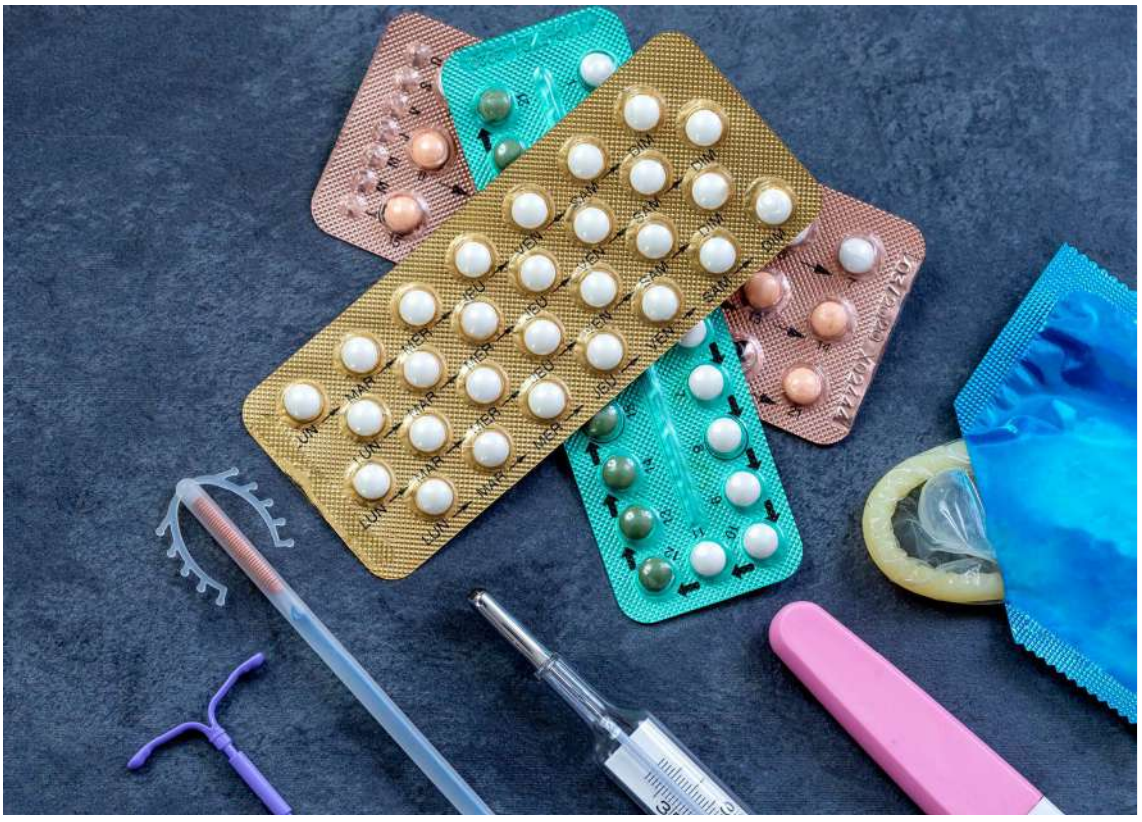
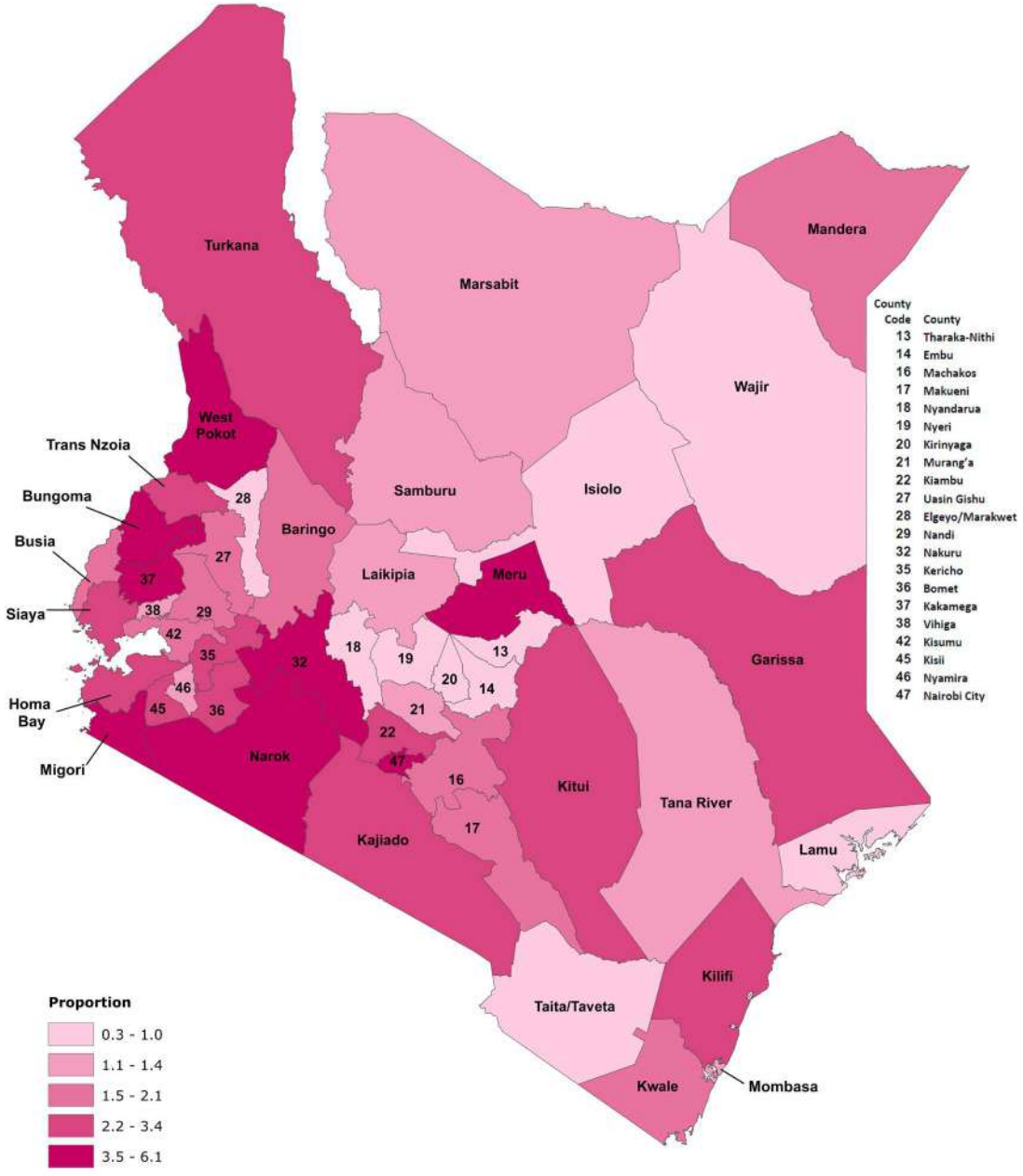


Figure 16.4: County Contribution to the National Total of Adolescents Presenting with Pregnancy at First ANC Visit, 2024



Morbidity

16.21. Outpatient disease burden reported by health facilities from 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 16.10. During the review period, the total number of diseases recorded in health facilities decreased by 24.6 per cent to 66.2 million. Respiratory diseases and malaria were the most prevalent diseases in 2024, accounting for 30.2 per cent and 5.7 per cent of the total disease cases reported in health facilities, respectively.

Table 16.10: Cases of Diseases Reported in Health Facilities, 2020 - 2024

Disease	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024*	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Disease of the Respiratory System[1]	16,562,227	27.6	20,613,454.8	21.9	17,103,813	22.1	19,634,256	22.4	19,984,164	30.2
Malaria	11,460,477	19.1	14,331,876.5	15.2	4,080,441	5.3	4,453,015	5.1	3,780,126	5.7
Diseases of the Skin (Incl. Ulcers)	4,272,067	7.1	3,664,898.3	3.9	3,452,725	4.5	4,170,051	4.8	3,531,350	5.3
Diarrhoea Diseases	2,626,159	4.4	3,259,417.0	3.5	3,134,495	4.0	3,462,451	3.9	2,853,680	4.3
Urinary Tract Infections	2,490,689	4.2	2,567,446.1	2.7	2,521,334	3.3	2,842,647	3.2	2,832,700	4.3
Rheumatism, Joint pains etc	2,367,990	3.9	550,522.0	0.6	1,687,841	2.2	1,844,435	2.1	1,710,990	2.6
Injuries due to Road Trafic Accident	247,252	0.4	243,391.0	0.3	1,448,602	1.9	1,603,451	1.8	173,404	0.3
Eye Infection/ Condition	1,120,623	1.9	1,301,895.0	1.4	1,381,147	1.8	1,506,891	1.7	1,474,929	2.2
Pneumonia	1,562,970	2.6	2,152,686.8	2.3	1,222,338	1.6	1,411,184	1.6	1,375,791	2.1
Intestinal Worms	1,099,106	1.8	957,619.3	1.0	825,824	1.1	913,159	1.0	767,914	1.2
All Other Diseases[2]	16,193,186	27.0	44,655,884.0	47.4	40,633,201	52.4	45,896,284	52.3	27,702,316	41.9
TOTAL	**60,002,746**	**100.0**	**94,299,091**	**100.0**	**77,491,761**	**100.0**	**87,737,825**	**100.0**	**66,187,364**	**100.0**

Source: Kenya Health Information System (KHIS), Ministry of Health
** Provisional*
[1] Diseases of respiratory system are illnesses that affect the air passages, including the nasal passages, the bronchi and the lungs. They include acute respiratory infections as well as chronic respiratory disease such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and lung cancer
[2] Refer to Appendix 16.1

Health Professionals

16.22. Table 16.11 shows the number of licensed health personnel by profession from 2020 to 2024. In 2024, the number of licensed health professionals increased across almost all cadres, with the number of diploma clinical officers; medical doctors; diploma registered nurses; and laboratory technologists increasing by 30.7; 21.9; 16.2; and 4.7 per cent to 28,712; 12,244; 57,951; and 14,257, respectively. In contrast, the number of laboratory technicians; public health technicians; and pharmaceutical technologists decreased by 40.8; 12.1; and 2.8 per cent to 218; 181; and 6,589, respectively, over the review period.



Table 16.11: Licensed Personnel by Profession, 2020-2024

Profession	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024*	
	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population
Medical Doctors, Dentists and COHO										
Medical Doctors	9,135	19	9,339	19	9,643	19	10,045	19	12,244	23
Dentists	887	2	929	2	945	2	966	2	1,063	2
Community Oral Health Officers	292	1	246	0	301	1	397	1	574	1
Pharmacists and Pharmtechs										
Pharmacists	1,442	3	1,707	3	1,551	3	1,456	3	1,667	3
Pharmaceutical Technologists	6,856	14	8,156	16	7,412	15	6,780	13	6,589	13
Pharmaceutical Representatives	1,690	3	1,789	4	1,675	3	1,731	3	1,856	4
Nurses										
Registered Nurses (Graduate)	4,808	10	6,226	13	6,322	12	7,874	15	9,189	18
Registered Nurses (Diploma)	30,778	63	37,736	76	38,863	77	49,871	97	57,951	111
Enrolled Nurses (Certificate)	4,116	8	5,218	10	4,854	10	6,704	13	7,903	15
Clinical Officers										
Graduate Clinical Officers	654	1	811	2	1,029	2	1,430	3	2,154	4
Diploma Clinical Officers	18,534	38	19,477	39	19,914	39	21,964	43	28,712	55
Public Health Officers and Technicians										
Public Health Officer	586	1	835	2	1,226	2	1,516	3	2,186	4
Public Health Technicians	55	0	146	0	193	0	206	0	181	0
Medical Laboratory Techs										
Laboratory Technologists	8,855	18	11,207	23	12,078	24	13,613	26	14,257	27
Laboratory Technicians	1,393	3	574	1	392	1	368	1	218	0
Nutritionists and Dieticians										
Nutritionists and Dieticians	3,795	8	4,235	9	4,405	9	4,882	9	5,043	10
Nutrition and Dietetic Technologists	5,775	12	6,340	13	6,543	13	7,441	14	7,862	15
Nutrition and Dietetic Technicians	951	2	1,046	2	1,162	2	1,235	2	1,356	3
Physiotherapists										
Physiotherapists (Degree)	296	1	335	1	423	1	558	1	633	1
Physiotherapists (Diploma)	1,521	3	1,687	3	1,876	4	1,814	4	2,051	4

Source: Health Professionals' Regulatory Boards and Councils
** Provisional*

Medical Training

16.23. The number of middle level medical trainees from KMTC by course and year of study from 2019/20 to 2023/24 academic years is presented in Table 16.12. The overall number of middle level medical trainees increased from 26,830 in 2020/21 academic year to 29,326 in the 2023/24 academic year. Diploma, certificate and higher diploma trainees accounted for 66.4, 31.2 and 2.4 per cent of total trainees, respectively, in the same period.

16.24. The number of middle level medical graduates by course and sex from KMTC from 2019/20 to 2023/24 academic years is shown in Table 16.13. In the 2023/24 academic year, the number of middle level medical graduates declined by 6.8 per cent to 21,147. In the period under review, females accounted for most graduates at 67.2 per cent of the total graduates. In the 2023/24 academic year, diploma holders accounted for 53.7 per cent of graduates, with certificate and higher diploma holders accounting for 43.9 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively.

Table 16.12: Health Sciences' Middle Level Trainees from KMTC, 2019/20 - 2023/24

Level of Training	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Certificate in:					
Community Nursing	952	996	1,102	921	1,409
Medical Engineering Technology	1,031	997	760	698	443
Health Records & Information Technology	1,281	1,484	2,661	1,842	1,623
Nutrition and Dietetics	216	193	650	462	504
Orthopaedic Plaster Technology	1,034	1,330	1,568	1,853	1,696
Community Health Assistant	433	938	1,606	1,830	1,645
Environmental Health Sciences	155	232	710	544	282
Emergency Medical Technician	0	0	324	894	1,539
SubTotal	**5,102**	**6,170**	**9,381**	**9,044**	**9,141**
Diploma in:					
Community Health Nursing	4,574	4,274	4,388	4,236	4,825
Nutrition and Dietetic	294	226	307	521	628
Environmental Health Sciences	127	37	205	530	716
Medical Laboratory Sciences	91	81	439	487	561
Clinical Medicine & Surgery	1,966	1,557	2,014	2,098	2,567
Medical Engineering Technology	284	251	631	760	696
Community Oral Health	37	69	91	62	105
Dental Technology	114	126	134	129	144
Health Records and Information technology	840	473	1,130	1,698	2,016
Occupational Therapy	150	150	362	476	466
Orthopaedic Technology	54	143	257	162	138
Pharmacy	527	482	701	612	655
Physiotherapy	171	156	314	300	535
Medical Imaging Sciences	264	314	476	457	571
Optometry	50	43	52	42	56
Health Education & Promotion	11	0	11	0	43
Medical Social Work	30	55	157	175	161
Registered Nursing & Midwifery	94	87	251	298	271
Orthopedic and Trauma Medicine	210	133	621	1,277	1,615

Level of Training	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Registered Nursing-Mental Health &Psychiatry	234	180	255	296	193
Health Counselling	0	0	166	147	139
Community Health	0	0	0	1,878	1,832
Registered Nursing	0	0	0	49	97
Mortuary Science	0	0	0	151	148
Emergency Medical Technology	0	0	0	119	305
Sub Total	**10,122**	**8,837**	**12,962**	**16,960**	**19,483**
Higher Diploma in:					
Pharmacy	0	0	31	42	45
Environmental Health Sciences[1]	24	9	13	7	7
Medical Laboratory Sciences[2]	20	16	14	16	4
Nursing[3]	278	218	273	136	161
Clinical Medicine and Surgery[4]	350	376	413	345	352
Medical Engineering[5]	29	18	14	30	24
Ultra Sound Image Pattern Analysis	145	43	61	58	0
Radiography (Therapy)	0	0	0	3	0
Community Health & HIV/AIDS Care	18	0	7	0	0
Health Education & Promotion	13	0	5	0	25
Medical Education	30	49	76	59	33
Physiotherapy	44	0	0	55	0
Orthopedic Technology (Othortics)	45	0	0	14	20
Optometry	0	0	3	0	0
Health Administration	0	0	0	33	14
Orthopaedic trauma medicine	0	0	11	7	6
Community based Rehabilitation	0	0	0	1	0
Health Systems Management	10	7	22	20	11
SubTotal	**1,006**	**736**	**943**	**826**	**702**
Total	**16,230**	**13,076**	**23,286**	**26,830**	**29,326**

Source: Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC), Ministry of Health

** Provisional*

[1] Includes food science and inspection, epidemiology, solid waste and occupational health

[2] Includes clinical chemistry, haematology, histology, parastology, virology, microbiology, bacterialogy and blood transfusion sciences

[3] Includes mental & Psychiatry Nursing, Community Health Nursing, pallistive care,nephrology, anaesthetic, intensive care,ophthalmic and Peri-Operative nursing

[4] Includes paediatrics, orthopaedics, anesthesia, lungs & skin, ENT & audiology, mental health & psychiatry, reproductive health, opthalmology, advanced refraction & low vision and opthamology & cataract surgery

[5] Includes Therapeutic equipment option, diagnostic equipment

Table 16.13: Health Sciences' Middle Level Graduates from KMTC, 2019/20-2023/24

Number

	2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24*		
Sex	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Level of Training															
Certificate in															
Community Health Nursing	73	83	156	379	332	711	590	1,734	2,324	264	561	825	421	793	1,214
Emergency Medical Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	67	79	69	219	288	94	331	425
Medical Engineering Technology	116	127	243	261	418	679	330	707	1,037	308	626	934	306	503	809
Orthopaedic Plaster Technology	31	32	63	137	142	279	483	951	1,434	450	933	1,383	516	1,013	1,529
Health Records & Information Technology	148	293	441	245	548	793	248	1,314	1,562	322	1,973	2,295	328	2,052	2,380
Public Health	15	17	32	47	84	131	73	180	253	164	459	623	168	557	725
Nutrition and Dietetics	22	72	94	53	183	236	54	238	292	46	358	404	69	476	545
Health Promotion	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Health	0	0	0	22	33	55	174	429	603	366	1,790	2,156	264	1,383	1,647
Sub-Total	**407**	**626**	**1,033**	**1,144**	**1,740**	**2,884**	**1,964**	**5,620**	**7,584**	**1,989**	**6,919**	**8,908**	**2,166**	**7,108**	**9,274**
Diploma in															
Community Health Nursing	583	759	1,342	1,488	2,058	3,546	1,358	2,390	3,748	2,518	4,830	7,348	1,658	2,970	4,628
Mental Health & Psychiatry Nursing	38	37	75	69	77	146	37	62	99	115	164	279	75	115	190
Nutrition and Dietetics	28	87	115	148	323	471	77	299	376	56	204	260	73	225	298
Public Health	61	59	120	92	94	186	55	67	122	33	62	95	33	129	162
Medical Laboratory Sciences	148	116	264	137	96	233	48	36	84	59	46	105	94	69	163
Clinical Medicine & Surgery	90	49	139	1,134	666	1,800	861	662	1,523	801	729	1,530	1,004	754	1,758
Medical Engineering Technology	29	4	33	93	96	189	108	155	263	152	208	360	200	337	537
Community Oral Health	15	12	27	23	20	43	20	23	43	44	27	71	25	39	64
Dental Technology	14	5	19	31	19	50	32	31	63	81	66	147	47	44	91
Health Records & Information Technology	33	75	108	423	651	1,074	239	698	937	161	467	628	208	889	1,097
Occupational Therapy	17	12	29	44	42	86	18	18	36	87	135	222	70	146	216
Orthopaedic Technology	11	1	12	17	10	27	7	3	10	62	67	129	67	84	151
Pharmacy	102	64	166	211	156	367	167	166	333	331	306	637	304	227	531
Physiotherapy	34	23	57	44	25	69	48	53	101	107	160	267	97	123	220
Medical Imaging Sciences	40	28	68	159	60	219	145	72	217	290	145	435	242	139	381
Optometry	9	6	15	8	4	12	17	12	29	35	26	61	32	13	45
Nursing and Midwifery	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	48	70	24	41	65	58	82	140

Table 16.13: Health Sciences' Middle Level Graduates from KMTC, 2019/20-2023/24 *(Continued)*

Number

	2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24*		
Sex	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Level of Training															
Health Promotion	18	31	49	50	62	112	9	10	19	3	6	9	6	5	11
Orthopaedic and Trauma Medicine	42	53	95	87	75	162	65	78	143	110	99	209	199	293	492
Medical Social Work	0	0	0	10	11	21	6	6	12	14	39	53	15	64	79
Health Counselling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	96	110
Sub-Total	**1,312**	**1,421**	**2,733**	**4,268**	**4,545**	**8,813**	**3,339**	**4,889**	**8,228**	**5,083**	**7,827**	**12,910**	**4,521**	**6,843**	**11,364**
Higher Diploma in															
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	11	32	15	20	35
Epidemiology	0	0	0	3	5	8	2	4	6	0	0	0	5	2	7
Occupational Health & Safety	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
Solid Waste Management	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Science & Inspection	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blood Transfusion Science	0	0	0	3	4	7	0	2	2	6	2	8	0	0	0
Clinical Chemistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haematology	0	0	0	5	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Histopathology	0	0	0	15	6	21	6	4	10	5	3	8	0	0	0
Parasitology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Microbiology	0	0	0	5	2	7	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0
Virology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Critical Care Nursing	17	41	58	5	12	17	28	52	80	25	51	76	0	2	2
Kenya Registered Nurse Anaesthetist Nursing	13	1	14	14	4	18	27	12	39	40	10	50	9	4	13
Nephrology Nursing	6	13	19	7	11	18	12	14	26	22	44	66	0	0	0
Ophthalmic Nursing	0	0	0	21	23	44	8	0	8	8	18	26	0	1	1
Paediatric Nursing	0	4	4	1	3	4	0	0	0	4	7	11	0	0	0
Palliative Care Nursing	3	9	12	2	10	12	2	9	11	11	2	13	0	0	0
Peri-operative nursing	0	0	0	17	22	39	3	13	16	6	12	18	0	12	12
Family Health Nursing	0	0	0	4	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychiatric Nursing	0	0	0	29	37	66	14	33	47	12	31	43	0	1	1
Clinical Medicine (Anaesthesia)	53	18	71	99	29	128	81	25	106	85	31	116	62	47	109
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (ENT and Audiology)	6	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	13	28

Table 16.13: Health Sciences' Middle Level Graduates from KMTC, 2019/20-2023/24 *(Continued)*

Number

	2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24*		
Sex	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Level of Training															
Clinical Medicine (Audiology and Hearing Technology Care)	0	0	0	5	7	12	1	2	3	0	4	4	7	8	15
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (ENT, Head and Neck Surgery)	0	0	0	9	8	17	13	8	21	13	11	24	0	0	0
Clinical Medicine (Lung & Skin Diseases)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinical Medicine (Chest Medicine)	0	0	0	5	5	10	4	7	11	5	4	9	7	6	13
Clinical Medicine (Dermatology & Venereology)	0	0	0	3	10	13	7	6	13	7	12	19	7	12	19
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (Mental Health & Psychiatry)	0	0	0	16	20	36	0	0	0	9	7	16	5	28	33
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (Ophthalmology)	0	1	1	3	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (Ophthalmology, Advanced Refraction and Low Vision)	1	2	3	0	3	3	1	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	4
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (Ophthalmology & Cataract Surgery)	8	3	11	6	1	7	9	8	17	5	6	11	10	3	13
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (Orthopaedics)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	4	13	0	0	0
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (Orthopaedics and Trauma Surgery))	0	0	0	11	0	11	9	6	15	0	0	0	10	0	10
Clinical Medicine& Surgery (Paediatrics)	0	0	0	24	32	56	0	0	0	9	29	38	13	12	25
Clinical Medicine (Speech and Language Pathology)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	5	1	6
Clinical Medicine (Reproductive Health)	6	3	9	12	9	21	13	9	22	15	12	27	15	9	24
Clinical Medicine (Family Health	17	41	58	0	5	5	2	8	10	0	0	0	4	3	7
Clinical Medicine (Emergency and Critical Care)	0	0	0	4	5	9	10	4	14	6	7	13	9	2	11
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (Oncology and Palliative Care)	0	0	0	7	9	16	8	10	18	7	9	16	4	9	13
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (Nephrology)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	9	4	8	12
Addiction Sciences	0	0	0	9	4	13	2	7	9	0	0	0	6	10	16
Medical Engineering Technology (Diagnostic equipment)	0	0	0	16	3	19	5	5	10	0	1	1	3	1	4



Table 16.13: Health Sciences' Middle Level Graduates from KMTC, 2019/20-2023/24 *(Continued)*

Number

	2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24*		
Sex	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Level of Training															
Medical Engineering Technology (Therapeutic equipment)	0	0	0	13	9	22	10	4	14	6	0	6	6	4	10
Medical Engineering Technology (Dialysis)	0	0	0	11	6	17	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Imaging Sciences-(Ultrasound)	6	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radiography (Therapy)	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	4	5	2	7	0	0	0
Radiography and Imaging (Ultrasound)	0	0	0	40	18	58	25	18	43	17	13	30	24	29	53
Community Health & HIV/AIDs Care	0	0	0	4	6	10	6	3	9	3	5	8	0	0	0
Health Education & Promotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	1	5	6	0	0	0
Medical Education	21	27	48	38	33	71	16	30	46	25	31	56	0	0	0
Orthopaedic Manual Therapy	0	0	0	6	15	21	0	0	0	8	12	20	0	0	0
Neurorehabilitation	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	5	3	8	1	0	1
Women Health and Pelvic Rehabilitation	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	1	1
Health Systems Management	3	3	6	9	10	19	13	4	17	8	8	16	0	1	1
Optometry (Contact Lenses)	0	0	0	6	0	6	2	0	2	3	1	4	0	0	0
Orthopaedic Technology (Orthotics)	10	4	14	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orthotrauma Medicine (Paediatrics)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
Community Based Rehabilitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**171**	**177**	**348**	**496**	**399**	**895**	**357**	**326**	**683**	**423**	**440**	**863**	**250**	**259**	**509**
Total	**1,890**	**2,224**	**4,114**	**5,908**	**6,684**	**12,592**	**5,660**	**10,835**	**16,495**	**7,495**	**15,186**	**22,681**	**6,937**	**14,210**	**21,147**

Source: Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC), Ministry of Health
** Provisional*

16.25. Number of health sciences' students enrolled in universities by course and sex from 2020/21 to 2024/25 academic years is shown in Table 16.14. Total number of students enrolled in health sciences increased by 5.7 per cent to 33,110 in 2024/25 academic year. Male students accounted for 54.3 per cent of the total undergraduate and postgraduate students in 2024/25 academic year. Medicine and surgery, and nursing degrees had the highest enrolment of undergraduate students at 8,034 and 6,552 students, respectively, in 2024/25 academic year.



Table 16.14: Health Sciences' Students Enrolment in Public and Private Universities by Course and Sex, 2020/21– 2024/25

Number

	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25*		
Sex	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Undergraduate Courses															
Medicine and Surgery	2,936	1,530	4,466	3,148	1,458	4,606	4,501	3,378	7,879	4,793	3,809	8,602	4,502	3,532	8,034
Dental Surgery	231	114	345	193	49	242	168	171	339	168	171	339	192	183	375
Pharmacy	1,025	609	1,634	1,505	912	2,417	1,476	1,231	2,707	1,433	1,358	2,791	1,650	1,367	3,017
Nursing	1,921	1,982	3,903	2,437	2,293	4,730	1,911	2,118	4,029	3,551	3,134	6,685	3,676	2,876	6,552
Clinical Medicine and Surgery	786	576	1,362	890	731	1,621	1,140	936	2,076	1,594	1,436	3,030	1,552	1,232	2,784
Public Health	636	473	1,109	445	418	863	827	676	1,503	703	547	1,250	928	732	1,660
Medical Laboratory Sciences	1158	689	1,847	1,056	667	1,723	602	503	1,105	590	451	1,041	1,059	869	1,928
Nutrition and Dietetics	250	574	824	247	401	648	168	363	531	500	550	1,050	599	749	1,348
Environmental Health	485	405	890	469	566	1,035	355	425	780	189	180	369	388	401	789
Physiotheraphy.	191	269	460	197	223	420	198	231	429	259	307	566	369	361	730
Occupational Therapy	29	41	70	72	99	171	187	221	408	108	121	229	387	448	835
Health Records Management	569	695	1,264	554	601	1,155	739	622	1,361	611	629	1,240	623	620	1,243
Health System Management	94	74	168	253	202	455	351	311	662	448	438	886	348	368	716
Community Health and Development	293	337	630	68	84	152	234	167	401	55	51	106	111	56	167
Medical Psychology	31	37	68	21	21	42	12	26	38	53	93	146	78	98	176
Sub-Total	**10,635**	**8,405**	**19,040**	**11,555**	**8,725**	**20,280**	**12,869**	**11,379**	**24,248**	**15,055**	**13,275**	**28,330**	**16,462**	**13,892**	**30,354**
Postgraduate students	1,843	1,317	3,160	1,741	1,143	2,884	1,979	1,787	3,766	1,668	1,335	3,003	1,511	1,245	2,756
Total	**12,478**	**9,722**	**22,200**	**13,296**	**9,868**	**23,164**	**14,848**	**13,166**	**28,014**	**16,723**	**14,610**	**31,333**	**17,973**	**15,137**	**33,110**

Source: Public and Private Universities in Kenya
**Provisional*

16.26. Total number of health sciences' graduates in universities by course and sex for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25 is shown in Table 16.15. The total number of graduates and post-graduates declined by 5.4 per cent to 5,501 in 2024/25, with the number of males and females being 2,752 and 2,749, respectively. In the same period, nursing, and medicine and surgery had the highest number of graduates at 1,723 and 897, respectively.

Table 16.15: Health Sciences' Graduates in Public and Private Universities by Course and Sex, 2020/21–2024/25

Number

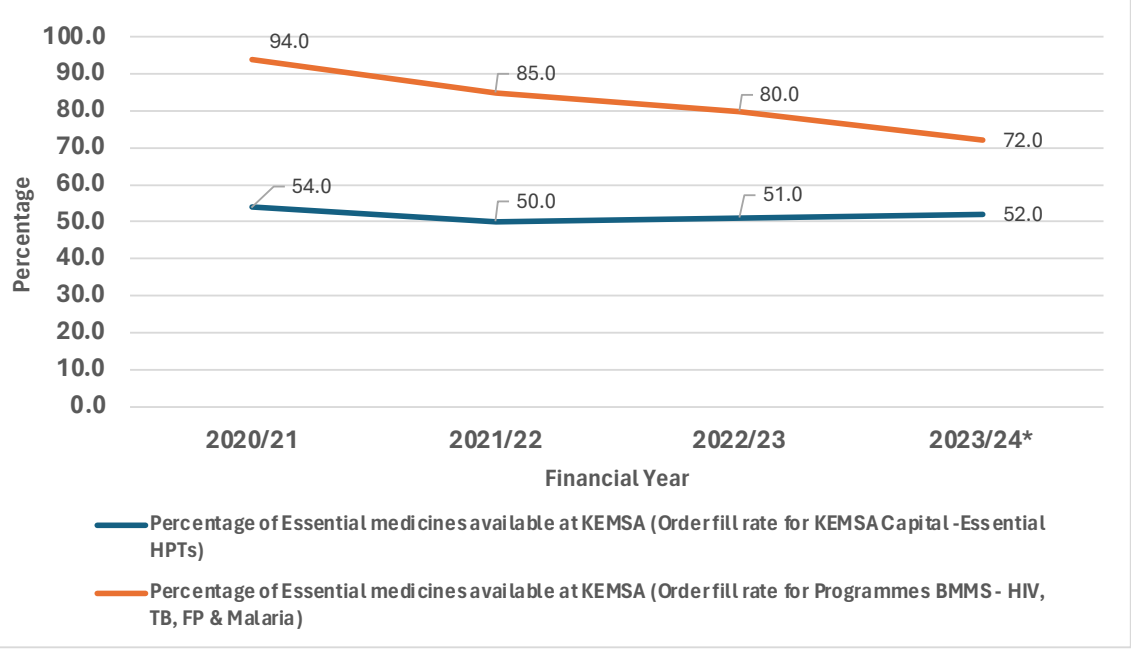
	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/2025*		
Sex	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Undergraduate Courses															
Medicine and Surgery	65	37	102	276	200	476	506	386	892	511	393	904	600	297	897
Dental Surgery	9	12	21	113	71	184	146	234	380	55	54	109	68	43	111
Pharmacy	35	14	49	118	114	232	191	174	365	206	170	376	105	165	270
Nursing	97	182	279	305	402	707	562	759	1,321	714	882	1,596	812	911	1723
Clinical Medicine and Surgery	68	47	115	176	153	329	242	195	437	333	279	612	305	262	567
Public Health	65	83	148	103	107	210	477	488	965	162	151	313	67	64	131
Medical Laboratory Sciences	56	32	88	178	106	284	264	230	494	214	162	376	146	166	312
Nutrition and Dietetics	7	35	42	48	90	138	208	214	422	96	146	242	96	146	242
Environmental Health	14	28	42	61	40	101	203	166	369	76	64	140	87	71	158
Physiotherapy	18	18	36	25	32	57	80	128	208	58	70	128	61	70	131
Occupational Therapy	7	4	11	9	6	15	38	36	74	7	7	14	25	23	48
Health Records Management	37	37	74	13	12	25	130	77	207	100	111	211	61	36	97
Health System Management	68	40	108	55	27	82	58	72	130	44	44	88	39	33	72
Community Health and Development	53	75	128	20	19	39	34	83	117	29	28	57	57	51	108
Sub-Total	**599**	**644**	**1,243**	**1,500**	**1,379**	**2,879**	**3,139**	**3,242**	**6,381**	**2,605**	**2,561**	**5,166**	**2,529**	**2,338**	**4,867**
Postgraduate	**181**	**80**	**261**	**280**	**240**	**520**	**376**	**342**	**718**	**339**	**309**	**648**	**223**	**411**	**634**
Total	**780**	**724**	**1,504**	**1,780**	**1,619**	**3,399**	**3,515**	**3,584**	**7,099**	**2,944**	**2,870**	**5,814**	**2,752**	**2,749**	**5,501**

Source: Universities in Kenya
**Provisional*

Essential Medicines Available at Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA)

16.27. The order fill rate for KEMSA capital essential Health Pharmaceuticals and Technologies (HPTs) and Better Medication Management System (BMMS) program for 2020/21 to 2023/24 is illustrated in Figure 16.5. In 2023/24, 52.0 per cent of orders for KEMSA capital essential HPTs and 72.0 per cent of BMMS program were fulfilled, representing an increase of 1.0 per cent and a decrease of 8.0 per cent, respectively.

Figure 16.5: Percentage of Essential medicines[1] available at KEMSA

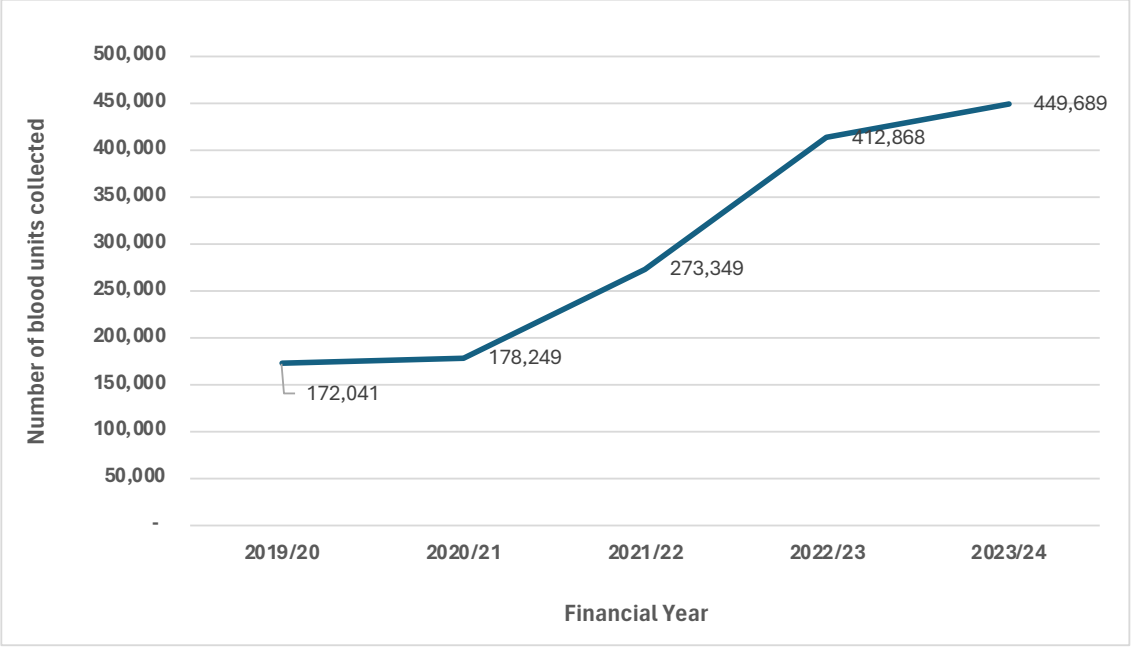


Source: Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA)
[1] Essential medicine are those medicines that satisfy the priority health care needs of a population and are selected based on disease prevalence.

Blood Collection

16.28. Figure 16.6 presents the number of blood units collected for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24. The number of blood units collected rose by 8.9 per cent to 449,689 units in 2023/24 from 412,868 units in 2022/23.

Figure 16.6: Number of Blood Units Collected, 2019/20 – 2023/24

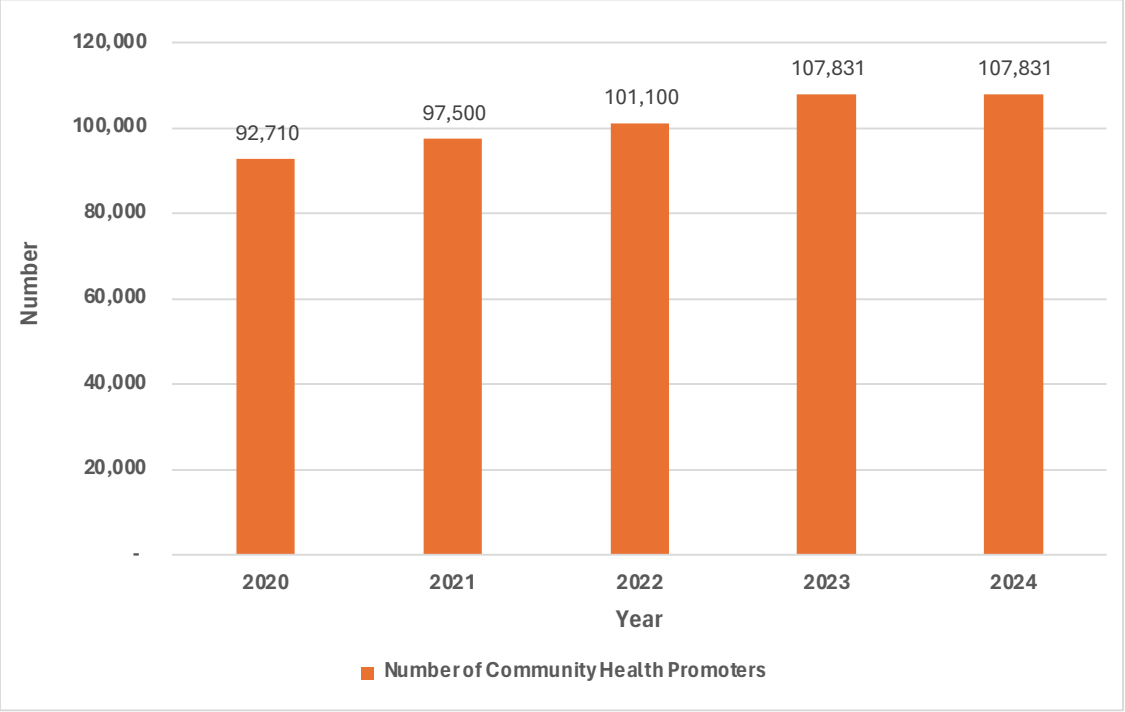


Source: Ministry of Health

Community Health Promoters

16.29. Community Health Promoters (CHPs) continue to play a crucial role in promoting health, preventing disease, and delivering essential health services at the community level. The Government initiated a stipend payment programme in February 2024 to recognize the contribution of CHPs in advancing community health. In addition, the CHPs are equipped with smartphones and health kits containing essential tools to facilitate health delivery. Figure 16.7 shows the number of community health promoters (CHPs) from 2020 to 2024. In 2024, the number of CHPs remained at the same level as it were in 2023.

Figure 16.7: Number of Community Health Volunteers/Promoters[1]



Source: Ministry of Health

[1]Referred to as Community Health Volunteers until 2022

Birth Registration

16.30. Table 16.16 presents registered births by place of occurrence from 2020 to 2024. The total number of registered births in the country decreased from 1,192.9 thousand in 2023 to 1,110.6 thousand in 2024. Most of the registered births occurred at health facilities, accounting for 98.6 per cent of all registered births in 2024.

Table 16.16: Registered Births by Place of Occurrence, 2020- 2024

	Health Facility (Per Cent)	Community (Per Cent)	Total (Number)
2020	97.7	2.3	1,126,762
2021	97.8	2.2	1,200,190
2022	99.0	1.0	1,221,444
2023	98.6	1.4	1,192,884
2024*	98.6	1.4	1,110,563

Source: Civil Registration Services

**Provisional*

16.31. Table 16.17 presents registered births by sex from 2020 to 2024. Over the five-year period, more male births were registered compared to female births. The proportion of registered male births increased from 51.0 per cent in 2023 to 51.4 per cent in 2024, resulting in an increase in sex ratio from 104 to 106, over the same period.

Table 16.17: Registered Births by Sex, 2020- 2024

Year	Male		Female		Intersex	Sex Not Stated	Total	Sex Ratio[1]
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number	Number	
2020	575,657	51.1	551,105	48.9			1,126,762	104
2021	612,097	51.0	588,093	49.0			1,200,190	104
2022	619,927	50.8	601,517	49.2			1,221,444	103
2023	608,471	51.0	584,242	49.0	4	167	1,192,884	104
2024*	570,807	51.4	539,706	48.6	9	41	1,110,563	106

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*
[1]*Males Per 100 Females*

16.32. Table 16.18 shows distribution of registered births by the age of the mother. Over the five-year period, mothers aged 20-24 accounted for about one-third of the registered births. The proportion of registered births for teen mothers aged 15-19 declined from 11.8 per cent in 2023 to 11.1 per cent in 2024.

Table 16.18: Registered Births by Age of the Mother, 2020 – 2024

Age of Mother	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Total	**1,126,762**	**1,200,190**	**1,221,444**	**1,192,884**	**1,110,563**
					Per cent
<15	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
15 - 19	11.0	12.3	11.2	11.8	11.1
20 - 24	30.4	29.4	29.8	30.3	30.4
25 - 29	25.3	25.1	25.9	25.2	25.2
30 - 34	18.7	17.5	17.7	17.3	17.7
35 - 39	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.5	9.7
40-44	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4
45 - 49	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
50+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age Not Stated/ Unknown	3.2	4.5	3.6	3.1	3.1
Total (per cent)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

16.33. Table 16.19 shows details of birth registration by marital status of the mother from 2020 to 2024. Married women had the highest proportion of registered births in 2024 at 86.3 per cent. The proportion of registered births by single mothers declined to 13.4 per cent in 2024 from 14.2 per cent in 2023. Divorced and widowed women accounted for less than 1.0 per cent each of the registered births.

Table 16.19: Registered Births by Marital Status of Mother, 2020 – 2024

Marital Status	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Total	**1,126,762**	**1,200,190**	**1,221,444**	**1,192,884**	**1,110,563**
					Per cent
Married	86.9	85.9	85.6	85.4	86.3
Single	12.2	13.5	13.9	14.2	13.4
Divorced	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Widowed	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unknown/ Not Stated	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total (per cent)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

Death Registration

16.34. Table 16.20 presents details of registration of deaths by place of occurrence from 2020 to 2024. The total number of registered deaths increased from 205,731 in 2023 to 206,417 in 2024. In 2024, deaths that occurred at health facilities were 113,379, accounting for 54.9 per cent of the total registered deaths.

Table 16.20: Registered Deaths by Place of Occurrence, 2020 – 2024

Year	Health Facility		Community[1]		Total
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number
2020	99,355	53.6	86,030	46.4	185,385
2021	121,727	52.5	11,217	47.5	231,944
2022	112,967	53.0	100,242	47.0	213,210
2023	112,851	54.9	92,880	45.1	205,731
2024*	113,379	54.9	93,038	45.1	206,417

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*
[1]Community Death Registration are those that occur outside the health facilities

16.35. Details of registered deaths by sex for the period 2020 to 2024 are shown in Table 16.21. More male (55.8 %) than female (44.2 %) deaths were registered in 2024. The number of male registered deaths declined from 115,506 in 2023 to 115,242 in 2024, while female registered deaths increased from 90,221 in 2023 to 91,173 in 2024.

Table 16.21: Registered Deaths by Sex, 2020- 2024

Year	Male		Female		Intersex		Total	Sex Ratio[1]
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	
2020	104,832	56.5	80,553	43.5			185,385	130
2021	131,599	56.7	100,345	43.3			231,944	131
2022	120,357	56.4	92,853	43.6			213,210	130
2023	115,506	56.1	90,221	43.9	3	0.0	205,730	128
2024*	115,242	55.8	91,173	44.2	2	0.0	206,417	126

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*
[1]Males Per 100 Females

16.36. Table 16.22 presents registered deaths by sex and age. In 2024, the number of registered deaths was higher among males than females across all age groups except for persons aged 75 and above. Over the same period, the highest number of deaths was recorded in the age group (55-74) years for males, and 75 and above years for females.



Table 16.22: Deaths by Age and Sex of the Deceased, 2020 – 2024

	2020			2021			2022			2023				2024*			
Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total
Under 1	9,919	9,437	**19,356**	10,462	9,959	**20,421**	10,543	9,987	**20,530**	10,614	10,341	3	**20,958**	10,451	10,207	2	**20,660**
1 - 4	3,094	2,614	**5,708**	3,870	3,205	**7,075**	4,262	3,584	**7,846**	4,141	3,499		**7,640**	4,422	3,680		**8,102**
5 - 14	3,475	2,604	**6,079**	3,618	2,828	**6,446**	6,665	3,864	**10,529**	3,579	2,695		**6,274**	3,636	2,730		**6,366**
15 - 24	5,952	3,620	**9,572**	6,878	4,128	**11,006**	11,347	6,824	**18,171**	6,532	3,801		**10,333**	6,466	3,688		**10,154**
25 - 34	10,441	6,819	**17,260**	11,812	7,324	**19,136**	14,448	8,314	**22,762**	10,505	6,206		**16,711**	9,773	6,107		**15,880**
35 - 44	12,249	7,478	**19,727**	14,710	8,611	**23,321**	13,665	8,232	**21,897**	13,218	8,059		**21,277**	13,128	8,257		**21,385**
45 - 54	11,590	7,229	**18,819**	14,455	8,565	**23,020**	3,556	2,739	**6,295**	13,508	8,549		**22,057**	13,375	8,528		**21,903**
55 - 74	26,624	17,574	**44,198**	35,120	23,980	**59,100**	29,478	20,415	**49,893**	28,489	19,854	-	**48,343**	29,060	20,463		**49,523**
75+	19,594	21,841	**41,435**	28,065	29,900	**57,965**	24,223	27,316	**51,539**	22,804	25,551	-	**48,355**	23,273	26,310		**49,583**
Age Not Stated	1,894	1,337	**3,231**	2,609	1,845	**4,454**	2,170	1,578	**3,748**	2,116	1,666	-	**3,782**	1,658	1,203		**2,861**
Total	**104,832**	**80,553**	**185,385**	**131,599**	**100,345**	**231,944**	**120,357**	**92,853**	**213,210**	**115,506**	**90,221**	**3**	**205,730**	**115,242**	**91,173**	**2**	**206,417**

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

16.37. Birth and death registration trends from 2020 to 2024 are shown in Table 16.23. Birth registration completeness rate declined from 76.6 per cent in 2023 to 70.3 per cent in 2024. A total of 1,110.6 thousand births were registered compared to 1,579.7 thousand expected births in 2024. During the same period, registered deaths were 206,417 compared to 460,585 expected deaths, accounting for 44.8 per cent completeness in registration of deaths.

Table 16.23: Trends of Birth and Death Registration in Kenya, 2020 – 2024

Year	Births			Deaths		
	Registered (Number)	Expected (Number)	Completeness (Per Cent)	Registered (Number)	Expected (Number)	Completeness (Per Cent)
2020	1,126,762	1,410,795	79.9	185,385	438,095	42.3
2021	1,200,190	1,443,452	83.2	231,944	443,252	52.3
2022	1,221,444	1,514,825	80.6	213,210	448,250	47.6
2023	1,192,884	1,557,370	76.6	205,731	455,814	45.2
2024*	1,110,562	1,579,695	70.3	206,417	460,585	44.8

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

Developments in the Health Sector

Social Health Authority

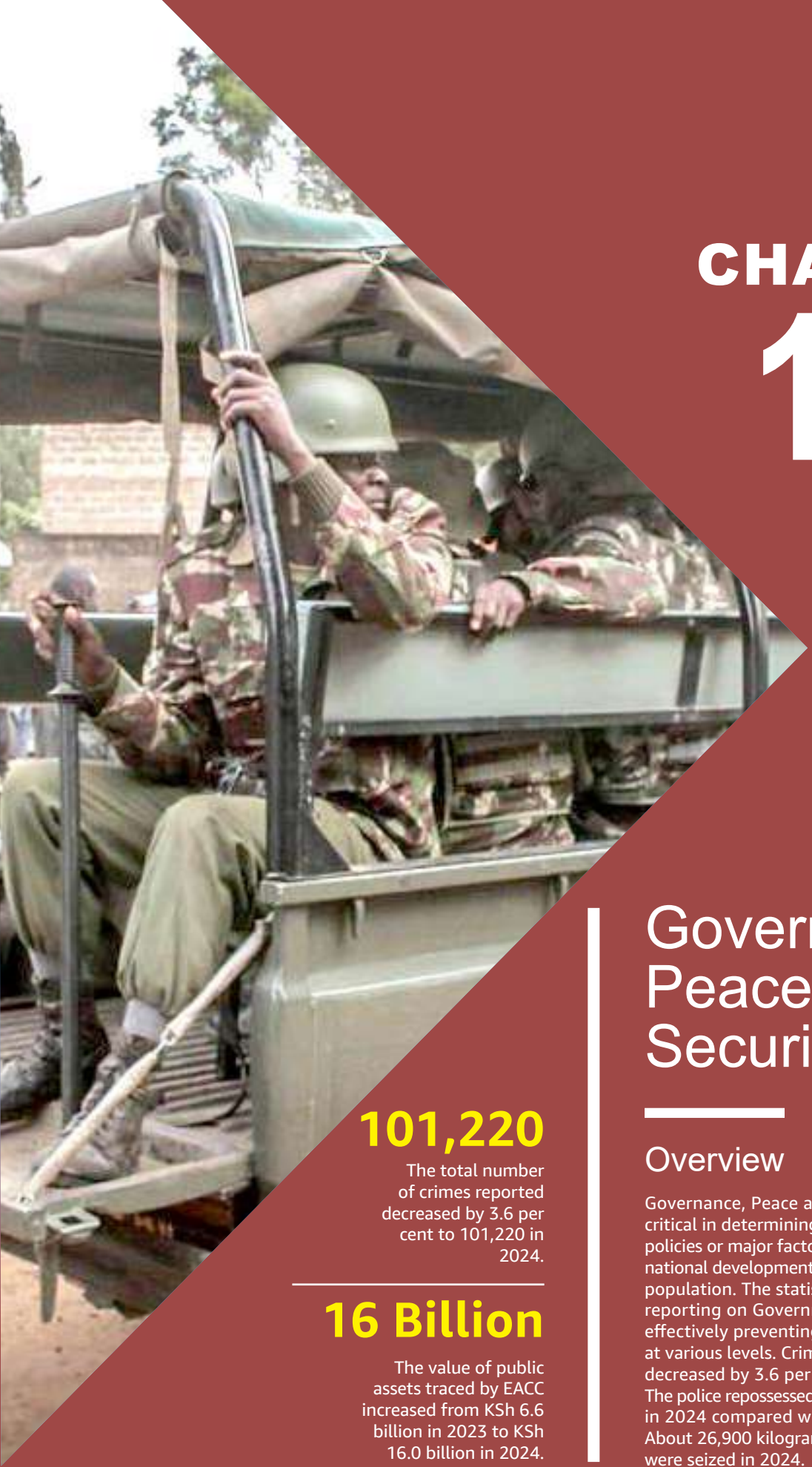
16.38. The Social Health Insurance (SHI) Act 2023 became operational in October 2023, repealing the NHIF Act of 1998. Consequently, the Social Health Authority (SHA) was established by the SHI Act 2023 to manage three primary funds, namely: Primary Health care (PHC) Fund, Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF) and Emergency, Chronic and Critical Illness Fund to enhance healthcare financing in Kenya. The commencement date for the Act was 22nd November 2023, after gazettement by the Cabinet Secretary for Health, with a one-year transition which ended on 21st November 2024.

16.39. The Social Health Insurance (SHI) Act 2023 aims to: promote strategic purchasing of health care services; enhance the pooling of resources and risk based on the principles of solidarity, equity and efficiency to guarantee access to health care services to all; provide a framework for improved health outcomes and financial protection; and realign health care systems, process and programs for responsiveness, reliability and sustainability of health care in Kenya. Social Health Insurance is guided by the principles of pooling financial resources and risks — everyone contributing the same proportion of their income, everyone getting a standard package of benefits and standard reimbursement to all types of facilities.

16.40. Registration of citizens to SHA began on 1st July 2024 while the roll out was from 1st October 2024. Central to SHA is Taifa Care which denotes the whole Universal Health Coverage (UHC) journey that includes all the pillars that constitute delivery of quality health services to all Kenyans.

Appendix 16.1: Outpatient Diseases reported in health facilities

1	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
2	Suspected Malaria
3	Confirmed Malaria (only Positive cases)
4	Malaria in pregnancy
5	Malaria
6	Disease of the skin
7	Other Dis. Of Respiratory System
8	Diarrhoea
9	Urinary Tract Infection
10	Fevers
11	Arthritis, Joint pains etc.
12	Pneumonia
13	Other injuries
14	Hypertension
15	Intestinal worms
16	Ear Infections/ Conditions
17	Eye Infections
18	Dental Disorders
19	Asthma
20	Tonsilitis
21	Diabetes
22	Typhoid fever
23	Muscular skeletal conditions
24	Other Eye conditions
25	Sexually Transmitted Infections
26	Anaemia cases
27	Burns
28	Road Traffic Injuries
29	Chicken Pox
30	Overweight (BMI >25)
31	Mumps
32	Other Bites
33	Violence related injuries
34	Brucellosis
35	Mental Disorders
36	Dog Bites
37	Epilepsy
38	Abortion
39	Dysentery (Bloody Diarrhoea)
40	Malnutrition
41	Disease of Puerperium and Childbirth
42	Poisoning
43	Central Nervous System Conditions
44	Jiggers Infestation
45	Cardiovascular conditions
46	Bilharzia
47	Tuberculosis
48	Sexual Violence
49	Newly Diagnosed HIV
50	Neoplasms
51	Snake Bites
52	Other Convulsive Disorders
53	Deaths due to Road Traffic Injuries
54	Hepatitis
55	Measles
56	Rickets
57	Chromosomal abnormalities (e.g. Downs, Edwards syndromes, etc)
58	Congenital Anomalies
59	Tryponosomiasis
60	Physical Disability
61	Cerebral Palsy
62	Tetanus
63	Other Meningitis
64	Fistula (Birth related)
65	Other Central Nervous System Conditions
66	Meningococcal Meningitis
67	Kalazar (Leishmaniaisis)
68	Cholera
69	Autism
70	Viral Haemorrhagic Fever
71	Plague
72	Poliomyelitis (AFP)
73	Neonatal Tetanus
74	Yellow fever cases
75	Dracunculosis (Guinea Worm)
76	All other diseases



CHAPTER 17

Governance, Peace and Security

101,220

The total number of crimes reported decreased by 3.6 per cent to 101,220 in 2024.

16 Billion

The value of public assets traced by EACC increased from KSh 6.6 billion in 2023 to KSh 16.0 billion in 2024.

Overview

Governance, Peace and Security statistics are critical in determining the success of economic policies or major factors influencing the level of national development and the well-being of the population. The statistics inform tracking and reporting on Government action and assist in effectively preventing and managing conflicts at various levels. Crimes reported to the police decreased by 3.6 per cent to 101,220 in 2024. The police repossessed 179 illegally held firearms in 2024 compared with 104 firearms in 2023. About 26,900 kilogrammes of dangerous drugs were seized in 2024.

17.2. The Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP) registered a 15.3 per cent and 32.7 per cent decline in the number of murder cases registered and convictions obtained, respectively in 2024. The Ethics and Anticorruption Commission (EACC) received 2,207 reports in 2023/24 compared with 1,968 in 2022/23, out of which 126 were forwarded to the ODPP. The value of public assets traced by EACC increased from KSh 6.6 billion in 2023 to KSh 16.0 billion in 2024. Loss of assets worth KSh 2.9 billion was averted in 2023/24 compared with KSh 4.7 billion in 2022/23.

17.3. A total of 516,121 cases were filed in courts in 2023/24, an increase of 21.6 per cent from 424,324 cases in 2022/23 while the number of pending cases decreased by 2.2 per cent to 635,262 in 2024. The number of judicial officers increased from 827 in 2023 to 832 in 2024, while that of practicing lawyers increased by 7.5 per cent to 16,874 during the same period. The number of child protection cases reported to the Department of Children's Services decreased by 10.8 per cent to 169,303 in 2024. Due to natural disasters that occurred in 2024 like floods, the cases of displaced children increased to 3,826 in 2024 from 101 in 2023.

17.4. The number of persons committed to prison dropped by 15.8 per cent to 208,971 in 2024. During the period under review, 534 children and 1,069 foreign nationals were committed to prison. The total number of offenders serving probation sentence declined by 27.4 per cent to 5,912 in 2024. The ratio of Police to civilian decreased from 1:479 to 1:512, while that of Prison Officers to inmates and Probation Officers to offenders under non-custodial sentence improved from 1:8 to 1:7 and 1:12 to 1:10, respectively.

17.5. There was a 21.2 per cent decrease in the number of new identity card applications made to 1.0 million in 2024. Similarly, the number of newly produced identity cards decreased by 3.4 per cent to 1.1 million. A total of 621,794 passports and 6,448 work permits were issued by the Department of Immigration in 2024. The number of foreign nationals registered decreased by 25.9 per cent to 27,853 in 2024.

17.6. The State Department for Refugee Services registered a 19.1 per cent increase in the number of refugees and asylum seekers to 823,932 in 2024, with male population and children constituting 51.1 per cent and 53.3 per cent, respectively. Similarly, the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) had 615,515 persons with disabilities registered as at June 2024.

Public Safety, Law and Order

17.7. The number of crimes reported to the police by category for the period 2020 to 2024 is presented in Table 17.1. The total number of crimes reported decreased by 3.5 per cent to 101,220 in 2024. There was a general decrease in all crimes reported to the police except for criminal damages, offences involving police officers and other penal code offences which increased by 0.8, 36.7 and 16.0 per cent, respectively in 2024. Traffic offences and offences involving tourists had the most significant declines in 2024, decreasing by 58.4 per cent and 42.6 per cent, respectively. The number of other offences against persons and stealing jointly accounted for 42.0 per cent of all the crimes reported in 2024.



Traffic offences and offences involving tourists had the most significant declines in 2024, decreasing by 58.4 per cent and 42.6 per cent, respectively. The number of other offences against persons and stealing jointly accounted for 42.0 per cent of all the crimes reported in 2024.

Table 17.1: Crimes Reported to the Police by Category, 2020-2024

Number

Crimes[1]	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Homicide	3,111	3,281	3,056	3,031	3,015
Offences against morality	9,153	8,182	7,166	7,655	7,523
Other offences against persons	19,288	22,365	22,573	25,471	24,972
Robbery	2,384	2,456	3,125	3,988	3,642
Breakings	4,252	4,973	6,114	6,886	5,734
Theft of stock	1,556	1,964	2,679	2,860	2,442
Stealing	8,709	11,762	14,718	18,534	17,560
Theft by servant	1,467	1,798	1,690	1,907	1,568
Theft of vehicles and other thefts	1,031	1,278	1,459	1,687	1,383
Dangerous drugs	4,477	5,743	6,526	9,338	8,231
Traffic offences	186	123	158	173	72
Criminal damage	3,530	4,627	4,426	5,078	5,120
Economic crimes	3,488	4,004	4,367	4,970	4,610
Corruption	133	96	95	116	104
Offences involving police officers	64	75	77	180	246
Offences involving tourists	26	31	26	68	39
Other penal code offences	6,790	8,514	9,828	12,900	14,959
Total	**69,645**	**81,272**	**88,083**	**104,842**	**101,220**

Source: National Police Service

** Provisional*

[1] Refer to Table 17.31 for detailed description of crimes

17.8. Table 17.2 shows crimes reported to the police by command station for the period 2020 to 2024. Nairobi City police command station registered the highest share of all crimes reported at 9.6 per cent followed by Kiambu and Meru police command stations at 8.8 per cent and 5.4 per cent, respectively. Marsabit police command station recorded the highest percentage increase in crimes reported to police at 41.0 per cent in 2024. Other command stations that recorded percentage increase in reported crimes were Narok, West Pokot, and Migori at 34.3, 28.6, and 23.2 per cent, respectively. During the review period, Taita Taveta, Trans Nzoia, and Machakos recorded a decline in crimes reported at 32.4, 22.1, and 15.7 per cent, respectively.

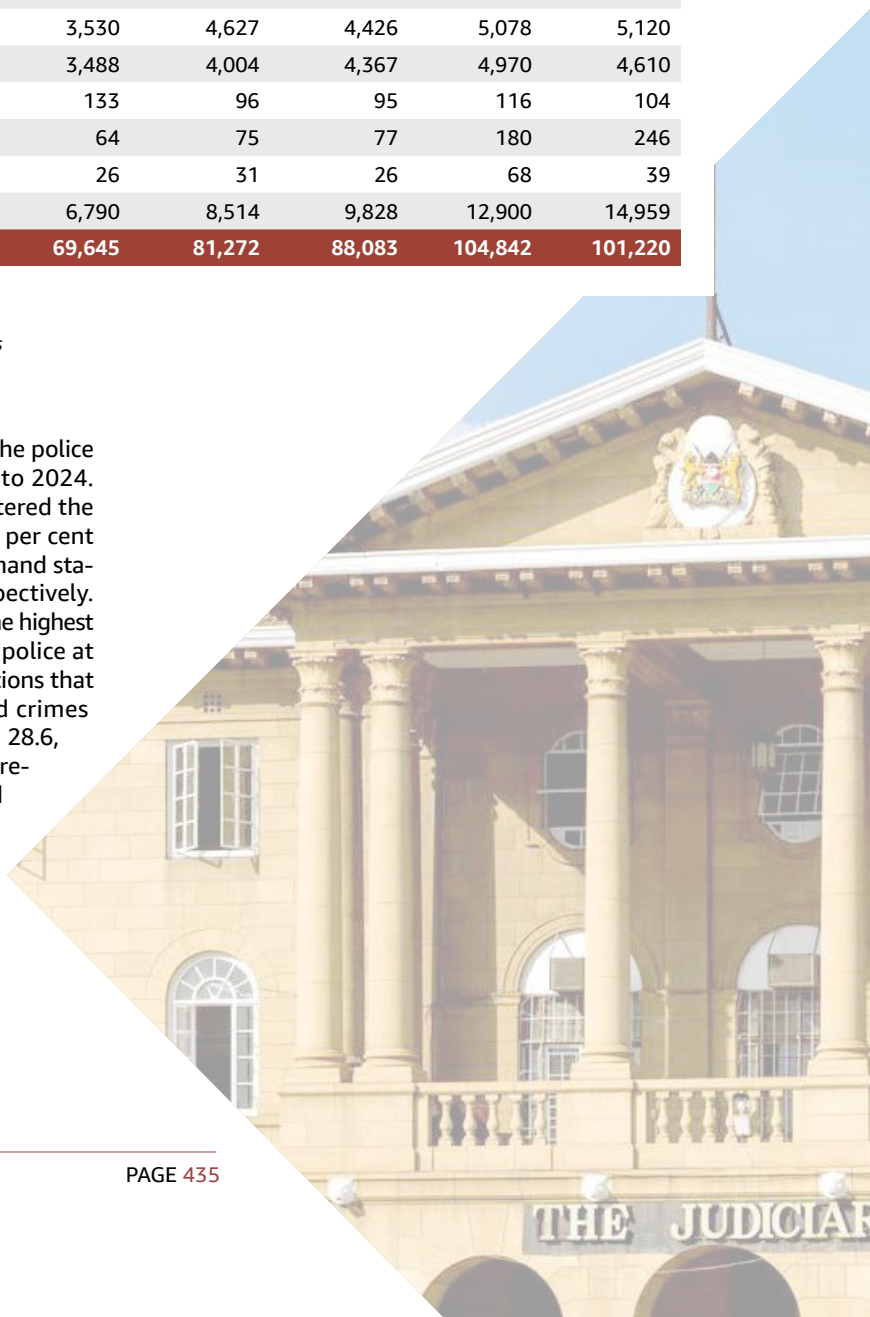


Table 17.2: Crimes Reported to the Police by Command Station, 2020-2024

Number

Command station	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Mombasa	2,231	2,358	2,321	2,671	2,689
Kwale	910	901	840	1,094	1,006
Kilifi	1,798	2,330	2,209	2,342	2,725
Tana River	396	534	459	511	436
Lamu	380	404	431	433	401
Taita/Taveta	863	795	975	1,125	760
Garrissa	498	742	728	666	646
Wajir	243	370	392	382	358
Mandera	305	338	337	329	373
Marsabit	621	857	640	637	898
Isiolo	431	643	897	829	825
Meru	4,163	5,032	5,698	6,037	5,487
Tharaka-Nithi	925	884	987	1,291	1,373
Embu	1,528	1,533	1,640	1,935	1,720
Kitui	1,716	2,165	2,314	2,598	2,664
Machakos	2,842	3,275	3,813	4,780	4,028
Makueni	1,306	1,870	2,062	2,316	2,442
Nyandarua	1,323	1,560	1,586	1,720	1,462
Nyeri	1,482	1,658	2,095	2,400	2,296
Kirinyaga	1,452	1,691	1,589	1,884	1,869
Murang'a	2,079	2,691	2,696	3,660	3,509
Kiambu	4,353	5,715	7,844	9,532	8,865
Turkana	629	733	846	1,014	1,169
West Pokot	463	672	620	660	849
Samburu	380	316	534	438	414
Trans Nzoia	1,419	1,836	2,022	2,412	1,879
Uasin Gishu	1,948	2,175	2,270	2,325	2,304
Elgeyo/Marakwet	434	556	724	781	802
Nandi	1,151	1,102	893	1,337	1,534
Baringo	678	832	868	1,004	942
Laikipia	983	1,280	1,229	1,140	1,157
Nakuru	3,492	4,281	4,514	5,072	4,664
Narok	719	890	784	1,483	1,991
Kajiado	1,107	1,625	2,117	2,240	2,078
Kericho	1,158	1,327	1,499	1,856	1,976
Bomet	1,262	1,223	1,544	1,719	1,814
Kakamega	1,221	1,998	1,331	2,223	1,991
Vihiga	923	952	923	1,444	1,415
Bungoma	2,007	2,193	2,668	3,419	3,188
Busia	1,309	1,306	1,240	1,653	1,572
Siaya	1,280	1,338	1,069	1,375	1,296
Kisumu	2,390	2,258	2,039	2,380	2,822

Table 17.2: Crimes Reported to the Police by Command Station, 2020-2024 *(Continued)*

Number

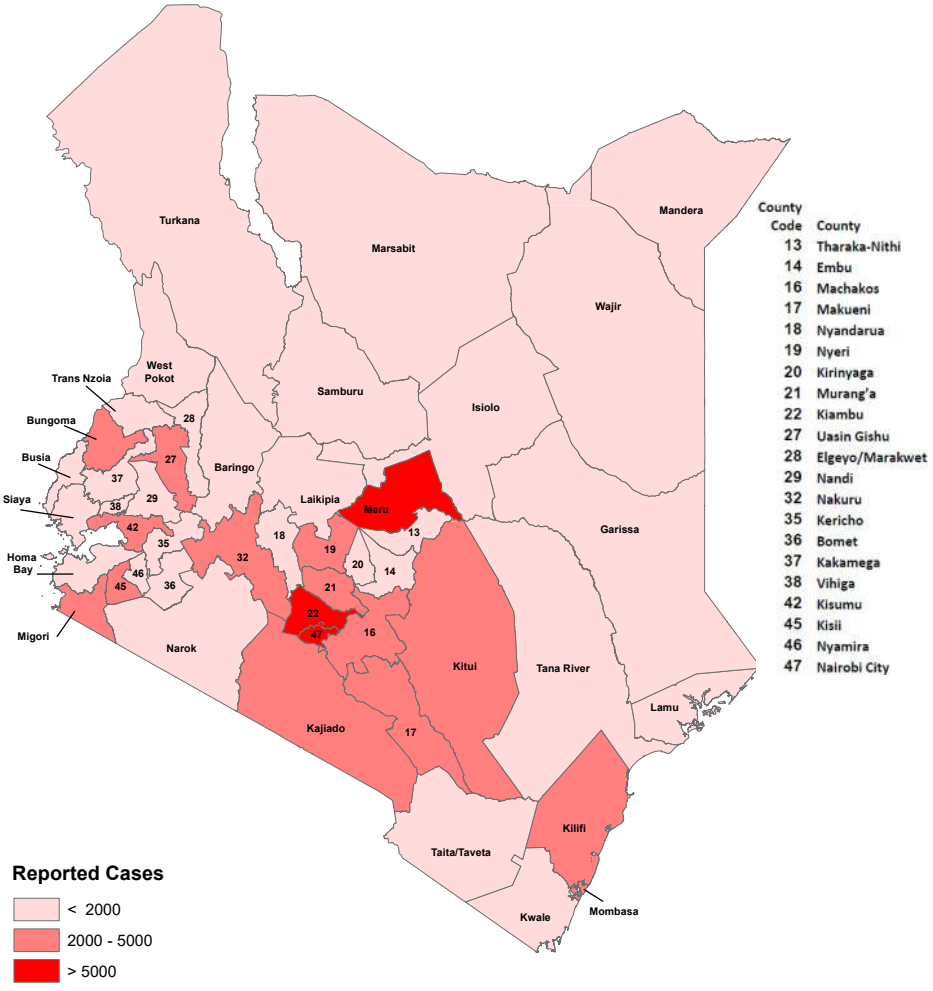
Command station	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Homa Bay	1,735	1,710	1,718	1,870	1,870
Migori	1,246	1,274	1,458	1,938	2,388
Kisii	2,602	2,822	2,641	3,133	3,012
Nyamira	1,265	1,351	1,279	1,431	1,349
Nairobi City	5,844	6,686	8,512	11,108	9,717
KAPU [1]	66	42	46	92	87
Railways Police [1]	89	148	142	123	108
Kenya	**69,645**	**81,272**	**88,083**	**104,842**	**101,220**

Source: National Police Service

** Provisional*

[1] Kenya Airport Police Unit and Railways Police are fully-fledged police command stations

Figure 17.1: Crimes Reported to Police by Command Stations in 2024



Note: Figures for KAPU and Railways Police Comand Station are not included on the map

17.9. The number of firearms and ammunition recovered or surrendered, and drugs seized for the period 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 17.3. In 2024, police repossessed 104 illegally held firearms compared to 179 repossessed in 2023. A total of 31 firearms were surrendered in 2024, a drop from 117 firearms surrendered in 2023. Police recovered 4,548 rounds of ammunition in 2024, up from 2,248 rounds in 2023. The quantity of dangerous drugs seized almost doubled from 14,259 kilogrammes in 2023 to 26,858 kilogrammes in 2024.

Table 17.3: Firearms and Ammunition Recovered or Surrendered, and Drugs Seized, 2020-2024

Number

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Firearms Recovered					
Rifles	118	64	192	90	46
Pistols	34	27	29	25	19
Toy Pistols	15	7	14	64	39
Total	**167**	**98**	**235**	**179**	**104**
Firearms Surrendered					
Rifles	48	16	374	115	29
Pistols	21	-	1	2	2
Total	**69**	**16**	**375**	**117**	**31**
Ammunition (Rounds)					
Recovered	1,869	8,225	5,355	2,248	4,548
Surrendered	2,009	7	2,581	341	272
Total	**3,878**	**8,232**	**7,936**	**2,589**	**4,820**
Dangerous Drugs[1] seized (Kg)	10,909	13,080	5,850	14,259	26,858

Source: National Police Service

** Provisional*

[1] Prohibited harmful non pharmaceutical narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

17.10. Table 17.4 presents the number of persons reported to have committed crimes by sex and command stations from 2020 to 2024. The number of persons reported to have committed crimes decreased by 1.1 per cent to 103,256 in 2024. The number of males reported to have committed crimes declined by 1,121 while females declined by 13 in 2024. Nairobi City command station recorded the highest decline in the number of persons reported to have committed crimes, with a reduction of 1,363 individuals. The command stations with the highest proportion of persons reported to have committed crimes in 2024 include Nairobi City, Kiambu and Meru at 9.4 ,8.6 and 5.4 per cent, respectively.

17.11. Marsabit, Narok and Mandera command stations were among stations that recorded highest percentage increase in the number of persons reported to have committed crimes at 46.4, 34.8, and 29.2 per cent, respectively. However, Taita Taveta and Trans Nzoia command stations recorded the highest percentage decline in the number of persons reported to have committed crimes at 29.5 and 20.8 per cent, respectively.

Table 17.4: Persons Reported to the Police to have Committed Crimes by Command Stations and Sex,2020-2024

Number

	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
Command Station	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Mombasa	1,920	424	2,344	2,129	342	2,471	1,971	412	2,383	2,313	363	2,676	2,412	377	2,789
Kwale	827	108	935	825	106	931	771	82	853	1,027	73	1,100	933	124	1,057
Kilifi	1,483	353	1,836	1,768	548	2,316	1,843	343	2,186	2,035	297	2,332	2,359	365	2,724
Tana River	373	86	459	519	63	582	426	35	461	458	56	514	386	74	460
Lamu	365	58	423	385	25	410	413	29	442	404	32	436	404	28	432
Taita/Taveta	752	148	900	727	131	858	803	180	983	970	158	1,128	689	106	795
Garissa	420	121	541	604	220	824	493	237	730	581	90	671	597	54	651
Wajir	247	20	267	358	55	413	366	63	429	342	49	391	329	38	367
Mandera	214	47	261	261	76	337	303	41	344	284	48	332	371	58	429
Marsabit	522	65	587	815	94	909	543	106	649	508	130	638	769	165	934
Isiolo	447	70	517	572	119	691	733	168	901	672	158	830	744	102	846
Meru	2,146	651	2,797	3,947	1,152	5,099	4,282	1,390	5,672	4,164	1,854	6,018	4,034	1,540	5,574
Tharaka-Nithi	829	208	1,037	796	181	977	797	201	998	995	299	1,294	1,161	307	1,468
Embu	1,319	221	1,540	1,323	262	1,585	1,339	272	1,611	1,547	372	1,919	1,567	212	1,779
Kitui	1,148	234	1,382	2,011	275	2,286	1,947	343	2,290	2,171	408	2,579	2,422	352	2,774
Machakos	1,685	326	2,011	2,892	468	3,360	2,915	872	3,787	3,675	1,065	4,740	3,386	689	4,075
Makueni	997	217	1,214	1,615	233	1,848	1,765	257	2,022	1,767	510	2,277	1,820	602	2,422
Nyandarua	1,208	182	1,390	1,381	173	1,554	1,393	189	1,582	1,542	164	1,706	1,317	155	1,472
Nyeri	1,227	121	1,348	1,539	198	1,737	1,549	514	2,063	1,972	389	2,361	1,826	451	2,277
Kirinyaga	783	292	1,075	1,261	415	1,676	1,271	307	1,578	1,518	342	1,860	1,537	336	1,873
Murang'a	1,449	234	1,683	2,220	410	2,630	2,283	359	2,642	3,273	310	3,583	3,111	345	3,456
Kiambu	2,470	892	3,362	4,104	1,572	5,676	5,789	2,036	7,825	6,255	3,230	9,485	6,326	2,564	8,890
Turkana	595	82	677	664	94	758	665	180	845	820	193	1,013	985	204	1,189
West Pokot	357	109	466	642	81	723	480	141	621	521	141	662	657	196	853
Samburu	273	91	364	261	70	331	419	114	533	367	71	438	347	79	426
Trans Nzoia	1,500	220	1,720	1,624	268	1,892	1,623	393	2,016	1,961	442	2,403	1,504	398	1,902

Table 17.4: Persons Reported to the Police to have Committed Crimes by Command Stations and Sex,2020-2024 (Cont'd)

Number

	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
Command Station	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Uasin Gishu	1,476	170	1,646	1,968	340	2,308	1,847	421	2,268	1,867	450	2,317	1,817	537	2,354
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	450	57	507	547	56	603	598	119	717	654	128	782	684	128	812
Nandi	739	281	1,020	915	204	1,119	664	216	880	1,012	303	1,315	1,195	356	1,551
Baringo	578	97	675	789	91	880	715	154	869	828	178	1,006	779	175	954
Laikipia	1,014	150	1,164	1,386	140	1,526	990	241	1,231	889	248	1,137	927	261	1,188
Nakuru	2,765	569	3,334	3,299	1,056	4,355	3,191	1,308	4,499	3,728	1,319	5,047	3,476	1,213	4,689
Narok	677	74	751	872	130	1,002	679	103	782	1,268	219	1,487	1,479	526	2,005
Kajiado	787	254	1,041	1,418	255	1,673	1,676	446	2,122	1,681	562	2,243	1,527	584	2,111
Kericho	445	92	537	1,182	193	1,375	1,179	313	1,492	1,487	356	1,843	1,509	473	1,982
Bomet	1,243	143	1,386	1,192	111	1,303	1,413	135	1,548	1,518	196	1,714	1,489	332	1,821
Kakamega	2,051	313	2,364	1,654	356	2,010	1,099	239	1,338	1,991	235	2,226	1,571	555	2,126
Vihiga	954	118	1,072	797	206	1,003	773	150	923	1,164	281	1,445	1,275	238	1,513
Bungoma	1,834	286	2,120	1,759	470	2,229	2,142	531	2,673	2,871	552	3,423	2,712	512	3,224
Busia	1,159	180	1,339	1,082	250	1,332	1,016	227	1,243	1,330	325	1,655	1,445	285	1,730
Siaya	1,264	143	1,407	1,298	265	1,563	930	143	1,073	1,238	135	1,373	1,187	193	1,380
Kisumu	974	343	1,317	1,695	533	2,228	1,654	385	2,039	1,975	408	2,383	2,350	609	2,959
Homa Bay	1,453	186	1,639	1,492	274	1,766	1,431	273	1,704	1,590	273	1,863	1,673	235	1,908
Migori	1,142	224	1,366	1,034	275	1,309	988	459	1,447	1,436	481	1,917	1,565	831	2,396
Kisii	2,567	520	3,087	2,374	633	3,007	2,359	264	2,623	2,730	376	3,106	2,783	367	3,150
Nyamira	914	193	1,107	1,114	250	1,364	1,072	158	1,230	1,215	179	1,394	1,316	227	1,543
Nairobi City	3,890	1,028	4,918	5,551	1,635	7,186	6,627	1,892	8,519	8,942	2,167	11,109	7,705	2,041	9,746
KAPU [1]	59	31	90	32	10	42	32	16	48	78	17	95	69	19	88
Railways [1]	44	16	60	124	13	137	126	18	144	103	21	124	90	22	112
Kenya	**54,035**	**11,048**	**65,083**	**68,817**	**15,377**	**84,194**	**70,383**	**17,475**	**87,858**	**83,737**	**20,653**	**104,390**	**82,616**	**20,640**	**103,256**

Source: National Police Service

** Provisional*

[1] Kenya Airport Police Unit and Railways Police are fully fledged police command stations

17.12. Table 17.5 presents the number of persons reported to have committed crimes by sex and type of offence from 2020 to 2024. The number of persons reported to the police for crimes against morality decreased marginally to 7,663 in 2024 from 7,679 in 2023. The number of males reported to have committed crimes against morality saw a slight decline to 7,398 in 2024 from 7,452 in 2023, while the number of females increased to 265 in 2024 from 227 in 2023. Defilement declined by 1.9 per cent to 5,753 in 2024 accounting for 75.1 per cent of all reported crimes against morality while rape increased by 6.3 per cent and accounted for 13.0 per cent of all crimes against morality.

17.13. The number of persons reported to have committed assault rose to 19,631 in 2024 from 19,335 in 2023, while persons reported for affray increased to 723 in 2024 from 537 in 2023. The total number of persons reported to have committed homicide increased by 2.4 per cent to 2,468 in 2024. Similarly, persons reported to have committed murder increased to 1,995 in 2024 from 1,901. However, persons reported to have committed manslaughter and causing death due to dangerous driving declined by 13.1 per cent and 9.5 per cent, respectively in 2024.

17.14. The total number of persons reported to have committed robbery, breakings and theft declined by 7.6 per cent to 33,208 in 2024, with stealing accounting for 53.8 per cent of the total. All crimes in this category recorded declines, with theft of vehicle and other thefts and theft by servant registering the highest decrease at 15.9 percent and 15.8 percent, respectively. The total number of persons reported to the police for crimes related to dangerous drugs, criminal damage, economic crimes, corruption and offences involving police officers decreased to 18,778 in 2024 from 19,718 in 2023.



Table 17.5: Persons Reported to Have Committed Crimes by Type of Offence and Sex, 2020-2024

Number

Offence	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Against morality															
Rape	924	49	973	955	58	1,013	792	35	827	917	22	939	947	51	998
Defilement	6,512	289	6,801	6,275	217	6,492	5,415	115	5,530	5,731	134	5,865	5,637	116	5,753
Incest	288	35	323	352	15	367	254	25	279	289	15	304	253	22	275
Unnatural/sodomy	52	2	54	79	9	88	79	7	86	85	8	93	79	9	88
Bestiality	16	3	19	13	1	14	20	2	22	8	3	11	8	0	8
Indecent assault	235	32	267	287	28	315	311	64	375	364	35	399	405	39	444
Abduction	59	11	70	45	16	61	49	10	59	43	8	51	59	15	74
Bigamy	53	5	58	73	26	99	3	18	21	15	2	17	10	13	23
Total	**8,139**	**426**	**8,565**	**8,079**	**370**	**8,449**	**6,923**	**276**	**7,199**	**7,452**	**227**	**7,679**	**7,398**	**265**	**7,663**
Other offences against persons															
Assault	10,280	2,859	13,139	12,317	3,942	16,259	12,481	4,016	16,497	14503	4832	19,335	14450	5181	19,631
Creating disturbance	3,212	675	3,887	4,552	1,198	5,750	4,234	1,321	5,555	4,368	1,251	5,619	4,172	1,220	5,392
Affray (scuffle)	668	229	897	644	259	903	380	187	567	344	193	537	505	218	723
Total	**14,160**	**3,763**	**17,923**	**17,513**	**5,399**	**22,912**	**17,095**	**5,524**	**22,619**	**19,215**	**6,276**	**25,491**	**19,127**	**6,619**	**25,746**
Homicide															
Murder	1,558	223	1,781	1,879	209	2,088	1,744	198	1,942	1,721	180	1,901	1,827	168	1,995
Manslaughter	83	14	97	71	12	83	66	5	71	55	6	61	48	5	53
Infanticide	9	43	52	8	41	49	3	33	36	0	34	34	5	32	37
Procuring abortion	23	27	50	8	28	36	1	24	25	2	23	25	4	30	34
Concealing Birth	7	43	50	16	49	65	6	60	66	0	43	43	5	31	36
Suicide	138	36	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Causing death by dangerous driving	264	26	290	350	55	405	302	49	351	305	41	346	279	34	313
Total	**2,082**	**412**	**2,494**	**2,332**	**394**	**2,726**	**2,122**	**369**	**2,491**	**2,083**	**327**	**2,410**	**2,168**	**300**	**2,468**
Robery, Breakings and Theft															
Robbery	2,502	422	2,924	2,457	277	2,734	2,813	334	3,147	3,523	473	3,996	3,412	401	3,813

Table 17.5: Persons Reported to Have Committed Crimes by Type of Offence and Sex, 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

Number

Offence	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Breakings	3,878	468	4,346	4,867	496	5,363	5,373	771	6,144	6,170	741	6,911	5,367	600	5,967
Theft of stock	1,472	131	1,603	1,989	114	2,103	2,405	287	2,692	2,589	277	2,866	2,357	173	2,530
Stealing	6,339	1,421	7,760	9,862	2,313	12,175	11,554	3,231	14,785	14,627	3,919	18,546	13,900	3,958	17,858
Theft by servant	1,142	480	1,622	1,305	640	1,945	1,129	573	1,702	1,272	641	1,913		468	1,611
Theft of vehicle & other thefts	772	76	848	1,245	156	1,401	1,312	166	1,478	1,538	162	1,700	1,299	130	1,429
Total	**16,105**	**2,998**	**19,103**	**21,725**	**3,996**	**25,721**	**24,586**	**5,362**	**29,948**	**29,719**	**6,213**	**35,932**	**26,335**	**5,730**	**33,208**
Dangerous Drugs, Criminal Damage, Economic Crimes and Corruption															
Dangerous Drugs	3,451	609	4,060	5,060	981	6,041	5,470	1,074	6,544	7,372	1,978	9,350	6,958	1,387	8,345
Criminal Damage	2,688	607	3,295	3,952	937	4,889	3,555	902	4,457	141	33	174	4,281	1,036	5,317
Economic crimes	2,324	753	3,077	3,102	1,023	4,125	3,171	1,213	4,384	4,224	870	5,094	3,657	1,084	4,741
Corruption	161	34	195	61	42	103	68	32	100	3,787	1,196	4,983	94	25	119
Offences involving Police officers	67	12	79	85	12	97	58	21	79	85	32	117	187	69	256
Total	**8,691**	**2,015**	**10,706**	**12,260**	**2,995**	**15,255**	**12,322**	**3,242**	**15,564**	**15,609**	**4,109**	**19,718**	**15,177**	**3,601**	**18,778**

Source: National Police Service

**Provisional*

Note: The number of persons reported in this table are those reported to have committed serious crimes and may not be the same as those in Table 17.4

Prosecution of Murder Cases

17.15. The number of registered murder cases and convictions made by various High Courts for the period 2020 to 2024 are presented in Table 17.6. The number of registered murder cases decreased by 15.3 per cent to 728 in 2024, while the number of convictions for murder obtained at the High Courts decreased by 32.7 per cent to 354. Nairobi Milimani High Court Station registered the highest number of murder cases while Nakuru High Court Station recorded the highest number of convictions in 2024.

Table 17.6: Registered Murder cases and Convictions obtained by High Court Station, 2020 – 2024

Number

High Court Station	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024*	
	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C
Nairobi Milimani High Court	82	10	94	17	85	26	133	40	92	1
Mombasa	15	0	32	47	34	19	28	55	16	23
Kisumu	30	5	24	2	32	9	6	5	27	25
Eldoret	41	6	59	12	36	13	14	1	20	4
Kitale	33	6	19	1	15	3	13	16	32	9
Kakamega	48	2	44	3	42	19	36	34	23	23
Bungoma	32	2	36	28	21	14	30	14	12	3
Meru	35	0	46	73	75	48	35	50	65	6
Machakos	39	1	25	5	32	7	29	0	16	0
Kericho	25	0	34	6	19	23	31	46	14	13
Nyeri	13	4	7	27	21	15	19	14	10	8
Kisii	34	6	30	14	33	10	22	2	21	9
Embu	25	2	32	13	1	27	20	23	25	19
Malindi	42	0	20	1	19	9	12	6	7	0
Nakuru	57	1	29	6	51	12	36	15	28	29
Busia	24	5	27	21	10	9	27	8	8	4
Garissa	8	-	5	0	16	8	10	2	8	17
Homa Bay	68	0	54	36	32	23	9	17	24	20
Murang'a	34	0	36	10	28	5	30	14	28	16
Kerugoya	30	6	15	3	11	4	9	4	16	20
Bomet	16	0	21	2	27	19	17	18	16	25
Kajiado	14	0	20	2	20	0	11	3	10	0
Kitui	12	0	20	12	23	12	11	9	36	16
Voi	16	1	3	0	3	1	4	0	3	0
Lodwar	14	0	18	13	10	6	18	5	11	4
Naivasha	21	0	3	0	23	3	19	8	12	5
Chuka	19	9	14	4	18	20	21	12	8	10
Garsen	11	1	3	9	8	9	12	3	0	0
Kabarnet	2	0	29	25	14	5	18	27	3	2
Kapenguria	15	3	7	1	19	5	7	3	2	0
Kiambu	47	7	55	6	44	4	43	17	33	0
Marsabit	14	1	14	0	8	0	4	0	5	3
Migori	16	0	9	7	15	8	18	8	25	12
Nanyuki	11	0	20	2	6	7	13	0	8	9
Narok	8	2	13	3	15	0	15	1	12	2
Nyamira	19	1	27	19	26	8	21	7	11	0
Siaya	19	2	23	47	34	27	40	29	20	12
Makueni	29	0	20	9	12	8	19	10	21	5
Total	**1,018**	**83**	**987**	**486**	**938**	**445**	**860**	**526**	**728**	**354**

Source: Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

** Provisional*

R - Registered murder cases, C - Murder convictions obtained

Note: *Convictions can be greater than Registered Cases because of cases carried forward from the previous years*

Ethics and Corruption

17.16. Table 17.7 shows the number of reports handled by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) and the action taken for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24. During the review period, the number of reports received for investigations increased by 12.1 per cent to 2,207. The number of reports referred to other public agencies for appropriate action decreased slightly to 512 in 2023/24 from 523 in 2022/23. The number of reports pending for more information rose by 36.9 per cent to 167 while the number of complainants advised on where to report decreased by 5.8 per cent to 1,643 in 2023/24. The EACC terminated 642 reports in 2023/24 compared to 894 reports in 2022/23. Reports forwarded to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) also increased to 126 in 2023/24 from 97 in 2022/23.

Table 17.7: Reports Handled by EACC and Action Taken, 2019/2020-2023/2024

Number

S/No	Action Taken	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024*
1	Reports for investigation	2,221	2,032	1,916	1,968	2,207
2	Reports referred to public organizations [1]	448	391	496	523	512
3	Reports pending for more information	125	73	162	122	167
4	Complainants advised on where to report [2]	2,308	1,621	1,652	1,745	1,643
5	Reports with no further action (terminated)	814	777	822	894	642
6	Reports forwarded to ODPP	163	103	283	97	126

Source: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

** Provisional*

[1]Aggregate of categories "Reports reffered to other investigative agencies" and Reports reffered to public service organisations for administrative intervention" in previous reports

[2] Aggregate of categories " Complaints advised on the right authority to report to" and Complaints advised to seek civil redress in the previous reports

17.17. The number of reports investigated by the EACC and forwarded to the ODPP for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24 are presented in Table 17.8. Eighteen reports recommended by EACC for prosecution in 2023/24 were accepted compared to 68 in 2022/23. During the same period, 10 reports recommended for closure were accepted, 52 files were returned for further investigations and 31 were still awaiting DPP's action.

Table 17.8: Reports Forwarded to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and Action Taken, 2019/20-2023/24

Number

Action Taken	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Recommendation to prosecute accepted	41	14	97	68	18
Recommendation to prosecute not accepted	3	1	2	6	3
Recommendation for administrative or other action accepted	9	5	9	1	7
Recommendation for Administrative or other action not accepted	3	1	2	0	0
Recommendation for closure accepted	20	6	48	18	10
Recommendation for closure not accepted	2	0	2	4	0
Files returned for further investigations	56	34	58	130	52
Reports awaiting Director of Public Prosecutions's action	29	42	65	33	31
Reports forwarded to Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	163	103	283	260	121

Source: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

**Provisional*

17.18. The total value of public assets traced, recovered and loss averted by EACC from 2019/20 to 2023/24 is shown in Table 17.9. The value of assets traced by the Commission increased to KSh 16.0 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 6.6 billion in 2022/23. Further, EACC recovered assets worth KSh 2.9 billion in 2023/24 compared to KSh 3.8 billion in 2022/23. The Commission averted loss of assets worth KSh 2.9 billion in 2023/24 compared to KSh 4.7 billion in the previous year, a decrease of 38.3 per cent.

Table 17.9. Value of Public Assets Traced, Recovered and Loss Averted by Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, 2019/2020-2023/2024

KSh Million

Year	Value of public assets traced	Value of public assets recovered	Loss Averted[1]
2019/2020	25.3	12.1	10.0
2020/2021	5.1	16.0	8.0
2021/2022	11.2	0.9	4.0
2022/2023	6.6	3.8	4.7
2023/2024*	16.0	2.9	2.9

Source: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

**Provisional*

[1] *Loss averted refers to total value of public assets where an attempted illegal acquisition was detected and foiled through pre-emptive investigations by the EACC*

Environmental Crimes

17.19. Table 17.10 shows the total number of environmental crimes reported to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for the period 2020 to 2024. The total number of crimes reported to NEMA declined to 90 in 2024 from 162 in 2023. No crimes were reported to NEMA under air and soil pollution. The general decline in Environmental crimes in 2024 is attributed to enhanced enforcement by NEMA Environmental inspectors as well as Police officers attached to NEMA Police Unit.

Table 17.10: Environmental Crimes Reported to NEMA+, 2020–2024

Number

Type of Crimes	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Air Pollution	57	0	1	0	0
Water Pollution	37	2	10	10	3
Soil Pollution	13	0	15	0	0
Illegal movement or dumping of waste	36	79	18	1	1
Environmental Impact Assessment[1]	7	7	15	10	8
Plastic carrier bags ban[2]	24	73	17	141	78
Total	**174**	**161**	**76**	**162**	**90**

Source: National Environment Management Authority

**Provisional*

+ *Revised*

[1] *NEMA started collecting this data in 2020 when the police units were introduced*

[2] *Plastic Bag Ban crimes involve the manufacturing, distribution, vending, retailing and use of banned plastic bags.*

The Judiciary

17.20. The number of cases handled by various courts from 2019/20 to 2023/24 are presented in Table 17.11. The number of cases filed in courts increased to 516,121 in 2023/24 from 424,324 in 2022/23. Similarly, the number of cases disposed of increased-to 509,754 in 2023/24 from 421,549 in 2022/23. However, the number of pending cases decreased by 2.2 per cent to 635,262 in the period under review.

Table 17.11. Cases Filed, Disposed of and Pending by various Courts, 2019/20–2023/24

Number

Year	Status of Cases	Supreme Court	Court of Appeal	High Court	Employment & Labour Relations Court	Environment and Land Court	Magistrate Courts	Small Claim Courts [1]	Tribunals	Kadhis Court [2]	Total
2019/20	Filed	72	2,620	23,602	2,015	3,156	298,838	..	5,943	7,207	343,453
	Disposed of	76	1,074	22,735	3,568	5,518	251,496	..	4,268	5,261	293,996
	Pending	89	7,525	88,891	13,556	15,297	455,256	..	28,206	6,338	615,158
2020/21	Filed	47	2,505	26,224	2,918	4,856	310,470	1,023	5,335	8,954	362,332
	Disposed of	62	1,240	24,214	2,434	5,748	253,272	637	3,056	7,230	297,893
	Pending	74	8,790	86,047	14,087	19,469	480,233	1,040	25,057	8,062	642,859
2021/22	Filed	41	2,849	29,840	3,518	6,427	336,947	8,729	5,814	9,017	403,182
	Disposed of	63	1,325	34,398	5,662	8,284	308,482	8,484	8,507	6,672	381,877
	Pending	52	10,314	81,486	11,943	17,612	508,698	1,285	22,364	10,407	664,164
2022/23	Filed	75	3,356	36,476	3,776	6,585	326,855	27,161	8,190	11,850	424,324
	Disposed of	95	2,266	41,347	5,936	9,633	320,163	21,210	9,373	11,526	421,549
	Pending	32	11,404	67,801	9,783	9,896	515,390	7,236	21,181	1,817	649,342
2023/24*	Filed	82	4,627	48,392	4,215	7,475	383,277	41,524	13,914	12,615	516,121
	Disposed of	67	2,831	50,737	8,104	8,014	376,460	33,527	15,503	12,896	509,754
	Pending	47	12,653	66,248	6,973	12,927	504,574	14,642	14,568	2,630	635,262

Source: Judiciary

**Provisional*

..Missing

+Revised

[1] Small claims court started operations in 2020

[2] The marriage and divorce cases were reclassified into marriage cases only in the Kadhi Courts in 2022/23

Note:

1 Filed cases refer to all cases brought before a court during the year in reference

2 Disposed of cases refers to all cases that were resolved/determined by 30th June during the year in reference.

3 Pending cases refer to the cases which had not been determined/resolved by 30th June during the year in reference

17.21. Table 17.12 presents the number of judicial officers and practicing lawyers for the period 2020 to 2024. In the period under review, the number of judicial officers increased to 832 in 2024 from 827 in 2023. The number of judges increased slightly by 9.9 per cent to 210 in 2024 with an increase in both male and female judges by 12.0 per cent and 7.2 per cent, respectively. The number of magistrates decreased to 575 in 2024 from 590 in 2023 while the number of practicing lawyers increased by 7.5 per cent to 16,874 in 2024.

Table 17.12. Distribution of Judicial Officers and Practicing Lawyers, 2020 –2024

Number

Judicial Officers/Practicing Lawyers	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Judges															
Supreme Court Judges	4	2	6	4	3	7	4	3	7	4	3	7	4	3	7
Court of Appeal Judges	12	7	19	10	10	20	10	9	19	19	11	30	19	10	29
High Court Judges	42	40	82	40	35	75	40	39	79	52	47	99	61	53	114
Employment & Labour Judges	8	4	12	11	10	21	11	10	21	14	9	23	14	8	22
Environment & Land Judges	19	14	33	31	20	51	21	30	51	19	13	32	23	15	38
Sub-Total	**85**	**67**	**152**	**96**	**78**	**174**	**86**	**91**	**177**	**108**	**83**	**191**	**121**	**89**	**210**
Magistrates															
Chief Magistrates	30	22	52	42	33	75	40	29	69	34	21	55	46	27	73
Senior Principal Magistrate	38	26	64	50	23	73	50	23	73	74	44	118	57	37	94
Principal Magistrate	53	37	90	67	72	139	67	72	139	68	103	171	71	107	178
Senior Resident Magistrate	73	106	179	41	67	108	40	68	108	36	72	108	31	65	96
Resident Magistrate	28	61	89	26	62	88	47	106	153	39	99	138	38	96	134
Sub-Total	**222**	**252**	**474**	**226**	**257**	**483**	**244**	**298**	**542**	**251**	**339**	**590**	**243**	**332**	**575**
Kadhis															
Chief Kadhi	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Senior Principal Kadhi	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	4	-	4
Principal Kadhi	9	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	9	20	-	20	20	-	20
Senior Resident Kadhi	20	-	20	20	-	20	20	-	20	16	-	16	16	-	16
Resident Kadhi	21	-	21	21	-	21	21	-	21	6	-	6	6	-	6
Sub-Total	**52**	**-**	**52**	**52**	**-**	**52**	**52**	**-**	**52**	**46**	**-**	**46**	**47**	**-**	**47**
Total Judicial Officers	**359**	**319**	**678**	**374**	**335**	**709**	**382**	**389**	**771**	**405**	**422**	**827**	**411**	**421**	**832**
Practicing Lawyers	***6,558***	***5,528***	***12,068***	***6,642***	***5,699***	***12,341***	***7,425***	***6,481***	***13,906***	***8,840***	***6,864***	***15,704***	***9,436***	***7,438***	***16,874***

Source: Judiciary, Law Society of Kenya

** Provisional*

Prison

17.22. Table 17.13 shows the number of persons committed to prison from 2020 to 2024 by sex and duration of sentence. The number of prisoners in all categories declined by 15.8 per cent to 208,971 in 2024. The prison population per 100,000 people declined to 392 in 2024 from 481 in 2023.

17.23. The number of un-convicted and convicted decreased by 12.0 per cent and 23.6 per cent, respectively in 2024. However, the number of deaths increased to 210 in 2024 from 146 in 2023.

Table 17.13 Persons Committed to Prison by Sex, 2020 – 2024

Number

	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Sentenced to:															
Less than 1 Month	3,563	522	4,085	12,579	1,198	13,777	12,767	1,209	13,976	14,424	1,916	16,340	8,488	970	9,458
1 Month to < 2 years	17,254	2,854	20,108	37,171	6,885	44,056	37,928	6,487	44,415	43,724	6,379	50,103	33,134	5,688	38,822
2 yrs or more	4,642	321	4,963	6,881	403	7,284	7,073	537	7,610	12,582	500	13,082	11,972	639	12,611
Life imprisonment	128	2	130	268	5	273	318	7	325	377	29	406	189	2	191
Death sentence	20	-	20	72	1	73	93	1	94	136	4	140	90	3	93
Convicted Prisoners by Sex	**25,607**	**3,699**	**29,306**	**56,971**	**8,492**	**65,463**	**58,179**	**8,241**	**66,420**	**71,243**	**8,828**	**80,071**	**53,873**	**7,302**	**61,175**
Unconvicted prisoners															
Committed for civil debt	178	22	200	307	115	422	505	137	642	585	154	739	874	333	1,207
Committed to remand	52,446	4,167	56,613	87,824	6,412	94,236	94,632	7,885	103,517	156,442	10,809	167,251	134,837	11,752	146,589
Total unconvicted prisoners	**52,624**	**4,189**	**56,813**	**88,131**	**6,527**	**94,658**	**95,137**	**8,022**	**104,159**	**157,027**	**10,963**	**167,990**	**135,711**	**12,085**	**147,796**
Total Persons Committed to Prisons		**86,119**			**160,121**			**169,579**			**248,061**			**208,971**	
Previously convicted	7,780	391	8,171	9,876	645	10,521	10,537	983	11,520	14,059	2,016	16,075	6,322	787	7,109
Deaths (Excluding Executions)	72	6	78	105	8	113	113	3	116	131	15	146	203	7	210
Prison population per 100,000 Population	**177**			**324**			**329**			**481**			**392**		

Source: Kenya Prison Service

** Provisional*

17.24. The daily average prison population for the year 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 17.14. The average prison population per day declined by 4.7 per cent to 59,013 in 2024. The daily average population of convicted inmates grew by 3.5 per cent while that of the un-convicted inmates reduced by 15.6 per cent in 2024. Further, the daily average population of female prisoners increased to 4,592 in 2024 from 2,915 in 2023 while that of male prisoners decreased to 54,421 from 59,000 in the period under review.

Table 17.14 Daily Average Population of Prisoners by Sex, 2020-2024

Number

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Convicted Prisoners					
Males	10,727	24,331	30,081	33,774	34,741
Females	567	1,751	1,441	1,562	1,834
Sub-Total	**11,294**	**26,082**	**31,522**	**35,336**	**36,575**
Unconvicted Prisoners					
Males	8,725	19,954	21,480	25,226	19,680
Females	699	1,636	1,748	1,353	2,758
Sub -Total	**9,424**	**21,590**	**23,228**	**26,579**	**22,438**
Total Prisoners					
Males	19,452	44,285	51,561	59,000	54,421
Females	1,266	3,387	3,189	2,915	4,592
Grand Total	**20,718**	**47,672**	**54,750**	**61,915**	**59,013**

Source: Kenya Prisons Service

** Provisional*

17.25. The number of convicted prisoners by age and sex for the period 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 17.15. The overall number of convicted prisoners decreased by 23.6 per cent to 61,175 in 2024 with the number of convicted adult prisoners (18 years and above) decreasing by 23.9 per cent to 60,641 during the same period. On the other hand, the population of convicted juvenile prisoners (under 18 years) slightly increased to 534 in 2024 from 418 in 2023.

Table 17.15. Convicted Persons Committed to Prison by Age and Sex, 2020-2024

Number

Year	Sex	Age						
		12-15	16 -17	18-20	21-25	26-50	Over 50	Total
2020	Male	64	255	3,998	7,275	11,972	2,043	25,607
	Female	1	27	355	859	2,085	372	3,699
	Total	**65**	**282**	**4,353**	**8,134**	**14,057**	**2,415**	**29,306**
2021	Male	53	336	8,815	17,158	26,942	3,667	56,971
	Female	3	14	840	2,143	4,718	774	8,492
	Total	**56**	**350**	**9,655**	**19,301**	**31,660**	**4,441**	**65,463**
2022	Male	69	811	8,869	17,676	27,183	3,571	58,179
	Female	-	47	725	1,915	4,989	565	8,241
	Total	**69**	**858**	**9,594**	**19,591**	**32,172**	**4,136**	**66,420**
2023	Male	71	325	11,263	18,628	33,900	7,056	71,243
	Female	6	16	1,516	1,752	4,514	1,024	8,828
	Total	**77**	**341**	**12,779**	**20,380**	**38,414**	**8,080**	**80,071**
2024*	Male	87	366	7,506	15,596	24,650	5,134	53,339
	Female	8	73	571	1,622	4,679	883	7,836
	Total	**95**	**439**	**8,077**	**17,218**	**29,329**	**6,017**	**61,175**

Source: Kenya Prison Service

** Provisional*

17.26. Table 17.16 presents the data on convicted prisoners by type of offence and sex, from 2020 to 2024. Prisoners serving sentences related to liquor offences accounted for 22.6 per cent of the total prisoners. Those convicted for offences against persons and offenses related to property decreased to 7,880 and 10,233, respectively in 2024 from 11,671 and 11,368, respectively in 2023. Offences relating to attempts and conspiracies decreased by more than half to 1,557 in 2024 from 4,888 in 2023.

Table 17.16. Convicted Prisoners by Type of Offence and Sex, 2020-2024

Number

Type of Offence[1]	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Liquor offences	3,823	178	4,001	11,670	4,681	16,351	11,930	4,277	16,207	13,011	5,147	18,158	9,083	4,745	13,828
Order and administration of lawful authority	1,411	87	1,498	8,116	922	9,038	8,466	1,015	9,481	10,451	230	10,681	7,802	314	8,116
Related to property	2,693	224	2,917	6,325	323	6,648	7,361	402	7,763	10,090	1,278	11,368	9,085	1,148	10,233
Against person	3,762	186	3,948	4,362	348	4,710	5,093	407	5,500	10,810	861	11,671	7,196	684	7,880
Drugs related	633	23	656	2,207	54	2,261	1,998	64	2,062	4,974	215	5,189	3,566	60	3,626
Injurious to public	420	10	430	2,884	215	3,099	2,692	156	2,848	5,975	91	6,066	4,439	207	4,646
Employment	4,440	2,028	6,468	1,233	38	1,271	1,101	25	1,126	1,135	124	1,259	437	185	622
Attempts & conspiracies	1,509	112	1,621	1,270	53	1,323	1,390	53	1,443	4,314	574	4,888	1,499	58	1,557
Registration of persons[2]	16	-	16	69	13	82	40	17	57	1,053	154	1,207	811	60	871
Various other cases	6,900	851	7,751	18,835	1,845	20,680	18,108	1,825	19,933	9,430	154	9,584	9,421	375	9,796
Total	**25,607**	**3,699**	**29,306**	**56,971**	**8,492**	**65,463**	**58,179**	**8,241**	**66,420**	**71,243**	**8,828**	**80,071**	**53,339**	**7,836**	**61,175**

Source: Kenya Prison Service

** Provisional*

[1] As categorised in Table 17.33

[2] Refers to offences outlined in the Registration of Persons Act Cap 107 such as illegal registrations

Children in Conflict with the Law

17.27. 'Children in conflict with the law' refers to anyone under 18 who comes into contact with the justice system as a result of being suspected or accused of committing an offence. Table 17.17 shows the number of children in conflict with the law committed to prison during the year 2021-2024. The total number of children committed to prison during the year under review increased by 27.8 per cent to 534, with boys accounting for 84.8 per cent of this number. Majority of boys in conflict with the law in 2024 were committed due to property related offences (24.5%), followed by those committed for general stealing (16.8%).The percentage of girls committed for offences related to property were 4.0 per cent while 3.1 per cent of them were committed for offences against persons.

Table 17.17 Children in Conflict with the Law by Type of Offence and Sex, 2021-2024

Number

Type of Offence[1]	2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Murder (including attempt)	1	0	1	6	1	7	4	1	5	0	0	0
Manslaughter	1	0	1	7	0	7	1	0	1	1	1	2
Assault	46	2	48	105	8	113	51	10	61	34	4	38
Other offences against persons	113	7	120	127	12	139	14	22	36	52	14	66
Robbery and allied offences	3	0	3	15	0	15	6	1	7	3	2	5
Breakings	21	0	21	42	0	42	19	0	19	36	1	37
Theft of stock	9	0	9	28	0	28	14	0	14	6	0	6
General stealing	21	2	23	37	9	46	13	23	36	76	12	88
Theft of motor vehicle	6	0	6	15	0	15	8	0	8	1	0	1
Theft of motor vehicle parts	40	0	40	91	0	91	41	0	41	28	0	28
Theft of bicycles	8	0	8	23	0	23	12	0	12	2	0	2
Stealing by servant	71	0	71	167	0	167	78	0	78	16	1	17
Dangerous drugs	6	1	7	13	1	14	7	1	8	5	2	7
Handling stolen properties	1	1	2	8	3	11	1	5	6	14	4	18
Other offences against property	33	1	34	57	8	65	36	22	58	111	17	128
All other penal codes	9	3	12	139	5	144	14	14	28	68	23	91
Total	**389**	**17**	**406**	**880**	**47**	**927**	**319**	**99**	**418**	**453**	**81**	**534**

Source: Kenya Prison Service

** Provisional*

[1] As categorised in Table 17.33

Data available from 2021

Foreign Nationals Committed to Prisons

17.28. A foreign national is defined in Part 1 of the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act of 2011 as any person who is not a citizen of Kenya. Registration of foreign nationals is governed by the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act of 2011 part VII (56) 2 laws of Kenya.

17.29. The number of convicted foreign nationals by type of offence and sex from 2021 to 2024 is shown in Table 17.18. Male foreign prisoners accounted for 88.5 per cent of the total convicted foreign nationals. Foreign nationals convicted for the offence of being unlawfully present in Kenya accounted for majority at 71.5 per cent followed by those convicted against drugs related offences at 8.9 per cent. The pattern was similar for both males and females.

Table 17.18 Convicted Foreign Nationals by Type of Offence and Sex, 2021-2024

Number

Type of Offence[1]	2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unlawfuly present in Kenya	14	8	22	680	83	763	1,053	154	1207	704	60	764
Drug related	12	6	18	101	21	122	170	44	214	76	19	95
Acts against the natural environment(including pollution/dumping/ protection of protected species	5	0	5	71	1	72	151	3	154	21	0	21
Sexual related offences	34	2	36	98	3	101	142	5	147	23	1	24
Other offences against persons	4	0	4	90	2	92	112	6	118	24	4	28
General stealing	6	1	7	67	2	69	85	5	90	18	6	24
Attempts and conspiracies	2	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	5
Assault	3	1	4	38	1	39	54	4	58	5	3	8
Breakings	7	0	7	16	0	16	29	0	29	16	0	16
Robbery and allied offences	9	0	9	11	1	12	28	1	29	5	1	6
Murder (including attempt)	10	2	12	17	2	19	22	3	25	9	1	10
Other offences against property	3	1	4	16	3	19	21	4	25	19	8	27
Stealing by servant	3	3	6	11	2	13	21	2	23	12	0	12
Handling stolen properties	12	3	15	16	0	16	20	0	20	6	0	6
Causing death by dangerous driving	0	0	0	6	0	6	11	0	11	0	0	0
Theft of stock	1	0	1	4	0	4	7	0	7	0	0	0
Terrorism/ terror related	3	0	3	4	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	0
Acts against computer systems(including unlawful accesses/interference/interception of computer data	3	0	3	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	0	0
Manslaughter	2	0	2	5	2	7	6	3	9	1	1	2
Theft from motor vehicles	1	0	1	3	0	3	5	0	5	0	0	0
Theft of motor vehicle	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Theft of motorcycle	0	0	0	3	0	3	9	0	9	2	0	2

Table 17.18 Convicted Foreign Nationals by Type of Offence and Sex, 2021-2024 (Cont'd)

Number

Type of Offence[1]	2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Obtaining by false pretence	5	1	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3
Registration of persons	4	2	6	4	3	7	0	0	0	7	0	7
Theft of motor vehicle parts	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Corruption and related offences	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	1
Other penal code	4	3	7	17	5	22	0	0	0	8	0	8
Total	**150**	**33**	**183**	**1,292**	**131**	**1,423**	**1,963**	**234**	**2,197**	**946**	**105**	**1,069**

Source: Kenya Prison Service

** Provisional*

[1] As categorised in Table 17.33

Probation and Aftercare

17.30. Table 17.19 shows the number of offenders serving probation sentence, community service and aftercare by sex and type of offence for 2023 and 2024. The total number of offenders serving probation sentence declined by 27.4 per cent to 5,912 in 2024. The male offenders serving probation sentence decreased by 26.5 per cent to 4,949 in 2024, while the female offenders reduced by 31.9 per cent to 963 during the same period.

17.31. The total number of offenders under community service decreased by 17.1 per cent to 10,013 in 2024, while those serving aftercare declined to 26 in 2024 from 51 in 2023. The notable decline in the number of offenders in the three Probation and Aftercare Service (PACS) programmes may be attributed to several factors, key among them being the use of alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism and Restorative Justice, accelerated use of alternative sentencing options rather than non-custodial sentences, and enhanced rehabilitation of offenders.



Table 17.19: Offenders Serving Probation Sentence, Community Service and Aftercare by Sex and Type of Offence, 2023 and 2024

Number

Offences	Offenders Serving Probation Sentence								Offenders Serving Community Service								Offenders Serving Aftercare							
	2023				2024*				2023				2024*				2023				2024*			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Murder(including attempt)	33	1	13	1	18	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Causing death by dangerous driving	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	59	7	14	0	59	1	18	1	7	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (including attempt)	137	87	3	3	114	48	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0
Other offences against the person	1,683	86	460	10	1,504	80	281	7	1,069	6	117	0	1,028	10	129	3	0	6	0	0	1	1	0	0
Robbery and allied offences	24	9	1	0	17	6	3	0	7	0	0	0	22	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Breakings	283	99	15	6	195	51	10	4	319	4	8	0	219	1	6	0	0	8	0	0	4	2	0	0
Theft of stock	159	26	10	0	131	15	5	0	116	2	1	0	112	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Stealing	1,396	226	145	14	964	136	121	6	1,075	16	43	0	948	5	32	0	8	13	1	1	4	4	0	1
Theft of motor vehicles	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of motor vehicle parts	8	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft from motor vehicles	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of motor cycles	28	5	0	0	21	3	0	0	14	0	1	0	17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of motor cycles parts	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 17.19: Offenders Serving Probation Sentence, Community Service and Aftercare by Sex and Type of Offence, 2023 and 2024 (Cont'd)

Number

Offences	Offenders Serving Probation Sentence								Offenders Serving Community Service								Offenders Serving Aftercare							
Theft of bicycles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dangerous drugs	636	71	62	3	272	16	23	0	533	5	25	0	420	2	5	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Substance abuse related offences	252	20	376	8	133	4	287	5	5,115	15	1,567	2	4,379	7	949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corruption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal damage	298	10	32	1	195	7	28	1	158	0	4		126	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023				2024*				2023				2024*				2023				2024*			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Offence against morality	14	2	3	1	0	1	0	1	235	2	29	0	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public health act related offences	2	0	0	0	6	0	4	0	20	0	18	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environment,Wildlife and forest related offences	89	9	4	0	27	1	1	0	417	1	26	1	342	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FGM related offences	0	0	12	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Traffic act related offences	9	4	0	0	8	0	0	0	220	0	16	0	144	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other acts and penal codes offences	863	80	208	9	825	70	145	4	780	7	39	0	896	5	43		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**5,986**	**746**	**1358**	**57**	**4,507**	**442**	**934**	**29**	**10,113**	**59**	**1,897**	**3**	**8,795**	**33**	**1,182**	**3**	**14**	**33**	**1**	**3**	**12**	**13**	**0**	**1**
Total by Sex	**6,732**		**1,415**		**4,949**		**963**		**10,172**		**1,900**		**8,828**		**1,185**		**47**		**4**		**25**		**1**	
Grand Total	**8,147**				**5,912**				**12,072**				**10,013**				**51**				**26**			

Source: Probation and Aftercare Department

** Provisional*

[1] See Table 17.33

17.32. Table 17.20 presents the number of National Police Service, prisons and probation officers by sex for 2020 to 2024. The total number of police officers, Kenya Police and Administration Police combined, decreased by 3.6 per cent to 104,080 in 2024. There was a slight decrease in the number of prison officers to 30,559 in 2024 from 31,149 in 2023. The number of female officers in the National Police Service and Prison Service declined to 26,329 and 7,246 in 2024 from 26,270 and 7,320, respectively in 2023. However, the number of female Probation Officers increased to 902 in 2024 from 895 in 2023.

17.33. The ratio of Police Officers to civilians declined to 1:512 in 2024from 1:479 in 2023 while that of Prison Officers to Inmates and Probation Officers to offenders serving non-custodial sentences improved to 1:7 and 1:10 in 2024 from 1:8 and 1:12, respectively in 2023.

Table 17.20: National Police Service, Prisons and Probation Officers, 2020– 2024

Number

Officers	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
National Police Service Officers	**86,663**	**13,818**	**100,481**	**88,142**	**13,279**	**101,421**	**93,214**	**16,643**	**109,857**	**81,343**	**26,670**	**108,013**	**77,751**	**26,329**	**104,080**
Kenya Police	57,051	10,053	67,104	65,063	11,945	77,008	69,131	13,355	82,486	68,930	23,420	92,350	65,360	23,123	88,483
Administration Police	29,612	3,765	33,377	23,079	1,334	24,413	24,083	3,288	27,371	12,413	3,250	15,663	12,391	3,206	15,597
Police to Civilians Ratio	**1:486**			**1:490**			**1:461**			**1:479**			**1:512**		
Prison Officers	22,155	6,117	28,272	21,934	6,105	28,039	24,098	7,286	31,384	23,829	7,320	31,149	23,313	7,246	30,559
In Adult Prisons	21,749	5,908	27,657	21,548	5,890	27,438	23,709	7,019	30,728	23,452	7,041	30,493	22,949	6,950	29,899
In Juvenile Prisons	406	209	615	386	215	601	389	267	656	377	279	656	364	296	660
Prison Officer to Inmate Ratio	**1:3**			**1:26**			**1:5**			**1:8**			**1:7**		
Probation Officers	375	394	769	663	608	1,271	613	676	1,289	761	895	1,656	755	902	1,657
Probation Officers to Offenders Serving Non-Custodial Sentences	**1:27**			**1:27**			**1:15**			**1:12**			**1:10**		

Source: National Police Service, Kenya Prisons Service and Department of Probation and Aftercare Service

** Provisional*

Immigration

17.34. Table 17.21 shows the number of passports, work permits and foreign nationals registered for the period 2020 to 2024. The number of passports issued increased by 53.9 per cent to 621.8 thousand in 2024. The number of work permits issued and renewed decreased by 29.8 per cent and 18.8 per cent to 6,448 and 10,392, respectively in 2024, attributable to the increase in immigration fees. The number of registered foreign nationals decreased by 25.9 per cent to 27,853 in the year under review.

Table 17.21. Passports and Work Permits Issued, and Foreign Nationals Registered, 2020-2024

Number

Officers	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Passports issued	102,595	116,495	219,090	112,573	160,755	273,328	188,598	237,539	426,137	195,477	208,551	404,028	301,716	320,078	621,794
Work permits issued[1]	4,620	1,231	5,851	5,752	1,580	7,332	6,104	1,859	7,963	7,135	2,044	9,179	4,891	1,557	6,448
Work permits renewed	9,391	2,004	11,395	9,818	2,155	11,973	9,454	2,213	11,667	10,402	2,398	12,800	8,231	2,161	10,392
Foreign nationals registered[2]			19,034			24,713			23,180			37,603			27,853

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services

** Provisional*

+ Revised

[1] Means the same as "Aliens registered" in previous reports

[2] Means the same as "Entry permits" in previous reports

National Identity Cards

17.35. Table 17.22 presents the number of new identity card applications made, produced and collected by county from 2020 to 2024. In total, the number of applications made, produced and collected decreased by 21.2, 3.4 and 8.6 per cent, respectively in 2024.

17.36. Lamu County had the highest percentage increase in the number of the total applications made by 50.0 per cent to 3,373 in 2024. Turkana County registered the highest decline of 47.4 per cent in registration of new applications for identity cards in 2024. The total number of newly produced identity cards decreased by 3.4 per cent to 1.1 million in 2024. Marsabit County recorded the highest increase of 54.7 per cent of cards produced. The Foreign office recorded a decrease in identity cards collected to 1,263 in 2024 from 1,847 in 2023.

Table 17.22: New Identity Card Applications Made, Produced and Collected by County, 2020 – 2024

Number

County/ Office	NPR Applications					NPR IDs Produced					NPR IDs Collected				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Mombasa	12,793	18,475	19,916	21,122	19,170	13,004	16,113	24,849	18,882	20,329	14,251	14,021	20,480	10,683	17,559
Kwale	11,924	19,514	23,005	21,578	17,951	13,971	17,839	29,548	22,220	17,732	16,222	17,278	24,003	19,955	15,115
Kilifi	19,282	36,693	45,295	40,557	34,900	18,505	27,886	50,191	34,275	32,778	20,828	21,547	40,746	34,674	33,936
Tana River	5,737	8,553	8,351	7,428	10,630	7,738	7,689	10,076	8,453	7,369	6,872	6,269	8,448	9,169	5,196
Lamu	763	3,429	2,024	2,249	3,373	2,595	3,664	5,622	4,163	3,649	2,638	3,351	4,406	3,996	3,140
Taita/ Taveta	5,903	7,972	8,919	7,359	8,849	6,039	7,027	11,649	7,034	8,309	6,409	7,108	9,565	7,698	7,697
Garissa	5,901	8,540	8,587	11,477	16,147	5,443	17,067	24,313	19,803	14,705	3,614	6,592	6,201	12,283	10,420
Wajir	8,022	11,909	9,780	16,895	21,512	9,260	13,911	17,990	17,856	20,428	6,319	12,607	14,044	13,529	14,272
Mandera	7,702	10,672	12,584	19,285	20,337	9,846	17,104	20,709	19,109	16,173	6,059	10,684	12,617	14,308	11,791
Marsabit	4,564	6,853	7,874	13,206	13,514	6,191	6,919	9,512	10,031	15,515	7,597	5,018	6,471	10,123	12,054
Isiolo	3,394	3,201	3,385	5,033	4,831	2,954	3,714	3,345	6,957	5,380	2,401	2,432	2,621	5,551	4,237
Meru	24,842	35,681	35,441	38,934	31,637	21,182	34,380	50,633	33,568	30,725	23,695	30,672	38,592	32,774	28,187
Tharaka-Nithi	5,587	10,760	11,092	13,762	9,990	6,986	9,044	15,692	10,990	10,283	6,823	7,544	13,951	10,873	11,106
Embu	8,365	12,626	14,599	14,970	15,355	9,138	11,815	19,596	14,562	13,779	10,052	12,240	17,435	14,467	14,323
Kitui	18,950	38,878	37,202	38,621	30,216	19,817	29,067	49,305	34,379	32,493	22,364	24,716	42,485	34,256	28,965
Machakos	15,958	28,932	34,065	33,721	26,975	18,065	23,531	40,875	29,999	28,562	18,379	21,292	35,749	29,811	26,614
Makueni	14,924	28,385	31,941	30,980	23,704	17,550	25,076	39,041	27,094	25,685	19,112	22,658	33,641	28,456	23,991
Nyandarua	9,789	17,923	16,748	19,780	19,601	10,276	15,867	22,008	16,377	17,057	12,819	13,215	20,437	17,911	17,032
Nyeri	14,857	17,544	16,170	21,801	14,158	11,412	17,016	18,458	15,865	16,258	11,859	13,278	17,449	16,080	17,341
Kirinyaga	8,269	13,136	12,782	15,650	11,047	8,196	12,135	16,313	13,512	12,827	8,279	9,313	13,013	12,924	15,375
Murang'A	16,486	26,230	25,609	30,455	20,480	17,715	23,406	31,319	25,390	22,590	18,035	20,743	27,226	25,679	27,397
Kiambu	29,802	41,518	42,298	47,905	38,753	32,233	40,651	50,729	43,551	43,281	31,418	35,213	45,596	44,503	51,186
Turkana	10,165	16,255	21,769	33,528	17,637	11,555	10,223	17,526	20,096	20,589	11,448	6,513	13,467	19,023	16,822
West Pokot	5,026	16,173	14,679	15,231	12,279	6,721	9,228	19,570	12,654	12,909	9,784	8,201	14,970	11,464	11,403
Samburu	2,761	7,989	8,569	10,441	7,980	3,614	6,011	10,623	8,903	7,282	5,034	2,896	7,617	8,966	6,440
Trans Nzoia	15,994	30,303	32,504	31,907	23,588	16,820	26,583	42,728	27,928	24,148	15,727	22,198	29,269	23,204	19,688
Uasin Gishu	13,725	30,361	24,812	29,746	25,139	14,722	24,053	32,674	25,008	25,047	16,126	22,432	28,723	26,987	22,499

Table 17.22: New Identity Card Applications Made, Produced and Collected by County, 2020 – 2024 *(Continued)*

Number

County/ Office	NPR Applications					NPR IDs Produced					NPR IDs Collected				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	5,440	16,926	11,773	15,005	12,010	6,096	12,057	16,333	12,371	11,992	7,660	10,011	14,109	12,530	10,518
Nandi	10,706	28,780	21,274	26,660	19,387	10,884	21,182	30,146	21,848	20,605	12,710	18,877	25,982	22,199	19,333
Baringo	11,707	16,181	17,486	18,334	15,210	10,974	14,099	23,418	16,067	15,454	12,665	11,819	19,497	14,949	13,404
Laikipia	7,608	12,717	13,199	16,476	13,436	7,227	9,925	17,410	15,013	13,078	7,889	8,708	13,714	14,081	11,640
Nakuru	35,073	49,065	49,218	61,329	42,031	34,649	42,569	65,895	51,871	47,504	36,547	32,817	54,257	47,592	37,011
Narok	17,568	28,157	22,443	29,711	27,794	17,763	22,422	32,020	24,077	22,033	17,941	15,708	25,696	23,514	17,681
Kajiado	14,749	20,275	20,832	25,943	22,021	14,401	18,819	25,319	22,077	21,104	10,465	13,358	20,263	20,145	18,573
Kericho	13,255	24,575	25,606	29,666	20,200	13,925	21,702	35,157	24,718	24,597	17,027	17,036	30,618	25,112	23,311
Bomet	15,183	20,958	20,680	26,364	17,177	14,542	18,603	30,119	25,440	20,004	16,504	15,982	23,597	23,982	19,708
Kakame-ga	25,373	58,583	69,597	67,355	44,701	30,753	42,870	88,597	54,055	50,744	38,116	39,884	67,396	54,500	46,852
Vihiga	12,568	20,973	18,729	20,104	14,374	13,662	16,564	25,264	14,694	15,389	15,284	16,454	22,110	14,860	14,367
Bungoma	24,128	47,862	56,598	54,939	41,258	30,464	40,056	70,197	45,795	44,215	30,876	38,427	57,319	43,317	36,352
Busia	14,859	30,334	33,684	33,976	22,726	15,223	27,650	44,329	28,852	25,915	16,903	24,782	37,993	29,254	24,198
Siaya	13,995	29,088	36,777	24,284	18,969	13,569	22,234	51,652	18,901	20,966	15,477	22,695	39,448	18,900	17,827
Kisumu	16,027	40,309	47,549	32,055	24,544	17,280	27,543	55,830	23,967	26,713	16,796	25,028	41,561	23,348	25,144
Homabay	13,621	40,035	41,211	30,395	23,134	15,080	25,853	56,479	23,734	26,531	16,244	22,756	42,924	24,279	22,379
Migori	16,220	35,512	43,433	30,326	21,581	17,363	25,106	61,112	24,937	25,247	18,560	21,773	44,634	22,742	20,987
Kisii	19,910	49,171	40,160	39,085	29,643	21,100	36,395	46,137	30,955	30,249	23,222	33,462	45,236	30,984	26,543
Nyamira	10,150	21,012	17,091	20,445	14,251	11,018	17,766	22,014	16,863	15,918	10,869	16,033	20,040	16,314	14,744
Nairobi City	48,036	68,016	70,483	86,859	67,453	49,779	65,339	74,941	75,426	79,002	51,386	60,012	70,737	74,451	71,446
Foreign Office[1]	912	920	1,210	2,247	1,263	607	604	967	1,847	1,520	607	920	967	1,847	1,263
GRAND TOTAL	**648,573**	**1,167,954**	**1,209,033**	**1,285,179**	**1,012,916**	**687,907**	**986,377**	**1,558,230**	**1,102,167**	**1,064,662**	**727,912**	**846,573**	**1,267,320**	**1,058,247**	**967,067**

Source: National Registration Bureau

** Provisional*

NPR - Not Previously Registred

[1]These are produced in Nairobi for Kenyans abroad who applied through foreign office

Voter Registration

17.37. Table 17.23 presents the number of registered voters by County for 2023 and 2024. The figures have remained unchanged since 2022, as the IEBC is currently without a Chairperson and commissioners who are mandated to release data on newly registered voters.

Table 17.23. Registered Voters, 2023 and 2024

Number

Name of County/ Special Domains	Constituencies	Registered Voters as at 31.12.2023			Registered Voters as at 31.12.2024*		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mombasa	6	353,005	288,908	641,913	353,005	288,908	641,913
Kwale	4	159,734	168,519	328,253	159,734	168,519	328,253
Kilifi	7	282,019	306,583	588,602	282,019	306,583	588,602
Tana River	3	69,878	71,218	141,096	69,878	71,218	141,096
Lamu	2	43,936	37,517	81,453	43,936	37,517	81,453
Taita/Taveta	4	95,492	86,335	181,827	95,492	86,335	181,827
Garissa	6	107,549	93,924	201,473	107,549	93,924	201,473
Wajir	6	109,998	97,760	207,758	109,998	97,760	207,758
Mandera	6	111,155	105,875	217,030	111,155	105,875	217,030
Marsabit	4	85,118	81,794	166,912	85,118	81,794	166,912
Isiolo	2	45,659	43,845	89,504	45,659	43,845	89,504
Meru	9	394,751	377,388	772,139	394,751	377,388	772,139
Tharaka-Nithi	3	117,084	114,848	231,932	117,084	114,848	231,932
Embu	4	169,291	165,011	334,302	169,291	165,011	334,302
Kitui	8	256,016	276,742	532,758	256,016	276,742	532,758
Machakos	8	354,868	332,697	687,565	354,868	332,697	687,565
Makueni	6	242,480	236,921	479,401	242,480	236,921	479,401
Nyandarua	5	180,798	180,367	361,165	180,798	180,367	361,165
Nyeri	6	240,072	241,560	481,632	240,072	241,560	481,632
Kirinyaga	4	189,787	186,214	376,001	189,787	186,214	376,001
Murang'a	7	311,173	309,756	620,929	311,173	309,756	620,929
Kiambu	12	633,475	641,533	1,275,008	633,475	641,533	1,275,008
Turkana	6	103,208	135,320	238,528	103,208	135,320	238,528
West Pokot	4	107,782	112,244	220,026	107,782	112,244	220,026
Samburu	3	46,232	53,782	100,014	46,232	53,782	100,014
Trans Nzoia	5	210,218	188,763	398,981	210,218	188,763	398,981
Uasin Gishu	6	266,337	239,801	506,138	266,337	239,801	506,138
Elgeyo/Marakwet	4	110,355	103,529	213,884	110,355	103,529	213,884
Nandi	6	211,665	194,623	406,288	211,665	194,623	406,288
Baringo	6	141,843	139,210	281,053	141,843	139,210	281,053
Laikipia	3	135,266	127,746	263,012	135,266	127,746	263,012
Nakuru	11	542,004	512,852	1,054,856	542,004	512,852	1,054,856
Narok	6	207,748	191,036	398,784	207,748	191,036	398,784
Kajiado	5	243,125	220,148	463,273	243,125	220,148	463,273
Kericho	6	222,288	205,779	428,067	222,288	205,779	428,067
Bomet	5	194,507	182,478	376,985	194,507	182,478	376,985

Table 17.23. Registered Voters, 2023 and 2024 (Cont'd)

Number

Name of County/ Special Domains	Constituencies	Registered Voters as at 31.12.2023			Registered Voters as at 31.12.2024*		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kakamega	12	420,242	424,309	844,551	420,242	424,309	844,551
Vihiga	5	150,668	159,375	310,043	150,668	159,375	310,043
Bungoma	9	330,303	316,295	646,598	330,303	316,295	646,598
Busia	7	204,960	211,796	416,756	204,960	211,796	416,756
Siaya	6	250,439	283,156	533,595	250,439	283,156	533,595
Kisumu	7	298,805	307,949	606,754	298,805	307,949	606,754
Homa Bay	8	261,792	289,279	551,071	261,792	289,279	551,071
Migori	8	228,856	240,163	469,019	228,856	240,163	469,019
Kisii	9	320,431	316,579	637,010	320,431	316,579	637,010
Nyamira	4	163,206	160,077	323,283	163,206	160,077	323,283
Nairobi City	17	1,314,649	1,100,661	2,415,310	1,314,649	1,100,661	2,415,310
Sub total	290	11,240,267	10,862,265	22,102,532	11,240,267	10,862,265	22,102,532
Diaspora	0	6,697	3,746	10,443	6,697	3,746	10,443
Prisons	0	7,075	408	7,483	7,075	408	7,483
Total	**290**	**11,254,039**	**10,866,419**	**22,120,458**	**11,254,039**	**10,866,419**	**22,120,458**

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commisssion

** Provisional*

Refugees in Kenya

17.38. The number of registered refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya by age and sex from 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 17.24. The number of registered refugees and asylum seekers increased by 19.1 per cent to 823,932 in 2024. The number of children and adults registered as refugees and asylum seekers increased by 22.4 and 15.5 per cent respectively in the year under review. Majority of the registered refugees and asylum seekers were males and children accounting for 51.1 per cent and 53.3 per cent, respectively in 2024.

Table 17.24. Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Age and Sex, 2020-2024

Number

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Children (< 18 yrs)					
Male	141,221	150,561	155,938	187,994	229,713
Female	129,024	137,502	141,693	170,941	209,542
Sub Total-Children	**270,245**	**288,063**	**297,631**	**358,935**	**439,255**
Adults (18+ yrs)					
Male	116,914	125,792	138,955	165,419	191,049
Female	117,695	126,213	136,922	167,514	193,628
Sub Total-Adults	**234,609**	**252,005**	**275,877**	**332,933**	**384,677**
Total (all ages)					
Male	258,135	276,353	294,893	353,413	420,762
Female	246,719	263,715	278,615	338,455	403,170
Total	**504,854**	**540,068**	**573,508**	**691,868**	**823,932**

Source: Department of Refugee Services

**Provisional*

17.39. Table 17.25 shows distribution of registered refugees and asylum seekers by location of residence for the period 2020 to 2024. Slightly more than half (50.5%) of the registered refugees and asylum seekers were from Dadaab camp in Garissa County. There was an increase of refugees and asylum seekers in Dadaab (29.9percent), Kakuma (9.6%)and urban centres (10.2%).

Table 17.25: Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Location, 2020-2024

Number

Location	County/City	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dadaab Camp	Garissa County	109,478	113,942	223,420	116,108	120,146	236,254	114,572	119,089	233,661	156,788	163,784	320,572	204,037	212,366	416,403
Kakuma Camp	Turkana County	106,768	93,768	200,536	115,468	101,739	217,207	131,577	114,655	246,232	144,325	127,670	271,995	158,681	139,372	298,053
Urban centres	Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Nakuru	41,889	39,009	80,898	44,777	41,830	86,607	48,744	44,871	93,615	52,300	47,001	99,301	58,044	51,432	109,476
Total		**258,135**	**246,719**	**504,854**	**276,353**	**263,715**	**540,068**	**294,893**	**278,615**	**573,508**	**353,413**	**338,455**	**691,868**	**420,762**	**403,170**	**823,932**

Source: Department of Refugee Services

**Provisional*



17.40. The number of registered refugees and asylum seekers by country of origin from 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 17.26. The highest proportion of refugees and asylum seekers in 2024 came from Somalia at 56.9 per cent followed by South Sudan at 23.4 per cent.

Table 17.26: Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Country of Origin, 2020 – 2024

Number

Country of Origin	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Somalia	272,490	288,655	288,648	371,919	468,507
South Sudan	123,968	135,352	153,384	171,402	192,910
DR Congo	45,266	48,284	53,980	58,576	63,203
Ethiopia	29,204	30,367	32,737	37,084	42,227
Burundi	16,520	19,153	24,591	31,199	32,380
Sudan	10,109	9,979	10,439	10,578	12,169
Uganda	2,626	3,086	3,759	3,789	4,035
Eritrea	1,896	2,201	2,599	3,259	3,923
Rwanda	1,871	1,989	2,304	2,842	3,024
Other	904	1,002	1,067	1,220	1,554
Total	**504,854**	**540,068**	**573,508**	**691,868**	**823,932**

Source: Department of Refugee Services

**Provisional*

Child Protection

17.41. Table 17.27 presents the number of child protection cases reported by sex from 2020 to 2024. The number of child protection cases reported to the Department of Children's Services decreased by 10.8 per cent to 169,303 in 2024. Cases of violence against children, accounted for 72.7 per cent of total cases, decreasing by 14.3 per cent in 2024. In the review period, all case categories declined except cases on displaced children and child trafficking which increased to 3,816 and 2,031, respectively in 2024.



Table 17.27. Child Protection Cases Reported by Sex, 2020 - 2024

Number

Case Categories	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Child Custody	13,766	13,374	27,140	14,558	14,907	29,465	14,716	14,101	28,817	14,017	13,741	27,758	13,944	13,888	27,832
Children in need of registration	519	557	1,076	570	542	1,112	596	525	1,121	620	490	1,110	339	340	679
Child Trafficking	1,255	1,268	2,523	996	980	1,976	1,025	922	1,947	977	1,032	2,009	970	1,061	2,031
Children in Conflict with the law	2,082	1,389	3,471	3,025	1,530	4,555	3,832	1,588	5,420	3,978	1,559	5,537	3,199	1,269	4,468
Displaced Children	166	144	310	44	35	79	75	56	131	54	47	101	1,740	2,086	3,826
Violence Against Children (VAC)	52,016	54,562	106,578	73,481	74,143	147,624	71,482	70,922	142,404	71,343	72,344	143,687	60,801	62,281	123,082
Vulnerable Children	2,939	2,844	5,783	3,584	3,643	7,227	4,248	3,522	7,770	5,246	4,419	9,665	3,929	3,456	7,385
Grand Total	**72,743**	**74,138**	**146,881**	**96,258**	**95,780**	**192,038**	**95,974**	**91,636**	**187,610**	**96,235**	**93,632**	**189,867**	**84,922**	**84,381**	**169,303**

Source: Directorate of Children Services

** Provisional*

17.42. Table 17.28 shows the number of child protection interventions undertaken to help dispose of cases reported to the Directorate of Children Services. In the review period, there was a notable decrease in all the interventions taken to address the reported cases. The total number of interventions taken decreased by 10.8 per cent to 169,303 in 2024. Repatriation and reunification and legal processes declined by 32.6 per cent and 16.3 per cent to 1,479 and 4,285, respectively in 2024.

Table 17.28. Child Protection Interventions by Sex, 2020 -2024

Number

Interventions Categories	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alternative Family Care (AFC)	741	716	1,457	1,271	1,352	2,623	1,444	1,359	2,803	1,205	1,084	2,289	1,271	1,062	2,335
Referral to other Agencies	9,811	11,390	21,201	11,845	11,163	23,008	11,172	10,891	22,063	10,554	10,599	21,153	9,095	9,401	18,496
Family Reconciliation and Support	w,616	22,072	44,688	25,408	26,390	51,798	27,965	26,766	54,731	28,100	27,007	55,107	24,163	24,014	48,177
Repatriation and Reunification	1,110	1,055	2,165	1,088	1,089	2,177	1,287	1,175	2,462	1,087	1,108	2,195	767	712	1,479
Legal Processes	1,385	1,757	3,142	1,672	1,943	3,615	2,387	1,986	4,373	2,470	2,650	5,120	2,173	2,112	4,285
Diversion and Counselling	1,691	2,048	3,739	1,752	1,644	3,396	1,514	1,579	3,093	1,465	1,689	3,154	1,505	1,704	3,209
Pending Cases	35,392	35,090	70,482	52,441	52,708	105,149	50,208	47,877	98,085	51,393	49,456	100,849	45,969	45,353	91,322
Total	**72,746**	**74,128**	**146,874**	**95,477**	**96,289**	**191,766**	**95,977**	**91,633**	**187,610**	**96,274**	**93,593**	**189,867**	**84,943**	**84,358**	**169,303**

Source: Directorate of Children Services

** Provisional*

Persons with Disabilities

17.41. The number of persons with disabilities registered annually by sex and type of disability in 2021/22 to 2023/24 is presented in Table 17.29. The data in the table is disaggregated with consideration of the intersex population. In 2023/24, NCPWD registered 61,016 persons with disabilities, an increase of 45.7 per cent from the preceding year. Persons with physical disability accounted for 32.7 per cent registered in 2023/24.

Table 17.29. Persons with Disability Registered Annually[1] by Type of Disability and Sex, FY 2020/21-2023/24[+]

Number

	2020/2021				2021/2022				2022/2023				2023/2024*			
Type of Disability+	**Male**	**Female**	**Inter-sex**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Inter-sex**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Inter-sex**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Inter-sex**	**Total**
Persons with Any Disability	23,243	14,227		37,471	15,170	9,456	1	24,627	23,848	18,026	3	41,877	35,221	25,795	26	61,016
Physical	13,375	7,728	-	21,103	8,644	5,155	1	13,800	13,595	9,611	1	23,210	11,641	8,303	7	19,944
Visual Impairment	2,608	1,553	-	4,161	1,763	901	-	2,664	2,807	2,011	-	4,818	2,190	1,539	1	3,729
Speech, Language, Communication	54	32	-	86	188	133	-	321	343	234	-	577	204	108	-	312
Hearing Impairment	2,076	1,535	-	3,612	1,251	1,009	-	2,260	1,708	1,611	1	3,320	1,086	1,036	5	2,122
Mental, Intellectual And Autisim Spectrum	4,030	2,591	-	6,621	2,672	1,806	-	4,478	4,176	3,313	1	7,490	4,223	3,348	1	7,571
Progressive Chronic Disorders	1,096	788	-	1,884	652	452	-	1,104	1,198	1,236	-	2,434	1,437	1,492		2,929
Maxiloficial disorder	4	-	-	4	0	-	-	-	21	10	-	21	23	13	-	36
Awaiting migration[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14,417	9,956	12	24,373

Source: National Council for Persons with Disabilities

**Provisional*

Information for those categories will be reviewed

[1]There was no data for prior years due to emergence of new categories of disability in 2022

[2] Data on persons with disabilities registered before the Disability Medical Assessment and Categorization Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health in 2022. The categorization of these persons with disabilities for migration to the new Management Information System is on going.

+Revised

The National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) recategorized the types of disabilities which has led to a change in how the tables are presented.

17.42. Table 17.30 shows the total number of persons with disability registered as at June of 2021 to 2024. In total, NCPWD had registered 615,515 persons with disabilities as at June 2024 compared with 554,473 individuals as at June 2023. Physical disability accounted for 42.6 per cent of registered persons with disabilities as at 30th June 2024.

Table 17.30. Registered Persons with Disabilities by Type of Disability and Sex as at 30th June 2021-2024

Number

	As at 30th June 2021				As at 30th June 2022				As at 30th June 2023				As at 30th June 2024			
Type of Disability	Male	Female	Inter-sex	Total	Male	Female	Inter-sex	Total	Male	Female	Inter-sex	Total	Male	Female	Interr-sex	Total
Persons with Any Disability	283,186	207,315	3	490,504	297,463	216,174	4	513,641	320,705	233,758	10	554,473	355,926	259,553	36	615,515
Physical	122,585	82,888	3	205,476	131,229	88,043	4	219,276	144,824	97,654	8	242,486	156,465	105,957	15	262,437
Visual Impair-ment	25,567	17,947	-	43,514	27,330	18,848	-	46,178	30,137	20,859	-	50,996	32,327	22,398	1	54,726
Speech, Lan-guage, Commu-nication	317	188	-	505	505	321	-	826	848	555	-	1,403	1,052	663	-	1,715
Hearing Impair-ment	22,834	17,501	1	40,336	24,085	18,510	1	42,596	25,793	20,121	2	45,916	26,879	21,157	2	48,038
Mental, Intellec-tual And Autisim Spectrum	39,261	26,912	-	66,173	41,933	28,718	-	70,651	46,109	32,031	-	78,141	50,332	35,379	5	85,716
Chronic Progres-sive Disorders	10,388	8,022	-	18,410	11,040	8,474	-	19,514	12,238	9,710	-	21,948	13,675	11,202	1	24,878
Maxilofícial disorder	11	3	-	14	11	3	-	14	32	13	-	45	55	26	-	81
Awaiting migra-tion[2]	62,223	53,854	-	116,077	61,330	53,257		114,587	60,724	52,815		113,539	75,141	62,771	12	137,924

Source: National Council for Persons with Disabilities

**Provisional*

Information for those categories will be reviewed

[1]There was no data for prior years due to emergence of new categories of disability in 2022

[2] data on persons with disabilities registered before the Disability Medical Assessment and Categorization Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health in 2022. The categorization of these persons with disabilities for migration to the new Management Information System is on going.

+Revised

Table 17.31. Classification of Offences by the Kenya Police Service

CODE	OFFENCES	CATEGORY OF OFFENCES	CODE	OFFENCES	CATEGORY OF OFFENCES
1	HOMICIDE	a) Murder	8	THEFT BY SERVANT	a) Stealing by Directors
		b) Manslaughter			b) Stealing by employee/servant
		c) Infanticide	9	VEHICLE AND OTHER THEFTS	a) Theft of M/V
		d) Procuring Abortion			b) Theft from M/V
		e) Concealing Birth			c) Theft of M/V part
		f) Suicide			d) Theft of M/Cycle
		g) Causing Death by dangerous Driving	10	DANGEROUS DRUGS	a) Possession
					b) Handling
					c) Trafficking
2	OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY	a) Rape			d) Cultivating
		b) Defilement			e) Usage
		c) Incest	11	TRAFFIC OFFENCES	a) Taking and Driving Motor
		d) Unnatural Offences (Sodomy)			Vehicle without Authority
		e) Bestiality			b) Driving under influence of
		f) Indecent assault			alcohol
		g) Abduction			
		h) Bigamy	12	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	a) Malicious Damage
					b) Arson
3	OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS	a) Assault			c) Negligent Acts
		b) Creating Disturbance			
		c) Affray	13	ECONOMIC CRIMES	a) Obtaining by False Pretence
					b) Currency Forgery
					c) Other Fraud/Forgery Offences
4	ROBBERY	a) Robbery			
		b) Robbery with Violance			
		c) Carjacking	14	CORRUPTION	a) Soliciting for Bribe
		d) Robbed of M/V			b) Accepting Bribe
		e) Cattle Rustling			c) Accept Free Gifts
					d) Demanding by false pretence
5	BREAKING	a) House Breaking			e) Other Corruption Offences
		b) Burglary			
		c) Other Breakings	15	OFFENCES INVOLVING POLICE OFFICERS	a) Soliciting for Bribe
6	THEFT OF STOCK				b) Accepting Bribe
					c) Accept Free Gifts
7	STEALING	a) Handling Stolen Property			d) Demanding by false pretence

Table 17.31. Classification of Offences by the Kenya Police Service *(Continued)*

CODE	OFFENCES	CATEGORY OF OFFENCES	CODE	OFFENCES	CATEGORY OF OFFENCES
		b) Stealing from Person			e) Other Criminal Offences
		c) Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	16	OFFENCES INVOLVING TOURIST	a) Bag Snatching
		d) Stealing from a building			b) Other offences Against Tourists
		e) General Stealing			c) Other Offences involving Tourist

Table 17.32. Description of Offences

Offence	Description
Order and administration of lawful authority	Treason, incitement to mutiny, aiding civil disobedience
Injurious to public	Stealing government property, stealing by person in public service, stealing from state corporation
Against person	Assault, grievous harm, murder etc
Related to property	Theft, robbery with violence, arson
Attempts and conspiracies	Attempts to commit offences, neglect to prevent offence, conspiracies to commit offences
Employment Act	Employment of aliens without permit
Drugs related	Possession, manufacture, trafficking etc of any quantity
Various cases	By-laws under the Local Government Act, Traffic Act, Tax Act etc



CHAPTER

18

Social and Economic Inclusion

70.7b

Expected increase in total expenditure on social services in 2024/25, up from KSh 66.8 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 70.7 billion in 2024/25.

Ksh 0.6B

Expected decline in total amount disbursed under the National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF), down from KSh 1.2 billion in 2023/24

Overview

The Government of Kenya implements several strategies with a view to accelerate social and economic inclusion of vulnerable segments of the society. These include affirmative action funds namely: The Women Enterprise Fund (WEF); the Uwezo fund; Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF); the National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF); social protection cash transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs), Older Persons; Persons with Severe



Disabilities (PWSD) and the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) for households in selected Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) counties.

18.2 Total expenditure on social services is expected to increase from KSh 66.8 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 70.7 billion in 2024/25. Total Government grants to Uwezo Fund decreased from KSh 239.7 million in 2023/24 to KSh 140.7 million in 2024/25. The value of loans disbursed to women, youth and PWD groups is expected to increase from KSh 426.2 million, KSh 103.5 million and KSh 12.3 million in 2023/24 to KSh 459.0 million, KSh 324.0 million and KSh 17.0 million, respectively, in 2024/25. In the financial year under review, Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) did not receive development grants from the Government and therefore, the fund relied on the revolving kitty. This resulted in a decline in the value of loans disbursed from KSh 941.9 million in 2023/24 to KSh 111.8 million in 2024/25. Total Government grant under Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) is expected to decline to KSh 125.0 million in 2024/25 from KSh 500.1 million in 2023/24.

18.3 The total amount disbursed under the National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) is expected to decline from KSh 1.2 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 0.6 billion in 2024/25. The number of women recruited in the national youth service increased by 25.2 per cent from 3,839 in 2023 to 4,805 in 2024. The value of loans disbursed to women, youth and PWD groups is expected to increase from KSh 426.2 million, KSh 103.5 million and KSh 12.3 million in 2023/24 to KSh 459.0 million, KSh 324.0 million and KSh 17.0 million, respectively, in 2024/25.

18.4 Under the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) the amount reserved for procurement of goods and services is expected to increase by 10.8 per cent from KSh 130.9 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 145.0 billion in 2024/25. Consequently, the value of tenders awarded is expected to increase by 11.0 per cent from KSh 51.2 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 56.8 billion in 2024/25. Under the Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, the amount allocated for the programme



is expected to increase by 71.2 per cent to KSh 10.7 billion in 2024/25. Funds allocated to the Older Persons Cash Transfers are expected to increase by 43.2 per cent to KSh 30.1 billion in 2024/25 while the total number of beneficiaries has slightly increased to 1,252,428. The amount allocated to the Cash Transfers to Persons with Severe Disabilities is expected to increase by 38.7 per cent to KSh 1.5 billion in 2024/25. The total number of households that benefitted from the fund increased by 38.7 per cent to 62,335 in 2024/25.

18.5 Under the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) the amount allocated to the programme decreased by 79.7 per cent to KSh 1.5 billion in 2024/25. The number of households who benefited from the programme declined by 65.7 per cent to 133,800 households in 2024/25. The total amount of contributions towards pension schemes under the Retirement Benefit Authority (RBA) is expected to increase by 22.0 per cent to KSh 262.7 billion in 2024 from KSh 205.0 billion in 2023. Under NSSF the number for newly registered female and male employees declined by 23.3 per cent and 41.7 per cent in 2023 to 113,313 and 144,626 members, respectively, in 2024. Nationally, the proportion of female County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) remained at one third of all CECMs. However, across counties, the proportion of female CECMs ranged from 16.7 per cent in Isiolo to 60.0 per cent in Narok with 29 out of 47 counties (62%) reporting less than one third of female membership of the county executive committees.

Nationally, the proportion of female CECMs remained at one third of all CECMs. However, across counties, the proportion of female CECMs ranged from 16.7 per cent in Isiolo to 60.0 per cent in Narok with 29 out of 47 counties (62%) reporting less than one third of female membership of the county executive committees.

Government Expenditure on Social Services

18.6. National Government expenditure on social services for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25 is presented in Table 18.1. Total expenditure on social services is expected to increase from KSh 66.8 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 70.7 billion in 2024/25. Recurrent expenditure is expected to increase from KSh 58.4 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 59.5 billion in 2024/25. Similarly, Development expenditure is expected to go up by 33.3 per cent to KSh 11.2 billion over the same period.



Table 18.1: National Government Expenditure on Social Services, 2020/21 - 2024/25

KSh Million

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25*
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE					
State Department for Labour and Skills Development	1,486.00	1,692.01	2,866.00	2,068.83	4,261.09
State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs	29,987.00	33,116.37	33,369.00	32,052.44	33,157.43
State Department for Public Service	13,445.00	18,708.14	20,665.00	19,365.54	16,665.12
State Department for Youth Affairs and The Arts	1,300.36	1,378.55	1,360.00	2,913.62	1,833.15
State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action	929.98	1,164.74	995.00	1,997.64	3,584.85
SUB TOTAL	47,148.34	56,059.81	59,255.00	58,398.07	59,501.64
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE					
State Department for Labour and Skills Development	808.00	499.07	278.00	620.77	100.00
State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs	1,222.00	2,406.69	2,177.00	2,639.42	3,149.00
State Department for Public Service	1,022.00	482.00	301.00	1,007.02	363.95
State Department for Youth Affairs and The Arts	1,896.00	3,221.39	942.00	712.83	2,035.07
State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action	2,246.00	2,358.32	2,418.00	3,423.45	5,583.64
SUB TOTAL	**7,194.00**	**8,967.47**	**6,116.00**	**8,403.49**	**11,231.65**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**54,342.34**	**65,027.28**	**65,371.00**	**66,801.56**	**70,733.30**

Source: The National Treasury

**Provisional*

Economic Empowerment

18.7. Women Enterprise Fund: The amount of loans disbursed under the Women Enterprise Fund (WEF); are as shown in Table 18.2. In the financial year under review, the WEF did not receive development grants from the Government and therefore relied on the revolving kitty. This resulted in a drop of 88.1 per cent in loans disbursed from KSh 941.9 million in 2023/24 to KSh 111.8 million in 2024/25. Consequently, the number of women beneficiaries decreased from 208,505 in 2023/24 to 3,307 in 2024/25 while the number of women groups that accessed loans from the WEF decreased to 310 in 2024/25 from 18,955 in the previous year.

Table 18.2: Women Enterprise Fund, 2020/21-2024/25

Financial Year	Number of Groups	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Amount Repaid (KSh Million)	Outstanding Loans (KSh Million)	GoK Grant (KSh Million)		
		Female	Male	Total				Development	Recurrent	Total
2020/21	12,264	107,931	26,983	134,914	3,248.0	2,940.3	3,279.5	75.0	151.5	226.5
2021/22	10,650	93,419	23,354	116,773	3,064.0	3,104.6	3,279.2	170.0	197.2	367.2
2022/23	5,444	41,646	17,848	59,494	1,795.4	2,674.3	2,501.8	170.0	197.22	367.2
2023/24	18,955	208,505	0	208,505	941.9	1,063.1	1,380.2	0.0	404.2	404.2
2024/25*	310	3,307	0	3,307	111.8	164.0	1,265.2	0.0	157.7	157.7

Source: Women Enterprise Fund
** Provisional*

18.8. Uwezo Fund: Loans disbursed under the Uwezo Fund to Women, Youth and persons with Disabilities (PWDs) groups from 2020/21 to 2024/25 is as shown in Table 18.3. Total Government grants to the Uwezo Fund decreased from KSh 239.7 million in 2023/24 to KSh 140.7 million in 2024/25. The value of loans disbursed to women, youth and PWDs groups is expected to increase from KSh 426.2 million, KSh 103.5 million and KSh 12.3 million in 2023/24 to KSh 459.0 million, KSh 324.0 million and KSh 17.0 million, respectively, in 2024/25. Similarly, the total number of groups accessing the fund is expected to increase from 5,155 to 6,000 during the same period. The number of female beneficiaries is expected to increase from 42,673 to 48,630 while the number of male beneficiaries is expected to increase to 47,370 from 31,498.



Table 18.3: Uwezo Fund Loans Disbursement to Women, Youth and PWD Groups, 2020/21-2024/25

Financial Year	Number of Groups				Members			Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)				GoK Grant (KSh Million)		
	Women	Youth	PWD	Total	Female	Male	Total	Women Groups	Youth Groups	PWD Groups	Total	Develop-ment	Recurrent	Total
2020/21	4,589	1,671	192	6,452	66,737	26,737	93,474	489.7	157.1	17.7	664.5	41.0	108.0	149.0
2021/22	3,679	1,433	133	5,245	55,142	21,645	76,787	398.3	133.9	12.7	544.9	62.0	153.6	215.6
2022/23	971	301	24	1,296	18,868	6,874	25,742	110.5	32.0	2.7	145.2	92.0	153.6	245.6
2023/24	3,919	1,110	126	5,155	42,673	31,498	74,171	426.2	103.5	12.3	513.0	86.0	153.7	239.7
2024/25*	3,450	2,380	170	6,000	48,630	47,370	96,000	459.0	324.0	17.0	800.0	0.0	140.7	140.7

Source: Uwezo Fund Oversight Board
** Provisional*

18.9. Youth Enterprise Development Fund: Information on the amount of money disbursed under the Youth Enterprise Development Fund, loans repaid, and beneficiaries is presented in Table 18.4. The number of female and male beneficiaries is expected to increase by 59.0 per cent and 68.0 per cent to 13,750 and 27,499, respectively, in 2024/25. The total Government grant is expected to decline to KSh 125.0 million in 2024/25 from KSh 500.1 million in 2023/24.

Table 18.4: Youth Enterprise Development Fund Loan Disbursement 2020/21 to 2024/25

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount Dis-bursed (KSh Million)	Amount Repaid (KSh Million)	GoK Grant (KSh Million)		
	Female	Male	Total			Develop-ment	Recur-rent	Total
2020/21	36,096	48,780	84,876	580.7	520.0	30.0	299.5	329.5
2021/22	12,129	19,456	31,585	403.6	276.8	130.0	344.1	474.1
2022/23	4,226	8,765	12,991	143.8	234.8	43.8	324.1	367.8
2023/24	8,647	16,367	25,014	324.4	340.7	175.0	325.1	500.1
2024/25*	13,750	27,499	41,249	535.0	535.0	0.0	125.0	125.0

Source: Youth Enterprise Development Fund Board
**Provisional*

18.10. National Government Affirmative Action Fund: The total amount disbursed by National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) from 2020/21 to 2024/25 is presented in Table 18.5. Government grants under the NGAAF are expected to increase from KSh 3.0 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 3.2 billion in 2024/25.

The total amount disbursed under the fund is expected to decline from KSh 1.2 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 0.6 billion in 2024/25. This resulted from declines in the amount of grants disbursed for the social economic empowerment programs, value addition initiatives and bursaries and scholarships for vulnerable students.

Government grants under the NGAAF are expected to increase from KSh 3.0 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 3.2 billion in 2024/25. Total amount disbursed under the fund is expected to decline from KSh 1.2 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 0.6 billion in 2024/25.



Table 18.5: National Government Affirmative Action Fund Support by Programme 2020/21 to 2024/25

Financial Year	Grants for Social Economic Empowerment					Grants for Value Addition Initiatives[1]					Grants for Bursaries and Scholarship for Vulnerable Students				Total Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	GoK Grants[2] (KSh Million)
	Number of Groups	Members			Amount disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Groups	Members			Amount disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount disbursed (KSh Million)		
		Female	Male	Total			Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total			
2020/21	2,337	170,701	47,886	218,587	315.1	1,664	55,761	26,576	82,337	236.0	24,888	18,661	43,549	328.8	879.9	2,130.0
2021/22	2,330	126,089	48,358	174,447	414.4	1,230	83,731	21,093	104,824	380.0	24,842	19,341	44,183	384.4	1,178.8	2,130.0
2022/23	1,740	124,969	30,407	155,376	290.9	1,085	25,776	10,886	36,662	218.2	26,410	20,748	47,158	364.4	873.5	2,130.0
2023/24	2,554	151,477	53,333	204,810	459.6	1,263	58,973	24,354	83,327	264.7	28,658	21,684	50,342	496.1	1,220.4	3,000.0
2024/25*	1,372	83,658	42,591	126,249	233.2	797	20,317	8,924	29,241	123.1	16,541	12,011	28,552	275.1	631.4	3,208.9

Source: National Government Affirmative Action Fund
** Provisional*
[1] Value addition is change in physical state or form of the product
[2] GoK Grant Allocation by the National Government includes both Development and Recurrent expenditure

18.11. Access to Government Procurement Opportunities: Information on Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) is presented in Table 18.6. The number of reporting procuring entities is expected to grow by 37.8 per cent to 441 in 2024/25. The amount reserved under AGPO for procurement of goods and services is expected to increase by 10.8 per cent from KSh 130.9 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 145.0 billion in 2024/25. Consequently, the value of tenders awarded under AGPO is expected to increase from KSh 51.2 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 56.8 billion in 2024/25.

The amount reserved under AGPO for procurement of goods and services is expected to increase by 10.8 per cent from KSh 130.9 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 145.0 billion in 2024/25. Consequently, the value of tenders awarded under AGPO is expected to increase from KSh 51.2 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 56.8 billion in 2024/25.

Table 18.6: Number of Registered and Reporting Procuring Entities, Amount Reserved and Awarded under AGPO, 2020/21-2024/25

Category of Procuring Entities	Total No. of Procuring Entities	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25*		
		Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved (KSh Million)	Amount Awarded (KSh Million)	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved (KSh Million)	Amount Awarded (KSh Million)	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved (KSh Million)	Amount Awarded (KSh Million)	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved (KSh Million)	Amount Awarded (KSh Million)	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved (KSh Million)	Amount Awarded (KSh Million)
Ministries/ State Departments	51	33	6,374.9	5,665.7	34	6,066.7	6,916.7	28	17,535.3	3,483.6	36	10,095.9	7,200.7	50	11,206.5	7,992.8
State Corporations	354	117	30,941.0	19,876.9	143	10,941.0	23,623.4	119	31,704.1	11,619.3	157	53,590.7	22,393.0	170	59,485.7	24,856.3
Commissions & Independent Offices	20	18	1,218.7	593.1	18	1,218.7	1,491.1	19	6,999.5	840.4	20	14,253.7	2,447.3	20	15,821.6	2,716.5
Universities & Colleges	148	45	2,346.9	1,997.1	57	2,346.9	2,257.4	42	2,997.3	765.1	57	5,076.6	2,412.4	67	5,635.0	2,677.7
Counties Executives	47	35	23,098.2	8,206.2	21	23,098.2	6,266.4	38	23,333.3	8,646.7	31	46,087.4	16,130.3	44	51,157.0	17,904.7
County Assemblies	47	19	1,120.6	438.5	12	1,120.6	310.2	24	1,696.4	508.3	19	1,547.7	546.4	30	1,717.9	606.5
County Corporations	105	5	162.7	127.9	9	62.7	186.1	..	..	..	3	209.7	36.5	10	232.7	40.5
NGCDF											3	15.3	11.4	50	17.0	12.6
Sub-Total	**772**	**272**	**65,263**	**36,906**	**294**	**44,855**	**41,051**	**270**	**84,265.8**	**25,863.4**	**320**	**130,876.9**	**51,178.0**	**441**	**145,024**	**56,808**

Source: Public Procurement Regulatory Authority, The National Treasury
** Provisional*
.. Data not available

18.12. Table 18.7 presents the number and value of tenders awarded under AGPO by public procuring entities to Youth, Women and PWDs from 2021/22 to 2024/25. The total number of contracts awarded is expected to increase by 3,516 tenders in 2024/25 with the value of tenders awarded expected to grow to KSh 56.8 billion in 2024/25 from KSh 51.2 billion in 2023/24. The number of tenders awarded to Youth, Women and PWDs is expected to increase by 1,169, 2,066 and 282, respectively, over the review period to 11,676, 20,799 and 2,757.

The total number of contracts awarded is expected to increase by 3,516 tenders in 2024/25 with the value of tenders awarded expected to grow to KSh 56.8 billion in 2024/25 from KSh 51.2 billion in 2023/24



Table 18.7: Tenders Awarded Under AGPO by Public Procuring Entities, 2020/21-2024/25

Category	Financial Year	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25*	
	Procuring Entities	Number of Tenders	Value (KSh Million)	Number of Tenders	Value (KSh Million)	Number of Tenders	Value (KSh Million)	Number of Tenders	Value (KSh Million)	Number of Tenders	Value (KSh Million)
Youth	Ministries	2,329	2,571.2	1,967	2,970.7	944	1,183.6	1,476	2,359.5	1,638	2,619.1
	State Corporations	4,943	7,267.3	4,600	7,485.3	3,165	3,601.8	4,051	5,570.9	4,497	6,183.6
	Commissions	672	199.2	601	487.0	344	281.2	507	834.5	563	926.3
	Universities & Colleges	3,532	953.0	2,460	948.4	961	290.0	1,526	917.8	1,694	1,018.7
	County Executives	2,173	3,975.4	1,351	3,307.1	1,621	3,941.1	2,788	6,917.3	3,095	7,678.2
	County Assemblies	182	197.3	97	178.5	177	185.6	148	267.1	164	296.4
	County Corporations	69	16.7	196	69.9	..	..	8	11.5	15	12.8
	NGCDF							3	10.9	10	12.1
	Sub-Total	13,900	15,180.1	11,272	15,446.9	7,212	9,483.4	10,507	16,889.4	11,676	18,747.2
Women	Ministries	3,197	2,931.4	3,056	3,754.0	2,105	2,212.8	3,236	4,560.4	3,592	5,062.0
	State Corporations	8,139	10,901.0	10,237	13,824.4	5,336	5,953.5	7,902	13,944.2	8,771	15,478.1
	Commissions	859	368.0	1,234	898.9	868	515.8	1,539	1,526.3	1,708	1,694.1
	Universities & Colleges	3,872	956.2	4,866	1,192.6	1,433	417.0	2,721	1,349.9	3,020	1,498.4
	County Executives	1,988	3,796.1	1,324	2,821.0	1,854	4,082.5	3,137	8,175.0	3,482	9,074.2
	County Assemblies	197	225.7	160	123.6	265	296.7	189	260.5	210	289.2
	County Corporations	70	105.8	170	108.1	..	..	8	25.0	10	27.7
	NGCDF							1	0.5	5	0.5
	Sub-Total	18,322	19,284.3	21,047	22,722.6	11,861	13,478.3	18,733	29,841.7	20,799	33,124.3

Table 18.7: Tenders Awarded Under AGPO by Public Procuring Entities, 2020/21-2024/25 (Cont'd)

Category	Financial Year	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25*	
	Procuring Entities	Number of Tenders	Value (KSh Million)	Number of Tenders	Value (KSh Million)	Number of Tenders	Value (KSh Million)	Number of Tenders	Value (KSh Million)	Number of Tenders	Value (KSh Million)
PWDs	Ministries	214	163.0	224	192.0	90	87.2	227	280.8	252	311.7
	State Corporations	1,403	1,708.7	1,318	2,313.7	957	2,064.0	1,218	2,878.0	1,352	3,194.5
	Commissions	98	25.8	179	105.3	60	43.4	93	86.6	103	96.1
	Universities & Colleges	499	88.0	516	116.4	174	58.2	452	144.7	502	160.6
	County Executives	348	562.7	169	324.4	285	623.1	454	1,038.0	504	1,152.2
	County Assemblies	29	15.4	25	8.0	67	26.0	31	18.8	34	20.8
	County Corporations	12	5.4	15	8.1	..	..	0	0	5	5.0
	NGCDF							0	0	5	5.0
	Sub-Total	2,603	2,569.1	2,446	3,067.9	1,633	2,901.7	2,475	4,446.9	2,757	4,946.0
Total		**34,825**	**37,033.4**	**34,765**	**41,237.4**	**20,706**	**25,863.4**	**31,715**	**51,178.0**	**35,231.5**	**56,817.5**

Source: The National Treasury, Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
** Provisional*
.. Data not available

18.13. National Youth Service (NYS): The number of NYS service men and women from 2020 to 2024 is presented in Table 18.8. The total number of contracts awarded is expected to increase by 3,516 tenders in 2024/25 with the value of tenders awarded expected to grow by 10.9 per cent to KSh 56.8 billion in 2024/25 from KSh 51.2 billion in 2023/24. The number of women and men in paramilitary training declined by 34.3 per cent to 14,927 in 2024. The number of women and men in vocational training in NYS increased by 21.0 per cent from 28,988 in 2023 to 35,071 in 2024.



The number of women and men in paramilitary training declined by 34.3 per cent to 14,927 in 2024. The number of women and men in vocational training in NYS increased by 21.0 per cent from 28,988 to 35,071 in 2024.

Table 18.8: Number of Service Men and Women, 2020-2024

Year	Recruited			Paramilitary Training			National Service			Technical and Vocational Training (TVET)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2020	2,294	5,752	8,046	2,215	5,596	7,811	3,404	7,863	11,267	8,462	24,093	32,555
2021	1,905	5,595	7,500	1,833	5,478	7,311	3,939	10,829	14,768	10,358	24,481	34,839
2022	7,373	17,398	24,771	5,987	15,070	21,057	4,531	11,772	16,303	8,256	24,051	32,307
2023	3,839	7,066	10,905	7,211	15,494	22,705	5,712	14,650	20,362	7,873	21,115	28,988
2024*	4,805	10,695	15,500	4,675	10,252	14,927	8,114	16,833	24,947	10,244	24,827	35,071

Source: National Youth Service
** Provisional*

Decision Making

18.14. Table 18.9 presents data on the participation of women and men in key decision-making positions in the government for 2023 and 2024. In all government roles, women occupy fewer decision-making positions than men, with the exception of chief executive officers of constitutional commissions and independent offices, as well as magistrates, where women hold more than half of the positions.

18.15. In the executive arm of government, women occupied at least one-third of ambassadorial positions, making up 42.5 per cent. The highest proportion of women judges was found in the High Court, at 46.5 per cent, followed by the Supreme Court at 42.9 per cent and the Court of Appeal at 34.5 per cent. Additionally, women held 34.2 per cent of County Executive Committee member positions and 33.3 per cent of Assistant County Commissioner roles.



Table 18.9: Participation of Women and Men in Selected Decision-Making Positions in the Public Service, 2023-2024

Decision Making Positions	2023				2024*			
	Female	Male	Total	Female (%)	Female	Male	Total	Female (%)
Executive								
National								
Cabinet Secretaries	7	15	22	31.8	5	13	18	27.8
Principal Secretaries	13	38	51	25.5	13	38	51	25.5
Ambassadors	18	38	56	32.1	34	46	80	42.5
CEOs of Constitutional commissions and Independent offices	8	5	13	61.5	7	6	13	53.8
Regional Commissioners	2	6	8	25.0	2	5	7	28.6
County Commissioners.	4	43	47	8.5	3	43	46	6.5
Deputy County Commissioners	81	293	374	21.7	85	296	381	22.3
Assistant County Commissioners	587	1,206	1,793	32.7	533	1,067	1,600	33.3
Chiefs	526	2,953	3,479	15.1	533	2,963	3,496	15.2
Assistant Chiefs	1,821	6,309	8,130	22.4	1,834	6,299	8,133	22.6
County								
Governors	7	40	47	14.9	7	40	47	14.9
Deputy Governors	11	36	47	23.4	9	37	46	19.6
County Secretaries	6	41	47	12.8	5	42	47	10.6
County Executive Committee Members	153	301	454	33.7	153	295	448	34.2
Legislature								
National								
Senators	21	46	67	31.3	21	46	67	31.3
Members of Parliament	80	268	348	23.0	82	265	346	23.7
Speakers	0	2	2	0.0	0	2	2	0.0
Clerks	0	2	2	0.0	0	2	2	0.0
County								
Members of County Assembly	720	1,433	2,153	33.4	716	1,426	2,142	33.4
Speakers	2	45	47	4.3	2	45	47	4.3
Clerks	5	42	47	10.6	3	44	47	6.4
Judiciary								
Supreme Court Judges	3	4	7	42.9	3	4	7	42.9
Court of Appeal Judges	11	19	30	36.7	10	19	29	34.5
High Court Judges [1]	47	52	99	47.5	53	61	114	46.5
Magistrates	339	251	590	57.5	332	243	575	57.7
Kadhis	0	46	46	0.0	0	47	47	0.0

Source: State Department for Interior and Citizen Services, County Assemblies, Cabinet Affairs, National Assembly, Senate, County Governments (Legislatures & Executive), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Judiciary
** Provisional*
[1] Includes judges of Employment and Labor Court, and Environment and Land Court which are courts of equal status with the High Court

18.16. Members of County Assemblies: Distribution of Members of County Assemblies (MCAs) in 2023 and 2024 is shown in Table 18.10. In the year under review, the overall gender composition of county assemblies remained the same where male members of county assemblies accounted for two thirds. Thirty-five County Assemblies had at least one third of their MCAs being female in 2024 compared with thirty-six in the previous year. Isiolo County Assembly maintained the highest proportion of female MCAs at 38.9 per cent followed by Tana River at 36.0 per cent.



Table 18.10. Distribution of Members of County Assembly by County and Sex, 2023-2024

County Code	County	2023							2024*						
		Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female	Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
001	Mombasa	6	25	8	3	14	28	33.3	6	25	8	3	14	28	33.3
002	Kwale	0	20	12	2	12	22	35.3	1	19	9	1	10	20	33.3
003	Kilifi	3	32	14	2	17	34	33.3	3	32	14	2	17	34	33.3
004	Tana River	1	13	8	3	9	16	36.0	1	13	8	3	9	16	36.0
005	Lamu	0	10	6	3	6	13	31.6	0	10	4	3	4	13	23.5
006	Taita/Taveta	1	19	9	2	10	21	32.3	1	19	9	2	10	21	32.3
007	Garissa	0	30	16	2	16	32	33.3	0	30	16	2	16	32	33.3
008	Wajir	2	28	13	2	15	30	33.3	2	28	13	2	15	30	33.3
009	Mandera	0	30	17	3	17	33	34.0	0	30	17	3	17	33	34.0
010	Marsabit	0	20	11	1	11	21	34.4	0	20	11	1	11	21	34.4
011	Isiolo	1	9	6	2	7	11	38.9	1	9	6	2	7	11	38.9
012	Meru	1	44	22	2	23	46	33.3	1	44	22	2	23	46	33.3
013	Tharaka-Nithi	2	13	6	2	8	15	34.8	2	13	6	2	8	15	34.8
014	Embu	2	18	8	2	10	20	33.3	2	18	8	2	10	20	33.3
015	Kitui	1	39	19	1	20	40	33.3	1	39	19	1	20	40	33.3
016	Machakos	1	29	11	0	12	29	29.3	2	28	11	0	13	28	31.7
017	Makueni	1	29	15	3	16	32	33.3	1	29	14	3	15	32	31.9
018	Nyandarua	1	24	13	3	14	27	34.1	1	24	13	3	14	27	34.1
019	Nyeri	4	26	10	2	14	28	33.3	4	26	10	2	14	28	33.3
020	Kirinyaga	1	19	9	1	10	20	33.3	1	19	9	1	10	20	33.3
021	Murang'a	6	29	9	2	15	31	32.6	6	29	9	2	15	31	32.6
022	Kiambu	6	54	24	2	30	56	34.9	6	54	24	1	30	55	35.3
023	Turkana	1	29	15	2	16	31	34.0	1	28	15	2	16	30	34.8
024	West Pokot	2	18	9	3	11	21	34.4	2	18	9	3	11	21	34.4
025	Samburu	0	15	8	1	8	16	33.3	0	15	9	1	9	16	36.0

Table 18.10. Distribution of Members of County Assembly by County and Sex, 2023-2024 (Cont'd)

County Code	County	2023							2024*						
		Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female	Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
026	Trans Nzoia	4	21	7	1	11	22	33.3	4	21	7	1	11	22	33.3
027	Uasin Gishu	3	27	12	2	15	29	34.1	3	27	12	2	15	29	34.1
028	Elgeyo/Marakwet	1	19	10	2	11	21	34.4	1	19	10	2	11	21	34.4
029	Nandi	3	27	12	2	15	29	34.1	3	27	12	2	15	29	34.1
030	Baringo	3	27	12	3	15	30	33.3	3	27	12	3	15	30	33.3
031	Laikipia	1	14	5	1	6	15	28.6	1	14	5	1	6	15	28.6
032	Nakuru	8	47	16	3	24	50	32.4	8	47	16	3	24	50	32.4
033	Narok	0	30	16	3	16	33	32.7	0	29	15	3	15	32	31.9
034	Kajiado	0	25	14	2	14	27	34.1	0	25	14	2	14	27	34.1
035	Kericho	1	29	15	2	16	31	34.0	1	29	15	2	16	31	34.0
036	Bomet	2	23	11	2	13	25	34.2	2	23	11	2	13	25	34.2
037	Kakamega	3	56	25	3	28	59	32.2	3	56	25	3	28	59	32.2
038	Vihiga	2	23	10	2	12	25	32.4	2	23	10	2	12	25	32.4
039	Bungoma	7	38	14	3	21	41	33.9	7	38	14	3	21	41	33.9
040	Busia	2	33	15	3	17	36	32.1	2	33	15	3	17	36	32.1
041	Siaya	4	26	10	2	14	28	33.3	4	26	10	2	14	28	33.3
042	Kisumu	6	29	10	2	16	31	34.0	6	29	10	2	16	31	34.0
043	Homa Bay	6	34	12	2	18	36	33.3	6	34	12	2	18	36	33.3
044	Migori	2	38	18	1	20	39	33.9	2	38	18	1	20	39	33.9
045	Kisii	1	44	23	3	24	47	33.8	1	44	23	3	24	47	33.8
046	Nyamira	0	20	12	3	12	23	34.3	0	19	12	3	12	22	35.3
047	Nairobi City	4	81	37	2	41	83	33.1	4	81	37	2	41	83	33.1
	Total	106	1,333	614	100	720	1,433	33.4	108	1,328	608	98	716	1,426	33.4

Source: County Assemblies
** Provisional*

18.17. County Executive Committees: Distribution of the County Executive Committee Members (CECM) by sex and county for 2023 to 2024 is given in Table 18.11. Nationally, the proportion of female CECMs remained at one third of all CECMs. However, across the counties, the proportion of female CECMs ranged from 16.7 per cent in Isiolo to 60.0 per cent in Narok with 29 out of 47 counties reporting less than one third of female membership of the county executive committees in 2024.

Table 18.11: Distribution of County Executive Committee Members by County and Sex, 2023 and 2024

County Code	County	2023				2024*			
		Female	Male	Total	Female (%)	Female	Male	Total	Female (%)
001	Mombasa	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
002	Kwale	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
003	Kilifi	5	5	10	50.0	5	5	10	50.0
004	Tana River	3	6	9	33.3	3	6	9	33.3
005	Lamu	2	5	7	28.6	2	4	6	33.3
006	Taita/Taveta	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
007	Garissa	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
008	Wajir	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
009	Mandera	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
010	Marsabit	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
011	Isiolo	1	5	6	16.7	1	5	6	16.7
012	Meru	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
013	Tharaka-Nithi	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
014	Embu	3	5	8	37.5	3	8	11	27.3
015	Kitui	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
016	Machakos	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
017	Makueni	4	5	9	44.4	4	5	9	44.4
018	Nyandarua	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
019	Nyeri	4	6	10	40.0	3	4	7	42.9
020	Kirinyaga	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
021	Murang'a	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
022	Kiambu	3	8	11	27.3	3	8	11	27.3
023	Turkana	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
024	West Pokot	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
025	Samburu	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
026	Trans Nzoia	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
027	Uasin Gishu	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
028	Elgeyo/Marakwet	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
029	Nandi	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
030	Baringo	3	6	9	33.3	3	6	9	33.3
031	Laikipia	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
032	Nakuru	2	5	7	28.6	2	5	7	28.6

Table 18.11: Distribution of County Executive Committee Members by County and Sex, 2023 and 2024 (Cont'd)

County Code	County	2023				2024*			
		Female	Male	Total	Female (%)	Female	Male	Total	Female (%)
033	Narok	6	4	10	60.0	6	4	10	60.0
034	Kajiado	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
035	Kericho	2	6	8	25.0	2	6	8	25.0
036	Bomet	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
037	Kakamega	4	6	10	40.0	4	5	9	44.4
038	Vihiga	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
039	Bungoma	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
040	Busia	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
041	Siaya	3	7	10	30.0	3	8	11	27.3
042	Kisumu	2	8	10	20.0	3	6	9	33.3
043	Homa Bay	4	6	10	40.0	3	6	9	33.3
044	Migori	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
045	Kisii	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
046	Nyamira	3	6	9	33.3	3	6	9	33.3
047	Nairobi City	3	6	9	33.3	3	7	10	30.0
Total		**151**	**301**	**452**	**33.4**	**150**	**300**	**450**	**33.3**

Source: County Governments (Executives)
**Provisional*



Social Protection

18.18. Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children: Table 18.12 shows the number of caregivers, and the amount of funds allocated and disbursed to Orphans and Vulnerable Children from 2020/21 to 2024/25. The amount allocated for the programme is expected to increase by 71.4 per cent to KSh 10.7 billion in 2024/25. The total number of caregivers is expected to increase by 71.4 per cent to 443,972. The number of female and male caregivers is expected to increase by 78.6 per cent and 43.2 per cent to 367,866 and 76,010 respectively. During the year under review the Government is expected to disburse KSh 5.3 billion to 443,972 caregivers.

Table 18.12: Disbursement of Funds to Orphans and Vulnerable Children 2020/21 to 2024/25

Financial Year	Number of Caregivers[1]			Amount in KSh Million	
	Female	Male	Total	Allocated	Disbursed
2020/21	234,271	59,394	293,665	7,063.2	7,064.0
2021/22	222,229	56,716	278,945	7,930.7	6,666.5
2022/23	221,492	56,696	278,188	7,930.7	6,564.5
2023/24	205,956	53,087	259,043	6,217.0	6,217.0
2024/25*	367,866	76,010	443,972	10,655.3	5,327.7

Source: State Department for Social Protection, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programs
**Provisional*
[1]Total number of caregivers is equivalent to the total number of beneficiary households

18.19. Older Persons Cash Transfers: Disbursement of funds to older persons from 2020/21 to 2024/25 is presented in Table 18.13. Funds allocated to the Older Persons Cash Transfers (OPCT) programme are expected to increase by 43.2 per cent to KSh 30.1 billion in 2024/25. The number of female beneficiaries increased to 763,655 while the male beneficiaries increased by 34.5 per cent to 492,766. During the year under review the government disbursed KSh 15.0 billion to 1.3 million caregivers.

Table 18.13: Disbursement of Funds to Older Persons 2020/21 to 2024/25.

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount in KSh Million	
	Female	Male	Total	Allocated	Disbursed
2020/21	467,362	296,191	763,553	18,343.5	18,325.3
2021/22	465,310	291,625	756,935	17,543.6	18,169.5
2022/23	465,148	291,337	756,485	17,534.6	17,811.4
2023/24	758,955	492,766	1,251,721	20,995.1	20,995.1
2024/25*	763,670	488,758	1,252,428	30,058.3	15,029.1

Source: State Department for Social Protection, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes

**Provisional*

18.20. Cash Transfers to Persons with Severe Disabilities: Disbursement of funds to Persons with Severe Disabilities for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25 is presented in Table 18.14. The amount allocated is expected to increase by 38.7 per cent to KSh 1.5 billion in 2024/25. The total number of households that benefitted from the fund increased by 38.7 per cent to 62,335 in 2024/25. Over the same period, the number of female caregivers almost doubled to 28,441 while male caregivers increased by 12.5 per cent to 33,894. During the year under review the government disbursed KSh 748.0 million to 62,335 caregivers.

Table 18.14: Disbursement of funds to Persons with Severe Disabilities 2020/21 to 2024/25

Financial Year	Number of Caregivers[1]			Amount in KSh Million	
	Female	Male	Total	Allocated	Disbursed
2020/21	6,615	27,333	33,948	1,190.0	814.8
2021/22	8,664	28,359	37,023	1,128.0	864.5
2022/23	9,459	28,659	38,118	1,190.0	907.6
2023/24	14,824	30,120	44,954	1,078.9	1,078.9
2024/25*	28,441	33,894	62,335	1,496.0	748.0

Source: State Department for Social Protection, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programs

[1]Total number of caregivers is equivalent to the total number of beneficiaries households

** Provisional*

18.21. Hunger Safety Net Programme: Table 18.15 shows disbursement of funds under the Hunger Safety Net Programme from 2020/21 to 2024/25. The amount allocated to the programme decreased by 79.7 per cent to KSh 1.5 billion in 2024/25. The number of households who benefited from the programme declined by 65.7 per cent to 133,800 households in 2024/25. Female and male recipients decreased by 155,883 and 100,741, to 96,716 and 37,084 respectively, in the period under review.

Table 18.15: Disbursement of Funds under the Hunger Safety Net Programme[1] 2020/21 to 2024/25

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiary Households			KSh Million	
	Female Recipients[2]	Male Recipients[2]	Total	Allocated	Disbursed
2020/21	81,570	52,152	133,722	4,396.6	3,413.1
2021/22	121,770	54,274	176,044	4,100.0	3,195.8
2022/23	86,140	37,788	123,928	4,335.1	4,146.6
2023/24	252,599	137,825	390,424	7,544.0	7,544.0
2024/25*	96,716	37,084	133,800	1,532.0	886.0

Source: National Drought Management Authority
**Provisional*
[1] The programme runs in Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Samburu, Isiolo, Garissa and Tana River Counties
[2] Recepient receives the benefit on behalf of the household

18.22. National Social Security Fund: Table 18.16 presents information on annual membership, contributions and benefits by the National Social Security Fund(NSSF) from 2020 to 2024. The number for newly registered female and male employees declined by 23.3 per cent and 41.7 per cent in 2023 to 113,313 and 144,626 members respectively in 2024. The number of newly registered voluntary female and male members increased by 17.8 per cent and 14.1 per cent from 73,368 and 97,870 members in 2023 to 86,441 and 111,674 members, respectively, in 2024. Similarly, NSSF contributions more than doubled to KSh 59.3 billion in 2024 while the benefits paid increased by 45.5 per cent to KSh 9.7 billion in 2024.

Table 18.16: National Social Security Fund Annual Membership, Contributions and Benefits by Sex, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022[1]	2023	2024*
Newly Registered Employers	82,261	32,252	36,991	33,407	19,258
Newly Registered Employees					
Female	68,006	116,148	210,241	147,704	113,313
Male	108,106	152,916	252,278	247,863	144,626
Sub Total	**176,112**	**269,064**	**462,519**	**395,567**	**257,939**
Newly Registered Voluntary Members					
Female	46,082	56,890	77,626	73,368	86,441
Male	66,498	80,796	97,940	97,870	111,674
Sub Total	**112,580**	**137,686**	**175,566**	**171,238**	**198,115**
Total Newly Registered Members	288,692	406,750	638,085	566,805	456,054
Contribution (KSh Million)	14,732.6	15,685.3	16,897.0	26,874.0	59,264.0
Benefits Paid (KSh Million)	4,433.5	5,896.2	5,430.4	6,675.0	9,713.0

Source: National Social Security Fund
** Provisional*
[1]The reduction in employer registration in the year 2022 was due to partial shutdown of the intergation process between NSSF and KRA when the (Business Registration Service (BRS) portal was out for nearly 6 months

18.23. Retirement Benefits. Information on Contributions, benefits paid out and membership in pension schemes from 2020 to 2024 are presented in Table 18.18. The total amount of contributions towards pension schemes increased to KSh 262.7 billion in 2024 from KSh 205.0 billion in 2023. Contribution by employers increased from KSh 110.1 billion in 2023 to KSh 136.5 billion in 2024. Similarly, contribution by employees is expected to increase from KSh 87.0 billion in 2023 to KSh 113.6 billion in 2024.

18.24. Benefits paid out increased by 7.6 per cent from KSh 118.8 billion in 2023 to 127.8 billion in 2024, while transfers out more than doubled to KSh 17.5 billion in 2024. Total membership to the scheme increased from 8.2 million members in 2023 to 8.6 million members in 2024. The number of active members went up by 6.2 per cent to 4.7 million in 2024.

Table 18.17: Contributions, Benefits and Membership in Pension Schemes, 2020 – 2024

Year	Contributions (KSh Million)						Benefits (KSh Million)			Members		
	Employer	Employer Special	Employee	Employee additional Voluntary (AVCs)	Post Retirement Medical Fund	Total	Benefits Paid out	Transfer in	Transfer out	Active[1]	Inactive[2]	Total
			Total	Total	Total		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
2020	56,135.4	2,872.1	47,846.9	1,341.0	6.9	108,202.4	93,644.6	18,332.7	4,675.3	2,593,344	354,627	2,947,971
2021	61,566.5	5,438.0	57,222.9	1,187.7	101.4	125,516.4	102,008.2	12,210.9	4,922.2	2,758,334	3,753,528	6,511,862
2022	68,228.0	3,432.9	64,764.7	1,971.2	287.3	138,684.1	104,753.3	17,270.1	7,379.8	3,118,646	3,574,524	6,693,170
2023	110,088.0	5,407.6	86,953.0	1,921.0	625.0	204,994.6	118,771.0	19,880.7	7,501.3	4,457,191	3,754,723	8,211,914
2024*	136,521.5	11,329.2	113,619.9	1,018.1	249.5	262,738.1	127,759.1	20,160.7	17,513	4,733,078	3,818,704	8,551,782

Source: Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA)
** Provisional*
[1]Active members=(NSSF+ Individual Pension Plan) active members
[2]Inactive=(NSSF+IPP) Inactive



Figure 18.1: Distribution of Female MCAs 2024

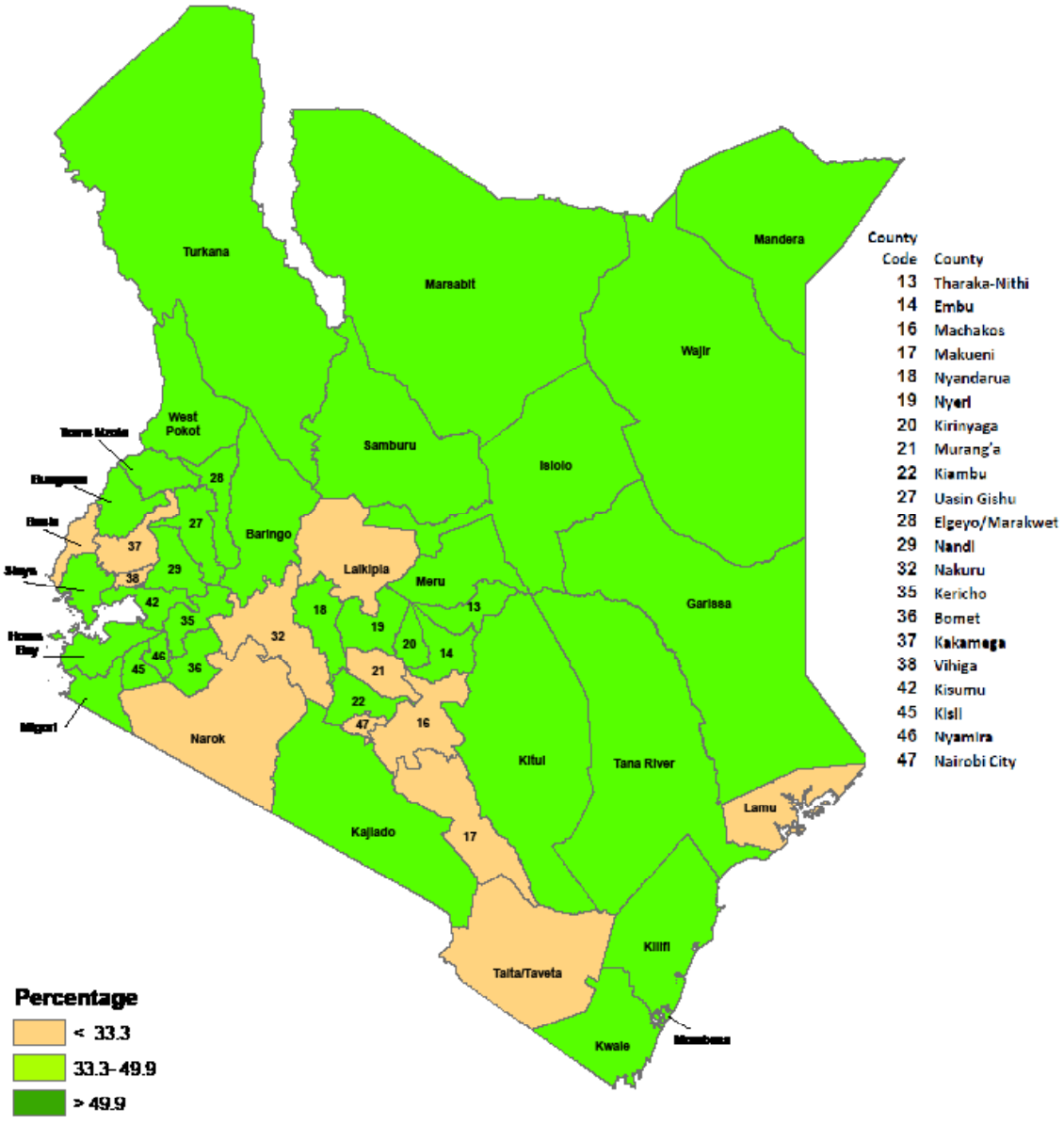
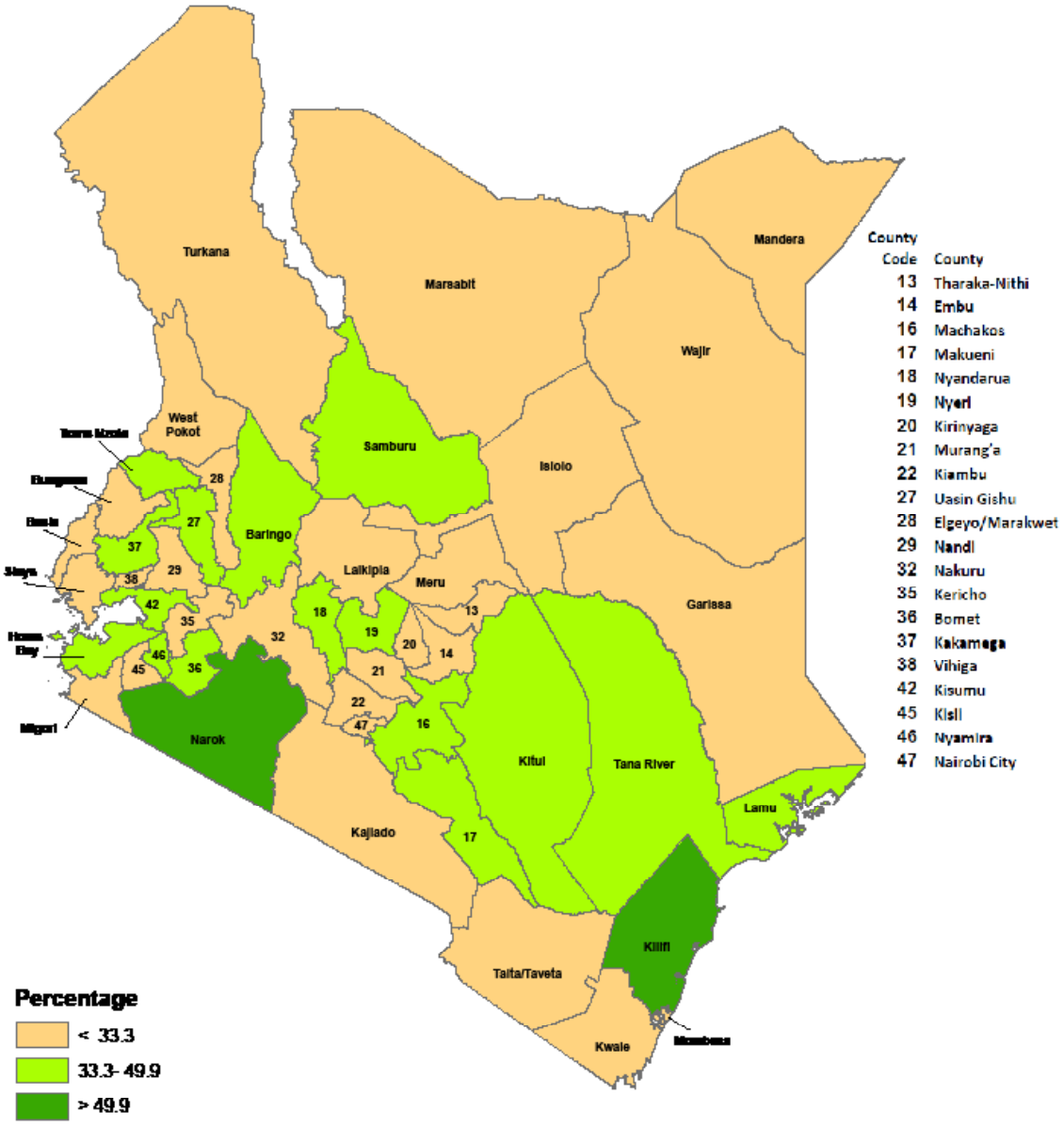


Figure 18.2: Distribution of female CECs by county 2024



SECTION

D

Emerging Issues



CHAPTER 19

Core and Non-Core Inflation Measures for Kenya

5.0%

To maintain price stability, a monetary policy with the aim of achieving a medium-term inflation target of 5.0 per cent, with an allowance of ± 2.5 per cent deviation in the short term is implemented.

81.1%

The total core CPI basket constitutes 275 items and has a weight of 81.1 per cent.

Background

Inflation is a key macroeconomic indicator that is widely consumed by different users. In particular, it is used by the Central Banks as a measure of price stability which promotes long-term planning, investment and economic growth. In general, the primary objective of Central Banks is to formulate and implement monetary policy with the aim of achieving and maintaining stability in the general



maintaining stability in the general level of prices in the economy. In Kenya, the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) implements monetary policy with the aim of achieving a medium-term inflation target of 5.0 per cent, with an allowance of ± 2.5 per cent deviation in the short term.

19.2. According to the East African Monetary Union (EAMU) Protocol, Partner States' macroeconomic convergence criteria require a performance ceiling on headline inflation as well as an indicative one on core inflation. Therefore, the need for a consistent measure of core inflation in line with broad East Africa Community (EAC) guidelines is vital. Secondly, core inflation plays an important role in informing monetary policy particularly under Inflation Targeting framework. Central banks, especially inflation targeting ones, use measures of core inflation in their communication to the public.

19.3. Previously, the CBK generated Non-Food Non-Fuel (NFNF) as a proxy measure of core inflation using Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) data. The NFNF was computed by excluding food, transport and energy components from the overall inflation. While this measure played a vital role in understanding underlying inflation dynamics, it became imperative to have an official comprehensive measure of core inflation for Kenya. This need was informed by the fact that CBK has been transitioning to Inflation Targeting monetary policy framework and recently officially adopted the framework in line with the White Paper on Modernization of the Monetary Policy Framework and Operations, July 2021. While

price stability remains the main objective, distinguishing between headline inflation and core/underlying inflation is not only crucial but also a standard practice under Inflation Targeting framework. The transition to inflation targeting among many countries including developing and low-income countries in Africa is partly driven by the drawbacks of targeting monetary aggregates and the rapid evolution of financial innovations.

19.4. The KNBS has been publishing headline inflation at the end of every month without disaggregating it into core and non-core inflation. In January 2025, the Bureau started publishing Core and Non-Core Inflation. Core inflation is a measure of inflation that excludes commodities in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket whose prices are highly volatile and is critical in informing monetary policy decisions since it captures persistent price developments consistent with macroeconomic fundamentals. Specifically, core inflation provides an indication of demand side pressures. Prices of the excluded components (non-core) are often driven by transient or supply-side factors such as seasonal weather conditions and international oil prices.

Core and Non-Core Inflations

19.5. Core inflation is a measure of inflation that is compiled from products whose prices are non-volatile such as manufactured food items, health services, education services and ICT. The concept of core inflation is to remove most or all the products whose prices are highly volatile or transient from the overall index since they cause distortions to the overall index. By removing such products from the index, it is argued that the remaining, less volatile index, better demonstrates the fundamental changes in the rate of inflation. It can thus be used for economic analysis and, indeed, economic policy decisions, particularly by the Central Bank whose primary objective is to ensure price stability.

19.6. Non-core inflation on the other hand is a measure that is compiled from products whose prices are volatile such as fresh vegetables, fresh milk, electricity, petrol, diesel, kerosene and bus fares. Prices of these commodities are influenced by supply-side factors such as seasonal weather patterns and fluctuations in international oil prices.

Methods of Computing Core Inflation Measures

19.7. Literature identifies three main approaches to core inflation computation: exclusion method, statistical methods (including trimmed mean and weighted median among others) and model-based approach. The EAC convergence criteria guidelines recommends the exclusion approach to be used in the computation of the core inflation in the region. In lines with this recommendation, Kenya adopted the exclusion method which excludes items with historically volatile prices, such as food and energy, from the overall CPI. This method highlights persistent inflation by eliminating items with price fluctuations. The approach is criticized for its `ad hoc` method of including or excluding components in core inflation calculations. Excluding all food and energy items may result in the loss of valuable information, as not all of these components show excess volatility. Retained components may include items whose prices are volatile that bias core inflation measures. Consequently, some central banks use multiple measures of core inflation alongside the exclusion-based approach.

Core inflation is a measure of inflation that is compiled from products whose prices are non-volatile such as manufactured food items, health services, education services and ICT. Non-core inflation on the other hand is a measure that is compiled from products whose prices are volatile such as fresh vegetables, fresh milk, electricity, petrol, diesel, kerosene and bus fares.



19.8. The statistical approach includes two main methods: trimmed mean and weighted median. The trimmed mean excludes extreme price changes (outliers) at a 10 per cent rate. The weighted median approach (50% trim) measures core inflation by focusing on the price change at the 50th percentile of the monthly distribution, aiming to capture central price changes and mitigate the impact of large fluctuations. However, the trimmed mean method requires some technical consideration:

(i) whether the trim will be symmetric or asymmetric;

(ii) choice of frequency of price changes;

(iii) seasonality; and

(iv) treatment of large expenditure items such as housing with large weights in the CPI.

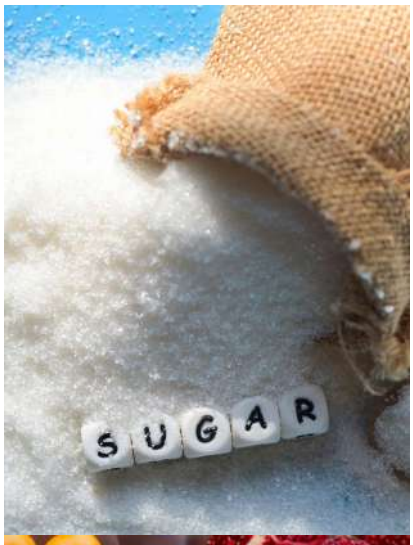
19.9. Frequent changes in technical decisions can lead to reputation and communication challenges for the Central Bank, as they impact core inflation measures. The model-based approach employs a common component method to determine core inflation using dynamic factor models from the CPI basket. This approach is rarely used by central banks, but literature shows that the US Federal Reserve and Bank of Canada employ factor models for alternative core inflation measures. The effectiveness of these measures for monetary policy relies on how well they enhance the transparency and accountability of the central bank.

19.10. The EAC Guidelines for Compiling Harmonized Consumer Price Indices (HCPI), March 2022 recommends exclusion of all items under the following broad categories in the computation of core indices: fresh fruits; fresh vegetables; fresh milk; dried vegetables; tobacco leaves; imported fuels (e.g., petrol, diesel, paraffin, and cooking gas etc.); solid fuels (e.g., charcoal, firewood etc.); and utilities (electricity, metered water, and unmetered water). Table 19.1 list the products under Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP 2018) recommended for exclusion in the core basket.



Table 19.1: Products Recommended from Exclusion in Core Basket by EAC

S/No	Product Code COICOP–2018	Product Description
1	01.1.6.1	Dates, figs and tropical fruits, fresh
2	01.1.6.2	Citrus fruits, fresh
3	01.1.6.3	Stone fruits and pome fruits, fresh
4	01.1.6.4	Berries, fresh
5	01.1.6.5	Other fruits, fresh
6	01.1.6.6	Frozen fruit
7	01.1.6.7	Fruit, dried and dehydrated
8	01.1.6.8	Nuts, in shell or shelled
9	01.1.7.1	Leafy or stem vegetables, fresh or chilled
10	01.1.7.2	Fruit-bearing vegetables, fresh or chilled
11	01.1.7.3	Green leguminous vegetables, fresh or chilled
12	01.1.7.4	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled
13	01.1.7.5	Tubers, plantains and cooking bananas
14	01.1.7.6	Pulses
15	01.1.7.7	Other vegetables, tubers, plantains and cooking bananas, dried and dehydrated
16	01.1.7.8	Vegetables, tubers, plantains and cooking bananas, frozen
17	01.1.4.1	Raw and whole milk
18	01.2.1.0.	Sugar cane consumed for extracting juice
19	01.1.6.5	Sugar cane consumed as a snack
20	02.3.0.9.	Tobacco leaves
21	04.4.1.1	Water supply through network systems
22	04.4.1.2	Water supply through other systems
23	04.5.1.0	Electricity
24	04.5.2.1	Natural gas through networks
25	04.5.2.2	Liquefied hydrocarbons
26	04.5.3.0	Liquid fuels
27	04. 5.4.1	Coal, coal briquettes and peat
28	04. 5.4.2	Wood fuel, including pellets and briquettes
29	04. 5.4.3	Charcoal
30	04. 5.4.9	Other solid fuels
31	04.5 .5.0	Other energy for heating and cooling
32	07. 2.2.1	Diesel
33	07. 2.2.2	Petrol
34	07. 2.2.3	Other fuels for personal transport equipment
35	07. 2.2.4	Lubricants
36		Any other products that Partner States may exclude after carrying out a study to measure persistence and volatility of monthly consumer prices to determine the additional products for exclusion







Selection of the Core and Non-Core Baskets and Weights

19.11. The process of computing a core inflation measure for Kenya followed a two-step procedure. In the first step, the EAC guidelines for computation of harmonized CPIs for the EAC countries were used to identify the items to be excluded. This generated an initial core CPI basket of 280 items with a weight of 83.1 per cent. However, in addition to the list of recommended products, each EAC Partner State is supposed to determine additional CPI items to be excluded during the computation of the core index, based on measures of persistence and volatility of monthly consumer prices. Therefore, in the second step, robust statistical methods of assessing volatility such as standard deviations were applied to determine additional items in the CPI basket to be included/excluded from the computation of the core inflation basket. Thus, the commodity indices were subjected to these statistical measures and a selection criterion was determined whereby commodities with a standard deviation above 25 were considered volatile and were excluded from the core CPI basket. For robustness, the standard deviations were computed over different time periods, while excluding outlier years that were characterized with severe shocks such as COVID-19 pandemic and drought. Consequently, using historical trends, standard deviations and coefficient of variations, five additional items were identified and excluded in the computation of core inflation for Kenya. Therefore, the total core CPI basket constitutes 275 items and has a weight of 81.1 per cent. This is a more representative basket for the computation of core inflation compared with NFNF proxy measure of core inflation previously computed by CBK.

Core Basket and Weights

19.12. To calculate the core inflation, a core CPI sub-basket is derived from the elementary CPI dataset of 330 items that is used in computing the headline CPI. After generation of the core CPI sub-basket, core inflation is then calculated based on annual, monthly or quarterly changes in the sub-basket index. The share of the core CPI sub-basket is 81.1 per cent as presented in Table 19.2.

Table 19.2: Core CPI Weights by COICOP Divisions

COICOP Divisions	Core	Non Core	Weight
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	21.2575	11.6520	32.9096
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	3.3287	0.0000	3.3287
Clothing and Footwear	2.9915	0.0000	2.9915
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	9.6902	4.9223	14.6125
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household	3.7372	0.0000	3.7372
Health	2.9115	0.0000	2.9115
Transport	7.2994	2.3473	9.6468
Information and Communication	7.7841	0.0000	7.7841
Recreation, Sport and Culture	1.7219	0.0000	1.7219
Education Services	5.5617	0.0000	5.5617
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	8.0991	0.0000	8.0991
Insurance and Financial Services	2.2423	0.0000	2.2423
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	4.4532	0.0000	4.4532
Total	**81.0784**	**18.9216**	**100.0000**

19.13. The proxy for core inflation previously used by the CBK, i.e. the NFNF inflation, had 200 items which constitutes 53.4 per cent of the overall CPI basket. Hence, the new measure of core inflation constitutes a larger share of the overall CPI basket and thus, provides a better capture of inflation dynamics.

Non-Core Basket and Weights

19.14. The non-core CPI index comprises goods and services whose prices are susceptible to short-term shocks and are, therefore, volatile. It is computed from the elementary goods and services items excluded from the CPI basket in the computation of the core index bringing the total number of items in the non-core index to 55. These items constitute a weight of 18.9 per cent of the overall CPI basket as presented in Table 19.3.

Table 19.3: Summary of Weights for Core and Non-Core Indices

Description	Weights
Overall Weight	100.0000
1. Core	81.0784
2. Non-Core	18.9216
Food Crops and Related Items	11.6520
Energy Fuel and Utilities (EFU)	6.2426
Transport	1.0271

Sub-Categories of the Non-Core Index

19.15. The non-core CPI items fall under the following three sub-categories: Food Crops and Related Items; Energy, Fuels and Utilities and Transport.

Food Crops and Related Items

19.16. These commodities mainly comprise unprocessed food items, both vegetables and non-vegetables. The items are derived from the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages category of the CPI basket and constitute 11.7 per cent out of the 32.9 per cent weight of this category as shown in Table 19.4.





Table 19.4: Food Crops and Related Items

S/No	COICOP	Product	Weight
1	01.1.1.1.5	Maize Grain - Loose	0.6031
2	01.1.1.1.6	Green Maize	0.0768
3	01.1.1.1.7	Green Maize- Loose	0.0188
4	01.1.1.2.1	Maize Flour - Loose	0.4344
5	01.1.3.2.1	Dried/Smoked Fish (Excluding Omena)	0.3001
6	01.1.3.2.2	Omena	0.2853
7	01.1.4.1.1	Fresh unpacketed cow milk / Fresh Cream	1.6985
8	01.1.4.1.2	Goat Milk	0.0355
9	01.1.4.1.3	Camel Milk	0.0065
10	01.1.6.1.1	Ripe Bananas	0.5025
11	01.1.6.1.2	Mangoes	0.1738
12	01.1.6.1.3	Avocado	0.2499
13	01.1.6.1.4	Paw paws	0.0177
14	01.1.6.1.6	Pineapples	0.0169
15	01.1.6.1.7	Passion	0.0033
16	01.1.6.1.8	Tree Tomato	0.0013
17	01.1.6.1.9	Coconut	0.0348
18	01.1.6.2.1	Oranges	0.3459
19	01.1.6.2.2	Lemons	0.0035
20	01.1.6.3.1	Apples	0.1693
21	01.1.6.5.2	Melons	0.3670
22	01.1.6.8.1	Groundnuts	0.1188
23	01.1.7.1.1	Spinach	0.2465
24	01.1.7.1.2	Kale-Sukuma Wiki	0.5742
25	01.1.7.1.4	Traditional Vegetables	0.4028
26	01.1.7.1.5	Cabbages	0.3730
27	01.1.7.2.1	Tomatoes	1.3058
28	01.1.7.2.2	Capsicums (Pilipili Hoho)	0.0306
29	01.1.7.2.5	Pumpkins/Butter Nut	0.0017
30	01.1.7.3.1	Peas (Garden, Snap, Snow)	0.0221
31	01.1.7.4.1	Carrots	0.1705
32	01.1.7.4.3	Onion -Leeks and Bulbs	0.6458
33	01.1.7.5.1	Cooking bananas	0.1711
34	01.1.7.5.2	Potatoes (Irish)	0.7482
35	01.1.7.5.3	Sweet Potato	0.1731
36	01.1.7.5.4	Arrow Roots-Nduma	0.0731
37	01.1.7.5.6	Cassava	0.0007
38	01.1.7.6.1	Beans	0.7163
39	01.1.7.6.2	Green grams	0.2967
40	01.1.7.6.3	Dolicos (Njahi)	0.0261
41	01.1.7.6.4	Peas	0.1178
42	01.1.7.6.5	Cowpeas	0.0042
43	01.1.7.9.6	Dried Cassava	0.0020
44	01.1.9.4.7	Coriander Leaves (Dania)	0.0863
Food Crops and Related Items			**11.6520**

Energy, Fuels and Utilities

19.17. This sub-category comprises fuel items (petrol, diesel, kerosene), other energy items (firewood, charcoal, and liquefied petroleum gas/LPG), and utilities (electricity and water) as presented in Table 19.5. The items in this sub-category are obtained from Division 5 and 7, broad categories of COICOP: Housing, Water, Electricity, Gases and Other Fuels and Transport, respectively. Items obtained from Division 5 comprise of electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), kerosene/ paraffin, firewood, charcoal, water from water service providers, and water from vendors while items obtained from Division 7 comprise of petrol and diesel. Items obtained from Division 5 constitute 4.9 per cent out of the 14.6 per cent weight of this category while those obtained from Division 7 constitute 1.3 per cent out of the 9.6 per cent weight of this category.

Table 19.5: Energy, Fuel and Utilities (EFU) Items

S/No	COICOP	Product	Weight
a. Fuel			**1.3203**
1	07.2.2.1.1	Petrol	1.2003
2	07.2.2.1.2	Diesel	0.1200
b. Electricity Gas and Other Fuels			**3.9941**
3	04.5.1.0.1	Electricity	1.2656
4	04.5.2.2.1	Gas/LPG	1.1601
5	04.5.3.0.1	Kerosene/Paraffin	0.5573
6	04.5.4.2.1	Firewood	0.1462
7	04.5.4.3.1	Charcoal	0.8649
c. Utilities			**0.9281**
8	04.4.1.1.1	Water- Water Service Provider (WSP)	0.5165
9	04.4.1.2.1	Water- Vendors	0.4116
Energy Fuel and Utilities (EFU) (a+b+c)			**6.2426**



Transport

19.18. The non-core items under this category comprises two items, namely country bus fares and local flights as presented in Table 6.

Table 19.6: Transport Items

S/No	COICOP	Product	Weight
1	07.3.2.1.2	Country Bus /Matatu Fare (town to another town)	0.9134
2	07.3.3.1.1	Local Flights	0.1136
Transport			**1.0271**

Computation of the core and non-core inflation

19.19. Computation of core and non-core inflation follows the same procedure used in computation of the headline inflation. First, lower-level indices in particular Elementary Aggregate Indices are computed using Jevons (geometric mean) method and secondly higher-level indices are computed.

Core and non-core indices are computed as higher-level indices. Inflation rate is derived from computing the percentage change of the CPI between two periods. Core indices are used to derive core inflation while non-core indices are used to derive non-core inflation.

Headline, Core and NFNF Inflation Trends

19.20. A comparison of headline, core and NFNF inflation trends shows core inflation measure is more aligned to the headline inflation compared to NFNF inflation as shown in Figure 19.1.

Figure 19.1: Headline, Core and NFNF Inflation Trends, March 2020 – December 2024

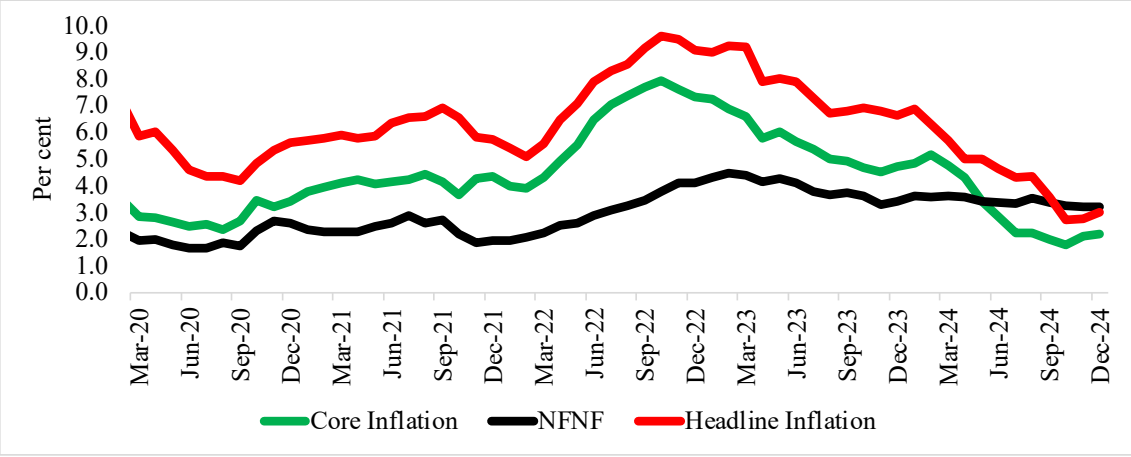


Table 19.7: List of Core CPI Items

S/No	COICOP	Products	Weight (whole list)	Weight in Core
1	01.1.1.1.1	Aromatic Unbroken Rice (Pishori/Basmati e.t.c)	0.5601	0.6908
2	01.1.1.1.2	Non Aromatic (Unbroken) White Rice	1.1522	1.4211
3	01.1.1.1.3	Broken white rice (Aromatic or Non Aromatic)	0.3743	0.4617
4	01.1.1.1.4	Brown Rice	0.0388	0.0478
5	01.1.1.1.8	Wimbi (Grain and Flour)	0.0446	0.0550
6	01.1.1.1.9	Sorghum (Grain and Flour)	0.0022	0.0027
7	01.1.1.2.2	Maize Flour - Sifted	0.7343	0.9057
8	01.1.1.2.3	Fortified Maize flour	0.7222	0.8907
9	01.1.1.2.4	Mixed and fortified Porridge Flour joined	0.2441	0.3011
10	01.1.1.2.5	Wheat Flour-White	0.8960	1.1051
11	01.1.1.2.6	Wheat Flour-Brown	0.0017	0.0020
12	01.1.1.3.1	White bread	1.6674	2.0565
13	01.1.1.3.2	Brown Bread	0.2487	0.3068
14	01.1.1.3.3	Wheat Buns /Scones	0.3800	0.4686
15	01.1.1.3.4	Cakes	0.3446	0.4250
16	01.1.1.3.5	Biscuits	0.0454	0.0560
17	01.1.1.4.1	Breakfast Cereal/Oats	0.0505	0.0623
18	01.1.1.5.1	Pasta (Spaghetti, Macaroni, Noodles e.g. Indomie)	0.2250	0.2775
19	01.1.2.2.1	Beef - With Bones	2.8046	3.4592
20	01.1.2.2.2	Beef - Without Bones	0.2354	0.2904
21	01.1.2.2.3	Pork	0.0818	0.1009
22	01.1.2.2.4	Mutton/Goat Meat	0.6006	0.7408
23	01.1.2.2.5	Chicken Meat (Broiler, Kienyeji)	0.6014	0.7417
24	01.1.2.2.7	Camel Meat	0.0280	0.0346
25	01.1.2.4.1	Offals (Matumbo, Liver and Kidney)	0.3119	0.3847
26	01.1.2.5.1	Sausages/Smokies/Hot dog	0.1137	0.1402
27	01.1.3.1.1	Fresh Fish	0.7242	0.8932
28	01.1.3.1.2	Frozen Fish Fillets	0.0067	0.0083
29	01.1.3.6.1	Tinned Fish	0.0009	0.0011
30	01.1.4.2.1	Fresh packeted cow milk	1.8758	2.3136
31	01.1.4.2.2	UHT- long life Milk	0.2068	0.2550
32	01.1.4.2.3	Fresh Flavoured Packeted cow milk	0.0072	0.0089
33	01.1.4.3.1	Condensed/Powder Milk	0.0963	0.1188
34	01.1.4.6.1	Yoghurt	0.2708	0.3340
35	01.1.4.6.2	Milk Sour - Mala	0.1838	0.2267
36	01.1.4.8.1	Eggs - Exotic/Kienyenji	0.5787	0.7137
37	01.1.5.1.1	Cooking Fat	0.3443	0.4247
38	01.1.5.1.2	Cooking Oil (Salad)	1.1512	1.4198
39	01.1.5.3.1	Margarine	0.2421	0.2986
40	01.1.7.9.3	Cassava flour	0.0007	0.0009
41	01.1.8.1.1	Sugar	1.4348	1.7696
42	01.1.8.3.1	Jam,Marmalade,Honey	0.0836	0.1031

S/No	COICOP	Products	Weight (whole list)	Weight in Core
43	01.1.8.9.1	Sweets	0.0068	0.0083
44	01.1.9.2.1	Baby Milk - Tinned	0.0225	0.0277
45	01.1.9.3.1	Common salt	0.0467	0.0576
46	01.1.9.4.2	Food Seasoning (e.g. Royco, Knorr, etc), Vinegar, yeast, chilli,pilau masala	0.0719	0.0887
47	01.1.9.4.3	Ginger-tangawizi/mustard/spices	0.0005	0.0006
48	01.2.1.0.1	Fruit Juice	0.1409	0.1738
49	01.2.2.0.1	Coffee	0.0095	0.0117
50	01.2.3.0.1	Tea Leaves	0.3445	0.4249
51	01.2.4.0.1	Cocoa and Cocoa products	0.0438	0.0541
52	01.2.5.0.1	Mineral Water	0.2361	0.2911
53	01.2.6.0.1	Squashes	0.0030	0.0037
54	01.2.6.0.2	Sodas	0.4919	0.6067
55	01.2.9.0.1	Energy/Health Drink	0.0007	0.0009
56	01.3.0.0.1	Cost of Milling	0.1216	0.15
57	02.1.1.0.1	Spirits	0.8632	1.0646
58	02.1.2.1.1	Wines	0.1217	0.1501
59	02.1.3.0.1	Beer (Lagers,Stouts)	1.8455	2.2762
60	02.1.9.0.1	Traditional beer	0.0842	0.1039
61	02.3.0.1.1	Cigarettes	0.2565	0.3164
62	02.4.0.0.1	Miraa (Khat)	0.1576	0.1944
63	03.1.1.0.1	Material for Clothing	0.1108	0.1367
64	03.1.2.1.1	Men's Coat	0.0045	0.0056
65	03.1.2.1.10	Men's Jacket	0.0053	0.0066
66	03.1.2.1.11	Men's Suit	0.1441	0.1777
67	03.1.2.1.12	Men's Trousers	0.4521	0.5575
68	03.1.2.1.13	Men's Shirt	0.2179	0.2687
69	03.1.2.1.18	Boy's Shirt/ T Shirt	0.0157	0.0194
70	03.1.2.1.23	Boy's Trousers/Shorts	0.2177	0.2684
71	03.1.2.1.6	Men's T-Shirts	0.004	0.0049
72	03.1.2.1.8	Men's traditional dress	0.0024	0.003
73	03.1.2.2.1	Women's Trousers	0.0757	0.0933
74	03.1.2.2.11	Kanga /Kikoi	0.0392	0.0483
75	03.1.2.2.17	Women's Suits	0.1049	0.1294
76	03.1.2.2.18	Women's Dress	0.6094	0.7516
77	03.1.2.2.19	Women's Skirts	0.0226	0.0278
78	03.1.2.2.21	Women's Blouses(top)	0.0109	0.0134
79	03.1.2.2.26	Girl's Dress	0.12	0.1481
80	03.1.2.2.6	Women's Kitenge (African dress)	0.0055	0.0067
81	03.1.2.2.7	Buibui	0.0039	0.0048
82	03.1.2.2.8	Women's Underpants/ Bikers	0.0139	0.0171
83	03.1.2.3.1	Infant's clothing	0.0619	0.0764

S/No	COICOP	Products	Weight (whole list)	Weight in Core
84	03.1.2.4.1	Girl's School Uniform	0.1617	0.1994
85	03.1.2.4.2	Boys School uniform	0.0616	0.076
86	03.1.3.1.5	Headsquare/headscarf/Hijabu	0.0013	0.0016
87	03.1.4.2.1	Tailoring Cost for Clothes/Repair of clothing charge	0.0168	0.0207
88	03.2.1.1.1	Men's Shoes - Leather	0.2967	0.3659
89	03.2.1.1.4	Men's Sports Shoes	0.013	0.0161
90	03.2.1.1.6	Men's Sandals (Akalas)	0.0007	0.0008
91	03.2.1.2.1	Women's Shoes - Leather	0.1257	0.155
92	03.2.1.2.2	Women's Shoes - Canvas/Rubber	0.0022	0.0028
93	03.2.1.2.5	Women's Rubber Sandals/Slippers	0.0032	0.004
94	03.2.1.2.6	Sandals (Akalas)	0.0009	0.0011
95	03.2.1.3.1	Boys' shoes leather	0.0519	0.064
96	03.2.1.3.2	Girl's Shoes - Leather	0.0109	0.0135
97	03.2.1.3.7	Girl's Sandals (Akalas)	0.0024	0.0029
98	03.2.1.3.9	Boy's Sports Shoes	0.0004	0.0005
99	04.1.1.0.1	Actual monthly house rent - single room	2.8864	3.56
100	04.1.1.0.2	Actual monthly house rent - double room	0.6581	0.8117
101	04.1.1.0.3	Actual monthly house rent - bed sitter	0.5582	0.6885
102	04.1.1.0.4	Actual monthly house rent - 1 bedroom	1.44	1.776
103	04.1.1.0.5	Actual monthly house rent - 2 bedroom	2.3116	2.8511
104	04.1.1.0.6	Actual monthly house rent - 3 bedroom	0.99	1.221
105	04.1.1.0.7	Actual monthly house rent -more than 3 bedroom	0.135	0.1666
106	04.3.1.1.1	Cement	0.3417	0.4215
107	04.3.1.1.2	Plumbing items	0.0116	0.0143
108	04.3.1.1.3	Paint	0.0173	0.0214
109	04.3.1.1.5	Tiles	0.0145	0.0178
110	04.3.2.0.1	Labour charges (Mason, painter,plumber & electrician)	0.25	0.3083
111	04.4.2.0.1	Garbage and Refuse collection	0.0738	0.091
112	04.4.3.2.1	Toilet/septic tank emptying	0.002	0.0024
113	05.1.1.1.4	Side Boards/Wall Units	0.0234	0.0289
114	05.1.1.2.10	Sofa sets	0.3868	0.4771
115	05.1.1.2.11	Chairs	0.009	0.011
116	05.1.1.2.12	Beds	0.1878	0.2317
117	05.1.1.2.5	Mattresses	0.2937	0.3622
118	05.1.1.2.7	Coffee table	0.0011	0.0013
119	05.2.1.1.1	Curtains And Accessories	0.0215	0.0266
120	05.2.1.2.1	Blankets	0.0796	0.0982
121	05.2.1.2.3	Bed Sheets/Bed covers/Pillow Cases	0.001	0.0012
122	05.3.1.1.1	Refrigerator/Freezers	0.017	0.021
123	05.3.1.1.3	Electric/Gas Cooker/Meko	0.0047	0.0059
124	05.4.0.1.1	Cups /Glasses	0.0328	0.0404
125	05.4.0.1.2	Plates/Bowls	0.019	0.0235
126	05.4.0.1.3	Cooking Sufurias/Pots	0.0455	0.0561
127	05.4.0.3.3	Buckets/Basins	0.0155	0.0191

S/No	COICOP	Products	Weight (whole list)	Weight in Core
128	05.4.0.3.5	Thermos flask	0.0262	0.0323
129	05.4.0.3.6	Plastic containers	0.0047	0.0058
130	05.5.2.1.1	Wheel barrow	0.0006	0.0008
131	05.5.2.1.2	Water tank	0.1175	0.1449
132	05.5.2.1.3	Muttock/Saw/Panga/Axe/Slasher	0.0018	0.0023
133	05.5.2.1.4	Forks/Jembe/Rake/Spade/Muttock/file	0.0048	0.006
134	05.5.2.2.1	Torches	0.004	0.0049
135	05.5.2.2.3	Batteries (Dry Cells)	0.0632	0.0779
136	05.5.2.2.4	Solar Lamps	0.0248	0.0306
137	05.5.2.2.6	Electric bulb /Flourescent tubes	0.074	0.0913
138	05.5.2.2.7	Padlocks	0.0048	0.006
139	05.6.1.1.1	Laundry Soap/Bar Soap	0.5494	0.6776
140	05.6.1.1.3	Detergents	0.4641	0.5725
141	05.6.1.1.4	Dish Washing Paste/Liquid	0.0006	0.0007
142	05.6.1.1.8	Shoe Polish/Cream	0.0566	0.0698
143	05.6.1.9.2	Match Box	0.001	0.0012
144	05.6.1.9.3	Candles	0.0101	0.0124
145	05.6.2.1.1	Gardener- full/part time	0.1508	0.1859
146	05.6.2.1.2	Watchman	0.0339	0.0418
147	05.6.2.1.3	Domestic servants	0.9946	1.2268
148	05.6.2.1.4	Drivers	0.0112	0.0138
149	06.1.1.1.1	Dewormers	0.0151	0.0186
150	06.1.1.1.10	Medicine for cancer	0.0684	0.0844
151	06.1.1.1.11	Medicine for asthma	0.012	0.0148
152	06.1.1.1.12	Liver Salts And Other Anti-Acids	0.0044	0.0055
153	06.1.1.1.13	Eye care medicine	0.0118	0.0146
154	06.1.1.1.2	Anti- typhoid, amoebicides	0.034	0.0419
155	06.1.1.1.21	Cold Tablets/Cough Syrup/Tonics	0.0483	0.0595
156	06.1.1.1.26	Anti-Malaria drugs	0.1655	0.2041
157	06.1.1.1.4	Fever/Pain Killers e.g. Paracetamol	0.2497	0.3079
158	06.1.1.1.5	Antibiotics	0.0784	0.0967
159	06.1.1.1.6	Medicines for cholesterol and Blood pressure	0.2348	0.2896
160	06.1.1.1.8	Medicines for diabetes	0.1504	0.1855
161	06.1.1.2.1	Herbal Medicine	0.0033	0.0041
162	06.1.2.1.2	High blood pressure apparatus	0.0003	0.0004
163	06.1.3.1.1	Spectacles/Spectacle frames/Contact lens	0.0478	0.0589
164	06.2.1.9.1	Herbalist/Faith healer /Traditional doctor's service	0.0024	0.0029
165	06.2.2.1.1	Dental fees- tooth extracting, filling & root canal	0.0481	0.0593
166	06.2.3.1.1	General Practitioner's services	1.1677	1.4402
167	06.2.3.1.3	Gynaecological services	0.0067	0.0083
168	06.2.3.1.5	Radiologist's services	0.0008	0.0009
169	06.3.1.0.1	Delivery charges	0.2	0.2466
170	06.3.1.0.2	Inpatient fees (Room, bed, Rehabilitation, and other charges)- Private/Public	0.1205	0.1487
171	06.4.1.0.1	X-Rays/Scan	0.0355	0.0438

S/No	COICOP	Products	Weight (whole list)	Weight in Core
172	06.4.1.0.2	Laboratory Tests	0.2054	0.2533
173	06.4.2.0.1	Ambulance Charges	0.0004	0.0005
174	07.1.1.1.1	Car for personal use	1.2534	1.5459
175	07.1.1.1.2	Pick-Up for personal use	0.0026	0.0032
176	07.1.2.0.1	Motorcycle for personal use	0.2025	0.2497
177	07.1.3.0.1	Bicycle/Tricycles for personal use	0.0348	0.0429
178	07.2.1.1.1	Motor vehicle tyres/ tubes	0.0138	0.017
179	07.2.1.2.2	Car battery	0.0035	0.0043
180	07.2.2.4.1	Engine oil	0.0472	0.0582
181	07.2.3.0.1	Puncture repair/Wheel alignment and balancing	0.0055	0.0068
182	07.2.3.0.2	Regular motor vehicle service and repair	0.5165	0.6371
183	07.2.3.0.3	Car wash	0.0384	0.0473
184	07.2.4.1.1	Parking fees	0.0261	0.0322
185	07.2.4.3.1	Driving license (renewal)	0.0994	0.1226
186	07.2.4.3.2	Driving lessons	0.2031	0.2505
187	07.2.4.4.1	Car rental	0.0013	0.0016
188	07.3.2.1.1	City Bus/Matatu Fares (Town and Environs	3.1608	3.8985
189	07.3.2.2.1	Taxi Fare	0.197	0.243
190	07.3.2.3.1	School bus charges_Primary/Secondary	0.0572	0.0706
191	07.3.2.9.1	Boda Boda Fares (Motor cycle)	0.7517	0.9272
192	07.3.2.9.2	Boda Boda Fares (Bicycle)	0.0009	0.0012
193	07.3.2.9.3	Tuk tuk fares	0.0524	0.0647
194	07.3.3.2.1	International Flights	0.6161	0.7599
195	07.3.4.0.1	Ferry/Boat Fares	0.0008	0.001
196	07.4.1.1.2	Post Office Private Rental Box	0.002	0.0024
197	07.4.1.2.1	Courier services	0.0123	0.0152
198	08.1.2.0.1	Mobile Handset-basic/smartphone	0.587	0.724
199	08.1.3.1.1	Computer (Laptop)	0.2326	0.2869
200	08.1.3.1.2	Computer (Tablet)	0.0012	0.0015
201	08.1.4.0.3	Woofers/speakers/tuitors	0.0045	0.0055
202	08.1.4.0.6	Television	0.3061	0.3775
203	08.1.4.0.7	Antennae (aerial) /Satellite/Decoder	0.0418	0.0516
204	08.3.2.0.1	Mobile Phone Airtime	5.496	6.7786
205	08.3.3.0.1	Internet Costs	0.3224	0.3976
206	08.3.5.0.1	Repair of radio, TV, Computer and related items	0.1355	0.1672
207	08.3.9.2.1	TV subscription fees (private)(e.g. DSTV)	0.6569	0.8101
208	09.3.1.1.1	Toys and Games	0.0049	0.006
209	09.2.2.2.2	Purchase/Hire of tent	0.0087	0.0108
210	09.3.4.1.2	Foodstuff for pets	0.0031	0.0038
211	09.4.5.0.1	Treatment/Vaccination/Castration /Deworming of pets	0.0039	0.0048
212	09.4.6.2.1	Club Membership Fees	0.0019	0.0024
213	09.6.1.0.1	Entry Fees (Cinema, Disco/Night Club /Theatre/concert Traditional Dances)	0.0005	0.0006
214	09.6.2.0.1	Museum, Game Park, historical site Entry Fees	0.1398	0.1724

S/No	COICOP	Products	Weight (whole list)	Weight in Core
215	09.7.1.1.1	School textbooks- pre primary and primary	0.4061	0.5008
216	09.7.1.1.2	School textbooks- secondary	0.4081	0.5033
217	09.7.1.1.3	School textbooks- tertiary	0.0822	0.1014
218	09.7.1.1.4	Religious books	0.0076	0.0094
219	09.7.2.1.1	Newspapers	0.1236	0.1524
220	09.7.4.0.2	Exercise Books	0.2593	0.3198
221	09.7.4.0.3	Pencils/Pens/Ink/ Erasers/Book covers	0.018	0.0222
222	09.8.0.0.1	Tour/Honey moon packages	0.2544	0.3137
223	10.1.0.1.1	Pre-primary tuition	0.3834	0.4729
224	10.1.0.2.1	Private tuition-Primary	1.227	1.5133
225	10.2.0.0.1	Private secondary tuition	1.5708	1.9374
226	10.3.0.0.1	Certificate course(s) fees	0.0855	0.1055
227	10.3.0.0.2	Vocational Training e.g Mechanics, Carpentry, Tailoring, Adult Education	0.0014	0.0018
228	10.4.0.0.1	Diploma fees	0.5995	0.7394
229	10.4.0.0.2	Undergraduate fees	1.4186	1.7496
230	10.4.0.0.3	Post graduate fees	0.2755	0.3398
231	11.1.1.1.1	Hotel and restaurant prepared foods	2.8485	3.5132
232	11.1.1.1.2	Hotel and restaurant beverages	0.6906	0.8518
233	11.1.1.1.3	Hotel and restaurant cakes and snacks	0.0642	0.0792
234	11.1.1.2.1	Cafe and take-aways: prepared Food	0.431	0.5316
235	11.1.2.1.1	Food from Canteen/Kiosks	0.7599	0.9373
236	11.1.2.1.2	Food From Vendors	0.8631	1.0645
237	11.2.0.1.1	Hotel boarding	1.4394	1.7753
238	11.2.0.1.2	Lodging/Guest expenses	0.8613	1.0624
239	11.2.0.3.1	Primary school boarding fees	0.01	0.0123
240	11.2.0.3.2	Secondary school boarding fees	0.0777	0.0958
241	11.2.0.3.3	Post-Secondary school boarding fees	0.003	0.0037
242	11.2.0.3.4	University boarding fees	0.0503	0.0621
243	12.1.2.0.1	Medical insurance	0.6607	0.8149
244	12.1.4.1.1	Motor vehicle Insurance	1.097	1.353
245	12.1.9.0.1	Education Insurance	0.0453	0.0558
246	12.2.2.0.1	Bankers Cheque charges	0.0011	0.0013
247	12.2.2.0.3	ATM and other bank Charges	0.0138	0.017
248	12.2.9.9.1	Mobile Money Transfer Charges	0.4244	0.5234
249	13.1.1.1.1	Hair drier	0.0155	0.0191
250	13.1.1.1.2	Electric shaver	0.0019	0.0023
251	13.1.2.0.1	Napkins/diapers/pullups for infants	0.239	0.2947
252	13.1.2.0.11	Sanitary towels/ tampons/ Cotton Wool/ panty liners	0.2294	0.283
253	13.1.2.0.13	Toilet Paper/Tissue paper	0.2715	0.3349
254	13.1.2.0.16	Tooth paste/mouth wash	0.2555	0.3151
255	13.1.2.0.18	Toilet Soap	0.2633	0.3247
256	13.1.2.0.19	Petroleum Jelly	0.1931	0.2382
257	13.1.2.0.20	Hair Oil/cream	0.0627	0.0773

S/No	COICOP	Products	Weight (whole list)	Weight in Core
258	13.1.2.0.21	Weaves, Wigs and Hairpiece	0.201	0.2479
259	13.1.2.0.4	Perfume	0.1661	0.2049
260	13.1.2.0.6	After Shave Lotion	0.0003	0.0004
261	13.1.2.0.7	Body Lotion	0.2487	0.3067
262	13.1.2.0.8	Shampoo/Conditioner	0.0021	0.0025
263	13.1.3.1.1	Hair Dressing	1.2733	1.5705
264	13.1.3.2.1	Barber services	0.3649	0.45
265	13.2.1.1.1	Jewellery	0.0029	0.0036
266	13.2.1.1.2	Watches/Clocks	0.0124	0.0152
267	13.2.9.1.10	Coffin, Funeral Urns, And Tombstones	0.0386	0.0476
268	13.2.9.1.2	Handbags (Ladies)	0.2413	0.2976
269	13.2.9.1.3	School bag	0.1333	0.1644
270	13.2.9.1.4	Suit/Brief case & Travel Bags	0.0539	0.0664
271	13.2.9.1.6	Baby carriage	0.0005	0.0006
272	13.2.9.1.8	Umbrellas	0.0055	0.0068
273	13.9.0.9.1	Legal Services fees	0.0484	0.0597
274	13.9.0.9.3	Photocopying/ Scanning/ Typing	0.1237	0.1526
275	13.9.0.9.8	Passport / Visa / ID / Good conduct certificate fees	0.0046	0.0056

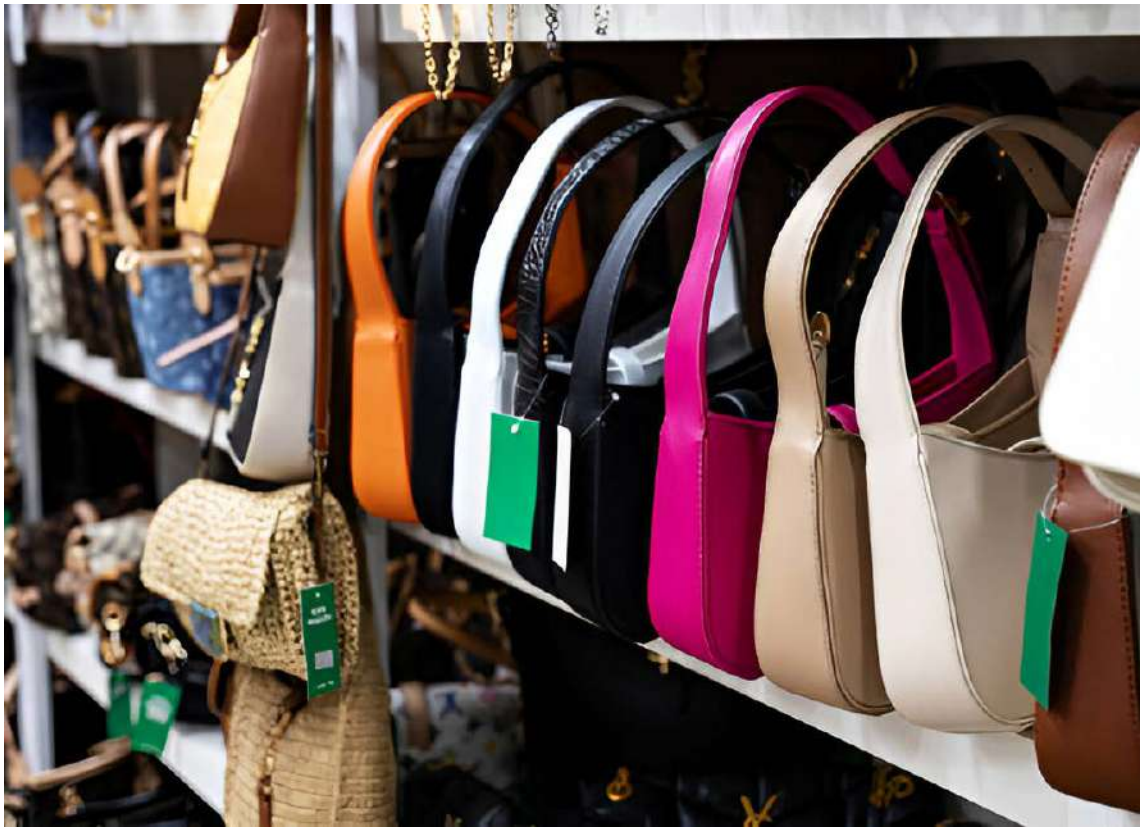


Table 19.8: List of Non-Core CPI Items

S/No	COICOP	Products	Weight (whole list)	Weight in Non-Core
1	01.1.1.1.5	Maize Grain - Loose	0.6031	3.1872
2	01.1.1.1.6	Green Maize	0.0768	0.4059
3	01.1.1.1.7	Green Maize- Loose	0.0188	0.0992
4	01.1.1.2.1	Maize Flour - Loose	0.4344	2.2959
5	01.1.3.2.1	Dried/Smoked Fish (Excluding Omena)	0.3001	1.5860
6	01.1.3.2.2	Omena	0.2853	1.5078
7	01.1.4.1.1	Fresh unpacketed cow milk / Fresh Cream	1.6985	8.9762
8	01.1.4.1.2	Goat Milk	0.0355	0.1874
9	01.1.4.1.3	Camel Milk	0.0065	0.0342
10	01.1.6.1.1	Ripe Bananas	0.5025	2.6556
11	01.1.6.1.2	Mangoes	0.1738	0.9184
12	01.1.6.1.3	Avocado	0.2499	1.3208
13	01.1.6.1.4	Paw paws	0.0177	0.0938
14	01.1.6.1.6	Pineapples	0.0169	0.0893
15	01.1.6.1.7	Passion	0.0033	0.0176
16	01.1.6.1.8	Tree Tomato	0.0013	0.0068
17	01.1.6.1.9	Coconut	0.0348	0.1838
18	01.1.6.2.1	Oranges	0.3459	1.8280
19	01.1.6.2.2	Lemons	0.0035	0.0185
20	01.1.6.3.1	Apples	0.1693	0.8948
21	01.1.6.5.2	Melons	0.3670	1.9393
22	01.1.6.8.1	Groundnuts	0.1188	0.6276
23	01.1.7.1.1	Spinach	0.2465	1.3029
24	01.1.7.1.2	Kale-Sukuma Wiki	0.5742	3.0345
25	01.1.7.1.4	Traditional Vegetables	0.4028	2.1288
26	01.1.7.1.5	Cabbages	0.3730	1.9711
27	01.1.7.2.1	Tomatoes	1.3058	6.9009
28	01.1.7.2.2	Capsicums (Pilipili Hoho)	0.0306	0.1617
29	01.1.7.2.5	Pumpkins/Butter Nut	0.0017	0.0091
30	01.1.7.3.1	Peas (Garden, Snap, Snow)	0.0221	0.1169
31	01.1.7.4.1	Carrots	0.1705	0.9010
32	01.1.7.4.3	Onion -Leeks and Bulbs	0.6458	3.4132
33	01.1.7.5.1	Cooking bananas	0.1711	0.9042
34	01.1.7.5.2	Potatoes (Irish)	0.7482	3.9541
35	01.1.7.5.3	Sweet Potato	0.1731	0.9149
36	01.1.7.5.4	Arrow Roots-Nduma	0.0731	0.3862
37	01.1.7.5.6	Cassava	0.0007	0.0036
38	01.1.7.6.1	Beans	0.7163	3.7857

S/No	COICOP	Products	Weight (whole list)	Weight in Non-Core
39	01.1.7.6.2	Green grams	0.2967	1.5679
40	01.1.7.6.3	Dolicos (Njahi)	0.0261	0.1382
41	01.1.7.6.4	Peas	0.1178	0.6224
42	01.1.7.6.5	Cowpeas	0.0042	0.0224
43	01.1.7.9.6	Dried Cassava	0.0020	0.0104
44	01.1.9.4.7	Coriander Leaves (Dania)	0.0863	0.4563
45	04.4.1.1.1	Water- Water Service Provider (WSP)	0.5165	2.7297
46	04.4.1.2.1	Water- Vendors	0.4116	2.1754
47	04.5.1.0.1	Electricity	1.2656	6.6887
48	04.5.2.2.1	Gas/LPG	1.1601	6.1311
49	04.5.3.0.1	Kerosene/Paraffin	0.5573	2.9453
50	04.5.4.2.1	Firewood	0.1462	0.7729
51	04.5.4.3.1	Charcoal	0.8649	4.5709
52	07.2.2.1.1	Petrol	1.2003	6.3435
53	07.2.2.1.2	Diesel	0.1200	0.6341
54	07.3.2.1.2	Country Bus /Matatu Fare (town to another town)	0.9134	4.8274
55	07.3.3.1.1	Local Flights	0.1136	0.6005



Table 19.9: Core and Non-Core Indices, February 2019 - December 2024

Period	Core Index	Non-Core Index
Feb-19	100.00	100.00
Mar-19	100.72	104.04
Apr-19	101.09	107.26
May-19	101.60	109.37
Jun-19	101.80	110.72
Jul-19	101.94	111.57
Aug-19	102.09	111.83
Sep-19	102.20	112.62
Oct-19	102.33	113.55
Nov-19	102.54	115.99
Dec-19	102.88	118.23
Jan-20	103.23	120.27
Feb-20	103.49	122.97
Mar-20	103.58	123.70
Apr-20	103.91	126.48
May-20	104.25	125.97
Jun-20	104.33	124.05
Jul-20	104.54	124.79
Aug-20	104.50	123.96
Sep-20	104.94	127.00
Oct-20	105.85	130.09
Nov-20	105.84	129.46
Dec-20	106.38	133.66
Jan-21	107.15	134.51
Feb-21	107.59	136.63
Mar-21	107.80	138.03
Apr-21	108.28	140.77
May-21	108.49	141.31
Jun-21	108.67	140.96
Jul-21	108.96	141.71
Aug-21	109.12	142.30
Sep-21	109.29	143.59
Oct-21	109.73	144.78
Nov-21	110.38	144.98
Dec-21	111.01	147.55
Jan-22	111.42	147.59
Feb-22	111.79	148.58
Mar-22	112.46	151.07
Apr-22	113.60	156.39
May-22	114.47	157.29
Jun-22	115.69	157.86
Jul-22	116.64	158.97
Aug-22	117.17	159.37
Sep-22	117.67	162.69
Oct-22	118.45	165.19
Nov-22	118.78	166.57
Dec-22	119.14	168.15
Jan-23	119.50	168.07
Feb-23	119.49	172.25
Mar-23	119.87	175.98
Jan-00	120.16	177.89
May-23	121.35	179.20
Jun-23	122.20	180.63
Jul-23	122.91	178.24
Aug-23	123.04	177.63
Sep-23	123.45	182.75
Oct-23	123.97	187.72
Nov-23	124.14	188.79
Dec-23	124.77	189.20
Jan-24	125.27	190.04
Feb-24	125.63	189.38
Mar-24	125.59	191.35
Apr-24	125.31	190.91
May-24	125.49	197.51
Jun-24	125.66	198.96
Jul-24	125.66	197.48
Aug-24	125.80	195.90
Sep-24	125.88	196.87
Oct-24	126.20	197.36
Nov-24	126.76	197.51
Dec-24	127.50	198.51



CHAPTER 20

Highlights of the 2023/24 Kenya Housing and Real Estate Surveys

61.3%

Nationally, 61.3 per cent of the households were homeowners, while 33.4 per cent paid rent/lease.

74.2%

Of all commercial rental properties that were on offer for rent in 2023 were rented during the year.

Overview

This section provides highlights of the 2023/24 Kenya Housing Survey (KHS). The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) conducted the 2023/24 KHS to update statistics on housing and residential dwellings in Kenya necessary for informing housing sector policies, compilation of national accounts statistics and international comparisons. Given that

the last National Housing Survey was conducted in 2012, it was imperative to undertake a new survey to update the data on housing and fill data gaps necessary for periodic monitoring of the sector. The survey findings are thus instrumental for policy making, particularly in advancing the Affordable Housing Program (AHP) under Kenya's Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) and tracking progress towards housing-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

20.2. Survey Objectives: The primary objective of the 2023/24 Kenya Housing Survey was to provide up-to-date statistics on housing in Kenya to inform policy formulation. The specific objectives of the survey were to:

i. Assess the quality and condition of housing units.
ii. Evaluate the level of access to infrastructure and services
iii. Evaluate housing affordability by providing insights into housing costs and rent.
iv. Assess the level of awareness and perceptions regarding the Affordable Housing Program, housing regulations, and comfort in dwellings.
v. Track progress towards national housing goals (Vision 2030 and (SDG) 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 16 and 17 indicators related to housing).
vi. Assess the change in land consumption using geospatial tools from 2016 to 2023.

20.3. Survey Design and Scope: The survey employed a cross-sectional study design to collect data for estimating housing indicators at national, rural, urban and county levels. To achieve this, a hybrid data collection system was incorporated, targeting both households and institutions. The household component of the survey was designed independently from that of the institutions. A sample survey was conducted for the households, while a census was carried out for all identified institutions key in the housing sector. The survey covered all the 47 counties to ensure that the coverage was comprehensive and representative of the entire country. The household component targeted residential housing units in both urban and rural areas while the institutional component targeted housing developers, real estate firms, Water Service Providers, County Governments-Physical Planning Departments, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and Land Administration Department. The professional component targeted members from Engineers Board of Kenya (EBK), Kenya Institute of Planners (KIPs) and Board of Registration of Architects and Quantity Surveyors (BORAQS).

20.4. Sample Selection: The sample for the household component of the survey was drawn from the Kenya Household Master Sample Frame (K-HMSF), which was developed based on the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. A total of 1,295 clusters were randomly selected from the sampling frame and 25,900 households within these clusters were selected for interviews. The institutional component of the survey was conducted using multiple lists obtained from various sources, including the State Department for Housing and Urban Development and Water Service Regulatory Board. The Built Environment Professionals (BEPs) list was sourced from Engineers Board of Kenya (EBK), Kenya Institute of Planners (KIPs) and Board of Registration of Architects and Quantity Surveyors (BORAQS). From this, a census was undertaken for all developers, water service providers, real estate firms and built environment professionals.

20.5. Data collection and reference period: The data collection for the 2023/24 KHS was undertaken across all the 47 counties from 7th March to 17th May 2024. The reference period for the survey was 2020 to 2024.

20.6. Response Rates: Out of the 25,900 households sampled for the survey, 23,166 were found to be eligible. A household is considered eligible if it meets one of the following criteria: it is identified and successfully interviewed; it is identified but refuses to respond; it is identified but no competent respondent is available at home during visits; or it is identified, the interview is started and then postponed. Among the eligible households, 21,347 completed the questionnaire, resulting in a national household response rate of 92.1 per cent. The response rate was higher in rural areas at 94.0 per cent compared to 89.9 per cent in urban areas as shown in Table 20.1.

Table 20.1: Household Response Rate by Residence

Residence	Households Sampled	Eligible Households	Households that Responded	Response Rate
Kenya	25,900	23,166	21,347	92.1
Rural	14,000	12,660	11,900	94.0
Urban	11,900	10,506	9,447	89.9

The 2023/24 Kenya Housing Survey Findings

20.7. Housing Tenure-ship: Table 20.2 shows the proportion of homeowners and tenants by residence presented by different categories of housing tenure. Nationally, 61.3 per cent of the households were homeowners, while 33.4 per cent paid rent/lease. Analysis by residence showed that households in rural areas had higher rates of home ownership (85.5%) compared to households in urban areas (22.8%). Conversely, urban areas had a higher proportion of households paying rent/leasing (72.3%) than rural areas (8.9%). The proportion of home ownership in rural areas was highest in Isiolo (98.0%), Marsabit (97.5%), and Baringo (96.9%), while in urban areas home ownership was highest in Wajir at 87.0 per cent. The proportion of Squatters was highest in Mandera (14.0%), Lamu (9.0%), and Garissa (6.2%). The proportion of tenants who did not pay rent with the consent of owners was highest in Lamu (19.3%), Mandera (18.9%), and Nyandarua (12.0%).



The sample for the household component of the survey was drawn from the Kenya Household Master Sample Frame (K-HMSF), which was developed based on the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census.

Table 20.2: Distribution of Households by Tenure-ship Status, County and Residence, 2023/24

	Owns			Pays Rent/Lease			No Rent with Consent of Owner			No Rent, Squatting			Total		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total
Kenya	**61.3**	**85.5**	**22.8**	**33.4**	**8.9**	**72.3**	**4.6**	**4.6**	**4.4**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**0.4**	**13,886,126**	**8,519,926**	**5,366,201**
County															
Mombasa	23.5	-	23.5	71.8	-	71.8	4.5	-	4.5	0.2	-	0.2	405,415	0	405,415
Kwale	72.3	79.6	45.5	19.9	11.5	51.0	7.8	8.9	3.5	-	-	-	183,739	144,491	39,248
Kilifi	68.7	89.8	33.9	24.3	2.8	59.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.6	1.0	-	407,221	253,356	153,865
Tana River	70.2	82.4	41.3	22.5	9.9	52.6	6.9	7.3	5.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	74,962	52,849	22,113
Lamu	44.2	51.9	26.3	27.6	13.2	60.8	19.3	22.1	12.9	9.0	12.8	-	40,543	28,324	12,219
Taita- Taveta	60.2	70.6	37.3	28.0	17.7	50.9	11.8	11.7	11.8	-	-	-	108,463	74,647	33,816
Garissa	73.7	82.0	50.8	11.5	0.7	41.5	8.5	9.1	7.1	6.2	8.2	0.6	180,468	132,499	47,970
Wajir	89.3	90.1	87.0	1.7	0.3	6.0	8.9	9.6	6.7	0.1	-	0.3	152,058	116,110	35,948
Mandera	61.0	62.7	57.4	6.1	1.6	15.7	18.9	19.7	17.2	14.0	15.9	9.7	167,096	114,212	52,884
Marsabit	86.6	97.5	56.0	7.0	0.9	23.8	6.5	1.5	20.3	-	-	-	87,421	64,361	23,060
Isiolo	72.8	98.0	49.9	23.3	-	44.5	3.4	0.9	5.6	0.5	1.1	-	63,947	30,465	33,482
Meru	77.2	83.4	31.3	20.7	14.8	64.3	1.7	1.4	3.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	463,535	408,180	55,354
Tharaka- Nithi	80.9	86.1	38.0	18.6	13.5	60.1	0.6	0.4	1.9	-	-	-	120,886	107,816	13,070
Embu	78.9	90.2	16.7	19.7	8.3	81.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.7	-	199,046	168,359	30,687
Kitui	66.1	71.0	4.6	28.7	23.7	91.9	5.3	5.4	3.5	-	-	-	275,514	255,301	20,213
Machakos	69.0	93.5	24.9	26.9	2.8	70.4	3.9	3.5	4.8	0.2	0.3	-	430,469	276,728	153,741
Makueni	85.4	95.0	8.6	11.7	2.2	89.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	-	-	-	257,105	228,731	28,374
Nyandarua	62.8	69.0	21.3	25.2	18.0	73.7	12.0	13.0	5.0	-	-	-	198,250	172,422	25,827
Nyeri	56.2	68.5	14.3	32.7	19.0	79.4	11.1	12.5	6.3	-	-	-	270,743	209,337	61,407
Kirinyaga	71.5	85.7	27.1	22.7	7.7	69.6	5.8	6.6	3.3	-	-	-	217,216	164,590	52,626
Murang'a	77.8	80.6	58.7	18.0	14.8	39.7	4.2	4.6	1.6	-	-	-	385,599	335,245	50,354
Kiambu	44.8	68.1	36.5	46.6	18.8	56.5	7.5	8.9	7.0	1.1	4.2	-	997,101	261,215	735,886
Turkana	86.7	92.1	62.9	6.5	1.1	30.1	6.1	6.0	6.9	0.7	0.9	-	219,588	179,087	40,501
West Pokot	90.1	95.4	24.8	8.8	3.6	73.9	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.8	-	183,115	169,519	13,595

Table 20.2: Distribution of Households by Tenure-ship Status, County and Residence, 2023/24 *(Continued)*

	Owns			Pays Rent/Lease			No Rent with Consent of Owner			No Rent, Squatting			Total		
Samburu	74.5	86.1	27.0	23.2	12.0	69.4	2.0	1.6	3.6	0.3	0.4	-	95,708	77,010	18,698
Trans Nzoia	67.8	79.7	26.0	27.5	15.5	69.9	4.6	4.9	3.5	0.1	-	0.5	266,538	207,482	59,056
Uasin Gishu	49.8	87.6	17.0	47.2	7.5	81.7	2.9	4.8	1.2	0.1	-	0.2	351,899	163,563	188,336
Elgeyo/Marakwet	85.0	89.1	22.5	12.8	8.7	75.2	2.1	2.1	1.6	-	-	0.7	110,356	103,569	6,787
Nandi	77.6	82.4	30.7	13.5	8.1	65.5	9.0	9.5	3.8	-	-	-	226,515	205,427	21,088
Baringo	86.0	96.9	28.5	12.1	1.4	68.8	1.6	1.4	2.8	0.3	0.3	-	157,303	132,342	24,961
Laikipia	52.5	64.7	23.0	34.5	18.2	73.7	10.1	12.9	3.3	2.9	4.2	-	154,631	109,279	45,351
Nakuru	51.6	83.7	25.3	44.3	10.7	71.9	3.5	4.7	2.6	0.5	0.9	0.2	673,026	303,230	369,795
Narok	71.7	82.1	4.4	22.9	12.2	92.1	4.1	4.2	3.5	1.3	1.5	-	263,863	228,600	35,263
Kajiado	41.1	83.4	19.3	53.0	12.2	74.0	5.5	3.9	6.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	371,234	126,274	244,960
Kericho	82.6	94.8	13.5	15.8	3.7	84.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.6	-	233,615	198,666	34,949
Bomet	87.4	91.0	20.3	6.3	2.9	69.8	1.9	1.8	3.8	4.4	4.3	6.1	219,222	208,282	10,940
Kakamega	78.9	87.3	20.9	16.4	7.8	75.5	4.1	4.2	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	484,205	422,956	61,248
Vihiga	92.5	95.8	65.9	7.0	3.8	32.4	0.5	0.4	1.6	-	-	-	160,520	142,719	17,800
Bungoma	79.2	84.9	44.6	17.7	12.4	50.1	3.0	2.7	4.7	0.1	-	0.6	470,168	403,710	66,458
Busia	81.9	91.5	29.3	14.8	5.7	64.3	3.3	2.8	6.4	-	-	-	216,855	183,163	33,692
Siaya	84.8	92.5	16.0	12.0	4.7	78.2	2.3	2.0	5.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	247,647	222,889	24,758
Kisumu	62.8	92.4	23.8	32.6	2.3	72.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	1.0	1.7	-	338,619	192,568	146,051
Homabay	85.1	94.3	17.4	12.3	4.4	70.9	1.5	1.0	5.2	1.1	0.3	6.5	270,043	237,766	32,277
Migori	82.3	94.7	26.0	16.3	4.2	71.5	1.4	1.1	2.4	-	-	-	267,547	219,503	48,044
Kisii	81.2	92.1	19.2	16.9	6.4	76.5	1.2	0.8	3.1	0.7	0.7	1.2	371,985	316,452	55,533
Nyamira	84.6	88.0	52.1	8.4	5.1	41.3	5.9	5.9	5.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	183,594	166,629	16,965
Nairobi City	7.7	-	7.7	88.8	-	88.8	3.1	-	3.1	0.5	-	0.5	1,661,533	0	1,661,533

20.8. Household Size and Average Area Per Person: Table 20.3 presents the distribution of household-by-household size and average area per person. Households with 1-2 persons had a mean area per person of 31.0 Sq.M, while those with 11 persons and above had a mean area per person of 4.6 Sq.M. As expected, the survey results showed that the average area per person reduces with an increase in household size.

Table 20.3: Distribution of Households by Household Size and Average Area Per Person

HH size categories	Average area per Person(Sq.M)	Number of Households
1-2 persons	31.0	4,736,065
3-4 persons	16.9	4,658,381
5-6 persons	11.5	3,072,520
7-8 persons	7.8	1,063,422
9 -10 persons	5.9	267,424
11+ persons	4.6	88,315
Total	**19.4**	**13,886,126**

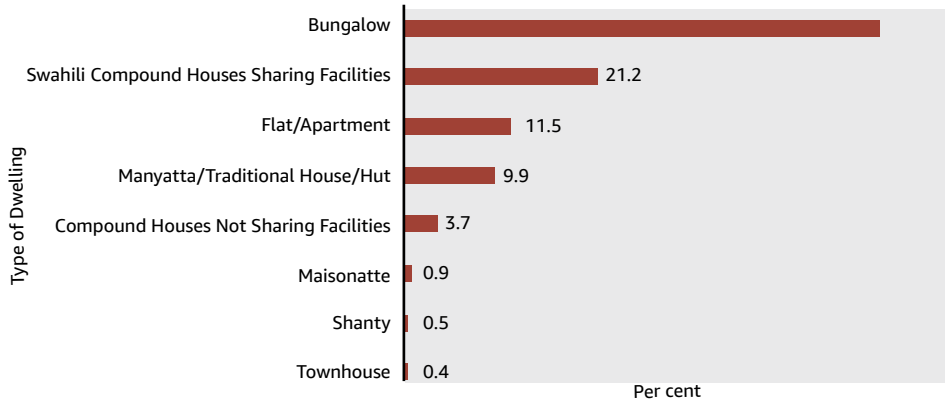
20.9. Household Size and Tenure-ship Status: An analysis of distribution of households by household size and tenure-ship status, is shown in Table 20.4. The analysis revealed that households with 3-4 persons had the highest proportion of home ownership (32.5%) followed by household with 5-6 persons (28.1%) and those with 1-2 persons (24.4%). Households with 1-2 persons had the highest proportion of those paying rent (48.3%) followed by those with 3-4 persons (37.2%) and 5-6 persons (12.0%).

Table 20.4: Distribution of Households by Household Size andTenure-ship Status

HH size categories	Owns	Pays Rent/Lease	No Rent with Consent of Owner	No Rent, Squatting
1-2 persons	24.4	48.3	58.8	41.5
3-4 persons	32.5	37.2	22.3	21.7
5-6 persons	28.1	12.0	14.7	27.9
7-8 persons	11.0	2.2	3.4	8.6
9-10 persons	3.0	0.2	0.6	0.3
11+ persons	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Total	**8,503,898**	**4,635,229**	**637,765**	**109,234**

20.10. Dwelling Units by Type: Bungalows were the dominant type of dwelling unit in the country, accounting for 51.8 per cent of all dwelling unit. Swahili/compound houses with shared facilities followed with a share of 21.2 per cent as shown in Figure 20.1.

Figure 20.1: Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Unit by Type



20.11. Rent to Household Expenditure: Nationally, households paying rent spent 36.9 per cent of their household expenditure on rent as shown in Table 20.5. As expected, households in urban areas spent a higher proportion of their household expenditure on rent compared to rural renting households at 38.0 per cent and 29.6 per cent, respectively.

Table 20.5: Proportion of Rent to Household Expenditure by County and Residence, 2024

	Residence		
County	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**
Kenya	29.6	38	36.9
Mombasa	-	34.6	34.6
Kwale	27.8	27.3	27.4
Kilifi	17.0	35.4	34.3
Tana River	20.5	22.7	22.3
Lamu	24.1	31.3	29.9
Taita/Taveta	25.3	34.0	31.5
Garissa	15.0	35.9	35.5
Wajir	73.9	32.5	38.9
Mandera	16.4	29.2	28.2
Marsabit	50.3	41.4	42.0
Isiolo	0	32.6	32.6
Meru	23.7	35.2	31.8
Tharaka-Nithi	27.4	38.2	35.5
Embu	30.3	36.8	35.8
Kitui	33.8	33.7	33.8
Machakos	29.5	34.9	34.6
Makueni	19.1	27.5	27.1
Nyandarua	36.0	51.7	46.8
Nyeri	30.9	40.8	38.2
Kirinyaga	27.7	29.5	29.2
Murang'a	23.4	50.3	39.8
Kiambu	29.9	36.1	34.9
Turkana	21.7	28.0	27.7

	Residence		
County	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**
West Pokot	45.3	47.1	46.9
Samburu	37.4	33.7	34.1
Trans Nzoia	43.5	43.7	43.7
Uasin Gishu	24.5	39.8	38.5
Elgeyo/Marakwet	21.6	31.6	29.4
Nandi	28.5	38.4	36.5
Baringo	10.6	26.3	25.8
Laikipia	28.7	35.1	33.8
Nakuru	24.5	34.6	33.3
Narok	19.7	48.0	43.2
Kajiado	41.5	67.4	64.7
Kericho	59.1	52.8	53.2
Bomet	30.6	33.9	33.6
Kakamega	38.9	42.5	42.0
Vihiga	31.7	33.8	33.4
Bungoma	43.4	42.5	42.8
Busia	26.1	36.9	35.4
Siaya	40.5	33.8	34.4
Kisumu	21.0	44.7	43.9
Homabay	12.7	26.1	24.7
Migori	14.9	25.4	24.5
Kisii	43.4	56.1	54.6
Nyamira	27.7	44.6	41.4
Nairobi City	-	38.0	38.0

- Nairobi and Mombasa are purely urban

Tenant Households Preferred Dwelling Units for Buying or Building

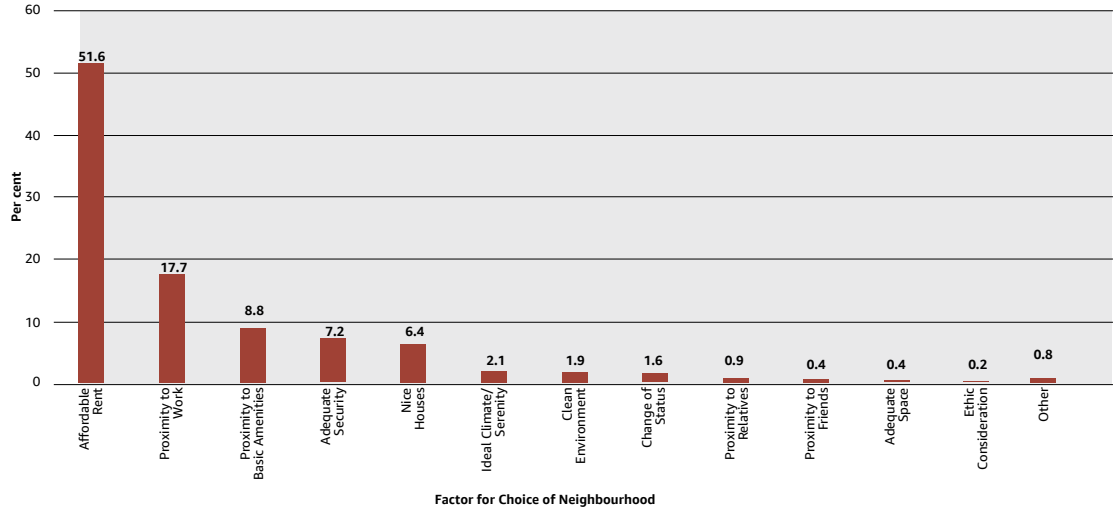
20.12. Table 20.6 presents an analysis of the type of dwelling unit tenant households prefer to build or buy for their own home. The most preferred dwelling types were Bungalows (63.1%) and Maisonettes (23.0%).

Table 20.6: Dwelling Units Tenant Households Prefer to Build or Buy

Type of Dwelling	%
Bungalow	63.1
Maisonnette	23.0
Flat / Apartment	9.5
Swahili/Compound Houses Sharing Facilities	1.7
Compound Houses Not Sharing Facilities	1.7
Townhouse	0.7
Manyatta/Traditional House/Hut	0.2
Shanty	0.0
Other	0.0

20.13. Tenant Households' Choice of Neighborhood: As shown in Figure 20.2, more than half (51.6%) of the tenant households' cited affordability of rent as the main reason influencing their choice of neighborhood. Proximity to work was the second most cited reason, reported by 17.7 per cent of the households.

Figure 20.2: Reasons Influencing Tenant Households' Choice of Neighbourhood



20.14. Modes of Home Acquisition: Table 20.7 shows the modes of acquisition of housing by households. Nationally, more than half (52.8%) of the houses were acquired through one-off construction, while 27.0 per cent were constructed incrementally.

Table 20.7: Modes of Home Acquisition by County

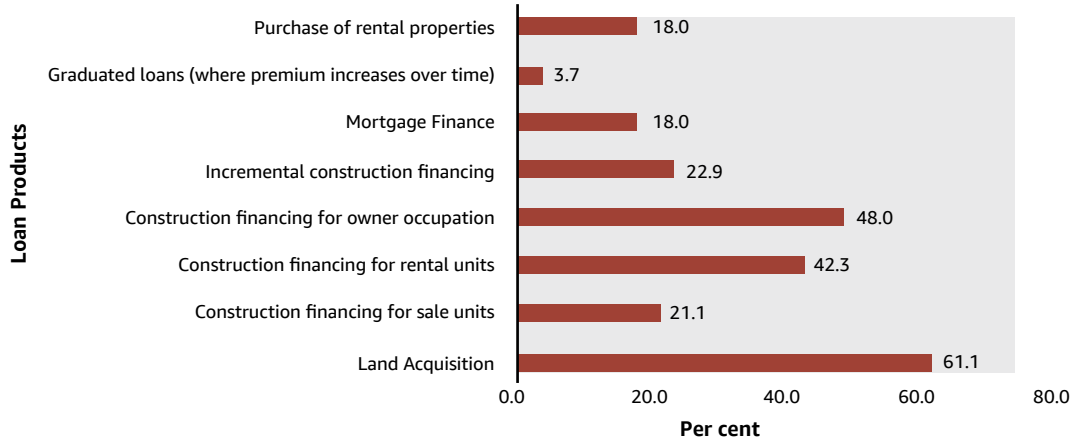
	Purchased	Constructed "One-Off"	Per cent						Total Number of Households
			Constructed Incremental	Inherited	Gift	Bartered	From the Government	squatting	
Kenya	**2.5**	**52.8**	**27.0**	**13.2**	**4.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**-**	**8,503,898**
County									
Mombasa	4.7	29.3	46.8	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95,292
Kwale	2.2	51.7	33.7	10.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	132,836
Kilifi	1.7	37.9	47.7	7.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	278,424
Tana River	0.8	47.3	6.8	36.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	52,648
Lamu	11.9	22.0	13.9	40.3	7.2	4.1	0.6	0.0	17,913
Taita/Taveta	0.0	47.9	39.3	9.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	65,589
Garissa	4.4	30.6	0.0	57.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	133,365
Wajir	2.7	16.6	0.0	47.1	32.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	135,953
Mandera	11.7	27.4	14.1	23.4	22.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	101,907
Marsabit	0.5	81.6	0.9	11.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	75,685
Isiolo	11.0	65.4	0.2	11.5	9.7	0.2	0.0	2.0	46,556
Meru	3.5	22.3	53.5	20.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	357,909
Tharaka-Nithi	0.1	36.5	54.1	3.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	97,765
Embu	1.7	62.0	13.6	21.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	157,064
Kitui	0.0	79.6	13.5	3.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	182,075
Machakos	0.5	51.7	36.4	8.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	296,884
Makueni	1.2	55.6	26.4	16.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	218,862
Nyandarua	15.1	48.8	13.8	14.8	6.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	122,427
Nyeri	0.4	57.1	20.1	14.2	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	152,147
Kirinyaga	1.3	29.0	40.1	26.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	154,059
Murang'a	0.0	48.5	44.9	1.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	301,283
Kiambu	2.9	41.7	27.7	24.6	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	446,620
Turkana	0.4	89.0	2.8	2.3	3.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	190,365
West Pokot	3.1	53.1	5.3	31.9	3.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	165,015

Table 20.7: Modes of Home Acquisition by County (Continued)

	Purchased	Constructed "One-Off"	Per cent						Total Number of Households
			Constructed Incremental	Inherited	Gift	Bartered	From the Government	squatting	
Samburu	0.1	93.5	3.6	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	71,350
Trans Nzoia	3.4	51.0	43.7	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	180,697
Uasin Gishu	3.6	72.1	15.9	5.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	175,284
Elgeyo/Marakwet	1.0	71.8	6.5	12.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	93,839
Nandi	1.1	42.2	50.3	5.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	174,117
Baringo	1.3	43.6	38.2	6.4	10.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	135,314
Laikipia	1.0	47.2	38.4	11.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	80,358
Nakuru	4.4	55.3	28.8	7.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	348,276
Narok	2.8	82.3	1.1	12.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	189,170
Kajiado	5.5	45.6	9.3	36.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	152,568
Kericho	1.1	32.5	46.8	18.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	193,003
Bomet	0.5	89.7	3.2	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	191,584
Kakamega	0.4	76.1	13.2	6.6	2.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	381,957
Vihiga	0.7	51.7	24.8	12.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	148,481
Bungoma	0.6	49.8	37.8	4.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	372,429
Busia	1.6	33.4	35.9	28.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	177,742
Siaya	0.0	60.0	39.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	210,185
Kisumu	2.7	51.8	21.8	22.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	213,435
Homabay	0.1	83.6	11.8	1.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	229,776
Migori	0.0	53.3	41.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	220,319
Kisii	0.0	59.0	28.0	7.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	302,057
Nyamira	1.0	58.6	16.0	15.4	8.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	155,409
Nairobi City	34.8	19.9	31.8	10.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	127,901

20.15. Loan Products for Housing: Land acquisition was the most widely extended loan product by financial institutions, with 61.1 per cent of financiers offering such loans as shown in Figure 20.3. Only 3.7 per cent of financiers provided graduated loans.

Figure 20.3: Percentage of Financial Institutions by Loan Products Provided



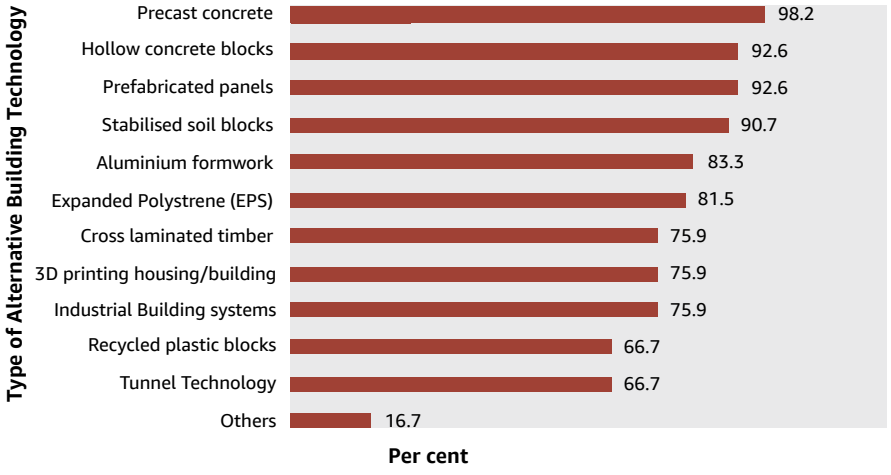
20.16. Use of Built Environment Professionals in Construction: Table 20.8 presents the utilization of various Built Environment Professionals (BEP) in the acquisition of housing including both purchasing and construction. The most sourced professionals while constructing were architects (19.4%), followed by electrical engineers (15.7%) and land surveyors (9.1%).

Table 20.8: Percentage of Housing Developers by Use of Built Environment Professionals in Purchasing and Construction of Houses

Built Environment Professionals	Per cent
Architect	19.4
Structural Engineer	7.7
Quantity Surveyor	3.6
Land Surveyor	9.1
Electrical Engineer	15.7
Mechanical Engineer	0.8
Civil Engineer	5.2
Valuer	1.7
Landscape Architect	1.4
Interior Designer	2.4
Environmental Impact Assessment & Stamp; Audit Expert	1.4
Planner	5.8
Estate Agents	0.4
Other	25.5

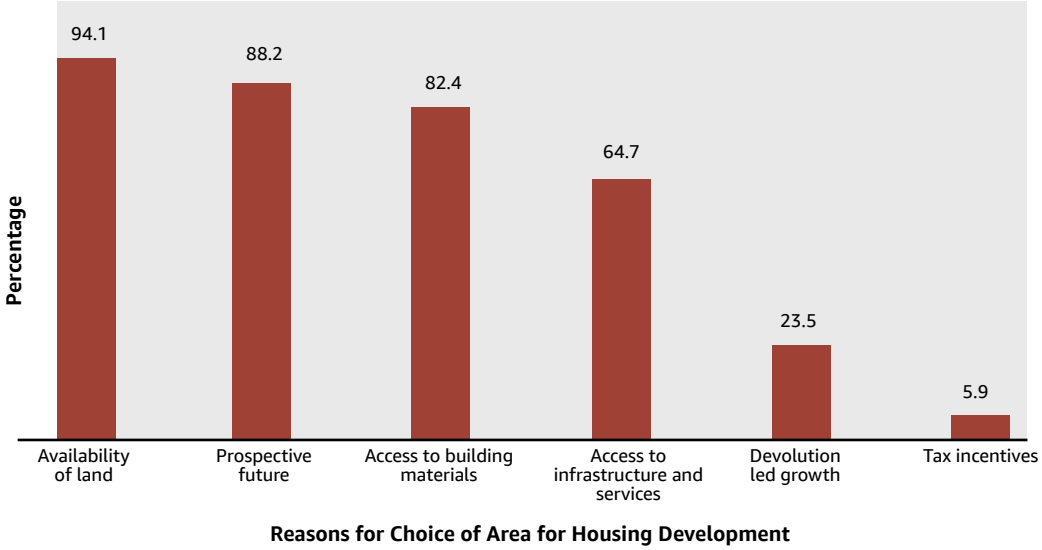
20.17. Alternative Building Technologies: About, 98.2, 92.6, 92.6, 90.7 and 83.3 per cent of developers were aware of precast concrete, hollow concrete blocks, prefabricated panels, stabilized soil blocks and aluminum form works, respectively as shown in Figure 20.4. Additionally, 66.7 per cent of developers are aware of recycled plastic blocks and tunnel technology.

Figure 20.4: Percentage of Housing Developers who are Aware of Alternative Building Technologies



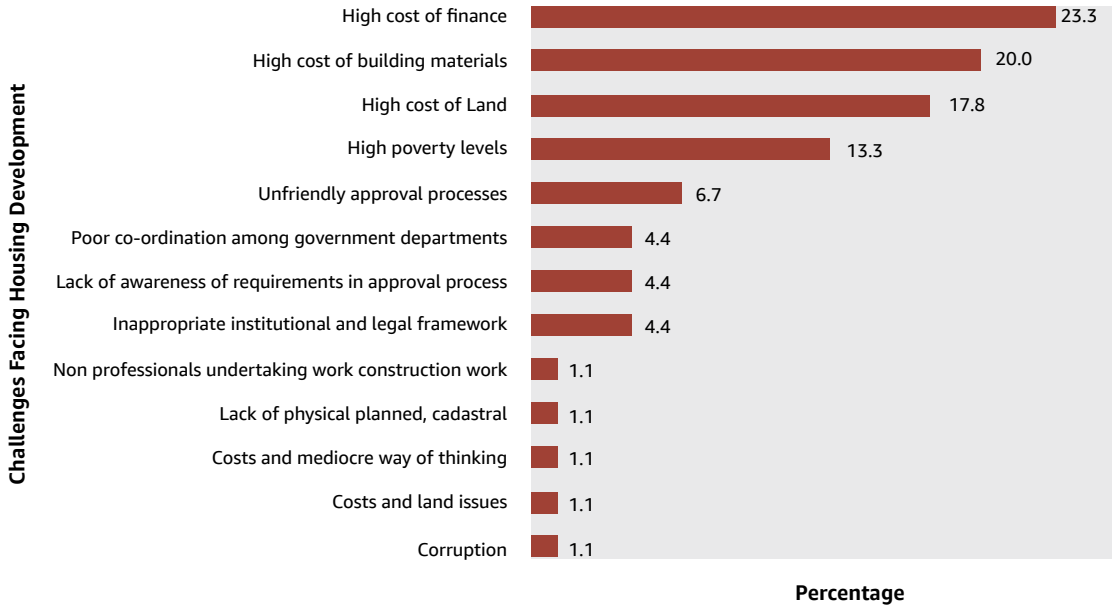
20.18. Choice of Area for Housing Development: Figure 20.5 shows that land availability (94.1%), future returns (88.2%), access to materials (82.4%) and access to infrastructure and services (64.7%) were the topmost factors that influence the choice of area for housing development. In addition, 23.5 per cent and 5.9 per cent of housing developers considered devolution-led growth and the tax incentives, respectively, in choosing areas for housing development.

Figure 20.5: Percentage of Housing Developers by Reasons Influencing Choice of Area for Housing Development



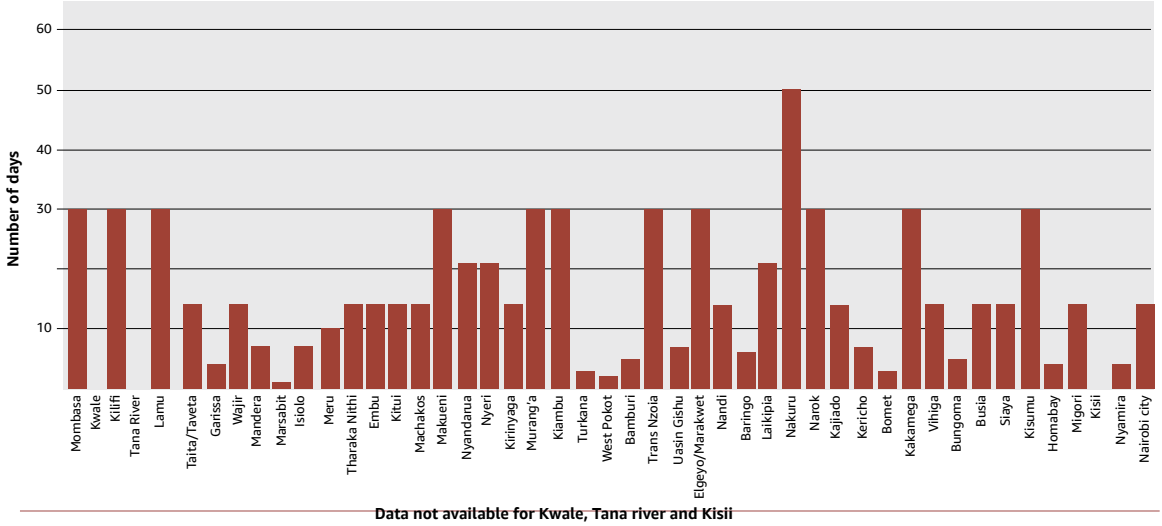
20.19. Challenges Facing Housing Development: The survey sought to collect views of BEP on the key challenges facing the sector. The results in Figure 20.6 indicate that the BEP reported that high cost of finance (23.3%) was the main challenge facing the housing sector. The other challenges identified by the professionals included the high cost of building materials (20.0%), high cost of land (17.8%) and high poverty levels (13.3%), which reduce people's ability to purchase or develop houses.

Figure 20.6: Percentage Distribution of BEP by Key Challenges Facing Housing Development



20.20. Duration for Obtaining Building Approvals: County governments are responsible for controlling all types of development within their areas of jurisdiction. When a development application is submitted, it can be approved as presented, approved with conditions requiring amendments to architectural designs, or rejected for specific reasons such as conflict over ownership or existing zoning regulations, use of unregistered professionals, failure to clear annual land rates, among others. Survey findings indicate that county Governments took between 1 and 50 days to approve building plans. Thirty counties took 14 days and below to grant building approval as shown in Figure 20.7.

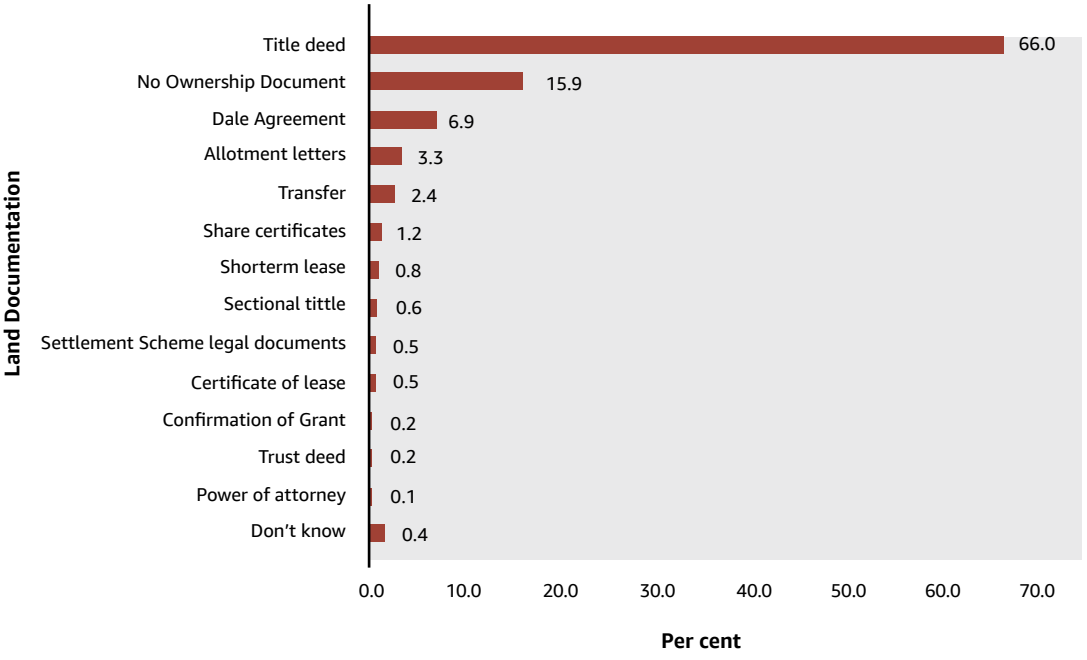
Figure 20.7. Duration of Obtaining Building Approvals by County



Data not available for Kwale, Tana river and Kisii

20.21. Land Ownership Documents: Land ownership documents in Kenya are critical for establishing legal rights, promoting secure tenure, and facilitating economic development. Figure 20.8 illustrates the different types of ownership documents held for the land parcels reported by household heads. Parcels with title deeds accounted for 66.0 per cent of all land parcels while 1.3 per cent had lease documents (Certificate of lease and short-term lease). In addition, 6.9 per cent of all parcels had sale agreements, 3.3 per cent had allotment letters and 1.2 per cent had share certificates. However, 15.9 per cent of parcels had no ownership document

Figure 20.8: Percentage Distribution of Land Parcels by Ownership Documents





B. 2023/24 Real Estate Survey

Overview

The real estate sector is a fundamental driver of economic growth. Its indicators play a pivotal role in informing housing sector planning, financial stability and economic policy formulation. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) identifies the real estate market as an important source of indicators relevant for both financial and non-financial sectors. In particular, the real estate index is used as a deflator in the balance sheet and fixed capital formation in the compilation of national accounts statistics. Further, residential property prices are a key indicator in measuring growth as they reflect the affordability of residential units by households, either through ownership or rental arrangements.



20.23. Commercial properties, on the other hand, provide economic agents with space for business operations and are mainly categorized by form of usage which includes office space/property, retail space/property, industrial property such as, warehousing and storage, factories among others. Whereas the Consumer Price Index (CPI) captures information on monthly rent, the current housing market supply side data was missing, necessitating the carrying out of the 2023/24 Real Estate Survey to provide indicators on property prices and rent as well as demand and supply side indicators.

Design and Methodology

20.24. Survey objective: The overall objective of the 2023/24 Real Estate Survey was to collect data on prices for both residential and commercial properties. The specific objectives were to provide; up-to-date market statistics on the real estate sector, information on trends in typologies for housing, information on prices and rent for residential and commercial properties and update the statistical business register (SBR) for the sector.

20.25. Scope and target population: The 2023/24 Real Estate Survey targeted all establishments engaged in real estate activities drawn from (SBR). The classification was based on the Kenya Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (KeSIC) used to classify economic entities (units) according to activities in which they are engaged in. The real estate activities covered in the survey were real estate activities with own or leased property. This included buying and selling of residential and non-residential buildings; renting and operating of real estate; operating of furnished/serviced apartments, and activities of real estate developers of own property for leasing or sale (construction work done by a separate entity at a fee).

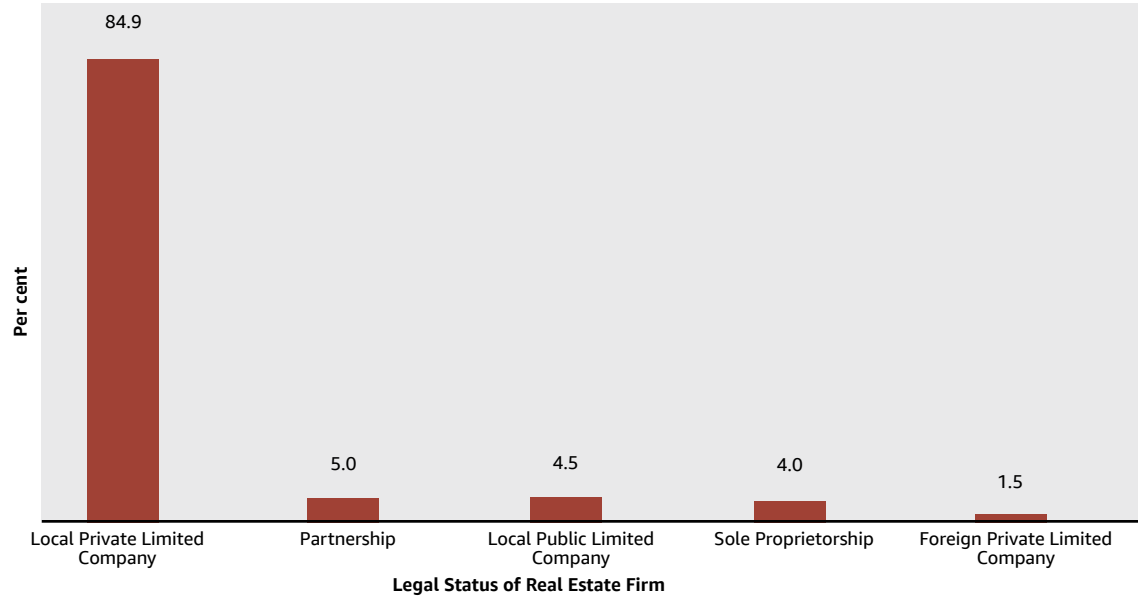
20.26. The survey also covered real estate activities on a fee or contract basis such as activities of real estate agents and brokers; intermediation in buying, selling and renting of real estate; and management of real estate. The survey collected information from institutions engaged in all real estate activities including real estate agents, property managers as well as developers. To supplement survey data, secondary data on real estate properties sold was obtained from real estate establishments and agents.

20.27. Reference period: The 2023/24 Real Estate Survey collected information for real estate properties that were on offer for sale, rent, sold and rented out/leased in 2023. In this regard, information was collected for properties that were advertised for sale/let before 2023 and were still on offer for sale/let in 2023; properties advertised forsale/let before 2023 and were sold/ let during 2023, properties that were advertised for sale/ let in 2023 and were actually sold/ let in 2023; and properties that were advertised for sale/let in 2023 but were not sold during 2023.

Survey Findings

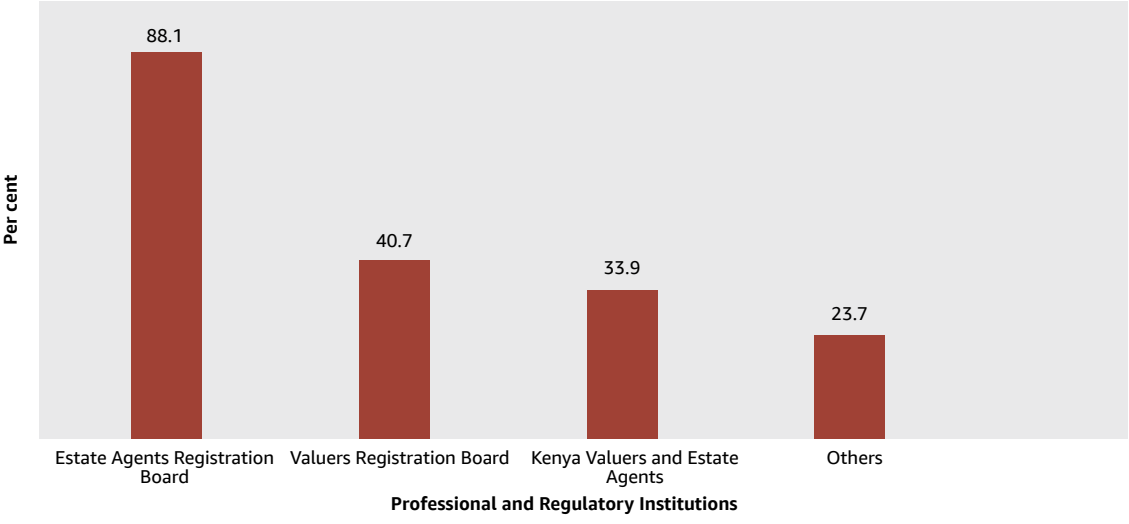
20.28. Legal Status of real estate firms: Figure 20.9 presents the legal status of firms engaged in real estate activities that were covered in the survey. The survey findings show 84.9 per cent of real estate firms were registered as local private limited companies, 4.0 per cent as sole proprietors and 4.5 per cent as local public limited companies. Real estate companies registered as partnerships were 5.0 per cent while 1.5 per cent of firms were registered as foreign private limited companies.

Figure 20.9: Percentage Distribution of real estate Firms by legal status



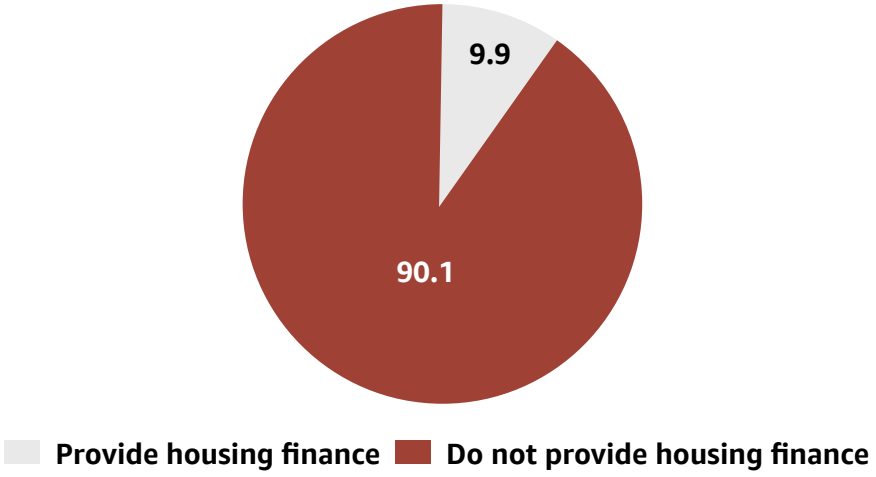
20.29. Registration of real estate firms with professional and regulatory institutions ensures professionalism, discipline and consumer protection among players in the sector. Out of the firms that took part in the survey, 52.9 per cent were registered with at least one professional or regulatory body in the country. Among the registered firms, 88.1 per cent were registered with the Estate Agents Registration Board, 40.7 per cent were registered with Valuers Registration Board (VRB) while 33.9 per cent were registered with Kenya Valuers and Estate Agents as shown in Figure 20.10.

Figure 20.10: Percentage Distribution of real estate firms by registration status with professional and regulatory institutions



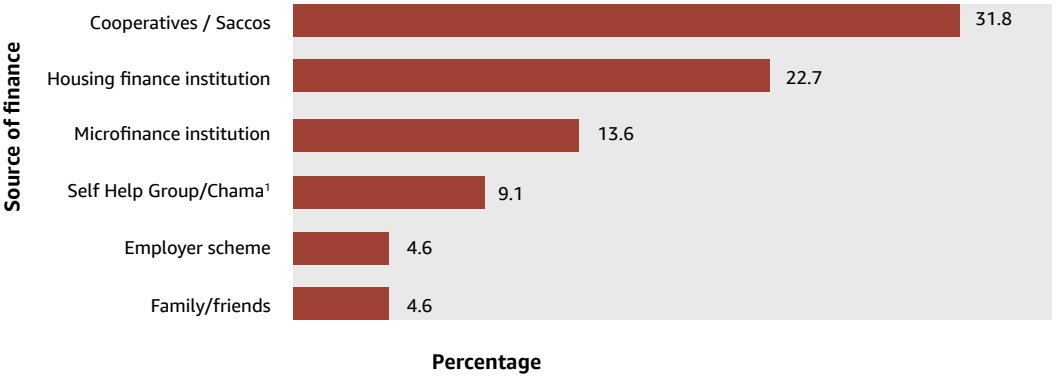
20.30. Provision of housing financing arrangements: In the properties market, real estate firms/ agents can provide housing financing arrangements/assistance to potential buyers of their property to encourage uptake of properties in the market through encouraging potential clients to purchase or rent their property. The survey sought to establish if real estate firms provide such housing financing arrangements. The results in Figure 20.11 indicate that only 9.9 per cent of the real estate firms covered in the survey provide housing financing arrangements for buyers or renters of their property.

Figure 20.11: Percentage of Real Estate Firms that Provide Housing Financing Arrangements to Buyers or Renters of their Property, 2023



20.31. Among the real estate firms that provide housing financing arrangements for the buyers and renters of their property, 31.8 per cent make such arrangements with Cooperatives or Saccos, 22.7 per cent with the Housing Finance Institution and 13.6 per cent with microfinance institutions. Only 9.1 per cent make such arrangements with Chamas, indicating that most of the financing is from formal sources as shown in Figure 20.12.

Figure 20.12: Sources of Housing Finance, 2023

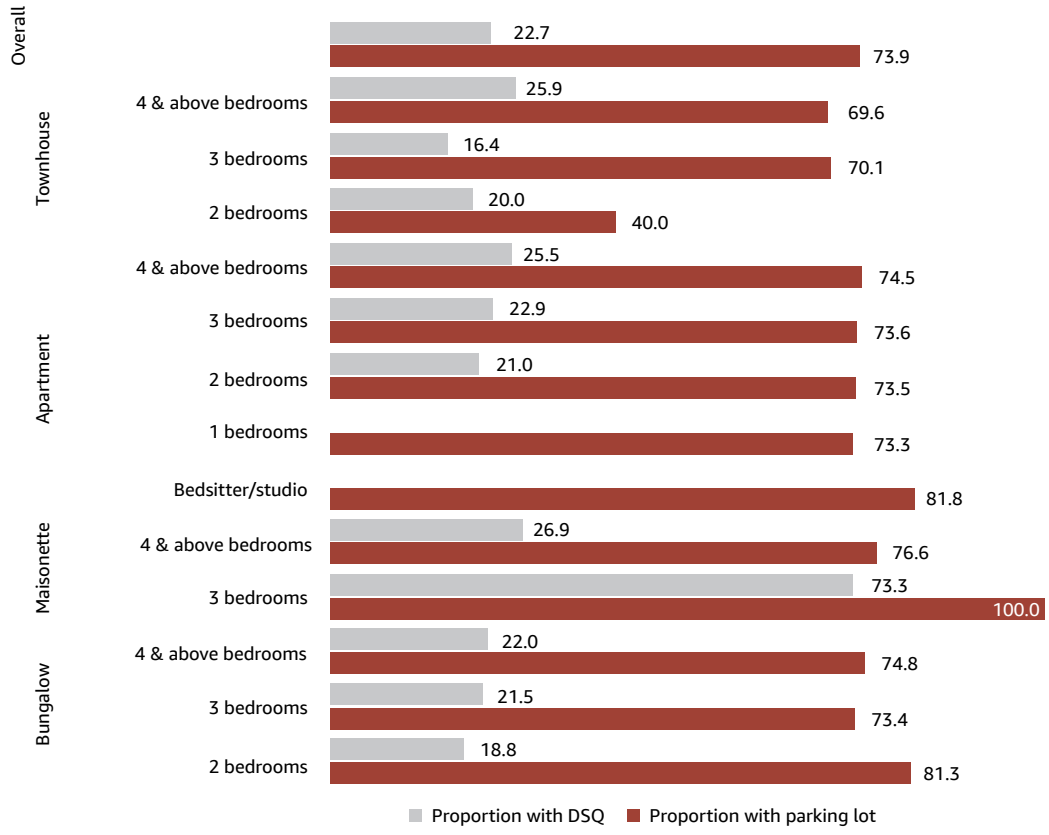


[1] Societies or group savings,

Residential Properties for Sale

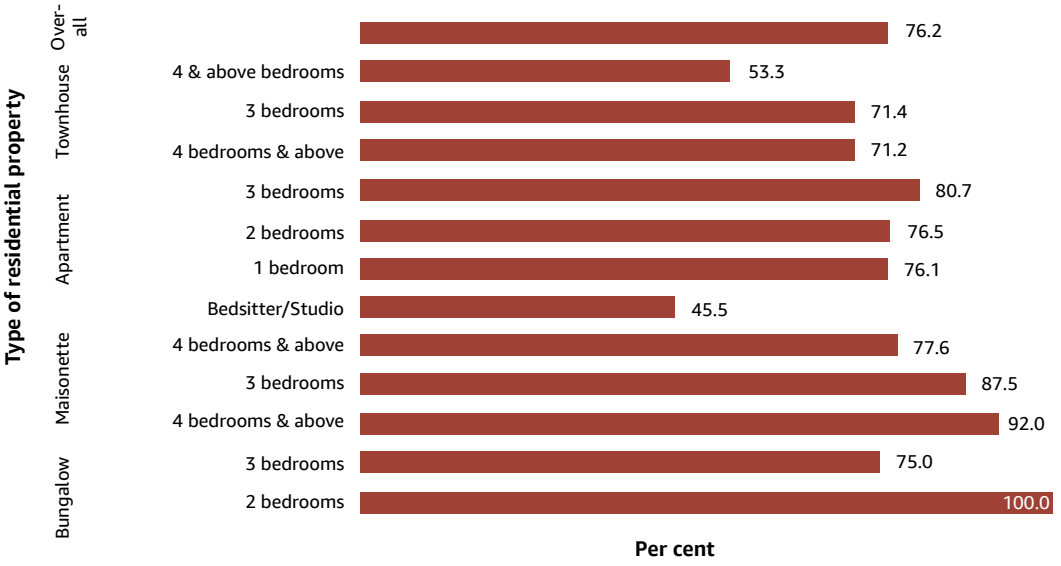
20.32. Figure 20.13 shows distribution of residential properties by type of amenities. Majority of residential properties (73.9 per cent) that were in the market had parking lots while 22.7 per cent had Domestic Servant Quarters (DSQ). All three-bedroom maisonette had parking lots while 73.3 per cent of the three-bedroom maisonette had a DSQ. Four in every 5 two-bedroom town houses did not have a parking lot.

Figure 20.13: Percentage Distribution of Residential Properties by Type of Amenities, 2023



20.33. The uptake of residential properties represented by proportion of residential properties advertised and sold in 2023 is shown in Figure 20.14. The overall uptake of residential properties in the market in 2023 was 76.2 per cent. All two-bedroom bungalows in the market were sold during the year. Other types of residential properties whose uptake was high include: four bedroom and above bungalows (92.0 per cent), three-bedroom maisonette (87.5 per cent) and three-bedroom apartment (80.7 per cent). Studio apartments had the least uptake in 2023 at 45.5 per cent.

Figure 20.14. Proportion of Residential Properties Advertised and Sold, 2023



20.34. Table 20.9 presents average sale price of residential property by typology. The prices were informed by location, unique characteristics of properties such as number of bedrooms, gross floor areas, land size of stand-alone units, floor area of flats and apartments. Other attributes which influenced property prices include environmental factors, safety levels and existing physical and social infrastructure such as sewerage and drainage systems, roads, public transport, health centre, education centre, and other social services. The average sale prices for residential properties were determined through weighting the prices based on the number of properties of similar characteristics per region to remove the random noise in the prices across regions.

20.35. The national average sale price for a two, three and four bedroom and above bungalow was KSh 14.1, KSh 19.5 and KSh 49.9 million, respectively, in 2023. The sale price of a three-bedroom maisonette was KSh 20.9 million while that of a three-bedroom apartment and townhouse was KSh 12.4 million and KSh 17.3 million, respectively. The sale price of a three-bedroom maisonette, apartment and townhouse was KSh 20.9 million, KSh 13.5 and KSh 23.3 million, respectively. Across all categories of residential properties, the prices of properties increased with the size of the property given by the number of bedrooms. The price of stand-alone properties such as bungalows, maisonette and town houses were higher compared to flats and apartments.

20.36. Table 20.9 also presents the average time in months between the time of advertising and the time of sale of the residential property. Overall, it took an average of 16 months for a residential property in the market to be sold. This is estimated to have reduced the property price by 2.3 per cent. Two-bedroom town houses and three bedroomed bungalows took the least time of 6 months and 8 months, respectively. On the other hand, three- and four bedroom and above apartments took the longest time at 19 months and 18 months, respectively. The longer off-take time tended to reduce the actual sale price of the property.

Table 20.9: Weighted Average Sale Price for Residential Properties, 2023

Type of residential property	Weighted average sale price (KSh)	Off-take time (months)	Deviation between adverised and actual price (%)
Bungalow two bedrooms	14,152,209	12	-2.5
Bungalow three bedrooms	19,503,003	8	3.6
Bungalow four bedrooms and above	49,969,590	12	-4.8
Maisonette three bedrooms	20,883,333	11	25.2
Maisonette four bedrooms and above	95,979,797	13	-4.8
Flat/Apartment bedsitter/studio	4,730,475	10	-2.7
Flat/Apartment one bedroom	6,440,393	13	-9.6
Flat/Apartment two bedrooms	7,874,312	13	3.0
Flat/Apartment three bedrooms	13,491,787	19	-6.1
Flat/Apartment four bedrooms and above	46,407,688	18	9.5
Townhouse-two bedrooms	17,349,939	6	-4.2
Townhouse-three bedrooms	23,260,606	13	-1.1
Townhouse-four bedrooms and above	61,144,495	17	-1.8
Overall		**16**	**-2.3**

Residential Property Prices by Region

20.37. The sale price of residential properties by type and region are shown in Table 20.10. Better understanding of property prices is aided by subdividing data into regions based on geographic location, similar characteristics and prices. The regions include Machakos, Kiambu, Mombasa, Nairobi and Kajiado. Nairobi was further divided into four sub-regions consisting of Nairobi Upper; Nairobi Upper Middle; Nairobi Middle and Nairobi Lower. Nairobi Upper sub-region consists of areas such as Runda, Karen, Muthaiga, Lavington and similar areas. Nairobi Upper Middle region consists of areas such as Kilimani, Kileleshwa, Highridge, South B, Garden Estate, South C, Upper Hill, Westlands, Riverside, and other areas of similar status while Nairobi Middle region consists of areas like Kasarani, Donholm, Kamulu, Ruai, Buruburu, and Madaraka. Nairobi Lower region consists of areas such as Ngara, Makadara, Kawangware, and Kibra, among other areas of similar status.

20.38. The sale price of a two-bedroom bungalow excluding Nairobi region was highest in Mombasa at KSh 16.7 million and lowest in Kajiado at KSh 2.9 million. The price of a three-bedroom bungalow was highest in Nairobi Upper at KSh. 89.8 million followed by Nairobi Upper Middle region at KSh. 34.4 million and the lowest in Machakos at KSh 6.0 million. The price of a one-bedroom apartment in Nairobi ranged between KSh 5.9 million in Nairobi Lower to KSh 60.0 million in Nairobi Upper while the price for the same apartment was KSh 7.9 million, 4.2 million, 5.5 million and 2.2 million in Mombasa, Machakos, Kiambu and Kajiado respectively. A three-bedroom apartment fetched KSh 20.4 million in Mombasa, KSh 11.4 in Kajiado and KSh 14.9 million in Nairobi Middle region. The average sale price for a studio apartment was KSh 4.8 million in Nairobi Lower region, KSh 5.0 million in Kiambu and KSh 2.2 million in Machakos. The price of a three-bedroom maisonette ranged from KSh 11.2 million in Kajiado to KSh 88.0 million in Nairobi Upper region. On the other hand, the average sale price of a three-bedroom townhouse ranged from KSh 8.3 million in Nairobi Lower to KSh 83.6 million in Nairobi Upper region.

Table 20.10: Average sale prices for residential properties by region, 2023

KSh

Type of Property	Kajiado	Kiambu	Machakos	Mombasa	Nairobi Lower	Nairobi Mid-dle	Nairobi Upper Middle	Nairobi Upper
Bungalow two bedroom	2,886,047	**	**	16,714,286	6,500,000	11,150,000	**	66,333,333
Bungalow three bedrooms	7,985,689	16,384,906	6,004,612	27,656,026	7,247,500	13,710,419	34,417,292	89,833,333
Bungalow four bedrooms and above	10,641,785	39,565,705	17,044,737	57,781,884	8,133,333	14,454,651	35,754,888	91,442,652
Flat/Apartment bedsitter/studio	**	5,000,000	2,150,000	**	4,770,000	**	**	**
Flat/Apartment one bedroom	2,200,000	5,498,366	4,219,444	7,866,216	5,854,471	13,165,194	21,924,000	60,000,000
Flat/Apartment two bedrooms	6,864,619	12,383,440	6,004,492	12,412,609	7,383,965	13,426,535	23,945,112	68,000,000
Flat/Apartment three bedrooms	11,383,504	15,032,768	6,952,981	20,431,008	7,400,000	14,909,241	26,570,127	80,510,808
Flat/Apartment four bedrooms and above	26,357,143	25,941,667	12,100,000	40,915,254	7,550,000	15,743,902	29,238,826	91,903,043
Masionette three bedrooms	11,200,000	14,700,000	14,500,000	**	**	13,533,333	31,333,333	88,000,000
Masionette four bedrooms and above	17,586,932	58,678,571	23,150,000	96,056,818	6,500,000	15,090,909	42,097,368	121,204,508
Town house-three bedrooms	8,436,633	25,453,571	9,150,000	25,967,667	8,325,000	12,793,333	30,425,000	83,571,429
Town house-four bedrooms and above	41,878,717	49,462,209	28,946,154	54,575,000	8,075,000	14,480,000	35,125,676	97,006,447

***few observations*

Residential Properties for Lease

20.39. Table 20.11 presents residential properties that were in the market in 2023. Overall, 88.8 per cent of residential properties on offer for lease were leased/rented out during the year. All two-bedroom maisonette and three-bedroom townhouses that were on offer for lease were leased during the year.

20.40. The monthly rent for a two-bedroom bungalow was KSh 30,000.0 per month while that of a two-bedroom maisonette was KSh 65,000.0. The monthly rent for a two-bedroom and three-bedroom town house was KSh 120,000.0 and KSh 130,000.0, respectively, which were the highest compared to other types of property of similar size. A bedsitter/studio was rented for an average of KSh 8,500.0 per month. Further, the monthly rent for one-bedroom and two-bedroom apartments was KSh 15,000.0 and KSh 28,000.0 per month, respectively.

20.41. The survey also measured the gross annual rental yield for residential properties. The rental yield is the return on investment generated from renting out real estate property. The findings in Table 20.12 indicate that studio apartments (bedsitters) had the lowest gross annual rental yield at 2.2 per cent, while two-bedroom townhouses recorded the highest yield at 8.3 per cent. Three-bedroom maisonette followed closely with a gross annual rental yield of 8.0 per cent.

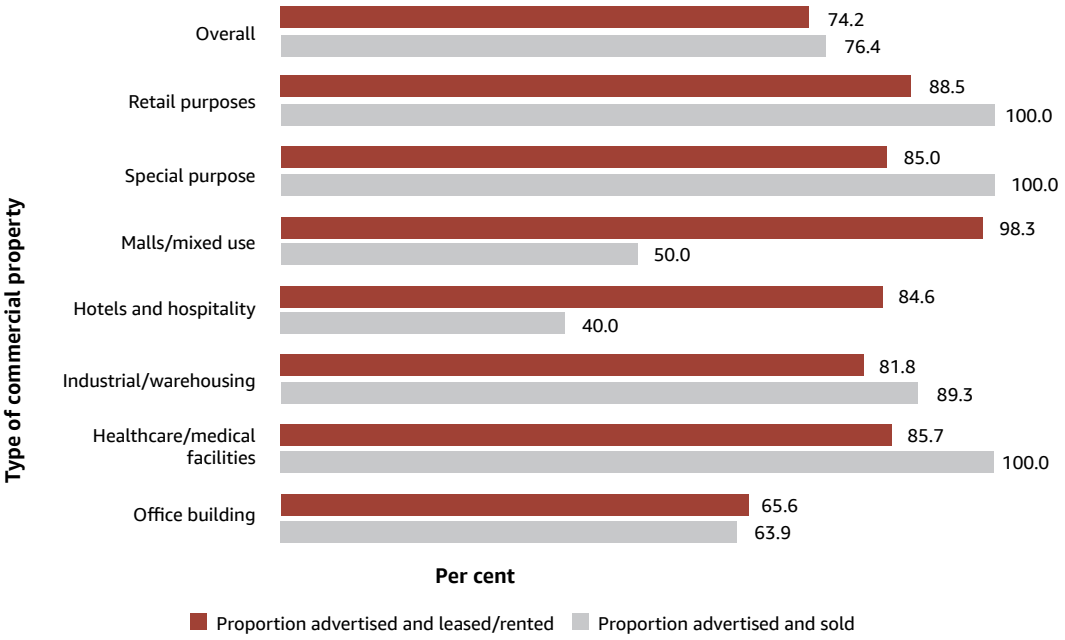
Table 20.11: Residential properties for lease or Rent in 2023

Type of residential property	Proportion advertised and let out	Monthly Median Rent (KSh)	"Annual Median Rent (KSh)"	Gross Rental Yield (%)
Bungalow two bedrooms	87.5	30,000	360,000	2.5
Bungalow three bedrooms	90.0	72,500	870,000	4.5
Bungalow four bedrooms and above	88.2	170,000	2,040,000	4.1
Maisonette two bedrooms	100.0	65,000	780,000	5.8
Maisonette three bedrooms	72.2	140,000	1,680,000	8.0
Maisonette four bedrooms and above	75.0	300,000	3,600,000	3.8
Flat/Apartment bedsitter/studio	95.7	8,500	102,000	2.2
Flat/Apartment one bedroom	91.8	15,000	180,000	2.8
Flat/Apartment two bedrooms	88.8	28,000	336,000	4.3
Flat/Apartment three bedrooms	89.5	75,000	900,000	6.7
Flat/Apartment four bedrooms and above	85.2	170,000	2,040,000	4.4
Townhouse-two bedrooms	50.0	120,000	1,440,000	8.3
Townhouse-three bedrooms	100.0	130,000	1,560,000	6.7
Townhouse-four bedrooms and above	76.7	300,000	3,600,000	5.9
Student hostels single rooms	50.0	6,500	78,000	6.2
Overall	**88.8**			

Commercial Properties

20.42. Figure 10.15 shows the proportion of commercial properties advertised for sale and sold, and proportion advertised for lease and leased in 2023. Over three quarters of commercial properties on offer for sale in 2023 were sold during the year. All the advertised properties meant for retail purpose, special purpose and healthcare facilities that were on offer for sale in 2023 were sold out during the year. Less than half (40 per cent) of the advertised properties meant for hotels and hospitality were sold in 2023, indicating a slightly lower demand. On the rental market, 74.2 per cent of all commercial rental properties that were on offer for rent in 2023 were rented during the year. There was relatively high demand and uptake of commercial properties, other than office spaces, where 65.6 per cent were rented. Malls and retail premises recorded the highest uptake at 100.0, 98.3 and 88.5 per cent, respectively.

Figure 20.15: Proportion of advertised commercial properties sold and leased in 2023



20.43. In 2023, the average monthly rent for industrial or warehousing properties was KSh 40.0 per square foot while that of special purpose premises was KSh 150.0 per square foot. Retail premises were rented at an average of KSh 115.0 per square foot per month. Office spaces were rented at an average of KSh 106.0 per square foot per month while malls were rented at an average of KSh 100.0 per square foot per month. The sale price of commercial properties varied depending on the type of property. The average sale price for retail premises was KSh 4,500.0 per square foot while that of malls was KSh 8,750.0 per square foot as shown in Table 20.12.

Table 20.12: Sale and Rental prices of Commercial Properties, 2023

Type of commercial property	Sale price (KSh)		Rent (KSh)	
	Per unit / property	"Per square foot"	Per unit / property	"Per square foot"
Office Building	110,000,000.0	11,000.0	78,000.0	106.0
Healthcare/ medical facilities	25,000,000.0	..	35,500.0	112.5
Industrial/ Warehousing	70,000,000.0	4,500.0	150,000.0	40.0
Hotels and Hospitality	180,000,000.0	..	130,000.0	105.0
Malls/ Mixed Use	140,000,000.0	..	45,000.0	100.0
Special Purpose	260,000,000.0	8,750.0	100,000.0	150.0
Retail Purposes	60,000,000.0	..	36,000.0	115.0

..Data not available



CHAPTER 21

Highlights of the 2024 Financial Access Household Survey

84.8%

Overall access to formal financial services has seen a substantial increase, expanding from the baseline of 26.7 per cent in 2006 to 84.8 per cent in 2024

94.0%

Kiambu county had the highest formal financial inclusion at 94.0 per cent.

Overview

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK), Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSD) Kenya, and other public-private sector stakeholders carried out the 2024 FinAccess Household Survey between July and October 2024, with the report on top line findings launched on December 3rd, 2024. This survey has been carried out every 2-3 years since 2006 with an objective of enhancing financial inclusion measurement and provide indicators to track progress in financial inclusion in Kenya. The 2024 Survey is unique in several

ways. First, it provides the first data point for time series analysis of the change in financial inclusion at the county level. The findings at county level highlight the heterogeneity of the financial inclusion landscape. Secondly, the questionnaire was expanded to improve the measurement of the four dimensions of financial inclusion: Access, Usage, Quality and Impact. Emerging issues such as sustainable finance (green finance), financial health, Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), Agriculture, and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) were also covered. This chapter presents highlights from the 2024 FinAccess Household Survey report which is available on the FinAccess portal on the KNBS website.

Survey Objectives

21.2. The main objective of FinAccess Household Surveys is to monitor developments and progress achieved in financial inclusion. It also enables policy makers and industry players to gain a better understanding and dynamics of Kenya's financial inclusion landscape. The specific survey objectives were:

1. Tracking trends and progress on financial inclusion.
2. Providing information on barriers to financial inclusion.
3. Providing information on market conditions and opportunities.
4. Providing data for academic research on financial inclusion.

Survey Methodology

21.3. The 2024 FinAccess Household Survey was a cross-sectional survey that targeted individuals aged 16 years and above residing in conventional households in Kenya. However, the report is based on analysis of data for individuals aged 18 years and above, as national identity cards, which is a key requirement to accessing formal financial services, only issued upon attaining this age. The survey sample was drawn from the Kenya Household Master Sample Frame (K-HMSF), which was developed based on the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. The sample was designed to provide estimates at national as well as rural and urban areas, and across the forty-seven (47) counties. The minimum sample size was computed for each of the survey domains, resulting in a total sample size of 28,275 households and 1,885 Enumeration Areas (EAs). The survey results achieved 84.6 per cent response rate.

Key Findings

Classification of Financial Services and Products

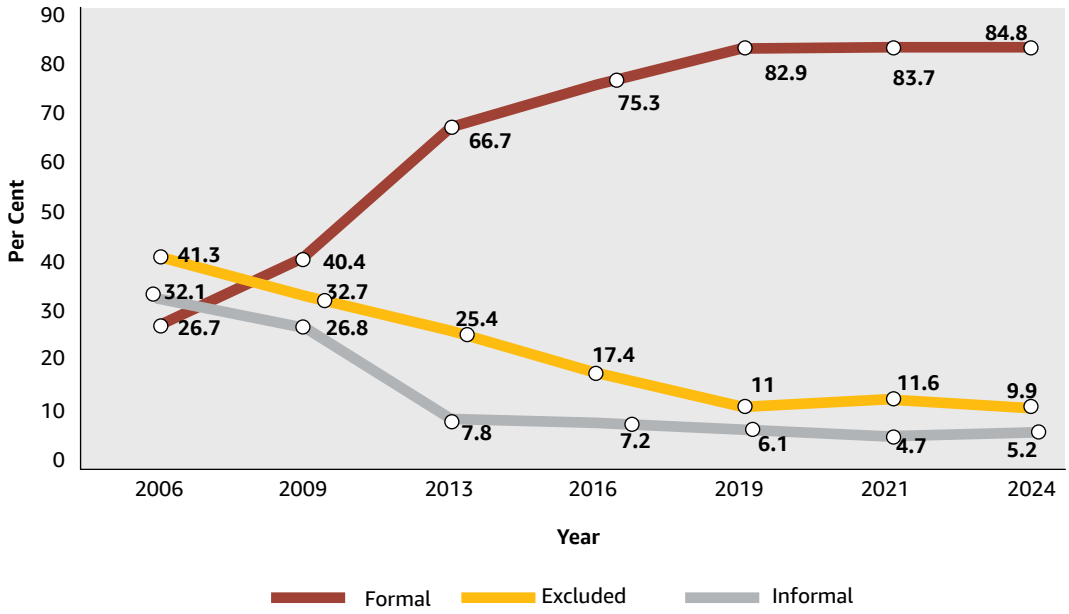
21.4. Financial services and products were classified according to the most frequently used formal financial service provider. Respondents who used at least one formal financial service provider were classified as formally included. Formal financial service providers include banks, Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs), mobile phone financial service providers (MFSs) and insurance companies, among other providers. Respondents who did not use any formal provider but used at least one informal service provider (e.g. groups, chamas, shopkeeper credit, etc.) were classified as informally included. Respondents who did not use any formal or informal service providers were classified as financially excluded. The excluded population comprises of those that relied on basic financial mechanisms such as saving in secret/hiding places or borrowing from a family member or a friend in case of a need.

Overall Financial Access

21.5. Overall access to formal financial services has seen a substantial increase, expanding from the baseline of 26.7 per cent in 2006 to 84.8 per cent in 2024 (Figure 21.1). This growth is on account of financial technology and innovations, especially in mobile money, and physical expansion as formal financial services providers take services closer to the population. This was also supported by a conducive regulatory environment and various Government initiatives toward an inclusive financial system.

21.6. The survey findings show that financial exclusion has decreased by 1.7 percentage points to 9.9 per cent in 2024, mainly on account of an increase in informal utilization of financial services.

Figure 21.1: Overall Financial Access



Financial Access by Products

21.7. Access to various financial products and services in 2024 and 2021 are presented in Figure 21.2. Access to banking services increased to 52.5 per cent in 2024 from 44.1 per cent in 2021. The 'Used to use' cases increased between 2021 and 2024, with loss of income and cost of financial services being cited as the main reasons. 'Never used' cases cited affordability, relevance and awareness as limitations to access. The main reason for 'Never Used' of mobile money was due to lack of a mobile phone and eligibility due to lack of Identity cards.

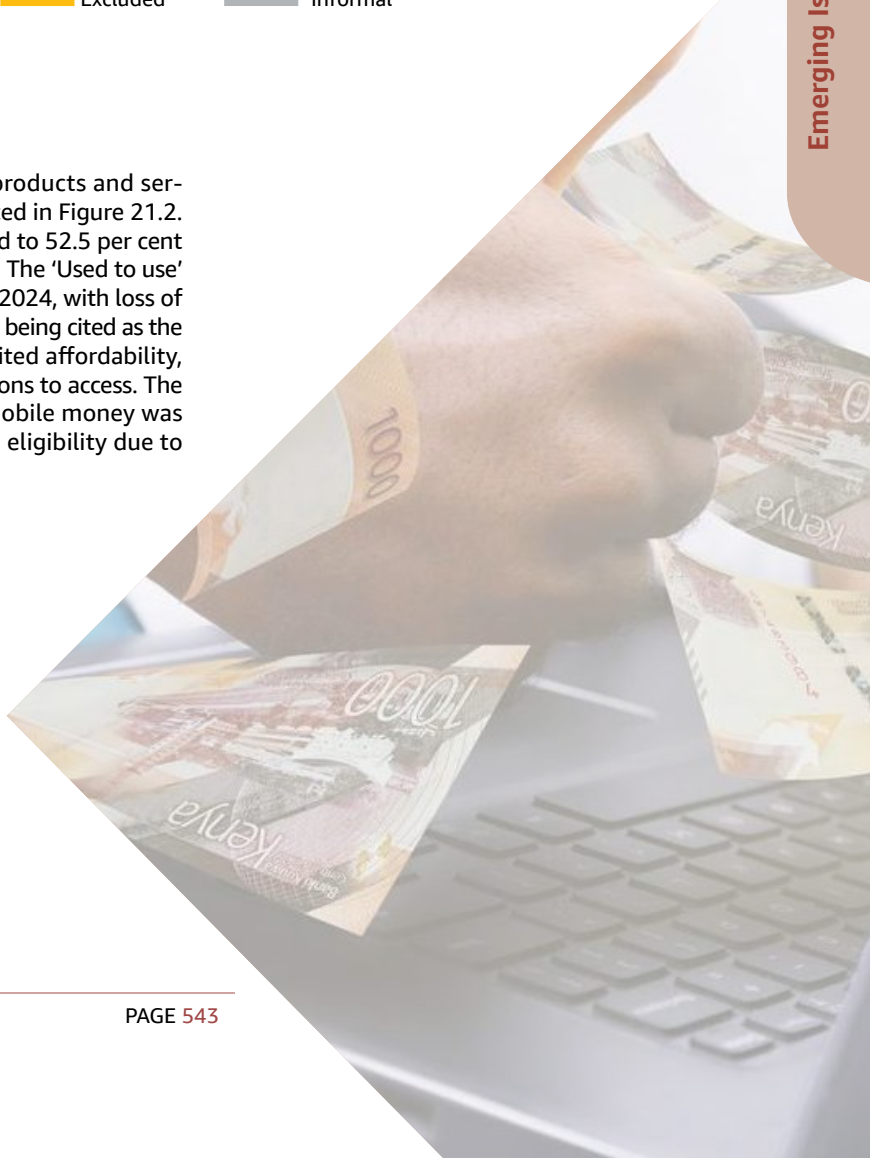
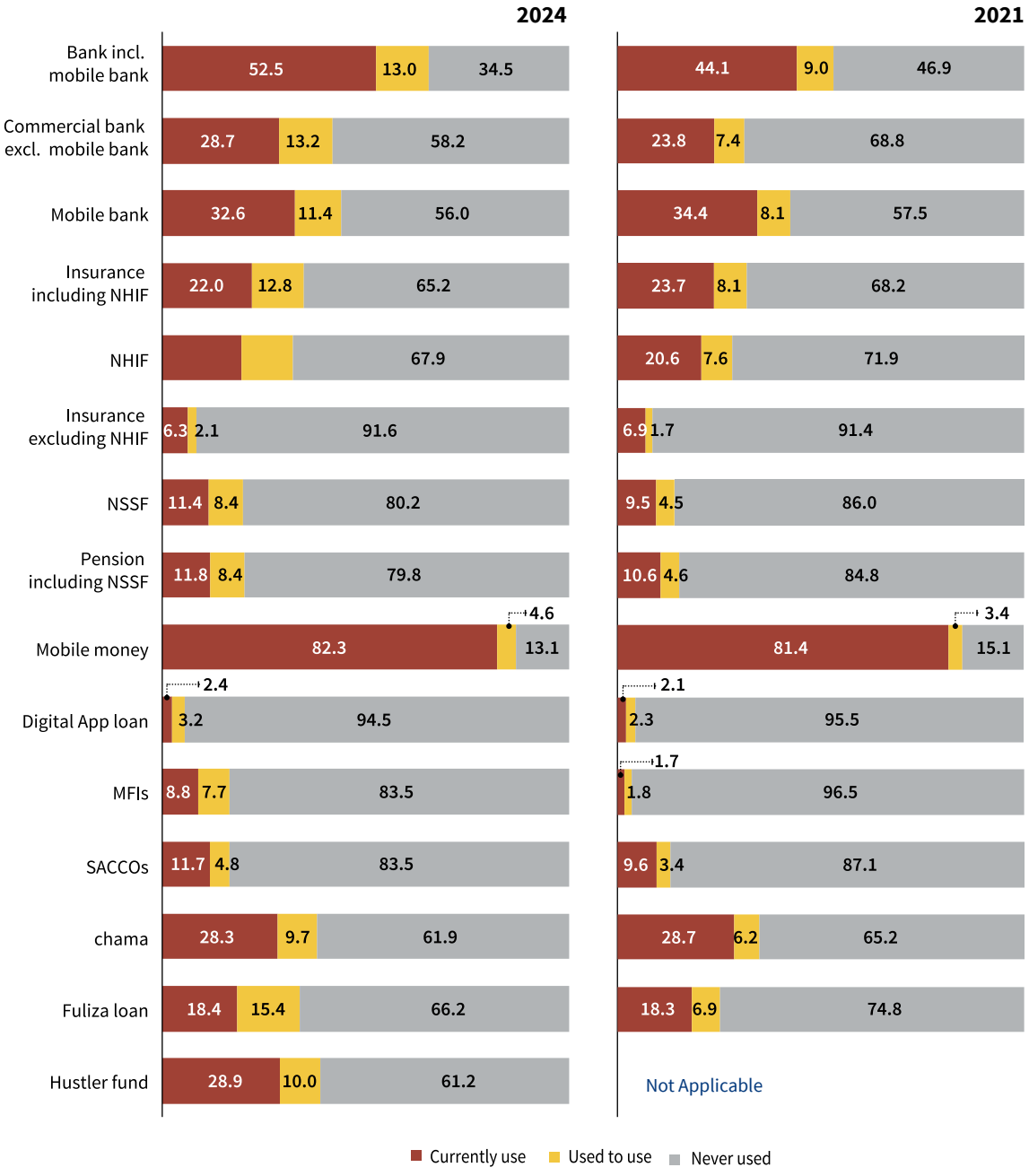


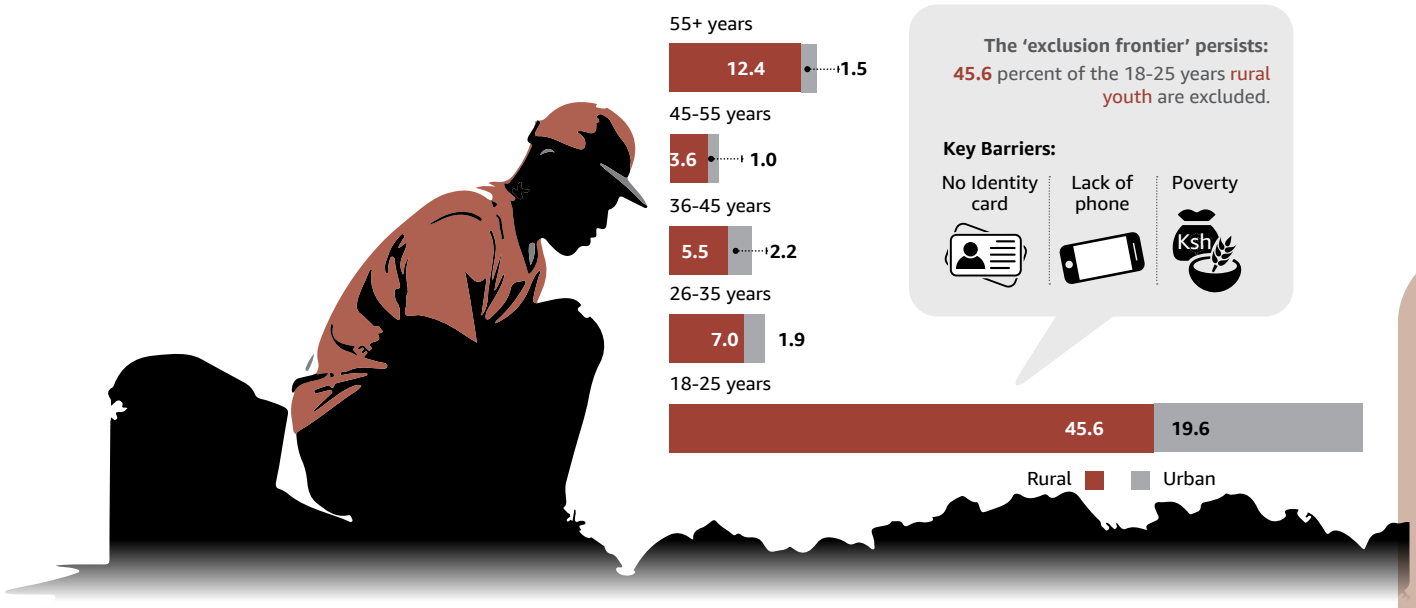
Figure 21.2: Financial Access by Products (per cent)



Financial Exclusion by Age Group and Residence

21.8. The survey results indicated that 45.6 per cent of young people aged 18-25 in rural areas were formally excluded. Similarly, 12.4 per cent of older people aged 55 and above in rural areas were financially excluded compared with 1.5 per cent of their counterparts in urban areas as shown in (Figure 21.3). The lack of national Identification Cards (IDs) among young people aged 18-25 largely explains the high exclusion rate.

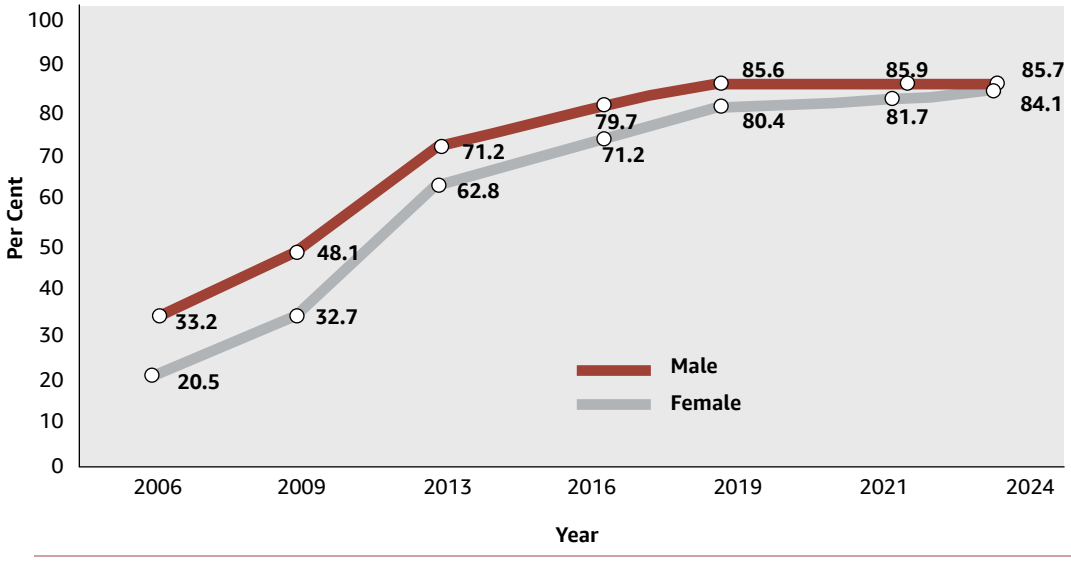
Figure 21.3: Financial Exclusion by Age Group and Residence



Financial Access by Sex

21.9. Access to formal financial services and products between the female and male population narrowed to 1.6 percentage points in 2024 from 4.2 percentage points in 2021. This was a result of continued low uptake by male and increased access by female to 84.1 per cent in 2024 from 81.7 per cent in 2021 as shown in Figure 21.4.

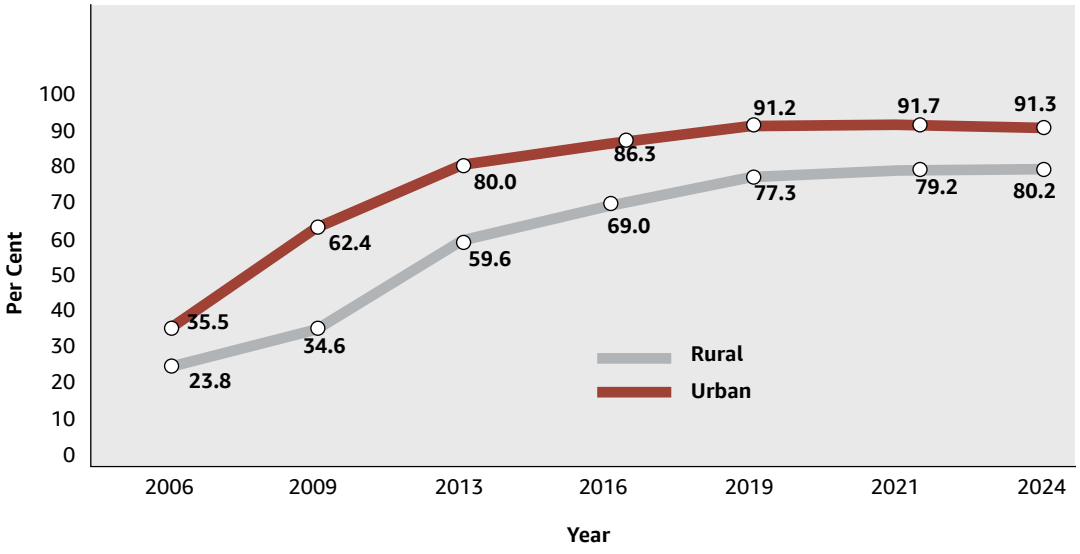
Figure 21.4: Formal Inclusion Gender Gap



Formal Financial Access by Residence

21.10. Urban population recorded the highest access to formal financial services and products through formal financial providers at 91.3 per cent compared to 80.2 per cent for the rural population as shown in Figure 21.5. The rural-urban gap in access to formal financial services providers continued to narrow on account of continued penetration of formal financial services providers through digital channels and physical channels like branches and agents.

Figure 21.5: Formal Financial Access by Residence



Financial Access by County

21.11. Kiambu county had the highest formal financial inclusion at 94.0 per cent, while West Pokot County had the lowest formal financial inclusion at 48.5 per cent as shown in Table 21.1. On the other hand, Turkana County had the highest level of exclusion at 31.5 per cent as shown in Table 21.2.

Table 21.1: Formal Financial Inclusion in 2024

County	%
Kiambu	94.0
Nairobi City	93.7
Kirinyaga	92.8
Nyeri	91.6
Isiolo	91.5
Kisumu	91.2
Embu	90.9
Taita-Taveta	90.5
Uasin Gishu	90.2
Mandera	89.7
Lamu	88.8
Nandi	88.3
Machakos	88.2
Nyandarua	87.9
Mombasa	87.6
Garissa	87.1
Kisii	86.7
Murang'a	86.6
Laikipia	86.4
Kajiado	86.1
Tharaka-Nithi	85.9
Wajir	85.6
Nyamira	85.4
Elgeyo-Marakwet	84.7
Nakuru	84.5
Meru	84.0
Homabay	83.3
Bomet	82.7
Makueni	81.9
Siaya	81.9
Kitui	81.2
Samburu	80.5
Kwale	79.7
Kakamega	79.6
Marsabit	79.1
Vihiga	79.1
Kericho	79.0
Bungoma	78.5
Kilifi	77.9
Trans Nzoia	77.5
Tana River	77.4
Busia	76.9
Baringo	76.3
Narok	73.1
Migori	72.9
Turkana	65.9
West Pokot	48.5

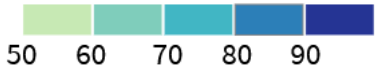
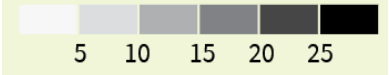


Table 21.2: Formal Financial Exclusion in 2024

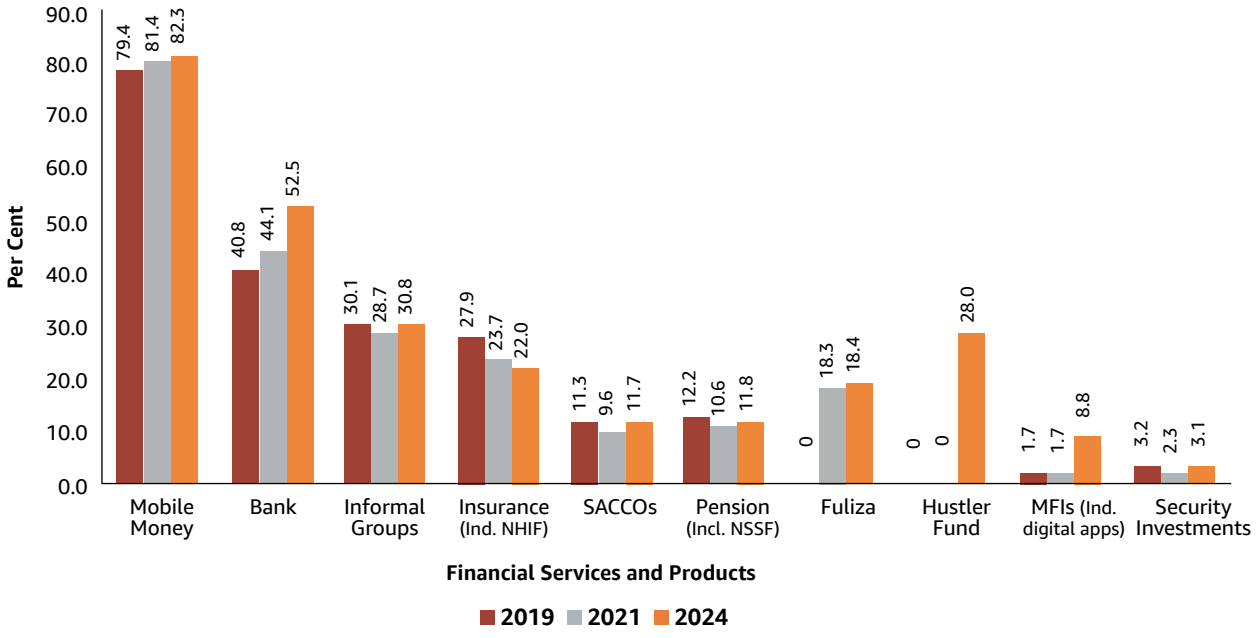
County	%
Kiambu	2.7
Nairobi City	5.1
Kirinyaga	4.0
Nyeri	6.0
Isiolo	5.8
Kisumu	6.3
Embu	4.5
Taita-Taveta	6.4
Uasin Gishu	8.5
Mandera	8.9
Lamu	9.6
Nandi	9.0
Machakos	8.0
Nyandarua	2.6
Mombasa	6.8
Garissa	9.5
Kisii	7.5
Murang'a	7.8
Laikipia	7.6
Kajiado	9.5
Tharaka-Nithi	4.7
Wajir	10.5
Nyamira	12.2
Elgeyo-Marakwet	10.9
Nakuru	12.2
Meru	4.7
Homabay	11.1
Bomet	11.3
Makueni	9.8
Siaya	9.5
Kitui	13.3
Samburu	14.2
Kwale	15.1
Kakamega	11.8
Marsabit	17.6
Vihiga	13.1
Kericho	12.4
Bungoma	11.8
Kilifi	13.6
Trans Nzoia	21.0
Tana River	16.7
Busia	15.9
Baringo	16.7
Narok	17.4
Migori	19.0
Turkana	31.5
West Pokot	27.0



Usage of Financial Services and Products by Provider

21.12. The 2024 FinAccess Survey highlights shifting financial preferences in Kenya, with mobile money usage rising to 82.3 per cent in 2024 from 79.4 per cent in 2019. This is driven by expanded services, improved infrastructure, and greater adoption for Government services and e-commerce. Bank usage increased to 52.5 per cent, supported by infrastructure development. SACCOs participation grew to 11.7 per cent, reflecting broader reach, while informal group membership rose to 30.8 per cent, emphasizing the continued importance of grassroots financial systems. Investments in securities increased to 3.1 percent, boosted by new applications (apps) and higher returns, showcasing diverse consumer financial needs. In contrast, insurance uptake saw a slight decline to 22.0 per cent (Figure 21.6).

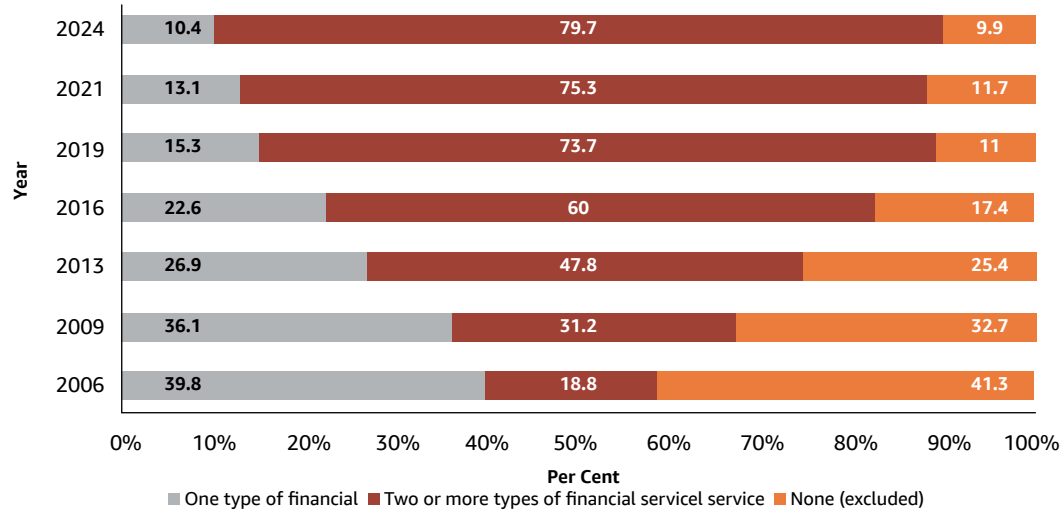
Figure 21.6: Usage of Financial Services and Products



Usage by the Portfolio of Financial Services

21.13. The survey findings indicate that consumers are transitioning from using a single service to using many services. The number of respondents who use two or more types of financial services and products increased to 79.7 per cent in 2024 from 75.3 per cent in 2021 (Figure 21.7). This reflects the increasing complexity of financial needs, which require a range of financial products and services to address them. However, the marginal decline in non-usage to 9.9 per cent suggests that some segments, particularly those without national IDs, still face barriers to accessing financial services.

Figure 21.7: Usage by the Portfolio of Financial Services



Traditional Banking and Mobile Bank Usage

21.14. The overall usage of traditional banking (Banking operations through physical branch networks) increased from 23.8 per cent in 2021 to 29.0 per cent in 2024 as shown in Figure 21.8. However, the overall usage of mobile banking slightly decreased to 32.6 per cent in 2024 from 34.4 per cent in 2021(Figure 21.9).

Figure 21.8: Traditional Banking Usage

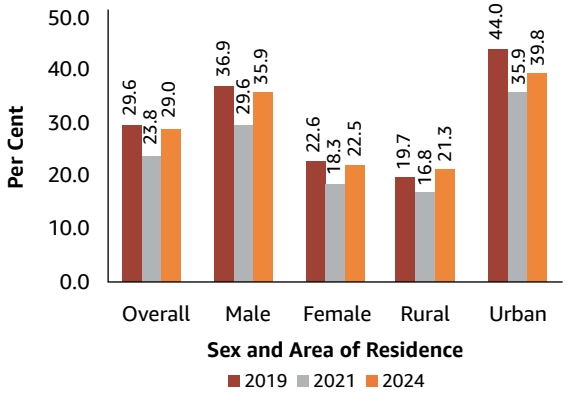
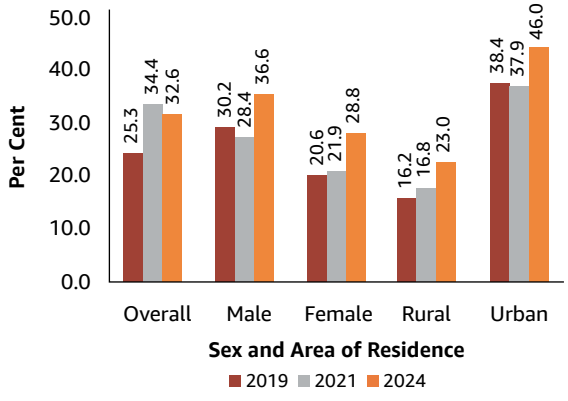


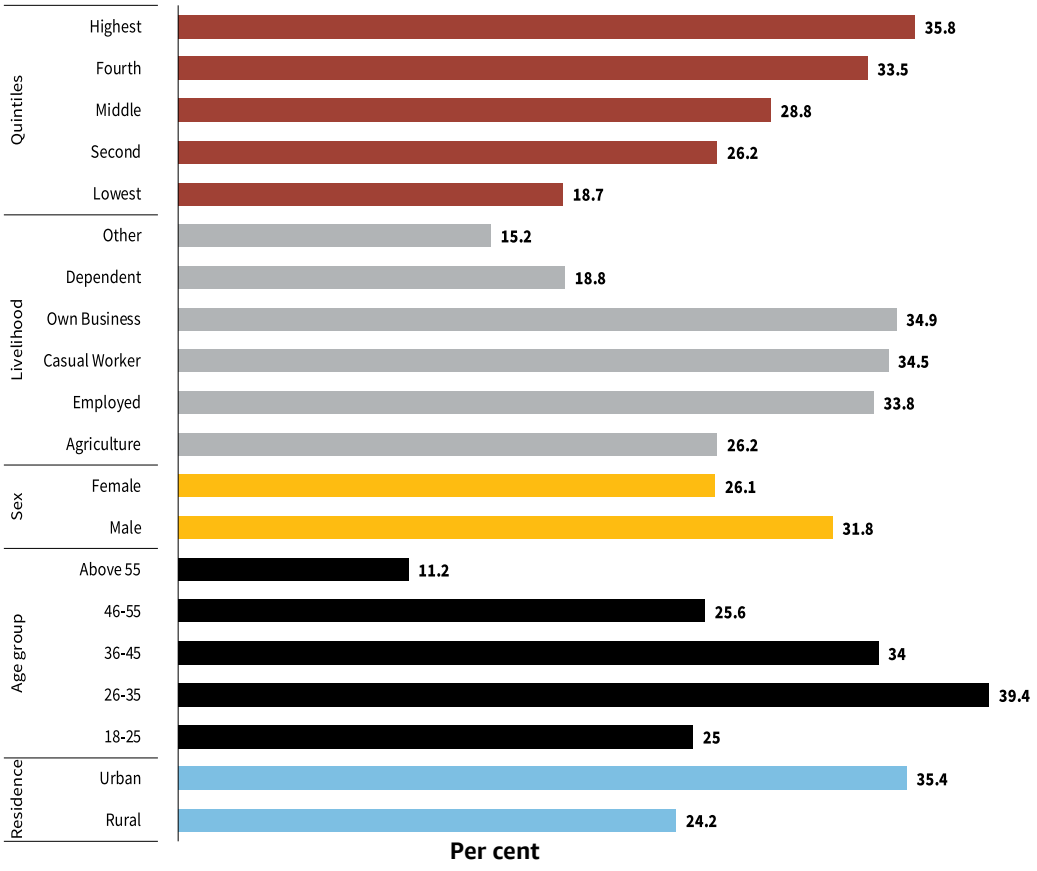
Figure 21.9: Mobile Bank Usage



The Financial Inclusion Fund (The Hustler Fund)

21.15. The usage of Hustler Fund loan services for the urban population was 35.4 per cent while the rural population usage was 24.2 per cent. Usage of the fund among the male population was 31.8 per cent while female population usage was at 26.1 per cent. Usage of Hustler Fund by wealth quintiles indicates that 35.8 per cent of those in the highest wealth quintile use Hustler Fund, while 18.7 per cent of those in the lowest wealth quintile use Hustler Fund (Figure 21.10).

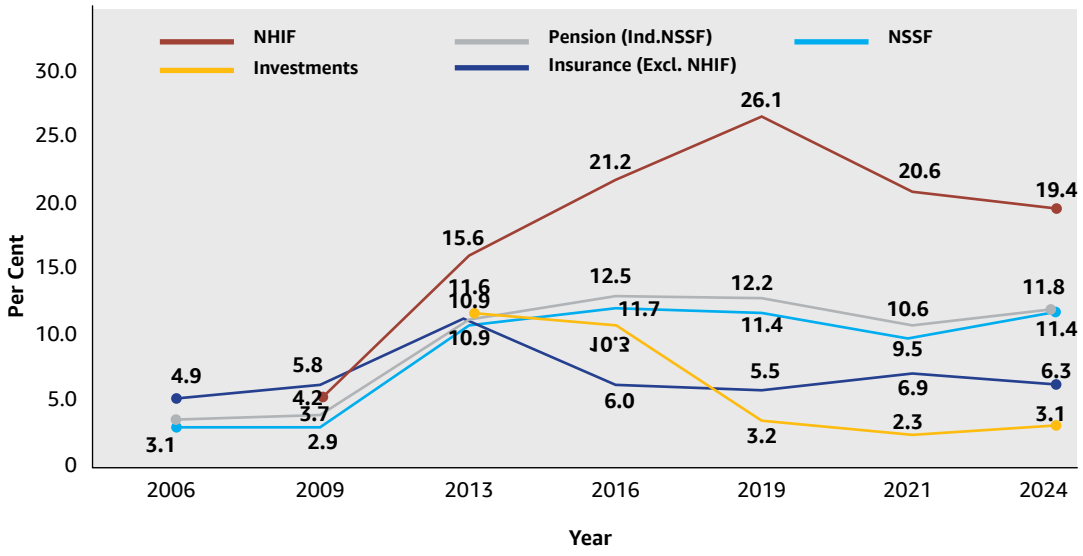
Figure 21.10: Financial Inclusion Fund (The Hustler Fund) Usage by Demographics (per cent)



Insurance, Pensions and Investments Usage

21.16. The survey findings show that usage of NSSF and investments increased in 2024 to 11.4 per cent and 3.1 per cent, respectively. However, the overall usage of NHIF declined during the period to 19.4 per cent as shown in Figure 21.11.

Figure 21.11: Usage of Insurance, Pension and Investment Provider



Knowledge of Cost of Borrowing and Transaction Cost

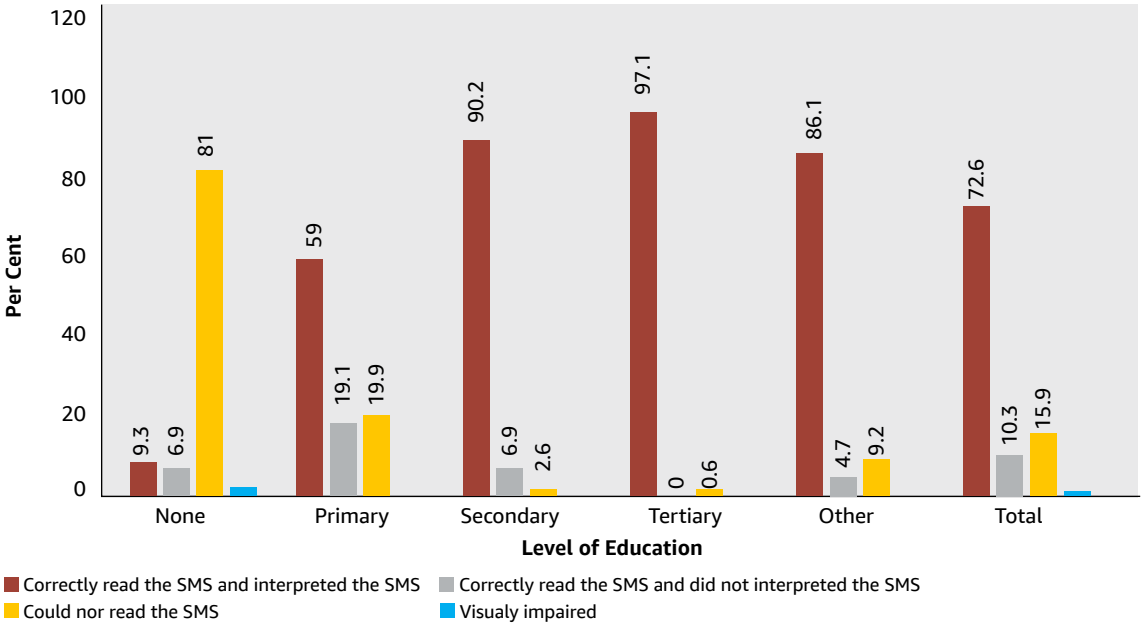
a) Knowledge of Transaction Costs

21.17. Respondents were shown a typical SMS message displaying transaction values and related costs, like those used by financial service providers. Results showed that 72.6 per cent of respondents could accurately read and interpret a message indicating transaction costs on a mobile phone as shown in Figure 21.2.

b) Knowledge of Transaction Costs by Education

21.18. The survey results indicated that 81.0 per cent of the respondents who did not attend school could not read the SMS. Respondents with Tertiary level of education were able to read and interpret the SMS at 97.1 per cent, compared to only 9.3 per cent of respondents with no education (Figure 21.12).

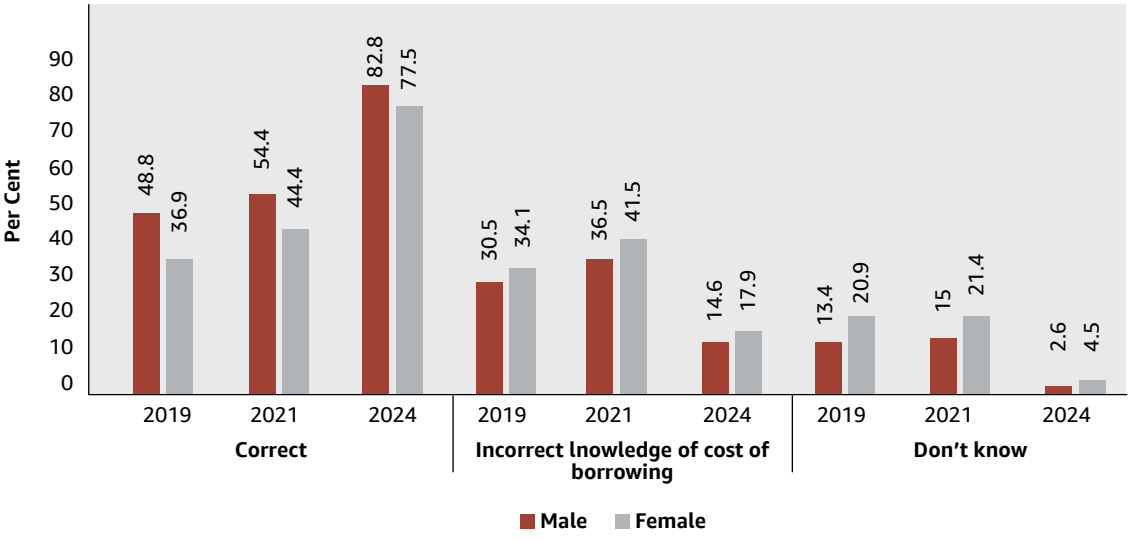
Figure 21.12: Overall Knowledge of Transaction Cost by Education



Knowledge of Cost of Borrowing by Sex

21.19. The survey assessed respondents' ability to accurately calculate 10.0 per cent interest on KSh 1,000 loan. Approximately 82.8 per cent of males correctly calculated the interest, compared to 77.5 per cent of females. Figure 21.13 shows that both sexes had improved knowledge of correctly calculating the interest.

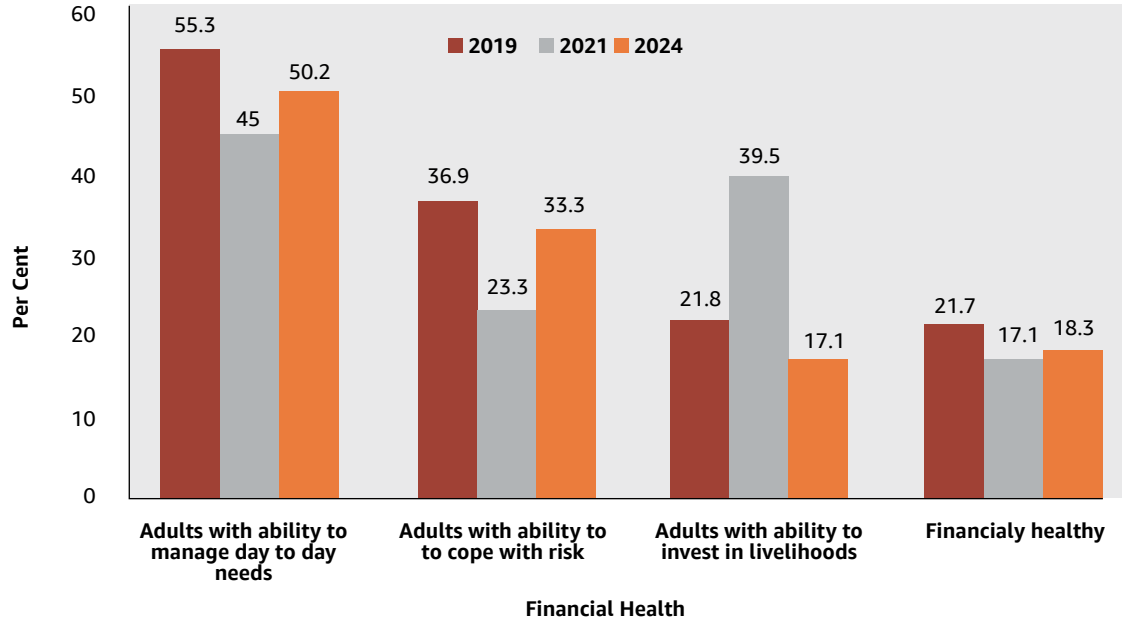
Figure 21.13: Knowledge of Cost of Borrowing by Sex



Trends in Financial Health

21.20. The proportion of the adult population that is financially healthy increased from 17.1 per cent in 2021 to 18.3 per cent in 2024 as shown in Figure 21.14. The proportion of population with ability to manage day to day needs increased to 50.2 per cent in 2024 from 45.0 per cent in 2021. The ability to cope with risks improved from 23.3 per cent in 2021 to 33.3 per cent in 2024, signaling better resilience. However, the ability to invest in livelihoods declined sharply from 39.5 per cent in 2021 to 17.1 per cent in 2024, indicating reduced capacity for long-term financial growth.

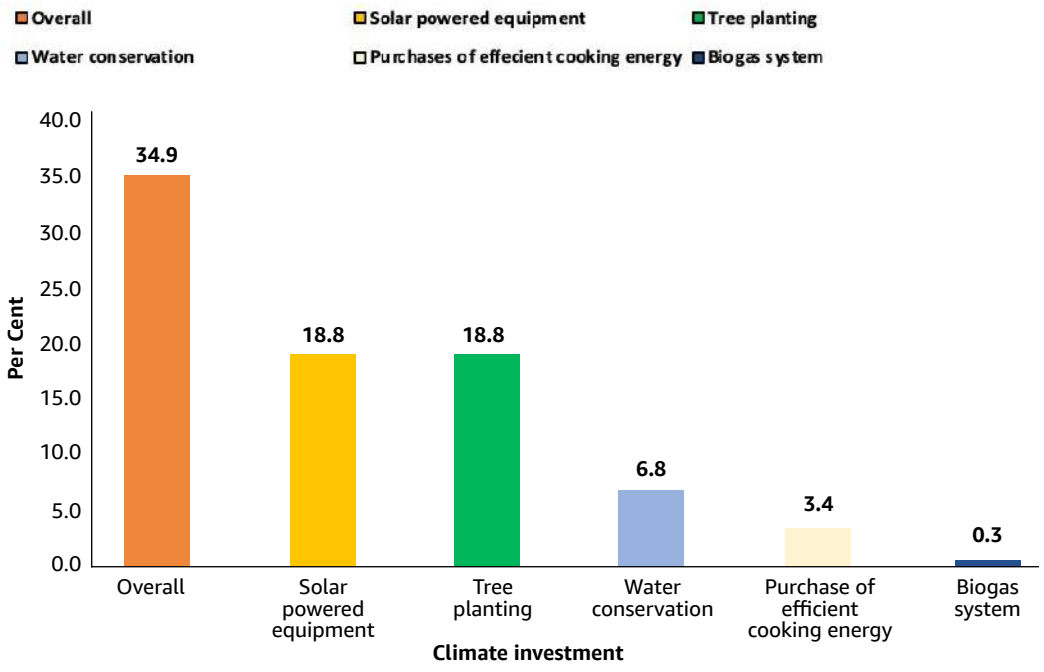
Figure 21.14: Trends in Overall Financial Health



Climate Investments

21.21. The survey findings, as shown in Figure 21.15, indicated that 34.9 per cent of the total population participated in various green environment initiatives. Key areas of investment in green initiatives included investing in solar-powered equipment and tree planting, whereby 18.8 per cent of the surveyed individuals indicated to have invested in these two initiatives. Those who invested in Water conservation efforts were 6.8 per cent, while 3.4 per cent invested in purchases of efficient cooking energy. Biogas systems saw a minimal investment level, at only 0.3 per cent.

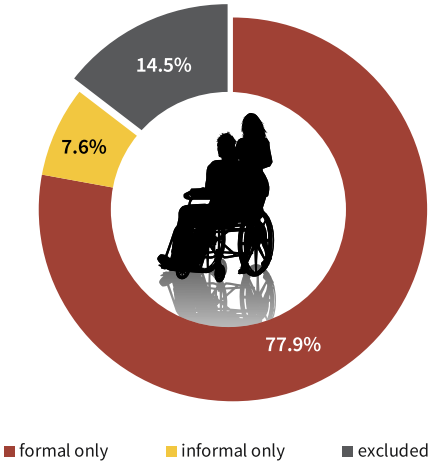
Figure 21.15: Investment in Climate Products



Access to Financial Services by Persons Living with Disabilities

21.22. Among the respondents that reported having any form of disability, 77.9 per cent had access to formal financial services while 7.6 per cent had access to informal financial services and 14.5 per cent were excluded as shown in Figure 21.16.

Figure 21.16: PWD Access to Financial Services (18+ years)





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