REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed

ECONOMIC SURVEY 2024

PROVIDING, MANAGING AND PROMOTING QUALITY STATISTICS

Economic Survey

2024

PROVIDING, MANAGING AND PROMOTING QUALITY STATISTICS

Published by:
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
P.O. Box 30266 - 00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254-20-3317583, +254-20-2911000/1, +254-20-3317612/22/23/51
Email: info@knbs.or.ke / directorgeneral@knbs.or.ke/ library@knbs.or.ke
Facebook: Kenya Stats
Twitter: @KNBStats
Website: www.knbs.or.ke

ISBN: 978-9914-9649-9-8 (print)
ISBN: 978-9914-9649-81 (pdf)
Published 2024

Any inquiries relating to this publication should be addressed to the Director General, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. Subscription correspondence may be addressed directly to the Head of Library Services in the same building.

Image source: Istock © 2024 accessed via www. Istockphoto.com
Recommended citation: KNBS 2024. Economic Survey 2024. Nairobi, Kenya.

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Value
dollar
$10.00
$10.00
$10.00
$30.00
$50.00
$80.00
$60.00
$20.00
$90.00
7%
3%
7%
28%
10%
19%
26%
$100.00
$90.00
$80.00
$70.00
$60.00
$50.00
$40.00
$30.00
$20.00
$10.00
$0.00

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 No. 4 of 2006. 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 ensuring 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 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 com-

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)

pendium 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
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
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
BH	Boreholes
BMI	Body Mass Index
BOP	Balance of Payments
BOSA	Bank Office Services Activity
BPM6	Balance of Payment and International Investment Position Manual (Sixth edition)
Bps	Bits per second
BRIIC	Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa
BTL	Bilateral Tubal Ligation
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
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CECM	County Executive Committee Members
CECs	County Executive Committees
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa
CFS	Container Freight Station
CIF	Cost, Insurance & Freight
CIP	Census of Industrial Production
CIPI	Construction Input Price Indices
CMA	Capital Markets Authority
CMC	Cabin-Crew Member Certificate
COA	Certificate of Air Worthiness
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPC	Central Product classifications
CPI	Consumer Price Indix
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management Systems
CPL	Commercial Pilot License
CSM	Cylinder Smart Meterin
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
DTSs	Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions

DWT	Deadweight Tons
EA	Environmental Audit
EAC	East African Community
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
EAs	Enumeration Areas
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EEA	Environmental Economic Accounts
EEC	European Economic Community
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMDE	Emerging Market and Developing Economies
EMS	Expedited Mail Service
EOPS	Early Oil Pilot Scheme
EPP	Emergency Power Producers
EPRA	Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
EPZA	Export Processing Zones Authority
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FBS	Food Balance Sheet
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FE	Fellow Enterprise
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FIS	Foreign Investment Survey
FM	Frequency Modulation
FOB	Free On Board
FOSA	Front Office Service Activity
FP	Family Planning
FSDK	Financial Sector Deepening Kenya
FttH	Fibre to the Home
FttO	Fibre to the Office
FY	Financial Year
GB	General Business
Gbps	Gigabits per second
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
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
GVA	Gross Value Added
GWh	Giga Watt Hours
Ha	Hectares
HELB	Higher Education Loans Board
HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Program
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
HVDC	High-voltage direct current
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
IP	Internet Protocol
IPP	Independent Power Producers
IPTV	Internet-Protocol Televisions
IRA	Insurance Regulatory Authority
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
ISP	Internet Service Provider
IT	Information Technology
ITRS	International Transactions Reporting System
IUCD	Intrauterine Contraceptive Device
JKIA	Jomo Kenyatta International Airport
JKUAT	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology

KAPU	Kenya Airport Police Unit
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
KenGen	Kenya Electricity Generating Company
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
KHIS	Kenya Health Information System
K-HMSF	Kenya Household Master Sample Frame
KHRO	Kenya Health and Research Observatory
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
KM	Kilometers
KMHFL	Kenya Master Health Facility List
KMTC	Kenya Medical Training College
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNEC	Kenya National Examination Council
KOT	Kipevu Oil Terminal
KPA	Kenya Ports Authority
KPC	Kenya Pipeline Corporation
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KPRL	Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KRC	Kenya Railways Corporation
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
KW	Kilo watt
KWh	Kilo Watt Hour
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KYDP	Kenya Youth Development Policy
L	Overall liquidity
LAPSSET	Lamu Port Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor
LIA	Letter of Interim Authority
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LTE	Long Term Evolution
LTM	Long Term Mean
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
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	MegaHertz
MIA	Moi International Airport
MM	Millimitres
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MNOs	Mobile Network Operators
MNP	Mobile Numbers Ported
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOTIHUDPW	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works
MT	Metric Tonnes

MTP	Medium Term Plan
MTP III	Third Medium Term Plan
MVNOs	Mobile Virtual Network Operators
MW	Mega Watts
n/a	Not applicable
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NBK	National Bank of Kenya
NCC	Nairobi City County
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NCPWD	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
NCR	Nairobi Commuter Rail
NDE	New Digital Economy
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
n.e.c	not elsewhere classified
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
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NIA	National Irrigation Authority
NIB	National Irrigation Board
NIC	National Industrial Credit
NIIP	Net International Investment Position
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 Au-thority
NWHSA	National Wa-ter 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
OND	October-November-December
OP	Older Persons
OPCT	Older Persons Cash Transfer
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PCK	Postal Corporation of Kenya
PCMS	Private Capital Monitoring System
PCR	Pupil Completion Rate
PI	Portfolio Investment
PIN	Personal Identification Number
PPI	Producer Price Index
PPL	Private Pilot License
PSTR	Primary to Secondary Transition Rate
PSUT	Physical Supply and Use Tables
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
PWD	Persons with Disability
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	acco Societies Regulatory Authority
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDH	State Department for Housing
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SEEA	System of Environmental Economic Accounts
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
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
STBs	Set to 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
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
TV	Television
TVET	Technical Vocational Educational Training
TVETA	Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority
TWI	Trade Weighted Index
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nation ConferenceonTradeandDevelopMent
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
VHF	Very High Frequency
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
VoIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
WiMAX	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
WPP	Water Purification Points
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

World real GDP growth is estimated to have slowed from 3.5 per cent in 2022 to 3.1 per cent in 2023. The decline in the growth was attributed to disruptions emanating from the remnant effects of COVID-19, the Russia-Ukraine conflict and tightened monetary policies in a number of economies. Advanced economies expanded by 1.6 per cent in 2023 compared to 2.6 per cent growth rate experienced in 2022 largely due to tighter monetary conditions within the bloc and a lower than anticipated growth rate in the Euro Area. Growth in Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs) remained at 4.1 per cent in the period under review. Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) region saw a decline in real GDP growth rate to stand 3.3 per cent in 2023, compared to 4.0 per cent growth in 2022. Three of the region's largest economies Nigeria, South Africa, and Angola recorded slower growth rate. East African Community (EAC) recorded a slower growth rate of 5.0 per cent in 2023 compared to 5.2 per cent growth recorded in 2022 as a result of fluctuations in commodity prices and budget challenges.

World inflation eased to 6.8 per cent in 2023 from 8.7 per cent in 2022 partly due to lower energy prices, easing of the supply chain disruptions and a tighter monetary policy to reduce aggregate demand for goods. Global trade volume slowed to 0.4 per cent in 2023 compared to the 5.2 per cent growth recorded in 2022. This decline was mainly due to base effects as the world economy recovered from the COVID-19 pandemic. Global unemployment declined to 5.1 per cent in 2023 from 5.3 per cent in 2022 supported by expansion of employment opportunities particularly in advanced economies.

Economic Performance

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanded by 5.6 per cent in 2023 compared to a revised growth of 4.9 per cent in 2022. The positive growth was notable across most sectors of the economy. The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector grew by 6.5 per cent in 2023, marking a recovery from the 1.5 per cent contraction recorded in 2022. This recovery was mostly attributed to favourable weather conditions that prevailed through most of the year. Other key drivers of the growth included

6.8%

decrease in world inflation in 2023, down from 8.7 per cent in 2022 partly due to lower energy prices, easing of the supply chain disruptions

5.6%

Increase in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023 compared to a revised growth of 4.9 per cent in 2022

Kenya's economy is projected to remain resilient in 2024 mainly supported by a robust services sector, strong performance in agriculture aided by anticipated adequate rainfall and a decline in global commodity prices that is expected to reduce the cost of production

Information and Communication (9.3%), Transportation and Storage (6.2%), Financial and Insurance (10.1%), Real Estate (7.3%) and Accommodation and Food service activities (33.6%) sectors. However, the Mining and Quarrying sector recorded a 6.5 per cent contraction, largely attributable to a decline in production of most of the minerals such as titanium and soda ash.

In 2023, agriculture remained the dominant sector, representing 21.8 per cent of the total GDP. Combined, service activities contributed 61.3 per cent of the GDP while industry-related activities comprised 16.9 per cent of the GDP in 2023.

Nominal GDP grew by 12.0 per cent reaching KSh 15,108.8 billion in 2023, from KSh 13,489.6 billion in 2022. Gross National Disposable Income increased to KSh 15,882.5 billion in 2023 from KSh 14,051.0 billion in 2022. Additionally, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita at current prices improved to KSh 293,229 in 2023 from KSh 266,473 in 2022. Private final consumption expenditure increased to KSh 11,517.1 billion from KSh 10,106.6 billion recorded in 2022, accounting for slightly above three-quarters of the total GDP. Similarly, government final consumption expenditure increased from KSh 1,647.5 billion in 2022 to KSh 1,800.2 billion in 2023.

Employment, Earnings and Consumer Prices

Employment in the modern and informal sectors, excluding small-scale farming and pastoralist activities, went up from 19.1 million in 2022 to 20.0 million in 2023. Total new jobs generated in the economy were 848.2 thousand in 2023. In the year under review, wage employment in the modern sector grew by 4.1 per cent which translated to creation of 122.8 thousand new jobs in the sector. The informal sector created 720.9 thousand new jobs and accounted for 85.0 per cent of all the new jobs created in 2023. Public sector wage employment registered a growth of 5.9 per cent in 2023 compared to 1.6 per cent recorded in 2022. The nominal wage bill rose by 7.3 per cent to KSh 2,798.6 billion in 2023. The private sector wage

20.0m

Employment in the modern and informal sectors, excluding small-scale farming and pastoralist activities in 2023, up from 19.1 million in 2022

4.1%

Growth of wage employment in the modern sector in the year under review, which translated to creation of 122.8 thousand new jobs in the sector bill went up by 8.2 per cent to KSh 1,965.9 billion in 2023, while the public sector wage bill increased by 5.3 per cent and accounted for 29.8 per cent of the total wage payments in 2023. The Teachers Service Commission wage bill rose by 6.5 per cent to KSh 285.0 billion and accounted for 34.2 per cent of total public sector wage bill in 2023. In the year under review, overall annual average earnings increased by 3.4 per cent to KSh 894,232.8 compared to KSh 864,750.1 in 2022. Annual average earnings in the private sector increased by 5.4 per cent to KSh 920.0 thousand in 2023, while those in the public sector decreased by 0.5 per cent to KSh 838.7 thousand in 2023. Overall, real annual average earnings per employee decreased by 4.1 per cent to KSh 667.3 thousand in 2023. Real annual average earnings per employee in the private sector declined by 2.5 per cent to KSh 686.4 thousand in 2023, while those in the public sector declined by 7.8 per cent to KSh 625.9 thousand over the same period. The annual inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 7.7 per cent in 2023 as was recorded in 2022. The inflation was largely driven by increase in prices of Transport (12.2%); Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages (9.7%); and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels (8.1%).

Money, Banking and Finance

During the review period, the Central Bank Rate (CBR) was raised to 10.50 per cent as at June 2023, and 12.50 per cent as at December 2023 compared to 8.75 in December 2022. This was necessitated by the need to address inflationary pressures occasioned by depreciation of the Kenyan Shilling against major currencies and high global prices during the review period. As a result, overall interest rates increased during the review period. The 91-Day Treasury bill interest rate increased to 15.70 per cent in December 2023 from 9.33 per cent in December 2022. The Inter-bank rate rose to 11.65 per cent in December 2023 from 5.39 per cent. Average commercial banks interest rate for loans and advances increased to 14.63 per cent in December 2023 from 12.67 per cent as at December 2022.

Money supply (M1) grew by 4.0 per cent to KSh 2,024.5 billion at the end of 2023 compared to a 7.0 per cent growth as at end of 2022. Similarly, broad money supply (M3) recorded a growth of 19.9 per cent to KSh 6,044.3 billion, as at the end of 2023. The real value of broad money supply (M3) – deflated using December consumer price indices contracted from KSh 4,583.6 billion as at December 2022 to KSh 4,394.4 billion as at December 2023. The real value of commercial banks' deposit liabilities also declined to KSh 3,674.6 billion as at December 2023. On the other hand, the real value of total commercial bank credit increased to KSh 4,425.9 billion as at the end of December 2023 and the real value of total liabilities to the banking system increased by 12.9 per cent to KSh 5,362.6 billion as at end of December 2023.

The net foreign assets registered a significant increase of KSh 509.0 billion as at December 2023 compared to a decrease of KSh 305.9 billion as at December 2022. Total assets of deposit taking financial corporations grew by 19.8 per cent to KSh 6,044.5 billion as at end of 2023. Assets and liabilities of commercial banks increased to KSh 5,241.6 billion as at December 2023 compared to KSh 4,314.9 billion as at end of December 2022 while assets and liabilities of MFBs declined by 5.2 per cent to KSh 43.8 billion as at the end of December 2023 compared to a decline of 7.0 per cent as at the end of December 2022. Assets and liabilities of Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives grew by 9.8 per cent from KSh 522.4 billion as at December 2022 to KSh 573.6 billion as at December 2023.

Credit advanced by commercial banks to private sector grew by 13.9 per cent to 4,078.1 billion as at December 2023, while credit by commercial banks to National Government declined by 3.6 per cent to KSh 1,720.3 as at December 2023. Similarly, total domestic credit extended by micro-finance banks increased by 1.8 per cent to KSh 49.4 billion as at December 2023 from KSh 48.6 billion as at December 2022. Credit to private sector by micro-finance banks declined by 7.6 per cent to KSh 43.1 billion as at December 2023. Additionally, credit from Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives to private sector and Government increased by 11.6 per cent and 33.3 per cent to KSh 655.4 billion and KSh 14.2 billion, respectively as at December 2023.

Total bond turnover during the period under review declined by 13.2 per cent to KSh 644.0 billion from KSh 741.9 billion recorded in 2022. General Insurers' investments grew by 4.7 per cent from KSh 156.5 billion in 2022 to KSh 163.9 billion in 2023, while Investments of the long-term reinsurance business grew by 11.9 per cent to KSh 61.7 billion in 2023. Total assets of pension funds increased by 9.5 per cent during the review period to KSh 1,725.4 billion as at December 2022, with assets held in government securities growing by 13.4 per cent to KSh 818.9 billion as at December 2023.

Public Finance

National Government revenues, including grants are expected to grow by 30.2 per cent to KSh 3,025.7 billion while expenditure is estimated to grow by 26.6

per cent to KSh 3,983.0 billion in 2023/24. The gross operating balance is projected to worsen from a deficit of KSh 771.5 billion in 2022/23 to a deficit KSh 778.0 billion in 2023/24. The stock of public sector debt increased by 19.3 per cent to KSh 9,623.9 billion as at end of June 2023.

County Governments' revenue is expected to increase by 19.0 per cent to KSh 512.0 billion in 2023/24. The largest share of the county revenue is attributed to equitable share of the revenue raised nationally at KSh 385.4 billion. Total expenditure for County Governments is expected to increase by 35.4 per cent to KSh 562.3 billion in 2023/24.

International Trade and Balance of Payments

In 2023, total merchandise trade amounted to KSh 3,619.9 billion, marking a 7.6 per cent growth from the previous year. The growth was partly driven by high international prices of principal import commodities, especially petroleum products, coupled with the depreciation of the Kenyan Shilling against currencies of key trading partners. During the review period, export earnings grew by 15.4 percent to KSh1,007.9 billion. The net effect was narrowing of the trade balance from a deficit of KSh 1,617.6 billion in 2022 to a deficit of KSh 1,604.1 billion in 2023.

Kenya's Balance of Payments position improved with the overall deficit shrinking to KSh 134.8 billion in 2023 from KSh 251.5 billion in 2022. This improvement was primarily driven by a reduction in the current account deficit from KSh 694.2 billion in 2022 to KSh 603.7 billion in 2023. The faster growth in merchandise exports compared to imports played a crucial role in narrowing the current account deficit. Net financial inflows declined by 21.2 per cent to KSh 384.7 billion in 2023 from KSh 488.4 billion in 2022.

The net International Investment Position (IIP), which highlights the stock of Kenya's external financial assets and liabilities at a point in time, worsened to a net borrowing position of KSh 9,193.9 billion at the end of 2023 compared to a net borrowing position of KSh 7,448.3 billion at the end of 2022. This was occasioned by a 34.2 per cent increase in the stock of external assets to KSh 3980.7 billion, coupled with a 26.5 per cent increase in the stock of external liabilities to KSh 131,74.6 billion as at the end of 2023.

Agriculture Sector

The agriculture sector reversed the negative growth trend recorded since 2021 to register an impressive recovery of 7.0 per cent in 2023. This was a result of favorable weather conditions; expansion in area under crop as a result of farmers anticipating high prices for their produce; and enhanced government interventions that included the fertilizer subsidy programme.

Maize production recorded an increase of 38.8 per cent to 47.6 million bags in 2023. This was attributed to expansion in area cropped; promise by the government to buy maize from farmers under the guaranteed minimum returns principles; improved weather conditions; and increased access to subsidized fertilizer. Exports of fresh horticultural products expanded by 9.9 per cent from 391.5 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 430.2 thousand tonnes in 2023. Paddy production recorded a growth of 19.1 per cent, totaling 229,064 tonnes in 2023, primarily due to expanded areas under irrigation. Marketed milk production rose by 6.9 per cent from 754.3 million litres in 2022 to 806.6 million litres in 2023 as a result of improved pastures and fodder. Sugarcane production contracted by 36.4 per cent, from 8.8 million tonnes in 2022 to 5.6 million tonnes in 2023 as several sugar millers closed due to shortage of mature cane for processing. The coffee production decreased by 6.2 per cent from 51.9 thousand tonnes to 48.7 thousand tonnes during the crop year under review, as a result of harsh weather conditions that favored the spread of Coffee Berry Disease. Wheat production decreased by 16.1 per cent from 368.7 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 309.5 thousand tonnes in 2023, as farmers opted to cultivate maize farming. This necessitated increase in imports of wheat by 21.5 per cent to 2,037.0 thousand tonnes in 2023.

Environment and Natural Resources

The Gross Value Added from the Environment and Natural Resources sector grew by 9.7 per cent to KSh 534.5 billion in 2023. The contribution of the Environment and Natural resources sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period under review was 3.5 per cent. Total development expenditure on water supply and related services is expected to grow by 49.3 per cent to KSh 78.4 billion in 2023/24. Expenditure on water development accounted for 60.5 per cent of total development expenditure on water while expenditure on irrigation development and rural water supplies is expected to more than triple in 2023/24.

The area planted and restocked with trees doubled from 1.2 thousand hectares in 2022 to 2.4 thousand hectares in 2023. The national forest cover however, remained unchanged at 8.8 per cent of the country's surface area during the review period. The total quantity of fish landed decreased by 7.2 per cent to 161.3 thousand tonnes in 2023. Subsequently, the total value of fish landed decreased from KSh 37.0 billion in 2022 to KSh 35.9 billion in 2023. The value of fish production from fresh water sources contributed the highest share of the total value of fish landed in 2023 at 72.4 per cent amounting to KSh 26.0 billion. This was despite a 4.4 per cent decline in value compared to KSh 27.2 billion recorded in 2022.

Total earnings from mineral production declined by 4.3 per cent from KSh 35.2 billion in 2022 to KSh 33.7 billion in 2023. (This was partly attributable to a 36.5 per cent and 25.2 per cent decline in the quantity of Titanium Ores and Concentrates and Soda Ash produced in 2023 respectively) Consequently, the value of Titanium Ore minerals (Ilmenite, Rutile and Zircon) recorded a declined by 14.3 per cent from KSh 28.3 billion in 2022 to KSh 24.2 billion in 2023 while the value of Soda Ash decreased from KSh 2.0 billion in 2022 to KSh 1.7 billion in 2023.

The March-April-May (MAM) long rains performance in all parts of the country was below normal compared to their Long-Term Mean (LTM). However, during the short rains season, October-November-December (OND), all meteorological stations recorded rainfall that was more than their Long-Term Means (LTMs) except Meru weather station. The mean annual maximum temperatures increased from 28.6 degrees Celsius in 2022 to 28.7 degrees Celsius in 2023. The mean annual minimum temperatures recorded a decrease from 18.1 degrees Celsius in 2022 to 18.0 degrees Celsius in 2023.

Energy Sector

During the review period, the energy sector was characterized by high prices and low demand for petroleum products. Average international crude oil prices were on the decline in the review period. In particular, crude oil spot prices for the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) reference basket averaged at US Dollar 82.98 per barrel in 2023, down from an average of US Dollar 99.90 per barrel in 2022.

This was mainly attributed to increased output from the United States and Russia. In contrast, average prices of motor spirit premium and light diesel oil in the domestic market recorded increases of 23.6 per cent and 29.1 per cent to KSh 194.50 per litre and KSh 180.33 per litre, respectively, over the review period. Similarly, average price of illuminating kerosene recorded an increase of 35.1 per cent to KSh 172.05 per litre in the review period. However, average price of a 13-Kg Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinder remained at KSh 2,990.70 in 2023 as a result of existing Government subsidy. Consequently, petroleum demand for petroleum products remained relatively at the same level as 2022 at 5.1 million tonnes in 2023.

Installed electricity capacity decreased from 3,321.3 MW in 2022 to 3,243.6 MW in 2023. Total electricity generation rose by 3.4 per cent to 13,423.6 GWh, while domestic demand for electricity increased by 3.1 per cent to 10,320.6 GWh in 2023. Imports of electricity almost tripled to 919.3 GWh on account of full operationalization of the High Volante Direct Current (HVDC) Power plant in Ethiopia. Total licensed captive power capacity rose by 11.6 per cent to 390.4 MW in 2023, mainly on account of solar energy capacity which rose from 46.3 units in 2022 to 88.2 units in 2023. During the same period, a total of 2,720,434.1 TJ of energy was supplied with 49.4 per cent being extracted from the environment, while households utilized 93.8 per cent of all energy mainly in form of firewood. The number of customers connected under the rural electrification programme grew by 5.4 per cent to 2,214,710 in 2022/23.

Manufacturing Sector

Manufacturing sector grew by 2.0 per cent in the year under review compared to a growth of 2.6 per cent recorded in 2022. The share of the sector to GDP, was 7.6 per cent in 2023. The volume of output grew by 2.8 per cent in 2023 compared to a growth of 3.7 per cent in the previous year. The highest growth in volume of output was recorded in the following agro processing subsectors: Prepared Animal Feeds (17.0 per cent), Dairy Products (16.4 per cent), Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables (11.6 per cent) and Meat and Meat Products (10.1 per cent). The non-food subsectors that recorded growths included Leather and Related Products; Plastic Product; and Fabricated Metal Products except machinery and equipment at 21.7, 16.2 and 15.3 per cent respectively, in 2023.

Cement production decreased from 9,791.4 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 9,616.0 thousand tonnes in 2023. Producer price index (PPI) percentage change for the year 2023/2022 was 11.2 per cent. The total number of persons employed in the formal manufacturing sector grew by 2.8 per cent from 352.6 thousand recorded in 2022 to 362.3 thousand in 2023. Total credit approved for the sector in 2023 by commercial banks and industrial financial institutions amounted to KSh 639.0 billion, an increase of 20.8 per cent from KSh 528.9 billion in 2022. The Export Processing Zone (EPZ) investments value grew by 8.7 per cent to KSh 146.4 billion in the year under review. Similarly, the capital investment for African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) increased to KSh 29.2 billion in 2023 from KSh 25.1 billion in 2022.

Construction Sector

Construction sector registered a growth of 3.0 per cent in 2023 compared to a growth of 4.1 per cent in 2022. The growth was mainly driven by the government expenditure on the Affordable Housing Program (AHP) across the country, maintenance of roads by the Kenya Roads Board as well as loans advanced by commercial banks to the construction sector. The number of dwelling units completed by the State Department for Housing and Urban Development (SDHUD) almost doubled to 3,357 housing units in 2023. The value of building plans approved by the Nairobi City County (NCC) increased from KSh 162.5 billion in 2022 to KSh 220.0 billion in 2023. Funds disbursed by the Kenya Roads Board to the road agencies from the Roads Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) is expected to increase by 19.3 per cent to KSh 80.2 billion in 2023/24. Loans and advances from commercial banks to the construction sector increased by 7.2 per cent to KSh 602.7 billion in 2023. The year on year (YoY) inflation for the construction sector was 4.16 per cent in 2023 compared to 7.10 per cent in the 2022.

Tourism Sector

The tourism sector registered an improved performance in 2023 compared to 2022. The number of international visitor arrivals increased by 35.4 per cent to 2,086.6 thousand in 2023 surpassing the 2019 levels reaching a recovery rate of 102.5 per cent. The improved performance was mainly attributed to growth in the aviation sector and the hosting of prominent conferences in the country.

Hotel bed-nights occupancy increased by 23.2 per cent from 7,009.0 thousand in 2022 to 8,632.8 thousand in 2023. Residents of Kenya accounted for more than half of the total bed-nights occupancy in 2023, highlighting the significance of domestic tourism. The number of international conferences held expanded by 9.0 per cent to 977 in 2023 compared to 896 in 2022. This was boosted by high-profile international conferences and meetings held in the country during the review period. Visitors to national parks and game reserves rose by 43.0 per cent to 3,637.3 thousand in 2023.

Transportation and Storage

The total value of output of the sector rose by 17.6 per cent from KSh 2,878.3 billion in 2022 to KSh 3,383.8 billion in 2023. Air transport output improved by 43.0 per cent to KSh 324.4 billion in 2023. Postal and courier services output rose by 36.1 per cent from KSh 19.9 billion in 2022 to KSh 27.1 billion in 2023. The proportion of road to total output declined from 77.3 per cent in 2022 to 75.8 per cent in 2023.

In 2023, the volume of cargo transported via Metre Gauge Railway (MGR) increased by 27.2 per cent to 1,001 thousand tonnes, while the number of passengers increased marginally by 0.7 per cent to 3,454 thousand. The volume of cargo transported via Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) increased from 6,090 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 6,533 thousand tonnes in 2023, while the number of passengers increased by 14.1 per cent to 2,729 thousand in 2023.

Cargo throughput at the port of Mombasa increased from 33,880 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 35,978 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. Container traffic rose by 11.9 per cent to 1,623.1 thousand

Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2023. The number of ships handled at the Port of Mombasa rose by 17.6 per cent to 1,835 in 2023. The number of TEUs handled by the Container Freight Stations (CFS) increased by 55.6 per cent from 118,053 in 2022 to 183,667 in 2023.

The number of newly registered motor vehicles, and motorcycles declined by 16.7 per cent to 195,656 in 2023. The number of reported road traffic accidents reduced from 9,976 in 2022 to 9,960 in 2023. The volume of white petroleum products transported via pipeline increased by 7.9 per cent to 8,147.6 thousand cubic metres in 2023. The number of passengers handled at Kenya's Airports increased from 10,238.6 thousand passengers in 2022 to 12,205.8 thousand passengers in 2023.

Information and Communication Technology

The ICT output value increased by 5.8 per cent to 6,040.2 billion in 2023. Mobile subscriptions increased slightly from 65.7 million in 2022 to 66.7 million in 2023 while mobile money subscriptions slightly decreased from 38.6 million in 2022 to 38.0 million in 2023. Mobile commerce transactions grew by 2.2 per cent to KSh 20.7 trillion in 2023.

Total domestic telephone traffic increased by 13.4 per cent to 88.8 billion minutes in 2023. Similarly, domestic SMSs sent increased by 2.3 per cent to 52.4 billion while the international SMSs received increased by 6.9 per cent to 37.1 million during the period under review.

In 2023 most internet infrastructures recorded growths. Available bandwidth capacity increased by 44.5 per cent to 17.3 million Mbps; Total fixed and wireless internet and broadband subscriptions increased by 7.3 per cent and 14.9 per cent to 52.3 million and 37.8 million, respectively. In addition, the number of 5G mobile transceivers rose from 102 in 2022 to 2,796 in 2023, signifying continuous growth in high-speed connectivity. Kenyan domains increased by 5.5 per cent to 105,936 in 2023 from 100,420 in 2022. Total reported cybercrimes more than doubled from 700.0 million in 2022 to 1.7 billion in 2023 with the majority attributed to system vulnerabilities.

Education And Training

Total expenditure for the education sector is expected to rise by 23.9 per cent to KSh 689.6 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 556.5 billion in 2022/23. Recurrent expenditure is expected to go up by 23.3 per cent to KSh 655.6 billion in 2023/24, accounting for 95.1 per cent of the total expenditure for the education sector. Development expenditure is expected to increase by 37.4 per cent from KSh 24.7 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 34.0 billion in 2023/24. Development expenditure for the State Department for Basic Education is expected to increase by 21.8 per cent to KSh 22.1 billion in 2023/24, accounting for 65.2 per cent of the development expenditure for the education sector.

Total number of schools rose by 4.9 per cent to 93,988 in 2023 from 89,615 in 2022 school year. The number of TVET institutions grew by 7.3 per cent to 2,577 in 2023, while universities increased from 69 in 2022 to 70 in 2023 due to awarding of charter to The Open University of Kenya which is a specialized degree awarding institution.

Enrolment in pre-primary schools increased by 2.0 per cent to 2,885.6 thousand during the review period. Enrolment for both boys and girls increased by 1.2 and 2.7 per cent, respectively. Total enrolment in primary schools decreased marginally from 10,364.2 thousand to 10,241.0 thousand in 2023 school year while enrolment in secondary schools grew by 4.8 per cent to 4,109.5 thousand in 2023 from 3,920.3 thousand in 2022.

Number of teachers in public primary schools declined by 0.8 per cent to 219,727 in 2023, while that of public secondary schools and teacher training colleges increased from 124,992 in 2022 to 125,563 in 2023. Enrolment in Teacher Training Institutions increased from 21,154 in 2022 to 32,069 in 2023 while enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions grew by 14.3 per cent to 642,726 in 2023. University enrolment is expected to grow by 2.9 per cent from 562.9 thousand in 2022/23 to 579.2 thousand in 2023/24.

The number of registered KCPE candidates went up by 13.8 per cent to 1,416.0 thousand while the number of registered KCSE candidates rose by 2.2 per cent to 903,138 in 2023.

The amount of loans awarded by Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) more than doubled to KSh 29.4 billion in 2023/24. Government funding to universities through the Universities Fund is expected to decrease from KSh 44.3 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 30.0 billion in 2023/24. The number of research license applications went up by 35.2 per cent from 6,173 in 2021/22 to 8,348 in 2022/23, mainly due to applicants from Kenya and the EAC countries. Total enrolment of adult education learners dropped by 9.5 per cent from 138,628 in 2022 to 125,402 in 2023. Female adult learners accounted for 63.1 per cent of the total enrolment of adult learners in 2023. Nairobi City recorded the highest enrolment of adult education learners during the review period, followed by Turkana, Nandi, Kitui and Mandera counties.

Health and Vital Statistics

National Government's expenditure on health services decreased slightly by 0.1 per cent to KSh 88.1 billion in 2022/23 and that of County Governments' also declined by 11.8 per cent to KSh 95.5 billion in the same period. The share of Total National Government expenditure on health to total National Government expenditure stood at 3.2 per cent in 2022/23 and is projected to grow to 4.5 per cent in 2023/24.

NHIF membership increased by 5.3 per cent to 31.6 million members in 2022/23 and contributions rose by 4.1 per cent to KSh 81.6 billion in the same period. The number of adolescents (10 – 19 years) presenting with pregnancy at their first ANC visit declined by 1.9 per cent to 253,314 in 2023. The number of cases of diseases reported in health facilities increased by 13.2 per cent to 87.7 million in 2023.

The proportion of licensed health professionals per 100,000 population increased for diploma and graduate clinical officers, public health officers, all cadres of nurses, medical laboratory technologists and nutrition and dietetic technologists in 2023.

The proportion of registered births and deaths reported to have occurred in health facilities decreased to 98.6 and 54.9 per cent respectively in 2023. Birth registration coverage rate declined from 80.6 per cent in 2022 to 76.6 per cent in 2023. Death registration coverage rate increased from to 47.6 to 45.2 per cent in the same period.

Governance, Peace and Security

The number of crimes reported to the police increased by 19.0 per cent to 104,842 in 2023. The number of child protection cases reported to the Department of Children Services declined by 13.9 per cent to 161,957 in 2023. A total of 14,259 Kilograms of dangerous drugs were seized during the period under review. A slight decline was noted in the number of homicide cases from 3,058 in 2022 to 3,037 in 2023. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission recovered assets worth KSh 3.8 billion in 2022/23 compared to KSh 0.9 billion recovered in 2021/22.

In the courts, a total of 424,324 new cases were filed. In the same year, 421,549 cases were disposed of while 649,229 were pending. There was an increase in the total number of persons committed to prison by 46.3 per cent to 248,061 in 2023 with un-convicted prisoners accounting for 67.7 per cent. There was a total of 418 children in conflict with the law with boys accounting for 76.3 per cent. The number of Convicted foreign nationals increased from 1,963 in 2022 to 2,197 in 2023 with 54.9 per cent of them being convicted for being in Kenya unlawfully.

Offenders serving probation sentence, community services and aftercare increased from 8,104, 10,702 and 37 respectively, in 2022 to 8,147, 12,072 and 51 respectively, in 2023. The Immigration Department issued 404,028 passports representing a decrease of 5.2 per cent in the period under review. There was an increase in the number of foreign nationals registered from 7,963 to 9,179 in 2023.

A total of 691,868 refugees and asylum seekers were registered by the State Department for Refugee Services. Dadaab camp recording the highest increase of 37.2 per cent to 320,522 in 2023. The number of applications made for National Identity Cards increased by 6.3 per cent to 1,285,179 in 2023.

Social and Economic Inclusion

The Government of Kenya implements several strategies to bolster social and economic inclusion of vulnerable segments of society. During the review period, total Government grants to the affirmative action funds increased by 38.7 per cent from KSh 3.1 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 4.3 billion in 2023/24. The total amount disbursed to beneficiaries through the affirmative funds is projected to increase by 73.3per cent from 3.0 billion in 2022/23 to 5.2 billion in 2023/24. This is expected to enroll 740 thousand and 47 thousand additional women and men beneficiaries respectively, in 2023/24.

Allocation to the social protection programmes increased by KSh 2.5 billion to KSh 33.5 billion in 2023/24. Disbursements to beneficiaries is expected increase slightly from KSh 28.9 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 29.5 billion in 2023/24. The proportion of female judges in the court of Appeal and the High Court decreased by 16 per cent and 7.5 per cent to 36.7 per cent and 44.8 per cent, respectively. Female Principal Secretaries were 23.1 per cent while senators and County Executive Members were 30.4 per cent and 30.5 per cent respectively

2024 Economic Outlook

In 2024, the global economy is expected to grow at a similar pace as 2023, but slower than the historical (2000–19) annual average of 3.8 percent. This is on account of restrictive monetary policies, withdrawal of fiscal support, low underlying productivity growth, as well as escalating geopolitical fragmentations that could result in higher commodity prices despite a projected decline in global headline and core inflation. On the domestic front, Kenya's economy is projected to remain resilient in 2024 mainly supported by a robust services sector, strong performance in agriculture aided by anticipated adequate rainfall and a decline in global commodity prices that is expected to reduce the cost of production. In addition, the distribution of the subsidized fertilizer and seed subsidy program is expected to support the agriculture sector's growth.

This is revealed through the leading indicators that point to continued strong performance of the economy in the first quarter of 2024, on account of robust activities in the agriculture and service sectors, particularly accommodation and food services, as well as information and communication.

Further, the ongoing implementation of measures by the Government in priority sectors namely: Agricultural Transformation and Inclusive Growth; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Economy; Housing and Settlement; Healthcare; and Digital Superhighway and Creative Industry under the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) is expected to boost economic activity, accelerate growth as well as support recovery. On the demand side, the easing of inflationary pressures is likely to lead to a strong household disposable income, which will in turn support household private consumption and robust private sector investments coupled with Government investments.

This notwithstanding, the outlook for the domestic economy may be hampered by risks related to unpredictable weather conditions occasioned by climate change which could adversely affect agricultural production and result in domestic inflationary pressures. The tight fiscal stance being pursued by Government may also lead to tight liquidity affecting aggregate demand. Externally, escalation of geopolitical tensions particularly the Israel-Palestinian, Israel-Iran and Russia-Ukraine conflicts could result in higher commodity prices which would pose a risk to domestic inflation outcomes.

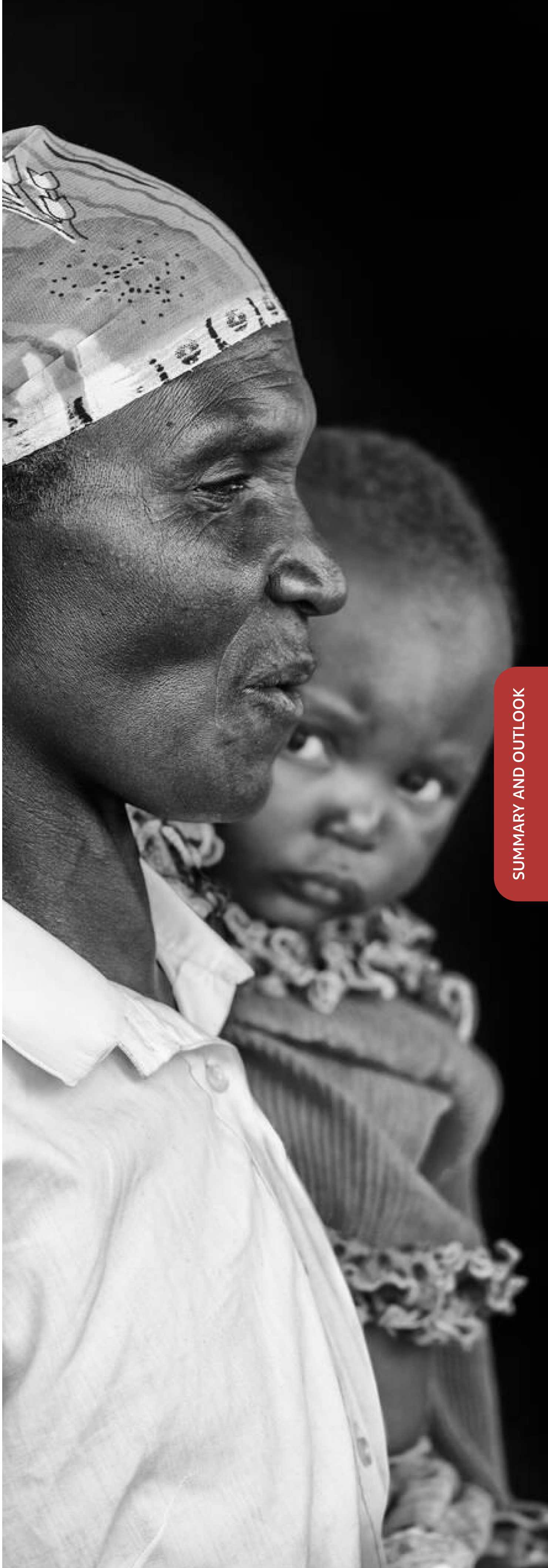

Table Zero

	DESCRIPTION	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
1	Population	(Million)	47.6	48.8	49.7	50.6	51.5
2	Growth of GDP at Constant Prices	(Per cent)	5.1	-0.3	7.6	4.9	5.6
3	GDP at Market Prices :	(KSh Mn)	10,237,727.3	10,715,070.0	12,027,661.5	13,489,641.5	15,108,805.9
4	Total value of petroleum products	(KSh Mn)	316,603.4	209,132.3	348,307.0	628,385.5	626,396.7
5	Trade balance	(KSh Mn)	-1,209,658.0	-999,853.9	-1,375,688.0	-1,617,630.2	-1,604,057.7
6	Money Supply (M3)	(KSh Mn)	3,897,552.0	4,414,885.0	4,689,439.0	5,042,419.0	6,044,532.8
7	Total domestic credit	(KSh Mn)	4,161,320	4,869,627	5,566,513	6,246,348	7,041,086.5
8	Balance of Payments+ (current account balance)	(KSh Mn)	-536,306.3	-397,116.0	-613,602.0	-694,161.5	-603,727.1
9	Coffee-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	33.6	24.4	28.2	41.9	32.4
10	Tea-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	458.8	569.5	537.8	535.0	570.3
11	Fresh Horticultural Produce exports	('000 tonnes)	328.3	313.6	405.5	391.5	430.2
12	Maize-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	316.7	261.3	228.4	149.5	185.4
13	Wheat-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	348.8	280.8	241.9	181.9	292.1
14	Sugar-cane production	('000 tonnes)	4,605.1	6,810.9	7,659.1	8,799.8	5,556.1
15	Milk sold centrally	(Mn litres)	685.9	684.4	801.9	754.3	806.6
16	Manufacturing output	(KSh Mn)	2,311,586.1	2,376,422.7	2,700,161.2	3,168,615.0	3,583,250.0
17	Construction output	(KSh Mn)	1,391,357.3	1,623,605.0	1,821,644.0	2,042,781.5	2,099,670.3
18	Cement Consumption	('000 tonnes)	6,129.1	7,375.6	9,098.4	9,456.8	9,201.8
19	Petroleum Consumption	('000 tonnes)	5,207.1	4,678.5	5,192.1	5,134.1	5,102.4
20	Electricity consumption	(GWh)	8,854.0	8,796.4	9,565.4	10,008.4	10,320.6
21	New registration of motor vehicles and cycles	(Number)	327,176	346,729	399,052.0	234,879.0	195,656.0
22	Rail freight	(`000 tonnes)	4,826.0	5,063.0	6,051.0	6,877.0	7,334.0
23	Air passengers handled	('000) No.	12,011.0	4,450.1	6,703.5	10,238.6	12,205.8
24	Mobile Subscriptions	('000) No.	54,556.0	61,409.0	65,085.0	65,737.2	66,745.7

Table Zero (Cont'd)

	DESCRIPTION	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*	
25	Total mobile money transfer	KSh Bn	4,346.8	5,213.5	6,868.8	7,908.8	7,953.9	
26	Wage employment	('000) No.	2,928.4	2,742.6	2,907.3	3,015.4	3,138.5	
27	Education-primary enrolment	('000) No.	10,072.0	10,170.1	10,285.1	10,364.5	10,241	
28	Education-secondary enrolment	('000) No.	3,260.0	3,520.4	3,692.0	3,920.3	4,109.5	
29	Education-University enrolment	('000) No.	509.5	546.7	562.1	563.0	579.2	
30	Education-other post secondary enrolment (TIVET+TTC)	('000) No.	462.3	469.1	520.2	583.7	674.8	
31	Licensed doctors and dentists	(Number)	9,292	10,022	10,268.0	10,588.0	11,011.0	
32	GDP Per capita (Current):	(KSh)	215,078.3	219,492.2	241,906.8	266,473.0	293,229.1	
33	GDP Per capita (Constant):	(KSh)	183,969.5	178,891.9	188,976.3	194,626.9	201,841.0	
		Unit	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	
34	Recurrent Revenue and Grants	(KSh Mn)	1,817,485.1	1,834,856.2	2,230,838.9	2,323,231.6	3,025,728.1	
35	Total National Government Expenditure [1]	(KSh Mn)	2,595,755.8	2,731,663.7	2,989,647.5	3,147,132.0	3,982,993.0	
36	Net lending/borrowing (% of GDP) at Current Market Prices	(Per cent)	-7.6	-8.4	-6.3	-5.8	-6.3	
37	External Debt Service Charge as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	(Per cent)	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.8	5.6	
38	External Debt Service as % of Exports of Goods & Services	(Per cent)	19.1	22.7	23.6	24.6	47.5	
	INDEX NUMBERS		**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2019-2023 Anuual % rate of change**
39	Export volumes: (2009=100)		110.80	122.50	130.10	125.50	130.90	4.5
40	Import volumes: (2009=100)		107.10	109.30	126.60	124.30	110.40	0.8
41	Terms of trade		68.00	74.90	73.30	75.30	71.40	1.3
42	NSE 20 Share: (1966=100)		2,654.00	1,868.00	1,903.00	1,676.00	1,501.00	-10.9
43	Consumer Price Index: (Feb 2019=100)		103.16	108.69	115.30	124.20	133.69	7.4
44	Real wages: (June 2009=100)		96.60	94.19	90.60	87.80	81.40	-3.9
45	Producer Price Index: (Mar 2019=100)		101.81	102.10	109.50	126.00	140.20	9.4

** Provisional.*
+ Revised
[1] The expenditures include disposal of non financial asset and disposal of financial assets (Expenditure is captured in Financial Year)"

International Scene

CHAPTER 01

Overview

The global economy remained resilient in 2023 despite the disruptions emanating from the residue effects of COVID-19, the Russia-Ukraine conflict and tightened monetary policies in a number of economies. Growth in the world real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) slowed to 3.1 per cent in 2023 compared to 3.5 per cent in 2022. The slowdown was more pronounced across advanced economies than in Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs). Advanced economies expanded by 1.6 per cent in 2023 compared to the 2.6 per cent growth in 2022. The slowdown was mainly driven by slowed growth in the Euro Area and the tighter monetary conditions in most of the economies in the bloc. Growth in EMDEs remained at 4.1 per cent in the period under review. This growth was mainly supported by the easing of financial conditions, strong domestic demand and increased investments in most of the economies in the EMDEs. Sub-Saharan African (SSA) economies grew by 3.3 per cent in 2023 compared to 4.0 per cent growth in 2022. The growth was mostly supported by strong performance in non-resource-intensive countries and improvement in macroeconomic conditions. Further growth was curtailed by the global slowdown, unfavourable weather conditions and domestic supply chain disruptions across the bloc. East African Community (EAC) recorded a growth of 5.0 per cent in 2023 compared to 5.2 per cent recorded in 2022, a growth that was higher than the SSA

3.1%

Growth in the world real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023 compared to 3.5 per cent in 2022

1.6%

Expansion of advanced economies in 2023 compared to the 2.6 per cent growth in 2022

The inflationary shock caused by Russia-Ukraine conflict had a ripple effect on Sub-Saharan Africa, leading to decreased international demand, increased global interest rates, and exchange rate pressures

average in 2023. The growth was mainly driven by strong demand in the service sector.

1.2. World inflation rate eased from 8.7 per cent in 2022 to 6.8 per cent in 2023. This was primarily due to the partial reversal of the significant rise in energy prices, coupled with the easing of supply chain disruptions that characterised the period leading to 2023. The easing of inflation rate was further supported by monetary policy tightening, which aimed at gradually aligning aggregate demand with potential output. On the other hand, in Sub-Saharan Africa, inflation rate went up from 14.5 per cent in 2022 to 15.8 per cent in 2023. Although inflation rate increased in the SSA region, over 40 per cent of the countries in the region witnessed a decline in inflation. Some large economies in the region such as Ghana, Ethiopia and Nigeria had high inflation rate which led to an increase in the overall inflation rate in the region. Crude oil price per barrel declined by 16.5 per cent to 80.49 US dollars in 2023.

1.3. In 2023, global trade volume decelerated to 0.4 per cent compared to the 5.2 per cent growth recorded in 2022. This deceleration was mainly due to base effects as the economy recovered from the COVID-19 pandemic coupled with appreciation of the US dollar and escalation of trade barriers, which further impeded the overall growth.

1.4. Global unemployment rate in 2023 declined to 5.1 per cent from 5.3 per cent in 2022. The decline in the unemployment rate was a result of the expansion of employment opportunities, especially in the advanced economies.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

1.5. The OECD bloc recorded a slowed real GDP growth of 1.7 per cent in 2023, down from 2.9 per cent in 2022, owing to high energy prices and a slowdown in domestic demand. Overall inflation rate for the bloc stood at 7.4 per cent in 2023 compared to 9.3 per cent in 2022. This decrease was partly attributed to some reversal of the significant

0.4%

Global trade volume in 2023, which was a deceleration compared to the 5.2 per cent growth recorded in 2022

5.1%

Global unemployment rate in 2023, a decline from 5.3 per cent in 2022 due to expansion of employment opportunities rise in energy prices in 2021 and 2022. Meanwhile, the OECD bloc's current account deficit, as a percentage of GDP, narrowed from 1.0 per cent in 2022 to 0.2 per cent in 2023. The rate of unemployment eased to 4.8 per cent in 2023 from 5.0 per cent in 2022. This can be attributed in employment growth, quit rates, and vacancies, all of which indicate a relaxation in the labour market.

United States of America

1.6. In 2023, the United States of America (USA) economy expanded by 2.4 per cent, a notable increase from the 1.9 per cent growth observed in 2022. This growth was partly driven by strong business investment and resilient consumption amidst a tight labour market. However, further growth was curtailed by decelerating wage growth and adherence to strict monetary policies. Inflation rate eased to 3.9 per cent in 2023 from the previous year's 6.5 per cent, mostly due to tightened monetary policies. Similarly, the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed from 3.8 per cent in 2022 to 3.1 per cent in 2023. Notably, the unemployment rate remained at 3.6 per cent, indicating no changes in labour dynamics in 2023.

Euro Area

1.7. Economic growth in the Euro Area decelerated to 0.6 per cent in 2023 from 3.4 per cent growth in 2022. This was partly due to a decline in manufacturing output in energy-intensive industries and worsening geopolitical conditions. The slowed growth was also on account of slowed demand for loans that was driven by high lending rates and the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. In 2023, the inflation rate in the Euro Area declined to 5.5 per cent from 8.4 per cent in 2022 due to a drop in energy prices. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP widened to 3.1 per cent in 2023 from 1.4 per cent in 2022. Unemployment rate declined from 6.7 per cent in 2022 to 6.5 per cent in 2023.

United Kingdom

1.8. The United Kingdom (UK) recorded real GDP growth of 0.5 per cent in 2023 compared to 4.3 per cent growth in 2022. This was attributed in part to elevated energy prices and reduced retail sales volumes. Moreover, there was a significant decrease in new mortgage lending throughout 2023, particularly following the implementation of the monetary tightening cycle in the UK. Inflation rate slowed to 7.3 per cent in 2023 from 9.1 per cent in 2022, mainly due to the appreciation of the Pound Sterling aiding in controlling price pressures. The UK's current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened to 3.5 per cent in 2023 compared to 3.1 per cent in 2022. This was a result of borrowing and debt repayments at high interest rates. Additionally, the rate of unemployment rose from 3.7 per cent in 2022 to 4.3 per cent in 2023.

Japan

1.9. The country's real GDP growth stood at 1.7 per cent in 2023 compared to a growth of 0.9 per cent in 2022. The growth was mainly driven by strong domestic demand stemming from increased private consumption and stronger wage growth. Government subsidies in green and digital investments, higher corporate profits, a rebound in auto exports, and inbound tourism also contributed to the growth. Inflation rate rose from 2.5 per cent in 2022 to 3.2 per cent in the period under review despite the decreasing energy prices and the extension of government energy subsidies. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP widened from 1.8 per cent in 2022 to 3.4 per cent in 2023, largely because of depreciation of the Yen and a weaker than expected external demand.

Germany

1.10. Real GDP in Germany contracted by 0.1 per cent in 2023 compared to 1.9 per cent growth in 2022. This was mainly attributed to a decline in private consumption and exports as the German economy is export-led. Inflation rate declined to 6.2 per cent in 2023 from 8.7 per cent in 2022. This was mainly attributed to the falling energy prices and tightening of fiscal policies. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP widened to 6.7 per cent in 2023 from 4.4 per cent in 2022. This was primarily driven by slowed growth in exports and imports. The volume of imports grew by 0.5 per cent in 2023 compared to 7.0 per cent growth in 2022, while exports grew by 1.1 per cent in 2023 compared to 3.5 per cent growth in 2022. The slowed growth in exports was mostly due to high interest rates that weighed on global demand for investment goods, which make up a large share of German exports.

Table 1.1: Key Economic Indicators for Selected OECD Countries, 2020 - 2024

	2020	2021	2022+	2023*	2024[1]
World Real GDP Growth	**-3.2**	**6.3**	**3.5**	**3.1**	**3.1**
World Inflation	**3.2**	**4.7**	**8.7**	**6.8**	**5.8**
World Trade Growth[2]	**-7.8**	**10.9**	**5.2**	**0.4**	**3.3**
World Unemployment Rate	**6.9**	**6.1**	**5.3**	**5.1**	**5.2**
Real GDP Growth					
United States of America	-2.8	5.8	1.9	2.4	1.5
United Kingdom	-11.0	8.7	4.3	0.5	0.7
Japan	-4.6	2.2	0.9	1.7	1.0
Germany	-4.1	3.1	1.9	-0.1	0.6
Euro Area	-6.3	5.9	3.4	0.6	0.9
Total OECD	**-4.4**	**5.6**	**2.9**	**1.7**	**1.4**
Inflation					
United States of America	1.1	4.2	6.5	3.9	2.8
United Kingdom	0.9	2.6	9.1	7.3	2.9
Japan	0.0	-0.2	2.5	3.2	2.6
Germany	0.4	3.2	8.7	6.2	2.7
Euro Area	0.3	2.6	8.4	5.5	2.9
Total OECD	**1.3**	**3.8**	**9.3**	**7.4**	**5.3**
Current Account Balance as % of GDP					
United States of America	-2.9	-3.5	-3.8	-3.1	-3.0
United Kingdom	-2.2	-0.5	-3.1	-3.5	-2.7
Japan	2.9	3.9	1.8	3.4	3.8
Germany	6.8	7.8	4.4	6.7	6.9
Euro Area	2.6	4.1	1.4	3.1	3.0
Total OECD	**0.0**	**0.4**	**-1.0**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**
Unemployment Rate					
United States of America	8.1	5.4	3.6	3.6	4.1
United Kingdom	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.3	4.7
Japan	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5
Germany	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.0
Euro Area	7.9	7.7	6.7	6.5	6.6
Total OECD	**7.2**	**6.2**	**5.0**	**4.8**	**5.1**

Source: OECD Economic Outlook No.114/IMF World Economic Outlook datasets, October 2023/IMF World Economic Outlook, January 2024/ILO World Employment & Social Outlook Trends 2023
** Provisional*
+Revised
[1]Projections
[2]Refer to arithmetic average of world merchandise import and export volumes.

Assumptions underlying projections:
The cut-off date for information used in the projections is November 3, 2023
The projections assume unchanged exchange rates from those prevailing on November 27, 2023

Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa

1.11. Combined, the real GDP of Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa (BRIICS) expanded by 3.9 per cent in 2023 compared to 3.2 per cent growth in 2022. The bloc's inflation rate eased to 4.3 per cent in 2023 from 7.1 per cent in 2022, mainly due to tightened monetary policies and a decline in food and energy prices. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP worsened from a surplus of 1.4 per cent in 2022 to a deficit of 0.3 per cent in 2023.

1.12. Real GDP growth in Brazil expanded by 3.1 per cent in 2023 compared to a growth of 3.0 per cent in 2022, mainly supported by strong domestic demand, agricultural production and private consumption. Inflation rate eased to 4.7 per cent in 2023 from 9.3 per cent in 2022. This was a result of early monetary policy intervention and a stabilisation of supply chain disruptions that were manifest in 2022. Current account deficit narrowed from 2.8 per cent in 2022 to 1.9 per cent in 2023. The increase was due to the growth of exports, particularly the export of agricultural products.

1.13. The Russian economy recorded an improved growth in 2023 despite the sanctions imposed after it invaded Ukraine. Russia's real GDP growth was estimated at 3.0 per cent in 2023 compared to a 1.2 per cent contraction in 2022. The growth was mainly attributed to substantial fiscal support coupled with increased military spending. Inflation rate declined from 13.8 per cent in 2022 to 5.3 per cent in 2023, partly attributed to tightening of monetary policy. Current account surplus as a percentage of GDP narrowed from 10.5 per cent in 2022 to 3.4 per cent in 2023, largely attributed to European Union (EU) coordinated sanctions against Russia that led to a decrease in gas and oil exports.

1.14. Real GDP growth in India slowed from 7.2 per cent in 2022 to 6.7 per cent in 2023 due to the global economic slowdown that hit merchandise trade but was supported mainly by public investment and private consumption. Inflation rate eased to 5.5 per cent in 2023 compared to 6.7 per cent in 2022, mostly due to lower food prices. In 2023, the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed to 1.8 per cent from 2.0 per cent in 2022, mainly due to an increase in export-oriented services.

1.15. Indonesian economy recorded a slowed growth of 5.0 per cent in 2023 compared to 5.3 per cent in 2022 due to the slowing global trade that weighed down on fixed capital formation. Inflation rate declined from 4.2 per cent in 2022 to 3.6 per cent in

2023. This was mainly supported by Indonesia's strategic move to replace part of its crude oil imports with discounted Urals oil from Russia. The current account balance as a percentage of GDP worsened from a surplus of 1.0 per cent in 2022 to a deficit of 0.3 per cent in the review period. This was mainly due to the introduction of measures aimed at limiting the export of palm oil and a ban on the export of unprocessed nickel.

1.16. China's real GDP grew by 5.2 per cent in 2023 compared to 3.0 per cent in 2022. The growth was mainly driven by the lifting of the Zero-COVID restrictions and freeing the previously stifled demand for in-person services, increasing revenues in services industries that had been hard hit by lockdowns, such as tourism or entertainment. Inflation rate eased from 1.9 per cent in 2022 to 0.7 per cent in 2023, mainly due to China's ability to shield its economy from global food and energy market shocks since the country is largely food self-sufficient. In addition, China also uses locally produced coal for heating and, therefore, was not impacted by high global energy prices. Current account surplus as a percentage of GDP narrowed from 2.2 per cent in 2022 to 1.5 per cent in 2023, partly attributed to weak demand in key export markets of several markets such as machinery and equipment.

1.17. In 2023, South Africa's real GDP expanded by 0.6 per cent, which was a slower growth compared to 1.9 per cent growth in 2022. This was attributed to severe electricity rationing, which weighed down on domestic and transport activities. Inflation rate declined from 6.9 per cent in 2022 to 5.8 per cent in 2023 due to tightened monetary policies. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened from 0.5 per cent in 2022 to 2.5 per cent in 2023 due to supply disruptions that weighed heavily on exports.

Sub-Saharan Africa

1.18. The SSA region witnessed a decline in its real GDP growth rate for the second consecutive year. The region's GDP grew by 3.3 per cent in 2023, compared to 4.0 per cent growth in 2022. The growth of the region was affected by the three largest economies in the region, namely Nigeria, South Africa and Angola, all of which recorded slower growth. The inflationary shock caused by Russia-Ukraine conflict in Ukraine had a ripple effect on the region, leading to decreased international demand, increased global interest rates and exchange rate pressures, which posed a challenge for the region amidst recovery from the effects of COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, inflation rate rose to 15.8 per cent in 2023 from 14.5 per cent in 2022. Additionally, the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened to 2.7 per cent in 2023 from 1.9 per cent in 2022, reflecting the tightened global financial conditions.

East African Community

1.19. The real GDP of the East African Community (EAC-5) bloc grew by 5.0 per cent in 2023, compared to a growth of 5.2 per cent in 2022. This deceleration was partly attributed to a combination of external factors, such as fluctuations in commodity prices and budget challenges. Inflation rate eased from 7.1 per cent in 2022 to 6.8 per cent in 2023. The region's current account deficit, as a percentage of GDP, narrowed to 6.0 per cent in 2023 from 6.2 per cent in 2022. The EAC bloc had mixed economic performances across its member states, reflecting the diverse impacts of regional and global economic dynamics on the regional economies.

1.20. Kenya's real GDP growth rate was 5.6 per cent in 2023, compared to a growth of 4.9 per cent in 2022. Tanzania's economy grew by 5.2 per cent in 2023, driven by its robust agricultural sector, mineral exports, and a resurgence in the tourism industry. Inflation rate was relatively controlled at 4.0 per cent, mainly due to the tight monetary policies. Uganda's economy grew by 4.6 per cent in 2023, compared to a growth of 6.4 per cent in 2022. Inflation rate in Uganda eased from 7.2 per cent in 2022 to 5.8 per cent in the period under review.

1.21. Rwanda's economy grew by 6.2 per cent in 2023, compared to 8.2 per cent in 2022. The economy benefited from government investment in infrastructure and a strong services sector. Inflation rate stood at 14.5 per cent in 2023 compared to 13.9 per cent in 2022. Additionally, the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened from 9.8 per cent in 2022 to 12.7 per cent in 2023, mostly due to growth in imports of capital inputs and consumer goods. Burundi's economy expanded by 3.3 per cent in 2023 compared to 1.8 per cent in 2022, mainly owing to continued growth in public investment in the transportation and energy sector. The country faced significant inflationary pressures, with the inflation rate standing at 20.1 per cent, the highest in the bloc, mainly due to high food and energy prices. The economies of Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and South Sudan, the recent entrants to the EAC block, grew by 6.7 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively, in 2023.

Southern African Development Community

1.22. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) real GDP slowed to 2.5 per cent in 2023, compared to a growth of 3.4 per cent in 2022. Economic growth slowed in most of the countries in the bloc, including South Africa, which is the largest economy in the bloc. Inflation rate decreased slightly to 11.5 per cent in 2023 from 11.6 per cent in 2022. However, the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened to 2.5 per cent in 2023 from 0.8 per cent in 2022. The widening current account deficit in the SADC during the review period was partly attributed to South Africa's trade-related challenges, including declining terms of trade, lower exports, higher imports and currency fluctuations.

West African Economic and Monetary Union

1.23. Real GDP growth of economies under the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) slowed to 5.2 per cent in 2023 from 5.6 per cent in 2022. Inflation rate declined from 7.0 per cent in 2022 to 4.5 per cent in 2023. This was attributed to the restrictive monetary policy of the Central Bank of West African States and improved food availability in the region. Additionally, the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed to 7.2 per cent in 2023 from 9.2 per cent in 2022. This was attributed to a significant increase in the volume of exports in most member countries, especially Côte d'Ivoire, which is the biggest economy in the bloc.

Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa

1.24. During the period under review, the real GDP growth of the Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa (CEMAC) bloc recorded a growth of 2.7 per cent compared to 3.3 per cent growth in 2022. The decline in hydrocarbon output and prices was primarily responsible for the region's economic slowdown. Additionally, political instability impacted growth in most member countries. Inflation rose from 5.4 per cent in 2022 to 5.7 per cent in 2023, mainly attributable to a rise in fuel and food prices. The current account balance as a percentage of GDP narrowed from a deficit of 3.6 per cent in 2022 to a deficit of 1.2 per cent in 2023.

Table 1.2: Real GDP Growth, Inflation Rate and Current Account Balances for Selected Countries, Regions and Economic Blocs, 2020-2024

	Real GDP Growth Rates					Inflation Rate					Current Account Balance (Per cent of GDP)				
	2020	2021	2022+	2023*	2024[1]	2020	2021	2022+	2023*	2024[1]	2020	2021	2022+	2023*	2024[1]
BRIICS	**-2.9**	**6.1**	**3.2**	**3.9**	**3.6**	**3.4**	**4.6**	**7.1**	**4.3**	**4.1**	**0.8**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**-0.3**	**-0.3**
Brazil	-3.3	5.0	3.0	3.1	1.7	3.2	8.3	9.3	4.7	4.5	-1.9	-2.8	-2.8	-1.9	-1.8
Russia	-2.7	5.6	-1.2	3.0	2.6	3.4	6.7	13.8	5.3	6.3	2.4	6.6	10.5	3.4	4.0
India	-5.8	9.1	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.5	6.7	5.5	4.6	0.9	-1.2	-2.0	-1.8	-1.8
Indonesia	-2.1	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	4.2	3.6	2.5	-0.4	0.3	1.0	-0.3	-0.6
China	2.2	8.5	3.0	5.2	4.6	2.5	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.4
South Africa	-6.0	4.7	1.9	0.6	1.0	3.3	4.6	6.9	5.8	4.8	1.9	3.7	-0.5	-2.5	-2.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	**-1.6**	**4.7**	**4.0**	**3.3**	**3.8**	**10.1**	**11.0**	**14.5**	**15.8**	**13.1**	**-2.7**	**-1.0**	**-1.9**	**-2.7**	**-2.8**
EAC-5	**0.9**	**6.6**	**5.2**	**5.0**	**5.7**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**7.1**	**6.8**	**5.6**	**-5.1**	**-5.6**	**-6.2**	**-6.0**	**-5.9**
Kenya	-0.3	7.6	4.9	5.6	5.3	5.3	6.1	7.6	7.7	6.6	-4.7	-5.2	-5.1	-4.9	-4.9
Tanzania	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.2	6.1	3.3	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.0	-1.9	-3.4	-5.4	-5.1	-4.2
Uganda	-1.2	5.7	6.4	4.6	5.7	2.8	2.2	7.2	5.8	4.7	-9.4	-8.3	-8.2	-7.1	-8.2
Rwanda	-3.4	10.9	8.2	6.2	7.0	7.7	0.8	13.9	14.5	6.0	-12.1	-11.2	-9.8	-12.7	-11.3
Burundi	0.3	3.1	1.8	3.3	6.0	7.3	8.3	18.9	20.1	16.1	-10.3	-12.4	-15.6	-18.7	-20.7
Republic of South Sudan	-6.5	5.3	0.5	3.5	4.2	24.0	30.2	-3.2	16.3	13.6	-19.2	-9.5	9.8	2.3	2.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1.7	6.2	8.9	6.7	4.7	11.4	9.0	9.3	19.1	10.6	-2.2	-1.0	-5.2	-6.0	-5.3
SADC	**-4.2**	**4.6**	**3.4**	**2.5**	**3.2**	**10.7**	**9.6**	**11.6**	**11.5**	**10.5**	**-0.1**	**1.8**	**-0.8**	**-2.5**	**-3.1**
WAEMU	**1.7**	**6.0**	**5.6**	**5.2**	**7.0**	**2.2**	**3.5**	**7.0**	**4.5**	**3.0**	**-3.9**	**-5.7**	**-9.2**	**-7.2**	**-4.9**
CEMAC	**-1.5**	**1.9**	**3.3**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**2.7**	**1.5**	**5.4**	**5.7**	**4.0**	**-2.5**	**-0.8**	**3.6**	**-1.2**	**-2.0**
ASEAN-5	**-4.4**	**4.0**	**5.5**	**4.2**	**4.7**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**4.8**	**3.6**	**2.5**	**3.8**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.3**	**2.3**
Indonesia	-2.1	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	4.2	3.6	2.5	-0.4	0.3	1.0	-0.3	-0.6
Malaysia	-5.5	3.3	8.7	4.0	4.3	-1.1	2.5	3.4	2.9	2.7	4.2	3.9	3.1	2.7	2.8
Philippines	-9.5	5.7	7.6	5.3	6.0	2.4	3.9	5.8	5.8	3.2	3.2	-1.5	-4.5	-3.0	-2.6
Thailand	-6.1	1.5	2.6	2.5	4.4	-0.8	1.2	6.1	1.5	1.6	4.2	-2.1	-3.0	-0.2	1.9
Vietnam	2.9	2.6	8.0	4.7	5.8	3.2	1.8	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.3	-2.2	-0.3	0.2	0.7
Maghreb	-7.9	7.8	0.7	4.4	3.4	2.3	4.7	7.9	6.9	5.9	-7.9	-1.1	0.9	-0.5	-1.7

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Table 1.2: Real GDP Growth, Inflation Rate and Current Account Balances for Selected Countries, Regions and Economic Blocs, 2020-2024 (Cont'd)

	Real GDP Growth Rates					Inflation Rate					Current Account Balance (Per cent of GDP)				
	2020	2021	2022+	2023*	2024[1]	2020	2021	2022+	2023*	2024[1]	2020	2021	2022+	2023*	2024[1]
Algeria	-5.1	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.4	7.2	9.3	8.1	7.7	-12.8	-2.8	7.2	0.8	-2.7
Libya	-29.5	28.3	-9.6	12.5	7.5	1.5	2.9	4.5	3.4	2.9	-8.5	-5.4	32.9	21.3	26.5
Mauritania	-0.9	2.4	5.0	4.4	5.1	2.4	3.6	9.6	9.5	7.0	-6.7	-7.8	-14.3	-7.2	-8.6
Morocco	-7.2	8.0	1.1	3.0	3.1	0.7	1.4	6.6	4.6	2.8	-1.2	-2.3	-4.3	-3.7	-3.5
Tunisia	-8.8	4.4	2.5	1.3	1.9	5.6	5.7	8.3	10.9	9.5	-5.9	-6.0	-8.5	-7.1	-5.7
Mashreq[2]	**1.4**	**2.7**	**6.0**	**3.7**	**4.8**	**8.3**	**8.3**	**12.3**	**22.8**	**17.8**	**-4.3**	**-5.4**	**-5.0**	**-3.9**	**-4.1**
Egypt	3.6	3.3	6.6	3.7	5.0	5.7	4.5	8.5	21.6	18.0	-2.9	-4.4	-3.5	-2.8	-3.1
Jordan	-1.6	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.4	1.3	4.2	3.8	2.9	-5.7	-8.2	-7.4	-6.0	-5.2
Lebanon	-25.9	-10.0	..	..	..	84.9	154.8	171.2	..	..	-15.7	-17.3	-28.8	..	..

Source: Regional Economic Outlook, October 2023 (Various Issues), and World Economic Outlook, April 2023 & January 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 Democratic Republic of the Congo

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

1.25. Real GDP in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN-5) decelerated to 4.2 per cent in 2023 compared to a 5.5 per cent growth in 2022. This was mainly attributed to weaker external demand and weak domestic demand due to monetary policy tightening. Inflation rate eased from 4.8 per cent in 2022 to 3.6 per cent in 2023 due to moderation in global prices. Current account surplus as a percentage of GDP narrowed from 2.7 per cent in 2022 to 2.3 per cent in 2023. Notably, all the economies recorded slowed growth except Thailand, which recorded a growth of 2.5 per cent in 2023 compared to 2.6 per cent in 2022. Vietnam and Malaysia recorded decelerated growth from 8.0 per cent and 8.7 per cent, respectively, in 2022 to 4.7 per cent and 4.0 per cent in 2023. The Philippines and Indonesia's economies recorded growths of 5.3 per cent and 5.0 per cent, respectively, in 2023.

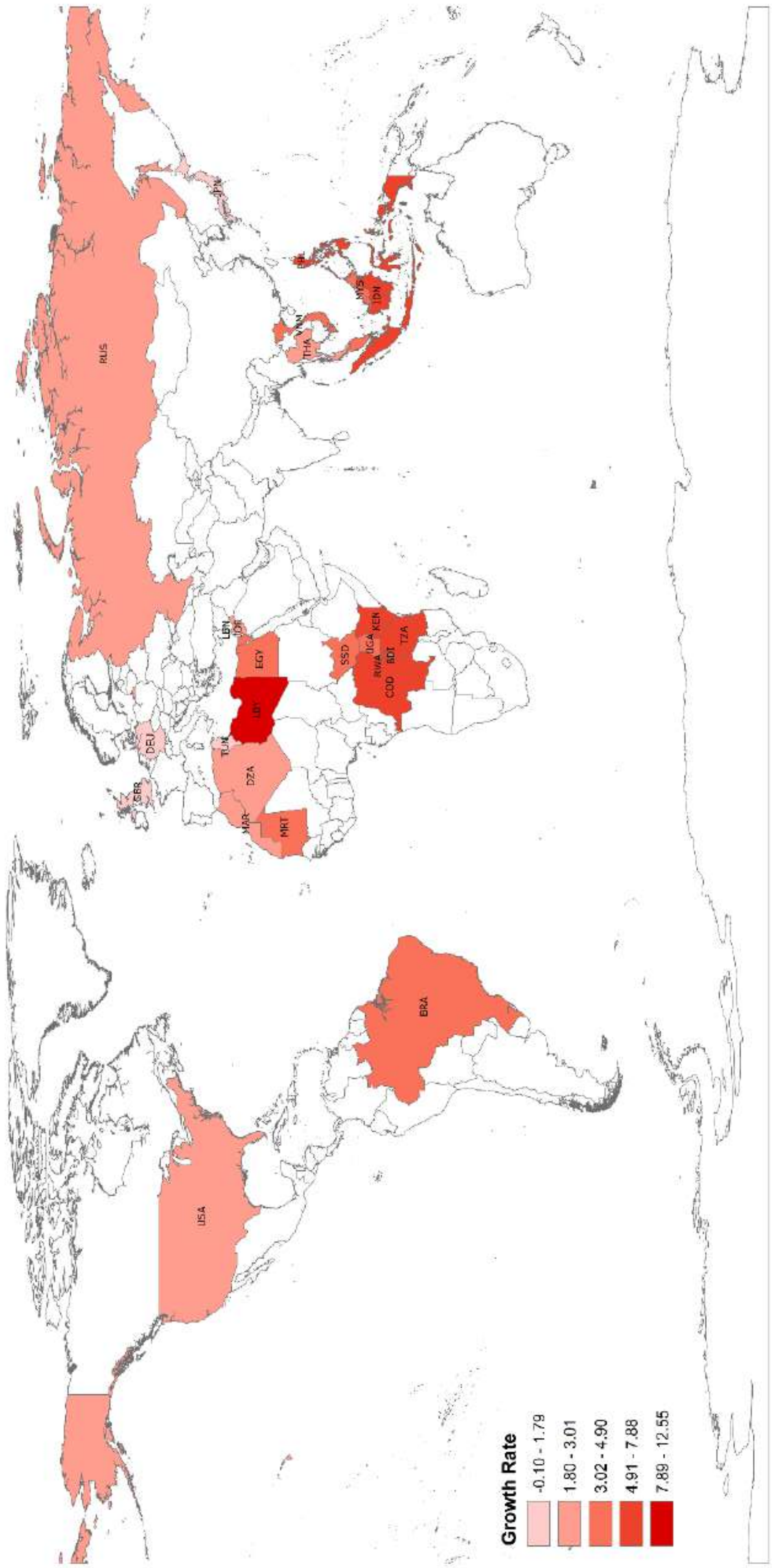
Maghreb

1.26 During the period under review, Maghreb's real GDP grew by 4.4 per cent compared to a growth of 0.7 per cent in 2022. The growth was mainly attributed to strong tourism revenues and a rebound in domestic demand. Inflation rate eased from 7.9 per cent in 2022 to 6.9 per cent in 2023. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP deteriorated from a surplus of 0.9 per cent in 2022 to a deficit of 0.5 per cent in 2023, mainly due to oil production cuts and declining exports. Morocco's GDP growth accelerated from 1.1 per cent in 2022 to 3.0 per cent in 2023, while Tunisia's economic growth slowed to 1.3 per cent in 2023 compared to 2.5 per cent growth in 2022. The growths in Morocco and Tunisian economies were mainly due to strong tourism and remittance inflows. Similarly, Libya's real GDP improved from a contraction of 9.6 per cent in 2022 to 12.5 per cent growth in 2023. The rebound was majorly attributed to oil production stabilisation. On the other hand, the real GDP growth for Algeria and Mauritania contracted to 2.6 per cent and 4.4 per cent in 2023, compared to 2.9 per cent and 5.0 per cent growth in 2022, respectively. This was mainly attributed to a recovery in household consumption coupled with favourable terms of trade.

Mashreq

1.27. Real GDP growth of Mashreq region expanded by 3.7 per cent in 2023 compared to 6.0 per cent growth in 2022. This was largely supported by increased industrial production and the continued recovery of the tourism sector. Inflation rate rose to 22.8 per cent in 2023 from 12.3 per cent in 2022, mainly due to country-specific factors, including those related to foreign exchange fluctuations due to shortages of foreign currency. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP for the bloc narrowed from 5.0 per cent in 2022 to 3.9 per cent in 2023. This was mainly due to an increase in oil exports and fiscal reforms in the oil-exporting countries in the region. Egypt's real GDP grew by 3.7 per cent in 2023 compared to 6.6 per cent growth in 2022, mainly attributed to worsening macroeconomic conditions caused by the impact of foreign currency rationing and import restrictions.

Figure 1.1: World Real Domestic Product Growth Rate, 2023



INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Outlook

1.28. Global GDP is projected to grow by 3.1 per cent in 2024, a growth below the 2000-2019 historical average of 3.8 per cent. The growth reflects restrictive monetary policies and withdrawal of fiscal support, as well as low underlying productivity growth. In the advanced economies, the Euro Area is expected to grow by 0.9 per cent in 2024, mainly due to stronger household consumption as the effects of the shock to energy prices subside and inflation rate falls. Similarly, the US economy is projected to grow by 1.5 per cent in 2024 amidst weaker demand and tighter policy rates.

1.29. In EMDEs growth is expected to remain at 4.1 per cent in 2024, mainly attributed to the resilience of most of the economies in the bloc except for crisis in the property sector in China. The average real GDP for the BRIICS region is expected to grow by 3.6 per cent in 2024. China's economic is projected to grow by 4.6 per cent in 2024 as a result of carryover from stronger than expected growth in 2023 emanating from increased government spending. Growth in India is projected to remain strong at 6.5 per cent in 2024, reflecting resilience in domestic demand. Russia's real GDP is projected to slow to 2.6 per cent in 2024, mainly due to the tightening of the monetary policy having a detrimental effect on domestic demand.

1.30. The ASEAN-5 region is expected to grow by 4.7 per cent in 2024, mainly as a result of the easing of monetary policies and a rebound in exports. The Maghreb and Mashreq regions are projected to grow by 3.4 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively in 2024.

1.31. The real GDP of Sub-Saharan Africa is projected to grow by 3.8 per cent in 2024 as the negative effects of earlier weather shocks subside and supply constraints gradually improve. South Africa is expected to grow by 1.0 per cent in 2024, as the effort to address power shortage remains on track, coupled with the ongoing strength of the country's service sector. The East African Community region is expected to grow by 5.7 per cent in 2024.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Economic Performance

CHAPTER 02

Overview

The real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 5.6 per cent in 2023 compared to a revised growth of 4.9 per cent in 2022, mainly driven by rebound in agricultural activities that contracted in 2022. The gross value added (GVA) in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Activities rose by 6.5 per cent in 2023 compared to a contraction of 1.5 per cent in 2022 owing to favourable weather conditions that characterized the better part of 2023. Nominal GDP increased from KSh 13,489.6 billion in 2022 to KSh 15,108.8 billion in 2023. During the review period, all the economic activities registered positive growths except Mining and Quarrying, which contracted by 6.5 per cent. The contraction in mining and quarrying was reflected in decline in production of most minerals such as titanium, soda ash and gemstone. Some of the key sectors that recorded significant growths were Financial and Insurance (10.1%), Transportation and Storage (6.2%), Information and Communication (9.3%), Real Estate (7.3%), and Accommodation & Food Service (33.6%) activities.

2.2 During the period under review, most of the macroeconomic indicators displayed an upward trend. The Central Bank Rate (CBR) was gradually reviewed upwards in March and June 2023, from 8.75 in December 2022 to 12.50 per cent in December 2023. Interbank rate rose

5.6%

Increase in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023 compared to a revised growth of 4.9 per cent in 2022

15,108.8b

Nominal GDP in 2023, up from KSh 13,489.6 billion in 2022

Growth in the construction sector was supported in part by increase in government expenditure on roads and the number of residential buildings completed by the State Department for Housing and Urban Development (SDHUD)

from 5.39 per cent in December 2022 to 11.65 per cent in December 2023. Similarly, interest rate on loans and advances rose from 12.67 per cent in December 2022 to 14.63 per cent in December 2023. During the review period, inflation remained at 7.7 per cent. Broad money supply increased from KSh 5,042.4 billion as at December 2022 to KSh 6,039.7 billion as at December 2023. Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) 20 share index declined from 1,676 points in December 2022 to 1,501 points in December 2023. The average annual retail price of light diesel increased from KSh 139.7 per litre in 2022 to KSh 180.3 per litre in 2023.

2.3. Merchandise exports grew faster (15.5%) than the merchandise imports which grew by 5.8 per cent in 2023. As a result, current account deficit narrowed from a deficit of KSh 694.2 billion in 2022 to KSh 603.7 billion in 2023.

Sectoral Analysis

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

2.4. The sector's performance rebounded in 2023 against a background of favourable weather conditions that boosted crop and livestock production. The sector's real Gross Value Added (GVA) expanded by 6.5 per cent in 2023 compared to a contraction of 1.5 per cent in 2022. Production of key food crops such as maize, beans, and potatoes increased significantly during the review year.

2.5. Production of cash crops varied during the review period. The total quantity of tea produced increased to 570.3 thousand tonnes in 2023 from 535.0 thousand tonnes in 2022. The volume of coffee produced contracted by 6.2 per cent to stand at 48.7 thousand metric tonnes in 2022/23. Total cane production also declined by 36.9 per cent from 8.8 million metric tonnes in 2022 to 5.6 million metric tonnes in 2023.The quantity of marketed milk rose by 6.9 per cent, from 754.3 million litres in 2022 to 806.6 million litres in 2023.

2.6. The earnings from fresh horticultural exports increased from KSh 146.1 billion in 2022 to KSh

6.2%

Contraction in volume of coffee produced to stand at 48.7 thousand metric tonnes in 2022/23

147.2b

Increase in earnings from fresh horticultural exports in 2023, up from from KSh 146.1 billion in 2022

147.2 billion in 2023. The volume of exported fruits increased by 44.1 per cent to 188.1 thousand tonnes while that of exported vegetables more than doubled to 147.7 thousand tonnes in 2023. However, the volume of exported cut flowers declined from 198.7 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 73.5 thousand tonnes in 2023.

Manufacturing

2.7. Activities of the Manufacturing sector decelerated to 2.0 per cent in 2023 compared to a growth of 2.6 per cent in 2022. The manufacture of food products expanded by 0.5 per cent while the non-food grew by 3.7 per cent in 2023. Growth in the manufacture of food products in 2023 was on account of notable increased production of dairy products (16.4%); manufacture of beverages (2.4%); manufacture of grain mill products (2.6%): manufacture of prepared and preserved fruits and vegetables (11.6%); manufacture of prepared animal feed (17.0%); manufacture of meat and meat products (10.1%); and manufacture of bakery products (8.8%). However, manufacture of sugar declined by 40.7 per cent in the review period.

2.8. Most activities in the manufacture of non-food products registered positive growths in 2023. Some of the activities were; leather and related products (21.7%); basic metals (10.1%) and plastic products (16.2%). The increase in leather and related products was mainly attributed to a 27.5 per cent increase in production of footwear with uppers of leather. However, cement production declined by 1.8 per cent to 9,616.0 thousand tonnes in 2023. Credit advanced to enterprises in the manufacturing sector increased from KSh 527.6 billion as at December 2022 to KSh 637.5 billion as at December 2023.

Construction

2.9. Performance of the construction sector was relatively slower in 2023 compared to 2022. The sector expanded by 3.0 per cent in 2023 compared to 4.1 per cent in 2022. The decelerated growth was evidenced by declines in key inputs in the construction industry such as cement consumption and volume of imported iron and steel, cement clinkers and non-ferrous metals. Cement consumption decreased from 9,494.2 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 9,201.8 thousand tonnes in 2023. The quantity of iron and steel, cement clinkers and non-ferrous metals imported declined by 14.2, 77.5 and 0.2 per cent, respectively, compared to 2022.

2.10. The growth was however supported in part by increase in government expenditure on roads and the number of residential buildings completed by the State Department for Housing and Urban Development (SDHUD). Government expenditure on roads increased by 0.7 per cent to KSh 179.5 billion in 2023. The number of residential buildings completed by SDHUD increased from 1,390 in 2022 to 3,357 in 2023. Additionally, the value of building plans approved by Nairobi City County (NCC) rose by 35.5 per cent to stand at KSh 220.0 million in 2023 compared to KSh 162.5 million recorded in 2022. Credit advanced to enterprises in the construction sector expanded by 8.7 per cent from KSh 135.2 billion as at December 2022 to KSh 147.1 billion as at December 2023.

Electricity Supply

2.11. In 2023, the sector's real Gross Value Added (GVA) grew by 2.9 per cent compared to 5.7 per cent growth recorded in 2022. The growth was mainly supported by increase in electricity sales which increased from 12,985.4 GWh in 2022 to 13,423.6 GWh in 2023. The deceleration was mostly attributed to a decline in domestic electricity generation which declined by 1.4 per cent to 12,498.1 Gigawatt Hour (GWh) in 2023. Specifically, electricity from Hydro and Thermal generation declined by 12.4 per cent and 17.6 per cent in 2022 to stand at 2,662.7 GWh and 1,305.7 GWh respectively in 2023. However, electricity generated via geothermal expanded by 9.3 per cent reaching 6,030.1 GWh in 2023. Electricity imports surged from 316.0 GWh in 2022 to 919.3 GWh in 2023 while exports also increased from 21.3 GWh in 2022 to 33.8 GWh in 2023.

Transportation and Storage

2.12. Transportation and storage sector expanded by 6.2 per cent in 2023 compared to a growth of 5.8 per cent in 2022. The growth was driven by increased activities in transport via railway, port activities and air transportation. Passenger and freight movements via Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) grew by 14.1 per cent and 7.3 per cent to 2,729 thousand passengers and 6,533.0 thousand tonnes, respectively, in 2023. Consequently, railway revenue improved in 2023, with SGR cargo generating KSh 14,685 million, up by 7.3 per cent from the previous year. The total passenger air traffic expanded by 19.2 per cent to 12,205.8 thousand passengers. The volume of cargo traffic handled at the Port of Mombasa grew by 6.2 per cent from 33,880 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 35,978 thousand metric tonnes in 2023.

Information and Communication

2.13. Information and communication sector grew by 9.3 per cent in 2023, compared to a growth of

9.0 per cent in the previous year. This increase was driven by increase in mobile money transfers and the growing demand for data-intensive services. Mobile money transfer grew by 0.6 per cent to KSh 7.95 billion in 2023. The total utilised bandwidth increased from 6.5 million Mbps in 2022 to 11.0 million Mbps in 2023 while the number of licenced internet service providers increased by 13.2 per cent to 533 in 2023. Total domestic call traffic grew by 13.4 per cent to 88.8 billion minutes while international outgoing call traffic increased by 1.7 per cent to 699.3 million minutes. Furthermore, the value of ICT equipment imports increased by 11.0 per cent to KSh 61.3 billion in 2023 while exports expanded by 36.6 per cent to KSh 3,178.1 million in the same period.

Accommodation and Food Service Activities

2.14. Accommodation and Food Service activities sector's real GVA grew by 33.6 per cent in 2023 compared to 26.8 per cent growth recorded in 2022. There were heightened tourism activities in 2023 such as the Africa Climate Summit and EU-Kenya Business Forum that increased demand for hospitality services. Visitor arrivals at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) and Moi International Airport (MIA) increased by 25.6 per cent in 2023 to stand at 1,635.3 thousand in 2023, up from 1,198.7 thousand in 2022. The number of occupied hotel bed nights increased to 8,632.8 thousand in 2023 from 7,009.0 thousand recorded in 2022. The number of international conferences increased by 9.0 per cent to 977 while the number of delegates rose by 50.7 per cent to 34,814 in 2023.

Financial and Insurance Activities

2.15. Financial and Insurance sector expanded by 10.1 per cent in 2023 compared to a growth of 12.0 per cent in 2022. Total deposits from deposit-taking financial corporations increased by 19.9 per cent to stand at KSh 6,044.3 billion as at December 2023. Total domestic credit increased from KSh 6,246.3 billion in 2022 to KSh 7,041.1 billion in 2023. Credit to national government grew by 10.7 per cent to KSh 2,227.3 billion, while credit to the private sector grew by 13.5 per cent to KSh 4,707.2 billion as at December 2023. Overall liquidity declined from 57.6 per cent to 56.8 per cent as at December 2023.

2.16. Insurance sub-sector grew by 12.7 per cent in 2023 compared to 14.4 per cent growth in 2022. Net premiums from life insurance and general insurance expanded by 16.0 per cent and 7.7 per cent to KSh 149.6 billion and KSh 129.5 billion respectively in 2023.

2.17. Table 2.1 shows the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the years 2019-2023 at current prices while Table 2.2 shows the contribution of different sectors to the nominal GDP for the same period. The nominal GDP increased from KSh 13,489.6 billion in 2022 to KSh 15,108.8 billion in 2023. The agriculture sector's contribution to GDP expanded to 21.8 per cent in 2023 from 21.0 per cent in 2022. Other sectors with significant share of GDP in 2023 included Transportation and Storage (13.6%), Real Estate (8.4%), Financial and Insurance Activities (7.8%), Manufacturing (7.6%), and Wholesale and Retail (7.5%).

Table 2.1: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2019 – 2023

Current Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**2,135,709**	**2,432,613**	**2,583,190**	**2,837,707**	**3,295,224**
Growing of crops	1,542,584	1,786,518	1,844,730	2,016,699	2,330,344
Animal production	354,712	384,578	431,700	466,882	570,127
Support activities to agriculture	24,236	25,385	27,022	26,894	27,941
Forestry & logging	156,606	172,958	199,012	242,895	277,433
Fishing & aquaculture	57,572	63,175	80,726	84,337	89,378
Mining and quarrying	**72,769**	**76,402**	**92,045**	**120,116**	**102,660**
Manufacturing	**809,253**	**814,328**	**885,633**	**1,044,191**	**1,148,863**
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	467,200	467,412	499,252	575,627	629,728
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	342,053	346,916	386,381	468,564	519,134
Electricity supply	**161,716**	**163,320**	**172,640**	**181,568**	**226,547**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	**58,912**	**60,250**	**63,342**	**64,742**	**65,019**
Construction	**630,653**	**750,153**	**849,377**	**953,773**	**1,003,964**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	**837,918**	**867,574**	**952,902**	**1,042,444**	**1,134,253**
Transportation and storage	**1,202,830**	**1,156,921**	**1,391,614**	**1,774,470**	**2,058,336**
Land transport	981,744	989,306	1,192,764	1,544,301	1,779,409
Air transport including support services	97,215	47,978	75,494	109,114	161,320
All other transport including postal and courier activities	123,871	119,636	123,356	121,055	117,607
Accommodation and food service activities	**119,581**	**77,843**	**133,678**	**145,853**	**190,799**
Information and communication	**257,419**	**274,820**	**291,437**	**315,733**	**334,130**
Telecommunications	171,633	191,898	200,683	222,226	233,074
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	85,786	82,923	90,754	93,507	101,056
Financial and insurance activities	**667,702**	**723,059**	**860,626**	**1,000,605**	**1,180,407**
Financial activities	509,946	542,508	621,853	725,863	862,615
Insurance activities	157,755	180,550	238,773	274,742	317,792
Real estate	**946,732**	**996,203**	**1,076,597**	**1,148,722**	**1,265,366**
Professional, scientific and technical activities	**175,882**	**159,505**	**179,258**	**188,529**	**206,100**
Administrative and support service activities	**108,875**	**92,732**	**105,657**	**130,618**	**154,634**
Public administration and defence	**541,367**	**592,623**	**634,986**	**675,754**	**726,041**
Education	**431,876**	**413,090**	**521,945**	**545,098**	**577,568**
Pre-primary and Primary education	215,329	209,929	257,440	269,940	284,513
General secondary education	119,592	110,010	146,660	154,244	164,510
Higher and other education	96,955	93,151	117,846	120,914	128,546
Human health and social work activities	**197,969**	**212,966**	**238,544**	**242,349**	**259,111**
Arts, entertainment and recreation	**27,056**	**19,941**	**23,511**	**28,300**	**32,193**
Other service activities	**144,894**	**124,379**	**143,824**	**157,339**	**168,097**
Activities of households as employers	**68,917**	**72,064**	**75,242**	**79,420**	**85,605**
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	**-226,631**	**-218,639**	**-244,592**	**-259,642**	**-323,771**
All economic activities	**9,371,398**	**9,862,147**	**11,031,456**	**12,417,686**	**13,891,146**
Taxes less subsidies on production	866,330	852,923	996,206	1,071,956	1,217,660
GDP at market prices	**10,237,727**	**10,715,070**	**12,027,662**	**13,489,642**	**15,108,806**

* *Provisional*
+ *Revised*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Table 2.2: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2019 - 2023

Percentage Contribution to GDP

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**20.9**	**22.7**	**21.5**	**21.0**	**21.8**
Growing of crops	15.1	16.7	15.3	14.9	15.4
Animal production	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8
Support activities to agriculture	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forestry & logging	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Fishing & aquaculture	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Mining and quarrying	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.7**
Manufacturing	**7.9**	**7.6**	**7.4**	**7.7**	**7.6**
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.4
Electricity supply	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.5**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**
Construction	**6.2**	**7.0**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**6.6**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	**8.2**	**8.1**	**7.9**	**7.7**	**7.5**
Transportation and storage	**11.7**	**10.8**	**11.6**	**13.2**	**13.6**
Land transport	9.6	9.2	9.9	11.4	11.8
Air transport including support services	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1
All other transport including postal and courier activities	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	**1.2**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.3**
Information and communication	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.2**
Telecommunications	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	**6.5**	**6.7**	**7.2**	**7.4**	**7.8**
Financial activities	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.7
Insurance activities	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.1
Real estate	**9.2**	**9.3**	**9.0**	**8.5**	**8.4**
Professional, scientific and technical activities	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.4**
Administrative and support service activities	**1.1**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**1.0**
Public administration and defence	**5.3**	**5.5**	**5.3**	**5.0**	**4.8**
Education	**4.2**	**3.9**	**4.3**	**4.0**	**3.8**
Primary education	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9
General secondary education	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
Higher and other education	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.9**
Human health and social work activities	**1.9**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**1.7**
Arts, entertainment and recreation	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Other service activities	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.1**
Activities of households as employers	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	**-2.2**	**-2.0**	**-2.0**	**-1.9**	**-2.1**
All economic activities	**91.5**	**92.0**	**91.7**	**92.1**	**91.9**
Taxes on products	8.5	8.0	8.3	7.9	8.1
GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

* *Provisional*
\+ *Revised*

2.18. Table 2.3 presents the GDP at constant prices, while growth rates for the respective sectors and sub-sectors are shown in Table 2.4. Real GDP increased from KSh 9,852.6 billion in 2022 to KSh 10,400.0 billion in 2023, which is an overall growth rate of 5.6 per cent. In comparison, the real GDP growth in 2022 was 4.9 per cent. In 2023, the Accommodation and Food Services sector experienced the highest growth of 33.6 per cent. Other sectors that recorded significant growth in 2023 include Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (14.0%), Administrative & Support Service Activities (11.1%), Financial and Insurance Activities (10.1%), Information and Communication (9.3%), and Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities (5.6%).

Table 2.3: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Constant 2016 Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**1,630,607**	**1,705,985**	**1,699,959**	**1,675,047**	**1,783,299**
Growing of crops	1,163,210	1,229,311	1,211,695	1,179,015	1,253,977
Animal production	304,887	315,089	327,624	324,266	355,578
Support activities to agriculture	22,442	23,075	23,504	23,089	23,630
Forestry & logging	96,789	94,871	91,894	100,014	102,862
Fishing & aquaculture	43,280	43,638	45,242	48,663	47,251
Mining and quarrying	**83,386**	**87,968**	**103,842**	**113,458**	**106,074**
Manufacturing	**757,794**	**755,608**	**810,827**	**831,900**	**848,461**
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	429,714	423,653	443,317	446,686	449,072
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	328,080	331,955	367,510	385,214	399,389
Electricity supply	**159,673**	**158,927**	**167,339**	**176,926**	**182,008**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	**58,473**	**60,591**	**64,420**	**67,626**	**69,327**
Construction	**470,526**	**517,977**	**552,764**	**575,215**	**592,396**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	**730,922**	**727,726**	**786,202**	**813,958**	**836,317**
Transportation and storage	**902,898**	**830,249**	**891,983**	**943,944**	**1,002,221**
Land transport	712,945	690,357	733,816	766,480	795,640
Air transport including support services	77,514	35,399	45,712	54,785	71,250
All other transport including postal and courier activities	112,439	104,494	112,455	122,679	135,331
Accommodation and food service activities	**101,584**	**53,114**	**81,037**	**102,728**	**137,204**
Information and communication	**257,959**	**273,440**	**290,224**	**316,437**	**345,722**
Telecommunications	177,247	198,753	210,844	232,318	253,510
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	80,712	74,688	79,380	84,119	92,212
Financial and insurance activities	**680,556**	**720,435**	**802,964**	**899,695**	**990,632**
Financial activities	535,249	558,194	597,093	664,276	725,310
Insurance activities	145,307	162,241	205,871	235,419	265,322
Real estate	**856,588**	**891,574**	**951,093**	**993,623**	**1,066,229**
Professional, scientific and technical activities	**171,268**	**151,534**	**163,485**	**172,113**	**186,894**
Administrative and support service activities	**92,729**	**76,386**	**80,663**	**95,215**	**105,797**
Public administration and defence	**498,143**	**532,781**	**564,957**	**593,962**	**621,244**
Education	**414,661**	**376,307**	**462,227**	**486,124**	**501,330**
Primary education	199,687	182,828	223,661	235,300	241,218
General secondary education	110,715	94,116	123,744	130,270	134,430
Higher and other education	104,259	99,362	114,821	120,554	125,681
Human health and social work activities	**185,702**	**196,120**	**213,529**	**220,762**	**231,547**
Arts, entertainment and recreation	**23,857**	**17,112**	**19,239**	**22,781**	**25,970**
Other service activities	**124,449**	**100,205**	**119,100**	**127,512**	**132,066**
Activities of households as employers	**57,649**	**58,513**	**59,391**	**60,282**	**61,186**
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	**-278,418**	**-273,375**	**-287,975**	**-288,671**	**-296,486**
All economic activities	**7,981,005**	**8,019,178**	**8,597,270**	**9,000,636**	**9,529,438**
Taxes on products	775,941	713,883	798,672	851,947	870,543
GDP at market prices	**8,756,946**	**8,733,060**	**9,395,942**	**9,852,583**	**10,399,980**

** Provisional*
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Table 2.4: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Percentage Changes (growth)

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**2.7**	**4.6**	**-0.4**	**-1.5**	**6.5**
Growing of crops	3.0	5.7	-1.4	-2.7	6.4
Animal production	1.9	3.3	4.0	-1.0	9.7
Support activities to agriculture	5.5	2.8	1.9	-1.8	2.3
Forestry & logging	0.1	-2.0	-3.1	8.8	2.8
Fishing & aquaculture	4.2	0.8	3.7	7.6	-2.9
Mining and quarrying	**4.3**	**5.5**	**18.0**	**9.3**	**-6.5**
Manufacturing	**2.6**	**-0.3**	**7.3**	**2.6**	**2.0**
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	2.9	-1.4	4.6	0.8	0.5
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	2.3	1.2	10.7	4.8	3.7
Electricity supply	**1.9**	**-0.5**	**5.3**	**5.7**	**2.9**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	**1.3**	**3.6**	**6.3**	**5.0**	**2.5**
Construction	**7.2**	**10.1**	**6.7**	**4.1**	**3.0**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	**5.3**	**-0.4**	**8.0**	**3.5**	**2.7**
Transportation and storage	**6.3**	**-8.0**	**7.4**	**5.8**	**6.2**
Land transport	6.4	-3.2	6.3	4.5	3.8
Air transport including support services	3.7	-54.3	29.1	19.8	30.1
All other transport including postal and courier activities	8.0	-7.1	7.6	9.1	10.3
Accommodation and food service activities	**14.3**	**-47.7**	**52.6**	**26.8**	**33.6**
Information and communication	**7.0**	**6.0**	**6.1**	**9.0**	**9.3**
Telecommunications	8.3	12.1	6.1	10.2	9.1
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	4.1	-7.5	6.3	6.0	9.6
Financial and insurance activities	**8.1**	**5.9**	**11.5**	**12.0**	**10.1**
Financial activities	7.7	4.3	7.0	11.3	9.2
Insurance activities	9.5	11.7	26.9	14.4	12.7
Real estate	**6.7**	**4.1**	**6.7**	**4.5**	**7.3**
Professional, scientific and technical activities	**6.8**	**-11.5**	**7.9**	**5.3**	**8.6**
Administrative and support service activities	**6.8**	**-17.6**	**5.6**	**18.0**	**11.1**
Public administration and defence	**8.4**	**7.0**	**6.0**	**5.1**	**4.6**
Education	**5.7**	**-9.2**	**22.8**	**5.2**	**3.1**
Primary education	3.1	-8.4	22.3	5.2	2.5
General secondary education	8.2	-15.0	31.5	5.3	3.2
Higher and other education	8.1	-4.7	15.6	5.0	4.3
Human health and social work activities	**5.5**	**5.6**	**8.9**	**3.4**	**4.9**
Arts, entertainment and recreation	**8.0**	**-28.3**	**12.4**	**18.4**	**14.0**
Other service activities	**4.9**	**-19.5**	**18.9**	**7.1**	**3.6**
Activities of households as employers	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	**9.5**	**-1.8**	**5.3**	**0.2**	**2.7**
All economic activities	**5.2**	**0.5**	**7.2**	**4.7**	**5.9**
Taxes on products	3.9	-8.0	11.9	6.7	2.2
GDP at market prices	**5.1**	**-0.3**	**7.6**	**4.9**	**5.6**

* *Provisional*
\+ *Revised*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

2.19. Table 2.5 displays the contribution of different sectors towards the overall economic growth during the period of 2019-2023. The leading source of GDP growth in 2023 was Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Activities, accounting for 19.8 per cent of the overall growth. The Financial and Insurance sectors were the second largest contributors with 16.6 per cent of the overall growth. Real Estate, Transportation and Storage, Accommodation and Food Service Activities, and Information and Communication were other significant contributors, accounting for 13.3 per cent, 10.6 per cent, 6.3 per cent, and 5.3 per cent, respectively.

Table 2.5: Sources of Growth, 2019-2023

Percentage Changes (growth)

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**10.1**	**-315.6**	**-0.9**	**-5.5**	**19.8**
Growing of crops	8.0	-276.7	-2.7	-7.2	13.7
Animal production	1.3	-42.7	1.9	-0.7	5.7
Support activities to agriculture	0.3	-2.7	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Forestry & logging	0.0	8.0	-0.4	1.8	0.5
Fishing & aquaculture	0.4	-1.5	0.2	0.7	-0.3
Mining and quarrying	**0.8**	**-19.2**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**-1.3**
Manufacturing	**4.6**	**9.2**	**8.3**	**4.6**	**3.0**
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	2.8	25.4	3.0	0.7	0.4
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	1.8	-16.2	5.4	3.9	2.6
Electricity supply	**0.7**	**3.1**	**1.3**	**2.1**	**0.9**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	**0.2**	**-8.9**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.3**
Construction	**7.4**	**-198.7**	**5.2**	**4.9**	**3.1**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	**8.6**	**13.4**	**8.8**	**6.1**	**4.1**
Transportation and storage	**12.6**	**304.2**	**9.3**	**11.4**	**10.6**
Land transport	10.0	94.6	6.6	7.2	5.3
Air transport including support services	0.6	176.3	1.6	2.0	3.0
All other transport including postal and courier activities	2.0	33.3	1.2	2.2	2.3
Accommodation and food service activities	**3.0**	**202.9**	**4.2**	**4.8**	**6.3**
Information and communication	**3.9**	**-64.8**	**2.5**	**5.7**	**5.3**
Telecommunications	3.2	-90.0	1.8	4.7	3.9
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	0.7	25.2	0.7	1.0	1.5
Financial and insurance activities	**11.9**	**-167.0**	**12.4**	**21.2**	**16.6**
Financial activities	9.0	-96.1	5.9	14.7	11.1
Insurance activities	3.0	-70.9	6.6	6.5	5.5
Real estate	**12.6**	**-146.5**	**9.0**	**9.3**	**13.3**
Professional, scientific and technical activities	**2.6**	**82.6**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**2.7**
Administrative and support service activities	**1.4**	**68.4**	**0.6**	**3.2**	**1.9**
Public administration and defence	**9.0**	**-145.0**	**4.9**	**6.4**	**5.0**
Education	**5.2**	**160.6**	**13.0**	**5.2**	**2.8**
Primary education	1.4	70.6	6.2	2.5	1.1
General secondary education	2.0	69.5	4.5	1.4	0.8
Higher and other education	1.8	20.5	2.3	1.3	0.9
Human health and social work activities	**2.3**	**-43.6**	**2.6**	**1.6**	**2.0**
Arts, entertainment and recreation	**0.4**	**28.2**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**0.6**
Other service activities	**1.4**	**101.5**	**2.9**	**1.8**	**0.8**
Activities of households as employers	**0.2**	**-3.6**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	**-5.7**	**-21.1**	**-2.2**	**-0.2**	**-1.4**
All economic activities	**93.2**	**-159.8**	**87.2**	**88.3**	**96.6**
Taxes on products	6.8	259.8	12.8	11.7	3.4
GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

**Provisional*
+ Revised

2.20. Table 2.6 shows the annual production account of all industries at current prices for the period of 2019-2023. In 2023, the value of output generated was KSh 23,549.0 billion, which is an increase from KSh 20,924.4 billion in 2022. The value of intermediate consumption value also increased from KSh 8,506.7 billion in 2022 to KSh 9,657.9 billion in 2023. Consequently, the gross value added for all economic activities rose from KSh 12,417.7 billion in 2022 to KSh 13,891.1 billion in 2023.

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2019-2023

Current Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing					
Output at basic prices	2,578,151	2,938,493	3,153,742	3,488,389	4,068,776
Intermediate consumption	442,442	505,880	570,552	650,682	773,552
Value added, gross	2,135,709	2,432,613	2,583,190	2,837,707	3,295,224
Compensation of employees	182,358	207,694	215,023	239,586	269,042
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	1,953,351	2,224,919	2,368,167	2,598,121	3,026,182
Mining and quarrying					
Output at basic prices	141,313	149,894	190,682	239,750	231,887
Intermediate consumption	68,544	73,491	98,637	119,635	129,226
Value added, gross	72,769	76,402	92,045	120,116	102,660
Compensation of employees	17,004	15,629	15,310	16,383	17,618
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	55,764	60,774	76,735	103,733	85,043
Manufacturing					
Output at basic prices	2,311,586	2,376,423	2,700,161	3,168,615	3,583,250
Intermediate consumption	1,502,333	1,562,095	1,814,529	2,124,424	2,434,387
Value added, gross	809,253	814,328	885,633	1,044,191	1,148,863
Compensation of employees	218,255	215,492	231,411	258,418	283,098
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	590,998	598,836	654,221	785,773	865,764
Electricity, gas and water supply					
Output at basic prices	276,183	280,726	303,666	327,724	380,651
Intermediate consumption	55,555	57,156	67,683	81,414	89,085
Value added, gross	220,628	223,570	235,982	246,310	291,566
Compensation of employees	44,404	45,235	47,278	50,989	53,618
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	176,223	178,335	188,704	195,320	237,947
Construction					
Output at basic prices	1,391,357	1,623,605	1,821,644	2,042,782	2,099,670
Intermediate consumption	760,704	873,452	972,267	1,089,009	1,095,707
Value added, gross	630,653	750,153	849,377	953,773	1,003,964
Compensation of employees	411,515	466,792	508,743	577,714	599,462
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	219,138	283,362	340,634	376,059	404,501
Wholesale and retail trade					
Output at basic prices	1,601,688	1,646,863	1,865,292	2,074,916	2,302,231

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2019-2023 (Cont'd)

Current Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Intermediate consumption	763,770	779,289	912,390	1,032,472	1,167,977
Value added, gross	837,918	867,574	952,902	1,042,444	1,134,253
Compensation of employees	269,348	276,466	287,666	309,946	338,379
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	568,570	591,107	665,236	732,498	795,874
Transportation and storage					
Output at basic prices	2,082,170	1,965,149	2,307,716	2,878,259	3,383,754
Intermediate consumption	879,340	808,228	916,102	1,103,789	1,325,418
Value added, gross	1,202,830	1,156,921	1,391,614	1,774,470	2,058,336
Compensation of employees	260,947	229,018	241,141	281,793	314,085
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	941,883	927,902	1,150,473	1,492,677	1,744,251
Accomodation and Food Services					
Output at basic prices	346,939	171,968	288,208	374,110	527,190
Intermediate consumption	227,358	94,125	154,530	228,257	336,391
Value added, gross	119,581	77,843	133,678	145,853	190,799
Compensation of employees	43,274	37,318	46,380	57,928	73,643
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	76,307	40,526	87,298	87,925	117,156
Information and communication					
Output at basic prices	522,622	529,809	564,818	604,851	640,225
Intermediate consumption	265,203	254,989	273,381	289,118	306,095
Value added, gross	257,419	274,820	291,437	315,733	334,130
Compensation of employees	101,835	97,419	113,037	125,856	137,236
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	155,584	177,402	178,399	189,877	196,893
Financial and insurance activities					
Output at basic prices	924,259	966,412	1,123,965	1,294,274	1,489,272
Intermediate consumption	256,557	243,354	263,339	293,669	308,864
Value added, gross	667,702	723,059	860,626	1,000,605	1,180,407
Compensation of employees	147,642	149,376	161,999	178,658	201,193
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	520,059	573,683	698,628	821,947	979,214
Real estate					
Output at basic prices	1,035,989	1,092,311	1,183,865	1,268,938	1,399,021
Intermediate consumption	89,257	96,108	107,268	120,217	133,655
Value added, gross	946,732	996,203	1,076,597	1,148,722	1,265,366
Compensation of employees	85,478	90,172	97,674	104,732	115,387
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	861,254	906,030	978,923	1,043,990	1,149,979

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2019-2023 (Cont'd)

Current Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Professional, scientific and technical activities					
Output at basic prices	262,094	238,960	270,685	291,196	321,315
Intermediate consumption	86,212	79,455	91,427	102,667	115,214
Value added, gross	175,882	159,505	179,258	188,529	206,100
Compensation of employees	49,186	48,115	51,355	56,010	59,664
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	126,696	111,390	127,904	132,519	146,436
Administrative and support service activities					
Output at basic prices	155,697	132,645	152,420	191,310	233,491
Intermediate consumption	46,822	39,913	46,762	60,692	78,857
Value added, gross	108,875	92,732	105,657	130,618	154,634
Compensation of employees	59,424	50,296	60,720	69,244	76,237
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	49,451	42,436	44,938	61,374	78,397
Public administration and defence					
Output at basic prices	847,824	925,967	991,830	1,152,117	1,235,036
Intermediate consumption	306,458	333,344	356,844	476,363	508,995
Value added, gross	541,367	592,623	634,986	675,754	726,041
Compensation of employees	412,289	456,036	488,701	518,973	562,117
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	129,078	136,587	146,284	156,780	163,924
Education					
Output at basic prices	649,507	580,723	746,279	806,577	869,635
Intermediate consumption	217,632	167,632	224,334	261,479	292,067
Value added, gross	431,876	413,090	521,945	545,098	577,568
Compensation of employees	384,784	379,703	475,187	503,285	538,795
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	47,092	33,387	46,758	41,813	38,774
Health and social work					
Output at basic prices	317,761	333,696	377,934	388,786	422,559
Intermediate consumption	119,793	120,731	139,390	146,437	163,447
Value added, gross	197,969	212,966	238,544	242,349	259,111
Compensation of employees	149,924	166,258	175,628	175,353	183,447
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	48,045	46,708	62,916	66,996	75,664
Other service activities					
Output at basic prices	296,751	265,897	301,489	331,843	361,054
Intermediate consumption	55,884	49,512	58,912	66,785	75,159
Value added, gross	240,867	216,385	242,577	265,059	285,895
Compensation of employees	122,698	122,588	132,818	143,571	156,361

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2019-2023 (Cont'd)

Current Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	118,168	93,796	109,758	121,487	129,533
Less: Financial services indirectly measured					
Intermediate consumption	226,631	218,639	244,592	259,642	323,771
Value added, gross	-226,631	-218,639	-244,592	-259,642	-323,771
All industries at basic prices					
Output at basic prices	15,741,892	16,219,541	18,344,393	20,924,435	23,549,015
Intermediate consumption	6,370,494	6,357,394	7,312,937	8,506,749	9,657,869
Value added, gross	9,371,397	9,862,147	11,031,456	12,417,686	13,891,146
Compensation of employees	260,331	269,279	312,861	317,519	317,944
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross					
Compensation of employees	2,960,366	3,053,605	3,350,072	3,668,440	3,979,385
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	6,150,701	6,539,262	7,368,523	8,431,727	9,593,817
Total economy					
Taxes on products	866,330	852,923	996,206	1,071,956	1,217,660
Subsidies on products					
GDP at market prices	**10,237,727**	**10,715,070**	**12,027,662**	**13,489,642**	**15,108,806**

** Provisional*
+ Revised

2.21. Table 2.7 and Table 2.8 show the components of expenditure on GDP at current prices and their respective shares. These tables give an idea of how resources generated in the economy are used either for final consumption expenditure or in the acquisition of assets. In 2023, gross domestic expenditure increased from KSh 14,427.9 billion in 2022 to KSh 15,897.7 billion. Private consumption expenditure accounted for over three quarters (76.2%) of the total expenditure on GDP in 2023. Government final consumption expenditure also increased by 11.9 per cent to reach KSh 1,800.2 billion in the same year.

Table 2.7: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2019-2023

Current Prices, KSh Million

Expenditure category	2019	2020+	2021+	2022+	2023*
Government final consumption expenditure	1,246,013	1,336,990	1,460,983	1,647,531	1,800,232
Private final consumption expenditure	7,818,862	8,078,074	8,970,837	10,106,644	11,517,111
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH[2]	107,459	112,458	109,585	103,375	109,012
Gross fixed capital formation	1,941,234	2,070,321	2,367,797	2,509,782	2,603,387
Changes in inventories	38,930	35,360	84,793	60,543	-132,056
Gross domestic expenditure	11,152,498	11,633,203	12,993,994	14,427,875	15,897,686
Exports of goods and services	1,169,967	1,033,133	1,295,328	1,644,653	1,765,631
Imports of goods and services	2,081,480	1,885,418	2,412,115	2,900,161	3,083,099
Discrepancy[1]	-3,258	-65,847	150,455	317,275	528,589
Gross domestic product at market prices	**10,237,727**	**10,715,070**	**12,027,662**	**13,489,642**	**15,108,806**

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

Table 2.8: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2019-2023

Percentage Contribution to GDP

Expenditure category	2019	2020+	2021+	2022+	2023*
Government final consumption expenditure	12.2	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.9
Private final consumption expenditure	76.4	75.4	74.6	74.9	76.2
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Gross fixed capital formation	19.0	19.3	19.7	18.6	17.2
Changes in inventories	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	-0.9
Gross domestic expenditure	**108.9**	**108.6**	**108.0**	**107.0**	**105.2**
Exports of goods and services	11.4	9.6	10.8	12.2	11.7
Imports of goods and services	20.3	17.6	20.1	21.5	20.4
Discrepancy	0.0	-0.6	1.3	2.4	3.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

** Provisional*
+ Revised

2.22. Table 2.9 presents the actual value of all components of expenditure on GDP, while Table 2.10 shows the annual percentage changes for the period of 2019-2023. In 2023, the real gross domestic expenditure rose by 3.7 per cent compared to a growth of 2.6 per cent in 2022. However, real value of exports of goods and services declined by 4.5 per cent in 2023, while imports of goods and services contracted by 3.1 per cent in the same period.

Table 2.9: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2019-2023

Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million

Expenditure Category	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Government final consumption expenditure	1,149,604	1,184,832	1,255,503	1,357,481	1,404,662
Private final consumption expenditure	6,596,983	6,493,993	6,909,584	7,134,782	7,576,873
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	97,100	98,584	90,982	81,367	81,949
Gross fixed capital formation	1,655,651	1,693,647	1,876,991	1,861,373	1,897,011
Changes in inventories	35,704	35,348	83,554	47,534	-92,456
Gross Domestic Expenditure	9,535,042	9,506,403	10,216,613	10,482,538	10,868,038
Exports of goods and services	1,029,822	876,254	1,009,888	1,130,176	1,079,061
Imports of goods and services	1,906,361	1,726,743	2,109,293	2,205,787	2,137,520
Discrepancy [1]	98,443	77,146	278,735	445,655	590,401
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	**8,756,946**	**8,733,060**	**9,395,942**	**9,852,583**	**10,399,980**

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

Table 2.10: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2019-2023

Percentage Changes (growth)

Expenditure Category	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Government final consumption expenditure	5.6	3.1	6.0	8.1	3.5
Private final consumption expenditure	5.0	-1.6	6.4	3.3	6.2
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	3.6	1.5	-7.7	-10.6	0.7
Gross fixed capital formation	4.5	2.3	10.8	-0.8	1.9
Gross Domestic Expenditure	5.1	-0.3	7.5	2.6	3.7
Exports of goods and services	-3.2	-14.9	15.3	11.9	-4.5
Imports of goods and services	1.8	-9.4	22.2	4.6	-3.1
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	**5.1**	**-0.3**	**7.6**	**4.9**	**5.6**

* *Provisional*
+ *Revised*

2.23. Table 2.11a provides details on value of additions to fixed assets categorised by type at current prices, for the period of 2019-2023. Meanwhile, Table 2.11b shows the respective shares of each type of asset to total Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) during the same period. The GFCF, also known as the value of additions to fixed assets, increased from KSh 2,509.8 billion in 2022 to KSh 2,603.4 billion in 2023. During the review period, the value of additions made to fixed assets of other structures increased to KSh 732.8 billion in 2023 from KSh 729.2 billion in 2022. Dwellings and transport equipment contributed 34.3 per cent and 9.8 per cent, respectively to the overall GFCF.

Table 2.11a: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2019-2023

Current Prices - KSh Million

Type of Asset	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Dwellings	544,310	671,669	782,249	857,323	892,125
Buildings other than dwellings	178,415	218,279	252,396	276,189	285,807
Other structures	561,004	594,450	631,741	729,193	732,752
Transport equipment	273,876	218,784	306,147	252,654	253,980
ICT equipment	95,563	92,961	98,244	104,199	112,534
Other machinery and equipment	259,340	237,636	263,767	252,801	272,455
Animal resources yielding repeat products	8,728	17,829	16,697	20,409	36,331
Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	10,001	10,301	9,476	9,979	10,507
Intellectual property products	9,996	8,412	7,079	7,036	6,896
Total	**1,941,234**	**2,070,321**	**2,367,797**	**2,509,781**	**2,603,387**

+ *Revised*
* *Provisional*

Table 2.11b: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2019-2023

Percentage Contribution

Type of Asset	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Dwellings	28.0	32.4	33.0	34.2	34.3
Buildings other than dwellings	9.2	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.0
Other structures	28.9	28.7	26.7	29.1	28.1
Transport equipment	14.1	10.6	12.9	10.1	9.8
ICT equipment	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.3
Other machinery and equipment	13.4	11.5	11.1	10.1	10.5
Animal resources yielding repeat products	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.4
Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Intellectual property products	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

+ Revised
** Provisional*

2.24. Tables 2.12a and 2.12b present the real value of Gross Fixed Capital Formation components and the percentage changes during the period of 2019-2023. In 2023, GFCF grew by 1.9 per cent and reached KSh 1,897.0 billion. The real value of additions to intellectual property products, transport equipment, tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products, and other structures decreased in 2023. However, animal resources yielding repeat products, information communication technology (ICT) equipment, dwellings, buildings other than dwellings, and other machinery and equipment showed growth during the review period.

Table 2.12a: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2019-2023

Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million

Type of Asset	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Dwellings	464,650	540,335	599,803	614,367	642,435
Buildings other than dwellings	155,436	180,934	200,694	205,448	214,526
Other structures	424,844	432,835	442,079	467,321	465,403
Transport equipment	259,773	206,323	290,158	247,218	230,192
ICT equipment	87,676	86,015	90,512	93,026	97,586
Other machinery and equipment	237,172	214,955	224,903	204,238	209,377
Animal resources yielding repeat products	8,017	15,707	15,179	16,108	24,832
Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	8,670	8,609	7,451	7,571	7,528
Intellectual property products	9,415	7,934	6,212	6,077	5,133
Total	**1,655,651**	**1,693,647**	**1,876,991**	**1,861,373**	**1,897,011**

+ Revised
** Provisional*

Table2.12b: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2019-2023

Percentage Changes (growth)

Type of Asset	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Dwellings	5.2	16.3	11.0	2.4	4.6
Buildings other than dwellings	5.3	16.4	10.9	2.4	4.4
Other structures	8.3	1.9	2.1	5.7	-0.4
Transport equipment	11.7	-20.6	40.6	-14.8	-6.9
ICT equipment	8.4	-1.9	5.2	2.8	4.9
Other machinery and equipment	-5.5	-9.4	4.6	-9.2	2.5
Animal resources yielding repeat products	-35.5	95.9	-3.4	6.1	54.2
Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	0.5	-0.7	-13.4	1.6	-0.6
Intellectual property products	-45.5	-15.7	-21.7	-2.2	-15.5
Total	**4.5**	**2.3**	**10.8**	**-0.8**	**1.9**

+ *Revised*
* *Provisional*

2.25. Tables 2.13 and 2.14 show the derivation of Gross National Income (GNI) from Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2019 to 2023. The GNI, which is evaluated at current prices, improved by 11.8 per cent from KSh 13,282.52 billion in 2022 to KSh 14,845.0 billion in 2023. Furthermore, the GDP per capita at current prices rose from KSh 266,473 in 2022 to KSh 293,229 in 2023. Additionally, the current transfers receivable from the rest of the world expanded by 27.9 per cent and reached KSh 990.0 billion in 2023. Lastly, the Gross National Disposable Income increased from KSh 14,051.0 billion in 2022 to KSh 15,882.5 billion in 2023.

Table 2.13: Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income, 2019-2023

Current Prices - KSh Million

	2019	2020+	2021+	2022+	2023*
Current Prices, Ksh Million					
Compensation of employees	2,960,366	3,053,606	3,350,072	3,668,440	3,979,385
Consumption of fixed capital	1,238,481	1,297,704	1,379,829	1,476,152	1,556,499
Net operating surplus	5,172,550	5,510,837	6,301,555	7,273,095	8,355,262
Taxes on products	866,330	852,923	996,206	1,071,956	1,217,660
Gross Domestic Product At Market Prices	10,237,727	10,715,070	12,027,662	13,489,642	15,108,806
Primary incomes					
Receivable from the rest of the world	22,174	15,776	21,196	16,722	28,848
Payable to rest of the world	-185,850	-87,715	-188,834	-224,135	-292,702
Gross National Income At Market Prices	10,074,051	10,643,131	11,860,024	13,282,228	14,844,951
Current transfers					
Receivable from the rest of the world	544,457	535,311	686,238	774,317	990,052
Payable to rest of the world	-5,574	-8,203	-15,415	-5,557	-12,457
Gross National Disposable Income	10,612,934	11,170,239	12,530,847	14,050,988	15,822,547
Per Capita, Ksh					
Gross domestic product at market prices	215,078	219,492	241,907	266,473	293,229
Gross national income at market prices	211,640	218,019	238,535	262,376	288,108
Constant Prices					
GDP at market prices, KSh Million	8,756,946	8,733,060	9,395,942	9,852,583	10,399,980
Per capita	183,969	178,892	188,976	194,627	201,841
- Annual percentage change	2.5	-2.8	5.6	3.0	3.7

+ *Revised*
* *Provisional*

Table 2.14: National Disposable Income and Savings, 2019-2023

Current Prices - KSh Million

	2019	2020[+]	2021[+]	2022[+]	2023[*]
Gross National Disposable Income	10,612,934	11,170,239	12,530,847	14,050,988	15,822,547
Consumption of fixed capital	1,238,481	1,297,704	1,379,829	1,476,152	1,556,499
Net National Disposable Income	9,374,453	9,872,535	11,151,018	12,574,836	14,266,048
Final consumption expenditure	9,172,334	9,527,521	10,541,405	11,857,550	13,426,355
Private	1,246,013	1,336,990	1,460,983	1,647,531	1,800,232
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	7,818,862	8,078,074	8,970,837	10,106,644	11,517,111
General government	107,459	112,458	109,585	103,375	109,012
Saving, Net	202,119	345,014	609,613	717,287	839,693
Financing of Capital Formation					
Saving, net	202,119	345,014	609,613	717,287	839,693
Capital transfers from abroad, net	21,146	14,023	21,451	16,508	17,264
Total	**223,265**	**359,037**	**631,064**	**733,795**	**856,957**
Gross fixed capital formation	1,941,234	2,070,321	2,367,797	2,509,782	2,603,387
Consumption of fixed capital	-1,238,481	-1,297,704	-1,379,829	-1,476,152	-1,556,499
Changes in inventories	38,930	35,360	84,793	60,543	-132,056
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)	-518,418	-448,940	-441,697	-360,379	-57,875
Total	**223,265**	**359,037**	**631,064**	**733,795**	**856,957**

[+] *Revised*
[*] *Provisional*

Table 2.15 Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Current Prices in KSh Million

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity & Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Accommodation & Food Services	Transportation & Storage	Information & Communication	Financial & Insurance	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
2019		2,135,709	72,769	809,253	220,628	630,653	837,918	119,581	1,202,830	257,419	667,702	541,367	284,757	946,732	431,876	197,969	240,867	(226,631)	9,371,397	866,330	10,237,727	
2020		2,432,613	76,402	814,328	223,570	750,153	867,574	77,843	1,156,921	274,820	723,059	592,623	252,237	996,203	413,090	212,966	216,385	(218,639)	9,862,147	852,923	10,715,070	
2021		2,583,190	92,045	885,633	235,982	849,377	952,902	133,678	1,391,614	291,437	860,626	634,986	284,916	1,076,597	521,945	238,544	242,577	(244,592)	11,031,456	996,206	12,027,662	
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	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		3,295,224	102,660	1,148,863	291,566	1,003,964	1,134,253	190,799	2,058,336	334,130	1,180,407	726,041	360,734	1,265,366	577,568	259,111	285,895	(323,771)	13,891,146	1,217,660	15,108,806	
2019	1	543,176	18,402	207,415	54,487	152,755	202,261	28,733	294,080	61,936	153,577	125,089	65,835	231,811	95,684	45,109	59,909	(54,015)	2,286,245	196,866	2,483,110	2,453,994
	2	589,054	18,048	200,283	55,866	155,731	202,674	25,842	311,451	58,629	160,324	140,935	71,216	235,397	97,226	48,600	59,834	(53,135)	2,377,975	218,351	2,596,326	2,526,459
	3	515,988	16,637	195,306	57,061	165,404	213,780	27,734	306,673	67,245	170,504	135,858	71,413	238,476	110,441	49,953	61,233	(56,051)	2,347,655	215,061	2,562,716	2,611,997
	4	487,491	19,682	206,250	53,214	156,764	219,202	37,271	290,626	69,609	183,296	139,485	76,293	241,047	128,524	54,306	59,891	(63,430)	2,359,523	236,052	2,595,574	2,651,292
2020	1	672,188	19,864	209,401	54,814	178,341	211,630	32,165	290,038	67,291	168,877	133,714	68,970	243,543	118,079	46,334	60,215	(51,415)	2,524,048	224,990	2,749,038	2,709,660
	2	679,888	20,033	196,652	52,575	181,003	209,179	14,506	261,909	61,780	168,060	150,864	53,914	246,671	84,979	54,217	48,561	(51,267)	2,433,527	185,519	2,619,046	2,551,186
	3	494,552	17,004	189,196	57,096	191,261	206,014	12,582	297,855	70,942	179,792	150,851	59,724	250,615	95,713	54,370	55,714	(53,221)	2,330,061	206,861	2,536,922	2,598,010
	4	585,985	19,501	219,078	59,085	199,548	240,751	18,590	307,118	74,808	206,329	157,195	69,629	255,374	114,319	58,044	51,895	(62,737)	2,574,511	235,553	2,810,064	2,861,888
2021	1	668,391	21,178	219,496	57,910	197,445	240,068	26,074	318,296	70,597	195,419	145,171	64,259	260,947	136,439	50,688	56,031	(55,874)	2,672,533	242,256	2,914,789	2,864,037
	2	700,208	21,809	212,215	55,755	210,061	225,959	25,560	339,777	69,787	205,898	164,514	69,188	266,457	120,529	63,779	61,803	(56,740)	2,756,561	237,746	2,994,307	2,920,068
	3	564,786	20,629	214,751	60,600	218,233	226,908	35,185	373,092	72,148	215,178	160,209	72,739	271,904	129,397	59,193	64,772	(60,003)	2,699,722	243,109	2,942,831	3,027,845
	4	649,805	28,428	239,172	61,717	223,638	259,967	46,859	360,448	78,905	244,131	165,092	78,730	277,288	135,580	64,884	59,971	(71,975)	2,902,640	273,095	3,175,735	3,228,162
2022	1	748,547	30,634	249,685	58,644	243,363	272,051	33,032	403,227	76,602	233,298	155,763	74,901	278,429	140,743	50,920	61,781	(59,550)	3,052,070	248,218	3,300,289	3,232,266
	2	781,678	32,831	259,872	58,022	226,286	249,820	32,006	440,108	76,416	241,846	173,422	77,800	283,089	121,749	60,727	66,197	(55,313)	3,126,553	266,179	3,392,732	3,309,458
	3	605,511	29,175	252,907	62,297	247,514	253,978	34,035	491,019	79,443	242,865	169,213	81,252	289,510	135,203	70,156	71,266	(68,640)	3,046,705	270,050	3,316,756	3,426,108
	4	701,971	27,475	281,728	67,347	236,610	266,594	46,779	440,116	83,272	282,595	177,356	85,195	297,694	147,403	60,546	65,814	(76,140)	3,192,357	287,508	3,479,865	3,536,203
2023	1	907,328	25,786	291,598	64,242	253,903	306,863	46,048	464,926	81,387	262,591	172,058	84,305	307,639	145,559	52,705	67,387	(68,781)	3,465,546	294,995	3,760,541	3,672,620
	2	953,801	27,628	283,679	71,663	241,684	276,143	44,869	503,820	78,567	295,366	184,288	84,743	315,098	129,156	65,946	70,490	(71,715)	3,555,226	287,550	3,842,776	3,746,605
	3	665,741	26,598	273,651	78,833	256,467	275,526	45,186	563,461	83,216	299,444	182,021	90,783	320,071	144,875	77,270	78,232	(86,317)	3,375,059	295,830	3,670,889	3,802,788
	4	768,354	22,648	299,934	76,827	251,910	275,721	54,696	526,129	90,960	323,005	187,674	100,903	322,557	157,977	63,190	69,786	(96,959)	3,495,315	339,285	3,834,600	3,897,787

\+ *Revised*
* *Provisional*

Table 2.16 Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Constant 2016 prices in KSh Million

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity & Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Accommodation & Food Services	Transportation & Storage	Information & Communication	Financial & Insurance	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
2019		1,630,607	83,386	757,794	218,146	470,526	730,922	101,584	902,898	257,959	680,556	498,143	263,996	856,588	414,661	185,702	205,954	(278,418)	7,981,005	775,941	8,756,946	
2020		1,705,985	87,968	755,608	219,518	517,977	727,727	53,114	830,249	273,440	720,435	532,781	227,920	891,574	376,307	196,120	175,831	(273,375)	8,019,178	713,883	8,733,060	
2021		1,699,959	103,842	810,827	231,759	552,764	786,202	81,037	891,983	290,224	802,964	564,957	244,148	951,093	462,227	213,529	197,731	(287,975)	8,597,270	798,672	9,395,942	
2022+		1,675,047	113,458	831,900	244,552	575,215	813,958	102,728	943,944	316,437	899,695	593,962	267,328	993,623	486,124	220,762	210,574	(288,671)	9,000,636	851,947	9,852,583	
2023*		1,783,299	106,074	848,461	251,335	592,396	836,317	137,204	1,002,221	345,722	990,632	621,244	292,692	1,066,229	501,330	231,547	219,222	(296,486)	9,529,438	870,543	10,399,980	
2019	1	443,440	21,596	192,686	54,066	114,925	178,426	25,339	221,046	62,132	156,897	115,767	61,765	209,991	102,178	42,073	51,741	(66,603)	1,987,463	180,013	2,167,476	2,145,711
	2	459,892	21,679	188,246	53,858	116,807	173,385	23,724	226,661	58,621	162,603	130,083	66,473	213,239	100,591	45,961	51,448	(64,533)	2,028,738	198,753	2,227,491	2,189,051
	3	370,177	19,192	184,179	55,181	121,192	185,461	23,642	229,166	67,725	174,236	124,860	66,033	215,771	104,633	47,145	52,282	(68,744)	1,972,132	191,300	2,163,432	2,205,898
	4	357,099	20,920	192,683	55,041	117,601	193,649	28,878	226,025	69,481	186,820	127,433	69,725	217,588	107,259	50,523	50,483	(78,537)	1,992,671	205,876	2,198,547	2,217,243
2020	1	464,519	23,013	195,926	54,832	126,576	187,841	22,437	225,269	67,393	166,990	121,110	63,263	218,984	107,896	44,880	49,844	(63,971)	2,076,801	190,042	2,266,843	2,240,917
	2	497,268	22,538	178,601	51,429	124,923	166,594	9,511	188,177	61,718	168,441	135,802	49,390	221,057	79,015	49,864	39,177	(64,258)	1,979,245	157,609	2,136,855	2,100,718
	3	353,815	20,270	180,404	55,650	133,533	176,144	8,520	205,374	70,812	179,678	135,233	53,919	223,930	87,327	49,131	45,028	(67,223)	1,911,545	175,032	2,086,577	2,136,540
	4	390,382	22,147	200,678	57,607	132,945	197,147	12,646	211,430	73,518	205,327	140,635	61,348	227,603	102,070	52,245	41,782	(77,923)	2,051,586	191,200	2,242,786	2,254,224
2021	1	461,672	25,404	199,847	56,984	134,419	204,286	16,095	207,444	70,811	183,908	129,888	55,501	232,078	120,859	48,425	45,598	(67,755)	2,125,464	194,692	2,320,156	2,289,414
	2	488,136	24,917	198,361	55,378	133,581	183,685	16,136	222,933	69,012	190,709	146,889	59,276	236,145	106,214	54,581	50,385	(66,591)	2,169,745	187,892	2,357,637	2,321,101
	3	351,517	23,512	199,422	59,626	142,532	187,788	20,880	235,278	71,801	198,755	142,412	62,149	239,807	114,311	52,626	52,923	(70,602)	2,084,736	196,977	2,281,713	2,345,832
	4	398,634	30,009	213,196	59,771	142,233	210,443	27,926	226,329	78,600	229,591	145,768	67,222	243,063	120,843	57,897	48,825	(83,026)	2,217,325	219,112	2,436,437	2,439,954
2022+	1	457,587	30,015	207,019	58,820	142,461	213,447	21,873	221,440	76,543	214,036	138,384	62,879	243,301	126,354	50,728	49,814	(68,049)	2,246,653	210,788	2,457,441	2,420,574
	2	477,700	28,988	205,411	58,642	139,549	190,452	22,609	237,327	75,998	219,893	153,194	65,832	245,877	111,062	56,337	52,888	(66,804)	2,274,955	198,059	2,473,014	2,438,628
	3	347,768	27,385	203,163	63,600	147,461	193,976	24,215	247,933	79,517	216,069	148,347	67,809	249,694	119,392	53,907	56,411	(70,653)	2,175,994	210,384	2,386,378	2,461,904
	4	391,992	27,069	216,307	63,490	145,744	216,082	34,031	237,243	84,379	249,697	154,037	70,808	254,750	129,316	59,790	51,462	(83,164)	2,303,033	232,716	2,535,749	2,531,288
2023*	1	486,841	26,706	211,237	61,026	146,715	219,730	32,168	236,010	83,852	226,703	148,835	68,288	261,047	128,823	53,323	52,094	(68,429)	2,374,969	217,073	2,592,042	2,550,271
	2	514,855	26,573	208,616	60,265	143,340	194,384	32,274	248,253	81,741	248,921	158,041	70,207	265,770	114,549	58,959	54,144	(70,101)	2,410,791	201,708	2,612,499	2,579,531
	3	365,473	27,593	208,580	65,702	153,380	200,024	32,562	260,593	86,492	249,526	155,106	74,355	268,919	123,538	56,582	60,005	(72,729)	2,315,700	214,329	2,530,029	2,615,256
	4	416,131	25,202	220,028	64,342	148,962	222,178	40,199	257,365	93,637	265,482	159,261	79,842	270,493	134,419	62,683	52,979	(85,227)	2,427,977	237,433	2,665,410	2,655,298

+ *Revised*
* *Provisional*

Table 2.17: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Percentage Changes (%)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity & Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Accommodation & Food Services	Transportation & Storage	Information & Communication	Financial & Insurance	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
2019		2.7	4.3	2.6	1.7	7.2	5.3	14.3	6.3	7.0	8.1	8.4	6.8	6.7	5.7	5.5	4.3	9.5	5.2	3.9	5.1	
2020		4.6	5.5	-0.3	0.6	10.1	-0.4	-47.7	-8.0	6.0	5.9	7.0	-13.7	4.1	-9.2	5.6	-14.6	-1.8	0.5	-8.0	-0.3	
2021		-0.4	18.0	7.3	5.6	6.7	8.0	52.6	7.4	6.1	11.5	6.0	7.1	6.7	22.8	8.9	12.5	5.3	7.2	11.9	7.6	
2022		-1.5	9.3	2.6	5.5	4.1	3.5	26.8	5.8	9.0	12.0	5.1	9.5	4.5	5.2	3.4	6.5	0.2	4.7	6.7	4.9	
2023		6.5	-6.5	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.7	33.6	6.2	9.3	10.1	4.6	9.5	7.3	3.1	4.9	4.1	2.7	5.9	2.2	5.6	
2019	1	4.8	-1.3	2.7	3.0	6.1	4.5	15.5	6.8	8.8	7.3	7.4	6.7	7.3	3.6	5.2	6.5	10.2	5.5	-1.6	4.8	1.0
	2	3.3	7.0	4.4	1.5	7.3	6.3	11.6	8.8	6.8	9.5	9.1	8.1	7.2	3.3	5.3	6.8	7.6	6.1	5.2	6.0	2.0
	3	0.9	5.5	2.7	1.5	7.9	5.3	11.9	4.6	6.5	10.7	8.5	4.9	6.7	6.7	5.9	4.5	7.7	5.0	4.4	5.0	0.8
	4	1.3	6.4	0.9	1.0	7.4	5.0	17.7	5.2	5.9	5.2	8.4	7.6	5.7	9.1	5.5	-0.5	12.3	4.4	7.3	4.6	0.5
2020	1	4.8	6.6	1.7	1.4	10.1	5.3	-11.5	1.9	8.5	6.4	4.6	2.4	4.3	5.6	6.7	-3.7	-4.0	4.5	5.6	4.6	1.1
	2	8.1	4.0	-5.1	-4.5	6.9	-3.9	-59.9	-17.0	5.3	3.6	4.4	-25.7	3.7	-21.4	8.5	-23.9	-0.4	-2.4	-20.7	-4.1	-6.3
	3	-4.4	5.6	-2.0	0.9	10.2	-5.0	-64.0	-10.4	4.6	3.1	8.3	-18.3	3.8	-16.5	4.2	-13.9	-2.2	-3.1	-8.5	-3.6	1.7
	4	9.3	5.9	4.1	4.7	13.0	1.8	-56.2	-6.5	5.8	9.9	10.4	-12.0	4.6	-4.8	3.4	-17.2	-0.8	3.0	-7.1	2.0	5.5
2021	1	-0.6	10.4	2.0	3.9	6.2	8.8	-28.3	-7.9	5.1	10.1	7.2	-12.3	6.0	12.0	7.9	-8.5	5.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.6
	2	-1.8	10.6	11.1	7.7	6.9	10.3	69.7	18.5	11.8	13.2	8.2	20.0	6.8	34.4	9.5	28.6	3.6	9.6	19.2	10.3	1.4
	3	-0.6	16.0	10.5	7.1	6.7	6.6	145.1	14.6	1.4	10.6	5.3	15.3	7.1	30.9	7.1	17.5	5.0	9.1	12.5	9.4	1.1
	4	2.1	35.5	6.2	3.8	7.0	6.7	120.8	7.0	6.9	11.8	3.7	9.6	6.8	18.4	10.8	16.9	6.5	8.1	14.6	8.6	4.0
2022⁺	1	-0.9	18.2	3.6	3.2	6.0	4.5	35.9	6.7	8.1	16.4	6.5	13.3	4.8	4.5	4.8	9.2	0.4	5.7	8.3	5.9	-0.8
	2	-2.1	16.3	3.6	5.9	4.5	3.7	40.1	6.5	10.1	15.3	4.3	11.1	4.1	4.6	3.2	5.0	0.3	4.8	5.4	4.9	0.7
	3	-1.1	16.5	1.9	6.7	3.5	3.3	16.0	5.4	10.7	8.7	4.2	9.1	4.1	4.4	2.4	6.6	0.1	4.4	6.8	4.6	1.0
	4	-1.7	-9.8	1.5	6.2	2.5	2.7	21.9	4.8	7.4	8.8	5.7	5.3	4.8	7.0	3.3	5.4	0.2	3.9	6.2	4.1	2.8
2023*	1	6.4	-11.0	2.0	3.7	3.0	2.9	47.1	6.6	9.5	5.9	7.6	8.6	7.3	2.0	5.1	4.6	0.6	5.7	3.0	5.5	0.7
	2	7.8	-8.3	1.6	2.8	2.7	2.1	42.8	4.6	7.6	13.2	3.2	6.6	8.1	3.1	4.7	2.4	4.9	6.0	1.8	5.6	1.1
	3	5.1	0.8	2.7	3.3	4.0	3.1	34.5	5.1	8.8	15.5	4.6	9.7	7.7	3.5	5.0	6.4	2.9	6.4	1.9	6.0	1.4
	4	6.2	-6.9	1.7	1.3	2.2	2.8	18.1	8.5	11.0	6.3	3.4	12.8	6.2	3.9	4.8	2.9	2.5	5.4	2.0	5.1	1.5

⁺ *Revised*
* *Provisional*

Employment, Earnings and Consumer Prices

CHAPTER 03

Overview

Employment in the modern and informal sectors, excluding small-scale farming and pastoralist activities, went up from 19.1 million in 2022 to 20.0 million in 2023. Total new jobs generated in the economy were 848.2 thousand in 2023. In the year under review, wage employment in the modern sector grew by 4.1 per cent which translated to creation of 122.8 thousand new jobs in the sector. The total number of self-employed and unpaid family workers within the modern sector was estimated to have increased from 168.1 thousand in 2022 to 172.4 thousand in 2023. The informal sector created 720.9 thousand new jobs and accounted for 85.0 per cent of all the new jobs created in 2023

3.2. Overall, the nominal wage bill rose by 7.0 per cent from KSh 2,607.6 billion in 2022 to KSh 2,789.3 billion in 2023. Nominal average earnings in the modern sector per person increased from KSh 864,750.1 per annum in 2022 to KSh 888,743.5 per annum in 2023. The annual inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) stood at 7.7 per cent in 2023.

4.1%

Growth of wage employment in the modern sector in the year under review, which translated to creation of 122.8 thousand new jobs in the sector

7.0%

Increase in the nominal wage bill, from KSh 2,607.6 billion in 2022 to KSh 2,789.3 billion in 2023

Manufacturing, Agriculture; Forestry and Fishing, and Wholesale and retail trade; and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles were the leading industries in the provision of wage employment in the private sector

Employment

3.3. Total employment excluding small-scale agriculture and pastoralist activities stood at 20.0 million persons in 2023 up from 19.1 million persons recorded in 2022 as shown in Table 3.1. Wage employment in the modern sector increased by 4.1 per cent to 3,138.3 thousand persons in 2023.

27.8%

Increase in Employment in Accommodation and food service activities primarily due to increased international arrivals and domestic tourism

1.9%

Increase in Employment in County governments in 2023, lower than 4.4 per cent increase recorded in 2022

Table 3.1: Total Recorded Employment[1], 2019 - 2023

'000

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Modern Establishments					
Wage Employees	2,928.4	2,742.6	2,906.1	3,015.4	3,138.3
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	162.7	156.1	163.7	168.1	172.4
Sub -Total	**3,091.1**	**2,898.7**	**3,069.8**	**3,183.5**	**3,310.7**
Informal Sector[2]	15,051.6	14,508.0	15,261.8	15,964.7	16,685.6
TOTAL	**18,142.7**	**17,406.7**	**18,331.6**	**19,148.2**	**19,996.3**

** 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. Modern sector wage employment by industry and sector for the period 2019 to 2023 is presented in Table 3.2. Total wage employment grew by 4.1 per cent from 3,015.4 thousand persons in 2022 to 3,138.3 thousand persons in 2023.

3.5. Private sector: Manufacturing, Agriculture; Forestry and Fishing, and Wholesale and retail trade; and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles were the leading industries in the provision of wage employment in the private sector, accounting for 15.9, 14.1 and 12.6 per cent of the total private sector employment, respectively, in 2023.

3.6. Employment in Accommodation and food service activities increased by 27.8 per cent primarily due to increased international arrivals and domestic tourism, which resulted to higher hotel bed occupancy rates in the review period. Other industries that recorded marked growths were Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; and Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies at 8.1 per cent and 7.1 per cent, respectively in 2023.

3.7. Public sector: Wage employment in the public sector increased by 5.9 per cent in 2023 compared to 1.6 per cent recorded in 2022. During the year under review, education recorded the highest growth of 10.9 per cent mainly attributable to the large number of teachers hired by the Teachers Service Commission (TSC). This was followed by Human, health and social work activities which registered a growth of 5.1 per cent. Employment in Manufacturing; Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; and Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply declined by 5.6, 3.1 and 1.9 per cent, respectively in 2023. The leading industries with highest employment levels in the public sector were Education; and Public administration and defense; compulsory social security which accounted for 44.9 per cent and 34.6 per cent of total employment in the sector, respectively.

Table 3.2: Wage Employment by Industry and Sector, 2019- 2023

'000

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	Percentage change
PRIVATE SECTOR:						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing ..	296.7	280.6	295.3	299.7	302.4	0.9
Mining and quarrying	15.2	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.5	1.4
Manufacturing	329.0	293.8	313.5	329.6	340.6	3.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	2.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5.9	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.7	8.1
Construction	212.7	212.4	217.3	222.2	226.3	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	267.7	249.7	256.3	265.7	270.7	1.9
Transportation and storage	73.9	58.0	63.0	65.8	66.9	1.7
Accommodation and food service activities	81.2	49.8	61.7	75.9	97.0	27.8
Information and communication	130.4	117.2	132.1	140.5	145.6	3.6
Financial and insurance activities	65.9	66.5	66.8	70.0	71.9	2.7
Real estate activities	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	64.3	57.0	63.2	66.5	68.4	2.9
Administrative and support service activities	6.4	4.8	5.8	6.4	6.7	4.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	228.7	181.1	210.6	227.3	234.6	3.2
Human health and social work activities	114.6	103.6	106.7	112.5	115.5	2.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.1	4.4	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7
Other service activities	38.0	32.8	37.4	40.1	41.8	4.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	116.4	117.0	117.9	118.6	119.3	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	7.1
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**2,063.2**	**1,858.0**	**1,983.0**	**2,077.5**	**2,145.5**	**3.3**
PUBLIC SECTOR:						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing ..	41.9	41.7	41.9	41.9	41.9	(0.1)
Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.6

Table 3.2: Wage Employment by Industry and Sector, 2019- 2023

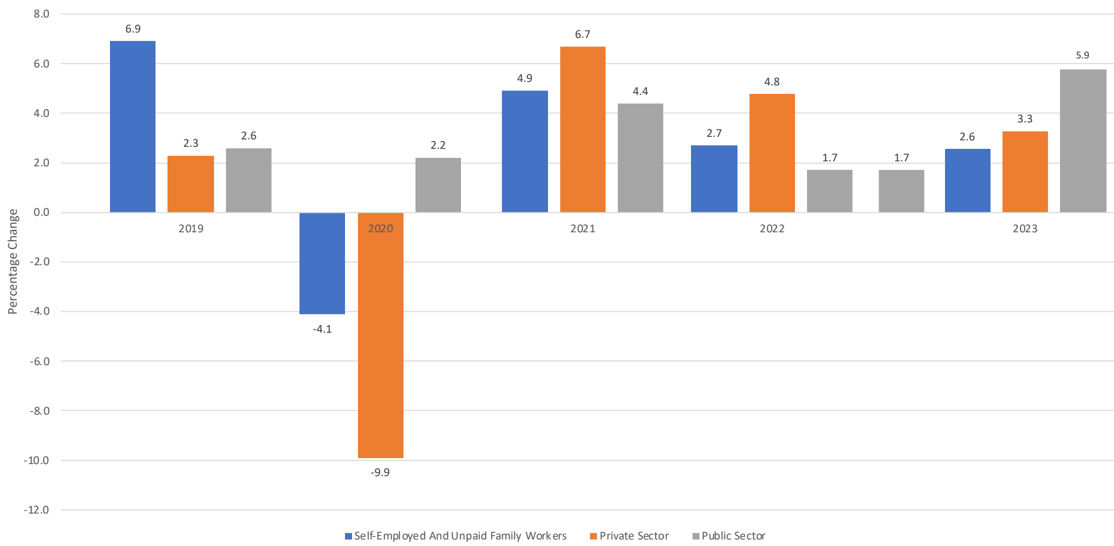
'000

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	Percentage change
Manufacturing	24.1	23.0	23.3	23.0	21.7	(5.6)
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	18.5	17.5	17.0	16.4	16.1	(1.9)
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9.5	9.1	9.4	10.0	10.2	2.1
Construction	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.7	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	(3.1)
Transportation and storage	18.8	19.1	19.9	22.4	23.1	3.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.8
Information and communication	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	(1.3)
Financial and insurance activities	12.0	11.1	11.0	11.2	11.3	1.3
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	2.4
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	304.6	311.3	329.8	334.9	343.9	2.7
Education	369.1	381.9	398.6	401.8	445.4	10.8
Human health and social work activities	42.8	45.2	47.4	50.9	53.5	5.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.6
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	**865.2**	**884.6**	**923.1**	**937.9**	**992.8**	**5.9**
TOTAL WAGE EMPLOYMENT	**2,928.4**	**2,742.6**	**2,906.1**	**3,015.4**	**3,138.3**	**4.1**

* *Provisional.*

3.8. Figure 3.1 shows percentage changes in wage employment in Public, Private and Self-employed categories from 2019 to 2023. Self-employed and unpaid family workers increased by 2.6 per cent in 2023 compared to increase of 2.7 per cent in 2022.

Figure 3.1: Percentage changes in wage employment for the Self-employed, and in Public and Private Sectors, 2019-2023



3.9. Table 3.3 presents wage employment in the public sector by type of employer from 2019 to 2023. The Teachers Service Commission, which is the largest employer in the public sector, registered the highest growth of 12.0 per cent in 2023 followed by employment in Ministries and other Extra-budgetary institutions which grew by 3.4 per cent. Employment in County governments increased by 1.9 per cent in 2023, lower than 4.4 per cent increase recorded in 2022. Employment in Corporations controlled by Government increased by 1.0 per cent while that in Parastatal Bodies grew by 1.1 per cent in 2023.

Table 3.3 Wage Employment in the Public Sector, 2019– 2023

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Sector	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	Annual Percentage Change
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions[1]	207.2	206.1	220.7	226.0	233.6	3.4
Teachers Service Commission	324.5	331.1	349.9	348.6	390.4	12.0
Parastatal Bodies[2]	96.2	95.7	96.7	97.8	98.9	1.1
Corporations controlled by the Government[3]	47.3	47.1	47.5	48.1	48.6	1.0
County governments	190.0	204.6	208.1	217.3	221.4	1.9
TOTAL	**865.2**	**884.7**	**923.0**	**937.8**	**992.9**	**5.9**

* *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.*

3.10. Wage employment by industry and sex is outlined in Table 3.4. In 2023, the number of males in employment were more than the number of females in all industries except in Financial and insurance activities; Education; Human health and social work activities; Accommodation and food service activities; Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies and; Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and service producing activities of households for own use. Casual employment accounted for 17.8 per cent of total wage employment during the review period.

Table 3.4: Wage Employment by Industry and Sex, 2022 and 2023

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Industry	Male		Female		Total	
	2022	2023*	2022	2023*	2022	2023*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	185.1	185.3	156.5	159.0	341.6	344.3
Mining and quarrying	12.8	12.8	2.2	2.4	15.0	15.2
Manufacturing	268.3	268.6	84.3	93.7	352.6	362.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17.0	17.0	4.5	4.3	21.5	21.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11.5	11.5	4.7	5.4	16.2	16.9
Construction	195.2	195.4	36.5	40.6	231.7	236.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	182.9	183.1	85.0	89.7	267.9	272.8
Transportation and storage	59.5	59.5	28.7	30.5	88.2	90.0
Accommodation and food service activities	45.1	45.2	32.5	53.5	77.6	98.7
Information and communication	101.1	101.2	41.4	46.4	142.5	147.6
Financial and insurance activities	40.4	40.4	40.8	42.8	81.2	83.2
Real estate activities	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.3	4.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	57.3	57.4	16.0	18.0	73.3	75.4
Administrative and support service activities	3.8	3.8	2.6	2.9	6.4	6.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	221.3	221.6	113.6	122.3	334.9	343.9
Education	318.8	319.2	310.3	361.0	629.1	680.2
Human health and social work activities	71.2	71.3	92.2	97.7	163.4	169.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.6	4.6	3.3	3.5	7.9	8.1
Other service activities	30.2	30.2	9.9	11.6	40.1	41.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	39.5	40.1	79.1	79.2	118.6	119.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.5
TOTAL	**1,868.4**	**1,871.0**	**1,147.0**	**1,267.5**	**3,015.4**	**3,138.5**
Of which: Regular	1,408.6	1,410.7	1,058.6	1,170.1	2,467.2	2,580.8
Casual	459.8	460.3	88.4	97.4	548.2	557.7

Wage Earnings in the Modern Sector

3.11. Total wage payments by industry in the modern sector for the period 2019 to 2023 is shown in Table 3.5. The nominal wage bill rose by 7.3 per cent to KSh 2,798.6 billion in 2023. The private sector wage bill went up by 8.2 per cent to KSh 1,965.9 billion in 2023. The public sector wage bill increased by 5.3 per cent and accounted for 29.8 per cent of the total wage payments in 2023.

Table 3.5: Wage Payments[1] by Industry and Sector, 2019- 2023

KSh Million

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	109,613.1	105,614.7	111,496.4	117,009.5	122,616.5
Mining and quarrying	9,600.8	8,896.1	9,337.4	10,056.2	10,841.7
Manufacturing	174,362.8	164,038.0	178,783.5	203,580.8	218,573.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10,129.8	10,330.2	10,554.5	11,251.4	12,022.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,658.4	1,589.2	1,694.5	1,926.4	2,217.1
Construction	152,690.8	161,078.8	166,055.7	176,298.2	188,535.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	219,873.4	218,416.2	228,761.1	250,332.1	272,784.6
Transportation and storage	111,084.2	87,980.3	97,543.8	106,691.3	113,139.7
Accommodation and food service activities	36,862.4	21,373.3	27,679.1	35,550.7	46,576.8
Information and communication	137,106.0	132,533.2	152,523.6	170,967.0	187,854.0
Financial and insurance activities	128,416.9	136,591.2	139,004.6	152,665.7	163,950.0
Real estate activities	1,359.2	1,199.9	1,336.3	1,442.1	1,514.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	86,714.2	82,569.1	93,502.4	104,571.6	114,645.7
Administrative and support service activities	10,620.0	8,085.3	10,108.5	11,582.3	12,639.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	227,896.7	177,642.6	212,883.0	237,516.6	250,888.4
Human health and social work activities	111,236.9	109,037.2	114,980.9	128,464.2	140,666.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3,737.7	3,430.2	3,999.8	4,453.1	4,841.5
Other service activities	40,045.4	37,232.1	43,562.8	49,929.3	55,825.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	31,637.8	34,195.6	34,994.8	37,252.1	39,800.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4,838.7	5,113.3	5,229.8	5,612.6	6,003.1
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**1,609,485.1**	**1,506,946.7**	**1,644,032.5**	**1,817,153.4**	**1,965,938.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing					
Mining and quarrying	20,062.1	21,302.7	21,569.5	21,955.8	22,949.1
Manufacturing	319.0	349.5	360.9	378.3	407.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	23,756.7	24,089.4	24,258.7	24,595.8	24,261.5

Table 3.5: Wage Payments[1] by Industry and Sector, 2019- 2023 (Cont'd)

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6,171.8	6,084.5	6,307.1	6,844.7	7,120.8
Construction	7,161.6	7,861.9	8,035.8	8,484.1	9,054.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,021.1	2,297.8	2,297.2	2,408.2	2,574.5
Transportation and storage	35,479.0	38,811.1	42,003.2	50,570.2	60,099.9
Accommodation and food service activities	3,507.8	4,195.2	4,111.0	4,492.2	5,121.6
Information and communication	1,701.9	1,812.8	1,818.9	1,878.2	1,979.6
Financial and insurance activities	22,856.6	24,833.5	21,620.4	23,688.6	25,569.3
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6,385.6	7,845.2	7,935.6	9,884.4	9,049.2
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	199,023.0	199,433.9	221,650.5	213,851.3	225,102.6
Education	262,788.2	264,583.1	281,497.8	301,356.2	313,656.4
Human health and social work activities	68,206.1	79,353.9	88,398.8	92,142.3	97,430.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,035.2	2,222.1	2,239.0	2,331.2	2,463.0
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	**688,421.3**	**711,703.7**	**760,147.1**	**790,414.2**	**832,699.3**
	2,297,906.4	**2,218,650.4**	**2,404,179.6**	**2,607,567.6**	**2,798,637.3**

** Provisional*
[1] Annualised June wages.

3.12. Wage payments in the public sector by type of employer is summarized in Table 3.6. The Teachers Service Commission wage bill rose by 6.5 per cent to KSh 285.0 billion and accounted for 34.2 per cent of total public sector wage bill in 2023. The share of ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions wage bill to the total public sector wage bill stood at 21.2 per cent in 2023, the same recorded in 2022. Total wage bill for County governments registered an increase from KSh 189,123.3 million in 2022 to KSh 198,373.5 million in 2023. Total wage payments in Parastatal Bodies and Corporations Controlled by the Government increased by 5.2 per cent each, in 2023.

Table 3.6: Total Wage Payments[1] in the Public Sector, 2019 - 2023

KSh Million

Sector	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions[2]	143,290.7	152,461.6	164,053.2	169,794.9	176,854.7
Teachers Service Commission	229,191.2	241,272.1	259,638.2	267,512.1	284,993.3
Parastatal Bodies[3]	92,878.5	92,728.6	94,513.4	99,408.8	104,557.9
Corporations Controlled by the Government4	60,333.0	60,235.6	61,395.0	64,575.1	67,919.8
County governments	162,728.0	165,005.9	180,547.3	189,123.3	198,373.5
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**688,421.3**	**711,703.7**	**760,147.1**	**790,414.2**	**832,699.3**

* Provisional.

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

3.13. Annual average earnings per employee for the period 2019-2023 is shown in Table 3.7. In the year under review, overall annual average earnings increased by 3.4 per cent to KSh 894,232.8 compared to KSh 864,750.1 in 2022. In 2023, annual average earnings in the private sector increased by 5.2 per cent to KSh 919.9 thousand, while those in the public sector decreased by 0.5 per cent to KSh 838.7 thousand.

3.14. Table 3.8 presents the percentage change in wage employment and average earnings for the periods 2023/2018 and 2023/2022. During the five-year period from June 2018 to June 2023, total wage employment rose by 9.1 per cent. The public sector recorded a higher growth in wage employment of 18.0 per cent compared to an increase of 5.5 per cent in the private sector.

3.15. Annual average earnings in both public and private sectors rose by 22.6 per cent over the five-year period. The public sector average earnings rose by 12.1 per cent compared to 27.5 per cent increase in the private sector over the five-year period. In the private sector, employees in Other service activities recorded the highest increase in average earnings of 39.4 per cent, while average earnings of employees in Accommodation and food service activities registered the lowest increase of 10.7 per cent in the five-year period.

3.16. Table 3.9 shows the estimated real annual average earnings per employee for the period 2019 to 2023. This gives the real value of their earnings given the prevailing inflation rates. Overall, real annual average earnings per employee decreased by 4.1 per cent to KSh 667.3 thousand in 2023. Real annual average earnings per employee in the private sector declined by 2.5 per cent to KSh 686.4 thousand in 2023 while those in the public sector declined by 7.8 per cent to KSh 625.9 thousand over the same period.

Table 3.7: Annual Average Wage Earnings[1] per Employee, 2019- 2023

KSh

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
PRIVATE SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	369,443.3	376,329.8	377,630.0	390,422.2	405,478.3
Mining and quarrying	631,213.0	649,873.2	666,150.1	703,234.0	746,141.5
Manufacturing	529,912.1	558,307.6	570,371.5	617,660.2	664,123.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,899,820.0	2,052,500.0	2,077,242.5	2,206,161.6	2,326,007.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	282,240.0	290,473.3	294,899.2	310,717.4	331,608.3
Construction	717,755.7	758,453.2	764,324.7	793,421.2	833,284.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	821,477.7	874,784.6	892,517.3	942,160.6	1,007,562.7
Transportation and storage	1,502,417.0	1,517,948.8	1,548,117.5	1,621,448.9	1,691,916.0
Accommodation and food service activities	454,070.9	428,829.9	448,724.2	468,389.1	480,338.9
Information and communication	1,051,571.8	1,130,713.5	1,154,939.2	1,216,846.9	1,289,888.3
Financial and insurance activities	1,947,716.7	2,052,923.3	2,082,067.3	2,180,939.0	2,281,800.7
Real estate activities	310,382.7	323,347.9	327,360.3	335,381.5	352,061.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,349,343.6	1,448,250.2	1,478,672.7	1,572,505.4	1,676,619.1
Administrative and support service activities	1,658,850.1	1,688,308.7	1,734,470.2	1,809,730.5	1,889,469.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	996,661.7	980,708.3	1,010,686.8	1,044,947.5	1,069,447.7
Human health and social work activities	970,509.8	1,052,848.4	1,077,155.3	1,141,903.8	1,217,630.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	727,743.2	775,896.9	787,216.7	824,651.6	866,330.8
Other service activities	1,053,187.9	1,135,263.9	1,163,443.3	1,245,120.5	1,335,630.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use ..	271,769.4	292,280.0	296,867.8	314,098.3	333,569.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,519,080.0	3,699,960.0	3,757,013.2	4,009,007.0	4,071,284.3
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**780,072.9**	**811,030.1**	**829,084.2**	**874,682.7**	**919,916.9**
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	479,060.9	511,470.3	515,093.2	524,004.0	512,012.5
Mining and quarrying	479,654.5	519,280.4	522,339.7	540,469.7	544,199.1
Manufacturing	986,737.4	1,048,868.9	1,041,861.6	1,069,384.7	1,055,646.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,457,147.2	1,518,954.8	1,529,985.0	1,558,086.8	1,501,474.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	652,965.2	669,139.8	669,044.7	684,467.8	652,613.1
Construction	810,870.0	864,611.3	874,117.1	893,062.1	872,650.5

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Table 3.7: Annual Average Wage Earnings[1] per Employee, 2019- 2023 (Cont'd)

KSh

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	990,747.7	1,050,195.5	1,060,093.0	1,094,656.0	1,146,032.4
Transportation and storage	1,882,677.1	2,031,354.9	2,111,985.1	2,257,599.7	2,432,154.7
Accommodation and food service activities	2,120,817.5	2,444,728.7	2,476,497.1	2,642,490.8	2,816,364.9
Information and communication	873,650.3	930,604.3	937,081.9	939,113.2	925,290.3
Financial and insurance activities	1,899,332.6	2,234,029.6	1,967,098.4	2,115,055.5	2,115,294.4
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	983,002.0	1,179,367.83	1,192,971.91	1,453,582.1	1,208,491.2
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	653,355.0	640,562.08	672,170.89	638,552.6	621,170.7
Education	712,026.1	692,751.03	706,234.91	750,015.4	734,112.3
Human health and social work activities	1,594,048.1	1,753,909.14	1,864,526.43	1,810,262.1	1,845,100.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	867,878.1	916,337.61	921,767.23	932,472.8	920,998.8
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	**795,648.5**	**804,481.3**	**823,585.6**	**842,872.8**	**838,731.4**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**784,674.8**	**808,917.8**	**827,295.2**	**864,750.1**	**894,232.8**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	691,615.0	739,581.7	743,207.6	751,332.7	757,139.7
Teachers Service Commission	706,201.0	728,740.4	742,118.3	767,288.6	730,046.4
Parastatal Bodies[2]	965,557.0	968,453.7	976,979.1	1,016,403.0	1,057,417.9
Corporations Controlled by the Government[3]	1,276,383.4	1,280,212.5	1,291,482.3	1,343,597.4	1,397,815.5
County governments	856,242.4	806,295.0	867,614.1	870,498.2	896,085.0
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**795,648.5**	**804,481.3**	**823,585.6**	**842,872.8**	**838,731.4**

** 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.

Table 3.8: Wage Employment and Average Earnings[1], percentage changes, 2023/2018 and 2023/2022

	Employment		Average Earnings	
	2023/2018*	2023/2022*	2023/2018*	2023/2022*
Private Sector				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.8	0.9	21.5	3.9
Mining and quarrying	-0.7	1.4	38.2	6.1
Manufacturing	0.4	-2.1	38.3	7.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	2.0	33.1	5.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	19.6	8.1	29.0	6.7
Construction	7.9	1.8	24.0	5.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.6	1.9	35.7	6.9
Transportation and storage	-5.8	1.7	21.0	4.3
Accommodation and food service activities	21.4	27.8	10.7	2.6
Information and communication	12.6	3.6	31.8	6.0
Financial and insurance activities	12.3	2.7	23.7	4.6
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	19.5	5.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9.6	2.9	34.8	6.6
Administrative and support service activities	9.8	4.7	20.7	4.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-		
Education	4.8	3.2	11.3	2.3
Human health and social work activities	6.9	2.7	35.7	6.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	12.0	3.7	26.9	5.1
Other service activities	15.2	4.2	39.4	7.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	3.0	0.6	32.4	6.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	15.4	7.1	22.1	1.6
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**5.5**	**2.4**	**27.5**	**5.2**
Public Sector				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.9	0.0	18.2	-2.3
Mining and quarrying	33.3	14.3	27.4	0.7
Manufacturing	-16.3	-4.3	17.1	-1.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-10.6	-1.8	11.6	-3.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9.6	3.0	5.0	-4.7
Construction	12.8	2.1	19.5	-2.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.0	0.0	26.6	4.7
Transportation and storage	16.6	3.6	45.5	7.7
Accommodation and food service activities	12.5	5.9	58.4	6.6
Information and communication	5.3	0.0	17.2	-1.5
Financial and insurance activities	-4.2	1.8	23.0	0.0

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Table 3.8: Wage Employment and Average Earnings[1], percentage changes, 2023/2018 and 2023/2022 (Cont'd)

	Employment		Average Earnings	
	2023/2018*	2023/2022*	2023/2018*	2023/2022*
Real estate activities	-	-		
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9.4	2.9	38.2	-16.9
Administrative and support service activities	-	-		
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	16.0	2.7	-3.6	-2.7
Education	25.6	10.8	10.6	-2.1
Human health and social work activities	33.1	5.1	28.4	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	18.2	4.0	16.1	-1.2
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	**18.0**	**6.1**	**12.1**	**-0.5**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**9.1**	**3.5**	**22.6**	**3.4**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:				
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	14.0	4.1	29.1	0.8
Teachers Service Commission	24.5	12.0	13.2	-4.9
Parastatal Bodies[2]	2.2	1.1	9.0	4.0
Corporations Controlled by the Government[3]	2.2	1.1	9.0	4.0
County governments	23.9	1.9	5.0	2.9
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**18.0**	**6.1**	**12.1**	**-0.5**

** 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.

Table 3.9: Estimated Real Annual Average Wage Earnings per Employee[1] 2019 – 2023

KSh

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing ..	356,885.6	347,598.7	328,060.1	314,299.0	302,572.0
Mining and quarrying	609,757.6	600,258.2	578,707.4	566,119.8	556,778.3
Manufacturing	511,900.0	515,683.3	495,501.3	497,230.9	495,576.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,835,243.7	1,895,800.7	1,804,571.7	1,776,011.6	1,735,690.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	272,646.4	268,296.9	256,189.0	250,134.8	247,449.4
Construction	693,358.6	700,548.7	663,995.0	638,722.6	621,805.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	793,555.1	807,998.6	775,360.4	758,461.2	751,853.4
Transportation and storage	1,451,348.7	1,402,060.1	1,344,902.7	1,305,304.2	1,262,524.8
Accommodation and food service activities	438,636.7	396,090.6	389,822.1	377,064.2	358,433.8
Information and communication	1,015,828.1	1,044,388.5	1,003,335.2	979,590.2	962,527.6
Financial and insurance activities	1,881,512.3	1,896,191.6	1,808,763.2	1,755,706.8	1,702,702.7
Real estate activities	299,832.5	298,661.7	284,389.1	269,989.9	262,711.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,303,478.4	1,337,682.6	1,284,573.6	1,265,903.6	1,251,110.1
Administrative and support service activities	1,602,464.6	1,559,413.8	1,506,793.7	1,456,875.3	1,409,940.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	962,784.4	905,835.5	878,018.2	841,207.1	798,032.7
Human health and social work activities	937,521.4	972,468.0	935,761.7	919,259.2	908,608.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	703,006.7	716,660.6	683,882.1	663,863.8	646,464.8
Other service activities	1,017,389.3	1,048,591.5	1,010,723.0	1,002,351.0	996,660.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	262,531.7	269,965.7	257,899.2	252,856.4	248,913.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,399,463.8	3,417,484.4	3,263,846.1	3,227,344.2	3,038,033.4
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**753,557.6**	**749,111.6**	**720,253.8**	**704,140.0**	**686,451.3**
					-
Agriculture, forestry and fishing ..	462,777.3	472,421.8	447,478.1	421,835.4	382,068.9
Mining and quarrying	463,350.7	479,635.6	453,773.4	435,090.7	406,086.9
Manufacturing	953,197.4	968,792.4	905,098.8	860,879.7	787,734.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,407,617.7	1,402,989.3	1,329,147.4	1,254,296.2	1,120,415.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	630,770.4	618,054.0	581,220.7	551,012.6	486,986.5
Construction	783,307.9	798,602.1	759,373.8	718,935.8	651,180.6

Table 3.9: Estimated Real Annual Average Wage Earnings per Employee[1] 2019 – 2023 (Cont'd)

KSh

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	957,071.4	970,017.7	920,937.0	881,223.7	855,180.9
Transportation and storage	1,818,683.4	1,876,269.9	1,834,749.7	1,817,420.4	1,814,898.4
Accommodation and food service activities	2,048,729.3	2,258,084.4	2,151,413.1	2,127,266.8	2,101,599.9
Information and communication	843,954.3	859,556.8	814,073.4	756,008.0	690,460.9
Financial and insurance activities	1,834,772.8	2,063,471.3	1,708,882.0	1,702,669.1	1,578,454.0
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	949,589.0	1,089,328.3	1,036,373.3	1,170,167.5	901,788.3
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	631,147.0	591,658.0	583,936.6	514,049.7	463,523.9
Education	687,823.8	639,862.5	613,529.1	603,779.9	547,802.0
Human health and social work activities	1,539,865.2	1,620,005.9	1,619,774.4	1,457,303.2	1,376,832.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	838,378.3	846,379.3	800,769.0	750,662.4	687,258.6
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	**768,603.8**	**743,062.7**	**715,475.4**	**678,532.3**	**625,869.9**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**758,003.1**	**747,160.5**	**718,824.9**	**696,144.1**	**667,285.5**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	668,106.5	683,117.9	645,648.5	604,840.4	564,985.3
Teachers Service Commission	682,196.7	673,104.3	644,702.1	617,685.3	544,768.0
Parastatal Bodies[2]	932,737.0	894,516.5	848,733.3	818,228.2	789,055.9
Corporations Controlled by the Government[3]	1,232,998.1	1,182,473.9	1,121,952.4	1,081,627.3	1,043,064.1
County governments	827,138.1	744,738.0	753,724.4	700,771.4	668,667.7
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**768,603.8**	**743,062.7**	**715,475.4**	**678,532.3**	**625,869.8**

** Provisional.*
[1] Average earnings adjusted for the rise in consumer price index (Base:2019). Annualised June earnings deflated by June CPI
[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.

3.17. Table 3.10 presents changes in wage employment, prices, and real earnings from 2019 to 2023. Wage employment grew by 3.5 per cent in 2023 compared to a growth of 3.8 per cent in the previous year. The inflation rate remained at 7.9 per cent in June 2023 as was in June 2022. Real average earnings decreased further by 4.1 per cent in 2023 compared to a decline of 3.2 per cent in 2022.

Table 3.10: Changes in Wage Employment, Prices and Real Earnings, 2019 – 2023

Per cent

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Wage employment	2.4	-6.3	6.0	3.8	3.5
Average earnings at current prices	4.9	1.7	2.9	4.6	2.8
Inflation[1]	4.8	4.6	6.3	7.9	7.9
Real average earnings	2.7	-1.4	-3.8	-3.2	-4.1

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

Employment in the Informal Sector

3.18. As shown in Table 3.11a, employment in the informal sector has been on upward trend in the last three years. In the year under review, the number of persons engaged in the informal sector grew by 4.5 per cent.

Table 3.11a: Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector by Activitiy[1] 2019 – 2023

Number '000

Activity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Manufacturing	3,044.9	2,874.2	3,067.1	3,181.0	3,399.1
Construction	385.2	406.6	416.0	419.7	460.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	9,005.6	8,879.3	9,114.5	9,320.9	9,712.7
Transport and Communications[2]	470.2	390.1	431.9	444.9	486.4
Community, Social and Personal Services	1,462.5	1,334.3	1,521.6	1,846.4	1,997.4
Others	683.2	623.3	710.8	751.8	763.8
TOTAL	**15,051.6**	**14,508.0**	**15,261.8**	**15,964.7**	**16,685.6**
Urban	5,337.4	5,143.8	6,224.0	6,560.1	6,964.0
Rural	9,714.2	9,364.1	9,037.8	9,404.6	9,721.6

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

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Industrial Training

3.19. Table 3.11b presents various performance indicators pertaining to workers trained and certified by the National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) in the formal and informal sectors, as well as the accreditation and certification of workers. Over the five-year period from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023, the data reveals trends and noteworthy achievements in workforce development and skills recognition. Workers sponsored to NITA by employers for training in both sectors experienced fluctuations throughout the period. While there was a general decrease observed from 2018/2019 to 2021/2022, a slight increase was noted in 2022/2023. There was a notable increase in the number of accredited Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) practitioners, from 28 in 2021/2022 to 403 in 2022/2023. Additionally, the number of persons certified through the Government Trade Test varied over the years, peaking at 84,871 in 2021/2022. Further, there were 91,789 certified and trained workers through Homecare Management in 2022/2023.

Table 3.11b: Industrial Training, 2018/2019 - 2022/2023

Number

Performance Indicator	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Trained and Certified Workers in the Formal and Informal Sector	72,031	86,170	62,367	71,611	55,987
Accredited RPL Practitioners in the Formal and Informal Sectors[1]				28	403
Certified Competencies of persons through Government Trade Test	58,075	61,220	45,125	84,871	75,664
Trained and Certified workers through Homecare management	-	-	-	92,875	91,789

Source : National Industrial Training Authority (NITA)
RPL-Recognition of Prior Learning
[1]Reporting started in 2021/2022

Gazetted Basic Minimum Monthly Wages

3.20. Table 3.12 presents gazetted basic minimum monthly wages with respect to the agricultural industry for the last five years. The last review of minimum wages was in 2022.

Table 3.12: Gazetted Basic Minimum Monthly Wages for Agricultural Industry, 2019 – 2023

KSh

Type of Employee	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Unskilled employees	6,736	6,736	6,736	7,545	7,545
Stockman, Herdsman and Watchman	7,779	7,779	7,779	8,713	8,713
Skilled And Semi-Skilled Employees:					
House servant or cook	7,585	7,585	7,585	8,613	8,613
Farm foreman	12,152	12,152	12,152	13,611	13,611
Farm clerk	12,152	12,152	12,152	13,611	13,611
Section foreman	7,867	7,867	7,867	8,811	8,811
Farm artisan	8,051	8,051	8,051	9,018	9,018
Tractor driver	8,538	8,538	8,538	9,563	9,563
Combine harvester driver	9,406	9,406	9,406	10,535	10,535
Lorry driver or car driver	9,871	9,871	9,871	11,055	11,055
AVERAGE	9,014	9,014	9,014	10,107	10,107

Source: Ministry of Labour & Social Protection“

3.21. Table 3.13 presents average gazetted monthly basic minimum wages in urban areas. The average gazetted monthly wages in urban areas remained constant in 2023 after a 12.0 per cent increase in 2022, with Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru cities having the highest average monthly wages.

Table 3.13: Average Gazetted Basic Minimum Monthly Wages[1] in Urban Areas in 2022 and 2023

KSh

Occupation	Nairobi , Mombasa, Kisumu & Nakuru Cities		All former Municipalities and Town Councils of Mavoko, Ruiru and Limuru		All other towns	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
General labourer including cleaner, sweeper, gardener, children's ayah, house servant, day watchman, messenger	15,201.65	15,201.65	14,025.40	14,025.40	8,109.90	8,109.90
Miner, stone cutter, turn boy .waiter, cook, logger, line cutter	16,417.90	16,417.90	14,566.40	14,566.40	9,370.30	9,370.30
Night watchman	16,959.00	16,959.00	15,722.60	15,722.60	9,672.70	9,672.70
Machine attendant, sawmill sawyer, machine assistant, mass production machinist, shoe cutter, bakery worker, bakery assistant, tailor's assistant	17,229.50	17,229.50	16,033.15	16,033.15	12,995.25	12,995.25
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)	19,668.30	19,668.30	18,399.70	18,399.70	15,043.10	15,043.10
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)	20,517.80	20,517.80	18,936.85	18,936.85	15,652.30	15,652.30
Pattern designer (draughts-man), garment and dress cutter, single hand oven man, charge-hand baker, general clerk, telephone operator, receptionist, storekeeper	23,413.50	23,413.50	21,405.50	21,405.50	18,251.50	18,251.50
Tailor, driver (medium sized vehicle)	25,804.15	25,804.15	23,716.20	23,716.20	21,147.00	21,147.00
Dyer, crawler tractor driver, salesman	28,487.40	28,487.40	26,579.60	26,579.60	23,988.70	23,988.70
Saw doctor, caretaker (buildings)	31,525.30	31,525.30	29,437.30	29,437.30	27,423.30	27,423.30
Cashier, driver (heavy commercial vehicle) salesman - driver	34,302.75	34,302.75	32,280.75	32,280.75	30,266.80	30,266.80
Ungraded artisan	20,517.85	20,517.85	18,936.85	18,936.85	15,652.60	15,652.60
Artisan Grade III	25,804.20	25,804.20	23,716.20	23,716.20	21,107.00	21,107.00
Artisan Grade II	27,870.15	27,870.15	26,579.60	26,579.60	23,988.70	23,988.70
Artisan Grade I	34,302.75	34,302.75	32,280.75	32,280.75	30,266.90	30,266.90
Average	23,868.15	23,868.15	22,174.46	22,174.46	18,862.40	18,862.40

Source:Ministry of Labour & Social Protection
[1] Excluding House Allowance

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Collective Bargaining Agreements

3.22. The number of collective bargaining agreements registered by the Employment and Labour Relations Court in 2022 and 2023 are shown in Table 3.14. The total number of registered agreements rose were 334 in 2023 compared to 315 recorded in 2022. The number of unionisable employees were 743.3 thousand in 2023 compared to 440.8 thousand recorded in 2022.

Table 3.14: Collective Bargaining Agreements Registered by the Employment and Labour Relations Court, 2022 and 2023

Activity	Agreements (Number)		Unionisable employees (Number)		Average basic wages (KSh)		Average monthly allowances offered[1] (KSh)	
	2022	2023*	2022	2023*	2022	2023*	2022	2023*
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing	26	14	19,432	15,520	32,311.3	20,974.9	13,807.1	10,463.2
Mining And Quarrying	10	2	904	757	39,075.7	70,131.0	14,297.0	12,562.9
Manufacturing	71	133	24,789	26,358	44,239.9	32,581.0	15,827.7	13,388.1
Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	5	1	940	28	76,038.6	81,065.4	45,594.4	5,367.0
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	19	10	971	1,287	44,089.6	80,956.1	24,798.0	15,771.8
Construction	7	3	1,523	1,107	37,596.7	13,973.7	11,280.0	9,507.7
Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	23	19	165	2,020	35,239.9	37,958.4	13,504.8	14,326.6
Transportation And Storage	21	21	1,073	3,302	54,777.4	45,056.1	21,239.0	15,061.2
Accommodation And Food Service Activities	9	5	209	220	20,297.9	26,012.3	9,987.5	11,142.8
Information And Communication	15	6	624	395	36,458.2	86,259.4	31,026.0	5,598.1
Financial And Insurance Activities	29	25	22,545	1,867	87,435.2	118,189.0	41,569.0	18,781.5
Real Estate Activities	5	0	162	0	21,526.9	0	25,453.0	0
Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	0	9	0	177	0	73,611.4	0	7,782.2
Administrative And Support Service Activities	13	4	12,633	17,168	32,820.8	18,972.9	12,941.0	4,713.7
Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	0	3	0	328,936	0	38,685.5	0	27,901.8
Education	37	48	338,841	338,932	53,760.9	67,051.9	20,639.1	7,922.1
Human Health And Social Work Activities	18	12	15,679	4,752	65,047.8	121,500.6	17,819.0	25,589.9
Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	7	12	350	46	40,525.2	61,260.9	20,117.0	13,280.9
Other Service Activities	0	7	0	429	0	55,126.0	0	7,444.8
Activities Of Extraterritorial Organizations And Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**315**	**334**	**440,840**	**743,301**				

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

Consumer Price Index

3.23. Overall Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose from 124.16 in 2022 to 133.69 in 2023. This resulted to an annual inflation of 7.7 per cent in 2023 as measured by CPI. The inflation was largely driven by increase in prices of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages (9.7%); Transport (12.2%); and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels (8.1%).

3.24. Table 3.15a shows changes in CPI in the broad Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) divisions from 2019 to 2023. In 2023, transport index increased by 12.2 per cent mainly occasioned by increase in prices of diesel and petrol. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages inflation rate was 9.7 per cent in 2023 which was lower than 13.1 per cent recorded in 2022. Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics registered a 9.2 per cent inflation rate mainly as a result of increase in prices of beer, wines and spirits.

Table 3.15a: Overall Consumer Price Indices and Rates of Inflation by COICOP Divisions, 2019 – 2023

Base: Feb 2019=100

13 COICOP Divisions	Share (%)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% Change 2023/2022
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	32.91	107.03	116.73	126.65	143.26	157.12	9.7
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	3.33	103.53	109.98	113.02	118.28	129.17	9.2
Clothing and Footwear	2.99	101.05	103.50	105.91	108.39	111.67	3.0
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	14.61	101.00	103.33	108.26	114.68	123.99	8.1
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	3.74	101.08	103.00	107.19	116.43	122.80	5.5
Health	2.91	100.56	102.69	106.20	107.55	110.11	2.4
Transport	9.65	102.40	111.50	125.16	135.26	151.73	12.2
Information and Communication	7.78	100.49	101.11	103.04	104.80	105.99	1.1
Recreation, Sport and Culture	1.72	100.61	103.02	104.92	107.69	113.60	5.5
Education Services	5.56	100.19	101.74	103.70	104.77	107.05	2.2
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	8.10	101.03	104.01	107.30	111.04	116.94	5.3
Insurance and Financial Services	2.24	100.18	100.94	102.56	103.18	104.44	1.2
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	4.45	101.28	103.59	106.59	111.22	119.42	7.4
Weighted Average of All Items	100.00	103.16	108.69	115.33	124.16	133.69	7.7

3.25. Table 3.15b present details of inflation by COICOP classes of the food and non-alcoholic beverages division. In 2023, sugar, confectionery and desserts recorded the highest rate of inflation of 38.5 per cent mainly due to increase in prices of sugar. During the review period the inflation rate for coffee and coffee substitutes was 19.8 per cent mainly due to increase in prices of coffee. However, Oils and fats recorded a negative inflation rate of 6.1 per cent due to fall in prices of cooking oil and fat.

Table 3.15b: Consumer Price Indices for Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages by COICOP Classes, 2019 -2023

Base: Feb 2019=100

COICOP Classes of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Division	Share (%)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% Change 2023/2022
Cereals and cereal products	8.865	106.58	111.75	116.57	137.49	151.30	10.0
Live animals, meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals	4.777	101.61	104.64	114.45	122.74	132.82	8.2
Fish and other seafood	1.317	105.29	115.90	130.47	144.97	158.56	9.4
Milk, other dairy products and eggs	4.960	103.68	107.11	111.12	124.18	132.86	7.0
Oils and fats	1.738	100.33	102.01	128.18	172.93	162.37	-6.1
Fruits and nuts	2.005	112.80	133.36	147.56	154.97	172.55	11.3
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses	6.103	117.93	146.02	164.25	181.79	202.73	11.5
Sugar, confectionery and desserts	1.525	100.33	103.49	106.85	127.23	176.20	38.5
Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c.	0.228	107.71	128.02	157.96	169.00	180.80	7.0
Fruit and vegetable juices	0.141	101.15	103.04	107.65	113.28	118.31	4.4
Coffee and coffee substitutes	0.009	101.73	102.35	105.52	115.89	138.83	19.8
Tea, maté and other plant products for infusion	0.344	101.40	103.00	107.13	110.53	113.00	2.2
Cocoa drinks	0.044	100.84	102.16	106.27	110.55	118.29	7.0
Water	0.236	100.81	103.04	105.87	108.65	112.12	3.2
Soft drinks	0.495	102.10	105.05	109.24	114.15	118.06	3.4
Other non-alcoholic beverages	0.001	100.95	102.52	104.74	113.30	128.91	13.8
Services for processing primary goods for food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.122	100.59	102.19	105.78	110.20	119.11	8.1

n.e.c: not elsewhere classified

3.26. Table 3.15c presents the annual average retail prices of selected consumer goods in the CPI basket from 2019 to 2023. In the period under review, electricity 50 KWh, sugar, kerosene, electricity 200 KWh and diesel recorded the highest price increases of 48.4, 40.4, 34.3, 33.1 and 29.1 per cent, respectively

Table 3.15c: Annual Average Retail Prices of Selected Consumer Goods in the Consumer Price Basket, 2019 – 2023

KSh per Unit

ITEM	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% change
Beef - with bones	1 Kg	426.66	436.76	474.52	514.13	556.53	8.2
Offals - Matumbo	1 Kg	253.69	260.46	279.66	295.35	314.52	6.5
Bread,White	400 Gms	48.41	48.29	52.67	59.39	64.14	8.0
Maize grain- loose	1 Kg	47.20	49.79	48.07	67.72	77.69	14.7
Milk - Packeted	1/2 Litre	49.73	48.72	49.60	56.02	57.53	2.7
Sugar	1 Kg	116.21	113.94	115.30	138.05	193.84	40.4
Wheat Flour	2 kg	121.94	119.37	131.39	174.54	196.77	12.7
English Potatoes	1 Kg	71.07	67.28	70.20	85.22	98.98	16.1
Kales - Sukuma-wiki	1 Kg	44.19	49.08	54.47	60.38	61.75	2.3
Cabbages	1 Kg	43.02	38.52	45.28	51.64	57.01	10.4
Petrol (Super)	1 Litre	110.50	103.25	125.79	157.34	194.50	23.6
Diesel	1 Litre	102.89	93.91	108.56	139.69	180.33	29.1
Kerosene	1 Litre	102.97	84.55	100.18	128.14	172.05	34.3
Electricity	200 KWh	4,647.00	4,561.80	4,941.13	4,681.58	6,230.29	33.1
Electricity	50 KWh	809.05	789.55	884.38	856.99	1,271.56	48.4
Gas	13 Kg	2,024.75	2,047.28	2,280.91	2,990.41	2,990.70	0.0

3.27. Table 3.16 presents annual inflation rate segmented into Nairobi Lower, Middle and Upper income groups, Nairobi overall as well as the rest of urban areas. In 2023, Nairobi lower income group and rest of urban areas recorded the highest annual inflation rates of 7.4 per cent and 8.1 per cent, respectively. Nairobi Upper income group recorded the lowest inflation rate of 6.1 per cent in 2023.

Table 3.16: Annual Inflation, 2019- 2023

Per cent

Income Group	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Nairobi Lower Income	5.3	6.2	6.0	8.1	7.4
Nairobi Middle Income	5.2	2.6	4.2	6.0	6.6
Nairobi Upper Income	5.9	2.6	4.0	5.7	6.1
Nairobi	5.3	4.7	5.2	7.2	7.0
Rest of Urban Areas	5.2	5.9	6.7	8.0	8.1
Overall Inflation	5.2	5.4	6.1	7.7	7.7

Notes:
1. Nairobi Lower Income Group constitute of households that were spending KSh 46,355 or less per month in February 2016 (they constitute 70.9 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 25.6 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 3.5 per cent of all households in Nairobi).

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

3.28. Table 3.17 presents details of the annual average CPI for Nairobi Lower income group. Annual average CPI for the Nairobi Lower income group was 135.24 in 2023. The index was highest in December 2023 at 138.89 and lowest at 130.98 in January 2023.

Table 3.17: Consumer Price Indices for Nairobi Lower Income Group, 2019 – 2023

February 2019=100

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	98.72	107.50	113.63	120.04	130.98
February	100.00	108.36	114.56	120.76	131.92
March	101.83	108.85	115.15	121.94	132.97
April	102.91	109.88	116.11	123.94	133.49
May	103.63	109.93	116.37	124.89	134.64
June	104.06	109.70	116.48	126.02	135.67
July	104.33	110.01	116.80	127.02	135.57
August	104.37	109.90	116.86	127.60	135.39
September	104.54	110.04	117.16	128.58	136.68
October	104.90	110.40	117.60	129.56	138.22
November	105.76	111.31	117.84	130.05	138.49
December	106.58	113.06	119.56	130.59	138.89
Annual Average	103.47	109.91	116.51	125.92	135.24

3.29. Consumer Price Indices for Nairobi Middle and Upper income groups, overall Nairobi, rest of urban areas and aggregated national indices from 2019 to 2023 are presented in Tables 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21 and 3.22, respectively.

Table 3.18: Consumer Price Indices, Nairobi Middle Income Group, 2019 - 2023

February 2019=100

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	99.62	102.99	106.20	110.44	118.93
February	100.00	103.34	106.75	110.82	119.38
March	100.23	103.52	107.12	111.46	119.90
April	100.62	104.04	107.64	112.90	120.76
May	101.04	103.74	107.75	113.50	121.47
June	101.30	104.14	107.88	114.62	122.27
July	101.50	103.37	108.63	115.44	122.37
August	101.67	103.49	108.88	115.92	122.59
September	101.93	103.63	109.27	117.29	124.05
October	102.05	104.42	109.42	118.04	124.94
November	102.38	104.76	109.69	118.23	125.17
December	102.71	105.65	110.37	118.63	125.94
Annual Average	101.25	103.92	108.30	114.78	122.31

Table 3.19: Consumer Price Indices, Nairobi Upper Income Group, 2019 - 2023

February 2019=100

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	100.19	102.65	105.63	110.16	117.93
February	100.00	103.41	106.56	110.47	118.32
March	100.52	103.42	107.25	111.30	118.81
April	100.77	103.69	107.38	112.78	119.07
May	101.30	104.00	107.86	113.57	120.10
June	101.51	103.84	108.15	114.33	120.62
July	101.74	103.79	108.42	114.93	121.11
August	101.82	104.55	108.54	115.26	121.21
September	101.92	104.26	109.30	116.87	123.20
October	101.97	104.60	109.42	117.16	124.48
November	102.26	104.59	109.69	117.25	124.75
December	102.66	105.10	110.09	117.64	125.43
Annual Average	101.39	103.99	108.19	114.31	121.25

Table 3.20: Consumer Price Indices, Overall Nairobi, 2019 - 2023

February 2019=100

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	98.96	105.48	110.30	115.79	125.57
February	100.00	106.16	111.11	116.35	126.29
March	101.16	106.50	111.64	117.32	127.10
April	101.92	107.27	112.36	119.07	127.70
May	102.52	107.24	112.60	119.89	128.69
June	102.87	107.22	112.73	120.98	129.59
July	103.11	107.14	113.19	121.87	129.63
August	103.20	107.21	113.31	122.39	129.60
September	103.39	107.30	113.70	123.57	131.03
October	103.64	107.79	114.00	124.39	132.33
November	104.26	108.41	114.26	124.74	132.58
December	104.88	109.74	115.49	125.22	133.14
Annual Average	102.49	107.29	112.89	120.97	129.44

Table 3.21: Consumer Price Indices, the Rest of Urban Areas, 2019- 2023

February 2019=100

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	99.34	107.25	114.20	120.67	131.94
February	100.00	107.89	114.97	121.11	132.86
March	101.81	108.17	115.36	122.15	134.09
April	102.65	109.36	116.44	124.38	134.77
May	103.52	109.57	116.67	125.42	136.08
June	103.98	109.01	116.80	126.52	137.16
July	104.34	109.22	117.05	127.31	137.37
August	104.64	109.54	117.42	127.84	137.17
September	104.77	109.48	117.77	128.97	138.38
October	105.19	110.89	118.57	130.33	139.83
November	105.82	112.46	119.30	130.85	140.20
December	106.66	113.38	120.26	131.68	140.69
Annual Average	103.56	109.69	117.07	126.44	136.71

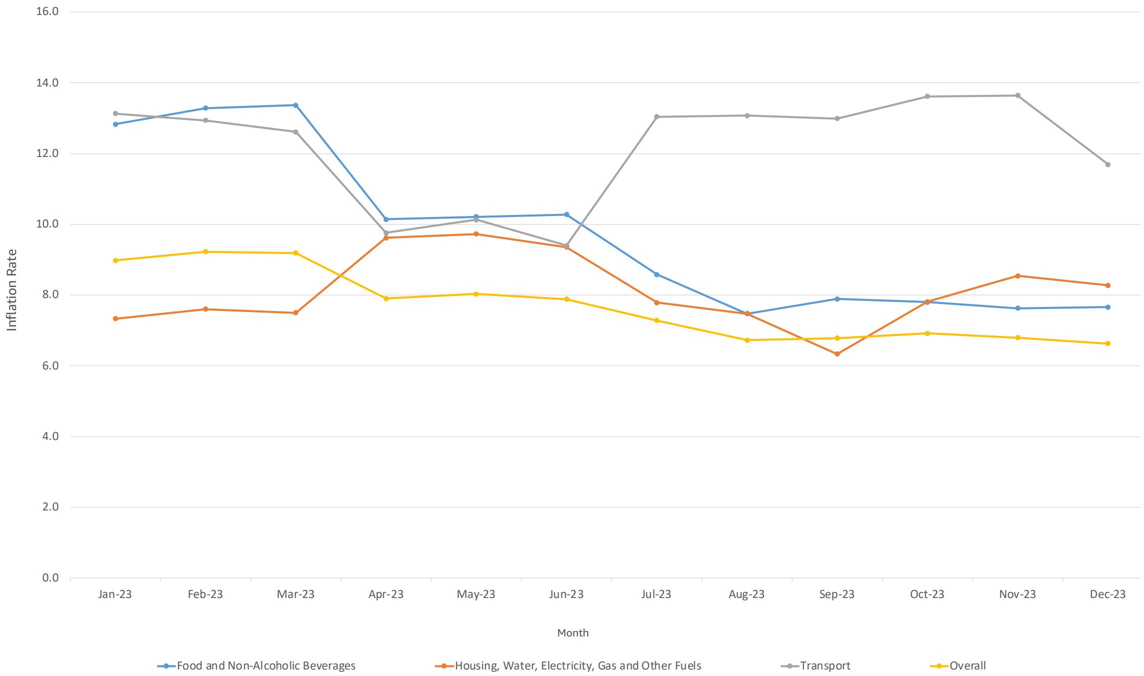
Table 3.22: Consumer Price Indices, Kenya, 2019 - 2023

February 2019=100

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	99.66	106.51	112.58	118.64	129.29
February	100.00	107.17	113.36	119.13	130.13
March	101.54	107.47	113.81	120.14	131.18
April	102.34	108.49	114.75	122.17	131.83
May	103.11	108.60	114.98	123.12	133.01
June	103.52	108.27	115.11	124.22	134.01
July	103.83	108.35	115.45	125.05	134.15
August	104.04	108.57	115.71	125.58	134.02
September	104.20	108.57	116.08	126.73	135.32
October	104.54	109.60	116.67	127.86	136.71
November	105.17	110.78	117.20	128.31	137.03
December	105.92	111.87	118.27	128.99	137.55
Annual Average	103.16	108.69	115.33	124.16	133.69

3.30. Figure 3.2 shows the trends in overall and key COICOP divisions inflation rates from January to December 2023. The figure shows that the highest overall inflation rate was recorded in February and March 2023 at 9.2 per cent and the lowest overall inflation rate was recorded in December 2023 at 6.6 per cent. Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages division recorded highest inflation rate in March 2023 which stood at 13.4 per cent. Transport division recorded the highest inflation rate of 13.6 per cent in October and November 2023.

Figure 3.2: Trends in Overall and Key COICOP Divisions Inflation, January – December, 2023



Money, Banking and Finance

CHAPTER 04

Overview

In 2023, the monetary policy stance of the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) focused on anchoring inflation expectations towards the range of plus or minus 2.5 per cent of the 5.0 per cent medium-term target. This was to be achieved by addressing inflationary pressures occasioned by depreciation in the Kenyan Shilling exchange rate and high global prices in the review period. The Central Bank Rate (CBR) was raised to 10.50 per cent as of June 2023, and 12.50 per cent as at December 2023 compared to 8.75 per cent in December 2022. Overall, interest rates rose during the review period. The 91-Day Treasury bill interest rate rose to 15.70 per cent in December 2023 up from 9.33 per cent in December 2022. The Inter-bank rate rose to 11.65 per cent in December 2023 from 5.39 per cent in December 2022. Average commercial banks interest rate for Loans and Advances rose to 14.63 per cent during the review period from 12.67 per cent as at December 2022.

4.2. Broad Money supply (M3) recorded a growth of 19.9 per cent to KSh 6,044.3 billion, as at the end of 2023. Similarly, total assets of deposit taking financial corporations grew by 19.8 per cent to KSh 6,044.5 billion as at end of 2023. Overall liquidity ratio for commercial and micro-finance banks slightly declined from 57.6 per cent as at December 2022 to 56.8 per cent as at December 2023.

2,862.6b

Value of commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions credit to the private sector as at December 2023

1,725.4b

Value of total assets under pension funds management as at the end of December 2023

Credit to the National government increased while that of the county government decreased during the review period

4.3. Commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions credit to the private sector increased by 16.5 per cent to KSh 2,862.6 billion as at December 2023. Credit to the public sector by commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions increased by 10.9 per cent as at December 2023 to stand at KSh 2,297.8 billion. Credit advanced to the National Government increased by 10.5 per cent to KSh 2,222.4 billion as at the end of December 2023.

4.4. In the capital markets, total value of shares traded declined by KSh 6.1 billion to KSh 88.2 billion in 2023. The Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) 20 Share Index further declined during the review period to 1,501 points down from 1,676 points in 2022. Total value of market capitalization declined from KSh 1,986.1 billion in 2022 to KSh 1,439.0 billion in 2023. During the review period bond turnover declined to KSh 644.0 billion from KSh 741.9 billion.

4.5. Total assets of the life insurance business grew by 11.2 per cent to KSh 710.8 billion while total assets of the general insurance business increased slightly by 3.9 per cent to KSh 232.5 billion during the year under review. Gross premium income for life insurance business grew by 16.9 per cent to KSh 164.8 billion while gross premium income for General insurers grew by 13.0 per cent in 2023.

4.6. Total assets under pension funds management grew by 9.5 per cent to KSh 1,725.4 billion as at the end of December 2023. This growth was largely driven by growth of investments in government securities which increased by KSh 96.8 billion.

Selected Monetary Indicators

4.7. As illustrated in Table 4.1, total domestic credit recorded a growth of 12.7 per cent to KSh 7,041.1 billion as at end of December 2023 compared to a growth of 12.2 per cent as at end of December 2022. Credit to the private sector grew by 13.5 per cent at the end of 2023 to KSh 4,707.2 billion. Net foreign assets increased significantly from KSh 283.4 billion as at end December 2022 to KSh 792.4 billion as at end of December 2023.

12.7%

Growth of total domestic credit as at end of December 2023 compared to a growth of 12.2 per cent as at end of December 2022.

10.5%

Percentage increase in credit advanced to the National Government (2,222.4 billion) as at the end of December 2023

Table 4.1: Selected Monetary Indicators 2019 – 2023.

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 Ratio5 (Per cent	Commercial Bank and Microfinance Bank Advances/ Deposits Ratio (per cent)
		Private Sector[2]	Public Non-Financial Corporations	Local/County Governments	National Government[3]	Other Financial Coorporations	Total			
2019 December	800,666	3,135,103	88,302	4,181	905,015	28,719	4,161,320	3,897,552	53.4	82.7
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 January	244,276	4,165,575	59,029	6,245	2,102,704	28,716	6,362,269	5,077,667	57.4	79.9
February	227,090	4,211,781	51,876	6,197	2,132,152	29,305	6,431,311	5,102,239	57.3	79.7
March	307,818	4,269,076	62,615	6,834	2,116,625	31,061	6,486,212	5,197,653	57.1	80.8
April	323,274	4,341,388	56,392	7,200	2,089,426	33,755	6,528,161	5,258,973	56.0	80.2
May	350,069	4,365,345	56,473	6,543	2,096,641	33,017	6,558,019	5,309,921	55.9	79.8
June	588,239	4,400,139	51,072	6,948	2,132,261	27,693	6,618,113	5,575,440	56.5	83.5
July	623,621	4,396,147	64,610	5,629	2,203,896	32,238	6,702,520	5,673,797	55.8	80.7
August	672,018	4,492,074	59,488	5,888	2,171,536	32,451	6,761,437	5,774,645	56.1	80.7
September	707,853	4,552,300	67,400	5,349	2,175,977	34,645	6,835,671	5,841,131	56.6	80.2
October	743,072	4,602,162	81,909	5,372	2,154,337	30,508	6,874,287	5,882,723	56.5	79.9
November	771,159	4,655,306	79,923	5,194	2,217,770	30,520	6,988,713	5,952,329	57.4	80.2
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

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
[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. Table 4.2 shows the components of money supply from 2019 to 2023. Money supply (M1) grew by 4.0 per cent to KSh 2,024.5 billion at the end of 2023 compared to a 7.0 per cent growth as at end of 2022. Similarly, quasi-money grew by 13.7 per cent as at December 2023 compared to a 5.3 per cent growth as at end of December 2022. During the same period, Money supply (M2) and Broad Money supply (M3) recorded growths of 9.1 per cent and 19.9 per cent to stand at KSh 4,496.3 billion and KSh 6,044.5 billion respectively, as at the end of 2023.

Table 4.2: Money and Quasi-Money Supply, 2019 -2023

KSh Million

	M1	Quasi-Money	M2	M3
2019 December	1,499,658	1,778,173	3,277,832	3,897,552
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 January	1,924,057	2,207,127	4,131,184	5,077,667
February	2,078,290	2,040,000	4,118,289	5,102,239
March	1,863,118	2,275,530	4,138,648	5,197,653
April	1,903,795	2,278,837	4,182,632	5,258,973
May	1,901,808	2,315,945	4,217,753	5,309,921
June	2,072,813	2,316,439	4,389,251	5,575,440
July	2,106,487	2,318,937	4,425,424	5,673,797
August	2,086,516	2,359,553	4,446,069	5,774,645
September	2,000,269	2,441,742	4,442,011	5,841,131
October	2,000,657	2,431,176	4,431,833	5,882,723
November	1,995,418	2,459,115	4,454,532	5,952,329
December	2,024,523	2,471,815	4,496,338	6,044,533

(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) Broad Money, M2, comprise of M^1 and Quasi money.
(d) Broad Money, M3, comprises M^2 and foreign currency holdings by residents.

Consolidated Accounts of Deposit Taking Financial Corporations

4.9. Table 4.3 presents the consolidated accounts of deposit taking financial corporations. The total assets of deposit taking financial corporations, which include the Central Bank, Commercial banks, Micro Finance Banks (MFBs), and Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives (DTSs), recorded a growth of 19.9 per cent to KSh 6,044.5 billion as at end of 2023. Total domestic credit grew from KSh 6,246.3 billion as at December 2022 to KSh 7,041.1 billion as at end of December 2023. The growth in credit was mainly driven by increased credit to the private sector and National government which increased by 13.5 per cent and 10.7 per cent, respectively during the review period. Foreign currency deposits[5] (FCDs) grew from KSh 922.4 billion as at end of December 2022 to KSh 1,548.2 billion as at end of December 2023.

Table 4.3: Consolidated Accounts of Deposit Taking Financial Corporations, 2019 – 2023

KSh Million

LIABILITIES-	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
1. Money (M1):								
1.1 Demand Deposits	1,233,893	1,369,634	1,475,721	1,603,183	1,537,304	1,661,885	1,633,801	1,650,604
1.2 Other Deposits at Central Bank	73,371	100,670	96,335	88,846	79,496	159,624	104,583	98,037
1.3 Currency outside banks	192,395	228,240	247,666	254,375	246,318	251,303	261,886	275,882
Sub-Total	**1,499,658**	**1,698,545**	**1,819,722**	**1,946,405**	**1,863,118**	**2,072,813**	**2,000,269**	**2,024,523**
2. Quasi-Money(MS):								
Sub-Total (quasi-money banks)	1,778,173	1,974,274	2,065,008	2,173,617	2,275,530	2,316,439	2,441,742	2,471,815
3. Broad Money Supply(M2)	**3,277,832**	**3,672,819**	**3,884,730**	**4,120,022**	**4,138,648**	**4,389,251**	**4,442,011**	**4,496,338**
4. Foreign Currency Deposits	**619,721**	**742,066**	**804,709**	**922,397**	**1,059,005**	**1,186,189**	**1,399,119**	**1,548,195**
5. Broad Money Supply(M3)	**3,897,552**	**4,414,885**	**4,689,439**	**5,042,419**	**5,197,653**	**5,575,440**	**5,841,131**	**6,044,533**
TOTAL LIABILITIES (M3)	**3,897,552**	**4,414,885**	**4,689,439**	**5,042,419**	**5,197,653**	**5,575,440**	**5,841,131**	**6,044,533**
ASSETS								
6. Net Foreign Assets[1]	800,666	743,040	589,346	283,428	307,818	588,239	707,853	792,393
7. Net Domestic Credit:	3,096,886	3,671,845	4,100,093	4,758,991	4,889,835	4,987,201	5,133,278	5,252,140
7.1 Domestic credit	4,161,320	4,869,627	5,566,513	6,246,348	6,486,212	6,618,113	6,835,671	7,041,087
7.1.1 National Govt. (Net)	905,015	1,366,265	1,766,338	2,011,790	2,116,625	2,132,261	2,175,977	2,227,284
7.1.2 Local/County Governments	4,181	5,576	18,222	6,271	6,834	6,948	5,349	5,413
7.1.3 Public Nonfinancial Coorps	88,302	64,964	61,891	54,059	62,615	51,072	67,400	70,017
7.1.4 Private Sector[2]	3,135,103	3,402,089	3,691,938	4,146,116	4,269,076	4,400,139	4,552,300	4,707,211
7.1.5 Other Financial Cooporation	28,719	30,732	28,124	28,113	31,061	27,693	34,645	31,161
7.2 Other Items Net	-1,064,433	-1,197,782	-1,466,420	-1,487,357	-1,596,376	-1,630,913	-1,702,393	-1,788,946
TOTAL ASSETS	**3,897,552**	**4,414,885**	**4,689,439**	**5,042,419**	**5,197,653**	**5,575,440**	**5,841,131**	**6,044,533**

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

Change in Money Supply and the sources

4.10. Broad money supply (M3) expanded by KSh 1,002.1 billion as at December 2023 compared to an expansion of KSh 353.0 billion as at December 2022. This expansion was mainly on account of an increase in domestic credit to private sector by KSh 561.1 billion compared to KSh 454.2 billion as at December 2022. The net foreign assets also registered a significant increase of KSh 509.0 billion as at December 2023 compared to a decrease of KSh 305.9 billion as at December 2022.

Table 4.4: Changes in Money Supply and the Sources, 2019 – 2023

KSh Million

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
MONEY SUPPLY CHANGES					
1.Currency plus demand deposits (M1)	42,327	198,886	121,177	126,683	78,118
2.Quasi-money	140,981	196,101	90,733	108,609	298,198
3.Foreign Currency Deposits	37,915	122,346	62,643	117,688	625,798
4.Broad Money supply (M3)	221,223	517,333	274,554	352,980	1,002,114
SOURCES OF CHANGES					
5.Net foreign assets	89,135	-57,625	-153,694	-305,918	508,965
6.All Domestic Credit	272,967	708,307	696,887	679,835	794,738
Of which;					
(a) to National Government (net)	42,518	461,250	400,072	245,452	215,494
(b) to private sector	234,508	266,987	289,848	454,178	561,095
7.Other Items (Net)	-140,879	-133,348	-268,639	-20,937	-301,435
8.Total sources of change (5+6+7)	**221,223**	**517,333**	**274,554**	**352,980**	**1,002,114**

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

Real Values of Selected Financial Aggregates

4.11. Table 4.5 presents real values of selected financial aggregates deflated using the December consumer price indices for the period 2019 to 2023. Broad money supply (M3) in real terms contracted from KSh 4,583.6 billion as at December 2022 to KSh 4,394.4 billion as at December 2023. The real value of commercial banks' deposit liabilities also declined to KSh 3,674.6 billion as at December 2023. On the other hand, the real value of total commercial bank credit increased to KSh 4,426.0 billion, while real values of total liabilities to the banking system increased by 12.9 per cent to KSh 5,362.6 billion as at end of December 2023. The ratio of commercial banks deposit liabilities to total banking liabilities has been on a declining trend since year 2019 at 80.5 per cent to 68.5 per cent in 2023.

Table 4.5: Trends in the Real Values of Selected Financial Aggregates[1], 2019 – 2023

KSh Million

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
1.Money Supply(M3)	3,670,715	4,167,652	4,422,141	4,583,559	4,394,426
2.Commercial bank credit to the private sector	2,523,802	2,750,673	2,988,608	3,253,321	2,964,795
3.Total commercial bank credit	3,128,767	3,479,354	3,868,624	4,152,535	4,425,950
4.Commercial Banks' Deposit Liabilities	3,021,317	3,405,259	3,605,546	3,756,020	3,674,557
5.Total liabilities of the banking system	3,753,088	4,249,181	4,585,782	4,751,226	5,362,585
Memorandum item:					
6.Line 4 as per cent of line 5	80.5	80.1	78.6	79.1	68.5

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

Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) Assets and Liabilities

4.12. Table 4.6 shows the assets and liabilities of the Central Bank of Kenya for the period 2019 to 2023. Total assets and liabilities both grew by 29.0 per cent as at the end of December 2023 to KSh 2,090.9 billion. On assets side, balances held with external banks to securities increased by 28.1 per cent to KSh 301.1 billion. Direct Advances & Overdraft to the Government increased to KSh 610.8 billion as at end of December 2023 from KSh 410.3 billion as at December 2022. The total deposit liabilities grew by 15.3 per cent in the review period to KSh 923.4 billion as at December 2023 with increased IMF deposits and holdings with local banks. To better support the financial system, the CBK statutory holdings were enhanced with the General Reserve Fund (GRF) and paid-up capital, which increased by 59.7 per cent and 31.6 per cent to KSh 355.1 billion and KSh 50.0 billion, respectively as at December 2023.

Table 4.6: Central Bank of Kenya Assets and Liabilities, 2019 – 2023

KSh Million

	2019+	2020	2021	2022	2023*			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
ASSETS								
1. Foreign Assets:								
1.1 Balances with External Banks	341,887	251,151	303,398	235,123	159,214	366,003	300,244	301,133
1.2 Securities	560,287	638,788	651,714	655,787	656,134	654,974	696,806	703,054
1.3 Other Investments	2,115	2,456	2,530	2,305	2,920	3,637	3,406	3,715
1.4 Special Drawing Rights	5,974	2,868	77,698	70,351	74,310	73,312	73,191	76,564
SUB-TOTAL	**910,263**	**895,262**	**1,035,339**	**963,566**	**892,578**	**1,097,926**	**1,073,647**	**1,084,466**
2. Advances & Disc. to Banks	54,085	73,419	79,787	130,052	134,758	100,146	167,298	246,075
3. Direct Advances & Overdraft to the Government	63,724	132,866	253,822	410,264	479,445	499,043	554,760	610,798
4. Other Assets including Treasury Bills & Bonds	114,537	128,207	129,988	116,484	122,877	126,475	149,613	149,540
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,142,610**	**1,229,754**	**1,498,937**	**1,620,367**	**1,629,658**	**1,823,591**	**1,945,317**	**2,090,879**
LIABILITIES:								
1. Capital	35,000	35,000	35,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	50,000	50,000
2. General Reserve Fund	119,494	158,535	176,013	222,401	222,401	222,401	355,079	355,079
3. Currency								
3.1 Notes	249,572	280,991	300,327	315,493	298,026	305,501	311,408	340,593
3.2 Coins & RTGs[2]	9,373	9,553	9,951	10,373	10,358	10,466	10,576	10,682
Total Currency	**258,945**	**290,544**	**310,278**	**325,866**	**308,384**	**315,967**	**321,984**	**351,275**
4. Deposits								
4.1 Government	276,335	197,796	215,372	224,539	144,284	201,451	138,798	153,602
4.2 Local Banks[1]	242,683	189,012	211,845	191,100	200,787	172,871	265,852	244,812
4.3 IMF Deposits	39,287	113,782	208,941	294,014	317,436	327,674	401,684	424,749
4.4 Other	75,958	102,951	98,649	91,197	81,788	161,890	106,860	100,273
TOTAL DEPOSITS	**634,263**	**603,541**	**734,806**	**800,849**	**744,294**	**863,886**	**913,194**	**923,436**
5. Other Liabilities	94,908	142,134	242,839	233,250	316,578	383,336	305,059	411,088
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,142,610**	**1,229,754**	**1,498,937**	**1,620,367**	**1,629,658**	**1,823,591**	**1,945,317**	**2,090,879**

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

Commercial Banks Assets and Liabilities

4.13. Both assets and liabilities of commercial banks are presented in Table 4.7. As at December 2023, the assets and liabilities of commercial banks stood at KSh 5,241.6 billion compared to KSh 4,314.9 billion as at end of December 2022. Net foreign assets of commercial banks increased to KSh 307.4 billion as at December 2023 from negative KSh 253.3 billion as at December 2022. Credit by commercial banks to private sector grew by 13.9 per cent to 4,078.1 billion as at December 2023, while credit by commercial banks to National Government declined by 3.6 per cent to KSh 1,720.3 billion as at December 2023. On the liabilities side, time and savings deposits recorded a growth of 25.9 per cent as at December 2023 compared to a growth of 6.8 per cent as at December 2022.

Table 4.7: Commercial Banks Assets and Liabilities, 2019 - 2023

KSh Million

End of Year/Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
LIABILITIES								
Deposits								
Demand	1,553,184	1,777,897	1,938,937	2,119,687	2,123,643	2,338,936	2,498,587	2,521,654
Time and Savings	1,654,840	1,829,369	1,884,548	2,012,348	2,161,725	2,232,356	2,372,942	2,532,699
Total Deposits	**3,208,024**	**3,607,266**	**3,823,485**	**4,132,035**	**4,285,367**	**4,571,292**	**4,871,529**	**5,054,353**
Other Liabilities	84,186	84,557	168,917	182,907	185,951	183,109	181,813	187,212
Total Liabilities	**3,292,210**	**3,691,822**	**3,992,402**	**4,314,942**	**4,471,318**	**4,754,400**	**5,053,342**	**5,241,565**
ASSETS								
Foreign Assets (Net)	-29,684	6,286	-110,062	-253,303	-124,426	-27,694	192,795	307,360
Domestic Credit								
Claims on National Government (Net)	1,083,994	1,391,296	1,689,607	1,784,530	1,739,305	1,793,529	1,697,168	1,720,270
Claims on Local Government/County Govt (Net)	4,299	5,654	18,262	6,271	6,834	6,948	5,349	5,413
Claims on Public Non-Financial Corporations Sector (Net)	87,631	63,612	60,711	53,187	61,714	52,356	68,667	71,384
Claims on Private Sector	2,679,765	2,913,848	3,169,255	3,579,011	3,714,795	3,797,045	3,932,875	4,078,075
Net Credit to Financial Corporations	332,721	284,410	300,354	232,457	223,640	222,948	270,375	212,752
Total Domestic credit	**4,188,408**	**4,658,820**	**5,238,190**	**5,655,456**	**5,746,287**	**5,872,825**	**5,974,435**	**6,087,894**
Other Items Net	-866,514	-973,283	-1,135,725	-1,087,210	-1,150,543	-1,090,731	-1,113,888	-1,153,689
Total Assets	**3,292,210**	**3,691,823**	**3,992,402**	**4,314,942**	**4,471,318**	**4,754,400**	**5,053,342**	**5,241,565**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
**Provisional*

Micro-Finance Banks Assets and Liabilities

4.14. Table 4.8 presents assets and liabilities of microfinance banks (MFBs). Both assets and liabilities of MFBs declined by 5.2 per cent to KSh 43.8 billion as at the end of December 2023 compared to a decline of 7.0 per cent as at the end of December 2022. Total deposit liabilities declined by 4.7 per cent from KSh 44.7 billion as at December 2022 to KSh 42.6 billion as at December 2023. Total domestic credit by micro-finance banks increased by 1.8 per cent to KSh 49.4 billion as at December 2023 from KSh 48.6 billion as at December 2022. Credit to private sectors by micro-finance banks declined by 7.6 per cent to KSh 43.1 billion as at December 2023.

Table 4.8: Micro-Finance Banks Assets and Liabilities, 2019 - 2023

KSh Million

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
LIABILITIES								
Deposits								
Demand	4,597	4,867	5,927	6,262	6,161	5,919	6,263	5,871
Time and Savings	38,085	42,749	42,725	38,460	38,154	38,521	38,223	36,748
Total deposits	**42,682**	**47,616**	**48,651**	**44,722**	**44,315**	**44,440**	**44,486**	**42,619**
Other Liabilities	1,355	1,160	1,036	1,484	1,360	1,165	1,126	1,172
Total Liabilities	**44,036**	**48,776**	**49,687**	**46,206**	**45,676**	**45,606**	**45,612**	**43,791**
ASSETS								
Foreign Assets (Net)	-4,289	-2,809	-2,271	-2,345	-2,410	-2,335	-2,386	-1,903
Domestic Credit								
Claims on Government (Net)	3,392	4,200	5,590	4,823	4,298	4,311	4,352	4,364
Claims on Local Government/County Govt (Net)	-118	-79	-39	0	0	0	0	0
Claims on On Public Non-Financial Corporations Sector(Net)	-1,649	-1,499	-1,106	-1,377	-1,379	-589	-615	-753
Claims on Private Sector	52,122	50,483	47,160	46,636	45,917	44,910	44,941	43,093
Net Credit to Financial Corporations	3,053	3,680	3,218	3,262	2,939	3,054	2,763	2,712
Total domestic credit	**56,799**	**56,785**	**54,822**	**53,345**	**51,775**	**51,687**	**51,441**	**49,416**
Other Items Net	-8,474	-5,201	-2,864	-4,794	-3,690	-3,746	-3,443	-3,722
Total Assets	**44,036**	**48,776**	**49,687**	**46,206**	**45,676**	**45,606**	**45,612**	**43,791**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
**Provisional*

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

4.15. Deposit liabilities and liquid assets for both commercial and micro-finance banks for the period 2019 to 2023 are presented in Table 4.9. The deposit liabilities for commercial and micro-finance banks increased by 22.8 per cent from KSh 4,710.3 billion as at the end of December 2022 to KSh 5,784.2 billion as at the end of December 2023. On the other hand, liquid assets for commercial banks and MFBs grew by 21.0 per cent to KSh 3,285.9 billion as at the end of December 2023. The overall liquidity ratio for commercial and micro-finance banks slightly declined from 57.6 per cent as at December 2022 to 56.8 per cent as at December 2023.

Table 4.9: Commercial and Micro-Finance Banks' Deposit Liabilities and Liquid Assets , 2019–2023

	Deposit Liabilities[1]	Liquid Assets[2]	Overall Liquidity Ratio
	(KSh Million)	(KSh Million)	(Per cent)
2019 December	3,633,708	1,942,155	53.4
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 January	4,714,559	2,706,380	57.4
February	4,755,796	2,723,097	57.3
March	4,818,209	2,750,731	57.1
April	4,825,289	2,704,263	56.0
May	4,913,552	2,746,168	55.9
June	5,150,753	2,909,245	56.5
July	5,273,719	2,944,809	55.8
August	5,371,918	3,014,664	56.1
September	5,489,380	3,107,524	56.6
October	5,543,381	3,131,282	56.5
November	5,643,575	3,240,922	57.4
December	5,784,237	3,285,947	56.8

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. The assets and liabilities of deposit taking SACCOs (DT-SACCOs) are presented in Table 4.10. Time and savings deposits of DT-SACCOs grew by 9.8 per cent from KSh 522.4 billion as at December 2022 to KSh 573.6 billion as at December 2023. Credit from DT-SACCOs to private sector and Government increased by 11.6 per cent and 33.3 per cent to KSh 655.4 billion and KSh 14.2 billion, respectively as at December 2023.

Table 4.10: Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) Assets and Liabilities, 2019- 2023

KSh Million

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
LIABILITIES *(Time and Savings deposits)*	**381,081**	**431,094**	**473,302**	**522,440**	**542,157**	**548,781**	**558,647**	**573,642**
ASSETS								
Domestic Credit								
Claims on Government	220	1,561	3,469	10,635	11,179	10,783	14,006	14,178
Claims on Public Non-Financial Corporations	2,320	2,851	2,286	2,249	2,281	-696	-651	-613
Claims on Private Sector	421,132	475,413	523,660	587,258	601,062	617,276	638,106	655,444
Net Credit to Financial Corporations	7,494	9,320	9,757	12,698	12,705	12,543	13,732	14,311
Other Items Net	-50,084	-58,052	-65,871	-90,400	-85,070	-91,126	-106,545	-109,677
Total Assets	**381,081**	**431,094**	**473,302**	**522,440**	**542,157**	**548,781**	**558,647**	**573,642**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.
**Provisional*

Nominal and Real Interest Rates

4.17. Table 4.11 presents nominal interest rates. During the year under review, the Central Bank of Kenya increased the Central Bank Rate (CBR) to 12.50 per cent as at December 2023 as part of monetary policy measures. The 91-day Treasury bill rate rose to 15.70 per cent in December 2023 from 9.33 per cent in December 2022. The savings interest rate increased marginally to 4.24 per cent in December 2023 compared to a rate of 3.56 per cent in December 2022. Similarly, loans and advances rate rose from 12.67 per cent in December 2022 to 14.63 per cent in December 2023. The interest rates for overdrafts rose from 12.22 per cent in December 2022 to 14.65 per cent in December 2023.

Table 4.11: Nominal Principal Interest Rates, 2019 – 2023

Per cent

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
CENTRAL BANK OF KENYA								
91- day Treasury Bills Rate	7.17	6.90	7.26	9.33	9.76	11.49	14.38	15.70
Central Bank Rate	8.50	7.00	7.00	8.75	9.50	10.50	10.50	12.50
Repo Rate[3]	7.45	6.87	5.31	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-bank rate	6.03	5.29	5.10	5.39	7.05	9.48	12.36	11.65
COMMERCIAL BANKS[1]								
Average deposits	7.11	6.30	6.50	7.17	7.60	7.80	8.64	10.10
Savings deposits	4.02	2.70	2.55	3.56	3.55	3.92	4.00	4.24
Loan and Advances (maximum)	12.24	12.02	12.16	12.67	13.09	13.31	13.98	14.63
Overdraft	11.67	11.51	11.45	12.22	12.69	12.83	13.62	14.65
Loans-Deposits Spread[2]	5.13	5.73	5.66	5.50	5.49	5.51	5.34	4.53

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.
[1]Weighted average commercial bank interest rates
[2] Loans Deposits Spread = Loans and Advances - Average Deposits
[3] There was no mop up transactions in December 2022 and the months of March, June, September and December 2023

4.18. Real interest rates are presented in Table 4.12. The real average interest rate for the 91-day Treasury Bills rose from 0.23 per cent in December 2022 to 9.10 per cent in December 2023 while the inter-bank rate rose from a negative 3.71 per cent in December 2022 to 5.05 per cent in December 2023. The real interest rate for commercial bank deposits increased to 3.50 per cent in 2023 from a negative 1.93 per cent in 2022. Commercial banks loans and advances real interest rate increased from 3.57 per cent in December 2022 to 8.03 per cent in December 2023.

Table 4.12: Selected Real Principal Interest Rates, 2019 – 2023

Per cent

	Year	Nominal Interest	Inflation Rate	Real Interest[1]
Average Interest Rate for 91-day Treasury Bills	2019	7.17	5.82	1.35
	2020	6.90	5.62	1.28
	2021	7.26	5.73	1.53
	2022	9.33	9.10	0.23
	2023	15.70	6.60	9.10
Commercial bank deposits (average)	2019	7.11	5.82	1.29
	2020	6.30	5.62	0.68
	2021	6.50	5.73	0.77
	2022	7.17	9.10	-1.93
	2023	10.10	6.60	3.50

Per cent

	Year	Nominal Interest	Inflation Rate	Real Interest[1]
Commercial bank loans and advances (maximum)	2019	12.24	5.82	6.42
	2020	12.02	5.62	6.40
	2021	12.16	5.73	6.43
	2022	12.67	9.10	3.57
	2023	14.63	6.60	8.03
Inter-Bank Rate	2019	6.03	5.82	0.21
	2020	5.29	5.62	-0.33
	2021	5.10	5.73	-0.63
	2022	5.39	9.10	-3.71
	2023	11.65	6.60	5.05

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

4.19. Table 4.13(a) gives a breakdown of commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions loans and advances. During the review period, commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions' credit to the private sector increased by 16.5 per cent to KSh 2,862.6 billion as at December 2023. Credit advanced to the Building, Construction & Real Estate increased from KSh 562.0 billion as at December 2022 to KSh 602.7 billion as at December 2023. Credit advanced to Finance and Insurance sector, Agriculture, and Manufacturing sectors increased by 60.1, 22.5 and 20.8 per cent, respectively as at the end of December 2023.

4.20. Credit advanced to the public sector by commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions increased by 10.9 per cent as at December 2023 to stand at KSh 2,297.8 billion. Credit advanced to the National Government increased by 10.5 per cent from KSh 2,011.8 billion as at the end of December 2022 to KSh 2,222.4 billion as at the end of December 2023. The amount of credit to County Governments decreased from KSh 6.3 billion as at the end of December 2022 to KSh 5.4 billion as at the end of December 2023.

Table 4.13 (a): Commercial Banks' and Nonbank Financial Institutions' Bills, Loans and Advances[1], 2019 – 2023

KSh Million

	2019 Dec	2020 Dec	2021 Dec	2022 Dec	2023* Dec
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
National Government (net)[2]	905,015	1,366,265	1,766,338	2,011,790	2,222,412
County Government (net)	4,181	5,576	18,222	6,271	5,413
Public Financial Corporations (net)	88,302	64,964	61,891	54,059	70,017
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**997,498**	**1,436,805**	**1,846,451**	**2,072,120**	**2,297,843**
PRIVATE ENTERPRISES:					
Agriculture	83,207	96,549	96,990	119,075	145,864
Mining and Quarrying	13,867	12,118	17,284	22,850	26,285
Manufacturing	366,343	410,741	464,324	527,588	637,513
Building, Construction & Real Estate	493,168	534,746	539,241	561,976	602,653
Transport, Storage and Communication	187,580	213,630	244,048	301,641	363,504
Trade	495,856	509,975	548,887	605,878	681,476
Financial and Insurance	97,009	103,981	110,008	118,442	189,655
Business Services	154,746	161,163	176,140	200,324	215,610
TOTAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISES	**1,891,777**	**2,042,902**	**2,196,922**	**2,457,773**	**2,862,559**
Private Households	865,831	936,763	1,002,992	1,104,733	1,186,001
Consumer durables	252,856	292,976	335,479	379,065	416,535
Other Activities (nec)	124,638	129,448	156,545	204,544	242,116
TOTAL BILLS, LOANS AND ADVANCES	**4,132,601**	**4,838,894**	**5,538,389**	**6,218,236**	**7,005,054**

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

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

4.21. Table 4.13(b) shows the shares of total credit advanced by commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions to various sectors of the economy during the review period. The overall share of credit advanced to the public sector during the review period decreased to 32.8 per cent from 33.3 per cent recorded as at end of December 2022. The share of overall credit advanced to the National Government decreased to 31.7 per cent as at end of December 2023 compared to a share of 32.4 recorded as at the end of December 2022. The share of credit advanced to the private sector increased to 40.9 per cent as at end of December 2023 from 39.5 per cent as at December 2022.

Table 4.13(b): Commercial Banks' and Non-Bank Financial Institutions' Bills, Loans and Advances Sector Shares[1], 2019 – 2023

KSh Million

	2019 Dec	2020 Dec	2021 Dec	2022 Dec	2023* Dec
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
National Government (net)[2]	21.9	28.2	31.9	32.4	31.7
County Government (net)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Public Financial Corporations (net)	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**24.1**	**29.7**	**33.3**	**33.3**	**32.8**
PRIVATE ENTERPRISES:	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Agriculture	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.5	9.1
Building, Construction & Real Estate	11.9	11.1	9.7	9.0	8.6
Transport, Storage and Communication	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.2
Trade	12.0	10.5	9.9	9.7	9.7
Financial and Insurance	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.7
Business Services	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
TOTAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISES	**45.8**	**42.2**	**39.7**	**39.5**	**40.9**
Private Households	21.0	19.4	18.1	17.8	16.9
Consumer durables	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9
Other Activities (nec)	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.5
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

Other Indicators

Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives

4.22. Table 4.14 shows performance indicators for DTSs. The total assets of Deposit Taking SACCOs grew by 10.2 per cent during the review period to KSh 981.5 billion. The Capital Reserves grew from KSh 157.2 billion in 2022 to KSh 196.6 billion in 2023. Loans and Advances grew by 11.6 per cent from KSh 680.4 billion in 2022 to KSh 759.0 billion in 2023. Income from loans increased during the review period by 8.2 per cent while income from investments grew significantly by 46.9 per cent.

4.23. Membership to Deposit Taking SACCOs during the year under review declined by 59,049 members to 6.4 million members. The number of SACCOS remained the same in 2023 at 359 while the number of SACCO branches decreased from 620 in 2022 to 603.

Table 4.14: Performance Indicators for Deposit Taking SACCOs, 2019 – 2023

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
					KSh Million
Assets	556,715	627,685	807,109	890,300	981,519
Loans and Advances	419,547	474,771	608,750	680,351	759,011
Deposits (BOSA+FOSA)	380,440	431,463	564,887	620,446	677,775
Other Liabilities	61,423	65,535	87,552	94,482	87,487
Capital Reserve	97,553	112,580	136,934	157,170	196,648
Income from Loans	68,154	73,792	93,519	98,954	107,064
Income from Investments	8,133	7,960	8,086	8,156	11,979
Other Operating Income	3,591	4,287	6,749	8,256	15,623
Interest Expense on Deposits	28,975	30,614	43,006	49,122	43,226
					Number
Members	4,509,316	5,470,492	5,999,574	6,479,540	6,420,491
SACCOs	172	175	361	359	359
Branches	526	537	561	620	603

Source: Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority (SASRA)
**Provisional*
Notes:
2019-2020 are revised based on audited accounts for deposit taking SACCOs
2021-2023 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. The total number of shares traded increased significantly by 21.6 per cent to stand at 3,745.2 million shares. However, the value of shares traded in 2023 declined by KSh 6.1 billion to KSh 88.2 billion. The NSE 20 Share Index further decreased to 1,501 points from 1,676 points in 2022. There was a notable 27.5 per cent decrease in the total value of market capitalization from KSh 1,986.1 billion in 2022 to KSh 1,439.0 billion in 2023.

4.25. The number of licensed institutions in capital markets operations increased from 193 in 2022 to 210 in 2023. This was largely attributed to increase in number of licensed coffee brokers from 6 to 15 in 2023.

Table 4.15: Gross Secondary Market Statistics, 2019–2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Equities Market					
Total No. of Shares Traded (million)	4,832.0	5,264.5	4,051.1	3,081.0	3,745.2
Total No. of Deals	247,815	263,907	277,611	272,936.0	272,481.0
Total Value of Shares Traded (KSh billion)	153.8	148.7	137.4	94.3	88.2
NSE 20 Share Index (Base Jan 1966=100)	2,654	1,868	1,903	1,676.1	1,501.2
Market Capitalization (KSh billion)	2,540.0	2,336.7	2,592.9	1,986.1	1,439.0
Fixed Income Securities Market					
Total bond Turnover (KSh billion)	651.7	691.8	957.0	741.9	644.0
Capital Markets, Licensed/approved Institutions					
Securities Exchange (NSE)	1	1	1	1	1
Central Depositories (CDSC)	1	1	1	1	1
Investment Banks	16	16	15	16	16
Stockbrokers	10	9	9	10	10
Investment advisers	14	14	17	18	18
Fund Managers	26	24	25	34	40
Collective Investment Schemes	24	24	27	35	36
Authorized depositories/Custodians	16	18	21	21	21
Credit Rating Agencies	4	5	5	5	5
Real Estae Investment Trust(REIT) Managers	9	9	10	10	10
Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) Trustees	3	3	3	3	3
Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOPS)	15	16	14	14	14
Authorized Real Estate Investment Trusts	1	1	3	4	4
Authorised Securities Dealer	2	3	2	3	4
Non-Dealing Online Foreign Exchange Broker	1	3	4	9	9
Money Manager	1	1	1	2	2
Coffee Brokers	..	..	5	6	15
Coffee Exchange	1	1	1	1	1
Total	**145**	**149**	**164**	**193**	**210**

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

Insurance sector

4.26. Performance indicators for life insurance business are shown in Table 4.16. Gross premium income for life insurance business grew by 16.9 per cent to KSh 164.8 billion in 2023 while the net premium income grew by 16.0 per cent. Benefits payment increased slightly from KSh 82.1 billion in 2022 to KSh 90.1 billion in 2023. There was a significant growth of 24.6 per cent in shareholders' funds from KSh 62.2 billion in 2022 to KSh 77.5 billion in 2023. Investments under the life insurance business increased by 12.4 per cent to KSh 681.6 billion in 2023. Total assets of the life insurance business grew by 11.2 per cent during the review period to KSh 710.8 billion while total liabilities increased by 9.7 per cent from KSh 577.3 billion in 2022 to KSh 633.3 billion in 2023.

4.27. The Gross premium income to reinsurers in the life business grew from KSh 3.1 billion in 2022 to KSh 3.7 billion in 2023 with net premium income growing by 14.0 per cent to KSh 3.1 billion in 2023. Total assets for life reinsurers increased by 10.2 per cent in 2023 from KSh 16.9 billion recorded in 2022 while total liabilities increased to KSh 7.5 billion in 2023 from KSh 6.5 billion in 2022.

Table 4.16: Performance Indicators for Life Insurance Business, 2019–2023

KSh Million

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Life Business					
Gross Premium Income	97,669	102,078	123,687	140,954	164,757
Net Premium Income	90,545	95,327	114,606	128,928	149,593
Benefits Payment	54,056	65,594	80,569	82,128	90,079
Commissions	5,926	5,793	6,493	7,254	7,235
Management Expenses	15,023	14,382	15,690	17,457	17,821
Shareholders' Funds	52,128	54,890	53,348	62,165	77,467
Total Assets	451,868	495,377	565,347	639,426	710,757
Total Liabilities	399,740	440,486	511,999	577,261	633,291
Investments	415,350	459,559	522,882	606,648	681,636
Reinsurance-Life					
Gross Premium Income	3,792	3,146	3,130	3,078	3,726
Net Premium Income	3,393	2,817	2,784	2,756	3,141
Benefits Payment	1,553	1,964	2,950	1,768	2,699
Commissions	989	824	699	731	918
Management Expenses	381	259	415	211	301
Shareholders' Funds	7,038	1,716	9,650	10,429	11,216
Total Assets	13,342	17,526	16,257	16,948	18,683
Total Liabilities	6,304	15,810	6,607	6,519	7,467
Investments	12,101	15,965	15,086	15,399	17,365

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority
** Provisional*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

4.28. Performance indicators for general insurance are presented in table 4.17. The total assets of the general insurance business during the period under review increased slightly by 3.9 per cent to KSh 232.5 billion with total liabilities increasing from KSh 154.6 billion in 2022 to KSh 164.3 billion in 2023. Gross premium income for general insurers grew by 13.0 per cent while net premium income grew by 7.7 per cent in 2023. Total investments grew by 4.8 per cent during the review period to KSh 164.0 billion. Shareholders' funds decreased by 1.4 per cent to KSh 68.2 billion in 2023.

4.29. The assets of general business reinsurers grew by 10.8 per cent to KSh 85.0 billion while total liabilities grew by 11.3 per cent in the year under review. The gross premium income to reinsurers declined from KSh 40.1 billion in 2022 to KSh 34.8 billion in 2023. Similarly, net premium income declined by 16.2 per cent to KSh 29.6 billion in 2023. Claims incurred by reinsurers declined to KSh 16.8 billion in 2023 from KSh 18.6 billion incurred in 2022.

Table 4.17: Performance Indicators for General Insurance Business, 2019–2023

KSh Million

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
General Business					
Gross Premium Income	129,450	132,698	150,024	169,320	191,339
Net Premium Income	91,566	92,526	106,528	120,262	129,463
Net Earned Premium Income	90,667	91,620	101,355	114,736	126,851
Claims Incurred	57,601	58,311	69,836	77,096	86,089
Commissions	6,082	5,364	7,029	8,087	9,369
Management Expenses	29,956	29,792	30,824	32,824	36,350
Shareholders' Funds	73,352	73,845	65,940	69,208	68,225
Total Assets	190,132	198,653	203,405	223,809	232,487
Total Liabilities	116,781	124,807	137,465	154,601	164,262
Investments	125,946	135,769	142,090	156,549	163,980
Reinsurance-General business					
Gross Premium Income	20,984	23,366	28,089	40,077	34,823
Net Premium Income	19,498	21,547	25,927	35,344	29,630
Net Earned Premium Income	18,001	24,255	24,750	32,359	30,150
Claims Incurred	11,793	15,135	14,495	18,565	16,819
Commissions	4,993	6,273	6,755	9,401	8,929
Management Expenses	3,363	2,571	3,061	3,196	3,810
Shareholders' Funds	31,247	35,618	38,052	42,365	46,765
Total Assets	50,204	54,377	58,783	76,688	84,977
Total Liabilities	18,957	18,759	20,731	34,323	38,212
Investments	39,367	45,168	48,730	55,126	61,681

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority
** Provisional*

Pension Funds

4.30. Total assets under pension funds management grew by 9.5 per cent to KSh 1,725.4 billion as at the end of December 2023. The growth was largely driven by investments in government securities which grew by 96.9 billion from KSh 722.0 billion as at December 2022 to KSh 818.9 billion as at the end of year 2023. Similarly, there was a significant growth in assets under guaranteed funds which grew by 20.2 per cent to KSh 358.1 billion as at end of December 2023. On the other hand, fixed deposits of pension funds almost doubled to KSh 81.9 billion as at end of 2023 compared to KSh 42.2 billion recorded as at end of 2022. The assets held under quoted equities decreased by 32.6 per cent from KSh 215.2 billion as at December 2022 to KSh 145.1 billion as at end of December 2023.

Table 4.18: Assets of Pension Funds, 2019–2023

KSh Billion

Asset item	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23
Government Securities	518.4	545.3	581.8	625.7	652.1	707.0	695.5	722.0	814.3	818.9
Quoted Equities	203.6	228.1	187.5	218.1	249.8	254.6	206.1	215.2	174.1	145.1
Immovable Property	233.6	239.7	246.1	251.3	247.4	254.5	239.2	248.4	246.3	242.1
Guaranteed Funds	186.5	201.5	221.4	230.6	247.5	259.8	284.5	298.0	327.0	358.1
Listed Corporate Bonds	34.5	17.8	9.2	5.3	2.9	6.8	7.4	7.8	7.5	6.6
Fixed Deposits	40.0	39.4	44.8	39.0	37.1	27.9	36.4	42.2	67.7	81.9
Offshore	7.2	6.3	5.9	11.4	16.7	19.4	15.2	14.1	23.1	27.2
Cash	15.8	15.0	21.8	12.2	17.9	9.5	20.7	16.8	22.6	25.0
Unquoted Equities	3.7	3.6	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.1	3.6
Private Equity	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.6	5.4	5.7
Real Estate Investment Trusts(REITs)	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	10.6	11.1
Commercial paper, non-listed bonds by private companies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Assets	..	..	..	..	0.7	1.1	2.0	2.7	..	0.0
Total	**1,244.9**	**1,298.2**	**1,322.6**	**1,399.0**	**1,478.2**	**1,547.4**	**1,515.2**	**1,576.2**	**1,703.7**	**1,725.4**

Source: Retirement Benefits Authority
.. Data not available

DOMESTIC ECONOMY


Legal Tender for One Thousan
Shilingi Elfu Moja
FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
1000
500
200
100
50
Banki Kuu ya
Central Bank of
Kenya

Public Finance

CHAPTER 05

Overview

In the financial year 2023/24, the Government continues to implement the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). The BETA framework is designed to achieve economic turnaround and inclusive growth by investing in sectors such as: Housing and Settlement, Agriculture, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Healthcare. Special focus will be placed on more equitable distribution of income by expansion of the tax revenue base and social security.

5.2. National Government revenues, including grants are expected to grow by 30.2 per cent to KSh 3,025.7 billion, while expenditure is estimated to expand by 26.6 per cent to KSh 3,983.0 billion in 2023/24. The gross operating balance is expected to worsen from a deficit of KSh 771.5 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 778.0 billion in 2023/24.

5.3. The revenue for the County Governments is expected to increase by 19.0 per cent to KSh 512.0 billion in 2023/24. The largest share of the county revenue is attributed to equitable share of the revenue raised nationally at KSh 385.4 billion. Total expenditure for County Governments is expected to increase by 35.4 per cent to KSh 562.3 billion in 2023/24.

30.2%

National Government revenues, including grants are expected to grow by 30.2 per cent to KSh 3,025.7 billion, while expenditure is estimated to expand by 26.6 per cent to KSh 3,983.0 billion in 2023/24.

35.4%

Total expenditure for County Governments is expected to increase by 35.4 per cent to KSh 562.3 billion in 2023/24.

The total expenditure on education sector is expected to rise by 18.9 per cent to KSh 689.6 billionin 2023/24. In comparison, the government expenditure on health sector is expected to increase by 83.6 per cent to KSh 161.8 billion in 2023/24.

National Government

5.4. The statement of National Government operations from 2019/20 to 2023/24 is presented in Table 5.1. Total revenue, including grants, is expected to increase by 30.2 per cent to KSh 3,025.7 billion in 2023/24. Similarly, expenditure is estimated to increase by 26.6 per cent to KSh 3,983.0 billion in the same period. The gross operating balance is projected to worsen from a deficit of KSh 771.5 billion in 2022/23 to a deficit KSh 778.0 billion in 2023/24. The net incurrence of liabilities is expected to increase from KSh 541.1 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 863.3 billion in 2023/24. Public debt redemption is expected to increase from KSh 512.0 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 947.2 billion in 2023/24.

26.6%

The National Government expenditure is estimated to increase by 26.6 per cent to KSh 3,983.0 billion in 2023/24.

KSh 947.2 billion

Public debt redemption is expected to increase from KSh 512.0 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 947.2 billion in 2023/24.

Table 5.1:Statement of National Government Operations, 2019/20-2023/24

KSh Million

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23+	2023/24*
1. Revenue[1]	1,817,485.10	1,834,856.22	2,230,838.92	2,323,231.58	3,025,728.08
2. Expense	2,490,667.17	2,609,155.77	2,926,818.69	3,094,763.73	3,803,707.39
2.1 Current Expenditure	2,055,923.49	2,206,219.83	2,538,306.06	2,742,044.65	3,299,731.92
2.2 Capital Transfers	434,743.68	402,935.94	388,512.63	352,719.08	503,975.47
3. Gross Operating Balance (1-2)	**-673,182.07**	**-774,299.55**	**-695,979.77**	**-771,532.15**	**-777,979.30**
4. Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets(net)	105,088.64	122,507.98	62,828.79	52,368.27	179,285.64
5. Net lending/Borrowing (3-4)	**-778,270.70**	**-896,807.53**	**-758,808.56**	**-823,900.42**	**-957,264.95**
FINANCING (6-7	**-777,374.59**	**-940,157.58**	**-733,433.06**	**-827,274.37**	**-872,222.06**
6.Net Acquisition of financial assets	13,429.75	10,077.84	14,391.69	18,948.71	14,391.69
6.1. Domestic	13,429.75	10,077.84	14,391.69	18,948.71	14,391.69
6.2. External					
7. Net Incurrence of liabilities[2]	**790,804.34**	**950,235.43**	**747,824.76**	**846,223.08**	**886,613.75**
7.1. Domestic	450,373.01	626,925.84	605,300.89	483,558.22	474,549.47
7.2. Foreign	340,431.33	323,309.58	142,523.87	362,664.86	412,064.28
MEMORANDUM ITEMS:					
8. Public debt redemption	**214,180.00**	**285,486.00**	**339,798.59**	**512,028.00**	**947,199.85**
8.1. External	101,600.00	128,278.00	184,535.59	248,055.00	566,661.31
8.2. Internal	112,580.00	157,208.00	155,263.00	263,973.00	380,538.55

** Provisional*
+Revised
[1]includes grants.
[2]Net Incurrence of liabilities includes: Currencies and Deposits, Debt Securities, Loans, and other accounts payable

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

5.5. Table 5.2 presents details of the key fiscal ratios from 2019/20 to 2023/24. Gross operating balance as a percentage of revenue is estimated to improve from negative 33.2 per cent in 2022/23 to negative 25.7 per cent in 2023/24. The net lending/borrowing as a percentage of revenue is estimated to improve from negative 35.5 per cent in 2022/23 to negative 31.6 per cent in 2023/24. Net lending/borrowing position as a percentage of total expenditure is expected to improve from negative 26.2 per cent to negative 24.0 per cent during the same period.

Table 5.2: Analysis of key fiscal ratios, 2019/20 -2023/24

Indicator	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23+	2023/24*
Gross operating balance as a % of Revenue	-28.58	-42.20	-31.20	-33.21	-25.71
Gross operating balance as a % of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net)	-494.36	-632.04	-1,107.74	-1,473.28	-433.93
Ratio of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net) to Current Expenditure	5.52	5.55	2.48	1.91	5.43
Net lending/Borrowing as % of Revenue	-34.37	-48.88	-34.01	-35.46	-31.64
Net lending/Borrowing as % of Total Expenditure	-25.58	-32.83	-25.38	-26.18	-24.03
External Grants and Loans as % of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net)	342.81	289.48	276.23	580.15	256.25
Net Short-Term Borrowing as % of Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (net)	-69.73	-77.38	-186.84	112.84	11.50
Revenue as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	17.35	16.14	17.48	16.25	20.03
Total Government Expenditure as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	23.31	24.02	23.43	22.01	26.36
Net lending/Borrowing as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	-5.96	-7.89	-5.95	-5.76	-6.34

**Provisional*
+Revised estimates

5.6. Table 5.3 provides a comparison of National Government budgetary estimates with the actual out-turns from 2020/21 to 2023/24. Total ordinary revenue collected was KSh 2,300.1 billion compared to the budgeted amount of KSh 2,141.6 billion in 2022/23. Recurrent expenditure increased from KSh 2,504.9 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 2,715.1 billion in 2022/23. Development expenditure however decreased from KSh 484.8 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 432.0 billion in 2022/23.

Table 5.3: Comparison of National Government Budget Estimates with Actual out-turns, 2020/21 -2023/24

KSh Million

	2020/21			2021/22		
	Budget	Actual	Difference	Budget	Actual	Difference
Total Ordinary Revenue	1,837,835.12	1,803,535.79	34,299.34	1,851,509.75	2,199,807.77	-348,298.02
Recurrent Expenditure	1,783,746.54	2,155,176.91	-371,430.37	2,227,325.07	2,504,895.70	-277,570.63
Recurrent Balance	54,088.58	-351,641.12	405,729.70	-375,815.32	-305,087.93	-70,727.40
Development Expenditure	10,893.00	576,486.84	-565,593.84	657,515.27	484,751.78	172,763.49
External Financing (Net)[1]	417,552.85	354,630.01	62,922.84	354,630.01	173,555.02	181,074.99
Balance for Domestic Financing (Net)	460,748.44	-573,497.95	1,034,246.38	-678,700.58	-616,284.69	-62,415.89
	2022/23+			2023/24*		
	Budget	Actual	Difference	Printed Budget	Revised Budget	Difference
Total Ordinary Revenue	2,141,584.41	2,300,148.11	-158,563.69	2,922,347.04	2,978,371.55	-56,024.51
Recurrent Expenditure[1]	2,270,982.14	2,715,137.68	-444,155.54	2,793,852.43	3,196,592.64	-402,740.21
Recurrent Balance	-129,397.73	-414,989.57	285,591.84	128,494.61	-218,221.09	346,715.70
Development Expenditure	676,583.33	431,994.32	244,589.00	762,597.86	786,400.39	-23,802.53
External Financing[1] (Net)	314,046.32	303,813.09	10,233.23	454,235.45	459,420.81	-5,185.36
Balance for Domestic Financing (Net)	362,537.00	128,181.23	234,355.77	308,362.41	326,979.58	-18,617.17

Source: The National Treasury
** Provisional*
+ Revised
[1]External financing includes external grants and external borrowing

5.7. Table 5.4 shows the National Government gross receipts on recurrent account from 2019/20 to 2023/24. Ordinary revenue is estimated to increase by 29.5 per cent to KSh 2,978.4 billion in 2023/24. Tax revenue is expected to increase by 30.5 per cent to KSh 2,680.4 billion in 2023/24 while non tax revenue is expected to increase by 21.0 per cent to KSh 298.0 billion in the same period.

Table 5.4: National Government Gross Receipts on Recurrent Account, 2019/20 -2023/24

KSh Million

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23+	2023/24*
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains[1]	**706,936.33**	**694,052.52**	**876,707.22**	**941,575.75**	**1,261,755.29**
Income tax from individuals (P.A.Y.E)	399,201.24	363,343.07	462,356.80	494,904.36	682,232.77
Income tax from corporations (other income tax)	307,735.09	330,709.45	414,350.41	446,671.40	579,522.51
Value Added Tax (VAT)	**383,713.19**	**410,758.40**	**523,097.64**	**550,439.76**	**703,301.59**
VAT on domestic goods and services	213,884.17	197,071.70	244,926.29	272,729.47	356,336.53
VAT on imported goods and services	169,829.02	213,686.70	278,171.35	277,710.30	346,965.06
Taxes on other goods and services	**290,104.09**	**348,854.99**	**364,660.26**	**375,726.47**	**452,065.43**
Taxes on financial and capital transactions [2]	13,758.24	15,741.72	16,935.34	18,065.67	11,543.10
Excise taxes	198,031.61	219,085.01	254,346.37	266,053.82	356,901.65
Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use the goods or to perform services and activities	1,811.97	2,432.60	2,244.52	2,012.00	2,453.60
Taxes on goods and services collected as AIA	76,502.27	111,595.66	91,134.03	89,594.98	81,167.08
Taxes on international trade transactions	**151,274.15**	**176,621.78**	**204,978.28**	**186,088.80**	**263,244.24**
Custom duties	98,022.24	108,375.17	118,280.17	130,122.58	173,269.78
Other taxes on international trade and transactions	53,251.91	68,246.62	86,698.10	55,966.22	89,974.45
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	**1,532,027.76**	**1,630,287.69**	**1,969,443.39**	**2,053,830.79**	**2,680,366.54**
Social security contributions	314.80	336.36	588.58	341.31	581.85
Property income	118,541.89	50,520.57	46,316.43	42,278.56	41,546.00
Sale of goods and services	18,027.20	16,749.39	24,974.35	28,709.61	31,560.97
Fines penalties and forfeitures	2,206.65	2,271.13	2,885.67	2,625.31	2,709.96
Ministerial Appropriation in Aid	20,282.31	15,642.02	30,279.43	21,445.58	31,377.13
Other receipts not elsewhere classified	106,264.74	87,728.62	125,319.91	150,916.95	190,229.11
TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUE	**265,637.60**	**173,248.10**	**230,364.37**	**246,317.32**	**298,005.01**
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	**1,797,665.36**	**1,803,535.79**	**2,199,807.77**	**2,300,148.11**	**2,978,371.55**

Source: The National Treasury
** Provisional*
+ Revised Estimates
[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"

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5.8. Table 5.5 shows import duty collections on selected categories of commodities from 2019 to 2023. Total import duty collected decreased by 0.7 per cent from KSh 140.4 billion in 2022 to KSh 139.4 billion in 2023. Import duty on food, drinks and tobacco category declined by 21.8 per cent to KSh 28.2 billion in 2023. On the other hand, import duty on transport equipment increased by 27.3 per cent to KSh 17.7 billion in the review period. Import duty collection on food, drinks and tobacco category had the highest share contributing 20.2 per cent of the total import duty collection in the review period. Transport equipment, metals, machinery and semi manufactures categories contributed 12.7, 11.8, 11.2 and 8.4 per cent of the total import duty collections, respectively.

Table 5.5: Import Duty Collections on Selected Categories of Commodities, 2019-2023

KSh Million

End-Use Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Food, drinks and tobacco	25,190.24	24,955.29	45,873.10	36,018.57	28,171.98
Basic materials	6,729.61	5,098.19	7,444.46	7,991.09	9,607.05
Fuels	1,707.49	1,575.43	2,135.68	2,635.53	2,561.73
Chemicals	4,933.82	4,611.78	6,267.32	7,831.98	9,444.98
Textiles	4,357.12	4,669.59	5,395.03	6,360.47	7,765.47
Semi-manufactures[1]	6,607.99	6,765.91	8,210.27	12,622.01	11,726.96
Metals	10,950.90	10,691.82	15,225.58	18,055.41	16,469.78
Transport equipment	18,504.73	14,893.10	19,588.46	13,898.77	17,691.38
Machinery	10,916.16	11,245.76	12,386.18	14,895.86	15,587.25
Miscellaneous commodities	13,987.41	13,997.85	17,338.95	20,071.74	20,422.83
TOTAL	**103,885.48**	**98,504.70**	**139,865.02**	**140,381.43**	**139,449.42**

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

5.9. Table 5.6 shows the excise revenues from domestically manufactured commodities and services from 2019 to 2023. The total excise revenue collected from domestically manufactured commodities and services increased by 8.8 per cent from KSh 153.5 billion in 2022 to KSh 167.0 billion in 2023. The categories of wines and spirits, airtime, and cigarettes, recorded a decrease in revenue in 2023.

Table 5.6: Excise Revenue Levied on Commodities and Services[1], 2019-2023

KSh Million

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Beer [1]	27,870.92	19,328.06	28,612.26	27,355.00	32,095.67
Wines and Spirits[1]	14,678.42	15,934.91	16,987.93	19,076.54	18,916.09
Mineral Water, Soft Drinks and Juices[1]	4,714.71	4,888.09	6,230.47	6,630.37	7,545.50
Cigarettes[1]	12,251.22	12,221.16	11,759.14	11,757.73	11,654.00
Airtime	26,085.92	26,594.09	29,827.68	35,385.45	34,806.09
Financial Transactions	27,534.27	20,159.76	28,900.18	40,891.06	45,188.44
Other Commodities[2]	5,018.19	6,513.17	8,766.95	12,373.19	16,815.45
o/w: Excise on Internet (Data)	2,524.04	2,636.29	3,191.03	3,845.29	4,405.55
TOTAL	**118,153.66**	**105,639.24**	**131,084.59**	**153,469.35**	**167,021.22**

Source: Kenya Revenue Authority
**Provisional*
[1]Domestically manufactured commodities
[2]Other Commodities ; Includes revenue from betting, excise on Internet (Data), Cosmetics, Plastic shopping bags, Food Suppliments, Chocolates and direct depodits to CBK

5.10. Table 5.7 shows the National Government financing of non-financial assets from 2019/20 to 2023/24. Acquisition of non-financial assets is expected to increase from KSh 52.4 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 179.3 billion in 2023/24. External grants are expected to increase from KSh 23.1 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 47.4 billion in 2023/24. Long-term external borrowing is expected to increase by 74.8 per cent to KSh 842.6 billion in the review period. Financing from short-term borrowing is expected to decline by 65.1 per cent to KSh 20.6 billion in 2023/24.

Table 5.7: National Government Financing of Non-Financial Assets, 2019/20 -2023/24

KSh Million

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23+	2023/24*
EXPENDITURE:					
Acquisition of Non financial Assets+ (Net)	105,088.64	122,507.98	62,828.79	52,368.27	179,285.64
TOTAL	**105,088.64**	**122,507.98**	**62,828.79**	**52,368.27**	**179,285.64**
FINANCING:	758,018.77	923,426.69	771,804.80	564,196.87	910,629.49
External Grants	19,819.74	31,320.43	31,031.15	23,083.47	47,356.53
LONG TERM BORROWING	**811,477.04**	**986,897.08**	**858,161.07**	**482,019.66**	**842,647.60**
External Borrowing	340,431.33	323,309.58	142,523.87	280,729.62	412,064.28
Long-Term Domestic Borrowing (Net)	471,045.71	663,587.50	715,637.20	201,290.04	430,583.31
SHORT TERM BORROWING:	**-73,278.02**	**-94,790.83**	**-117,387.42**	**59,093.73**	**20,625.37**
Treasury Bills (Net)	-61,689.78	-107,298.34	-127,201.87	47,548.84	-70,319.11
Other Short-Term Borrowing (Net)	-11,588.24	12,507.51	9,814.45	11,544.89	90,944.48
CHANGE IN CASH BALANCES[1]: Increase=(-)	-652,930.13	-800,918.71	-708,976.01	-511,828.60	-731,343.85
TOTAL	**105,088.64**	**122,507.98**	**62,828.79**	**52,368.27**	**179,285.64**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya and The National Treasury
* *Provisional*
\+ *Revised*
[1] *Balancing item*

5.11. Table 5.8 shows a breakdown of National Government expenditure categorized by functions of government from 2020/21 to 2023/24. The total expenditure is expected to increase by 26.6 per cent from KSh 3,147.1 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 3,983.0 billion in 2023/24. Recurrent expenditure is expected to increase from KSh 2,715.1 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 3,196.6 billion in 2023/24, while development expenditure is expected to increase from KSh 432.0 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 786.4 billion in 2023/24. The Government is expected to pay KSh 918.8 billion in interests and KSh 423.9 billion as transfer to County Governments in 2023/24. The total expenditure on education sector is expected to rise by 18.9 per cent to KSh 689.6 billion in 2023/24. In comparison, the government expenditure on health sector is expected to increase by 83.6 per cent to KSh 161.8 billion in 2023/24.

Table 5.8: National Government Expenditure Classification by Functions of Government, 2020/21-2023/24

KSh Million

	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23+			2023/24*		
	Recur-rent Account	Deve-lopment Account	Total	Recur-rent Account	Deve-lopment Account	Total	Recur-rent Account	Deve-lopment Account	Total	Recur-rent Account	Deve-lopment Account	Total
General public services	**176,258.80**	**113,965.92**	**290,224.72**	**330,762.55**	**68,302.15**	**399,064.70**	**287,561.73**	**69,975.71**	**357,537.44**	**190,229.20**	**165,161.18**	**355,390.39**
Public debt transactions .(INTEREST)	**495,141.88**	**0.00**	**495,141.88**	**577,661.41**	**0.00**	**577,661.41**	**684,508.28**	**0.00**	**684,508.28**	**918,838.47**	**0.00**	**918,838.47**
Transfers of general character betw. levels of govt.	**398,992.75**	**0.00**	**398,992.75**	**340,400.31**	**0.00**	**340,400.31**	**415,773.86**	**0.00**	**415,773.86**	**423,878.75**	**0.00**	**423,878.75**
Defense	**157,672.83**	**0.00**	**157,672.83**	**175,798.33**	**0.00**	**175,798.33**	**163,414.35**	**0.00**	**163,414.35**	**192,449.59**	**3,254.00**	**195,703.59**
Public order and safety	**155,332.20**	**4,963.24**	**160,295.44**	**179,899.53**	**7,986.51**	**187,886.04**	**178,400.12**	**4,587.88**	**182,988.00**	**221,235.83**	**15,064.88**	**236,300.71**
Economic affairs	**123,229.37**	**311,300.69**	**434,530.06**	**211,897.46**	**276,770.90**	**488,668.36**	**198,095.30**	**233,834.10**	**431,929.39**	**256,649.18**	**399,702.28**	**656,351.46**
General economic, commercial & labour affairs	16,340.88	10,424.25	26,765.13	22,051.14	11,258.40	33,309.54	24,406.06	19,726.05	44,132.11	34,883.12	29,545.59	64,428.71
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	31,490.52	36,121.81	67,612.34	18,027.95	48,859.11	66,887.06	27,218.74	50,131.86	77,350.60	39,843.95	84,331.57	124,175.52
Fuel and energy	3,558.49	53,752.72	57,311.21	11,011.20	27,983.79	38,995.00	4,243.80	25,415.73	29,659.54	62,450.79	57,987.29	120,438.08
Mining, manufacturing and construction	506.35	76.46	582.81	506.07	104.98	611.05	63,490.74	144.22	63,634.96	2,094.05	1,685.50	3,779.55
Transport	61,710.43	184,226.82	245,937.25	152,684.37	162,769.61	315,453.97	68,667.83	122,216.50	190,884.34	100,192.70	194,549.38	294,742.08
Communication	7,082.89	16,611.18	23,694.07	6,290.31	16,839.40	23,129.72	5,806.46	8,689.23	14,495.69	8,020.13	17,078.20	25,098.33
Other industries	2,539.81	10,087.44	12,627.25	1,326.41	8,955.61	10,282.02	4,261.66	7,510.49	11,772.16	9,164.44	14,524.75	23,689.19
Environmental protection	**10,282.13**	**1,256.09**	**11,538.22**	**7,603.56**	**1,535.91**	**9,139.47**	**6,557.86**	**638.64**	**7,196.50**	**12,317.58**	**3,241.91**	**15,559.48**
Housing and community amenities	**11,708.06**	**68,190.12**	**79,898.18**	**13,742.33**	**45,017.35**	**58,759.69**	**13,426.20**	**40,554.79**	**53,981.00**	**17,793.10**	**69,373.48**	**87,166.58**

Table 5.8: National Government Expenditure Classification by Functions of Government, 2020/21-2023/24 *(Cont'd)*

	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23+			2023/24*		
	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total
Health	**40,823.43**	**49,976.91**	**90,800.33**	**40,150.50**	**48,038.84**	**88,189.35**	**43,035.10**	**45,096.50**	**88,131.59**	**89,812.68**	**72,034.09**	**161,846.77**
Outpatient services	234.47	7,189.70	7,424.18	207.81	8,615.93	8,823.75	115.31	10,760.76	10,876.07	6,012.17	4,138.74	10,150.91
Hospital services	22,267.03	1,728.95	23,995.98	23,204.69	1,963.70	25,168.39	25,043.95	1,863.76	26,907.71	43,816.89	5,575.67	49,392.56
Public health services	3,987.90	37,259.25	41,247.15	2,114.41	28,649.97	30,764.38	2,683.95	27,231.76	29,915.71	24,624.56	47,338.68	71,963.24
Health expenditure not elsewhere classified	14,334.03	3,799.00	18,133.03	14,623.59	8,809.25	23,432.83	15,191.89	5,240.22	20,432.11	15,359.07	14,981.00	30,340.07
Recreation, culture and religion	3,473.28	3,325.25	6,798.53	3,982.85	13,204.74	17,187.59	4,081.72	4,725.58	8,807.29	5,843.69	16,325.65	22,169.34
Education	**431,274.36**	**15,324.08**	**446,598.43**	**461,142.46**	**12,911.72**	**474,054.18**	**556,410.12**	**23,647.98**	**580,058.09**	**655,637.80**	**33,954.07**	**689,591.86**
Administration	3,044.50	0.00	3,044.50	6,556.16	0.00	6,556.16	4,932.38	0.00	4,932.38	6,209.36	0.00	6,209.36
Pre-primary and primary education	185,268.51	2,057.34	187,325.85	192,388.50	1,927.38	194,315.88	208,831.59	3,887.98	212,719.57	228,059.69	15,615.07	243,674.76
Secondary education	155,130.26	3,690.21	158,820.47	165,394.99	4,206.56	169,601.55	252,973.19	13,665.38	266,638.57	221,978.35	7,468.80	229,447.15
Tertiary education	73,737.87	9,416.27	83,154.14	82,204.27	6,074.85	88,279.12	75,204.50	5,796.50	81,001.00	179,682.08	10,524.20	190,206.28
Education expenditure not elsewhere classified	14,093.21	160.26	14,253.47	14,598.53	702.93	15,301.46	14,468.45	298.12	14,766.57	19,708.31	346.00	20,054.31
Social protection	**150,987.81**	**8,184.56**	**159,172.37**	**161,854.40**	**10,983.65**	**172,838.05**	**163,873.05**	**8,933.14**	**172,806.19**	**211,906.77**	**8,288.86**	**220,195.62**
TOTAL OUTLAYS[1]	2,155,176.9	576,486.8	2,731,663.75	2,504,895.7	484,751.8	2,989,647.48	2,715,137.7	431,994.3	3,147,132.00	3,196,592.6	786,400.4	3,982,993.03

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

5.12. Table 5.9 shows the economic analysis of national Government expenditure by economic classification for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24. Total expenditure, including net acquisition of non-financial assets, is expected to increase by 26.6 per cent to KSh 3,983.0 billion in 2023/24. The compensation of employees is expected to increase by 12.3 per cent to KSh 655.2 billion in 2023/24. Interest payments (internal and external) are set to increase by 34.2 per cent to KSh 918.8 billion in 2023/24. The national government expenditure on subsidies is expected to decrease by 17.3 per cent to KSh 55.1 billion in the review period.

Table 5.9: Economic Analysis of National Government Expenditure[1], 2019/20-2023/24

KSh Million

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23+	2023/24*
EXPENSE	Consumption expenditure on goods and services:					
	Compensation of employees	536,896.12	495,961.00	550,024.89	583,552.11	655,219.00
	Use of Goods and Services	208,868.74	386,220.00	498,245.00	531,597.10	405,930.21
	Total Consumption	**745,764.86**	**882,181.00**	**1,048,269.89**	**1,115,149.21**	**1,061,149.21**
Subsidies		61,372.62	3,626.43	80,673.60	66,549.51	55,055.53
Interest:						
	Domestic	315,362.00	388,829.56	456,848.61	530,284.93	646,355.51
	External	121,840.00	106,312.32	120,812.80	154,223.35	272,482.96
	Total Interest	**437,202.00**	**495,141.88**	**577,661.41**	**684,508.28**	**918,838.47**
Grants to:						
	International organisations	4,175.27	6,018.42	4,772.91	4,436.91	6,409.56
	General Government units	358,151.96	276,835.37	328,583.05	292,096.20	686,397.16
	County Governments	325,278.06	398,992.75	340,400.31	415,773.86	423,878.75
	Total grants	**687,605.29**	**681,846.54**	**673,756.28**	**712,306.97**	**1,116,685.47**
Social benefits		121,542.25	143,423.98	157,944.88	163,530.68	146,803.24
Other expense		2,436.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,200.00
	Total current expenditure	**2,055,923.49**	**2,206,219.83**	**2,538,306.06**	**2,742,044.65**	**3,299,731.92**
	Capital Grants (TRANSFERS)	434,743.68	402,935.94	388,512.63	352,719.08	503,975.47
1	**Total Expense**	**2,490,667.17**	**2,609,155.77**	**2,926,818.69**	**3,094,763.73**	**3,803,707.39**
2	**Acquisition of Non Financial Assets(net)**	**105,088.64**	**122,507.98**	**62,828.79**	**52,368.27**	**179,285.64**
	Building and structures	131,644.22	103,455.19	46,676.96	34,714.07	142,791.88
	Machinery and equipment	13,842.15	10,718.00	14,715.47	13,096.71	33,186.05
	Inventories	557.47	5,883.73	340.11	703.78	1,280.74
	Non- produced assets & Land	5,923.38	5,656.39	5,326.19	4,859.60	9,763.47
	Less Disposal of Non financial assets	-46,878.59	-3,205.34	-4,229.93	-1,005.88	-7,736.50
3	**Total Expenditure[2] (1+2)**	**2,595,755.80**	**2,731,663.75**	**2,989,647.48**	**3,147,132.00**	**3,982,993.03**

Source: The National Treasury
** Provisional.*
+ Approved Estimates

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

5.13. The stock of public sector debt by source as at end of June from 2019 to 2023 is as shown in Table 5.10. The total debt increased by 19.3 per cent to KSh 9,623.9 billion as at end of June 2023 primarily due to a 27.0 per cent increase in external debt. Internal debt as a proportion of the total debt declined to 45.2 per cent as at end of June 2023 compared to 48.5 per cent as at end of June 2022. Bilateral and multilateral debt increased by 13.7 per cent and 38.0 per cent to KSh 1,257.5 billion and KSh 2,654.9 billion, respectively, as at end of June 2023. Of the total bilateral loans, China's loan to the Government of Kenya accounted for 70.2 per cent at KSh 882.5 billion as at end of June 2023.

Table 5.10: National Government[4] Outstanding Debt by Source as at 30th June, 2019-2023

KSh Million

Outstanding as at 30th June		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
EXTERNAL DEBT:						
Lending Countries:						
	Germany	30,745.00	30,487.00	32,033.68	34,882.40	44,749.38
	Japan	63,681.49	76,115.00	87,244.22	83,588.07	99,116.85
	France	72,567.94	79,719.00	91,869.79	90,097.68	109,722.16
	USA	2,089.28	1,580.00	1,417.57	1,259.07	1,198.68
	Netherlands	343.19	55.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Denmark	874.88	604.00	473.19	456.93	431.48
	Finland	1,796.41	1,427.00	1,220.08	884.11	727.04
	China	661,058.54	719,359.00	761,089.12	804,807.09	882,541.68
	Belgium	11,590.96	11,975.00	12,684.02	12,938.85	25,596.95
	Other	73,232.13	72,374.00	76,240.48	76,822.93	93,413.30
	Total (bilateral)	**917,979.82**	**993,695.00**	**1,064,272.15**	**1,105,737.13**	**1,257,497.52**
International Organisations:						
	IDA/IFAD	604,385.58	889,916.00	1,094,316.26	1,233,714.03	1,605,459.50
	EEC/EIB	17,240.62	16,796.00	23,228.55	20,752.09	29,162.80
	IMF	49,208.15	110,605.00	178,215.20	206,371.14	335,592.95
	ADF/AfDB	229,638.40	263,749.00	322,293.12	385,291.10	517,899.51
	Other multilateral	9,318.64	35,769.00	41,358.18	77,315.80	166,819.50
	Total (multilateral)	**909,791.39**	**1,316,835.00**	**1,659,411.31**	**1,923,444.16**	**2,654,934.26**
	Commercial Banks	395,010.25	372,615.00	340,031.27	276,645.80	351,335.14
	International Sovereign Bond	624,019.63	649,787.00	766,445.00	836,610.04	997,716.85
	Suppliers' Credit	16,931.81	17,631.00	12,162.09	12,153.78	14,848.21
	TOTAL EXTERNAL	**2,863,732.90**	**3,350,563.00**	**3,842,321.82**	**4,154,590.92**	**5,276,331.98**
INTERNAL DEBT:						
	Treasury Bills[1]	954250.00	887,142.00	765,375.00	628,753.70	614,726.20
	Treasury Bonds	1,748,150.00	2,219,444.00	2,849,936.00	3,569,092.03	4,013,890.65
	Non Interest bearing debts[2]	22,229.00	21,674.00	20,009.00	18,898.76	17,788.76
	IMF funds on-lent to Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,741.01	95,515.55
	Less government deposits[3] and on-lending..	-507,429.00	-503,310.00	-556,430.00	-418,284.93	-484,584.44
	TOTAL INTERNAL (net)	**2,278,054.00**	**2,674,217.00**	**3,140,664.00**	**3,910,789.07**	**4,347,528.63**
TOTAL DEBT		**5,141,786.90**	**6,024,780.00**	**6,982,985.82**	**8,065,379.99**	**9,623,860.61**
Memoradum:						
Publicly Guranteed Debt		**159,406.00**	**165,248.00**	**157,220.00**	**151,244.00**	**170,229.00**

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 shows the National Government debt servicing charges for the financial years 2019/20 to 2023/24. The total debt servicing charges is expected to increase by 55.4 per cent to KSh 1,866.0 billion in 2023/24. Interest and loan repayment receipts are expected to increase by 1.2 per cent to KSh 4.3 billion in the review period resulting to an increase in the value of internal debt net servicing charges by 29.0 per cent to KSh 1,022.6 billion in 2023/24.

Table 5.11: National Government Debt Servicing, 2019/20– 2023/24

KSh Million

Year	Debt Servicing Charges[1]			Interest and Loan Repayment Receipts	Net Servicing Charges		
	External	Internal	Total	Internal	External	Internal	Total
2019/20	223,440.00	428,033.00	651,473.00	5,016.36	223,440.00	423,016.64	646,456.64
2020/21	234,590.32	546,038.63	780,628.95	8,354.00	234,590.32	537,684.63	772,274.95
2021/22	305,666.00	612,112.55	917,778.55	6,743.21	305,666.00	605,369.34	911,035.34
2022/23	403,962.00	797,071.00	1,201,033.00	4,250.00	403,962.00	792,821.00	1,196,783.00
2023/24*	839,144.27	1,026,894.05	1,866,038.32	4,300.00	839,144.27	1,022,594.05	1,861,738.32

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

5.15. Table 5.12 present the National Government debt servicing charges and earnings from export of goods and services from 2019/20 to 2023/24. External debt service charges as a percentage of exports of goods and services are expected to increase from 24.6 in 2022/23 to 47.5 in 2023/24.

Table 5.12: National Government Debt Service Charges and Earnings from Export of Goods and Services, 2019/20 - 2023/24

Year	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
2019/20	223,440.00	1,169,967.15	19.10
2020/21	234,590.32	1,033,132.83	22.71
2021/22	305,666.00	1,295,327.79	23.60
2022/23+	403,962.00	1,644,653.29	24.56
2023/24*	839,144.27	1,765,630.55	47.53

** Provisional*
+ Revised
[1] Includes both principal and interest

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

County Governments

5.16. Table 5.13 presents the County Governments' revenue according to the sources in 2022/23 and 2023/24. In general, county revenue is expected to increase by 19.0 per cent from KSh 430.3 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 512.0 billion in 2023/24. The overall increase is attributed to additional allocation towards Equitable share of revenue raised nationally from KSh 370.0 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 385.4 billion in 2023/24. The conditional grants are expected to increase substantially, partly due to the increase in conditional grants received from the National Government as well as from development partners. An additional KSh 7.4 billion was allocated to the counties towards the Financing of Locally led Climate Action (FLLoCA) grant to mitigate against climate change risk in 2023/24. There is an expected growth from KSh 37.8 billion to KSh 80.2 billion in county's own-source revenue in 2023/24.

Table 5.13: County Governments' Revenue, 2022/23-2023/24

KSh Million

	Equitable Share Grant		Conditional Grant[1]		Annual Own Source Revenue		Total Revenue	
COUNTY	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2022/23+**	**2023/24***	**2022/23+**	**2023/24***	**2022/23+**	**2023/24***
Mombasa	7,567.35	7,861.52	834.96	1,659.32	3,998.63	6,014	12,400.94	15,534.42
Kwale	8,265.59	8,584.10	936.83	2,663.62	392.95	600	9,595.37	11,847.72
Kilifi	11,641.59	12,109.20	1,543.55	3,051.84	661.69	1,789	13,846.82	16,949.67
Tana River	6,528.41	6,790.70	359.87	632.99	59.17	97	6,947.45	7,520.32
Lamu	3,105.65	3,237.35	235.17	341.98	156.91	350	3,497.73	3,929.33
Taita-Taveta	4,842.17	5,040.43	966.06	1,417.73	265.25	731	6,073.49	7,188.84
Garissa	7,927.21	8,248.75	741.19	1,190.34	81.36	230	8,749.76	9,669.09
Wajir	9,474.73	9,853.66	915.21	1,180.40	46.75	200	10,436.68	11,234.06
Mandera	11,190.38	11,633.19	360.64	298.51	122.53	337	11,673.56	12,268.24
Marsabit	7,277.00	7,560.40	508.72	657.63	58.57	190	7,844.28	8,408.02
Isiolo	4,710.39	4,899.04	552.59	429.92	151.81	271	5,414.79	5,600.17
Meru	9,493.86	9,892.63	531.93	1,094.90	418.80	850	10,444.59	11,837.52
Tharaka -Nithi	4,214.20	4,378.23	374.74	697.68	164.20	400	4,753.14	5,475.92
Embu	5,125.24	5,341.81	471.57	740.40	383.18	383	5,979.99	6,465.01
Kitui	10,393.97	10,829.49	484.72	624.64	464.35	951	11,343.04	12,404.95
Machakos	9,162.30	9,547.30	383.88	839.96	1,429.79	4,007	10,975.98	14,394.14
Makueni	8,132.78	8,455.46	424.65	543.88	418.75	1,240	8,976.18	10,239.34
Nyandarua	5,670.44	5,905.98	384.87	715.53	505.91	985	6,561.23	7,606.51
Nyeri	6,228.73	6,485.33	392.78	605.50	610.66	800	7,232.16	7,890.83
Kirinyaga	5,196.18	5,420.22	405.47	641.74	399.32	550	6,000.97	6,611.96
Murang'a	7,180.16	7,473.79	439.48	753.91	534.42	1,475	8,154.05	9,702.69
Kiambu	11,717.53	12,227.55	527.78	1,094.17	2,424.63	7,980	14,669.94	21,301.86
Turkana	12,609.31	13,143.95	681.08	953.16	177.72	220	13,468.10	14,317.11
West Pokot	6,297.28	6,573.87	361.31	303.69	128.20	230	6,786.79	7,107.56
Samburu	5,371.35	5,594.31	440.68	486.87	226.52	256	6,038.54	6,337.21
Trans Nzoia	7,186.16	7,499.82	475.64	1,001.62	267.76	644	7,929.55	9,145.14
Uasin Gishu	8,068.86	8,426.07	368.92	1,237.98	936.61	1,179	9,374.38	10,843.10
Elgeyo-Marakwet	4,606.53	4,801.45	326.28	388.17	217.35	220	5,150.16	5,409.95
Nandi	6,990.87	7,305.29	491.60	823.14	200.74	516	7,683.21	8,643.99
Baringo	6,369.39	6,647.77	331.64	370.08	313.35	450	7,014.38	7,467.95
Laikipia	5,136.27	5,358.25	232.01	218.21	504.27	1,475	5,872.55	7,051.46
Nakuru	13,026.12	13,593.42	633.04	1,128.73	1,611.06	3,800	15,270.22	18,522.15
Narok	8,844.79	9,196.28	484.02	497.80	3,061.01	4,589	12,389.82	14,282.66
Kajiado	7,954.77	8,300.21	241.84	1,161.26	875.28	1,516	9,071.89	10,977.17

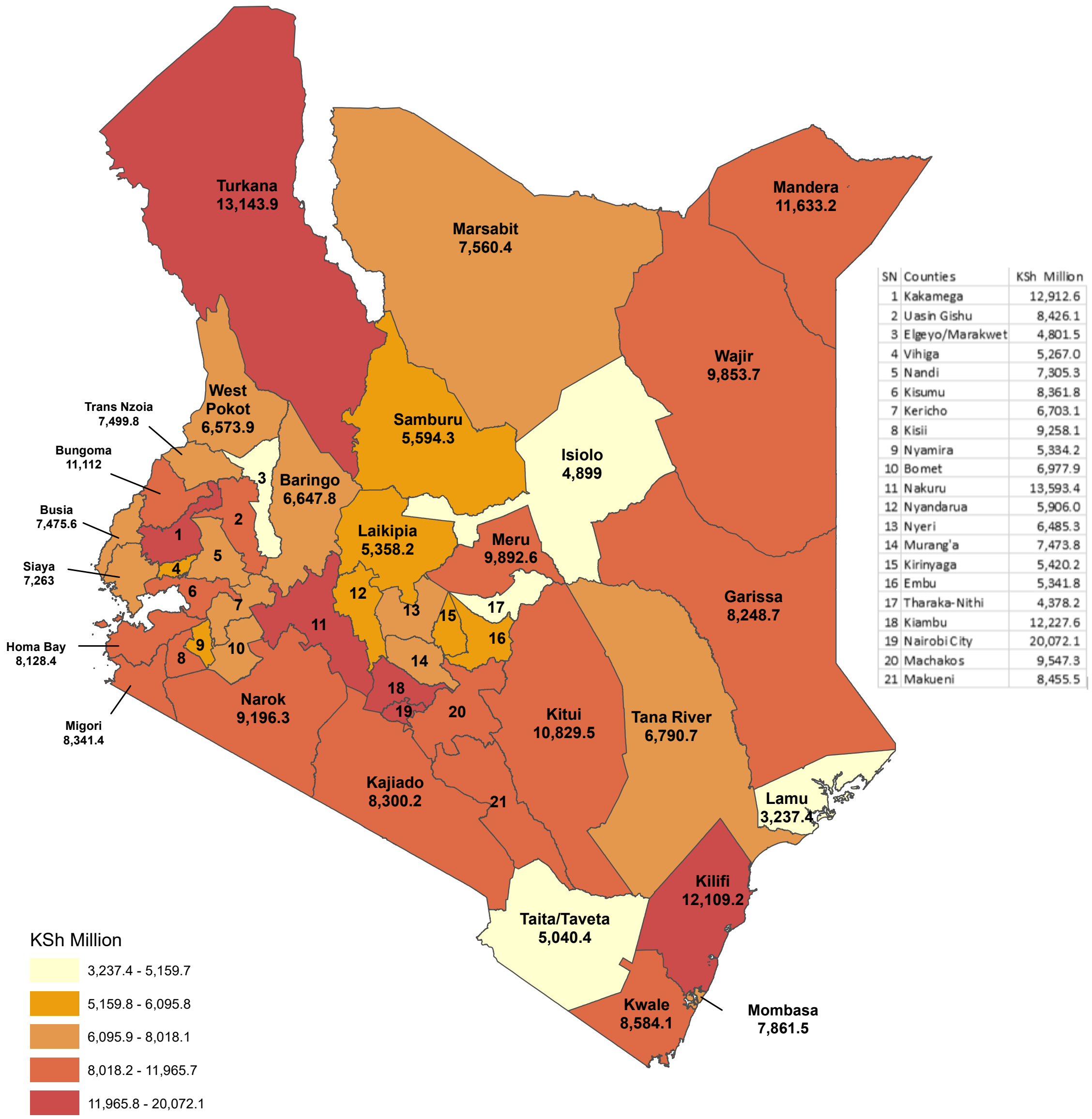
Table 5.13: County Governments' Revenue, 2022/23-2023/24 *(Cont'd)*

KSh Million

	Equitable Share Grant		Conditional Grant[1]		Annual Own Source Revenue		Total Revenue	
COUNTY	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2022/23+**	**2023/24***	**2022/23+**	**2023/24***	**2022/23+**	**2023/24***
Kericho	6,430.66	6,703.13	304.22	434.02	501.35	1,273	7,236.24	8,410.57
Bomet	6,691.10	6,977.92	321.47	412.69	242.40	332	7,254.96	7,722.66
Kakamega	12,389.41	12,912.65	400.07	777.87	1,309.68	2,200	14,099.16	15,890.52
Vihiga	5,067.36	5,267.03	309.76	341.97	108.35	301	5,485.47	5,909.54
Bungoma	10,659.44	11,111.98	367.40	933.69	379.72	2,020	11,406.55	14,065.95
Busia	7,172.16	7,475.59	371.71	668.42	201.77	549	7,745.64	8,693.03
Siaya	6,966.51	7,263.02	238.32	705.46	402.23	760	7,607.05	8,728.48
Kisumu	8,026.14	8,361.80	431.81	684.51	731.45	2,283	9,189.40	11,329.15
Homa Bay	7,805.35	8,128.39	442.19	1,104.11	491.50	2,379	8,739.04	11,611.45
Migori	8,005.02	8,341.45	426.42	656.14	406.36	625	8,837.81	9,623.06
Kisii	8,894.27	9,258.59	412.43	476.00	413.99	1,637	9,720.69	11,371.41
Nyamira	5,135.34	5,334.20	336.40	803.60	113.48	625	5,585.22	6,762.80
Nairobi City	19,249.68	20,072.06	315.42	529.02	10,237.26	19,690	29,802.36	40,291.15
FLLoCA [2]	-	-	-	7,387.50	-	-	-	7,387.50
Total	**370,000.00**	**385,424.62**	**22,522.32**	**46,362.30**	**37,809.04**	**80,196**	**430,331**	**511,983.34**

Source: Office of the Controller of Budget,The County Allocation of Revenue Act (CARA 2023);The County Governments Additional Allocations Act, 2024
**Provisional*
+Revised
[1]Conditional Grants are monetary transfers from one level of government to another, either through competitive project grants or through more general block grants, which place conditions on the use of the transferred funds by the receipient government. Figures for conditional grants include grants from national governemnt together which those from developnment partners.
[2]A total of KSh 7.4 billion is to be given as conditional grants towards Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA)

Figure 5.1: Equitable Fund Share Distributed to the Counties, 2023/24



SN	Counties	KSh Million
1	Kakamega	12,912.6
2	Uasin Gishu	8,426.1
3	Elgeyo/Marakwet	4,801.5
4	Vihiga	5,267.0
5	Nandi	7,305.3
6	Kisumu	8,361.8
7	Kericho	6,703.1
8	Kisii	9,258.1
9	Nyamira	5,334.2
10	Bomet	6,977.9
11	Nakuru	13,593.4
12	Nyandarua	5,906.0
13	Nyeri	6,485.3
14	Murang'a	7,473.8
15	Kirinyaga	5,420.2
16	Embu	5,341.8
17	Tharaka-Nithi	4,378.2
18	Kiambu	12,227.6
19	Nairobi City	20,072.1
20	Machakos	9,547.3
21	Makueni	8,455.5

5.17. Table 5.14 shows County Government Expenditure by economic classification for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24. Total expenditure is projected to increase by 35.4 per cent to KSh 562.3 billion in 2023/24. Compensation of employees is expected increase by 7.1 per cent to KSh 209.9 billion in 2023/24. Expenditure on use of Goods and Services is projected to increase by 10.8 per cent to KSh 107.3 billion while expenditure on Social Benefits is expected to increase by 35.5 per cent to KSh 4.3 billion in 2023/24. Acquisition of non-financial assets is expected to expand to KSh 144.7 billion on account of projected increase in expenditure on the Building and Structures sub-category.

Table 5.14: County Governments Expenditure by Economic Classification, 2019/20-2023/24

KSh Million

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23+	2023/24*
Compensation of Employees	**167,311.37**	**169,710.21**	**177,087.83**	**183,127.06**	**209,877.41**
Salaries	122,096.61	126,533.99	136,132.66	143,604.43	153,735.25
Allowances	40,631.41	38,471.86	36,263.05	34,168.52	48,504.43
Social contbributions	4,583.36	4,704.35	4,692.13	5,354.10	7,637.74
Use of goods and services	**85,904.58**	**80,775.48**	**95,166.44**	**96,799.34**	**107,261.72**
Utilities, Supplies and Services	2,415.19	2,689.07	2,617.02	3,136.18	3,378.59
Printing , Advertising and Information Supplies and Services	2,680.27	2,463.58	2,931.96	2,470.04	3,214.19
Rentals	1,799.54	2,042.64	2,751.19	1,981.34	1,964.82
Communication, Supplies and Services	777.09	890.14	866.67	902.35	1,199.35
Transportation costs	15,861.19	14,060.35	17,153.47	18,597.53	20,190.23
Training Expenses	3,671.13	3,194.56	3,918.15	3,543.40	4,457.12
Hospitality Supplies and Services	6,232.56	5,866.56	6,410.80	6,572.15	7,138.24
Insurance	7,850.34	8,946.08	9,336.55	11,811.11	13,231.86
Specialised Materials	14,688.70	12,827.21	16,727.83	17,625.52	20,975.50
Office and General Supplies and Services and materials	2,202.23	2,338.15	2,685.54	2,696.17	3,281.13
Fuel Oil and Lubricants	3,280.36	3,351.75	3,631.25	4,137.64	4,636.75
Other Operating Expenses	17,196.85	15,496.39	19,980.54	17,800.36	17,558.90
Routine Maintenance	7,249.14	6,608.99	6,155.46	5,525.54	6,035.03
Subsidies	**818.97**	**1,314.71**	**822.65**	**964.72**	**792.50**
Interest	**8,537.25**	**9,916.08**	**6,377.54**	**4,423.40**	**6,754.14**
Grants	**49,659.29**	**55,172.73**	**67,762.68**	**47,140.19**	**86,687.58**
Other expense	**4,703.87**	**7,973.37**	**1,398.43**	**1,807.93**	**1,872.95**
Social benefits	**2,360.47**	**2,550.38**	**3,059.90**	**3,201.54**	**4,337.15**
Acquisition of Non-financial Assets	**84,427.99**	**87,548.83**	**80,952.85**	**77,698.14**	**144,674.61**
Building and Structures	70,064.35	73,255.14	68,540.92	61,559.00	116,546.86
Plant and Machinery	9,775.68	8,842.03	7,985.18	12,001.37	20,090.93
Inventories	1,749.40	1,600.12	1,667.39	2,069.01	2,858.91
Non- produced assets & Land	2,838.56	3,851.53	2,759.37	2,068.76	5,177.91
Total	**403,723.80**	**414,961.79**	**432,628.32**	**415,162.31**	**562,258.06**

Source: The National Treasury-IFMIS
+Revised
**Provisional*

5.18. Table 5.15 presents County Governments' expenditure by functions of Government from 2019/20 to 2023/24. Expenditure on General Public Services is expected to increase by 16.4 per cent to KSh 179.4 billion in 2023/24. Expenditure on Agriculture is projected to more than double to KSh 38.4 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 18.1 billion in 2022/23. The expenditure on housing and community amenities is expected to increase by 37.9 per cent to KSh 57.0 billion. Expenditure on Health is projected to increase by 30.1 per cent to KSh 124.3 billion in 2023/24. Similarly, expenditure on Education is expected to increase by 26.4 per cent to KSh 42.0 billion in 2023/24.

Table 5.15: County Governments' Expenditure Classified by Functions, 2019/20-2023/24

KSh Million

	2019/20[+]	2020/21[+]	2021/22[+]	2022/2023[+]	2023/24[*]
General Public Services	123,572.09	131,725.22	154,479.29	154,142.38	179,351.31
Economic Affairs	81,821.80	78,470.21	75,397.53	67,082.78	126,707.35
General Economic Affairs	15,664.84	13,294.46	14,049.61	12,306.73	32,932.13
Agriculture	21,792.72	21,456.03	21,043.26	18,051.38	38,365.97
Transport	39,924.98	39,414.87	36,026.55	31,103.81	44,761.31
Other Economic Affairs	4,439.25	4,304.86	4,278.11	5,620.86	10,647.94
Environmental Protection	11,840.48	12,293.37	14,137.91	13,891.06	19,223.64
Housing and Community Ammenities	38,986.15	43,127.96	40,084.17	41,298.31	56,963.27
Health	106,727.14	108,838.64	108,273.03	95,504.71	124,270.63
Recreation, Culture and Religion	7,619.42	6,550.87	7,182.39	6,637.28	10,032.70
Education	31,285.14	32,223.63	30,926.32	33,241.60	42,016.92
Social Protection	1,871.57	1,731.90	2,147.67	3,364.18	3,692.24
Total	**403,723.80**	**414,961.79**	**432,628.32**	**415,162.31**	**562,258.06**

Source: The National Treasury-IFMIS
[+] *Revised*
[*] *Provisional*

General Government

5.19. Table 5.16 presents General Government Consolidated Statement of Operations from 2018/19 to 2022/23. Total revenue increased by 4.7 per cent to KSh 2,802.6 billion in 2022/23. Tax revenue accounted for 73.7 per cent of total revenue in 2022/23. Expense increased by 4.5 per cent to KSh 3,236.3 billion in 2022/23. Expenditure on net acquisition of non-financial assets decreased by 50.0 per cent to KSh 117.9 billion, while General Government net borrowing decreased by 15.8 per cent to KSh 551.5 billion in 2022/23. During the review period, compensation of employees and use of goods and services accounted for 29.4 per cent and 30.6 per cent of the total expense category, respectively.

Table 5.16: General Government Consolidated[1] Statement of Operations[2], 2018/19 – 2022/2023

KSh Million

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22+	2022/23*
Revenue	**2,042,968.98**	**2,255,535.29**	**2,372,846.96**	**2,677,082.81**	**2,802,621.40**
Tax revenue	1,557,817.34	1,468,680.81	1,640,468.84	1,980,053.47	2,065,002.69
Social contributions	15,558.25	41,585.66	40,534.01	94,896.31	108,811.26
Grants:					
International organisation	47,483.00	19,819.74	31,320.43	31,031.15	23,083.47
Other revenue	422,110.39	725,449.07	660,523.68	571,101.87	605,723.97
Sale of Goods & Services	230,556.31	328,108.54	173,194.43	180,112.48	195,785.49
Property income	43,445.92	162,916.31	84,562.23	84,147.71	85,170.22
Ministerial AIA	99,379.85	33,824.81	0.00	30,279.43	21,445.58
Fines, Penalties &Forfeits	3,018.68	2,228.19	2,292.00	2,907.43	2,648.21
Other transfers NEC	45,709.63	198,371.22	163,961.75	273,654.83	300,674.47
Expense	**2,213,109.05**	**2,765,765.67**	**2,723,447.76**	**3,096,721.95**	**3,236,293.14**
Compensation of employees	851,682.87	944,890.07	816,190.81	907,367.88	952,960.18
Use of goods and services	348,579.16	578,720.15	630,599.99	934,262.27	990,818.62
CFC/Depreciation	17,455.53	39,665.51	17,770.70	20,763.37	19,749.28
Interest	382,705.62	451,240.63	495,694.95	585,791.24	690,298.37
Subsidies	61,259.19	62,191.59	4,941.13	81,496.25	67,514.23
Grants:					
International Organisation	3,858.25	13,868.02	6,018.42	4,772.91	4,436.91
Other General Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social benefits	136,476.37	98,832.22	166,285.78	196,252.15	213,245.13
Other expense	411,092.05	576,357.45	585,945.97	366,015.88	297,270.42
Net Operating Balance	**-170,140.07**	**-777,439.42**	**-350,600.80**	**-419,639.15**	**-433,671.74**
Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	**477,674.91**	**361,676.59**	**431,163.24**	**235,500.35**	**117,851.92**
Acquisition of fixed assets	522,107.19	381,878.24	463,187.48	251,193.80	133,694.53
Inventories	10,567.26	2,306.88	7,483.86	2,007.49	703.78
Non-produced Assets and Land	10,684.18	64,035.58	-18,532.06	7,292.36	4,208.78
Disposal of non-financial assets	-65,683.72	-86,544.11	-20,976.04	-24,993.30	-20,755.17
Net lending/Borrowing	**-647,814.98**	**-1,139,116.01**	**-781,764.03**	**-655,139.49**	**-551,523.66**
Net Financial Worth	**-706,009.45**	**-328,279.85**	**-1,102,364.15**	**-684,773.19**	**-267,811.59**
Transactions in Financial assets	**310,539.64**	**457,817.15**	**66,144.61**	**68,103.96**	**385,421.89**
Currency and deposits	-67,330.04	-67,330.04	-146,546.55	-203,678.55	-1,686.65
Debt securities	2,483.97	8,291.94	-1,312.20	0.00	0.00
Loans	28,555.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equity and investment fund shares	-659.41	28,986.12	2,123.77	27,949.92	54,438.12
Accounts receivable	347,489.37	487,869.12	211,879.59	243,832.58	332,670.43
Transactions in Liabilities	**1,016,549.09**	**786,097.00**	**1,168,508.76**	**752,877.15**	**653,233.48**
Debt securities	521,153.58	268,563.63	556,289.16	588,435.33	248,838.88
Domestic	308,824.11	268,563.63	556,289.16	588,435.33	248,838.88
Foreign	212,329.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	161,703.18	-41,656.77	409,776.65	199,058.14	343,976.01
Equity and investment fund shares	2,203.83	98,271.72	11,185.97	10,962.08	4,683.79
Accounts payable	331,488.49	460,918.41	191,256.99	-45,578.39	55,734.79

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 operation include those in the National and County Governements, and State-Owned Enterprises classified as non-market producers.

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 53 Budgetary Central Government Units with 269 sub entities, 244 Extra Budgetary Units, 2 Social Security Funds, 47 County Governments and 141 Public Corporations. The public corporations consisted of 125 non-financial corporations and 16 financial corporations.

Table 5.17 (a): Budgetary Central Government (National Government) Units, 2023/24

(a) Budgetary Central Government (National Government)

1 Auditor-General
 1.0 Office Of The Auditor General -Staff Car Loan Scheme
 1.1 Office Of The Auditor General-Mortgage Scheme
2 Commission on Administrative Justice
 2.0 Commission on Administrative Justice Staff Mortgae & Car Loan Fund
3 Commission on Revenue Allocation
 3.0 Commision on Revenue Allocation Staff Car Loan fund
4 Consolidated Fund
5 Controller of Budget
 5.0 Office Of The Controller of Budget Staff Mortgage Fund
6 Council of Governors
7 Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
 7.0 Ethics And Anti-Corruption Commission-Staff Mortgage And Car Loan Scheme
8 The Executive Office of the President
 8.0office of the President
 8.01 Government press fund
 8.1 Office of the Deputy President
 8.2 State Department for Parliamentary Affairs
 8.3 State Department for Cabinet Affairs
 8.4 State House
9 Independent Electoral & Boundaries Commission (IEBC)
 9.0 IEBC Staff Mortgage & Car Loan Scheme
10 Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA)
 10.0 IPOA Staff Morgage & Car Loan
11 Judicial Service Commission
12 Judiciary Tribunal
 12.0 National Environment Tribunal
 12.0 State Corporation Appeal Tribunal
13 Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission (KNCHR)
 13.0 Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Car Loan/Mortgage fund
14 Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
 14.0.State Department for Crop Development
 14.1 State Department for Livestock Development
15 Ministry of Co-operatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Development
 15.0 State Department for Co-operatives
 15.1 State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Development
16 Ministry of Defense
 16.0 State Department for Ministry of Defense
 16.1 National Security Telecommunication Services
17 Ministry of East African Community (EAC), The ASALS and Regional Development
 17.0 State Department for East African Community Affairs
 17.1 State Department for ASALS and Regional Development
18 Ministry of Education
 18.0 State Department for Basic Education
 18.1 State Department for Higher Education and Research
 18.2 State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training
  Aberdare Teachers Training College
  Ahmed Shahame Mwidane Technical Training Institute
  Aldai Technical Training Institute
  Asumbi Teachers Training College
  Baringo Technical College
  Belgut Technical and Vocational College
  Bondo Technical Training Institute
  Borabu Teachers Training College
  Bumbe Technical Training Institute
  Bungoma North Technical And Vocational College
  Bunyala Technical And Vocational College
  Bunyore Teachers Training College
  Bureti Technical Training Institute
  Bushiangala Teachers Training College
  Chanzeywe Technical And Vocational College
  Chemasaria Technical And Vocational College
  Chuka Technical And Vocational College
  Coast Institute Of Technology
  Dr Daniel Wako Murende Technical & Vocational College
  Ekerubo Gietai
  Eldama Ravine Technical And Vocational College
  Eldas Technical And Vocational
  Emining Technical Training Institute
  Emsos Technical & Vocational College
  Emurua Dikirr Technical Training Institute
  Fayya Technical And Vocational College

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Friends College Kaimosi
Friends College Of Research And Technology Kaimosi
Galana Teachers Training College
Gatanga Technical And Vocational College
Gatundu South Technical And Vocational College
Godoma Technical And Training Institute
Ikutha Technical And Vocational College
Kaelo Technical And Vocational College
Kaiboi Technical Training Institute
Kaimosi Teachers' Training College
Kajiado West Technical And Vocational College
Kakrao Technical And Vocational College
Kamukunji Technical & Vocational College
Kamwenja Teachers Training College
Kandara Technical And Vocational College
Kandege Technical And Vocational College
Kapcherop Technnical And Vocational College
Karateng' Vocational Training Centre
Karen Technical Training For The Deaf
Karumi Technical Training Institute
Kasarani Technical And Vocational College
Katine Technical Training Institute
Kenyenya Teachers Training College
Kericho Teachers Training College
Kericho Township Technical & Vocational College
Keroka Technical Training Institute
Kiambu Institute Of Science And Technology
Kibwezi West Technical And Vocational College
Kieni Technical And Vocational College
Kiirua Technical Training Institute
Kimasian Technical And Vocational College
Kiminini Technical And Vocational College
Kinango Technical And Vocational College
Kinangop Technical And Vocational College
Kipipiri Technical And Vocational College
Kipkabus Technical And Vocational College
Kisiwa Technical Training Institute
Kitambo Vocational Training Centre
Kongoni Technical And Vocational College
Koshin Technical Training Institute
Kwale Teachers Training College
Lafey Technical And Vocational College
Lari Technical And Vocational College
Likoni Technical & Vocational College
Limuru Technical And Vocational College
Lugari Diploma Teachers Training College
Maasai Mara Technical & Vocational College
Mabera Technical And Vocational College
Machakos Teacher College
Machakos Technical Institute For The Blind
Mandera Technical Training Institute
Masai Technical Training Institute
Mathenge Technical Training Institute
Mathiayo Technical And Vocational College
Matili Technical Training Institute
Mawego Technical And Training Institute
Meru Teachers College
Michuki Technical Training Institute
Michuki Technical Training Institute
Migori Teachers College
Mitunguu Technical Training Institute
Mochongoi Technical & Vocational College
Moi Teachers College -Baringo
Moiben Technical And Vocational College
Molo Technical And Vocational College
Mosorioit Teachers Training College
Msambweni Technical And Vocational College
Mukuria Technical Training Institute
Mukurweini Technical Training Institute
Mulango Technical And Vocational College
Mumias West Technical And Vocational College
Mungatsi Technical And Vocational College
Muraga Technical Training Institute
Murang'a Technical Training Institute
Muranga Technical Training Institute-Maragua
Nachu Technical And Vocational College
Nairobi Technical Training Institute
Naivasha Technical And Vocational College
Narok South Technical And Vocational College
Narok Teachers Training College
Narok West Technical Training Institute
Ndaragwa Technical And Vocational College
Ndia Technical And Vocational College
Ngong Technical And Vocational College
Nuu Technical And Vocational College
Nyakach Technical And Vocational College
Okame Technical And Vocational College
Ollessos Technical Training College
Omuga Technical And Vocational College
Orogare Technical And Vocational College
Pc Kinyanjui Technical Training Institute
Ramogi Institute Of Advanced Technology
Rangwe Technical And Vocational College
Rift Valley Technical Training Institute (Rvtechnical Training Institute)
Riftvalley Institute Of Science & Technology
Runyenjes Technical And Vocational College
Sabatia Technical And Vocational College
Sangalo Institute Of Science & Technology
Seme Teachers Training College
Seme Technical And Vocational College
Shamberere Technical Training Institute
Shanzu Diploma Teachers Training College
Siala Technical Training Institue
Siaya Institute Of Technology
Sikri Technical And Vocational College
Sirisia Technical & Vocational College
Siruti Technical And Vocational College Awendo
St Mark's Teachers College
St. John's Teachers Training College, Kilimambogo
St. Joseph Technical Training Institute For The Deaf -Nyang'oma
St.Augustine Teachers Training College
St.Lawrence Egoji Teachers' College
Tambach Teacher Training College
Tetu Technical And Vocational College
Tharaka Technical And Vocational College

Thika Technical Training Institute
Thogoto Teachers Training College
Tigania East Technical And Vocational College
Tindiret Technical And Vocational College
Tseikuru Technical Training Institute
Turbo Technical And Vocational College
Turkana East Technical And Vocational College
Ugenya Technical And Vocational College
Ugenya Technical Training Colleg
Ugunja Technical And Vocational College
Uriri Technical And Vocational College
Wanga Technical & Vocational College
Webuye West Technical And Vocational College
Weru Technical And Vocational College
Wildlife Research And Training Institute
Wote Technical Training Institute
Ziwa Technical Training Institute

19 Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
19.0 State Department for Energy
19.1 State Department for Petroleum
19.01 Petroleum Development Fund
19.02 Petroleum development Levy Fund
19.03 State Department for Petroleum. Surface Fees Account
19.04 Ministry of Petroleum & Mining; Petroleum Training Levi Fund

20 Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry
20.0 State Department for Environment and Climate Change
20. State Department for Forestry

21 Ministry of Gender, Culture, The Arts & Heritage
21.0 State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action
21.1 State Department for Culture, The Arts and Heritage

22 Ministry of Health
22.0 State Department for Medical Services
22.1 State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards

23 Ministry of Information, Communications and The Digital Economy
23.0 State Department for Broadcasting and Telecommunications
23.01 National Communications Secretariat
23.1 State Department for Information Communication Technology (ICT) and the Digital Economy

24 Ministry of Interior and National Administration
24.0 State Department for Internal Security and National Administration
24.1 State Department for Correctional Services
24.11 Kenya Prison Services
24.12 Kenya Prisons Farm Revolving Funds
24.13 Prisons Industry Revolving Fund
24.2 State Department for Immigaration and Citizen Services
24.21 National Humanitarian Fund

25 Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry
25.0 State Department for Industry
25.1 State Department for Investments Promotion
25.2 State Department for Trade

26 Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
26.0 State Department for Labour and Skills Development
26.01 Occupational Safety and Health Fund
26.1 State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs
26.11 Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund
26.12 The National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons

27 Ministry of Land, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development
27.0 State Department for Housing and Urban Development
27.01 Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP)
27.02 CIVIL SERVANTS HOUSING SCHEME FUND
27.03 Housing scheme Fund for Min of Public works
27.04 Morgage and car loan for Housing and urban Development
27.1 State Department for Public Works
27.10 Stores And Services Fund
27.2 State Department for Lands and Physical Planning
27.21 Land settlement fund

28 Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs
28.0 State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries
28.1 State Department for Mining
28.2 State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs
28.21 Government Clearing Agency
28.22 Bandari Maritime Academy

29 Ministry of Public Service, Performance and Delivery Management
29.0 State Department for Public Service
29.1 State Department for Performance and Delivery Management

30 Ministry of Roads and Transport
30.0 State Department for Roads
30.01 Mechanical and Transport Fund
30.1 State Department for Transport

31 Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife
31.0 State Department for Tourism
31.1 State Department for Wildlife

32 Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation
32.0 State Department for Irrigation
32.1 State Department for Water and Sanitation

33 Ministry of Youth Affairs, Creative Economy and Sports
33.0 State Department for Sports
33.1 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)
37.0 NIS Dev Fund

38 National Land Commission
38.0 National Land Commission Housing Scheme Fund
38.1 National Land Commission Staff car loan scheme fund

39 National Police Service
40 National Police Service Commission
41 Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP)
    41.0 ODPP Staff Housing Mortgage and Car Loan Scheme
42 Office of The Prime Cbinet Secretary and Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs
    42.0 Kenya Missions Abroad
43 Office of The Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP)
    43.0 The Office of the Registrar of Political Parties Staff Mortgage & Car Loan Scheme
    43.1 Political Parties Fund
44 Parliamentary Joint Services
45 Parliamentary Service Commission
    45.0 Parliamentary Car Loan Scheme Fund
    45.1 Parliamentary Mortgage Scheme Fund
    45.2 Parliamentay Service Commission; Catering Fund
46 Public Service Commission
    46.0 Public Service Commission Car loan & Mortage Scheme Funds
    46.1 Public Service Commission Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund
47 Salaries & Remuneration Commission
    47.0 SRC Mortgage and Car Loan Scheme Fund
48 Senate
49 State Law Office
50 Teachers Service Commission
51 The Judiciary of Kenya
52 The National Treasury and Economic Planning
    52.0 State Department for Economic Planning
    52.1 The National Treasury
    52.11 The National Treasury; Rural Enterprise Fund
    52.12 Asian Officers Family Pensions Fund
    52.13 Asiatic Widows & Orphans Pension Fund
    52.14.Contingencies Fund Account
    52.15 Equalization Fund
    52.16 Treasury Main Clearance Fund
    52.17 Credit Guarantee Scheme
    52.18 The National Treasury Kenya Local Loans Support Fund
    52.19 The National Treasury Provident Fund
    52.110 State Officers House Mortgage Scheme
    52.111 State Officers & Public Officers; Motor Car Loan Scheme Fund
53 Witness Protection Agency
    53.0 Witness protection agency car loan scheme
    53.1 Witness protection agency housing mortgage

Table 5.17 (b): Extra Budgetary Units and Social Security Funds, 2023/24

(b) Extra Budgetary Units

1 Agricultural Information Resource Centre
2 Agricultural Information Resource Centre Revolving Fund
3 Agriculture and Food Authority
4 Agriculture and Food Authority Car Loan/Mortgage Fund
5 Alupe University
6 Anti-Counterfeit Authority
7 Anti-Doping Agency Of Kenya
8 Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Board
9 Assets Recovery Agency
10 Athi Water Works Development Agency
11 Bomas of Kenya
12 Bomet University College
13 Business Registration Service
14 Business Registration Service - Official Receiver
15 Central Rift Valley Water Works Development Agency
16 Centre For Mathematics, Science And Technology Education In Africa (CEMASTEA)
17 Chuka University
18 Coast Development Authority
19 Coast Water Works Development Agency
20 Commission For University Education
21 Commision for University Education Car Loan and Mortgage
22 Commision for university education. car & mortgage scheme/fund
23 Commodities Fund
24 Communications Authority Of Kenya (CAK)
25 Communication Authority of Kenya- Universal Service Fund
26 Council of Legal Education
27 Council of Legal Education Staff Car Loan And Mortgage Scheme
28 Dedan Kimathi University Of Technology
29 Egerton University
30 Eldoret National Polytechnic
31 Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority
32 Engineers Board Of Kenya
33 Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority
34 Ewaso Ng'iro South Development Authority
35 Financial Inclusion Fund
36 Financial Reporting Centre
37 Garissa University
38 Higher Education Loans Board
39 Human Resource Management Professionals Examination Board
40 Institute Of Certified Investment And Financial Analysis
41 Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University Of Science And Technology
42 Jomo Kenyatta University Of Agriculture & Technology
43 Kabete National Polytechnic
44 Kaimosi Friends University
45 Karatina University
46 Kenya Academy Of Sports
47 Kenya Accountants And Secretaries National Examinations Board
48 Kenya Agricultural And Livestock Research Organization
49 Kenya Animal Genetic Resource Centre

50 Kenya Bio Vax Institute Limited
51 Kenya Bureau of Standards
52 Kenya Coast National Polytechnic
53 Kenya Copyright Board
54 Kenya Cultural Centre
55 Kenya Dairy Board
56 Kenya Education Management Institute
57 Kenya Engineering Technology Board
58 Kenya Export Promotion & Branding Agency
59 Kenya Film Commission
60 Kenya Fish Marketing Authority
61 Kenya Fisheries Service
62 Fish Levy Trust Fund
63 Kenya Forest Service
64 Kenya Forestry Research Institute
65 Kenya Industrial Estates
66 Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
67 Kenya Institute For Public Policy Research And Analysis
68 Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development
69 Kenya Institute Of Mass Communication
70 Kenya Institute Of Primate Research
71 Kenya Institute of Special Education
72 Kenya Institute Of Supplies Examination Board
73 Kenya Law Reform Commission
74 Kenya Leather Development Council
75 Kenya Marine And Fisheries Research Institue
76 Kenya Medical Practitioners And Dentists Council
77 Kenya Medical Research Institute
78 Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (Kemsa)
79 Kenya Medical Training Institute
80 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
81 Kenya National Highways Authority
82 Kenya National Highways Authority (KenHA)
83 KeNHA Levy Fund
84 Kenya National Innovation Agency
85 Kenya National Library Service
86 Kenya National Public Health Institute
87 Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority
88 Kenya Revenue Authority
89 Kenya Roads Board
90 Road Mantenance Levy Fund
91 Roads Annuity Fund
92 Kenya Rural Roads Authority
93 Kenya School of Government
94 Kenya School of TVET
95 Kenya Space Agency
96 Kenya Tissue And Transplant Authority
97 Kenya Tourism Board
98 Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade)
99 Kenya Trade Remedies Agency
100 Kenya Tsetse And Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council
101 Kenya Universities And Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS)
102 Kenya University Colleges Central Placement Car Loan and Mortgage
103 Kenya Urban Roads Authority
104 Kenya Utalii College
105 Kenya Veterinary Board
106 Kenya Vision 2030 Delivery Secretariat
107 Kenya Water Institute
108 Kenya Water Towers Agency
109 Kenya Wildlife Service
110 Kenya Year Editorial Board
111 Kenyatta National Hospital
112 Kenyatta University
113 Kenyatta University Teaching & Referral & Research Hospital
114 Kerio Valley Development Authority
115 Kibabii University
116 Kirinyaga University
117 Kisii National Polytechnic
118 Kisii Teaching and Referral Hospital (Level 6)
119 Kisii University
120 Kisumu National Polytechnic
121 Kitale National Polytechnic
122 Koitalel Samoei University College
123 Konza Technopolis
124 Laikipia University
125 Lake Basin Development Authority
126 Lake Victoria North Water Works Agency
127 Lake Victoria South Water Works Development Agency
128 Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport Corridor Development Authority
129 LAPFUND
130 Machakos University
131 Mama Ngina University College
132 Masai Mara University
133 Maseno University
134 Masinde Muliro University Of Science And Technology
135 Mathari National Teaching And Referral Hospital.
136 Media Council of Kenya
137 Meru National Polytechnic
138 Meru University
139 Micro And Small Enterprises Authority
140 Moi Teaching And Referral Hospital
141 Moi University
142 Multimedia University Of Kenya
143 Muranga University Of Technology
144 Nairobi Centre For International Arbitration
145 Nakuru Level 6 Hospital
146 National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA)
147 NACADA Car Loan & Mortgage Fund
148 National Biosafety Authority
149 National Cancer Institute of Kenya
150 National Commission For Science, Technology And Innovation
151 National Communication Secretariat
152 National Construction Authority
153 National Council For Children's Services
154 National Council for Law Reporting
155 National Council For Nomadic Education In Kenya
156 National Council For Persons With Disabilities
157 National Council For Population And Development
158 National Crime Research Centre
159 National Defence University
160 National Drought Management Authority
161 National Drought Emergency Fund

162 National Employment Authority
163 National Environment Management Authority
164 National Environment Trust Fund
165 National Government Affirmative Action Fund
166 National Government Constituencies Development Fund
167 National Government Constituencies Development Fund (Fund Account)
168 National Heroes Council
169 National Industrial Training Authority
170 National Intelligence Research University College
171 National Irrigation Authority
172 National Museums of Kenya
173 National Research Fund
174 National Spinal Injury Referral Hospital.
175 National Syndemic Diseases Control Council
176 National Transport and Safety Authority
177 National Youth Council
178 National Youth Service
179 National Youth Service - Mechanical and transport fund
180 NEPAD/APRM Kenya Secretariat
181 New Kenya Planters Cooperative Union (New KPCU)
182 Coffee Cherry Advance Revolving Fund (CCARF)
183 Ngo Co-Ordination Board
184 North Eastern National Polytechnic
185 North Rift Water Works Development Agency
186 Northern Water Works Development Agency
187 Nuclear Power And Energy Agency (NUPEA)
188 NUPEA Mortgage and car loan
189 Nursing Council of Kenya
190 Nyandarua National Polytechnic
191 Office Of Data Protection Commissioner
192 Open University Of Kenya
193 Pest Control Products Board
194 Private Security Regulatory Authority
195 Privatization Commission
196 Privatization Commission - Mortgage and Car Loan Scheme Fund
197 Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
198 Public Procurement Regulatory Authority Staff Loans Scheme Fund
199 Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
200 Pwani University
201 Regional Centre On Groundwater Resources Education Training And Research In Eastern Africa
202 Registration of Certified Public Secretaries Board - RCPSB
203 Rongo University
204 Scrap Metal Council
205 Sigalagala National Polytechnic
206 South Eastern Kenya University
207 Special Economic Zone Authority
208 Sports Kenya
209 Taita Taveta University
210 Tana Water Works Development Agency
211 Tanathi Water Works Development Agency
212 Tea Board Of Kenya
213 Technical And Vocational Education And Training Authority
214 Technical University Of Kenya
215 Technical University of Mombasa
216 Tharaka University
217 The Cooperative University Of Kenya
218 The Information And Communication Technology Authority
219 The Kenya National Examinations Council
220 The Kenya School Of Law
221 The Nyeri National Polytechnic
222 Tom Mboya University
223 Tourism Fund
224 Tourism Regulatory Authority
225 Tourism Research Institute
226 Turkana University College
227 TVET CDACC
228 Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority
229 Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority Staff House Mortgage And Car Loan Scheme
230 UNESCO Kenya National Commission For UNESCO (KNATCOM)
231 UNESCO KNATCOM Mortgage and Car Loan Scheme
232 UNESCO Mortgage & Car Loan Fund
233 Universities Fund
234 University of Eldoret
235 University Of Embu
236 University Of Kabianga
237 University of Nairobi
238 Uwezo Fund
239 Veterinary Medicine Directorate Council
240 Warehouse Receipt System Council
241 Water Resources Authority
242 Water Sector Trust Fund
243 Women Enterprise Fund
244 Youth Enterprise Development Fund

(C) Social Security Funds

1 National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF)
2 National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

Table 5.17 (c): County Governments, 2023/24

(d) County Governments

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

Table 5.17 (d): Public Corporations, 2023/24

(e) Public Non-financial Corporations

(i) Within Central Government

1 Agriculture Development Corporation
2 Agro-Chemical and Food Company
3 Dekut Enterprises Company
4 East African Portland Cement PLC
5 Geothermal Development Company Limited
6 Golf Hotel Ltd
7 JKUAT Enterprises Limited
8 JKUAT Noodles Limited
9 Kenya Airports Authority
10 Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
11 Kenya Civil Aviation Authority
12 Kenya Electricity Generating Company Plc
13 Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited
14 Kenya Fishing Industries Corporation
15 Kenya Literature Bureau
16 Kenya Meat Commission
17 Kenya National Shipping Line Ltd
18 Kenya National Trading Corporation
19 Kenya Ordnance Factories Corporation
20 Kenya Pipeline Co. Ltd
21 Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited
22 Kenya Ports Authority
23 Kenya Railways Corporation
24 Kenya Safari Hotels
25 Kenya Seed and Co Ltd
26 Kenya Shipyards Ltd
27 Kenya Veterinary Vaccines Production Institute
28 Kenyatta international convention centre
29 Miwani Sugar Company
30 Muhoroni Sugar Company Limited
31 Mwea Rice Mills Limited
32 National Cereals and Produce Board
33 National Cereals Produce Board Staff House & Mortgage Fund
34 NCPB Car Loan Fund
35 National Housing Corporation
36 National Housing Development Fund
37 New Kenya Co-Operative Creameries Ltd
38 New Kenya Co-operative Creameries Ltd
39 Numerical Machining Complex LTD
40 Nyayo Tea Zones Development Corporation
41 Postal Corporation of Kenya
42 Pyrethrum Pocessing Company of Kenya Ltd.
43 The Kenya Power And Lighting Company Plc
44 The Kenya Power And Lighting Company Plc
45 The Kenya Power and Lighting Company PLC
46 University of Nairobi Enterprises and Services Limited
47 University of Nairobi Press
48 Western Kenya Rice Mills

International Trade and Balance of Payments

CHAPTER 06

Overview

Global trade in 2023 contracted by 3.0 per cent from the record high of $32 trillion in 2022, as highlighted in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Global Trade update of March 2024. Despite this decline, the services sector demonstrated resilience with a $500 billion translating to 8.0 per cent increase from the previous year, while trade in goods recorded a decline of 5.0 per cent to $1.3 trillion in 2022. Trade performance diverged between developing and developed countries, with the former experiencing a decline of approximately 4.0 per cent and the latter around 6.0 per cent decline. However, in the last quarter of 2023, developing countries and South-South trade resumed growth while trade in developed countries remained stable. Regionally, trade between African economies increased by 6.0 per cent in 2023.

6.2. In Kenya, the value of merchandise trade amounted to KSh 3,619.9 billion in 2023, reflecting a growth of 7.6 per cent from the previous year. This growth was partly driven by high international prices of principal import commodities, especially petroleum products, coupled with the depreciation of the Kenyan Shilling against currencies of key trading partners. Additionally, export earnings grew by

3,619.9b

Value, in billions, of merchandise trade in 2023, reflecting a growth of 7.6 per cent from the previous year

15.4%

Growth of export earnings in 2023 compared to 2022

During the review period, the overall balance of payments position improved by posting a deficit of KSh 134.8 billion from a deficit of KSh 251.5 billion recorded in 2022.

15.4 per cent compared to 2022. The net effect was narrowing of the trade balance from a deficit of KSh. 1,617.6 billion in 2022 to a deficit of Ksh 1,604.1 billion in 2023

6.3. During the review period, the overall balance of payments position improved by posting a deficit of KSh 134.8 billion from a deficit of KSh 251.5 billion recorded in 2022. The current account improved from a deficit of KSh 694.2 billion in 2022 to a deficit of KSh 603.7 billion in 2023. This was mainly supported by a 15.5 per cent growth in merchandise exports compared to a 5.8 per cent growth in merchandise imports, over the review period. Net financial inflows declined by 21.2 per cent to KSh 384.7 billion in 2023 from KSh 488.4 billion in 2022.

6.4. The net International Investment Position (IIP), which highlights the stock of Kenya's external financial assets and liabilities at a point in time, worsened to a net borrowing position of KSh 9,193.9 billion at the end of 2023 compared to a net borrowing position of KSh 7,448.3 billion at the end of 2022. This was occasioned by a 34.2 per cent increase in the stock of external assets at the end of 2023, coupled with a 26.5 per cent increase in the stock of external liabilities.

Balance of Trade

6.5. Volume of trade increased to KSh 3,619.9 billion in 2023 from KSh 3,363.9 billion in 2022, representing a growth of 7.6 per cent, as presented in Table 6.1. This was mainly attributable to increases in total exports earnings and total imports bill of 15.4 per cent and 4.9 per cent, respectively, over the review period. The accelerated growth in exports compared to the imports led to narrowing of the trade deficit from KSh 1,617.6 billion in 2022 to KSh 1,604.1 billion in 2023. Further, there was an improvement in the export-import cover ratio from 35.1 per cent in 2022 to 38.6 per cent in 2023.

7.6%

Volume of trade increased to KSh 3,619.9 billion in 2023 from KSh 3,363.9 billion in 2022, representing a growth of 7.6 per cent.

38.6%

There was an improvement in the export-import cover ratio from 35.1 per cent in 2022 to 38.6 per cent in 2023.

Table 6.1: Balance of Merchandise Trade, 2019-2023

KSh Million

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
EXPORTS (f.o.b) :					
Domestic Exports[1]	520,787.4	567,370.4	666,738.7	779,608.0	906,323.28
Re-exports	75,889.3	76,335.8	76,932.4	93,536.6	101,596.03
Total	**596,676.6**	**643,706.2**	**743,671.1**	**873,144.5**	**1,007,919.3**
IMPORTS (c.i.f) :					
Commercial[1]	1,758,963.8	1,590,249.1	2,062,260.6	2,426,562.8	2,549,523.6
Government	47,370.8	53,310.9	57,098.6	64,211.9	62,453.4
Total	**1,806,334.6**	**1,643,560.1**	**2,119,359.1**	**2,490,774.8**	**2,611,977.0**
BALANCE OF TRADE	**-1,209,658.0**	**-999,853.9**	**-1,375,688.0**	**-1,617,630.2**	**-1,604,057.7**
TOTAL TRADE	**2,403,011.2**	**2,287,266.2**	**2,863,030.2**	**3,363,919.3**	**3,619,896.3**
COVER RATIO[2] (%)	**33.0**	**39.2**	**35.1**	**35.1**	**38.6**

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*
f.o.b:free on board
c.i.f: cost, insurance and freight

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Price Changes

6.6. The export and import unit price indices of various commodity groups for the years 2019 to 2023 are presented in Table 6.2. A significant rise was observed in all export price indices, increasing by 12.0 per cent from 191.2 in 2022 to 214.2 in 2023. This growth was primarily driven by increases in the export price indices of beverages and tobacco, and machinery and transport equipment, which increased by 34.6 per cent and 50.8 per cent, respectively.

6.7. Similarly, all import price indices experienced an increase, rising from 253.9 in 2022 to 300.1 in 2023. The increase was primarily attributable to the uptick in import price indices of miscellaneous manufactured articles, machinery and transport equipment, and mineral fuels, which increased by 57.8, 32.6, and 28.6 per cent, respectively, in 2023.

Table 6.2: Export and Import Price Indices, 2019-2023

Base: 2009=100

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
EXPORTS:					
Food and live animals	144.0	135.0	155.6	197.3	217.1
Beverages and tobacco	154.1	174.6	136.2	151.9	204.4
Crude materials, (inedible)	146.9	175.1	166.2	211.9	245.4
Mineral fuels	152.6	147.3	162.8	269.0	274.4
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	157.3	135.0	188.0	240.5	228.2
Chemicals	123.4	126.1	133.5	171.5	170.5
Manufactured goods	106.2	119.6	140.0	163.7	183.9
Machinery and transport equipment	188.9	100.4	163.4	123.9	186.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	200.2	172.0	197.7	198.2	237.0
All Exports	**145.1**	**142.6**	**157.7**	**191.2**	**214.2**
Non-oil Exports	**145.0**	**142.5**	**157.7**	**189.9**	**213.0**
IMPORTS:					
Food and live animals	274.5	205.2	193.9	235.0	238.5
Beverages and tobacco	191.8	170.7	212.9	293.4	351.4
Crude materials, (inedible)	181.1	167.1	178.0	184.5	222.9
Mineral fuels	147.8	101.1	154.0	277.9	357.3
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	109.1	148.4	199.1	239.7	211.8
Chemicals	190.8	158.6	228.9	201.0	211.7
Manufactured goods	152.0	158.4	186.1	225.1	229.3
Machinery and transport equipment	335.1	295.4	296.8	253.7	336.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	177.3	197.1	163.3	228.9	361.2
All imports	**213.4**	**190.3**	**215.2**	**253.9**	**300.1**
Non-oil Imports	**233.4**	**218.2**	**233.5**	**246.9**	**284.1**

** Provisional*

Terms of Trade

6.8. Table 6.3 presents the terms of trade for the period 2019 to 2023. The terms of trade for all items deteriorated from 75.3 per cent in 2022 to 71.4 per cent in the period under review, translating to a decline of 3.9 percentage points. Similarly, the terms of trade for non-oil items witnessed a 1.9 percentage points decline to 75.0 per cent in 2023. The deterioration in terms of trade during the period under review was partly attributable to the weakening of the Kenyan Shilling against the major trading currencies. This ultimately caused the imports to be more expensive compared to the exports.

Table 6.3: Terms of Trade[1], 2019-2023

Base: 2009=100

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
All Items	68.0	74.9	73.3	75.3	71.4
Non-oil Items	62.1	65.3	67.5	76.9	75.0

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

Quantum Indices

6.9. Quantum indices for the period 2019 to 2023 are outlined in Table 6.4. In the period under consideration, the quantum index of all exports registered an increase of 4.3 per cent from 125.5 in 2022 to 130.9 in 2023. This increase was majorly on account of increase in quantum indices of mineral fuels (54.8 %), chemicals (20.0%) and manufactured goods (15.2 %).

6.10. Over the same period, the quantum index of all imports in 2023 declined from 124.3 to 110.4, representing a decrease of 11.2 per cent. The drop was largely occasioned by decrease in quantum index of most commodity groupings except food and live animals; animal and vegetable oils and fats; and inedible crude materials which exhibited increases of 32.5, 10.2 and 3.6 per cent, respectively. Similarly, the quantum index of non-oil import commodities fell to 109.9 in the same period under review, from 119.7 in 2022.

Table 6.4: Quantum Indices, 2019-2023

Base: 2009=100

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
EXPORTS:					
Food and live animals	121.2	147.4	138.7	128.1	140.2
Beverages and tobacco	75.2	78.3	91.1	90.6	70.6
Crude materials, (inedible)	142.7	124.7	172.0	141.6	137.5
Mineral fuels	53.9	56.0	51.8	56.4	87.3
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	69.2	127.1	134.7	187.4	170.8
Chemicals	117.1	124.3	135.6	132.4	158.9
Manufactured goods	94.8	83.1	98.2	110.3	127.2
Machinery and transport equipment	66.5	101.1	77.6	96.9	73.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	90.7	109.1	116.4	127.9	112.4
All Exports	**110.8**	**122.5**	**130.1**	**125.5**	**130.9**
Non-oil Exports	**112.1**	**124.0**	**131.8**	**127.3**	**132.1**
IMPORTS:					
Food and live animals	76.3	94.9	122.8	122.1	161.7
Beverages and tobacco	148.3	123.5	134.1	102.3	90.6
Crude materials, (inedible)	137.5	140.0	159.3	173.2	179.4
Mineral fuels	135.3	135.7	147.4	140.2	112.3
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	199.1	229.9	220.1	216.3	238.3
Chemicals	129.7	169.1	145.3	187.2	185.7
Manufactured goods	183.0	172.1	197.4	166.5	148.6
Machinery and transport equipment	62.6	60.4	72.7	73.6	57.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	181.1	147.9	216.0	167.2	116.4
All imports	**107.1**	**109.3**	**126.6**	**124.3**	**110.4**
Non-oil Imports	**101.2**	**104.3**	**122.0**	**119.7**	**109.9**

**Provisional*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports

6.11. Table 6.5 presents the quantities of principal domestic exports for the period 2019 to 2023. The export volumes for most key export commodities increased in the period under review. Volume of exported horticultural products increased by 168.9 thousand metric tonnes to 772.7 thousand metric tonnes in 2023, reflecting a 28.0 percentage increase. Other major export commodities that recorded increases in export volumes included cement, edible products and preparation, salt, iron and steel, essential oils, and tea which rose by 39.1, 35.9, 22.5, 18.8, 16.8 and 2.3 per cent, respectively. On the contrary, soda ash, and titanium ores and concentrates exhibited the highest decline in export volumes from 284.7 thousand metric tonnes and 424.9 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 216.2 thousand metric tonnes and 293.1 thousand metric tonnes in 2023, respectively.

Table 6.5: Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports, 2019-2023

Commodity	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Fish and fish preparations	Tonne	8,844.3	8,418.3	10,875.3	13,624.2	10,799.7
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	Tonne	3,128.8	6,640.6	5,127.6	3,824.7	3,937.1
Meals and flours of wheat	Tonne	2,032.1	2,748.6	2,867.4	2,559.4	27,209.3
Horticulture	Tonne	467,602.7	592,068.2	682,279.4	603,800.3	772,661.2
Sugar confectionery	Tonne	34,800.7	49,901.5	64,670.2	71,513.7	69,539.0
Coffee, unroasted	Tonne	48,735.1	43,407.0	37,504.1	48,301.7	48,858.8
Tea	Tonne	475,502.9	576,052.9	557,351.0	551,804.0	564,545.5
Margarine and shortening	Tonne	20,795.4	20,863.3	21,654.0	18,578.5	20,188.5
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	32,116.6	35,493.7	43,108.3	39,113.8	53,141.2
Beer made from malt	000 Lt.	21,739.2	18,583.4	21,953.4	24,133.3	23,582.5
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures.	Tonne	20,295.0	24,081.7	19,983.9	16,237.8	11,841.7
Hides and skins	Tonne	1,662.4	1,083.3	2,496.3	5,564.7	5,722.5
Sisal	Tonne	24,133.5	27,655.4	31,152.1	32,371.5	23,803.9
Stone, sand and gravel	Tonne	159,663.3	163,996.5	183,779.4	216,820.0	212,118.7
Salt	Tonne	266,402.0	264,615.3	265,788.0	329,507.8	403,620.7
Soda ash	Tonne	254,714.3	228,199.8	302,536.4	284,738.7	216,206.7
Titanium ores and concentrates	Tonne	425,502.4	399,743.0	444,620.0	424,916.0	293,104.0
Metal scrap	Tonne	12,726.7	12,462.0	17,874.9	12,722.6	20,246.0
Animal and Vegetable oils	Tonne	85,936.2	99,506.4	96,610.4	122,060.1	120,186.7
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	000 Lt.	1,123.7	1,189.6	1,462.1	3,245.1	2,574.5
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Tonne	13,514.3	14,963.6	15,977.6	21,508.0	22,524.9
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Tonne	12,576.7	13,258.1	11,864.3	12,484.6	18,808.5
Essential oils	Tonne	124,860.6	143,252.4	149,593.4	124,577.6	145,493.5
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	Tonne	5,211.6	5,696.7	6,582.4	6,007.0	6,037.0
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	2,659.5	3,698.1	4,335.0	2,541.8	2,771.9
Leather	Tonne	15,775.4	8,626.3	8,634.3	9,083.6	8,152.4

Table 6.5: Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports, 2019-2023 *(Cont'd)*

Commodity	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Wood manufactures n.e.s	Tonne	415.7	375.4	582.2	510.4	459.4
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	27,018.9	22,695.0	20,713.4	25,151.9	28,938.5
Textile yarn	Tonne	1,916.1	2,048.1	1,901.7	1,480.4	1,539.3
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	Tonne	8,285.7	8,894.7	8,085.3	6,764.4	31,997.1
Glassware	Tonne	16,572.0	18,518.9	19,675.0	21,330.5	20,692.8
Cement	Tonne	61,658.0	120,023.5	172,523.3	326,529.8	454,354.1
Iron and steel	Tonne	149,325.2	151,053.1	140,323.9	164,956.8	196,042.5
Metal containers	Tonne	3,120.3	3,939.3	5,341.2	5,040.9	7,369.5
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc.	Tonne	4,083.3	4,550.7	11,523.4	18,337.7	20,000.6
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	3,741.8	3,677.1	5,437.8	2,837.5	4,417.0
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	11,955.7	10,223.6	8,227.4	10,274.5	8,788.9
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No's	23,335.0	14,724.4	7,047.0	5,294.2	18,763.7
Footwear	' 000' Pairs	39,268.7	35,518.7	29,367.8	25,105.4	24,052.7
Printed matter	Tonne	4,544.1	5,173.0	7,001.5	5,903.9	5,018.1
Articles of plastic	Tonne	43,563.5	47,750.1	57,302.7	55,980.3	63,037.7

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
* *Provisional.*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Quantities of Principal Imports

6.12. The quantities of principal import commodities for the period 2019 to 2023 are shown in Table 6.6. In 2023, import volumes for food commodities rose significantly except maize. The increase was largely driven by high demand for food commodities in the country to alleviate hunger, following a prolonged drought in the first half of 2023 that affected domestic production. Notably, volume of imported sugars, molasses and honey; rice; unmilled wheat; and animal and vegetable oils and fats rose by 76.7, 38.2, 21.5, and 11.9 per cent, respectively, in 2023. Conversely, quantities of imported maize declined from 793.8 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 507.9 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. On the other hand, over the same period, imports of non-food commodities, exhibited mixed performance. Commodities that registered growth in volumes under this category included chemical fertilizers which rose by 62.9 per cent, partly driven by the government's policy of provision of subsidized fertilizers to farmers to boost food production. Other imported commodities that increased were liquefied propane and butane (24.7%), second hand clothing (11.5%), organic and inorganic chemicals (10.6%).

6.13. The volume of imported cement clinkers declined from 656.5 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 148.0 thousand metric tonnes in 2023 while iron and steel declined from 1,406.6 thousand metric tonnes to 1,208.1 thousand metric tonnes in the same review period. Similarly, volume of imported petroleum products declined from 5,618.3 million litres in 2022 to 4,992.4 million litres in 2023, partly resulting from increase in prices of crude oil in the international market coupled with the depreciation of the Kenyan Shilling against major world trading currencies. This negatively impacted the domestic demand.

Table 6.6: Quantities of Principal Imports, 2019-2023

Commodity	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Wheat, unmilled	Tonne	1,998,852.1	1,882,450.5	1,889,921.9	1,676,623.9	2,037,036.0
Rice	Tonne	608,601.9	605,147.5	630,910.5	678,087.6	937,098.5
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	Tonne	228,783.5	273,472.2	486,525.0	793,751.5	507,932.5
Wheat flour	Tonne	987.8	4,942.9	611.1	688.5	827.5
Sugars, Mollases and Honey	Tonne	627,167.6	482,070.2	468,785.1	364,461.2	644,003.3
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	102,742.1	89,959.0	85,988.5	82,038.0	105,196.3
Textile fibres and their waste	Tonne	24,344.6	26,867.4	29,468.3	28,847.3	27,309.6
Second - hand clothing	Tonne	184,555.2	121,778.2	183,830.1	177,664.4	198,083.5
Petroleum products	Mn. Lt.	6,234.9	5,514.3	6,148.7	5,618.3	4,922.4
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	Tonne	150,110.7	198,441.6	152,674.9	151,058.3	117,299.2
Liquefied propane and butane	Tonne	304,407.7	321,183.9	373,865.3	323,717.7	403,671.7
Animal/vegetable fats and oils	Tonne	1,006,481.3	1,208,218.6	926,435.4	868,602.7	971,613.8
Organic & inorganic chemicals	Tonne	342,366.9	360,441.3	346,409.4	363,202.0	401,646.6
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Tonne	44,341.8	49,431.7	52,159.1	58,581.9	57,927.5
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Tonne	32,377.7	39,389.1	30,182.2	34,825.2	37,078.9
Essential oils & pefumes	Tonne	72,427.3	73,134.0	85,819.5	84,458.5	87,346.5
Chemical fertilizers	Tonne	768,824.9	836,071.9	758,456.5	561,986.0	915,751.7
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	Tonne	501,451.4	569,396.2	576,188.6	525,316.6	561,578.7
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	15,606.0	25,809.7	19,159.2	17,393.3	20,455.9
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	Tonne	49,388.6	54,012.7	55,810.3	53,690.4	51,304.3
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	"000"No	10,182.3	10,985.2	11,338.7	4,278.6	3,669.9
Paper and Paperboard	Tonne	359,150.6	317,842.0	362,717.6	351,915.4	333,997.5
Textile yarn	Tonne	21,828.1	18,874.3	23,436.4	21,840.7	19,184.3
Cement Clinkers	Tonne	1,813,898.4	2,008,427.2	1,065,708.6	656,499.4	148,018.7
Iron and steel	Tonne	1,594,243.5	1,737,982.6	1,711,277.0	1,406,636.8	1,208,077.2
Non-ferrous metals	Tonne	40,226.0	48,470.2	44,110.4	37,914.4	37,852.1
Structures and parts of structures of iron, steel or aluminium	Tonne	45,920.2	47,972.2	62,565.7	32,886.4	21,908.7

Table 6.6: Quantities of Principal Imports, 2019-2023 *(Cont'd)*

Commodity	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Hand & machine tools	Tonne	12,731.6	14,438.8	12,590.9	10,109.4	13,122.6
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	42,730.3	45,064.1	43,105.7	38,878.4	38,972.9
Industrial Machinery[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Machinery and Tractors [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	"000"No	1,089.2	938.3	1,241.0	297.6	213.0
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s.[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parts, n.e.s. and accessories of the motor vehicles [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor	"000"No	231.4	232.9	342.2	192.6	73.3
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	"000"No	198.9	210.9	256.7	104.9	110.5
Road Motor Vehicles	Nos.	109,933.0	94,569.0	103,859.0	87,648.0	78,127.0
Aircraft and associated equipment[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prefabricated buldings	Tonne	9,403.7	9,205.4	10,752.8	11,036.3	9,608.0
Furniture and parts thereof[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quality control instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed matter	Tonne	13,835.5	6,298.5	8,788.6	11,869.4	9,579.3
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	Tonne	38,540.8	37,569.8	36,026.6	36,850.9	42,687.3

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
** Provisional.*
[1] Items have different units of measurements

Values of Principal Exports

6.14. Table 6.7 outlines the values of principal domestic export commodities from 2019 to 2023. The earnings from domestic exports increased by 16.3 per cent from KSh 779.6 billion in 2022 to KSh 906.3 billion in 2023. This increase in export revenue was largely supported by horticultural products and tea which jointly accounted for 41.5 per cent of the total domestic export earnings in the review period. Foreign exchange earnings from domestic export of tea increased from KSh 163.3 billion in 2022 to KSh 188.7 billion while earnings from the export of horticultural products rose from KSh 152.3 billion in 2022 to KSh 187.4 billion in the period under review. Other commodities that contributed to the growth in export earnings were edible products and preparations; medicinal and pharmaceutical products; essential oils; and iron and steel.

6.15. Albeit the overall increase in revenue from domestic exports in the review period, earnings from domestic exports of titanium ores and concentrates dropped from KSh 29.4 billion to KSh 20.4 billion while that of animal and vegetable oils declined from KSh 26.9 billion to KSh 23.1 billion.

Table 6.7: Values of Principal Domestic Exports[1], 2019-2023

KSh Million

Commodity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Fish and fish preparations	3,412.8	2,739.1	3,431.2	5,612.1	6,694.5
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	508.7	1,147.7	642.8	320.8	677.3
Meals and flours of wheat	94.3	150.8	166.4	193.6	2,076.0
Horticulture	122,916.3	135,959.7	165,655.4	152,269.8	187,409.0
Sugar confectionery	4,884.5	5,721.1	6,877.8	8,159.5	8,412.8
Coffee, unroasted	20,309.9	22,242.7	26,141.1	37,131.8	34,612.5
Tea	113,550.7	130,353.4	130,896.6	163,278.3	188,737.9
Margarine and shortening	3,492.1	3,803.0	4,604.2	5,278.5	6,581.5
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	6,740.1	7,510.7	9,678.5	10,083.5	17,651.2
Beer made from malt	1,695.3	1,573.3	1,952.8	2,764.0	3,688.3
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	13,024.0	16,334.1	13,652.7	14,145.6	13,748.5
Hides and skins (undressed).	152.2	56.2	123.1	291.7	355.3
Sisal	3,886.9	4,571.1	5,488.6	6,525.7	5,691.9
Stone, sand and gravel	769.6	855.3	1,055.5	1,043.0	1,317.5
Salt	3,870.7	4,806.4	4,202.6	4,502.9	5,783.5
Soda ash	6,113.0	5,198.1	6,479.1	11,882.4	10,280.6
Titanium ores and concentrates	13,852.5	16,687.9	21,095.1	29,398.0	20,356.2
Metal scrap	3,388.6	3,082.3	5,989.4	4,479.9	8,670.3
Animal and Vegatable oils	6,516.9	10,347.1	15,241.2	26,948.4	23,052.3
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	109.0	132.4	221.2	395.7	368.6
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	2,197.1	2,248.3	2,622.7	2,901.7	3,557.5
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	10,326.7	10,964.5	11,116.2	12,210.6	17,683.5
Essential oils	13,391.3	15,811.9	18,978.1	21,835.9	27,129.9
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	2,005.3	2,022.3	2,572.5	2,962.8	3,127.8
Insecticides and fungicides	1,871.3	2,662.8	2,468.2	2,259.5	2,391.0
Leather	2,947.9	2,086.4	1,903.8	1,991.1	2,190.6
Wood manufactures n.e.s	148.4	120.9	121.4	196.2	220.9
Paper and paperboard	4,716.1	4,265.4	3,535.2	5,081.7	6,818.1
Textile yarn	835.3	1,052.3	1,012.6	899.7	1,048.9
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	2,192.3	2,506.1	2,197.0	2,555.8	2,944.6
Glassware	1,069.2	1,245.9	1,330.5	1,762.3	2,082.7
Cement	679.0	1,148.2	1,656.4	4,056.1	5,987.9
Iron and steel	15,697.6	14,889.0	19,137.9	27,531.8	32,278.6
Metal containers.	669.0	768.6	1,056.3	1,302.1	2,340.9

Table 6.7: Values of Principal Domestic Exports[1], 2019-2023 *(Cont'd)*

KSh Million

Commodity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc.	525.0	538.6	1,305.6	3,093.2	2,773.8
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	1,083.9	1,272.8	1,734.1	939.1	2,111.0
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	2,813.4	2,195.1	2,199.4	4,273.0	3,069.9
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	299.4	359.1	307.3	328.2	569.1
Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.s.	2,114.5	2,474.3	2,956.2	3,057.2	3,227.0
Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles	1,121.9	950.3	1,201.3	1,478.8	1,330.0
Furniture and parts thereof;	1,293.7	1,094.9	1,189.8	1,603.9	2,034.1
Footwear	3,825.9	4,210.1	3,712.5	2,904.0	2,989.4
Printed matter	3,241.2	5,578.8	5,322.4	6,790.2	3,751.8
Articles of plastics	6,759.5	7,581.5	8,596.9	9,015.3	11,989.1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories.	34,767.7	32,918.4	42,700.6	47,311.3	45,500.2
TOTAL	**445,880.8**	**494,238.8**	**564,530.0**	**653,047.0**	**735,314.0**
All other Commodities	74,906.6	73,131.6	102,208.7	126,561.0	171,009.3
GRAND TOTAL	**520,787.4**	**567,370.4**	**666,738.7**	**779,608.0**	**906,323.3**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
** Provisional*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Values of Principal Imports

6.16. Values of principal import commodities for the period 2019 to 2023 are shown in Table 6.8. Expenditure on imports in 2023 went up by 4.9 per cent, rising from KSh 2,490.8 billion in 2022 to KSh 2,612.0 billion. The rise in import bill was largely on account of increased importation of sugars, molasses and honey which more than doubled; edible products and preparations (76.2%); rice (59.2%); chemical fertilizers (28.2%); and unmilled wheat (20.1%). Petroleum products accounted for 23.2 per cent of the total import bill.

6.17. Despite the overall increase in the import expenditure, import bill on iron and steel, and industrial machinery shrunk by 19.8 per cent and 6.1 per cent, respectively, during the review period. Other imported commodities that recorded declines were cement clinkers (77.9%), motorcycles and cycles (53.1%), paper and paperboard (8.7%), and animal/vegetable fats and oils (4.6%),

Table 6.8: Values of Principal Imports[1], 2019-2023

KSh Million

Commodity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Wheat, unmilled	51,346.5	48,934.0	62,403.4	78,082.8	93,759.3
Rice	25,062.6	26,336.1	31,148.3	34,407.7	54,766.4
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	6,297.3	7,460.2	13,749.2	24,703.6	23,208.2
Wheat flour	43.9	213.7	35.4	50.0	63.4
Sugars, Mollases and Honey	33,257.3	26,920.5	28,855.8	27,995.9	58,052.8
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	13,060.7	16,393.8	16,272.2	20,431.0	36,000.8
Textile fibres and their waste	6,584.7	6,584.6	8,034.8	8,451.7	8,331.1
Second - hand clothing	17,770.2	12,242.0	18,964.2	19,991.2	26,271.0
Petroleum Products	307,468.6	201,141.7	335,338.1	597,654.2	605,994.1
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	7,914.4	8,969.9	8,998.5	10,842.0	10,386.0
Liquefied propane and butane	16,042.4	15,384.5	25,979.9	29,188.6	33,549.3
Animal/vegetable fats and oils	59,891.7	94,105.2	120,828.5	145,771.1	139,123.5
Organic & inorganic chemicals	26,485.6	27,955.7	35,306.9	49,121.0	49,158.0
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	8,565.3	8,952.1	10,510.3	12,571.7	11,493.7
Medicinal & Pharmaceauticals Products	65,758.0	75,918.8	88,442.5	92,896.0	90,556.9
Essential oils & perfumes	24,229.1	21,124.6	26,341.1	27,175.3	31,868.2
Chemical Fertilizers	27,011.3	27,413.8	38,808.8	49,179.4	63,049.2
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	66,498.2	69,232.9	98,231.3	101,290.2	99,229.9
Insecticides and fungicides	11,255.8	16,538.1	13,625.8	15,653.0	17,207.4
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	15,024.4	17,770.3	18,315.3	23,011.1	24,797.3
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	16,118.1	15,585.4	18,650.3	16,234.1	16,854.3
Paper and Paperboard	34,707.6	29,063.7	38,963.9	49,333.5	45,021.7
Textile yarn	4,660.2	3,706.4	5,539.1	6,806.5	5,970.5
Cement Clinkers	8,378.1	8,646.4	6,675.6	5,070.0	1,121.2
Iron and Steel	104,111.9	105,100.6	155,539.2	150,634.3	120,789.6
Non-ferrous metals	14,014.6	16,010.4	18,730.5	20,936.1	22,098.1
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	9,398.9	10,094.6	18,322.4	10,191.6	5,509.8
Hand & machine tools	2,930.9	3,257.3	3,503.9	3,670.2	4,173.6
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	9,351.3	9,622.4	11,335.9	11,691.6	12,785.4
Industrial Machinery	257,635.1	231,854.3	254,821.8	308,508.1	289,819.4

KSh Million

Table 6.8: Values of Principal Imports[1], 2019-2023 *(Cont'd)*

Commodity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Agricultural Machinery and Tractors	7,006.0	9,188.0	11,349.4	10,757.3	9,647.0
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	17,955.5	14,012.3	14,083.9	16,329.3	19,102.6
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s.	26,055.3	25,911.8	22,924.2	23,796.5	30,965.9
Parts, n.e.s. and accessories of the motor vehicles	11,129.6	11,998.5	14,114.0	11,738.7	13,925.8
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor	13,273.1	13,630.8	20,767.2	13,766.7	6,451.8
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	600.0	662.3	882.0	656.5	610.8
Road Motor Vehicles	92,140.5	81,181.4	99,462.8	84,982.6	89,653.9
Aircraft and associated equipment	22,146.0	9,094.4	17,894.7	15,138.9	24,891.8
Prefabricated buldings	2,704.7	3,447.0	4,017.3	4,137.5	3,895.7
Furniture and parts thereof	8,402.8	7,218.6	8,813.5	9,380.7	11,911.0
Quality control instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	11,393.4	8,788.3	10,201.6	8,431.8	11,959.0
Printed matter	8,185.2	4,949.7	7,565.8	12,373.3	9,548.1
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	8,575.4	7,997.4	9,344.5	12,958.6	13,390.6
TOTAL	**1,480,442.1**	**1,360,614.4**	**1,773,693.8**	**2,175,991.8**	**2,246,964.2**
All other Commodities	325,892.5	282,945.6	345,665.3	314,783.0	365,012.8
GRAND TOTAL	**1,806,334.6**	**1,643,560.1**	**2,119,359.1**	**2,490,774.8**	**2,611,977.0**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
** Provisional*

Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports

6.18. Table 6.9 highlights the unit prices of principal domestic exports for the period 2019 to 2023. In 2023, prices of key export commodities exhibited mixed performance. Export prices of tea increased from KSh 295.9 per kilogramme in 2022 to KSh 334.3 per kilogramme in 2023. However, the unit prices of coffee and horticulture declined from KSh 768.7 and KSh 252.2 per kilogramme in 2022 to KSh 708.4 and KSh 242.5 per kilogramme in 2023, respectively. Over the review period, there was a notable increase in the price of maize from KSh 83,852.1 per tonne in 2022 to KSh 172,016.4 per tonne in 2023. Other commodities that exhibited increases in export prices in 2023 were wood manufactures (25.1%), sisal (18.6%), paper and paper board (16.6%) and soda ash (13.9%).

Table 6.9: Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports, 2019-2023

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Fish and fish preparations	Kg	385.9	325.4	315.5	411.9	619.9
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)[1]	Tonne	162,571.2	172,836.7	125,366.5	83,852.1	172,016.4
Meals and flours of wheat	Tonne	46,418.9	54,849.9	58,015.0	75,638.6	76,298.7
Horticulture	Kg	262.9	229.6	242.8	252.2	242.5
Sugar confectionery	Kg	140.4	114.6	106.4	114.1	121.0
Coffee, unroasted	Kg	416.7	512.4	697.0	768.7	708.4
Tea	Kg	238.8	226.3	234.9	295.9	334.3
Margarine and shortening	Kg	167.9	182.3	212.6	284.1	326.0
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Kg	209.9	211.6	224.5	257.8	332.2
Beer made from malt	Lt.	78.0	84.7	89.0	114.5	156.4
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	Kg	641.7	678.3	683.2	883.9	1,161.0
Hides and Skins(undressed)	Kg	91.5	51.9	49.3	52.4	62.1
Sisal	Tonne	165,138.0	161,350.2	171,822.8	201,588.1	239,116.9
Stone, sand and gravel	Tonne	4,820.4	5,215.2	5,743.1	4,810.3	6,210.9
Salt	Tonne	14,529.7	18,163.9	15,811.7	13,665.6	14,329.0
Soda Ash	Tonne	23,999.5	22,778.8	21,416.1	41,730.9	47,549.9
Titanium ores and concentrates	Tonne	32,555.6	41,746.5	47,445.2	69,185.3	69,450.5
Metal scrap	Tonne	266,260.5	247,336.7	335,075.4	352,120.5	428,249.6
Animal and vegetable oils	Kg	75.8	104.0	157.8	220.8	191.8
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	Lt.	97.0	111.3	151.3	121.9	143.2
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Kg	162.6	150.2	164.1	134.9	157.9
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Kg	821.1	827.0	936.9	978.1	940.2
Essential oils	Kg	107.2	110.4	126.9	175.3	186.5
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	Kg	384.8	355.0	390.8	493.2	518.1
Insecticides and fungicides	Kg	703.6	720.0	569.4	888.9	862.6
Leather	Kg	186.9	241.9	220.5	219.2	268.7
Wood manufactures n.e.s	Tonne	357,019.3	322,007.6	208,436.9	384,397.1	480,812.1
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	174,546.6	187,942.0	170,671.8	202,039.5	235,608.3
Textile yarn	Kg	435.9	513.8	532.5	607.7	681.4
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	Kg	264.6	281.8	271.7	377.8	92.0
Glassware	Kg	64.5	67.3	67.6	82.6	100.6
Cement	Tonne	11,012.3	9,566.1	9,600.8	12,421.8	13,179.0

Table 6.9: Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports, 2019-2023 *(Cont'd)*

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Iron and steel	Tonne	105,123.7	98,568.1	136,383.8	166,902.8	164,651.1
Metal containers	Tonne	214,415.3	195,106.5	197,770.5	258,315.8	317,640.0
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc.	Tonne	128,561.0	118,359.0	113,300.5	168,681.5	138,684.6
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	289,670.4	346,131.1	318,899.6	330,960.8	477,926.1
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	235,319.3	214,712.9	267,324.6	415,884.7	349,298.0
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No's	12,832.6	24,388.3	43,610.1	61,996.1	30,330.0
Footwear	Pair	97.4	118.5	126.4	115.7	124.3
Printed matter	Kg	713.3	1,078.5	760.2	1,150.1	747.7

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
* *Provisional.*
[1] *Mainly seeds*

Unit Prices of Principal Imports

6.19. The unit prices of imported commodities for the period 2019 to 2023 is presented in Table 6.10. In 2023, unit prices of imported maize, sugar mollases and honey, rice, and wheat flour rose by 46.9, 17.4, 15.2, and 5.4 per cent, respectively, compared to 2022. Similarly, in the same period, unit price of petroleum products increased from KSh 106.4 in 2022 to KSh 123.1 depicting an increase of 15.7 per cent. Likewise, a tonne of second-hand clothing cost KSh 132,165.8 in the period under review, representing an increase of 17.9 per cent compared to 2022.

6.20. In contrast, unit price of imported chemical fertilizers; iron and steel; insecticides and fungicides dropped by 21.3, 6.6 and 6.5 per cent, respectively, in 2023.


APLS
290
5718
US 2210
MAX. GROSS 30,480 KGS. 67,200 LBS.
TARE 2,170 KGS. 4,782 LBS.
NET 28,310 KGS. 62,418 LBS.
CU. CAP. 33.1 CU.M. 1,170 CU.FT.
TRLU

Table 6.10: Unit Prices of Principal Imports, 2019-2023

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Wheat, unmilled	Tonne	25,688.0	25,994.8	33,019.0	46,571.4	46,027.3
Rice	Tonne	41,180.7	43,520.2	49,370.4	50,742.3	58,442.6
Maize, unmilled	Tonne	27,525.0	27,279.6	28,260.1	31,122.6	45,691.4
Wheat flour	Tonne	44,400.6	43,230.2	58,014.3	72,658.5	76,565.4
Sugars, mollases and honey	Tonne	53,027.7	55,843.5	61,554.5	76,814.3	90,143.7
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	127,121.1	182,235.9	189,236.5	249,043.2	342,224.6
Textile fibres and their waste	Tonne	270,477.4	245,075.9	272,660.0	292,978.9	305,062.6
Second - hand clothing	Tonne	96,286.5	100,526.7	103,161.7	112,522.2	132,625.8
Petroleum products	Lt.	49.3	36.5	54.5	106.4	123.1
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	Kg	52.7	45.2	58.9	71.8	88.5
Liquefied propane and butane	Kg	52.7	47.9	69.5	90.2	83.1
Animal and vegetable oils	Kg	59.5	77.9	130.4	167.8	143.2
Organic & inorganic chemicals	Kg	77.4	77.6	101.9	135.2	122.4
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Kg	193.2	181.1	201.5	214.6	198.4
Medicinal & pharmaceauticals products	Kg	2,031.0	1,927.4	2,930.3	2,667.5	2,442.3
Essential oils & pefumes	Kg	334.5	288.8	306.9	321.8	364.8
Chemical fertilizers	Tonne	35,133.3	32,788.8	51,168.1	87,510.1	68,849.6
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	Tonne	132,611.5	121,590.0	170,484.6	192,817.4	176,698.1
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	721,247.3	640,773.3	711,190.6	899,947.0	841,193.2
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	Tonne	304,207.9	329,002.5	328,171.4	428,588.6	483,339.0
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	No.	1,583.0	1,418.8	1,644.8	3,794.3	4,592.6
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	96,638.1	91,440.7	107,422.2	140,185.8	134,796.7
Cement clinkers	Tonne	4,618.8	4,305.0	6,264.0	7,722.8	7,574.5
Iron and steel	Tonne	65,304.9	60,472.7	90,890.7	107,088.3	99,985.1
Non-ferrous metals	Tonne	348,396.7	330,314.7	424,628.7	552,194.2	583,800.0
Structures and parts of structures of iron, steel or aluminium	Tonne	204,678.8	210,425.1	292,850.7	309,902.1	251,491.8
Hand & machine tools	Kg	230.2	225.6	278.3	363.0	318.0
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	218,844.5	213,528.0	262,978.4	300,721.4	328,059.4
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No.	16,484.5	14,933.1	11,348.7	54,868.1	89,671.6

Table 6.10: Unit Prices of Principal Imports, 2019-2023 *(Cont'd)*

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor	No.	57,352.2	58,517.2	60,687.9	71,495.1	88,064.4
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	No.	3,016.1	3,141.2	3,435.8	6,259.3	5,527.4
Road motor vehicles	No.	838,151.5	858,435.9	957,671.9	969,589.3	1,147,085.8
Prefabricated buldings	Tonne	287,624.1	374,460.3	373,608.1	374,903.5	405,461.4
Printed matter	Tonne	591,604.8	785,850.4	860,856.6	1,042,450.0	997,085.6
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	Tonne	222,501.3	212,867.6	259,378.8	351,650.2	314,066.8

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
* *Provisional.*

Composition of Exports

6.20. In 2023, the earnings from domestic exports improved to KSh 906.3 billion from KSh 779.6 billion in the previous year, as presented in Table 6.11. This was primarily attributable to increase in domestic exports of commodities under food and beverages, and non-food industrial supplies categories which jointly accounted for 70.9 per cent of the total domestic exports in the year under review. On the other hand, a contraction of 13.7 per cent was witnessed in export earnings from transport equipment, declining from KSh 7.6 billion in 2022 to KSh 6.5 billion in 2023.

Table 6.11: Value of Domestic Exports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2019-2023

KSh Million

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	**230,315.0**	**263,273.7**	**287,088.5**	**335,743.9**	**401,052.7**
Primary	180,015.7	207,727.1	227,942.7	265,059.7	301,025.8
For Industry	22,720.5	25,643.5	30,079.6	40,451.3	43,289.8
For Household Consumption	157,295.2	182,083.6	197,863.1	224,608.4	257,736.0
Processed	50,299.2	55,546.6	59,145.8	70,684.2	100,026.9
For Industry	4,079.2	4,756.0	5,795.4	8,267.8	11,128.1
For Household Consumption	46,220.0	50,790.6	53,350.5	62,416.3	88,898.8
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES (Non-Food)	**124,660.4**	**134,917.0**	**170,000.7**	**222,247.3**	**241,207.8**
Primary	46,260.8	50,849.0	62,263.4	74,856.2	72,922.7
Processed	78,399.6	84,067.9	107,737.3	147,391.1	168,285.2
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	**6,175.8**	**5,943.8**	**6,036.2**	**10,476.6**	**16,620.0**
Primary	1,691.5	25.4	32.2	1,774.5	76.1
Processed	4,484.3	5,918.5	6,004.0	8,702.1	16,543.9
Motor Spirit	149.3	12.5	6.2	29.0	66.2
Other	4,335.0	5,905.9	5,997.9	8,673.1	16,477.7
MACHINERY & OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	**10,073.8**	**9,529.2**	**11,844.1**	**10,999.3**	**14,729.6**

Table 6.11: Value of Domestic Exports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2019-2023 *(Cont'd)*

KSh Million

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Machinery & Other Capital Equipment	7,981.1	7,819.0	10,133.6	9,460.5	12,376.4
Parts and Accessories	2,092.6	1,710.2	1,710.5	1,538.8	2,353.2
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**6,365.7**	**4,975.1**	**7,073.5**	**7,579.7**	**6,541.2**
Passenger Motor Vehicles	381.2	164.6	360.2	124.3	139.3
Other	3,429.7	4,810.5	6,713.3	7,455.4	6,401.9
For Industry	3,188.7	1,772.0	2,264.9	3,971.2	2,598.0
Non-Industrial	241.0	284.2	412.2	268.1	376.9
Parts and Accessories	2,554.7	2,754.3	4,036.2	3,216.1	3,427.1
CONSUMER GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**143,173.4**	**148,714.1**	**184,117.0**	**192,525.6**	**225,935.1**
Durable	1,666.7	1,548.3	2,034.7	5,082.3	6,562.9
Semi-Durable	36,861.9	36,967.9	44,787.4	50,806.9	52,582.6
Non-Durable	104,644.8	110,197.9	137,294.9	136,636.4	166,789.6
GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**23.3**	**17.6**	**578.6**	**35.7**	**236.8**
TOTAL	**520,787.4**	**567,370.4**	**666,738.7**	**779,608.0**	**906,323.3**
SHARES:					
Food and Beverages	44.22	46.40	43.06	43.07	44.25
Industrial Supplies (Non-Food)	23.94	23.78	25.50	28.51	26.61
Fuel and Lubricants	1.19	1.05	0.91	1.34	1.83
Machinery and other Capital Equipment	1.93	1.68	1.78	1.41	1.63
Transport Equipment	1.22	0.88	1.06	0.97	0.72
Consumer Goods not elsewhere specified	27.49	26.21	27.61	24.70	24.93
Goods not elsewhere specified	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.03
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

6.21. Value of total imports by Broad Economic Category (BEC) for the period 2019 to 2023 are showed in Table 6.12. The expenditure on imports showed an uptick from KSh 2,490.8 billion in 2022 to KSh 2,612.0 billion in 2023. The bulk of the expenditure continued to be on importation of commodities under non-food industrial supplies category, accounting for 34.3 per cent of the total import bill in the review period, albeit recording a decline of 3.0 per cent. Additionally, there was an increase in the importation of fuel and lubricants, which surged by KSh 20.3 billion to KSh 668.0 billion in 2023, majorly driven by high international prices of crude oil coupled with depreciation of the Kenyan Shilling against the US Dollar.

Table 6.12: Value of Total Imports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2019-2023

KSh Million

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	**186,763.6**	**176,314.5**	**212,792.0**	**253,724.7**	**345,708.1**
Primary	87,431.4	80,460.9	105,556.6	133,743.4	155,033.0
For Industry	67,078.9	64,378.7	89,388.9	114,035.3	130,150.7
For Household Consumption	20,352.4	16,082.2	16,167.7	19,708.0	24,882.3
Processed	99,332.2	95,853.6	107,235.4	119,981.3	190,675.1
For Industry	28,253.1	22,375.9	16,484.7	17,840.1	24,073.6
For Household Consumption	71,079.1	73,477.7	90,750.7	102,141.2	166,601.5
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES (Non-Food)	**604,125.1**	**638,952.3**	**830,186.3**	**923,620.9**	**895,616.4**
Primary	36,937.2	28,370.1	35,999.8	43,448.6	55,996.1
Processed	567,187.8	610,582.2	794,186.5	880,172.2	839,620.3
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	**334,184.1**	**224,582.3**	**376,110.1**	**647,728.7**	**668,008.9**
Primary	5,112.8	6,192.4	11,135.3	16,458.7	18,101.5
Processed	329,071.3	218,389.9	364,974.8	631,270.0	649,907.4
Motor Spirit	92,003.2	70,082.6	121,336.7	186,433.1	194,601.7
Other	237,068.1	148,307.3	243,638.1	444,836.9	455,305.8
MACHINERY AND OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	**324,531.8**	**278,805.9**	**304,030.1**	**286,273.4**	**303,103.4**
Machinery and Other Capital Equipment	262,767.6	222,521.9	251,093.5	233,140.4	243,626.6
Parts and Accessories	61,764.2	56,284.0	52,936.6	53,132.9	59,476.7
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**190,545.2**	**163,588.9**	**200,225.1**	**172,004.6**	**172,888.4**
Passenger Motor Vehicles	60,287.0	49,180.3	55,452.7	52,169.9	54,851.1
Other	80,751.9	114,408.6	144,772.4	71,507.3	118,037.3
Industrial	65,602.5	57,141.3	70,298.0	56,220.0	59,163.3
Non-Industrial	15,149.4	15,164.8	22,445.7	15,287.3	8,441.6
Parts and Accessories	49,506.3	42,102.4	52,028.7	48,327.4	50,432.4
CONSUMER GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**156,442.9**	**157,065.1**	**191,791.5**	**198,127.0**	**206,712.1**
Durable	30,979.7	31,132.7	34,669.1	36,303.3	37,191.8
Semi-Durable	42,698.0	44,166.4	57,966.3	60,077.9	67,946.0
Non-Durable	82,765.2	81,766.0	99,156.1	101,745.8	101,574.2
GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**9,742.0**	**4,251.1**	**4,224.0**	**9,295.5**	**19,939.7**
TOTAL	**1,806,334.6**	**1,643,560.1**	**2,119,359.1**	**2,490,774.8**	**2,611,977.0**
SHARES:					
Food and Beverages	10.34	10.73	10.04	10.19	13.24
Industrial Supplies (Non-Food)	33.44	38.88	39.17	37.08	34.29
Fuel and Lubricants	18.50	13.66	17.75	26.01	25.57
Machinery and other Capital Equipment	17.97	16.96	14.35	11.49	11.60
Transport Equipment	10.55	9.95	9.45	6.91	6.62
Consumer Goods not elsewhere specified	8.66	9.56	9.05	7.95	7.91
Goods not elsewhere specified	0.54	0.26	0.20	0.37	0.76
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

6.22. The value of total exports by destination for the period 2019 to 2023 are presented in Table 6.13. In the year under review, the bulk of Kenya's exports were destined to the Africa continent, valued at KSh 435.0 billion, representing 43.2 per cent of the country's total export earnings. The performance showed an improvement of 21.6 per cent compared to 2022. The development was largely supported by increase in exports to the East African Community (EAC) bloc which contributed 30.3 per cent to the total exports' earnings, in the period under review.

6.23. Export earnings from Asia recorded an increase of 19.3 per cent from KSh 217.6 billion in 2022 to KSh 259.7 billion in 2023, majorly contributed by increase in exports to Pakistan, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. Exports to Pakistan and United Arab Emirates went up by 23.1 per cent and 27.0 per cent, respectively, largely occasioned by increase in domestic exports of tea to these destinations. Similarly, exports to Saudi Arabia grew by 46.3 per cent, partly driven by increase in domestic exports of tea and goat meat.

6.24. Value of total exports to the European Union (EU) registered an improvement of 12.7 per cent in 2023, rising from KSh 133.2 billion in 2022. The rise was partly contributed by increase in domestic exports of cut flowers and avocados to the Netherlands and beans to France. Similarly, foreign export earnings from the United Kingdom rose from KSh 44.6 billion in 2022 to KSh 54.7 billion in 2023, largely driven by increase in domestic exports of tea and cut flowers. On the contrary, export earnings from the Russian Federation declined by 37.5 per cent, in the same review period, largely on account of decreased domestic exports of tea to this destination.

6.25. Earnings from exports to America amounted to KSh 68.9 billion reflecting a decline of 19.4 per cent from 2022. The drop was largely occasioned by decrease in exports to the United States of America (USA) from KSh 79.9 billion in 2022 to 64.3 billion in the period under review. Specifically, there was a significant decrease in domestic exports of macadamia nuts and titanium ores and concentrates to this destination.

Table 6.13: Value of Total Exports[1] by Destination, 2019-2023

KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
EUROPE						
WESTERN EUROPE:						
European Union						
Belgium	6,344.5	7,368.5	6,855.7	7,922.5	8,727.9	7,678.8
Finland	736.9	811.3	984.4	1,093.6	1,041.1	983.7
France	7,924.8	7,864.4	9,150.6	9,722.3	10,089.6	15,553.4
Germany	11,160.4	11,306.2	14,533.4	14,268.1	15,946.0	15,974.4
Italy	3,968.0	3,479.6	3,589.4	3,260.1	4,695.0	6,673.9
Netherlands	46,365.2	48,004.8	48,737.6	61,666.0	69,650.6	76,262.6
Spain	4,443.5	4,436.5	5,372.5	6,262.9	7,462.9	8,850.8
Sweden	2,829.3	1,975.3	2,252.6	2,820.1	3,395.7	4,089.4
United Kingdom[2]	40,192.1	40,082.3				
Poland	2,220.4	2,652.5	2,375.2	2,402.2	2,922.6	3,418.1
Other	5,016.7	5,413.5	5,435.0	6,392.7	9,245.3	10,596.3
Total EU	**131,201.7**	**133,394.9**	**99,286.4**	**115,810.6**	**133,176.8**	**150,081.4**
United Kingdom[2]			49,920.9	49,400.3	44,563.9	54,684.8
Other Western Europe	9,146.4	7,027.2	9,224.4	10,297.1	10,838.1	12,103.8
Total Western Europe	**140,348.1**	**140,422.1**	**158,431.7**	**175,508.0**	**188,578.8**	**216,870.0**
EASTERN EUROPE:						
Russian Federation	8,572.7	6,348.3	8,008.5	10,465.5	7,635.9	4,771.5
Kazakhstan	2,949.2	3,226.9	3,783.2	3,796.0	5,487.3	8,403.0
Other	863.3	1,313.1	1,295.3	1,729.0	1,432.0	2,038.5
Total Eastern Europe	**12,385.3**	**10,888.3**	**13,087.0**	**15,990.6**	**14,555.2**	**15,213.0**
TOTAL EUROPE	**152,733.3**	**151,310.5**	**171,518.7**	**191,498.5**	**203,134.0**	**232,083.0**
AMERICA						
U.S.A	47,341.0	51,921.6	49,378.0	59,562.4	79,931.6	64,264.0
Canada	3,140.1	2,926.4	1,244.4	2,194.8	2,207.9	2,344.2
Other	5,392.4	1,227.6	1,677.6	1,866.7	3,319.2	2,301.4
TOTAL AMERICA	**55,873.5**	**56,075.6**	**52,300.0**	**63,623.9**	**85,458.7**	**68,909.6**
AFRICA						
EAC						
Uganda	62,628.8	64,106.1	72,219.6	91,653.3	97,161.0	126,250.7
Tanzania	29,972.2	33,864.9	31,833.0	45,560.3	57,372.2	69,255.3
Rwanda	17,842.2	23,174.9	25,211.3	30,519.7	40,172.7	42,313.1
South Sudan	12,967.7	12,574.7	23,194.7	17,154.1	23,466.0	31,970.4
Burundi	6,592.6	6,725.9	5,878.8	7,530.9	8,308.8	9,638.8
Democratic R of Congo[3]						26,446.9
Total EAC	**130,003.5**	**140,446.4**	**158,337.3**	**192,418.4**	**226,480.6**	**305,875.3**
Rest of Africa						
South Africa	4,387.0	3,312.2	3,480.9	3,956.5	6,851.4	7,453.7
Egypt	20,125.1	18,927.4	18,983.0	21,175.5	26,769.5	31,216.5
Somalia	15,145.3	11,841.8	11,394.4	13,451.5	15,333.3	21,647.2

Table 6.13: Value of Total Exports[1] by Destination, 2019-2023 *(Cont'd)*

KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Ethiopia	6,677.7	7,104.4	9,403.7	13,890.6	17,826.8	18,812.9
Sudan	6,201.6	5,824.1	8,269.5	7,233.7	7,792.5	6,748.2
Democratic R of Congo[3]	15,177.1	13,466.0	14,298.1	24,454.7	17,809.1	
Zambia	5,290.3	4,364.1	4,440.4	8,014.5	7,420.8	9,732.7
Other[4]	14,595.2	18,961.0	17,523.0	24,656.9	31,367.0	33,467.3
TOTAL AFRICA	**217,602.7**	**224,247.4**	**246,130.2**	**309,252.3**	**357,651.1**	**434,953.7**
ASIA						
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	2,173.9	2,123.5	1,626.3	2,174.0	5,868.4	6,726.0
Israel	922.1	592.4	623.5	888.7	978.8	882.1
Jordan	1,449.3	1,338.6	2,701.9	1,144.5	2,105.4	3,577.6
Saudi Arabia	10,018.5	8,903.1	8,150.0	7,699.5	12,389.8	18,128.8
United Arab Emirates	35,008.8	38,685.0	34,434.9	34,558.9	44,021.5	55,925.4
Yemen Arab Republic	4,890.3	4,977.6	4,691.5	4,985.4	7,143.1	8,867.4
Other .	9,244.2	9,367.2	7,231.4	8,216.0	12,455.1	12,492.8
Total Middle East	**63,707.1**	**65,987.3**	**59,459.5**	**59,666.9**	**84,962.1**	**106,600.0**
FAR EAST						
China(Mainland)	11,132.9	15,160.3	14,794.5	21,886.4	27,547.0	28,956.5
India	9,100.9	5,404.4	7,686.2	10,408.0	8,055.5	10,535.6
Indonesia	1,092.3	1,084.0	861.0	912.0	1,141.5	571.3
Japan	5,072.5	5,478.0	4,789.8	6,716.9	5,986.4	8,766.0
Korea Republic (South Korea)	2,828.4	2,350.7	2,359.4	3,915.2	6,131.5	5,006.9
Pakistan	59,387.4	45,239.5	54,656.5	53,172.9	64,118.2	78,928.6
Singapore	525.0	1,962.1	665.0	651.4	2,478.2	1,127.1
Afghanistan	3,772.7	3,609.3	2,301.5	606.2	3,091.6	4,615.4
Thailand	7,258.0	2,771.4	2,082.7	2,310.0	3,756.9	4,004.0
Other	17,041.5	6,916.5	7,966.9	11,283.9	10,321.1	10,563.4
Total Far East	**117,211.5**	**89,976.2**	**98,163.5**	**111,862.9**	**132,628.0**	**153,074.8**
TOTAL, ASIA	**180,918.5**	**155,963.5**	**157,623.0**	**171,529.8**	**217,590.1**	**259,674.8**
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIC						
Australia	2,878.8	2,411.8	2,351.5	2,573.8	3,495.1	3,595.9
Other	1,520.7	3,035.9	261.1	454.3	390.2	269.1
TOTAL Australia & Oceania	**4,399.5**	**5,447.7**	**2,612.6**	**3,028.1**	**3,885.3**	**3,865.0**
All Other Countries	1,269.4	1,585.4	873.8	1,657.2	2,529.6	4,622.7
Aircraft and Ships Stores	1,518.7	2,046.7	12,647.9	3,081.2	2,895.9	3,810.5
Total All Other Counties n.e.s	**2,788.0**	**3,632.0**	**13,521.6**	**4,738.4**	**5,425.5**	**8,433.1**
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS	**614,315.7**	**596,676.6**	**643,706.2**	**743,671.1**	**873,144.5**	**1,007,919.3**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
Total Exports=Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports
**Provisional*
[1]Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity
[2]United Kingdom exited the EU in February 2020
[3]Democratic Rep. of Congo joined EAC on 11th July 2022
[4]See Table 6.15 for details

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

6.26. In 2023, import expenditure from the Asian continent amounted to KSh 1,737.2 billion, reflecting an increase of 0.9 per cent, as presented in Table 6.14. In spite of this slow growth, Asia continued to account for the bulk of the import bill at 66.5 per cent of total import expenditure. The sustained import expenditure was partly supported by increase in the value of imports from Singapore (87.1%), Indonesia (51.9%), Saudi Arabia (18.9%), and India (7.6%). The imported commodities from these sources that largely contributed to the growth were; rice from India, crude palm oil from Indonesia, motor spirit (gasoline) premium from Singapore, and Gas oil from Saudi Arabia. In contrast, there were remarkable decreases in imports from South Korea and Taiwan, which jointly declined by KSh 30.4 billion in the period under review. The decline was primarily on account of reduced importation of kerosene type jet fuel from South Korea, and motor spirit (gasoline) premium from Taiwan.

6.27. Europe accounted for 15.6 per cent of the total import expenditure in 2023 valued at KSh 407.8 billion, representing an increase of 26.1 per cent compared to 2022. In the EU bloc, the import bill rose from KSh 202.2 billion in 2022 to KSh 223.1 billion in the period under review, largely on account of increase in import expenditure from France (73.7%) and Netherlands (36.2%). Precisely, there were remarkable increase in imports of food supplements from France and motor spirit (gasoline) premium from Netherlands. Over the same review period, imports from the United Kingdom registered an increase of 17.7 per cent from KSh 34.7 billion to KSh 40.9 billion. The growth was partly on account of increase in importation of aeroplanes and other aircrafts.

6.28. On the Eastern Europe front, imports from Russian Federation and Ukraine rose significantly from KSh 36.8 billion and KSh 5.3 billion to KSh 82.7 billion and KSh 10.2 billion, respectively. The increase was largely on account of increased importation of wheat and chemical fertilizers from Russian Federation; and wheat, dried peas and maize from Ukraine, partly facilitated by the Black Sea Initiative, which specifically allows safe export of grain, fertilizers and other foodstuff from Ukrainian ports through the Black Sea.

6.29. Import bill from America went up from KSh 144.9 billion in 2022 to KSh 173.0 billion in 2023, representing an increase of 19.4 per cent. The growth was largely attributable to growth in imports from the United States of America, Brazil and Canada. This was partly contributed by increase in imports of wheat from the United States of America; sugar from Brazil; and helicopters and wheat from Canada.

Table 6.14: Value of Imports by Origin[1], 2019-2023

KSh Million

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
EUROPE					
WESTERN EUROPE					
European Union					
Germany	46,439.1	40,206.5	42,994.2	34,355.4	39,915.4
United Kingdom[2]	35,265.9				
France	24,691.0	23,283.1	22,491.0	21,266.8	36,936.8
Italy	21,125.2	23,587.0	24,712.1	24,707.0	21,892.7
Netherlands	31,926.0	41,884.7	46,815.4	32,066.3	43,667.0
Belgium	14,586.9	18,580.2	24,086.7	22,885.1	17,207.5
Spain	11,475.8	10,079.4	14,144.5	11,025.0	10,393.0
Poland	5,375.4	5,422.0	6,060.4	6,584.5	5,363.3
Sweden	5,972.4	6,286.0	6,263.3	6,000.5	7,321.6
Czech Republic	2,550.6	3,588.0	3,323.3	4,434.3	5,586.4
Denmark	4,083.4	3,954.8	3,929.2	3,777.4	4,441.4
Ireland	10,134.1	4,044.9	4,533.6	4,055.3	5,149.0
Austria	4,711.1	2,787.1	2,360.9	2,882.2	5,433.6
Finland	3,979.4	5,234.6	6,771.5	6,128.4	5,956.5
Hungary	2,480.8	996.0	1,266.8	1,079.1	1,602.7
Other	10,630.8	14,211.5	18,239.8	20,974.1	12,251.5
Total EU	**235,427.9**	**204,145.7**	**227,992.7**	**202,221.4**	**223,118.5**
United Kingdom[2]		29,190.4	33,594.1	34,748.1	40,908.6
Other Western Europe	30,167.3	29,571.0	36,082.9	42,051.6	40,836.7
Total Western Europe	**265,595.2**	**262,907.2**	**297,669.7**	**279,021.1**	**304,863.9**
EASTERN EUROPE					
Russian Federation	**33,733.4**	**37,996.4**	**37,660.1**	**36,837.5**	**82,736.3**
Ukraine	6,960.9	7,473.4	19,293.9	5,321.4	10,155.5
Other	1,070.8	1,024.2	482.6	2,170.3	10,014.5
Total Eastern Europe	**41,765.2**	**46,493.9**	**57,436.6**	**44,329.1**	**102,906.4**
TOTAL EUROPE	**307,360.4**	**309,401.1**	**355,106.3**	**323,350.3**	**407,770.2**
AMERICA					
U.S.A	62,271.7	56,306.3	84,246.6	93,369.6	112,761.2
Canada	13,891.5	10,436.2	8,698.9	8,189.3	18,221.7
Brazil	5,202.0	5,848.6	7,226.3	9,286.5	31,616.9
Mexico	2,190.3	5,039.1	3,466.0	3,442.9	3,242.0
Argentina	15,019.2	16,431.5	14,960.3	26,470.1	4,094.3
Other	8,098.5	2,561.2	5,073.7	4,119.1	3,090.8
TOTAL AMERICA	**106,673.3**	**96,623.0**	**123,671.7**	**144,877.5**	**173,026.9**
AFRICA					
South Africa	74,040.4	45,779.2	44,078.2	61,062.3	76,840.9
Tanzania	27,699.7	27,881.0	54,472.9	54,043.0	43,667.4
Uganda	38,478.3	25,900.4	34,155.3	39,928.5	41,197.6
Swaziland	12,557.0	8,661.8	12,366.2	11,861.7	11,218.6

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Table 6.14: Value of Imports by Origin[1], 2019-2023 *(cont'd)*

KSh Million

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Mauritius	7,876.4	4,748.0	6,377.5	7,526.9	5,326.9
Rwanda	1,404.3	2,040.8	3,263.8	3,556.0	4,836.6
Zambia	6,685.1	3,616.8	6,142.6	8,211.1	6,912.4
Other[3]	65,456.4	66,650.2	69,974.0	87,417.5	87,044.7
TOTAL AFRICA	**234,197.6**	**185,278.2**	**230,830.5**	**273,607.1**	**277,045.1**
ASIA					
MIDDLE EAST					
Iran	6,089.1	4,847.2	3,702.8	3,355.7	3,986.8
Israel	5,061.2	4,453.2	5,226.2	6,839.6	5,208.9
Jordan	1,150.2	619.3	923.8	1,227.4	849.2
Saudi Arabia	127,164.8	69,002.4	114,678.9	122,032.0	145,150.1
United Arab Emirates	167,877.0	92,282.9	178,534.7	407,394.1	411,533.1
Bahrain	1,075.7	4,197.5	2,954.2	5,567.8	1,640.4
Oman	9,295.0	10,028.5	22,019.0	37,134.0	31,863.5
Other	4,306.3	11,045.5	28,318.7	28,462.9	16,096.9
Total Middle East	**322,019.2**	**196,476.5**	**356,358.3**	**612,013.5**	**616,328.8**
FAR EAST					
China	376,725.6	361,366.7	441,364.8	452,611.6	458,995.9
India .	178,873.4	188,588.4	230,976.4	250,048.5	269,168.3
Indonesia	50,630.4	62,692.7	44,415.0	27,134.9	41,206.9
Japan	99,433.2	87,594.3	97,826.9	97,499.8	97,453.3
Korea South	14,813.1	20,436.4	22,344.6	50,196.2	28,214.5
Pakistan	24,848.2	21,449.4	18,991.3	26,397.4	25,962.1
Singapore	6,891.2	8,884.0	10,555.6	11,945.2	22,352.8
Taiwan	15,039.7	14,475.1	16,213.6	20,545.4	12,158.6
Malaysia	25,651.1	45,563.3	93,751.1	120,604.5	120,498.1
Thailand	19,339.4	15,370.1	19,719.8	23,431.7	19,506.7
Other	17,416.5	19,660.2	28,762.9	29,601.1	25,353.5
Total Far East	**829,661.8**	**846,080.4**	**1,024,921.9**	**1,110,016.3**	**1,120,870.6**
TOTAL, ASIA	**1,151,681.0**	**1,042,556.9**	**1,381,280.3**	**1,722,029.8**	**1,737,199.4**
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA					
Australia	5,386.8	7,018.2	25,897.3	20,750.4	14,039.3
Other	754.5	496.9	1,415.2	317.0	322.5
TOTAL AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA	**6,141.3**	**7,515.0**	**27,312.5**	**21,067.4**	**14,361.9**
All Other Counties n.e.s	**281.0**	**2,185.9**	**1,157.8**	**5,842.6**	**2,573.5**
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS	**1,806,334.6**	**1,643,560.1**	**2,119,359.1**	**2,490,774.8**	**2,611,977.0**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
**Provisional*
[1]Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity
[2]United Kingdom exited the EU in February 2020
[3]See Table 6.15 for details

6.30. Table 6.15 presents trade with African countries for the period 2019 to 2023. Revenue from exports to the Africa region in the review period, recorded an increase of 21.6 per cent from KSh 357.7 billion in 2022 to KSh 435.0 billion in 2023. EAC region remained the main destination of Kenya's exports in 2023, accounting for 70.2 per cent of the total export earnings from the African continent. This improvement was mainly boosted by increases in exports to Uganda, Tanzania and South Sudan. Uganda continued to be the leading destination of the country's exports accounting for 29.0 per cent of the total export earnings from Africa in 2023. Total exports to this destination amounted to KSh 126.3 billion in the review period, depicting an increase of 29.9 per cent compared to 2022. This was mainly occasioned by an increase in exports of cement clinkers, lubricants and products of iron and steel.

6.31. Exports to Tanzania and South Sudan rose by 20.7 per cent and 36.2 per cent from 2022 to KSh 69.3 billion and KSh 32.0 billion in the review period, respectively. This was partly on account of increased domestic exports of soap and medicaments to Tanzania and food preparations to South Sudan.

6.32. Earnings from exports to the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region increased by 21.8 per cent to KSh 319.5 billion in 2023 from KSh 262.3 billion in 2022. This growth was largely supported by exports to the EAC region who are also members of the COMESA, except Tanzania. Notably, there was remarkable increase in the domestic exports of cigarettes to Democratic Republic of Congo. In addition, exports to Somalia recorded an increase of 41.2 per cent, partly on account of increase in domestic exports of cigarettes to this destination.

6.33. Import expenditure from Africa in 2023, marginally increased from KSh 273.6 billion in 2022 to KSh 277.0 billion. Particularly, there was increased importation of maize from South Africa, partly contributing to the rise in overall import expenditure from Africa.

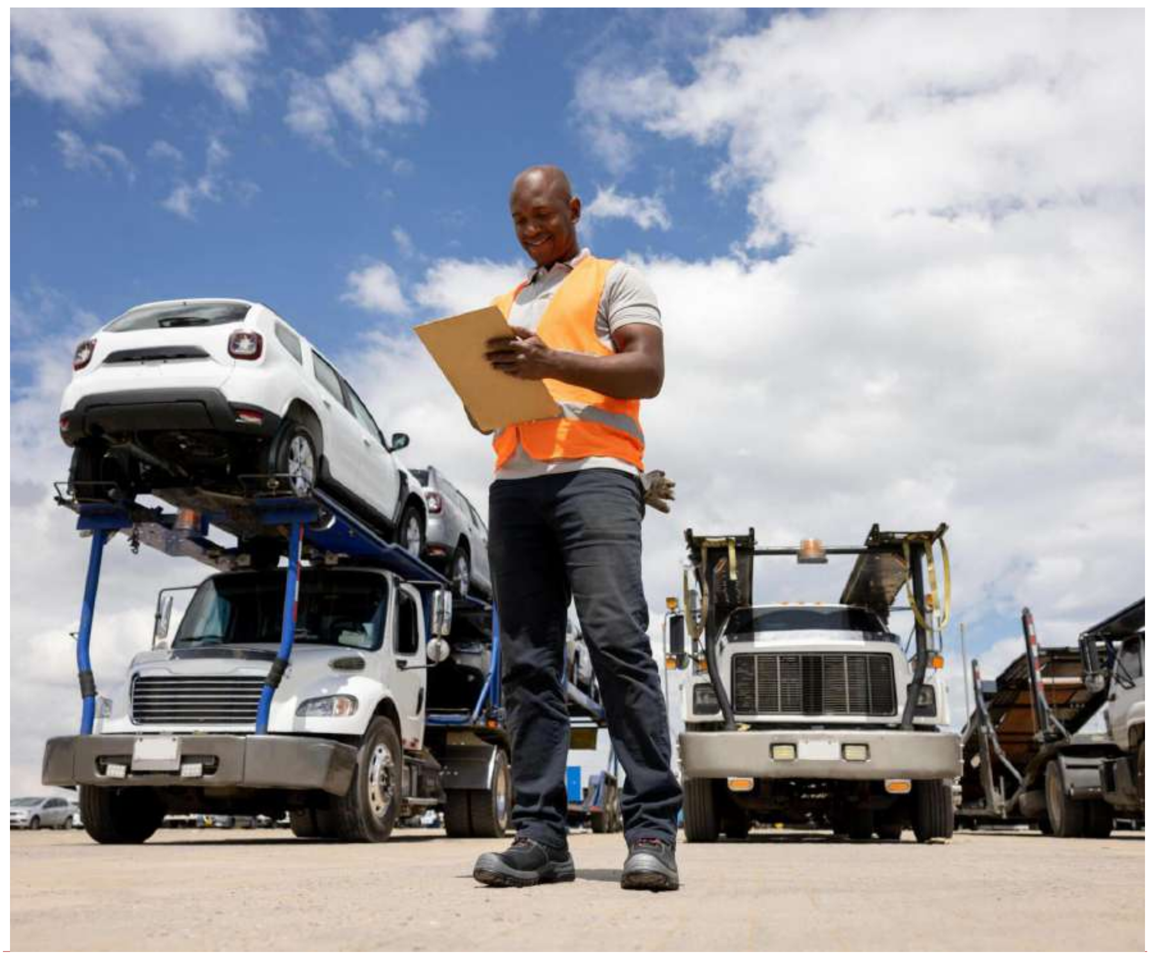


Table 6.15: Trade with African Countries[1], 2019-2023

KSh '000

	TOTAL EXPORTS					IMPORTS				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)										
Tanzania	33,864,855.0	31,832,967.6	45,560,296.7	57,372,224.2	69,255,287.1	27,699,677.8	27,880,998.1	54,472,909.3	54,043,011.9	43,667,431.7
Uganda	64,106,065.0	72,219,585.0	91,653,328.0	97,160,959.0	126,250,742.0	38,478,296.7	25,900,422.2	34,155,309.0	39,928,547.1	41,197,624.7
Rwanda	23,174,876.1	25,211,279.2	30,519,720.8	40,172,654.1	42,313,121.7	1,404,275.5	2,040,838.4	3,263,812.7	3,555,992.8	4,836,622.0
Burundi	6,725,941.6	5,878,806.4	7,530,898.8	8,308,754.0	9,638,752.4	65,077.9	355,335.9	498,617.4	130,320.2	14,831.1
South Sudan	12,574,655.3	23,194,679.8	17,154,131.4	23,466,019.5	31,970,436.9	26,955.4	55,993.1	92,343.7	20,126.1	22,979.8
Congo, D.R[2]					26,446,947.7					3,104,259.3
Total, EAC	**140,446,393.1**	**158,337,318.0**	**192,418,375.7**	**226,480,610.8**	**305,875,287.8**	**67,674,283.2**	**56,233,587.6**	**92,482,992.1**	**97,677,998.1**	**92,843,748.5**
COMESA[3]										
Egypt	18,927,359.3	18,982,955.5	21,175,453.8	26,769,545.4	31,216,492.5	42,571,055.9	44,853,458.5	48,888,661.1	43,959,924.2	49,571,235.4
Congo, D.R[2]	13,466,012.9	14,298,069.1	24,454,689.3	17,809,138.6		1,951,927.4	2,754,354.8	3,616,254.2	3,625,402.9	
Ethiopia	7,104,395.0	9,403,730.0	13,890,648.8	17,826,848.5	18,812,865.2	2,082,511.9	1,848,605.7	1,919,677.4	3,254,009.9	9,891,865.2
Sudan	5,824,133.3	8,269,478.3	7,233,725.8	7,792,482.2	6,748,165.0	3,214,940.5	448,465.4	423,700.0	1,335,836.5	755,749.4
Zambia	4,364,091.9	4,440,422.1	8,014,460.6	7,420,777.0	9,732,714.9	6,685,124.1	3,616,770.2	6,142,560.5	8,211,092.8	6,912,360.9
Malawi	3,631,902.5	4,115,243.4	5,356,563.5	6,400,629.5	7,621,113.6	3,284,611.8	2,988,290.3	1,716,743.9	2,060,322.0	1,252,898.1
Zimbabwe	979,212.1	1,136,964.4	2,980,094.0	2,981,210.7	2,824,008.2	4,314,144.0	5,664,150.7	1,892,388.4	1,664,976.3	3,096,723.3
Mauritius	1,267,034.5	1,149,942.8	1,237,598.4	1,791,334.0	2,271,163.1	7,876,377.5	4,747,981.0	6,377,537.0	7,526,894.5	5,326,874.8
Djibouti	675,277.3	728,207.2	982,087.8	2,349,844.4	1,446,588.9	112,828.0	4,658.3	7,788.2	246,494.3	3,892.7
Comoros	247,215.9	145,384.3	110,371.8	203,397.0	262,430.0	15.2	14.4	0.2	257.6	633.1
Madagascar	658,126.8	216,939.1	314,927.7	1,188,926.2	786,215.5	2,105,015.4	1,898,424.6	1,449,258.1	896,901.0	1,505,882.6
Eritrea	140,220.3	73,329.8	171,044.8	146,985.4	474,286.1	0.0	32.2	5.6	36.7	5,163.1
Seychelles	206,909.8	188,425.6	588,788.3	309,837.1	400,105.1	10,729.8	3,740.3	61,568.3	7,024.8	9,992.8
Swaziland	33,316.3	59,923.3	157,228.2	153,086.7	47,985.4	12,557,040.1	8,661,804.9	12,366,166.8	11,861,685.4	11,218,606.8
Libya	124,082.2	56,186.3	223,739.6	79,676.3	213,128.3	0.0	122.2	33.5	0.0	10,431.8
Sub-Total, COMESA	**57,649,290.1**	**63,265,201.2**	**86,891,422.2**	**93,223,719.0**	**82,857,261.9**	**86,766,321.6**	**77,490,873.7**	**84,862,343.2**	**84,650,858.9**	**89,562,310.1**
Total, COMESA	**164,230,828.2**	**189,769,551.6**	**233,749,501.2**	**262,332,105.6**	**319,477,262.6**	**126,740,927.1**	**105,843,463.3**	**122,872,426.0**	**128,285,845.1**	**138,738,626.9**
OTHER COUNTRIES										
Algeria	118,180.8	36,102.0	69,713.7	121,749.1	235,618.1	21,920.5	15,821.3	10,987.9	26,007.4	958,744.6
Angola	68,561.2	155,715.1	106,106.7	310,484.3	388,813.2	565.9	21,661.4	3,832.4	14,318.2	1,355,074.2
Ghana	596,630.9	914,241.4	1,128,899.0	1,401,002.8	1,263,186.3	135,309.1	229,304.4	488,118.1	698,344.6	466,839.2
Nigeria	2,806,310.8	4,021,785.0	3,631,075.5	5,049,863.7	5,318,164.3	1,113,014.4	184,672.2	455,993.4	483,539.8	391,517.3
Lesotho	11,235.6	9,472.4	101,067.1	47,620.0	56,073.5	3,188.4	2,321.5	30,080.2	20,261.2	19,340.0
Mozambique	3,652,744.9	901,447.5	1,359,331.3	1,431,677.7	1,524,634.0	2,521,151.1	2,090,593.8	2,219,246.4	5,242,325.0	1,378,890.1
Reunion	172,689.0	108,594.3	225,729.0	215,094.4	215,483.3	1,269.8	2,129.8	369.4	22,379.7	17.7
Somalia	11,841,821.1	11,394,369.6	13,451,548.8	15,333,305.9	21,647,173.5	485,778.4	58,819.5	106,943.7	99,152.0	52,737.8
South Africa	3,312,165.3	3,480,852.8	3,956,466.8	6,851,366.4	7,453,734.0	74,040,376.4	45,779,182.4	44,078,230.6	61,062,448.0	76,840,905.5
All Other African Countries	3,571,336.6	3,505,067.0	5,912,517.1	7,184,563.3	8,118,284.7	1,434,410.0	3,169,196.8	6,091,363.3	23,609,455.2	13,174,982.0
Sub-Total	**26,151,676.2**	**24,527,647.1**	**29,942,455.0**	**37,946,727.4**	**46,221,164.9**	**79,756,984.0**	**51,553,703.2**	**53,485,165.5**	**91,278,231.2**	**94,639,048.3**
TOTAL AFRICA	**224,247,359.5**	**246,130,166.3**	**309,252,252.9**	**357,651,057.2**	**434,953,714.6**	**234,197,588.9**	**185,278,164.5**	**230,830,500.8**	**273,607,088.2**	**277,045,106.9**

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]*EAC partners are also members of COMESA except Tanzania*

Balance of Payments

6.34. As shown in Table 6.16, the current account deficit narrowed by 13.0 per cent to KSh 603.7 billion in 2023 after expanding by 13.1 per cent to KSh 694.2 billion in 2022. This was majorly supported by a 15.5 per cent increase in merchandise exports to KSh 1,009.7 billion, which was a faster growth compared to 5.8 percent increase in merchandise imports to KSh 2,411.4 billion in 2023. The growth in merchandise exports was mainly driven by increased export earnings from horticulture and tea as well as the depreciation of the Kenyan Shilling against currencies of major trading partners during the review period. The rise in import bill was partly due to growth in imports of wheat and rice in 2023.

6.35. In 2023, receipts from international trade in services declined by 1.9 per cent, while service payments increased by 8.3 per cent to record KSh 84.2 billion surplus in the services account. The growth in payments for financial and insurance services partly contributed to increase in international service payments. Remittance inflows totaled KSh 990.1 billion in 2023, an increase of 27.9 per cent from KSh 774.3 billion in 2022. The United States of America remained the main source country accounting for more than half of the total remittances to Kenya. There was increase of 30.6 per cent in primary income payments to KSh 292.7 billion in the review period, which was mainly interest payments towards servicing public debt.

6.36. Net financial inflows declined by 21.2 per cent to KSh 384.7 billion in 2023 from KSh 488.4 billion in 2022. There was a significant outflow of KSh 410.5 billion in other investment mainly by deposit taking corporations which predominantly occasioned the decrease in inflows. Similarly, inflows of other investment increased by 81.0 per cent to KSh 865.6 billion in the review period and were mainly to the nonfinancial corporations. This was on account of the Government to Government (G-to-G) credit arrangement on importation of petroleum products by nominated Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). There was a bearish performance in the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) in the year under review, with disinvestments recorded in both equity and debt securities as investors preferred investing in developed markets with high yields and are less risky.

6.37. During the review period, there was depletion of reserve assets by KSh 80.4 billion and the country received KSh 54.5 billion from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a decrease of 27.7 per cent from KSh 75.3 billion received in 2022. As a result, the overall Balance of Payments (BOP) position posted a deficit of KSh 134.8 billion in 2023, an improvement of 46.4 per cent from a deficit of KSh 251.5 billion recorded in 2022.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Table 6.16: Balance of Payments, 2019-2023

KSh Million

	2019+	2020+	2021+	2022	2023*
A. Current Account	**-536,306.3**	**-397,116.0**	**-613,602.0**	**-694,161.5**	**-603,727.1**
Goods: exports f.o.b	598,764.07	644,206.16	744,332.85	874,437.65	1,009,716.48
Goods: imports f.o.b	1,688,325.47	1,531,835.43	1,967,018.72	2,279,855.19	2,411,358.51
Services: credit	571,203.1	388,926.7	550,994.9	770,215.6	755,914.1
of which Travel	102,743.0	57,616.9	92,523.8	130,783.5	140,593.3
Services: debit	393,155.0	353,582.8	445,096.2	620,305.5	671,740.3
Balance on goods and services	-911,513.3	-852,285.4	-1,116,787.2	-1,255,507.4	-1,317,468.3
Primary income: credit	22,174.0	15,776.2	21,195.5	16,721.6	28,847.6
Primary income: debit	185,849.8	87,714.7	188,833.6	224,135.3	292,702.2
Balance on goods, services, and primary income	-1,075,189.0	-924,224.0	-1,284,425.2	-1,462,921.1	-1,581,322.9
Secondary income : credit	544,457.2	535,310.5	686,238.0	774,316.6	990,052.3
of which Diaspora Remittances	289,470.9	330,841.8	413,344.1	478,501.8	591,216.2
Secondary income: debit	5,574.5	8,202.5	15,414.8	5,557.0	12,456.5
B. Capital Account	**21,146.0**	**14,023.0**	**21,450.6**	**16,508.0**	**17,264.0**
Capital account: credit	21,146.0	14,023.0	21,450.6	16,508.0	17,264.0
Capital account: debit	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.16: Balance of Payments, 2019-2023 *(Cont'd)*

KSh Million

	2019+	2020+	2021+	2022	2023*
C. Financial Account	**-491,954.3**	**-199,377.2**	**-604,482.2**	**-488,435.8**	**-384,703.3**
Direct investment: assets	3,796.8	40,637.9	88,075.6	63,787.0	69,990.6
Direct investment: liabilities	47,929.8	-575.2	46,017.1	93,300.6	101,915.4
Portfolio investment: assets	87,442.3	110,688.4	114,140.2	56,341.5	68,872.9
Equity and investment fund shares	72,711.6	84,040.7	83,596.6	30,315.9	61,052.3
Debt securities	14,730.7	26,647.7	30,543.6	26,025.6	7,820.6
Portfolio investment: liabilities	134,177.3	-29,109.3	92,267.1	-26,952.1	-21,400.1
Equity and investment fund shares	861.4	-29,118.5	-10,684.6	-24,417.3	-21,287.3
Debt securities	133,315.9	9.2	102,951.8	-2,534.7	-112.8
Financial derivatives: net	(737.7)	(1,296.34)	2,467.71	(2,510.4)	12,027.4
Other investment: assets	57,834.1	108,690.3	11,500.2	-61,605.9	410,474.5
Other debt instruments	57,834.1	108,690.3	11,500.2	-61,605.9	410,474.5
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	55,709.5	109,485.7	10,651.4	-61,203.1	410,118.2
Other sectors	2,124.6	-795.4	848.9	-402.8	356.2
Other financial corporations	213.6	-339.3	-304.7	-270.2	-240.7
Nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs[2]	1,910.9	-456.1	1,153.6	-132.7	596.9
Other investment: liabilities	458,182.7	487,782.0	682,381.7	478,099.4	865,553.5
Other equity	-	-	-	-	-
Special Drawing Rights	-	-	81,411.72	-	-
Other debt instruments	458,182.7	487,782.0	600,969.9	478,099.4	865,553.5
Central bank	2,438.1	-306.7	33.2	657.3	-163.8
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	59,698.1	59,163.3	117,959.2	64,038.2	-195,615.8
General government	139,550.9	200,372.8	188,486.6	78,214.7	184,190.2
Other sector	256,495.7	228,552.6	294,490.9	335,189.2	877,142.9
Other financial corporation	12,703.7	-4,236.7	-3,896.5	-3,812.8	-3,641.8
Nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs[2]	243,792.0	232,789.3	298,562.7	338,953.3	880,736.4
D. Net Errors and Omissions	**134,609.8**	**31,231.8**	**77,810.4**	**-62,274.1**	**66,930.2**
E. Overall Balance	**-111,403.7**	**152,483.9**	**-90,141.1**	**251,491.8**	**134,829.7**
F. Reserves and Related Item	**111,403.7**	**-152,483.9**	**90,141.1**	**-251,491.8**	**-134,829.7**
Reserve assets	95,673.3	-87,470.8	127,280.4	-176,177.4	-80,367.0
Credit and loans from the IMF	-15,730.4	65,013.1	92,429.9	75,314.4	54,462.6
Exceptional financing	-	-	55,290.7	-	
Current Account balance as % of GDP	**-5.2**	**-3.7**	**-5.1**	**-5.1**	**-4.0**

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

International Investment Position

6.38. The International Investment Position (IIP) statement for the period 2019 to 2023 is presented in Table 6.17. The IIP Statement highlights the stock of external financial assets and liabilities at a point in time. The closing positions at the end of a period are a result of positions of the financial instruments at the beginning of a period, plus any transactions during the year and any other changes in the volume of the financial assets and liabilities that are not accounted for by transactions, and include price and exchange rate changes.

6.39. The stock of external assets continued to increase and rose by 23.4 per cent to KSh 3,980.7 billion at the end of 2023. This was largely in the form of other investments which accounted for 41.5 per cent of the total stock of assets at the end of 2023 at KSh 1,652.7 billion, mainly on account of short-term currency and deposits of deposit taking corporation. The stock of outstanding loans advanced by resident deposit taking corporations accounted for 5.0 per cent of the total stock of assets abroad and amounted to KSh 199.6 billion at the end of 2023.

6.40. Portfolio investment equity and debt securities held abroad similarly increased from KSh 425.9 billion at the end of 2019 to KSh 774.5 billion accounting for 19.5 per cent of the stock of external assets at the end of 2023. The stock of direct investment abroad continued to grow and increased by 10.0 per cent to KSh 399.2 billion at the end of 2023 from KSh 329.2 billion at the end of 2022. Reserve assets position rose by 16.6 per cent from KSh 982.4 billion at the end of 2022 to KSh 1,145.2 billion at the end of 2023.

6.41. The stock of external liabilities continued to increase and grew from KSh 7,495.7 billion at the end of 2019 to KSh 13,174.6 billion at the end of 2023. Kenya's external liabilities were largely in form of other investments which account for more than 75.0 per cent of the total stock of foreign liabilities. The stock of external liabilities within this functional category grew by 28.5 per cent to KSh 10,630.1 billion at the end of 2023. External loans to general government accounted for the bulk of other investment liabilities at 41.4 per cent in 2023. The stock of outstanding loans to general government grew by 33.8 per cent to KSh 4,396.3 billion at the end of 2023, mainly occasioned by increased borrowing from multilateral sources during the year. Similarly, the stock of other accounts payables attributable to other sectors continued on an upward trajectory to KSh 2,596.6 billion at the end of 2023.

6.42. Direct investment was the second highest category, accounting for 10.4 per cent of the total stock of external liabilities at KSh 1,375.5 billion at the end of 2023. Portfolio investment accounted for 8.8 per cent of the total stock of external liabilities in 2023. Debt securities accounted for the bulk in this category and mainly comprised the International Sovereign Bond (ISB) issued by general government. The growth in stock of debt securities to KSh 1,144.7 billion at end of 2023 from KSh 908.2 billion at the end of 2022 was mainly, as a result of exchange rate changes due to the depreciation of the Kenyan Shilling against the US dollar. The stock of liabilities in form of financial derivatives in deposit taking corporations recorded a significant increase in the review period to stand at KSh 8.5 billion at the end of the year, largely due to exchange rate volatility. The stock of external debt of general government sustained an upward momentum from KSh 2,943.3 billion at the end of 2019 to KSh 5,540.7 billion at the end of 2023.

6.43. Overall, the 34.2 per cent increase in the stock of external assets at the end of 2023, coupled with the 26.5 per cent increase in the stock of external liabilities resulted to a net borrowing position of KSh 9,193.9 billion at the end of 2023 compared to a net borrowing position of KSh 7,448.3 billion at the end of 2022.

Table 6.17 International Investment Position, 2019-2023

KSh Million

	2019⁺	2020⁺	2021⁺	2022	2023*
Net International Investment Position	**-5,221,621.7**	**-5,875,638.4**	**-6,369,080.8**	**-7,448,265.0**	**-9,193,936.0**
Assets	**2,274,091.6**	**2,533,102.5**	**2,987,868.5**	**2,966,463.2**	**3,980,683.5**
Direct Investment	**175,815.2**	**187,748.0**	**268,440.2**	**329,188.3**	**399,178.8**
Equity and investment fund shares	**140,355.5**	**141,881.6**	**221,137.2**	**278,150.5**	**344,464.9**
Debt instruments	**35,459.7**	**45,866.4**	**47,303.1**	**51,037.8**	**54,713.9**
Portfolio Investment	**425,931.5**	**540,096.0**	**657,479.9**	**714,290.6**	**774,484.4**
Equity and investment fund shares	**347,626.1**	**434,214.6**	**520,740.7**	**551,546.2**	**594,720.4**
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	27,710.8	17,814.8	20,793.8	21,737.1	27,380.4
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	319,915.3	416,399.7	499,946.9	529,809.1	567,340.0
Debt securities	**78,305.4**	**105,881.4**	**136,739.2**	**162,744.4**	**179,764.1**
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	9,619.5	11,028.5	2,420.7	577.7	3,868.3
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	68,685.8	94,852.8	134,318.5	162,166.7	175,895.7
Financial Derivatives & Employee Stock Options	**1,794.0**	**1,083.8**	**1,852.8**	**1,358.6**	**9,124.2**
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	1,794.0	1,083.8	1,852.8	1,358.6	9,124.2
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	**747,758.6**	**899,193.1**	**987,244.9**	**939,229.2**	**1,652,655.1**
Other equity	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Currency and deposits	**623,914.5**	**754,679.6**	**806,211.3**	**737,283.5**	**1,395,404.1**
Central bank	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.9	5.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	249,940.2	365,148.1	354,755.8	289,145.2	806,550.9
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	373,974.3	389,529.7	451,453.5	448,135.4	588,848.3
Loans	**89,663.8**	**112,041.5**	**141,575.2**	**156,686.0**	**199,618.7**
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	89,663.8	112,041.5	141,575.2	156,686.0	199,618.7
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	**10,890.7**	**10,311.4**	**9,777.3**	**10,943.8**	**10,344.2**
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

Table 6.17 International Investment Position, 2019-2023 *(Cont'd)*

KSh Million

	2019⁺	2020⁺	2021⁺	2022	2023*
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	10,890.7	10,311.4	9,777.3	10,943.8	10,344.2
Trade credit and advances	**15,352.2**	**11,566.8**	**17,292.7**	**17,731.4**	**23,568.6**
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	8,541.7	5,093.4	11,129.6	11,859.0	17,976.5
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	6,810.5	6,473.4	6,163.1	5,872.3	5,592.1
Other accounts receivable	**7,937.5**	**10,593.9**	**12,388.4**	**16,584.4**	**23,719.5**
Central bank	151.4	235.1	293.2	-30.6	725.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	908.5	2,986.7	2,580.7	6,398.9	11,411.9
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	6,877.6	7,372.1	9,514.4	10,216.2	11,582.6
Reserve Assets	**922,792.3**	**904,981.7**	**1,072,850.6**	**982,396.5**	**1,145,240.9**
Monetary gold	85.8	114.9	115.3	124.9	181.5
Special drawing rights	5,980.8	2,870.2	77,625.5	70,071.1	74,137.4
Reserve position in the IMF	1,877.2	2,106.3	2,121.3	2,199.4	2,812.1
Other reserve assets	914,848.6	899,890.2	992,988.6	910,001.1	1,068,109.9
Liabilities	**7,495,713.3**	**8,408,740.9**	**9,356,949.3**	**10,414,728.2**	**13,174,619.5**
Direct Investment	**1,063,545.3**	**1,069,479.7**	**1,110,247.4**	**1,195,685.6**	**1,375,519.3**
Equity and investment fund shares	**874,644.8**	**778,340.0**	**827,267.7**	**926,017.5**	**1,058,942.9**
Debt instruments	**188,900.5**	**291,139.7**	**282,979.7**	**269,668.1**	**316,576.5**
Portfolio Investment	**776,458.5**	**732,774.7**	**871,081.2**	**945,067.2**	**1,157,108.5**
Equity and investment fund shares	**125,894.8**	**32,950.2**	**35,112.4**	**36,831.1**	**12,413.8**
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	49,076.3	22,568.4	25,067.5	30,591.5	26,832.6
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	76,818.6	10,381.7	10,044.9	6,239.6	-14,418.8
Debt securities	**650,563.7**	**699,824.5**	**835,968.8**	**908,236.1**	**1,144,694.7**
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	648,724.5	699,791.8	835,727.4	907,709.5	1,144,427.8
Other sectors	1,839.2	32.8	241.5	526.6	267.0
Financial Derivatives & Employee Stock Options	**2,963.0**	**3,582.1**	**1,905.2**	**1,094.6**	**11,908.4**
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	2,622.7	3,239.0	1,563.5	777.3	8,456.2
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	340.3	322.0	305.6	317.3	3,452.2

Table 6.17 International Investment Position, 2019-2023 *(Cont'd)*

KSh Million

	2019+	2020+	2021+	2022	2023*
Other Investment	**5,652,746.5**	**6,602,925.5**	**7,373,751.6**	**8,272,880.8**	**10,630,083.2**
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	**130,574.6**	**196,622.2**	**295,696.4**	**285,247.9**	**368,843.9**
Central bank	2,587.3	2,280.6	2,313.8	2,350.4	2,236.5
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	127,987.4	194,341.6	293,382.7	282,897.5	366,607.4
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	**4,216,406.2**	**4,860,540.6**	**5,161,422.6**	**5,719,189.8**	**7,078,564.1**
Central bank	36,548.4	110,995.3	205,887.9	290,945.6	429,433.6
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	286,679.8	304,544.0	348,290.4	474,730.8	390,397.9
General government	2,294,748.0	2,844,616.0	3,001,069.8	3,286,446.5	4,396,281.3
Other sectors	1,598,430.1	1,600,385.3	1,606,174.6	1,667,066.9	1,862,451.3
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	**10,612.0**	**11,838.8**	**12,809.8**	**15,334.6**	**13,327.7**
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	10,612.0	11,838.8	12,809.8	15,334.6	13,327.7
Trade credit and advances	**10,081.9**	**10,631.5**	**9,743.3**	**13,428.0**	**409,492.2**
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	3,501.0	3,158.9	2,589.6	6,030.9	4,254.2
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	6,580.9	7,472.6	7,153.7	7,397.1	405,238.0
Other accounts payable	**1,248,687.0**	**1,482,504.4**	**1,770,692.2**	**2,111,130.8**	**2,596,612.1**
Central bank	180.9	1,738.8	2,070.9	2,645.0	2,617.6
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	1,437.6	5,722.0	1,615.9	404.3	757.8
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	1,247,068.6	1,475,043.6	1,767,005.4	2,108,081.6	2,593,236.8
Special drawing rights (Net incurrence of liabilities)	**36,384.6**	**40,788.0**	**123,387.2**	**128,549.6**	**163,243.2**
Net IIP as a percentage of GDP	**-51.0**	**-54.8**	**-53.0**	**-55.2**	**-60.9**

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

International Liquidity

6.44. As at the end of December 2023, Kenya's official gross foreign reserves, had risen to KSh 1,145.4 billion, up from KSh 982.4 billion as at the end of December 2022. This increase was mainly driven by holdings of both Special Drawing Rights (SDR) and foreign exchange reserves by the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK). Specifically, foreign exchange reserves increased from KSh 910.1 billion at the end of December 2022 to KSh 1,068.4 billion by December 2023. However, the net foreign assets of the Central Bank declined by 1.9 per cent as at end of 2023 compared to the end of 2022, primarily due to the enhanced utilization of Fund Credit. As at end of 2023, the reserve position in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) amounted to KSh 2.8 billion compared to KSh 2.2 billion in 2022.

Table 6.18: Central Monetary Authorities: Foreign Exchange Reserves, 2019-2023

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 (Incl. cash + gold)	External Banks' Deposits	Use of Fund Credit	Net Foreign Assets of Central Bank	Reserve Position in IMF	Other Holdings	Reserves of Government	
2019		5,980.8	914,887.2	30,119.9	36,548.4	854,199.7	1,877.2	47.2	1,924.4	922,792.3
2020		2,870.2	899,952.2	32,115.1	110,995.3	759,712.0	2,106.3	53.0	2,159.3	904,981.7
2021		77,625.5	993,050.5	36,084.6	206,072.2	828,519.3	2,121.3	53.3	2,174.6	1,072,850.6
2022										
	January	77,487.3	931,686.8	31,391.8	205,705.3	772,077.0	2,117.5	53.2	2,170.7	1,011,344.8
	February	77,658.6	906,054.2	36,498.6	206,635.7	740,578.6	2,127.1	53.5	2,180.5	985,893.3
	March	77,719.4	888,538.0	36,502.8	206,797.5	722,957.1	2,128.7	53.6	2,182.3	968,439.7
	April	72,458.1	970,265.8	38,557.9	198,532.5	805,633.6	2,078.1	52.6	2,130.7	1,044,854.6
	May	73,332.5	949,414.8	34,129.9	201,644.9	786,972.4	2,110.7	53.1	2,163.7	1,024,911.0
	June	71,692.4	926,266.7	35,066.6	199,104.0	763,788.5	2,095.9	52.9	2,148.8	1,000,107.9
	July	71,523.5	907,721.2	34,705.3	226,839.3	717,700.1	2,093.2	52.7	2,145.9	981,390.6
	August	71,023.1	870,546.0	27,310.0	226,727.3	687,531.9	2,092.1	52.7	2,144.9	943,714.0
	September	70,270.4	867,016.0	23,748.7	224,324.4	689,213.3	2,070.0	51.9	2,121.9	939,408.3
	October	69,688.0	867,671.3	24,071.1	224,920.0	688,368.1	2,085.8	52.5	2,138.3	939,497.6
	November	71,393.7	849,887.7	24,429.5	231,409.0	665,442.9	2,156.7	54.2	2,210.9	923,492.4
	December	70,071.1	910,070.7	24,051.9	290,066.4	666,023.5	2,199.4	55.3	2,254.7	982,396.5
2023*										
	January	71,593.4	857,702.6	25,472.5	296,368.0	607,455.4	2,247.2	56.7	2,303.9	931,599.8
	February	70,392.9	836,923.7	29,102.3	297,794.3	580,420.0	2,258.0	56.7	2,314.7	909,631.2
	March	74,342.0	843,769.6	30,074.4	314,501.0	573,536.2	2,384.7	60.0	2,444.7	920,556.3
	April	75,034.7	883,925.0	29,988.4	322,118.5	606,852.8	2,452.4	61.9	2,514.3	961,474.0

Table 6.18: Central Monetary Authorities: Foreign Exchange Reserves, 2019-2023 *(Cont'd)*

	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 (Incl. cash + gold)"	"External Banks' Deposits"	"Use of Fund Credit"	Net Foreign Assets of Central Bank	"Reserve Position in IMF"	"Other Holdings"	Reserves of Government	
	May	73,279.0	924,288.1	33,416.9	323,468.0	640,682.1	2,462.7	62.1	2,524.8	1,000,091.9
	June	73,156.3	1,052,796.0	34,611.3	327,516.0	763,825.0	2,503.8	63.2	2,566.9	1,128,519.2
	July	74,671.4	1,049,282.4	32,647.5	393,651.1	697,655.0	2,561.1	64.4	2,625.5	1,126,579.3
	August	72,929.1	1,036,218.0	39,382.8	398,168.2	671,596.1	2,590.5	65.2	2,655.7	1,111,802.8
	September	73,444.8	1,039,133.8	45,608.5	400,983.8	665,986.3	2,608.8	65.4	2,674.3	1,115,252.8
	October	74,616.4	1,050,418.7	51,808.8	407,380.7	665,845.6	2,650.4	66.5	2,717.0	1,127,752.1
	November	73,583.5	1,055,813.7	48,773.6	420,430.5	660,193.1	2,735.3	69.0	2,804.3	1,132,201.5
	December	74,137.4	1,068,371.1	58,756.8	430,711.9	653,039.8	2,812.1	70.6	2,882.6	1,145,391.2

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

6.45. In the year 2023, the Kenyan Shilling depreciated against major international trading currencies as reflected in the Trade Weighted Index (TWI) which worsened from 123.8 in 2022 to 138.3 in 2023. The Kenyan Shilling depreciated against the Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc, Euro, Sterling pound, US Dollar, UAE Dirham, and Deutsche Mark by 26.3 21.8, 21.8, 19.3, 18.7, and 18.7per cent, respectively. Likewise, the Kenyan Shilling deteriorated against the Ugandan Shilling, Tanzanian Shilling, and the Rwandan Franc by 17.0, 13.7, and 5.9 per cent, respectively. Conversely, the Kenyan Shilling showed improvement against the Egyptian Pound, Pakistan Rupee, and Congolese Franc, strengthening by 25.7, 13.5, and 12.2 per cent, respectively.

Table 6.19: Foreign Exchange Rates[1] of the Kenya Shilling against Selected Currencies, 2019-2023

Currency	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
1 Euro[2]	114.18	121.65	129.76	124.19	151.25
1 US Dollar	101.99	106.47	109.65	117.87	139.85
1 Pound Sterling	130.18	136.73	150.85	145.80	174.01
1 UAE Dirham	27.77	28.99	29.85	32.09	38.08
1 Deutsche Mark	58.38	62.20	66.34	63.50	77.33
1 Dutch Guilder	51.81	55.20	58.88	56.36	68.63
1 French Franc	17.41	18.54	19.78	18.93	23.06
100 Italian Lira	5.90	6.28	6.70	6.41	7.81
1 Belgian Franc	2.83	3.02	3.22	3.08	3.75
1 Indian Rupee	1.45	1.44	1.48	1.50	1.69
1 Chinese Yuan	14.76	15.45	17.00	17.53	19.73
1 SA Rand	7.06	6.51	7.42	7.23	7.58
100 Japanese Yen	93.59	99.80	99.94	90.15	99.48
1 Saudi Riyal	27.19	28.37	29.23	31.39	37.28
1 Egyptian Pound[3]	6.07	6.74	6.99	6.14	4.56
TSh/KSh[4]	22.63	21.76	21.12	19.74	17.36
1 Pakistan Rupee[3]	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.58	0.50
1 Swedish Kroner	10.79	11.62	12.79	11.69	13.18
1 Swiss Franc	102.62	113.61	119.98	123.52	155.87
USh/KSh[4]	36.32	34.93	32.72	31.30	26.76
1 Congolese Franc[3]	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05
100 Rwanda Francs[3]	8.82	8.86	9.13	11.39	12.05
Overall Trade Weighted Index, (2009=100	**113.04**	**115.37**	**121.66**	**123.81**	**138.25**

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 1Kenyan Shilling to Ugandan or Tanzanian shilling

Policy Interventions on International Trade and Investment

6.46. The following interventions by the government through State Department for Trade are geared towards enhancing trade and investment activities in the country.

6.47. Strengthening Bilateral Trade Relations: Kenya has signed bilateral trade agreements with many countries. Strengthening these relations and actively engaging in trade negotiations to solve trade related issues can help attract FDI, increase revenue and create employment opportunities.

6.48. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA): Kenya begun trading under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) on 1st January, 2021. The AfCFTA is an initiative that aims to ease the flow of goods and services across Africa by bringing together a single market of 1.3 billion people, with a combined Gross Domestic Product (GDP) valued at US$ 3.4 trillion. AfCFTA has the potential of lifting 30 million people out of extreme poverty if the right policy reforms and trade facilitation measures are put in place. The AfCFTA provides a vast regional market and a major opportunity for African countries, especially Kenya to diversify their exports, accelerate growth, attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), maximize potential gains and minimize risks. Additionally, Kenya could continue engaging its trading partners on matters relating to Non-tariff Barriers to promote smooth flow of trade. This will in turn unlock economic potential, create incomes and jobs as envisaged in the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA).

6.49. Kenya - UK Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA): EPA was officially signed on 18th December 2023. The EU is Kenya's second largest trading bloc. The agreement references and incorporates WTO law in dealing with unfair trade such as issues related to dumping products at unreasonably low prices in the other party's market. This agreement therefore provides instant access for Kenyan goods to the EU market, with duty-free and quota-free privileges thus creating more incomes and jobs. The agreement includes a dedicated chapter on Trade and Sustainable Development that covers labour, gender equality, as well as environmental and climate matters. This includes the respect and promotion of the International Labour Organization (ILO) fundamental rights, and the implementation of UN standards and obligations to prevent gender discrimination and support women's empowerment. It also commits the parties to the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the Paris agreement on climate change), and contains obligations to combat illegal wildlife trade, illegal logging; and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

6.50. Kenya-United States of America Strategic Trade and Investment Partnership (STIP): The third round of negotiations under the Kenya-United States of America Strategic Trade and Investment Partnership (STIP) took place on 4th to 7th October 2023 in Washington. The covered areas were on Agriculture & Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS), Services Domestic Regulations, Anti-corruption, Women and Youth.

6.51. Kenya-United Arab Emirates Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA): Three rounds of technical negotiations under the Kenya-United Arab Emirates Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement took place in 2023. This agreement will deepen trade and investment ties between Africa and the Middle East and boost the total value of United Arab Emirates (UAE)-Kenya non-oil bilateral trade. Through the CEPA, the UAE and Kenya aim to remove trade barriers on a wide range of goods and services, creating new opportunities for importers and exporters in both countries, and enabling Kenyan companies to leverage the value of the UAE's geographical and logistical position.

6.52. Kenya National E-commerce Strategy: This was launched on 13th December, 2023. This strategy is expected to provide an enabling environment for the development of trusted e-commerce services accessible to and used by all. It therefore provides the country with a blueprint upon which to build on the performance of its e-commerce initiatives to ensure growth, competitiveness and accessibility of services provided under this sector. This strategy offers numerous opportunities for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), digital entrepreneurs and players in the first, middle, and last-mile service delivery. The digital space facilitates breaking down geographical barriers and fostering innovation.

6.53. Other initiatives undertaken by the Department during the year included;

a) A Regional Monitoring Committee meeting held between 2nd and 4th November, 2023 in Bujumbura Burundi. The meeting focused on Rules of origin (RoO), Trade in Services (TiS), Non-tariff Barriers to trade (NTB)/ SPS/TBT, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), ecommerce and Competition policy.

b) Visits to ten tea companies with a view to support these companies in developing new product lines in bid to diversify Kenyan export products.

c) Global marketing and communication campaigns: Digital marketing campaigns for the coffee value chain were undertaken.

Agriculture Sector

CHAPTER 07

Overview

The performance of the sector improved in 2023 compared to 2022 supported partly by government intervention through fertilizer subsidy and favorable weather conditions experienced across most parts of the country. Consequently, agriculture value added at constant prices grew by 7.0 per cent to KSh 1,633.2 billion in 2023. Maize production increased by 38.8 per cent, from 34.3 million bags in 2022 to 47.6 million bags in 2023. Similarly, green leaf tea production rose from 2,418.2 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 2,577.8 thousand tonnes in 2023. The volume of marketed milk increased from 754.3 million litres in 2022 to 806.6 million litres in 2023. Exports of fresh horticultural produce expanded by 9.9 per cent from 391.5 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 430.2 thousand tonnes in 2023. However, total sugar cane production declined from 8.8 million tonnes in 2022 to 5.6 million tonnes in 2023. Coffee production contracted from 51.9 thousand tonnes in the 2021/22 crop year to 48.7 thousand tonnes in the 2022/23 crop year. This reflected a 6.2 per cent decline, largely attributed to the Coffee Berry Disease.

38.8%

Increase in maize production, from 34.3 million bags in 2022 to 47.6 million bags in 2023. Similarly, green leaf tea production rose from 2,418.2 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 2,577.8 thousand tonnes in 2023

9.9%

Exports of fresh horticultural produce expanded by 9.9 per cent from 391.5 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 430.2 thousand tonnes in 2023.

Production of maize increased by 38.8 per cent from 34.3 million bags in 2022 to 47.6 million bags in 2023. This is partly attributed to favorable weather conditions with above-average rainfall and increased application of fertilizer in 2023

7.2. Table 7.1 presents details on Agriculture output, inputs and value added for the period 2019 to 2023. Output at current prices increased by 17.1 per cent from KSh 3,111.3 billion in 2022 to KSh 3,641.9 billion in 2023. Intermediate consumption at current prices increased by 18.7 per cent from KSh 600.9 billion in 2022 to KSh 713.5 billion in 2023. This resulted in agriculture value added growth of 16.6 per cent at current prices to KSh 2,928.4 billion in 2023. Output at constant prices increased by 7.8 per cent from KSh 1,934.4 billion in 2022 to KSh 2,084.7 billion in 2023. Intermediate consumption at constant prices increased by 10.7 per cent from KSh 408.0 billion in 2022 to KSh 451.5 billion in 2023. As shown in Figure 7.1, agriculture value added at constant prices grew by 7.0 per cent from KSh 1,526.4 billion to KSh 1,633.2 billion in 2023.

17.1%

Increase in output at current prices, from KSh 3,111.3 billion in 2022 to KSh 3,641.9 billion in 2023.

7.0%

Growth of agriculture value added at constant prices, from KSh 1,526.4 billion to KSh 1,633.2 billion in 2023.

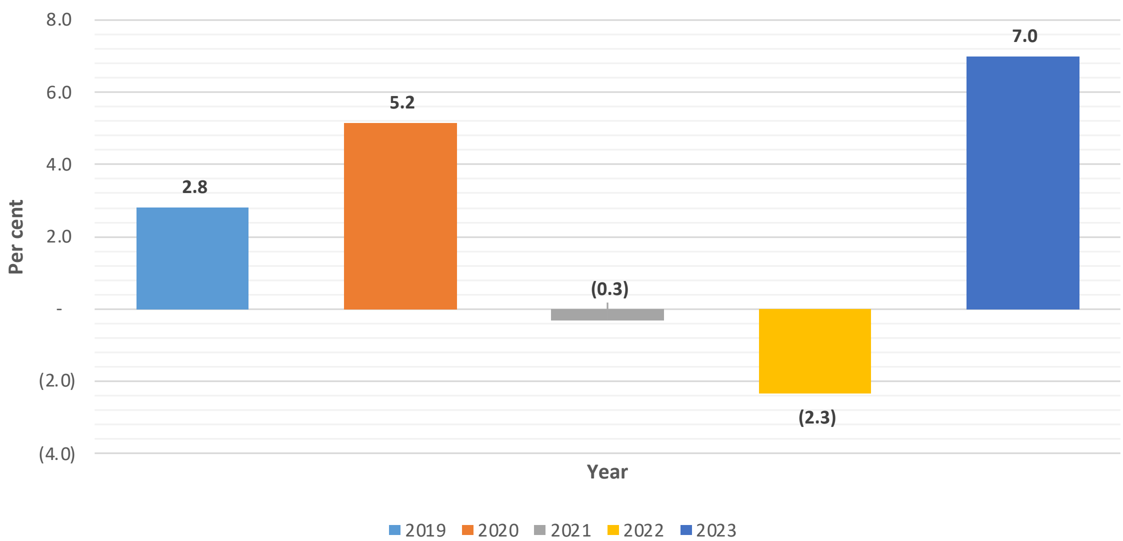
Table 7.1: Agriculture Output and Intermediate Consumption[1], 2019-2023

KSh Million; Base 2016=100

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
PRODUCTION AT CURRENT PRICES					
Output at basic prices	2,337,922	2,672,546	2,838,170	3,111,292	3,641,865
Intermediate consumption	416,390	476,067	534,718	600,816	713,452
Value added at basic prices, gross	1,921,532	2,196,480	2,303,453	2,510,475	2,928,412
PRODUCTION CONSTANT PRICES					
Output	1,845,314	1,950,802	1,964,020	1,934,386	2,084,668
Intermediate consumption	354,775	383,327	401,197	408,016	451,483
VALUE ADDED, GROSS	**1,490,539**	**1,567,475**	**1,562,823**	**1,526,370**	**1,633,186**

** Provisional*
[1]Excludes Forestry and Fishing

Figure 7.1:Real Agriculture Growth Rate, 2019-2023



DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Marketed Agricultural Production

7.3. Table 7.2 presents details of earnings from marketed agricultural production for the period 2019 to 2023. The total earnings from marketed agricultural production rose from KSh 567.6 billion to KSh 628.5 billion recording a 10.7 per cent increase. Earnings from cereals increased by 42.5 per cent to KSh 49.1 billion in 2023. Similarly, earnings from horticulture recorded an upward trend from KSh 147.1 billion in 2022 to KSh 153.7 billion during the year under review. The increase was attributed to the high volume of horticulture exported to the international market. The earnings from permanent crops recorded a 6.1 per cent increase to KSh 202.3 billion in 2023. Livestock and products' earnings rose to KSh 190.5 billion in 2023 from KSh 153.8 billion in 2022. However, temporary industrial crops' earnings declined from KSh 41.7 billion in 2022 to KSh 32.9 billion in 2023.

7.4. Earnings from tea increased by 12.5 per cent from KSh 156.7 billion in 2022 to KSh 176.3 billion in 2023. Earnings from sugar cane declined by 24.7 per cent from KSh 39.4 billion in 2022 to KSh 29.6 billion in 2023. Earnings from dry pyrethrum flowers more than doubled from KSh 236.0 million in 2022 to KSh 512.4 million in 2023. This was attributed to higher production coupled with higher prices for the pyrethrum flowers. The value of marketed maize increased from KSh 7.9 billion in 2022 to KSh 11.3 billion in 2023. Earnings from coffee declined from KSh 27.3 billion in 2022 to KSh 19.9 billion in 2023. The value of marketed wheat increased by 35.6 per cent from KSh 10.9 billion in 2022 to KSh 14.7 billion in 2023. The value of marketed milk increased by 11.1 per cent from KSh 36.9 billion in 2022 to KSh 41.0 billion in 2023.

Table 7.2: Recorded Marketed Agricultural Production at Current Prices, 2019-2023

KSh Million

		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
CEREALS						
	Maize	10,681.2	8,232.5	6,858.1	7,925.0	11,340.3
	Wheat	13,373.4	10,281.5	10,396.6	10,863.4	14,735.0
	Others	11,104.4	11,106.7	10,450.2	15,710.0	23,086.6
	Total	**35,159.0**	**29,620.7**	**27,704.9**	**34,498.4**	**49,161.9**
HORTICULTURE[1]						
	Cut flowers	104,141.8	107,508.6	110,849.3	104,250.0	107,600.0
	Vegetables	27,247.8	24,228.4	28,460.7	23,150.0	23,800.0
	Fruits	13,189.0	18,426.9	18,382.9	19,700.0	22,300.0
	Total	**144,578.6**	**150,163.9**	**157,692.9**	**147,100.0**	**153,700.0**
TEMPORARY INDUSTRIAL CROPS						
	Sugarcane	17,576.9	25,207.3	28,386.3	39,350.4	29,630.5
	Pyrethrum	**65.9**	**57.0**	**106.5**	**236.0**	**512.4**
	Others	1,223.2	1,591.7	1,275.6	2,103.3	2,741.1
	Total	**18,868.6**	**26,856.0**	**29,768.6**	**41,675.2**	**32,884.0**
PERMANENT CROPS						
	Coffee	10,164.8	10,817.4	18,551.3	27,322.4	19,888.8
	Tea	104,072.6	122,161.6	126,091.7	156,714.2	176,330.5
	Sisal	4,379.6	4,981.1	5,596.2	6,532.8	6,062.0
	Total	118,617.1	137,960.1	150,239.2	190,569.4	202,281.3
	TOTAL CROPS	**317,223.3**	**344,600.8**	**365,405.6**	**413,843.0**	**438,027.2**
LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS						
	Cattle and Calves	**107,352.6**	**117,144.0**	**103,500.2**	**84,725.2**	**112,675.1**
	Goats and Sheep	7,591.4	7,403.6	10,592.8	15,428.3	14,129.3
	Milk	20,576.2	22,721.5	33,680.3	36,887.5	40,997.4
	Chicken and eggs	9,227.8	9,478.8	9,690.7	10,870.2	8,722.0
	Others	3,661.3	3,957.7	4,155.7	5,839.0	13,953.4
	Total	**148,409.3**	**160,705.7**	**161,619.6**	**153,750.2**	**190,477.3**
GRAND TOTAL		**465,632.5**	**505,306.5**	**527,025.2**	**567,593.2**	**628,504.5**

* *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 105.3 in 2022 to 105.8 in 2023. Similarly, all crops price index increased from 101.6 in 2022 to 102.2 in 2023. The price index for permanent crops increased from 114.5 in 2022 to 123.4 in 2023. The price index for livestock and livestock products increased from 120.5 in 2022 to 143.5 in 2023. The overall quantum index increased from 110.8 in 2022 to 116.6 in 2023. The quantum index for cereals increased from 59.6 in 2022 to 89.4 in 2023. The quantum index for livestock and livestock products increased from 90.5 in 2022 to 102.7 in 2023 while the quantum index for all crops increased from 115.7 in 2022 to 120.0 in 2023. Similarly, the quantum index for permanent crops rose from 109.9 in 2022 to 112.8 in 2023.

Table 7.3: Quantum and Price Indices of Recorded Sales of Agricultural Production, 2019-2023

Base: 2018=100

		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
QUANTUM	Cereals	111.1	90.5	77.7	59.6	89.4
INDICES	Temporary Industrial Crops	95.9	135.2	147.2	163.9	111.1
	Horticulture [1]	99.6	89.4	118.9	114.8	124.5
	Permanent Crops	93.5	111.1	106.6	109.9	112.8
	TOTAL CROPS	98.5	102.7	116.1	115.7	120.0
	Livestock and Livestock Products	102.9	105.5	94.7	90.5	102.7
	TOTAL	99.4	103.2	114.0	110.8	116.6
PRICE	Cereals	118.9	113.6	123.8	183.5	178.1
INDICES	Temporary Industrial Crops	96.6	94.3	98.6	99.8	112.7
	Horticulture[1]	97.3	110.1	90.4	84.1	81.5
	Permanent Crops	86.6	85.9	98.3	114.5	123.4
	TOTAL CROPS	91.6	97.7	93.0	101.6	102.2
	Livestock and Products	98.1	104.4	124.7	120.5	143.5
	TOTAL	92.8	99.1	95.2	105.3	105.8

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

7.6. The average gross commodity prices paid to farmers for selected agricultural commodities from 2019 to 2023 are shown in Table 7.4. The price of coffee rose by 25.7 per cent from KSh 48,871.38 per 100 kilogrammes in 2022 to KSh 61,416.19 per 100 kilogrammes in 2023. The price of tea declined by 3.5 per cent from KSh 29,384.79 to KSh 28,371.00 per 100 kilogrammes in the same period. Cotton seed prices increased by 6.4 per cent, from KSh 5,630.57 to KSh 5,993.20 per 100 kilogrammes in 2023 due to stakeholder upgrades. Maize prices increased by 15.4 per cent from KSh 5,301.03 to KSh 6,116.68 per 100 kilogrammes during the review period. Wheat prices decreased by 15.5 per cent from KSh 5,971.28 to KSh 5,043.71 per 100 kilogrammes, while milk prices rose by 7.7 per cent from KSh 4,720.43 in 2022 to KSh 5,083.00 per 100 litres during the review period.

Table 7.4 Average Gross Commodity Prices[1] to Farmers, 2019-2023

KSh per Unit

	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Coffee	100 Kg	30,227.22	44,304.00	65,864.93	48,871.38	61,416.19
Tea	100 Kg	22,681.04	21,414.38	23,444.40	29,384.79	28,371.00
Sisal	100 Kg	16,459.01	16,424.19	17,374.79	20,296.20	23,700.73
Sugar-cane	Tonne	3,853.00	3,707.00	3,912.00	4,514.00	5,333.00
Seed Cotton	100 Kg	5,200.00	5,903.77	5,023.52	5,630.57	5,993.20
Maize	100 Kg	3,372.59	3,152.59	3,002.66	5,301.03	6,116.68
Wheat	100 Kg	3,833.53	3,662.00	4,297.91	5,971.28	5,043.71
Beef (third grade)	100 Kg	42,221.67	42,509.52	44,839.60	46,522.14	56,400.00
Pig meat	100 Kg	23,295.92	25,933.31	24,550.90	25,962.20	28,765.11
Milk	100 Litres	3,000.00	3,320.50	4,200.00	4,720.43	5,083.00

*Provisional.
[1]Prices refer to the calendar year and may differ from those based on crop years. For tea and coffee , the prices are for black tea and coffee beans, respectively.*

7.7. The performance of large and small farms in terms of marketed agricultural output is shown in Table 7.5. The share of marketed agricultural output for small farms increased from 73.0 per cent in 2022 to 73.2 per cent in 2023. The value of sales by small farms increased by 11.0 per cent from KSh 414.3 billion in 2022 to KSh 460.1 billion in 2023 while the value of sales by large farms increased by 9.9 per cent from KSh 153.3 billion in 2022 to KSh 168.4 billion in 2023.

Table 7.5: Recorded Sale of Produce from Large and Small Farms, 2019-2023

Year	Large Farms[1]		Small Farms		Total		Percentage Share of Small Farms
	KSh Million	Annual Percentage change	KSh Million	Annual Percentage change	KSh Million	Annual Percentage change	
2019	124,789.5	(6.8)	340,843.0	(6.4)	465,632.5	(6.5)	73.2
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	153,250.2	7.7	414,343.0	7.2	567,593.2	7.3	73.0
2023*	168,439.2	10.4	460,065.3	11.5	628,504.5	11.2	73.2

* *Provisional.*
[1]20 hectares and above

7.8. Crop production: Table 7.6 indicates estimates of production of selected food crops from 2019 to 2023. Production of maize increased by 38.8 per cent from 34.3 million bags in 2022 to 47.6 million bags in 2023. This is partly attributed to favorable weather conditions with above-average rainfall and increased application of fertilizer in 2023. Similarly, the production of beans increased by 15.7 per cent to 9.6 million bags in 2023, while production of potatoes and sorghum increased by 29.4 per cent and 72.2 per cent to 2.3 million tonnes and 2.2 million bags in 2023, respectively. Millet production recorded an increase of 42.9 per cent from 0.7 million bags in 2022 to 1.0 million bags in 2023.

Table 7.6: Estimated Production of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2019– 2023

Crop	Unit[1]	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Maize	Million bags	44.0	42.1	36.7	34.3	47.6
Beans	Million bags	8.3	8.6	7.4	8.3	9.6
Potatoes	Million tonnes	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.3
Sorghum	Million bags	3.2	3.5	1.5	1.3	2.2
Millet	Million bags	1.5	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.0

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 of selected food crops per kilogramme from 2019 to 2023. Between March 2022 and March 2023, maize, potatoes and cabbages recorded the highest price increase of 69.0, 63.3 and 50.2 per cent respectively. The average retail market price of finger millet increased by 7.3 per cent from KSh 119.0 per kilogramme in March 2022 to KSh 127.7 per kilogramme in March 2023. In September 2023, prices of beans, cabbages and potatoes increased by 32.5, 22.4 and 20.1 per cent respectively, compared to the corresponding period in 2022. During the same period, maize prices decreased by 5.8 per cent from KSh 76.1 per kilogramme in September 2022 to KSh 71.7 per kilogramme in September 2023. However, retail prices of finger millet increased by 1.7 per cent to KSh 127.9 per kilogramme over the same period.

Table 7.7: Average Retail Market Prices of Selected Food Crops, 2019- 2023

KSh per Kg

CROP	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023*	
	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept
Maize	31.89	41.49	43.60	41.40	37.40	39.70	47.00	76.10	79.40	71.70
Beans	77.01	81.57	96.20	96.60	101.60	101.60	101.50	129.70	164.80	171.80
Finger Millet	92.54	86.54	93.10	94.30	101.80	112.80	119.00	125.80	127.70	127.90
Sorghum	64.37	61.89	68.60	72.20	71.50	70.10	76.20	92.10	102.70	98.40
Potatoes	43.35	67.88	48.40	46.90	42.60	35.70	49.10	56.70	80.20	68.10
Cabbages	20.73	25.43	25.60	21.90	20.30	27.90	28.70	26.30	43.10	32.20
Tomatoes	77.20	70.11	93.80	57.90	63.30	65.90	60.70	67.20	74.10	66.20
Bananas	45.08	48.72	47.00	46.90	39.90	39.40	43.70	51.70	53.70	52.30

**Provisional.*

7.10. Table 7.8 shows the sales of selected crops to marketing boards from 2019 to 2023. The quantity of maize sold increased by 24.0 per cent from 149.5 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 185.4 thousand tonnes in 2023. The volume of wheat, pyrethrum extract (pyrethrin), rice paddy, tea sales and cotton increased by 60.6, 36.8, 10.9, 6.6 and 2.6 per cent respectively, during the review period. The quantities of sisal, coffee and sugarcane sold to various marketing boards dropped by 20.6, 22.7 and 36.4 per cent, respectively in 2023.

Table 7.8: Sale of Selected Crops to Marketing Boards, 2019– 2023

Crop	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Maize[1]	000 Tonnes	316.7	261.3	228.4	149.5	185.4
Wheat[2]	000 Tonnes	348.8	280.8	241.9	181.9	292.1
Coffee	000 Tonnes	33.6	24.4	28.2	41.9	32.4
Tea	000 Tonnes	458.8	569.5	537.8	535.0	570.3
Cotton[2]	000 Tonnes	3.0	3.4	1.3	3.8	3.9
Sugar-cane[2,3]	Million Tonnes	4.6	6.8	7.7	8.8	5.6
Pyrethrum (extract equivalent)	Tonnes	7.4	5.7	11.5	22.2	30.3
Sisal	000 Tonnes	22.3	28.5	28.9	32.2	25.6
Rice Paddy[2]	000 Tonnes	96.4	108.5	111.6	123.9	137.4

** Provisional.*
[1] Purchases by National Cereals and Produce Board and millers.
[2] Deliveries to factories/ginneries.
[3] Series revised from 2019

7.11. Wheat: Table 7.9 presents the production and imports of wheat from 2019 to 2023. Wheat production decreased by 16.1 per cent from 368.7 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 309.5 thousand tonnes in 2023.The quantity of imported wheat registered an increase of 21.5 per cent to 2,037.0 thousand tonnes in 2023. This increase in wheat imports is largely attributable to the decreased local wheat production during the period under review.

Table 7.9: Production and Imports of Wheat, 2019– 2023

'000 Tonnes

Year	Production	Imports	Total
2019	366.2	1,998.9	2,365.1
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

**Provisional.*

7.12. Coffee: The total estimated area under coffee increased by 2.3 per cent to 111.9 thousand hectares in 2022/2023 as shown in Table 7.10. Total production of coffee decreased by 6.2 per cent from 51.9 thousand tonnes to 48.7 thousand tonnes during the crop year under review. The reduced production compared to the year 2021/2022 is attributed to CBD (Coffee Berry Disease) infestation.

Table 7.10: Production, Area and Average Yield of Coffee by Type of Grower, 2018/19-2022/23

		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
AREA (Ha) '000-						
	Co-operatives	94.1	94.8	83.2	84.1	83.8
	Estates	25.5	24.9	25	25.3	28.1
	TOTAL	**119.6**	**119.7**	**108.2**	**109.4**	**111.9**
PRODUCTION (Tonnes) '000-						
	Co-operatives	30.9	25.9	22.8	36.3	34.5
	Estates	14.1	11	11.7	15.6	14.2
	TOTAL	**45.0**	**36.9**	**34.5**	**51.9**	**48.7**
AVERAGE YIELD (Kg/Ha.)-						
	Co-operatives	348.0	289.1	242.3	382.9	414.7
	Estates	544.4	421.5	458.8	626.5	568.0

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 2019 to 2023. During the year under review, the area under tea increased by 0.9 per cent to 227.8 thousand hectares from 225.8 thousand hectares in 2022. In 2023, total production of green leaf from all growers recorded an increase of 6.6 per cent from 2,418.2 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 2,577.8 thousand tonnes in 2023. Green leaf production from smallholders' growers increased by 2.1 per cent while production from estates rose by 11.3 per cent from 1,185.1 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 1,318.9 thousand tonnes in 2023. The total quantity of processed tea increased by 6.6 per cent to 570.3 thousand tonnes from 535.0 thousand tonnes in 2022.

Table 7.11: Production, Area and Average Yield of Tea by Type of Grower, 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
AREA ('000 Ha)[1]					
Smallholders	102.9	106.0	109.3	112.7	112.7
Estates	103.2	106.4	109.7	113.1	115.1
TOTAL	**206.1**	**212.4**	**219.0**	**225.8**	**227.8**
PRODUCTION - GREEN LEAF ('000 Tonnes)					
Smallholders	1,166.6	1,458.2	1,287.3	1,233.1	1,258.8
Estates	907.2	1,116.0	1,143.6	1,185.1	1,318.9
TOTAL	**2,073.8**	**2,574.1**	**2,430.9**	**2,418.2**	**2,577.8**
PRODUCTION - MADE TEA ('000 Tonnes)					
Smallholders	258.1	322.6	284.8	272.8	278.5
Estates	200.7	246.9	253.0	262.2	291.8
TOTAL	**458.8**	**569.5**	**537.8**	**535.0**	**570.3**
AVERAGE YIELD - MADE TEA (Kg/Ha)[1,2]					
Smallholders	1,866.2	3,333.3	2,854.9	2,734.8	2,707.9
Estates	2,502.5	2,543.3	2,527.5	2,619.6	2,827.6

Source: Tea Board of Kenya
** Provisional*
[1] *Area and yield data revised since 2019*
[2] *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 2019 to 2023. In 2023, the area under sugarcane increased by 6.8 per cent to 259.0 thousand hectares. However, the harvested area declined by 31.6 per cent to 80.7 thousand hectares in 2023. Similarly, total cane production dropped by 36.9 per cent, from 8.8 million tonnes in 2022 to 5.6 million tonnes in 2023. The average yield decreased by 12.6 per cent, from 62.9 tonnes per hectare in 2022 to 55.0 tonnes per hectare in 2023.

Table 7.12: Planted Area, Harvested Area, Production and Average Yield of Sugarcane, 2019- 2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Area under cane ('000 Ha)[3]	197.4	200.5	223.0	242.5	259.0
Area harvested ('000 Ha)[1,3]	71.5	89.7	93.3	118.0	80.7
Total Production ('000 Tonnes)	4,605.1	6,810.9	7,659.1	8,799.8	5,556.1
Production by non-contracted farmers ('000 Tonnes)	938.8	1,264.2	1,133.3	1,380.0	1,123.4
Average yield (Tonnes/Ha)[2]	51.3	61.9	70.0	62.9	55.0

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Sugar Directorate
** Provisional*
[1] Excludes area harvested by non-contracted farmers
[2] Yield = (Total production - production by non-contracted farmers)/area harvested
[3] Data on area harvested and average yield revised since 2019

7.15. Table 7.13 presents data on sugar production, imports, and exports from 2019 to 2023. Sugar production declined by 40.7 per cent, from 796.6 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 472.8 thousand tonnes in 2023. Sugar imports almost doubled from 320.7 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 608.2 thousand tonnes in 2023. Sugar exports increased from 0.4 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 0.5 thousand tonnes in 2023.

Table 7.13: Production, Imports and Exports of Sugar, 2019-2023

'000 Tonnes

Year	Production	Imports	Exports
2019	440.9	458.6	0.8
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

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Sugar Directorate
**Provisional*

7.16. Horticulture: Table 7.14 shows the volume and earnings from exports of fresh horticultural produce from 2019 to 2023. Overall, earnings from the export of fresh horticultural produce increased by 4.5 per cent, from KSh 147.1 billion in 2022 to KSh 153.7 billion in 2023. Similarly, the volume of fresh horticultural exports increased by 9.9 per cent, from 391.5 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 430.2 thousand tonnes in 2023.

7.17. Earnings from cut flowers increased by 3.2 per cent, to KSh 107.6 billion in 2023 from KSh 104.3 billion in 2022. Earnings from fresh vegetables increased by 2.8 per cent from KSh 23.2 billion in 2022 to KSh 23.8 billion in 2023, primarily driven by high prices and demand in international markets. The sales volumes of fresh vegetables increased from 75.4 thousand tonnes to 78.1 thousand tonnes in 2023. Total earnings from fruits increased by 13.2 per cent, to KSh 22.3 billion in 2023 from KSh 19.7 billion in 2022.

Table 7.14: Exports of Fresh Horticultural Produce[1], 2019-2023

Year	Cut Flowers		Fruits		Fresh Vegetables		Total	
	Volume 000 Tonnes	Value KSh billion	Volume 000 Tonnes	Value KSh billion	Volume 000 Tonnes	Value KSh billion	Volume '000 Tonnes	Value KSh billion
2019	173.7	104.1	81.9	13.2	72.7	27.2	328.3	144.6
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*	221.1	107.6	131.0	22.3	78.1	23.8	430.2	153.7

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Horticulture 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 2018/19 to 2022/23. The area cropped in schemes decreased by 12.0 per cent from 44,255 hectares in 2021/22 to 38,939 hectares in 2022/23. Concurrently, the number of plot holders increased from 30,238 in 2021/22 to 31,702 in 2022/23. Payment to plot holders rose by 34.2 per cent, to KSh 10.5 billion compared to KSh 7.8 billion in 2021/22. Paddy production saw a growth of 19.1 per cent, totaling 229,064 tonnes in 2023, primarily due to expanded areas under irrigation. Paddy production from Bura irrigation scheme declined by 16.0 per cent from 10,739 tonnes in 2021/22 to 9,024 tonnes in 2022/23, while Tana recorded increase in paddy production from 2,462 tonnes to 4,942 tonnes in 2022/23.

Table 7.15: Rice Paddy Production of Irrigation Schemes, 2018/19-2022/23

		Unit	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
MWEA-							
	Area cropped	Hectares	25,710	25,911	25,026	25,570	25,709
	Plot-holders	Number	7,684	7,684	9,504	10,024	11,488
	Gross value of output	KSh Million	8,748	9,017	9,664	10,114	13,078
	Payments to plot-holders	KSh Million	5,759	5,177	6,113	6,272	8,315
ALL SCHEME AREAS-							
	Area cropped	Hectares	32,324	31,591	32,028	44,255	38,939
	Plot-holders	Number	15,688	17,020	23,634	30,238	31,702
	Gross value of output	KSh Million	10,109	10,457	11,130	13,199	16,999
	Payments to plot-holders	KSh Million	6,374	5,801	6,602	7,813	10,484
CROPS PRODUCED - Paddy							
	Mwea	Tonnes	120,996	141,920	148,670	137,769	153,654
	Ahero [1]	Tonnes	8,473	9,600	8,338	9,268	23,920
	W.Kano	Tonnes	9,423	5,704	3,169	5,404	6,561
	Bunyala	Tonnes	3,686	3,492	5,751	8,831	9,454
	South West Kano	Tonnes	8,184	8,062	8,184	8,366	10,521
	North Kano	Tonnes	3,040	3,584	2,800	4,000	4,396
	Bura	Tonnes	1,083	1,728	3,670	10,739	9,024
	Tana	Tonnes	900	1,200	658	2,462	4,942
	Lower Kuja	Tonnes	4,800	5,600	4,760	5,460	6,592
	TOTAL	**Tonnes**	**160,585**	**180,890**	**186,000**	**192,299**	**229,064**

Source: National Irrigation Authority
* *Provisional*
[1] *In 2023, paddy production in Ahero includes "Ahero expansion"*

7.19. Pyrethrum: Production and earnings from dry pyrethrum flowers and pyrethrum extract from 2019 to 2023 are shown in Table 7.16. The production of dry pyrethrum flowers increased by 78.0 per cent, from 943.9 tonnes in 2022 to 1,680.0 tonnes in 2023. The average price per kilogramme of dry pyrethrum flowers also rose by 22.0 per cent, to KSh 305.0 in 2023. Consequently, earnings from dry pyrethrum flowers increased from KSh 236.0 million in 2022 to KSh 512.4 million in 2023. Pyrethrum extract production increased by 36.5 per cent from 22.2 tonnes in 2022 to 30.3 tonnes in 2023. This rise led to earnings from pyrethrum extract increasing from KSh 598.1 million in 2022 to KSh 1,136.2 million in 2023.

Table 7.16: Pyrethrum Flowers and Extract Production, Prices and Value, 2019-2023

	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Pyrethrum flowers (dry)[1]						
Production	Tonnes	302.9	284.9	500.1	943.9	1,680.0
Price	KSh/ Kg	217.7	200.0	213.0	250.0	305.0
Value	KSh million	65.9	57.0	106.5	236.0	512.4
Pyrethrum Extract						
Production	Tonnes	7.4	5.7	11.5	22.2	30.3
Price	KSh/ Kg	24,999.3	23,151.4	25,000.0	27,000.0	37,500.0
Value	KSh million	185.3	131.9	287.5	598.1	1,136.2

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority: Miraa, Pyrethrum and other Industrial Crops
** Provisional*
[1] Pyrethrum flowers (dry) data revised since 2019

7.20. Livestock Production: Table 7.17 shows the quantity of livestock products and the number of selected livestock slaughtered from 2019 to 2023. The quantity of recorded marketed milk production increased by 6.9 per cent to 806.6 million litres in 2023. Bees wax production increased from 2,824.9 tonnes in 2022 to 3,212.2 tonnes in 2023. Likewise, the quantities of processed milk and cream increased by 17.3 per cent to 555.4 million litres in 2023. Further, the quantities of processed butter and ghee also recorded an increase of 34.7 per cent from 742.0 tonnes to 999.6 tonnes during the review period.

7.21. Livestock Slaughtered: The number of cattle and calves slaughtered increased by 6.7 per cent, from 1,783.1 thousand head in 2022 to 1,903.3 thousand head in 2023. Similarly, the number of sheep and goats slaughtered increased by 36.1 per cent, from 7,281.0 thousand head to 9,906.2 thousand head in the period under review. The number of pigs slaughtered increased by 42.6 per cent to reach 616.0 thousand head in 2023.The number of rabbits and chicken slaughtered increased by 1.8 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively.

Table 7.17: Livestock Products and Livestock Slaughtered, 2019-2023

	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Marketed Milk Production	Million litres	685.9	684.4	801.9	754.3	806.6
Milk Production	Million litres	3,983.3	4,048.1	4,640.9	4,604.3	4,568.6
Milk Processed						
Milk and cream	Million litres	489.7	457.9	510.6	473.6	555.4
Butter and ghee	Tonnes	1,013.4	957.6	1,043.2	742.0	999.6
Cheese	Tonnes	305.4	158.0	158.4	93.2	72.5
Market Share of processed milk	Per cent	12.3	11.3	11.0	10.3	12.2
Market Share of formally Marketed Milk	Per cent	17.2	16.9	17.3	16.4	17.7
Honey	Tonnes	13,876.8	17,800.9	17,265.1	19,777.2	17,151.1
Bees wax	Tonnes	1,374.4	1,716.5	5,783.3	2,824.9	3,212.2
Livestock Slaughtered						
Cattle and Calves	'000 Head	2,633.5	1,953.7	2,004.9	1,783.1	1,903.3
Sheep and Goats	'000 Head	8,048.0	12,040.2	9,478.0	7,281.0	9,906.2
Pigs	'000 Head	222.0	397.0	355.5	432.0	616.0
Rabbits	'000 Head	1,468.3	2,140.8	827.8	532.6	542.1
Chicken	'000 Head	63,370.5	49,437.3	63,892.9	66,672.1	66,873.0
Camels	'000 Head	191.9	204.7	130.4	81.1	184.0
Donkeys	'000 Head	1,663.0	1,232.6	1,393.6	1,729.9	1,724.5

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Kenya Dairy Board, State Department for Livestock
** Provisional*

7.22. There were significant changes in enrolment levels across different agricultural institutions from 2022 to 2023 as illustrated in Table 7.18. Degree Level Enrolment declined by 31.6 per cent from 18,120 students in 2022 to 12,391 students in 2023 across various institutions. Diploma level enrolments recorded a marginal increase of 2.2 per cent to 1,826 students in 2023. Animal Health Training Institutions under the certificate cadre recorded increased enrolments of 9.3 per cent to 812 students. Similarly, short term vocational courses had a 27.8 per cent increase in students' enrolment in the year under review.

Table 7.18: Enrolment in Agricultural Training Courses, 2019-2023

Number

	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DEGREE LEVEL															
Public Universities	10,626	6,766	17,392	12,913	7,443	20,356	11,523	7,145	18,668	11,439	6,681	18,120	8,311	3,683	11,994
Private Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	151	397
DIPLOMA LEVEL															
Egerton University	37	10	47	169	64	233	0	0	0	50	16	66	9	2	11
DIPLOMA LEVEL															
Bukura Institute of Agriculture	1,079	672	1,751	891	557	1,448	813	664	1,477	809	628	1,437	933	487	1,420
Naivasha Dairy Training Institute	19	20	39	0	0	0	38	31	69	25	25	50	44	45	89
Total	**1,098**	**692**	**1,790**	**891**	**557**	**1,448**	**851**	**695**	**1,546**	**834**	**653**	**1,487**	**977**	**532**	**1,509**
DIPLOMA - Animal Health Training Institutes															
Kabete	96	38	134	0	0	0	104	42	146	65	28	93	72	45	117
Ndomba[1]	55	12	67	0	0	0	107	40	147	36	12	48	45	12	57
Nyahururu[2]	..	..	..	17	8	25	25	22	47	60	33	93	90	42	132
Livestock Training Institute - Wajir[3]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	8	32
Total	**151**	**50**	**201**	**17**	**8**	**25**	**236**	**104**	**340**	**161**	**73**	**234**	**117**	**57**	**306**
Total Diploma	**1,286**	**752**	**2,038**	**1,077**	**629**	**1,706**	**1,087**	**799**	**1,886**	**1,045**	**742**	**1,787**	**1,103**	**591**	**1,826**

Table 7.18: Enrolment in Agricultural Training Courses, 2019-2023 *(Cont'd)*

Number

	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
CERTIFICATE LEVEL-															
Naivasha Dairy Training Institute	84	62	146	0	0	0	161	168	329	106	100	206	113	141	254
Animal Health Training Institutes-															
Kabete	77	28	105	0	0	0	79	31	110	134	60	194	142	72	214
Nyahururu[2]	50	28	78	0	0	0	129	66	195	112	68	180	74	40	114
Ndomba[1]	73	35	108	0	0	0	158	57	215	75	88	163	95	54	149
Livestock Training Institute - Wajir[3]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	54	81
Total	**284**	**153**	**437**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**527**	**322**	**849**	**427**	**316**	**743**	**451**	**361**	**812**
SHORT-TERM VOCATIONAL COURSES-															
Naivasha Dairy Training School	48	45	93	1	1	2	153	150	303	144	106	250	160	172	332
Athi River M.T. School	72	21	93	0	0	0	67	27	94	56	40	96	98	38	136
Ndomba	88	25	113	26	19	45	53	16	69	61	17	78	64	10	74
Total	**208**	**91**	**299**	**27**	**20**	**47**	**273**	**193**	**466**	**261**	**163**	**424**	**322**	**220**	**542**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development; Public Universities and other Institutions
** Provisional*
[1] The 2019 numbers have been revised.
[2] Figures available from 2020
[3] Figures available only for 2023
.. Data unavailable

Societies and Unions in Agricultural Sector

7.23. Table 7.19 shows the number of registered societies and unions from 2019 to 2023. The number of agricultural societies grew by 6.4 per cent from 26,844 in 2022 to 28,575 in 2023. Agricultural societies in coffee and sugarcane activities increased by 4.4 per cent and 3.6 per cent to 718 and 231, respectively, during the period under review. Similarly, the number of societies in the cotton and dairy sub-sectors increased by 4.5 per cent and 11.8 per cent to reach 70 and 770, respectively in 2023. The number of agricultural unions remained the same at 104 in 2023.

Table 7.19: Number of Societies and Unions, 2019 – 2023

Number

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Agricultural Societies:					
Coffee	659	662	673	688	718
Sugar-cane	211	214	217	223	231
Pyrethrum	150	152	152	153	154
Cotton	62	62	66	67	70
Dairy	639	641	670	689	770
Multi-produce	2,399	2,729	2,854	2,854	2,893
Farm Purchase	126	126	126	126	126
Fisheries	118	118	121	123	218
Other Agricultural Societies	1,983	2,757	2,850	2,975	3,280
Sub- Total	**6,347**	**7,461**	**7,729**	**7,898**	**8,460**
Non-Agricultural Societies:					
Savings and Credit	10,463	11,723	11,798	12,291	13,511
Other Non-Agricultural Societies	4,091	6,342	6,355	6,358	6,604
Sub- Total	**14,554**	**18,065**	**18,153**	**18,946**	**20,115**
TOTAL	**20,901**	**25,526**	**25,882**	**26,844**	**28,575**
Unions (Agricultural)	**101**	**101**	**102**	**104**	**104**

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

7.24. Table 7.20 presents estimated production quantities and values of selected crops in the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) value chain from 2022 to 2023. In 2023, there was a notable increase in production of some of the selected BETA crops compared to 2022. The value of production for the selected crops increased by 17.8 per cent to KSh 273.5 billion in 2023

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Table 7.20: Area, Production, Unit Prices and Value of Selected Crops, 2022-2023

CROP	2022				2023*			
	Total Area (Ha)	Total Quantity ('000'Ton)	Unit Prices KSh per 100Kg	Total Value (KShs Million)	Total Area(Ha) 2023	Total Quantity ('000'Tons) 2023	Unit Prices KSh per 100Kg	Total Value (KShs Million)
Banana	71,800.0	2,052.6	1,337.51	27,453.8	79,246.0	2,906.9	1,366.60	39,726.0
Cassava	72,247.0	1,087.3	3,421.80	37,203.5	76,012.4	1,187.8	3,256.92	38,685.3
Tomato	28,331.0	616.6	3,652.46	22,521.7	31,071.7	582.5	4,351.93	25,352.0
Avocado	25,669.0	441.6	2,852.10	12,594.7	33,428.0	805.5	2,993.58	24,111.9
Mangoes	66,235.0	758.4	1,795.19	13,614.2	76,790.0	909.9	2,560.28	23,296.5
Kales	38,586.0	609.3	2,199.05	13,398.2	47,580.3	786.2	2,697.17	21,205.2
Sweet Potatoes	48,849.5	597.9	3,534.89	21,134.5	54,423.1	669.1	3,159.54	21,142.0
Cabbage	34,848.0	1,382.1	1,147.35	15,857.2	31,771.4	1,042.8	1,676.59	17,484.0
Bulb Onions	7,862.0	126.5	4,188.72	5,300.2	7,386.0	125.3	8,385.24	10,510.2
Coconut	73,286.0	71.7	11,480.98	8,234.4	73,991.0	81.7	11,479.09	9,374.6
Garden Peas	30,059.0	187.4	4,895.83	9,174.6	25,288.2	357.4	2,253.46	8,054.5
Watermelon	18,083.0	337.5	2,791.20	9,420.3	11,413.0	489.7	1,420.36	6,955.5
Pigeon Peas	147,208.1	96.1	7,650.91	7,356.0	153,123.1	92.1	6,234.02	5,739.1
Pineapples	8,628.0	252.7	3,868.12	9,774.9	4,706.0	97.4	3,397.59	3,308.1
Groundnuts	21,546.3	27.9	12,451.71	3,479.5	20,924.3	24.0	13,401.81	3,212.8
Passion fruits	3,473.0	37.4	5,882.97	2,198.2	3,831.0	39.6	7,305.62	2,894.9
Macadamia	8,747.0	40.9	6,816.13	2,788.0	8,826.0	44.4	5,999.82	2,661.8
Cowpea	26,077.0	101.8	2,670.98	2,718.6	24,186.3	95.2	2,721.78	2,590.6
Spring Onions	2,791.0	31.9	3,205.47	1,023.9	3,670.0	37.8	6,158.46	2,328.9
Sesame (Simsim)	56,474.1	67.2	7,177.90	4,825.8	26,299.5	19.3	10,104.97	1,952.2
Canola	4,381.0	14.6	5,557.46	811.0	4,509.0	14.6	8,292.82	1,211.0
Soya Beans	5,960.8	8.2	7,472.56	610.0	11,312.7	10.1	7,208.67	730.0
Cashew nuts	23,060.0	8.3	5,000.60	416.7	24,437.0	9.0	5,019.67	451.6
Chillis	354.0	1.5	5,657.45	83.9	444.9	6.1	5,211.45	319.9
Sunflower	2,612.7	3.7	3,954.48	147.9	3,339.5	3.6	4,718.71	172.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development

7.25. Table 7.21 presents other agricultural indicators from 2019 to 2023.The jobs in the Leather Value Chain contracted by 19.0 per cent to 1,303 persons in 2023. The average income from Leather Value Chain Development recorded an increase from KSh 153,774 in 2022 to KSh 157,558 in 2023.

Table 7.21: Other Agricultural Indicators, 2019-2023

Indicator	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Jobs in Leather Value Chain	Numbers	1,902.0	1,242.0	1,301.0	1,322.0	1,303.0
Leather Value Chain Development (Incomes)-Average	KSh	147,840.0	149,762.0	150,816.0	153,774.0	157,558.0
Leather Value Chain Development (Incomes) - Total	('000') KSh	281,191.7	186,004.4	196,211.6	203,289.2	205,298.1
Annual Milk Production	000' Tonnes	3,983.3	4,048.1	4,640.9	4,604.3	4,568.6
Cotton Ginneries	Numbers	4	4	4	6	7
Food Price Anomalies	Index	107.0	116.7	126.6	143.3	157.1
Food Loss Index	Index	99.8	100.5	98.5	100.1	98.0
Agriculture Orientation Index	Index	0.103	0.109	0.104	0.117	0.149

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
** Provisional*

Food Balance Sheet

7.26. The need for adequate planning and achievement of set targets in ensuring a country's food security has triggered greater demand for reliable data on food and agriculture. The Food Balance Sheet (FBS) presents an all-encompassing situation of a country's food supply and utilization during a specific reference period. The information on the food situation presented in this section is based on the following aspects: (i) domestic supply of food products in terms of production, imports and variation in stocks; (ii) domestic food utilization, which includes food, feed, seed, processing, export and other uses; and (iii) per capita values for the supply of all food products (in kilogrammes per person per year) and the corresponding calories, protein and fat contents. The FBS baseline information also helps generate other useful indicators, such as food Import Dependency and Self-Sufficiency Ratios.

FBS Indicators

7.27. Table 7.22 and Figure 7.2 shows the key Food Balance Sheet Indicators for the period 2019 to 2023. Total daily caloric supply increased by 1.1 per cent from 2,118.9 thousand calories in 2022 to 2,142.6 thousand calories in 2023. The increase was mainly attributed to increase in production of animal products and cereals which increased by 2.2 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively, during during the review period. Per caput daily caloric supply from vegetal products accounted for 89.8 per cent of the total per caput daily caloric supply. Similarly, during the period under review, per caput supply of proteins and fats increased by 1.6 per cent and 5.8 per cent to 65.2 grams and 36.3 grams, respectively.

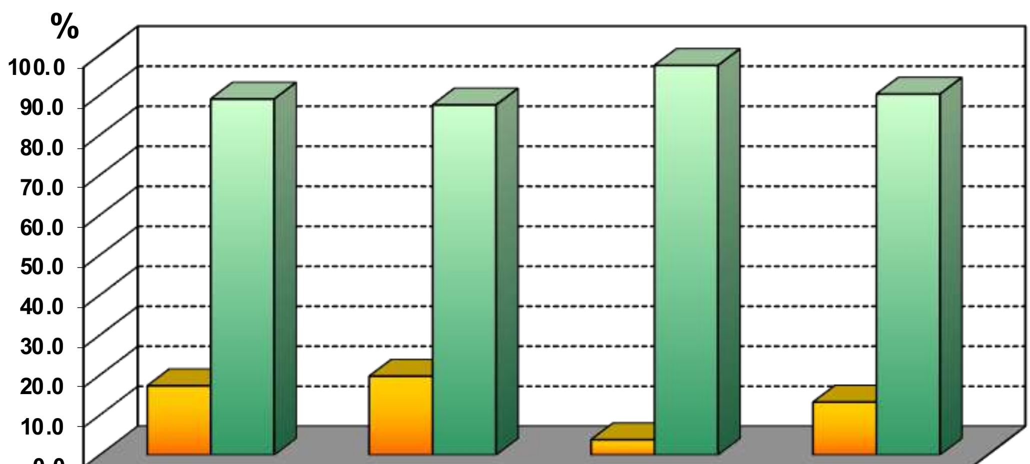
7.28. The overall Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) increased from 87.5 per cent in 2022 to 90.1 per cent in 2023. Over the same period, the total Import Dependency Ratio increased from 14.5 per cent in 2022 to 17.3 per cent in 2023.

Table 7.22: Food Balance Sheet, 2019-2023

Indicator		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Per Caput Daily Supply	**Calories - '000**	**2,171.7**	**2,232.5**	**2,108.2**	**2,118.9**	**2,142.6**
	Proteins - Grams	61.9	71.1	62.1	64.2	65.2
	Fats - Grams	46.2	29.3	30.3	34.3	36.3
SSR - Per Cent	**Total**	**87.8**	**88.6**	**89.7**	**87.5**	**90.1**
	Vegetal Products	86.5	87.2	88.2	85.8	88.8
	Animal Products[1]	95.3	97.3	97.9	97.4	97.4
	Fishery Products	79.9	81.2	97.2	88.8	90.2
IDR - Per Cent	**Total**	**16.5**	**14.5**	**13.4**	**14.5**	**17.3**
	Vegetal Products	18.6	16.1	15.2	16.2	19.7
	Animal Products[1]	5.3	4.0	3.3	4.1	3.8
	Fishery Products	25.2	23.3	21.2	15.5	13.2
Per Caput Caloric Daily Supply	**Vegetal Products - '000 calories**	**1,948.5**	**2,021.4**	**1,889.3**	**1,906.0**	**1,925.1**
	Of which Cereals - '000 calories	1,014.4	1,031.3	1,054.6	1,000.5	1,021.3
	Animal Products - '000 calories	223.2	211.1	218.9	212.9	217.5

**Provisional*
[1] Contains Fishery Products

Figure 7.2: Import Dependency and Self-Sufficiency Ratios, 2023



	Total Food Products	Vegetal Products	Animal Products	Fishery Products
IDR	17.3	19.7	3.8	13.2
SSR	90.1	88.8	97.4	90.2

7.29. Figure 7.3 presents the proportion of caloric supply by the main food groups for the year 2023. Cereals continued to account for the bulk of caloric supply at 47.7 per cent of the total caloric supply. This was mainly from wheat, maize and rice and the products. During the review period milk and meat accounted for 6.8 per cent and 2.2 per cent to caloric supply, respectively, while pulses accounted for 10.9 per cent of the total caloric supply.

Figure 7.3: Caloric Supply by Main Food Groups, 2023

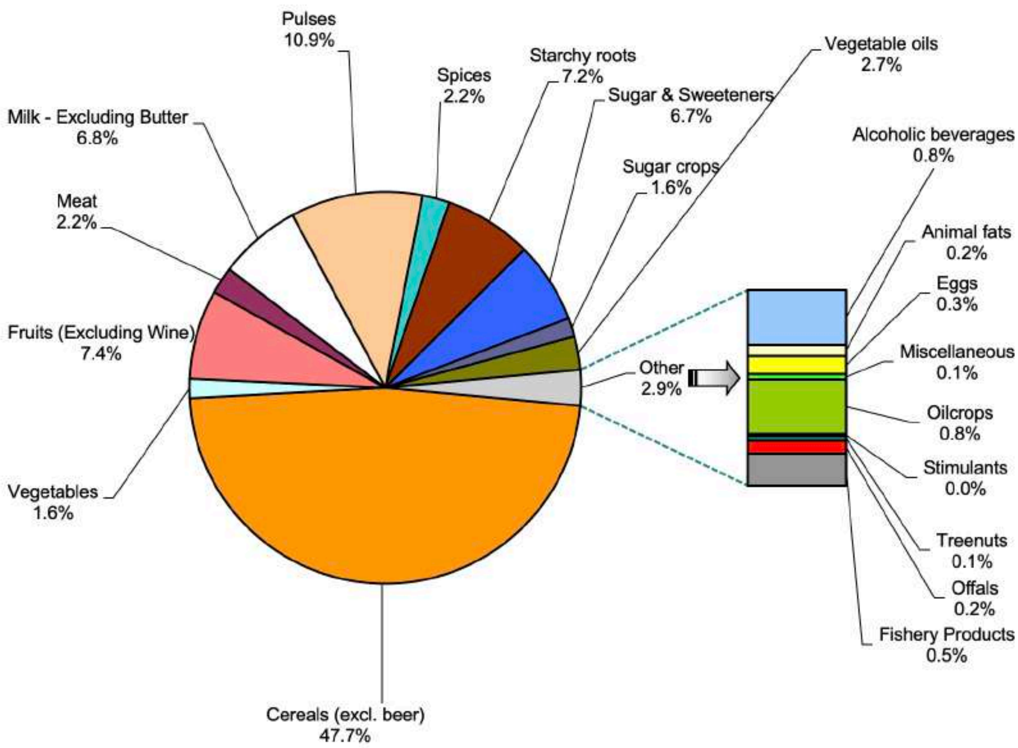


Table 7.23 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2023

Products	FOOD BALANCE SHEET					2022		Population('000):			51,526				
	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY		
													Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Grand total													**2,143**	**65**	**36**
Vegetable prod.													**1,925**	**51**	**23**
Animal prod.													**217**	**14**	**13**
Cereals (excl. beer)	**5,144**	**4,181**	**150**	**1,320**	**7,855**	**91**	**227**	**741**	**91**	**102**	**6,603**	**128**	**1,021**	**28**	**8**
Wheat and products	309	2,085	62	219	2,114	0	51	0	8	32	2,023	39.3	295	9	1
Barley and products	33	25	48	1	10	5	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	1	0	0
Maize and products	4,284	535	8	606	4,205	40	128	689	74	11	3,263	63.3	551	14	7
Rye and products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oats and products	0	2	0	-1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	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	1,408	4	459	1,174	0	2	0	2	60	1,111	21.6	142	3	0
Starchy roots	**4,218**	**3**	**104**	**0**	**4,117**	**0**	**362**	**0**	**206**	**213**	**3,335**	**64.7**	**155**	**2**	**0**
Potatoes and products	2,329	2	104	0	2,228	0	245	0	202	119	1,662	32.3	63	1	0
Cassava and products	1,188	0	0	0	1,188	0	37	0	0	60	1091	21.2	63	1	0
Sweet potatoes	669	0	0	0	668	0	78	0	0	34	557	10.8	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	**5,556**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,556**	**3,465**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,091**	**40.6**	**33**	**0**	**0**
Sugar cane	5,556	0	0	0	5,556	3,465	0	0	0	0	2,091	40.6	33	0	0
Sugar Beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sugar & Sweeteners	**490**	**664**	**76**	**265**	**813**	**48**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**763**	**14.8**	**143**	**0**	**0**
Sugar non-centrifugal	0	60	3	0	57	0	0	0	0	1	56	1.1	10	0	0
Sugar & Prod. (raw equivalent)	473	604	73	265	738	48	0	0	0	0	690	13.4	131	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	**1,203**	**158**	**54**	**-361**	**1,668**	**0**	**228**	**0**	**72**	**61**	**1,307**	**25.4**	**234**	**15**	**1**
Beans, Dry & Products	864	59	18	-202	1,107	0	211	0	62	58	776	15.1	139	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	-159	459	0	17	0	10	3	429	8.3	76	5	0

Table 7.23 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2023 (Cont'd)

Products	FOOD BALANCE SHEET					2022		Population('000):			51,526				
	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Grand total													**2,143**	**65**	**36**
Treenuts	**31**	**1**	**17**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**0.3**	**2**	**0**	**0**
Nuts and products	31	1	17	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	0.3	2	0	0
Oilcrops	**165**	**52**	**13**	**0**	**204**	**62**	**5**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**132**	**2.6**	**17**	**1**	**1**
Soyabeans & Products	10	2	0	0	12	2	0	0	1	0	9	0.2	2	0	0
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	24	42	1	0	65	0	1	0	1	0	63	1.2	13	1	1
Sunflower seed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Rape and Mustardseed	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0
Coconuts - Incl Copra	87	1	9	0	79	16	3	0	0	0	59	1.1	3	0	0
Sesame seed	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Palmkernels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Olives (including preserved)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oilcrops, Other	41	5	0	0	46	44	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils	**61**	**960**	**20**	**4**	**996**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**854**	**126**	**2.4**	**59**	**0**	**8**
Soyabean Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Groundnut Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sunflowerseed Oil	5	12	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	17	0.3	8	0	1
Rape and Mustard Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cottonseed Oil	2	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	2	0	0
Palmkernel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Palm Oil	1	939	0	4	935	16	0	0	0	852	67	1.3	31	0	5
Coconut Oil	6	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	6	0.1	3	0	0
Sesameseed Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Olive & Residue Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Maize Germ Oil	14	3	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	17	0.3	8	0	1
Oilcrops Oil, Other	33	1	20	0	14	0	0	0	0	1	13	0.3	6	0	1
Vegetables	**3,394**	**29**	**171**	**27**	**3,225**	**0**	**114**	**0**	**0**	**53**	**3,057**	**59.3**	**34**	**1**	**0**
Tomatoes and products	583	16	44	0	555	0	58	0	0	3	493	9.6	5	0	0
Onions, Dry	163	0	0	0	163	0	14	0	0	0	149	2.9	3	0	0
Vegetables, Other & Prod.	2,649	13	127	27	2,507	0	42	0	0	50	2,415	46.9	26	1	0
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	**6,076**	**50**	**340**	**-185**	**5,970**	**0**	**856**	**0**	**0**	**112**	**5,002**	**97.1**	**158**	**2**	**2**
Oranges, Tang-Mand & Prod.	207	11	15	0	204	0	39	0	0	11	154	3.0	2	0	0
Lemons, Limes and products	129	1	1	0	129	0	0	0	0	7	122	2.4	1	0	0

Table 7.23 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2023 (Cont'd)

Products	FOOD BALANCE SHEET					2022		Population('000):			51,526			
	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY		
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Grand total													**2,143**	**65**	**36**
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	2,907	1	0	0	2,908	0	436	0	0	0	2,471	48.0	79	1	0
Plantains	600	0	0	0	600	0	53	0	0	0	547	10.6	22	0	0
Apples and products	1	20	3	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0.3	0	0	0
Pineapples and products	98	0	148	-187	137	0	0	0	0	0	137	2.7	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	1,980	4	173	1	1,809	0	316	0	0	94	1,399	27.2	49	1	2
Stimulants	**619**	**12**	**648**	**-52**	**35**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**32**	**3**	**0.1**	**1**	**0**	**0**
Coffee and products	49	5	57	-8	5	0	0	0	0	3	2	0.0	0	0	0
Cocoa Beans and products	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	1	0	0
Tea (including mate)	570	6	590	-43	29	0	0	0	0	29	0	0.0	0	0	0
Spices	**270**	**4**	**6**	**0**	**268**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**268**	**5.2**	**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	**614**	**27**	**28**	**0**	**613**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**17**	**596**	**11.6**	**18**	**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	27	11	4	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	34	0.7	5	0	0
Alcohol, non food	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	17	0	0.0	0	0	0
Meat	**555**	**3**	**35**	**0**	**522**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**22**	**500**	**9.7**	**48**	**4**	**4**
Meat & Products, Bovine	238	0	2	0	236	0	0	0	0	9	227	4.4	23	2	2
Meat & Prod, Sheep & Goat	129	0	28	0	101	0	0	0	0	6	94	1.8	8	1	1
Meat & Products, Pig	40	1	5	0	36	0	0	0	0	2	34	0.7	6	0	1
Meat & Products, Poultry	94	1	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	1	93	1.8	6	1	0
Meat & Products, Other Anim.	55	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	3	52	1.0	5	0	0

Table 7.23 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2023 (Cont'd)

Products	FOOD BALANCE SHEET					2022		Population('000):			51,526				
	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	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													2,143	65	36
Offals	**74**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**74**	**1.4**	**4**	**1**	**0**
Offals, Edible	74	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	74	1.4	4	1	0
Animal fats	**40**	**0**	**0**	**19**	**20**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0.1**	**4**	**0**	**0**
Fats, Animals, Raw	39	0	0	19	20	15	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	2	0	0
Butter, Ghee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0
Cream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0
Fish, body oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Fish, liver oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Milk - Excluding Butter	**4,569**	**208**	**12**	**0**	**4,765**	**35**	**290**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4,438**	**86.1**	**146**	**8**	**9**
Milk & Prod (Excluding Butter)	4,569	208	12	0	4,765	35	290	1	0	0	4,438	86.1	146	8	9
Eggs	**134**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**134**	**0**	**39**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**88**	**1.7**	**6**	**0**	**0**
Eggs and products	134	1	1	0	134	0	39	0	0	7	88	1.7	6	0	0
Fish & sea food	**164**	**24**	**6**	**0**	**182**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**193**	**3.7**	**10**	**1**	**0**
Freshwater fish	121	15	1	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	159	3.1	7	1	0
Demersal fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Pelagic fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Marine fish, other	40	9	5	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	31	0.6	3	0	0
Crustaceans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Molluscs other	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0	0	0
Cephalopods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Aquatic products, other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Aquatic mammals meat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Aquatic animals, other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Aquatic plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	41	26	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	15	0.3	2	0	0
Infant food	0	17	9	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.2	2	0	0
Miscellaneous	**0**	**24**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**0.1**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 7.23 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2022

Products	FOOD BALANCE SHEET					2022		Population('000):			50,623				
	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Grand total													**2,119**	**64**	**34**
Vegetal prod.													**1,906**	**51**	**22**
Animal prod.													**213**	**13**	**12**
Cereals (excl. beer)	**3,848**	**3,729**	**62**	**-168**	**7,683**	**115**	**385**	**479**	**79**	**225**	**6,400**	**126**	**1,001**	**28**	**7**
Wheat and products	369	1,715	5	-170	2,248	0	39	0	10	32	2,167	42.8	321	10	1
Barley and products	20	20	42	-66	65	29	0	0	0	0	35	0.7	5	0	0
Maize and products	3,087	835	7	-13	3,928	40	245	446	59	166	2,972	58.7	511	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	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1	0	0	0
Millet and products	63	19	0	-23	105	14	5	5	2	0	78	1.5	13	0	0
Sorghum and products	117	92	7	4	198	32	27	28	6	0	106	2.1	18	1	0
Cereals, Others & Products	0	0	0	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.1	0	0	0
Rice & Prod (Milled Equivalent)	192	1044	1	104	1132	0	69	0	2	26	1,035	20.5	131	2	0
Starchy roots	**3,507**	**4**	**40**	**-200**	**3671**	**0**	**265**	**0**	**160**	**4**	**3,242**	**64.0**	**153**	**2**	**0**
Potatoes and products	1,800	4	40	-200	1,964	0	175	0	159	3	1,626	32.1	63	1	0
Cassava and products	1,086	0	0	0	1,087	0	23	0	0	1	1,063	21.0	62	1	0
Sweet potatoes	594	0	0	0	594	0	65	0	0	0	529	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	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	6	0.1	0	0	0
Sugar crops	**8,800**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8,800**	**6,628**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**103**	**2,069**	**40.9**	**34**	**0**	**0**

Table 7.23 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2022 *(cont'd)*

Products	FOOD BALANCE SHEET					2022		Population('000):				50,623			
	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Sugar cane	8,800	0	0	0	8,800	6,628	0	0	0	103	2,069	40.9	34	0	0
Sugar Beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sugar & Sweeteners	**816**	**351**	**39**	**267**	**861**	**38**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**822**	**16.2**	**158**	**0**	**0**
Sugar non-centrifugal	0	17	1	0	15	0	0	0	0	1	15	0.3	3	0	0
Sugar & Prod. (raw equivalent)	797	334	37	267	826	38	0	0	0	0	788	15.6	152	0	0
Sweeteners, other & prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Honey	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	1	19	0.4	3	0	0
Pulses	**1,105**	**131**	**51**	**-306**	**1,491**	**0**	**89**	**0**	**55**	**9**	**1,339**	**26.4**	**245**	**16**	**2**
Beans, Dry & Products	747	52	15	-73	856	0	78	0	46	0	732	14.5	133	9	1
Peas, Dry & Products	33	62	31	0	64	0	0	0	0	5	59	1.2	11	1	0
Pulses, Other and products	326	18	5	-233	571	0	11	0	9	3	548	10.8	101	6	1
Treenuts	**29**	**2**	**11**	**0**	**19**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**19**	**0.4**	**2**	**0**	**0**
Nuts and products	29	2	11	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	19	0.4	2	0	0
Oilcrops	**147**	**52**	**5**	**0**	**193**	**52**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**136**	**2.7**	**19**	**1**	**1**
Soyabeans & Products	8	2	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	9	0.2	2	0	0
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	28	48	3	0	73	0	1	0	1	0	72	1.4	15	1	1
Sunflower seed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Rape and Mustardseed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Coconuts - Incl Copra	68	0	0	0	69	11	2	0	0	0	56	1.1	3	0	0
Sesame seed	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Palmkernels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0

Table 7.23 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2022 *(cont'd)*

Products	FOOD BALANCE SHEET					2022	Population('000):					50,623			
	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
												PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY		
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food		Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Olives (including preserved)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oilcrops, Other	41	1	1	0	41	39	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils	**58**	**817**	**18**	**4**	**852**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**700**	**137**	**2.7**	**64**	**0**	**7**
Soyabean Oil	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1	2	0	0
Groundnut Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sunflowerseed Oil	5	8	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0.2	6	0	1
Rape and Mustard Oil	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.1	1	0	0
Cottonseed Oil	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	1	0	0
Palmkernel Oil	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.2	4	0	0
Palm Oil	1	783	0	4	780	14	0	0	0	700	66	1.3	31	0	4
Coconut Oil	6	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	7	0.1	3	0	0
Sesameseed Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Olive & Residue Oil	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0
Maize Germ Oil	14	2	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0.3	8	0	1
Oilcrops Oil, Other	30	7	18	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	18	0.4	8	0	1
Vegetables	**3,338**	**31**	**120**	**-16**	**3,264**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**0**	**97**	**3,025**	**59.8**	**35**	**1**	**0**
Tomatoes and products	617	19	24	0	612	0	66	0	0	0	546	10.8	6	0	0
Onions, Dry	159	0	0	0	159	0	13	0	0	0	145	2.9	3	0	0
Vegetables, Other & Prod.	2,563	12	97	-16	2,493	0	64	0	0	96	2,333	46.1	26	1	0
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	**4,723**	**47**	**272**	**-88**	**4,585**	**0**	**465**	**0**	**0**	**22**	**4,097**	**80.9**	**129**	**1**	**2**
Oranges, Tang-Mand & Prod.	143	11	11	0	142	0	13	0	0	4	126	2.5	2	0	0

Table 7.23 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2022 *(cont'd)*

Products	FOOD BALANCE SHEET					2022		Population('000):			50,623			
	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY		
											PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY		
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food		Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Lemons, Limes and products	68	1	1	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	67	1.3	1	0	0
Grapefruit and products	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0
Citrus Fruit nes & prod	135	0	0	0	135	0	12	0	0	0	123	2.4	2	0	0
Bananas	2,053	0	0	0	2,053	0	285	0	0	0	1,767	34.9	57	1	0
Plantains	600	0	0	0	600	0	57	0	0	0	543	10.7	22	0	0
Apples and products	0	18	2	-1	18	0	0	0	0	1	17	0.3	0	0	0
Pineapples and products	254	0	116	-87	225	0	2	0	0	0	224	4.4	3	0	0
Dates	18	8	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	1	25	0.5	2	0	0
Grapes and products (excl wine)	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1	0	0	0
Fruits, Other & Products	1,451	3	141	0	1,313	0	97	0	0	16	1,200	23.7	40	0	2
Stimulants	**587**	**13**	**614**	**-143**	**129**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**126**	**2.5**	**3**	**0**	**0**
Coffee and products	52	6	61	-9	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)	535	6	552	-133	122	0	0	0	0	0	122	2.4	3	0	0
Spices	**270**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**269**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**268**	**5.3**	**49**	**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	3	4	0	268	0	0	0	0	1	267	5.3	49	2	2
Alcoholic beverages	**587**	**19**	**28**	**0**	**578**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**17**	**561**	**11.1**	**12**	**0**	**0**

Table 7.23 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2022 *(cont'd)*

Products	FOOD BALANCE SHEET					2022		Population('000):				50,623			
	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Wine	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.2	0	0	0
Barley Beer	340	5	24	0	321	0	0	0	0	0	321	6.3	8	0	0
Beverages, fermented	231	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	231	4.6	5	0	0
Beverages, alcoholic	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0
Alcohol, non food	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	17	0	0.0	0	0	0
Meat	**466**	**5**	**53**	**0**	**417**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**414**	**8.2**	**38**	**4**	**2**
Meat & Products, Bovine	223	0	2	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	221	4.4	23	2	2
Meat & Prod, Sheep & Goat	95	0	19	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	76	1.5	7	1	0
Meat & Products, Pig	29	2	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Meat & Products, Poultry	93	2	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	3	92	1.8	6	1	0
Meat & Products, Other Anim.	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	0.5	2	0	0
Offals	**74**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**74**	**1.5**	**4**	**1**	**0**
Offals, Edible	74	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	74	1.5	4	1	0
Animal fats	**37**	**0**	**0**	**19**	**17**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0.1**	**3**	**0**	**0**
Fats, Animals, Raw	36	0	0	19	17	12	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	2	0	0
Butter, Ghee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Fish, body oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Fish, liver oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Milk - Excluding Butter	**4,605**	**218**	**8**	**0**	**4,815**	**23**	**193**	**30**	**0**	**1**	**4,567**	**90.2**	**152**	**7**	**9**

Table 7.23 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2022 *(cont'd)*

Products	FOOD BALANCE SHEET					2022		Population('000):			50,623			
	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)					PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	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
Milk & Prod (Excluding Butter)	4,605	218	8	0	4,815	23	193	30	0	1	4,567	90.2	152	7	9
Eggs	**73**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**73**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**67**	**1.3**	**5**	**0**	**0**
Eggs and products	73	1	0	0	73	0	6	0	0	0	67	1.3	5	0	0
Fish & sea food	**171**	**30**	**8**	**0**	**193**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**193**	**3.8**	**11**	**1**	**0**
Freshwater fish	141	19	1	0	159	0	0	0	0	0	159	3.1	8	1	0
Demersal fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Pelagic fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Marine fish, other	27	11	7	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	31	0.6	3	0	0
Crustaceans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Molluscs other	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0	0	0
Cephalopods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Aquatic products, other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Aquatic mammals meat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Aquatic animals, other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Aquatic plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	52	44	-1	9	0	0	0	0	1	8	0.2	2	0	0
Infant food	0	14	6	-1	9	0	0	0	0	1	8	0.2	2	0	0
Miscellaneous	**0**	**38**	**38**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Environment and Natural Resources

CHAPTER 8

Overview

Environmental challenges and climate change continue to pose serious challenges to our socio-economic development. This is being manifested through extreme climatic conditions and erratic weather patterns which disrupt production and livelihoods putting lives at risk. Sustainable climate action not only addresses the existing challenges but also presents an opportunity towards transitioning to a green economy. The Government continues to prioritize investments which are aimed at building resilience to mitigate these challenges as envisioned in the Fourth Medium-Term Plan (MTP-IV). These include the construction of water pans, small dams, and water-harvesting structures in arid and semi-arid lands. Initiatives geared towards complementing other ongoing efforts towards environmental conservation are being implemented including the National Tree Growing and Restoration Campaign, the third National Climate Change Action Plan III (NCCAP 2023-2027) and the Climate Change (Amendment) Act 2023. In the same period, the inaugural Africa Climate Change Summit to address the increasing exposure to climate change and its associated costs was held in Nairobi. This chapter presents statistics on environment and use of natural resources in Kenya.

45,856

The total number of boreholes drilled upto 2023/24 with the private sector taking the largest share of the total boreholes drilled.

4.3%

Percent decrease in the total value mineral production from KSh 35.2 billion in 2022 to KSh 33.7 billion in 2023.

In 2023, the Government launched The National Tree Growing and Restoration Campaign which is a Special Presidential Forestry Programme on Landscape and Ecosystems Restoration. The campaign aims at planting 15 billion trees to realize a tree cover of 30 per cent by the year 2032

8.2. In 2023, there was mixed performance in selected indicators on environment and natural resources. Quantity of fish landed decreased by 7.1 per cent from 173.7 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 161.3 thousand tonnes in 2023 with the total value decreasing to KSh 35.9 billion in 2023. The total earnings from mineral production recorded a decline of 4.3 per cent from KSh 35.2 billion in 2022 to KSh 33.7 billion in 2023 majorly as a result of decline in production of Titanium Ore minerals which recorded a decrease of 36.5 per cent to 280.7 thousand tonnes. The value of Soda Ash decreased by 15 per cent from KSh 2.0 billion in 2022 to KSh 1.7 billion in 2023. During the long rains season, (March- April-May), all weather stations across the country received rainfall amounts lower than their Long-Term Means (LTMs). On the contrary, for the short rains, all weather stations recorded rainfall that was more than their Long-Term Means (LTMs) for the October-November-December (OND) season with an exception of Meru weather station. Total development expenditure on water supply and related services is expected to grow by 49.3 per cent to KSh 78.4 billion in 2023/24. Expenditure on irrigation development is also expected to rise from KSh 2.7 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 9.8 billion in 2023/24.

Environment and Natural Resources Gross Value Added

8.3. The Gross Value Added from the Environment and Natural Resources sector grew by 9.7 per cent to KSh 534.5 billion in 2023. The contribution of the Environment and Natural resources sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period under review was 3.5 per cent.

KSh 9.8 billion

The expected rise in expenditure on irrigation development up from KSh 2.7 billion in 2022/23. The expected increase in the budgetary allocation is mainly attributed to the additional funding of the Kenya Water Security and Climate Resilience Project (KWSCRP-II)-Mwache Dam Phase I in coastal region.

Table 8.1: Trends in Environment and Natural Resources Gross Value Added, 2019– 2023

KSh Millions

Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Forestry and Logging	156,606.0	172,958.3	199,011.6	242,895	277,433
Fishing and Aquaculture	57,571.6	63,175.0	80,725.5	84,337	89,378
Mining and Quarrying	72,768.8	76,402.4	92,044.8	120,116	102,660
Water Supply[1]	58,912.1	60,250.3	63,342.2	64,742	65,019
Total	**345,858.4**	**372,786.0**	**435,124.2**	**487,280.8**	**534,490.9**
GDP at Market Prices	10,237,727.3	10,715,070.0	12,027,661.5	13,489,642	15,108,806
Resource as per cent of GDP	**3.4**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.5**

[1] Includes Sewerage and Waste Management
** Provisional*

Water Supply

8.4. Table 8.2 presents the number of Water Purification Points (WPPs) and boreholes drilled from 2019/20 to 2023/24. The number of WPPs is expected to increase from 360 in 2022/23 to 365 in 2023/24. This is a result of ongoing programmes geared towards completion of ongoing/stalled projects to address water shortage. The total number of boreholes drilled increased by 770 boreholes to 45,856 in 2023/24 with the private sector taking the largest share of the total boreholes drilled.

Table 8.2: Water Purification Points and Boreholes Drilled[1], 2019/20– 2023/24

Number

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Water Purification Points (WPPs)	323	338	343	360	365
Total Boreholes Drilled	**19,008**	**20,409**	**39,163**	**45,086**	**45,856**
PublicSector	2,249	2,455	3,859	4,323	4,348
Private Sector	16,759	17,954	35,304	40,763	41,508

Source: Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation
** Provisional*
[1] Cumulative

8.5. Development expenditure on water supplies and related services by the National Government is presented in Table 8.3. Total development expenditure on water supply and related services is expected to grow by 49.3 per cent to KSh 78.4 billion in 2023/24. Expenditure on Water Development is expected to rise by 19.3 per cent to KSh 47.5 billion in 2023/24.

8.6. Expenditure on rural water supply is expected to increase from KSh 2.5 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 7.7 billion in 2023/24. This is largely attributable to the allocation of KSh 4.0 billion in 2023/24 through the 'Horn of Africa Groundwater for Resilience Regional Program' to rehabilitate 400 rural water schemes in Mandera, Garissa, Wajir, Turkana and Marsabit counties.

8.7. Development budget to the National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority (NWHSA) is expected to grow by 58.3 per cent to KSh 1.9 billion in 2023/24 because of the additional funding required to complete the Siyoi-Muruny dam in West Pokot County. Similarly, development expenditure on the National Irrigation Authority is expected to double from KSh 5.5 billion in the 2022/23 to KSh 11.0 billion million in 2023/24. This is on account of investment in the Mwea Irrigation Development Project (Package II Lot I and II) as well as an additional funding for Bura Irrigation Rehabilitation Phase II and Lower Nzoia irrigation infrastructure Project Phase I.

8.8. Expenditure on irrigation development is expected to rise from KSh 2.7 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 9.8 billion in 2023/24. The expected increase

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

in the budgetary allocation is mainly attributed to the additional funding of the Kenya Water Security and Climate Resilience Project (KWSCRP-II)-Mwache Dam Phase I in coastal region. Other factors contributing to the increase in budget allocation include additional funding to complete KWSCRP-I, on Community Based Irrigation Projects, Small Holder Irrigation Programme and Drought Resilience Program in Northern Kenya.

Table 8.3: Development Expenditure on Water Supplies and Related Services by the National Government, 2019/20 - 2023/24

KSh Million

Sector	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Water Development	32,247.00	49,486.00	30,315.60	39,759.00	47,454.00
Training of Water Development Staff	68.00	224.00	218.00	246.00	68.00
Rural Water Supplies	2,548.00	2,440.00	2,160.40	2,520.00	7,662.00
Miscellaneous and Special Water Programmes	620.00	676.00	1,135.00	538.00	570.00
National Water Harvesting & Storage Authority	1,380.00	3,325.00	1,345.00	1,242.50	1,880.00
Irrigation Development	713.70	523.00	1,334.40	2,713.90	9,813.00
National Irrigation Authority	6,616.00	8,491.00	10,030.60	5,488.60	10,951.00
TOTAL	44,192.70	65,165.00	46,539.00	52,508.00	78,398.00

Source: Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation
** Provisional*

8.9. Table 8.4 shows the trend in water abstraction under permit from 2019 to 2023. The total volume of water abstracted increased from 32.4 billion cubic metres in 2022 to 32.5 billion cubic metres in 2023. Surface water abstractions accounted for more than 90 per cent of the total volume of water abstracted in the year under review, with the rest being abstracted from ground water. Abstraction from ground water increased to 243.9 million cubic metres in 2023 from 230.8 million cubic metres in 2022.

Table 8.4 (a): Annual Volume of Water Abstracted under Permit, 2019–2023

Million cubic metres

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Surface Water	32,075.3	32,097.5	32,120.7	32,199.0	32,216.8
Groundwater	211.7	227.6	220.4	230.8	243.9
Total	32,286.9	32,325.1	32,341.1	32,429.8	32,460.7

Source: Water Resources Authority
** Provisional*

8.10. Table 8.4 (b) presents various water and sanitation indicators. Overall, access to improved water has been on a steady rise from 2019 to 2023. The Water Sector Trust Fund has been implementing various projects both in the Urban Poor and Rural Marginalized areas. In the last 5 years, Waterfund has been able to increase the population with access to safe water through the implementation of various projects by water user associations and water utilities. Water coverage has increased by 6.9 per cent to 77 in 2023, while sewerage coverage in urban areas increased by 6.5 per cent to 33 in 2023 through the completion and implementation of Isiolo Water Supply, Narok Sewerage Project, Chepararia Sewerage Project, Oyugis Water Supply and Sewerage Project, Siaya and Bondo Towns Water Supply Connectivity and Sewerage Project, Kiptogot-Kolongolo Water Supply project, Chogoria and Kerugoya Water and Sanitation projects. However, Proportion of households with access to a sanitation facility/toilet and Non-Revenue Water (NRW) remained at 93 per cent and 45 per cent respectively, in 2023.

Table 8.4 (b): Water and Sanitation Indicators, 2019-2023

Per cent

Performance Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
National Access to Improved Water Source[1]					
National	61.0	64.0	69.0	72.0	77.0
Urban	69.0	73.0	82.0	89.0	93.0
Rural	58.0	60.0	63.0	64.0	69.0
Proportion of HHs with access to a sanitation facility/toilet	81.0	88.0	93.0	93.0	93.0
Non-Revenue Water (NRW)	43.0	47.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Urban Sewerage Coverage	25.0	25.0	27.0	31.0	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
--Data not availabe

Fisheries

8.11. Table 8.5 shows the quantity and value of fish landed. The total quantity of fish landed decreased by 7.1 per cent to 161.3 thousand tonnes in 2023. Fish landed from fresh water sources decreased by 10.8 per cent to 121.4 thousand tonnes in 2023. Fish landed from Lake Victoria decreased for the second consecutive year to 70.3 thousand tonnes in 2023 due to increased fishing, shifting to aquaculture, destruction of fish critical habitats and prevalence of illegal unreported fishing activities. Fish landed from Lake Turkana also declined from 17.3 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 15.9 thousand tonnes in 2023 due to rise in water levels of the lake in most part of the year inhibiting traditional fishermen from accessing fishing grounds. Fish production from marine sources registered an increase of 6.4 per cent from 37.6 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 40.0 thousand tonnes in 2023.

8.12. The total value of fish landed decreased from KSh 37.0 billion in 2022 to KSh 35.9 billion in 2023. The value of fish production from fresh water sources contributed the highest share of the total value of fish landed in 2023 at 72.4 per cent amounting to KSh 26.0 billion despite a 4.4 per cent decline. The value of fish landed from marine industrial increased by more than half to KSh 1.6 billion over the same period.

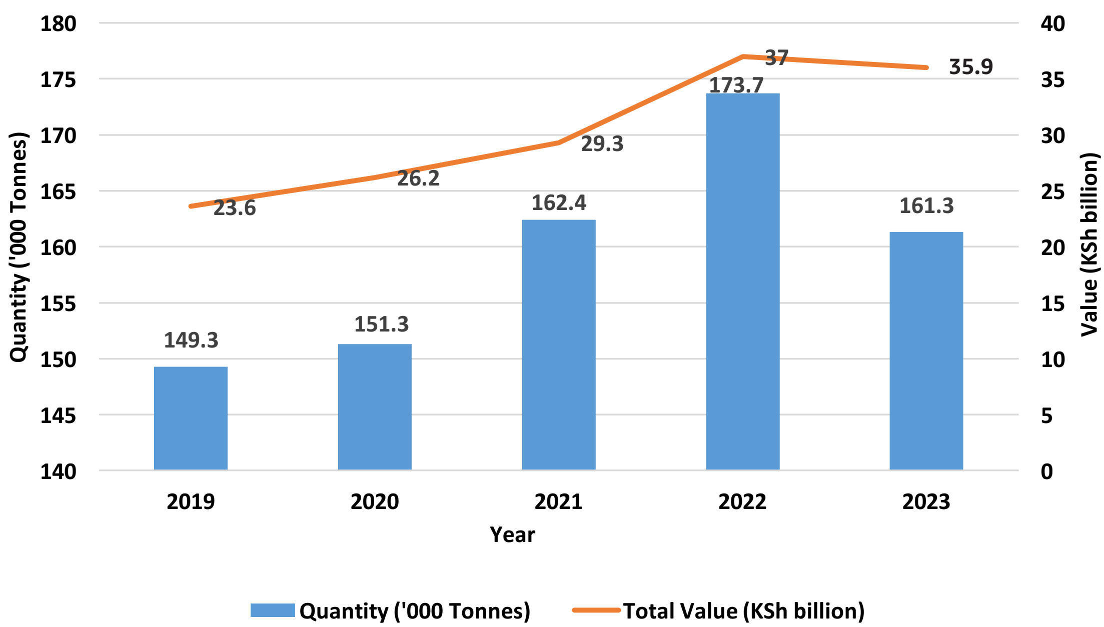
Table 8.5 (a): Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, 2019 – 2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Quantities - Tonnes:					
Freshwater fish					
Lake Victoria	90,743.0	88,223.0	94,349.0	86,394.0	70,313.0
Lake Turkana	7,031.0	13,189.6	15,644.0	17,251.0	15,899.0
Lake Naivasha	3,087.0	2,216.0	1,804.0	2,190.0	1,140.0
Lake Baringo	203.0	162.0	406.0	442.0	420.0
Lake Jipe	157.0	197.0	227.0	280.0	282.0
Lake Kanyaboli	300.0	264.0	286.0	387.0	84.3
Lake Kenyatta	140.0	167.0	68.0	150.0	192.4
Tana River dams	394.0	283.0	197.0	210.0	226.0
Tana River Delta	94.0	62.8	135.0	129.0	132.0
Aquaculture	18,542.0	19,945.0	20,973.0	27,833.0	31,655.0
Turkwel Dam	50.0	107.0	98.0	100.0	93.4
Riverline	380.0	411.0	393.0	401.0	486.0
Small Dams	459.0	358.0	380.0	374.0	434.0
SUB-TOTAL	**121,580.0**	**125,585.4**	**134,960.0**	**136,141.0**	**121,357.1**
Marine Sources+					
Marine (Artisanal)	25,670.0	23,684.0	25,380.0	35,596.0	36,983.0
Mariculture	76.0	85.0	103.0	106.0	112.0
Marine Industrial	1,994.0	1,972.0	1,925.6	1,898.0	2,855.0
Shallow Prawn Trawl Fishery	535.0	273.0	330.0	128.0	156
Deep Water Trawl Fishery	626.0	943.0	1,026.0	1,158.0	2,063.0
Deep Water Crab Fishery	38.0	86.0	137.0	104.0	184.0
Deep Sea Longlining	795.0	670.0	432.6	508.0	452.0
SUB-TOTAL	**27,740.0**	**25,741.0**	**27,408.6**	**37,600.0**	**39,950.0**
TOTAL	**149,320.0**	**151,326.4**	**162,368.6**	**173,741.0**	**161,307.1**
Value - KSh Million					
Freshwater fish	18,724.4	20,585.1	23,000.5	27,247.0	25,980.3
Marine (Artisanal)	4,477.6	4,831.9	5,491.8	8,709.9	8,309.8
Mariculture	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.8
Marine Aquarium	38.6	34.5	39.2	42.3	..
Marine Industrial	405.8	794.0	756.8	1,042.0	1,611.6
TOTAL	**23,648.2**	**26,247.6**	**29,290.9**	**37,043.8**	**35,904.5**

Source: Kenya Fisheries Service
** Provisional*
+ Revised
For marine Fish Sources a new method of classification was adopted
.. Data not available

8.13. Figure 8.1 shows the trend in growth of value and quantity of fish landed from 2019 to 2023. The total value of fish production has registered consistent growth overtime until 2023 where it declined to KSh 35.9 billion from KSh 37.0 billion in 2022.

Figure 8.1: Quantity and Value of Fish Landed 2019 – 2023



8.14. Table 8.5 (b) shows the performance of selected fisheries value chains for the period 2019 to 2023. The price of freshwater, pond and cage fish increased by 4.7, 3.8 and 3.4 per cent respectively while that of marine fish declined by 19.6 per cent, in the year under review. The area under pond farming increased by 12.3 per cent to 14.6 million square metres and the production under pond farming increased by 15.9 per cent to 8,095 metric tonnes in the year 2023. The production of cage farming increased by 12.4 per cent to 23,560 metric tonnes in the year under review.

Table 8.5 (b): Performance of Selected Fisheries Value Chains

Commondity	Item	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Freshwater	Production	Metric Tons	121,580	125,585.4	134,960	136,141	121,357.1
	Farm gate Price	KSh '000	128	137	143	171	179
Marine	Production	Metric Tons	27,740	25,741	27,408.6	37,600	39,950
	Farm gate Price	KSh '000	178	221	258	275	221
Pond	Area	Metre Squared	15,340,650	14,630,280	13,280,380	12,972,430	14,573,740
	Production	Metric Tons	11,171	9,014	7,377	6,985	8,095
	Farm gate Price	KSh '000	300	315	319	313	325
Cage	Production	Metric Tons	7,447	11,017	13,699	20,954	23,560
	Farm gate Price	KSh '000	270	280	285	290	300

Source : State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture and The Blue Economy
**Provisional*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Forestry

8.15. Table 8.6(a) shows the status of forests from 2019 to 2020 while Table 8.6(b) shows the status of forests from 2021 to 2023. 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, 2019 – 2020[1]

'000 Ha

Category of forest cover type	2019	2020
Natural Forests		
Indegenous mixed trees	3,925.0	3,925.0
Bamboo	59.0	59.0
Mangroves	49.0	49.0
Sub Total (Natural Forests)	**4,033.0**	**4,033.0**
Public Plantation forests	147.6	149.6
Private plantation forests	47.0	47.0
Total Forest Area	**4,227.6**	**4,229.6**
Grassland and Bushland	41,000.0	41,000.0
Total Area for Country	**59,196.9**	**59,196.9**
Forest Cover	7.14	7.14

Source : Kenya Forest Service
[1] A new forest categorization was adopted in 2021

Table 8.6(b): Status of Forests[1], 2021– 2023

'000 Ha

Forest Canopy Density	2021	2022	2023*
Dense Forest[2]	1,756.70	1,756.70	1,756.70
Moderate Forest[3]	1,648.90	1,648.90	1,648.90
Open Forest[4]	1,820.60	1,820.60	1,820.60
Total Forest Area	**5,226.20**	**5,226.20**	**5,226.20**
Grassland and Bushland	41,647.60	41,647.60	41,647.60
Total Area for Country	**59,196.90**	**59,196.90**	**59,196.90**
Forest Cover	8.83	8.83	8.83

Source: Kenya Forest Service
** Provisional*
[1] A new forest categorization was adopted 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 144.0 thousand hectares in 2022 to 144.8 thousand hectares in 2023, as shown in Table 8.7. Area planted and restocked increased to 2.4 thousand hectares in 2023 from 1.2 thousand hectares in 2022. This can be attributed to the robust government campaign of 15 billion tress by 2032 through the 'Jaza Miti' campaign. There were 1.5 thousand hectares of area clear-felled in 2023 after the lifting of the forest logging ban. Total area affected by planting failures and fire damages to trees decreased from 1,100.0 hectares in 2022 to 100.0 hectares in 2023.

Table 8.7: Government Forest Plantation Stocking, 2019– 2023

'000 Ha

Forest Stocking	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Previous Year stocked Plantation Area[1]	137.0	141.1	142.9	143.9	144.0
New Area Planted (Ha)	5.3	4.1	1.1	1.2	2.4
Gross Stocked Plantation Area (Ha)	**142.3**	**145.2**	**144.0**	**145.1**	**146.4**
Area Clear felled(Ha)	0	0	0	0	1.5
Planting failures/fire damages(Ha)	1.2	2.3	0.1	1.1	0.1
Total Reduction(Ha)	1.2	2.3	0.1	1.1	1.6
Net Stocked Plantation Area	**141.1**	**142.9**	**143.9**	**144.0**	**144.8**

Source: Kenya Forest Service
** Provisional*
[1] Opening stock at the beginning of the year

8.17. Table 8.8 shows the recorded sale of forest products. Total sales of timber from Government forests increased from 37.8 thousand true cubic metres in 2022 to 159.4 thousand true cubic metres in 2023. Sale of softwood timber increased from 4.2 thousand true cubic metres in 2022 to 148.5 thousand true cubic metres in 2023 largely attributable to lifting of the ban on logging. The sale of fuelwood/charcoal more than doubled from 15.5 thousand stacked cubic metres in 2022 to 35.9 thousand stacked cubic metres in 2023. There was no recorded sale of power poles in 2023.

Table 8.8 (a): Recorded Sale of Government Forest Products, 2019– 2023

'000 Ha

Forest Products Sold	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Timber - '000 true cu. metres-					
Soft wood	1.5	44.1	7.9	4.2	**148.5**
Hard wood	9.2	35.9	26.3	33.6	10.9
TOTAL	**10.7**	**80.0**	**34.2**	**37.8**	**159.4**
Fuelwood/charcoal (000 stacked cu. Metres)	2.1	4.1	10.5	15.5	**35.9**
Power Poles (000)	13.2	18.1	0	0	0

Source: Kenya Forest Service
** Provisional*

8.18. Table 8.8 (b) presents information on degraded water towers rehabilitated and water towers that have been secured and protected for the period 2021/22 to 2022/23. The degraded water towers rehabilitated achieved in 2022/23 was 200 hectares against the target of 285 hectares for the year 2021/22. There was 100 per cent achievement in the water towers secured and protected.

Table 8.8(b): Water Towers Indicators, 2021/22-2022/23

Ha

Indicator	2021/22	2022/23*
Degraded water towers rehabilitated	285	200
Water towers secured and protected	142,601	142,601

**Source: Kenya Water Towers Agency (KWTA)*
** Provisional*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Mining

8.19. Table 8.9 shows the quantity and value of mineral production from 2019 to 2023. Production of Titanium Ore Minerals recorded a decrease of 36.5 per cent to 280.7 thousand tonnes except Ilmenite which recorded a 2.0 per cent increase to 192.0 thousand tonnes in 2023. Soda Ash production also recorded a 25.2 per cent decrease from 321.8 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 240.8 thousand in 2023. On the contrary, the quantity of Salt more than doubled to 55.1 thousand tonnes in 2023.

8.20. The total value mineral produced declined by 4.3 per cent from KSh 35.2 billion in 2022 to KSh 33.7 billion in 2023. The value of Soda Ash decreased by 15 per cent from KSh 2.0 billion in 2022 to KSh 1.7 billion in 2023. Similarly, the value of Titanium ore minerals (Ilmenite, Rutile and Zircon) recorded a decrease of 14.5 per cent from KSh 28.3 billion in 2022 to KSh 24.2 billion in 2023.

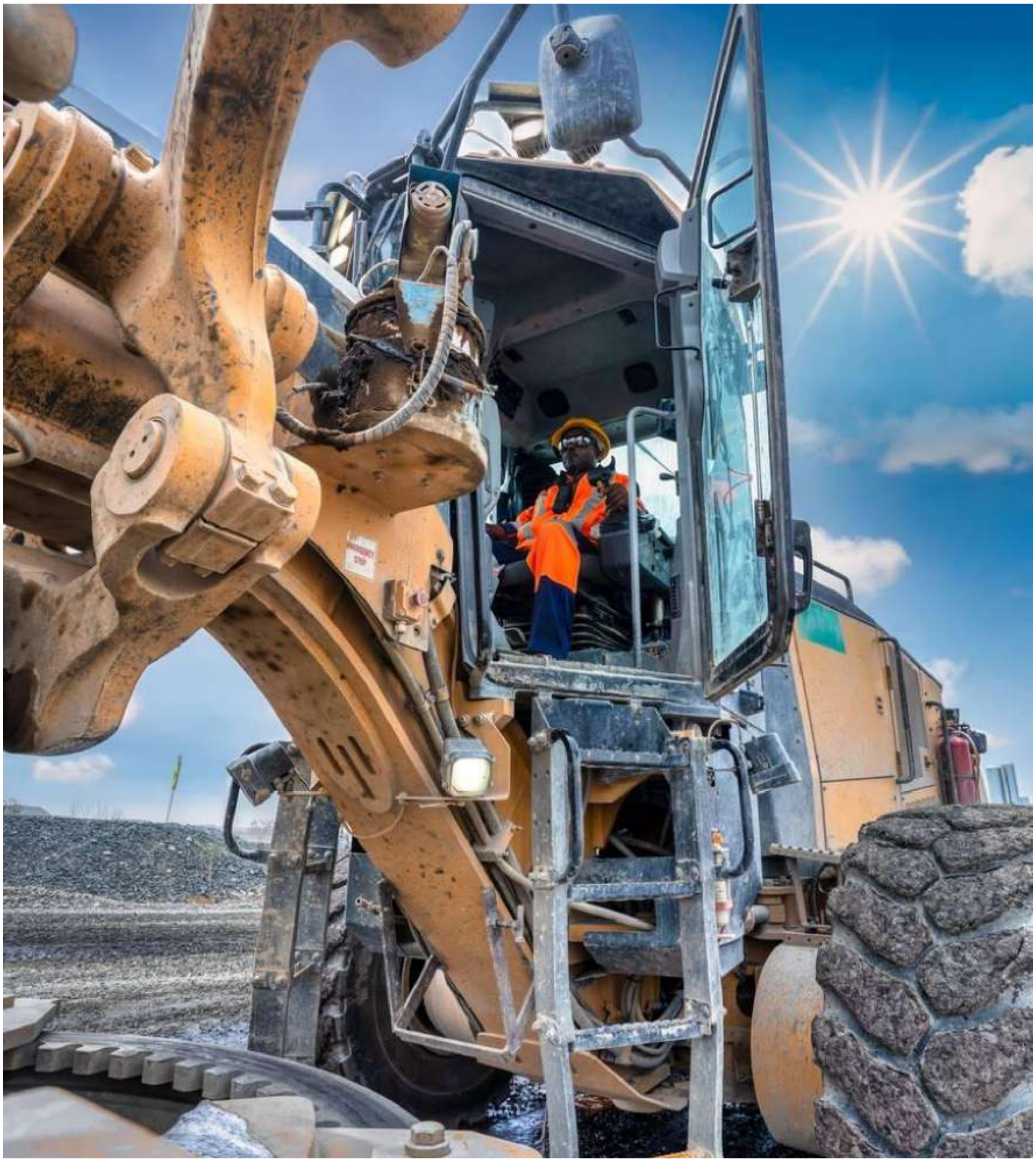


Table 8.9: Quantity and Value of Mineral Production, 2019 – 2023

Mineral	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Quantity - Tonnes					
Soda Ash	282,049.4	254,578.8	283,620.6	321,779.0	240,784.0
Salt	13,727.9	4,702.7	7,098.9	23,214.5	55,090.6
Crushed Refined Soda	388,460.0	159,553.5	418,657.0	586,755.2	483,981.0
Carbon Dioxide	11,111.0	16,256.5	21,127.4	18,156.7	15,319.4
Diatomite	921.0	928.1	763.4	1,400.8	770.4
Gold (in Kgs)	394.9	149.9	291.5	563.6	410.0
Gemstones (cut)[1] in '000 carrats	19,796.0	5,186.7	7,398.7	12,844.5	6,944.2
Gemstones (rough)[1]	403.7	55.6	441.9	1,523.1	428.7
Titanium Ore Minerals	**486,152.0**	**439,960.0**	**440,772.0**	**441,940.0**	**280,698.0**
Ilmenite	352,000.0	334,900.0	345,000.0	188,000.0	192,000.0
Rutile	85,796.0	72,836.0	69,844.0	163,242.0	67,604.0
Zircon	48,356.0	32,224.0	25,928.0	90,698.0	21,094.0
Sodium silicate[2]					700.0
Base metals[2]					63,164.0
Soapstones[2]					948.9
Mineral samples (assorted)[2]					6.3
Construction minerals[2]					91,280.0
Value - KSh million					
Soda Ash	1,776.7	1,603.7	1,786.6	2,027.0	1,704.1
Salt	17.2	5.9	8.9	29.0	17.0
Crushed Refined Soda	435.1	178.7	468.9	657.2	1,124.1
Carbon Dioxide	286.9	455.2	225.4	193.7	715.7
Diatomite	51.5	55.0	45.2	105.0	51.8
Gold	1,408.0	685.1	1,440.9	3,382.7	3,179.9
Gemstones (cut)[1] in '000 carrats	84.9	91.7	159.0	182.2	181.2
Gemstones (rough)[1]	440.0	100.6	476.5	402.5	516.3
Titanium Ore Minerals	**19,643.0**	**19,487.9**	**25,635.9**	**28,258.2**	**24,218.8**
Ilmenite	5,425	6,623.4	10,155.1	748.3	7,813.3
Rutile	9,587	8,804.4	11,264.3	18,597.4	11,341.7
Zircon	4,631	4,060.1	4,216.6	8,912.5	5,063.9
Sodium silicate[2]					53.2
Base metals[2]					1,113.4
Soapstones[2]					72.8
Mineral samples (assorted)[2]					0.8
Construction minerals[2]					785.1
Total	24,143.3	22,663.8	30,247.2	35,237.4	33,734.2

** Provisional*
[1] Gemstones include coroda,garnates and vermiculite
[2] The reporting of these minerals commenced in 2023

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

8.21. 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 increased from KSh 41.7 thousand in 2022 to KSh 47.5 thousand in 2023. The average export price per tonne of Salt increased by 4.4 per cent to KSh 14.3 thousand in 2023. Similarly, the average export price per tonne of Titanium Ore minerals increased by 0.4 per cent, during the review period.

Table 8.10: Average Export Prices of Selected Minerals, 2019-2023

KSh per tonne

Mineral	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Soda Ash	23,999.5	22,778.8	21,416.1	41,730.9	47,549.9
Salt	14,529.7	18,163.9	15,811.7	13,665.6	14,329.0
Titanium Ore and Concentrates	32,555.6	41,746.5	47,445.2	69,185.3	69,450.5

Wildlife

8.22. Wildlife population by species in Kenya rangelands is shown in Table 8.11(a). The population of Wildebeest reduced by more than half between 2022 and 2023. Other animals whose population reduced over the review period include Topi, Waterbucks and Buffalos. This decline could be attributed to factors such as drought, poaching and predation. Over the same period, the number of Hunter's Hartebeest (Hirola) and Kongoni increased.

Table 8.11(a): Wildlife Population in Kenya Rangelands, 2019– 2023

'000 Number

Species[1]	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Buffalo	19.1	25.7	35.5	41.7	40.3
Burchell's Zebra	107.5	105.0	119.8	122.4	122.0
Eland	5.6	7.5	11.6	13.5	13.7
Gerenuk	10.7	11.7	13.0	13.4	13.9
Giraffe[2]	18.0	22.3	30.5	34.2	33.6
Grant's Gazelle	103.9	101.0	68.7	66.5	66.8
Grevy's Zebra	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.7
Hunters Hartebeest	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
Impala	47.5	36.2	26.5	22.2	26.6
Kongoni	6.2	6.5	7.3	6.6	7.3
Kudu[3]	8.6	7.2	4.6	2.5	2.3
Oryx	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.1	11.7
Ostrich	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.0	6.4
Thomson's Gazelle	38.1	35.0	28.3	18.1	18.2
Topi	11.4	10.8	10.1	9.4	8.6
Warthog	14.0	13.5	12.7	7.7	8.1
Waterbuck	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.0
Wildebeest	285.0	225.0	148.0	139.8	58.0

Source: Directorate of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing
** Provisional*
[1] Derived using aerial sample surveys
[2] Includes the Masai and Reticulated Giraffes
[3] Includes the Greater and Lesser Kudus

8.23. Population of endangered wildlife species is presented in Table 8.11(b). The White and Black Rhinos, Roan and Sable Antelopes are species that are critically threatened in the country and are monitored on daily basis. The number of South White Rhino increased from 922 in 2022 to 971 in 2023 whereas, Black Rhinos increased by 4.3 per cent to 1,004 in the same period.

Table 8.11(b): Endangered Wildlife Population Estimates in Kenya, 2019 – 2023

Number

Species	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Elephant	34,487	34,125	36,280	36,280	36,280
Black Rhino	794	853	897	963	1,004
Southern White rhino	645	750	842	922	971
Northern White Rhino	-	-	2	2	2
Hirola Antelope	-	475	497	497	497
Mountain Bongo	100	96	150	150	150
Lions	2,000	2,489	2,589	2,587	2,587
Roan Antelope	11	15	15	25	18
Sable Antelope	60	51	51	32	36
Spotted hyena	2000 - 4000	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*

Refuse Management

8.24. The status of solid waste generated and collected by Nairobi City, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru counties is presented in Table 8.12. The trend in quantities generated and collected shows the extent to which the four counties manage their solid waste. Nairobi City, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru counties were able to collect 86.0, 58.3, 30.0 and 60.0 per cent of their generated solid waste respectively, in the year under review.

Table 8.12: Solid Waste Generation and Collection, 2019-2023

'000 Tonnes

County		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Nairobi City	Generated	839.5	876.0	1,095.0	1,095.0	1,191.5
	Collected	668.8	657.4	1,415.6	813.5	1,025.2
Mombasa	Generated	879.0	914.0	920.0	1,000.0	1,200.0
	Collected	405.0	420.0	520.0	650.0	700.0
Kisumu+	Generated	220.4	216.5	220.3	224.1	227.9
	Collected	66.1	65.0	66.1	67.2	68.4
Nakuru	Generated	-	-	-	383.3	400.0
	Collected				230.0	240.0

Source: Nairobi City, Mombasa, Kisumu & Nakuru County Governments
** Provisional*
+ Revised

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Environmental Impact Assessments

8.25. Table 8.13 shows the number of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) undertaken by sectors from 2019 to 2023. The total number of EIAs recorded a decline from 1,604 in 2022 to 1,056 in 2023. Most sectors recorded a decline in the number of EIAs presented to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) with the Human Settlements and Infrastructure recording the highest decline from 669 in 2022 to 187 in 2023. However, there was a notable increase in the number of EIAs in the Energy, Mining and Quarrying sectors.

Table 8.13: Environment Impact Assessments (EIA) by Sector, 2019–2023

Number

Sector	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Transport and Communication	215	8	12	240	121
Energy	222	11	11	98	207
Tourism	6	2	2	20	15
Mining and Quarrying	65	3	11	89	290
Human settlements and Infrastructure	302	34	49	669	187
Agriculture and Forestry	28	9	4	31	19
Commerce and Industry	193	8	10	282	182
Water Resources	46	8	16	175	35
TOTAL	**1,077**	**83**	**115**	**1,604**	**1,056**

Source: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
** Provisional*

8.26. Table 8.14 shows the number of Environmental Audits (EAs) submitted to NEMA from the completed projects by sector. The total number of EAs submitted increased by 956 to 5,250 in 2023 on account of enhanced enforcement by the environmental inspectors. The highest increase in submitted EAs was for Human settlements and Infrastructure rising from 415 in 2022 to 689 in 2023. Commerce and Industry sector recorded the highest number of EAs at 1,280 in 2023.

Table 8.14: Environmental Audits (EAs) by Sector, 2019 - 2023

Number

Sector	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Transport and Communication	1,973	426	114	776	856
Energy	1,558	923	854	1,151	1,245
Tourism	159	70	165	212	315
Mining and Quarrying	44	36	116	129	145
Human settlements and Infrastructure	76	84	64	415	689
Agriculture and Forestry	104	63	366	414	678
Commerce and Industry	460	426	898	1,167	1,280
Water Resources	23	10	37	30	42
TOTAL	**4,397**	**2,038**	**2,614**	**4,294**	**5,250**

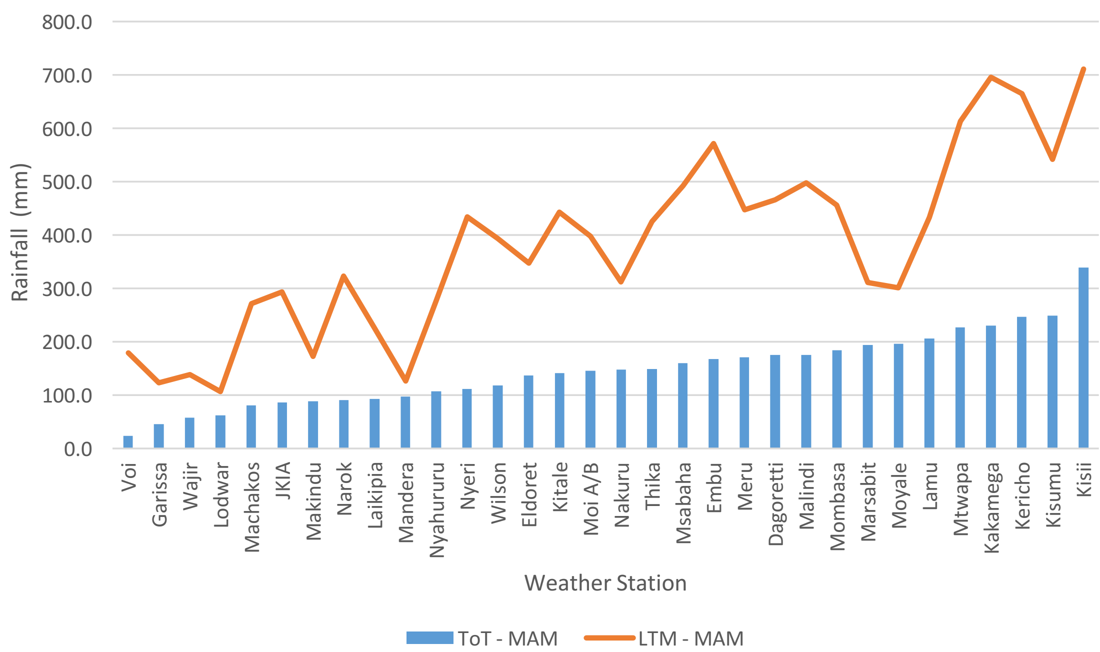
Source: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
** Provisional*

Rainfall

8.27. The March-April-May (MAM) Long Rains seasonal rainfall analysis indicates that the rainfall performance in all parts of the country was below normal compared to their Long-Term Mean (LTM) as shown in Figure 8.2. Depressed rainfall was received in South Eastern, North Western and some parts of North Eastern.

8.28. Kisii station recorded the highest amount of rainfall at 338.2 millimetres followed by Kisumu weather station at 284.4 millimetres. The lowest amounts of rainfall were recorded at Voi weather station and Garissa weather station at 23.4 millimetres and 44.9 millimetres respectively. Some of the stations that recorded more than 200 millimetres of rainfall during the season include Kericho (245.9 mm), Kakamega (230.3 mm), Mtwapa (226.3 mm) and Lamu (206.1 mm).

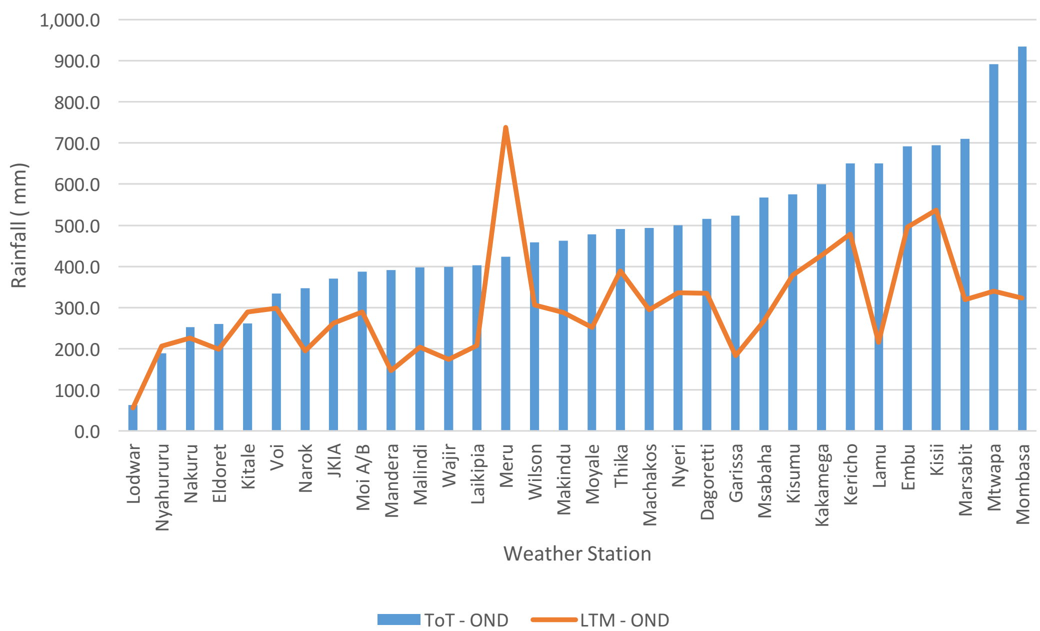
Figure 8.2: Long Rains (March-April-May) Performance, 2023



8.29. The rainfall distribution during the Short Rains Season, October-November-December (OND) 2023 was generally good over most parts of the country. As shown in Figure 8.3, all meteorological stations recorded rainfall that was more than their Long-Term Means (LTMs) for the OND season with an exception of Meru weather station which recorded 424.2 millimetres compared to its Long-Term Mean of 738.4 millimetres.

8.30. Some of the stations which recorded more than 500 millimetres of rainfall during the season include Mombasa (934.2 mm), Mtwapa (890.9 mm), Marsabit (710.0 mm), Kisii (694.8 mm), Embu (692.2 mm), Lamu (650.4 mm), Kericho (650.2 mm), Kakamega (600.0 mm), Kisumu (575.1 mm), Msabaha (567.5 mm), Garissa (523.9 mm), Dagoretti (516.1 mm). Several stations recorded between 200 millimetres and 500 millimetres with the lowest seasonal totals of 63.0 millimetres and 189.4 millimetres being recorded at Lodwar and Nyahururu meteorological stations, respectively.

Figure 8.3. Short Rains (October-November-December) Performance, 2023



8.31. The total rainfall received in 2023 across all the meteorological regions in the country were relatively good for all the regions compared to 2022 as shown in Table 8.15. The Coastal region recorded the highest increase where the mean annual rainfall increased by 839.9 millimetres to 1,555.9 millimetres in 2023 from 716.0 millimetres in 2022.

8.32. The Western region received the highest mean annual rainfall at 1,635.7 millimetres. The Coastal and the Central regions also recorded relatively high mean annual rainfall at 1,555.9 millimetres and 1,373.7 millimetres, respectively. In the review period, the North Western region recorded the lowest mean annual rainfall at 248.7 millimetres.

Table 8.15: Mean Annual Rainfall by Region, 2014-2023

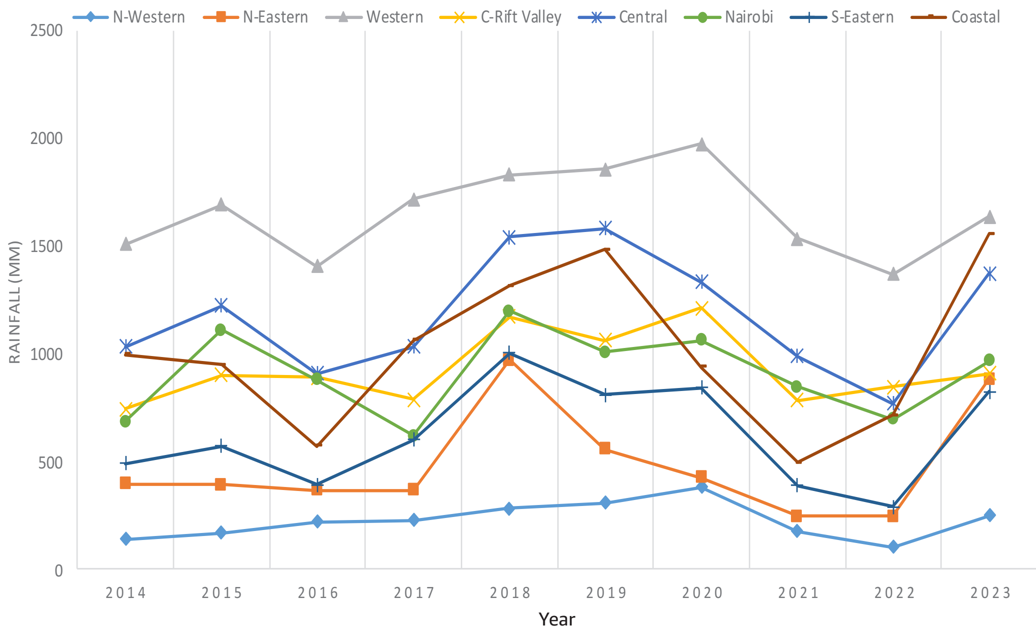
Milimetres

Region	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
North Western	139.3	170.0	219.3	226.2	282.7	309.5	380.8	176.5	103.6	248.7
North Eastern	396.6	394.2	367.0	367.7	971.3	555.3	427.0	247.7	246.1	883.8
Western	1,508.4	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
Central Rift Valley	744.0	901.8	888.7	786.3	1,169.9	1,062.6	1,212.5	784.1	846.4	907.5
Central	1,032.9	1,224.3	908.4	1,033.4	1,540.2	1,582.8	1,334.2	987.9	770.6	1,373.7
Nairobi	686.8	1,110.0	877.2	618.1	1,195.5	1,006.3	1,061.0	846.4	697.2	966.7
South Eastern	491.5	573.4	392.7	601.6	1,004.2	807.9	843.1	388.4	291.8	824.3
Coastal	997.5	947.3	571.1	1,061.2	1,314.2	1,482.0	938.5	495.2	716.0	1,555.9

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

8.33. Figure 8.4 shows the trends in the mean annual rainfall for the eight meteorological regions in the country. All the meteorological regions received increased rainfall in 2023 relative to the previous year.

Figure 8.4: Mean Annual Rainfall by Region, 2014-2023



Temperature

8.34. The mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures by meteorological regions in the country are shown in Table 8.16. During the year under review, the mean annual maximum temperatures increased from 28.6 degrees Celsius in 2022 to 28.7 degrees Celsius in 2023. The highest mean annual maximum temperature was recorded in the North Western region at 35.9 degrees Celsius while the lowest maximum temperatures were recorded in the Central region at 25.2 degrees Celsius. The Western region recorded the highest increase in mean annual maximum temperatures from 26.5 degrees Celsius in 2022 to 27.3 degrees Celsius in 2023.

8.35. The mean annual minimum temperatures recorded a decrease from 18.1 degrees Celsius in 2022 to 18.0 degrees Celsius in 2023. The highest mean annual minimum temperatures were recorded in the North Western region at 24.8 degrees Celsius. The Central region recorded the highest increase of 0.7 degrees Celsius from 13.1 degrees Celsius in 2022 to 13.8 degrees Celsius in 2023.

Table 8.16: Mean Annual Maximum and Minimum Temperatures by Region, 2014-2023

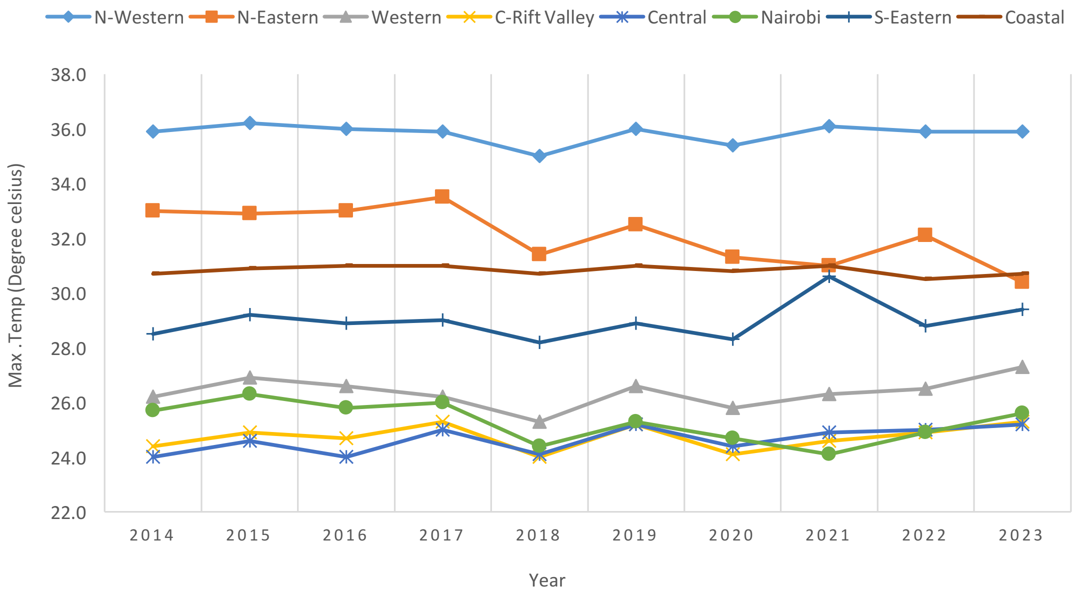
Degree Celsius

Region	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Maximum Temperatures										
North Western	35.9	36.2	36.0	35.9	35.0	36.0	35.4	36.1	35.9	35.9
North Eastern	33.0	32.9	33.0	33.5	31.4	32.5	31.3	31.0	32.1	30.4
Western	26.2	26.9	26.6	26.2	25.3	26.6	25.8	26.3	26.5	27.3
Central Rift Valley	24.4	24.9	24.7	25.3	24.0	25.2	24.1	24.6	24.9	25.3
Central	24.0	24.6	24.0	25.0	24.1	25.2	24.4	24.9	25.0	25.2
Nairobi	25.7	26.3	25.8	26.0	24.4	25.3	24.7	24.1	24.9	25.6
South Eastern	28.5	29.2	28.9	29.0	28.2	28.9	28.3	30.6	28.8	29.4
Coastal	30.7	30.9	31.0	31.0	30.7	31.0	30.8	31.0	30.5	30.7
Country	**28.5**	**29.0**	**28.7**	**29.0**	**27.9**	**28.8**	**28.1**	**28.6**	**28.6**	**28.7**
Minimum Temperatures										
North Western	24.2	24.7	24.9	23.8	24.7	24.3	24.7	24.1	24.8	24.8
North Eastern	21.1	20.9	21.4	22.5	20.6	21.6	21.7	21.2	21.8	21.8
Western	13.8	14.2	14.2	13.1	13.3	14.6	14.6	14.3	14.9	15.5
Central Rift Valley	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.7	10.9	11.9	11.3
Central	13.6	13.4	13.6	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.5	12.5	13.1	13.8
Nairobi	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.6	14.3	14.8	14.9	14.4	15.4	14.9
South Eastern	17.2	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.2	17.7	17.3	18.9	18.1	17.5
Coastal	23.7	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.5	24.3	24.2	24.1	24.5	24.0
Country	**17.3**	**17.5**	**17.5**	**17.3**	**17.2**	**17.7**	**17.8**	**17.5**	**18.1**	**18.0**

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

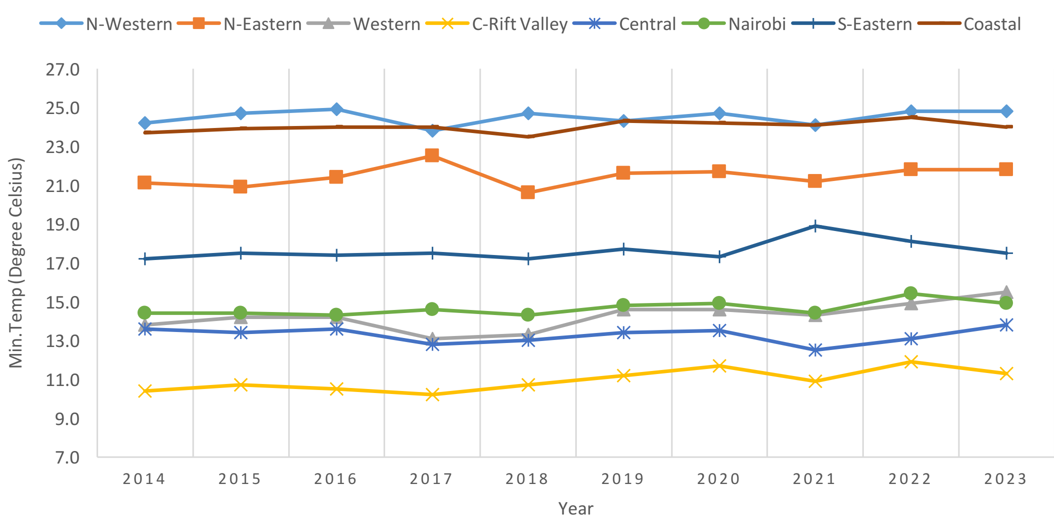
8.36. Trends in the mean annual maximum temperatures for the various meteorological regions of the country are as shown in Figure 8.5. The highest maximum temperatures were experienced in the North Western region followed by the North Eastern region. The Western, Nairobi and South Eastern regions recorded the highest increase in mean annual maximum temperatures compared to other regions in the year 2023. North Western region recorded no change in the mean annual maximum temperature in the year 2023 relative to the previous year.

Figure 8.5: Mean Annual Maximum Temperatures, 2014-2023



8.37. The mean annual minimum temperatures for the period 2014 to 2023 are shown in Figure 8.6. Central and Western regions recorded a notable increase in temperatures during the year 2023 compared to the other regions which recorded a decrease in mean annual temperatures. The mean annual minimum temperatures for North Western region and North Eastern regions remained constant during the year 2023 compared to the previous year. Central Rift Valley, Nairobi, South Eastern and Coastal regions recorded a decrease in their mean annual minimum temperatures in the year under review.

Figure 8.6: Mean Annual Minimum Temperatures, 2014-2023



DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Recent Developments

8.38. In 2023, the Government launched The National Tree Growing and Restoration Campaign which is a Special Presidential Forestry Programme on Landscape and Ecosystems Restoration. The campaign aims at planting of 15 billion trees to realize tree cover of 30 per cent by the year 2032. Consequently, various Government Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), private sector and the public were encouraged to partner with Kenya Forest Service (KFS) to achieve this target. This is expected to increase the tree cover, restoration, rehabilitation, protection and conservation of existing forest areas.

8.39. The inaugural Africa Climate Summit was held in Nairobi from 4th to 8th September, 2023. The summit aimed to address the increasing exposure to climate change and its associated costs, particularly in Africa. With escalating climate crises in terms of frequency and intensity, urgent action is required to mitigate the associated challenges. The Summit served as a platform to inform, frame, and influence commitments, pledges, and outcomes. This culminated in the Nairobi Declaration on Climate Change and Call to Action.

8.40. The sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6) took place from 26th February to 1st March 2024 at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. UNEA-6 concluded with the adoption of 15 resolutions to advance collaborative action on the triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature loss and pollution.

8.41. Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan III (NCCAP) 2023-2027 and Climate Change Act (Amendment 2023) were launched during the review period. The NCCAP III serves as the key planning document to mainstream and implement climate change actions and provides a framework for Kenya to deliver on its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The Climate Change Act (Amendment 2023) came into force on 15th September 2023 and builds upon the foundations laid by the Climate Change Act, 2016, in pushing Kenya a step forward towards realizing its obligations under the Paris Agreement. Notably, the Act has brought with it a wide array of changes particularly in relation to effecting Article 6 of the Paris Agreement by introducing provisions on the regulation of and participation in carbon markets.

Energy

CHAPTER 9

Overview

In 2023, international crude oil prices declined on the back of lower global demand partly driven by tighter global monetary policy affecting activities, record output from the United States, and steady production and exports by Russia. Consequently, crude oil spot prices for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) reference basket averaged at $82.98 per barrel in 2023, down from an average of $99.90 per barrel in 2022.

9.2. Total volume of petroleum products imported into the country declined by 27.6 per cent to 4.3 million tonnes in 2023. During the same period, total exports of petroleum products dropped by 38.5 per cent to 310.2 thousand tonnes. Similarly, the total import bill of petroleum products dropped marginally to KSh 626.4 billion in 2023 on account of high global petroleum prices as well as weakening of the Kenyan Shilling against the US Dollar.

10,320.6GWh

Domestic demand for electricity in 2023

28.1%

Increase in solar power generation in 2023, to 491.5 GWh, while geothermal power generation increased by 9.3 per cent to 6.0 thousand GWh in the review period

In 2023, the Government launched The National Tree Growing and Restoration Campaign which is a Special Presidential Forestry Programme on Landscape and Ecosystems Restoration. The campaign aims at planting 15 billion trees to realize a tree cover of 30 per cent by the year 2032.

9.3. The total installed electricity generating capacity decreased from 3,321.3 MW in 2022 to 3,243.6 MW in 2023. Subsequently, effective electricity generation capacity declined by 1.7 per cent to 3,112.7 MW in 2023. Total electricity generation rose by 3.4 per cent to 13,423.6 GWh in the review period. There was a notable decrease of 17.6 per cent in thermal generation to 1,305.7 GWh in 2023. Similarly, hydro power generation declined by 12.3 per cent to 2,666.7 GWh in the same period. In contrast, solar power generation increased by 28.1 per cent to 491.5 GWh in 2023 while geo-thermal power generation increased by 9.3 per cent to 6.0 thousand GWh in the review period.

9.4. Total electricity demand increased from 12,985.4 GWh in 2022 to 13,423.6 GWh in 2023. Domestic demand for electricity increased by 3.1 per cent to 10,320.6 GWh in 2023. Imports of electricity almost tripled to 919.3 GWh on account of full operationalization of Ethiopia High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Power plant. Export sales also increased by 58.6 per cent to 33.8 GWh in 2023. Transmission and distributive losses amounted to 3,069.2 GWh, accounting for 22.9 per cent of total demand in 2023.

27.6%

Total volume of petroleum products imported into the country declined by 27.6 per cent to 4.3 million tonnes in 2023.

Petroleum

9.5. Table 9.1 presents quantities and values of exports and imports of petroleum products for the period 2019 to 2023. The quantity of petroleum products imported decreased by 27.6 per cent to 4.3 million tonnes in 2023, signaling continued shrinking of petroleum product demand in the country. In the same period, the total volume of petroleum exports decreased from 504.2 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 310.2 thousand tonnes in 2023. The share of re-exports to total quantity of exports was 87.5 per cent in 2023.

9.6. Total import bill of petroleum products dropped to KSh 626.4 billion in 2023 from KSh 628.4 billion in 2022. This was mainly attributed to shrinking demand for petroleum products domestically due to increased prices. The value of total exports of petroleum products was KSh 49.8 billion in 2023, a slight decrease from the KSh 50.0 billion recorded in 2022. The value of domestic exports of petroleum products increased from KSh 8.1 billion in 2022 to KSh 12.2 billion in 2023. Net balance of petroleum products improved slightly to a deficit of KSh 576.6 billion in 2023, compared to a deficit KSh 578.4 billion recorded in 2022.

Table 9.1: Quantity and Value of Imports, Exports and Re-exports of Petroleum Products, 2019-2023

Petroleum Products	Quantity ('000 Tonnes)					Value (KSh Million)				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
IMPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels[1]	6,425.4	5,723.0	6,409.3	5,924.8	4,287.4	313,821.0	206,826.0	345,447.2	625,585.6	623,335.1
Lubricating Oils	10.9	9.4	9.2	6.0	5.6	2,139.8	1,796.3	2,046.9	1,976.2	2,372.5
Lubricating Greases	3.2	2.7	3.4	2.7	2.3	642.5	510.0	812.9	823.6	689.1
TOTAL	**6,439.6**	**5,735.1**	**6,421.9**	**5,933.5**	**4,295.3**	**316,603.4**	**209,132.3**	**348,307.0**	**628,385.5**	**626,396.7**
DOMESTIC EXPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels[1]	7.0	2.3	0.4	8.0	9.5	465.6	169.5	35.8	297.5	976.5
Lubricating Oils	16.1	25.8	22.4	24.2	29.1	3,100.0	5,001.3	5,210.9	7,817.7	11,224.6
Lubricating Greases	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.0	19.0	16.6	22.3	37.1
TOTAL	**23.2**	**28.2**	**22.9**	**32.3**	**38.7**	**3,576.7**	**5,189.8**	**5,263.3**	**8,137.6**	**12,238.2**
RE-EXPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels[1]	743.2	802.7	581.7	471.2	271.2	37,945.9	37,145.8	22,848.9	41,635.2	37,397.8
Lubricating Oils	10.1	1.3	6.3	0.7	0.3	1,988.8	241.4	1,430.4	212.2	117.0
Lubricating Greases	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.2	3.5	0.0	1.1	1.9
TOTAL	**753.4**	**803.9**	**587.9**	**472.0**	**271.5**	**39,972.9**	**37,390.7**	**24,279.3**	**41,848.4**	**37,516.6**
TOTAL EXPORTS	**776.6**	**832.1**	**610.8**	**504.2**	**310.2**	**43,549.6**	**42,580.5**	**29,542.6**	**49,986.0**	**49,754.8**
NET BALANCE[2]						**-273,053.7**	**-166,551.9**	**-318,764.4**	**-578,399.4**	**-576,642.0**

**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.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

9.7. Table 9.2 presents a breakdown of supply and demand for petroleum products for the period 2019 to 2023. Total domestic demand for petroleum products remained relatively at the same level as 2022 at 5.1 million tonnes in 2023. Domestic demand for illuminating kerosene and motor gasoline dropped by 38.2 per cent and 7.3 per cent, respectively, during the review period. On the other hand, demand for Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) rose by 9.4 per cent to 365.2 thousand tonnes in 2023. Net imports of petroleum fuel decreased by 26.4 per cent from 5.4 million tonnes in 2022 to 4.0 million tonnes in 2023.

Table 9.2: Petroleum Supply and Demand, 2019-2023

'000 Tonnes

Petroleum Fuels	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
DEMAND -					
Liquefied petroleum gas	312.1	326.2	371.4	333.8	365.2
Motor gasoline (premium)	1,434.3	1,395.3	1,554.4	1,561.3	1,446.6
Aviation spirit	10.2	1.9	1.4	0.9	1.3
Jet/turbo fuel	699.4	394.8	506.8	592.3	669.0
Illuminating kerosene	168.3	127.0	111.3	89.0	55.0
Light diesel oil	2,198.7	2,157.6	2,305.7	2,219.7	2,186.9
Heavy diesel oil	1.3	1.8	0.8	0.0	1.3
Fuel oil	382.8	273.9	340.3	337.1	377.0
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND	**5,207.1**	**4,678.5**	**5,192.1**	**5,134.1**	**5,102.4**
Exports of petroleum fuels	7.0	2.3	0.4	8.0	9.5
TOTAL DEMAND	**5,214.1**	**4,680.8**	**5,192.5**	**5,142.1**	**5,111.9**
SUPPLY -					
Net imports of petroleum fuels	5,682.2	4,920.4	5,827.6	5,453.6	4,016.2
Adjustment[1]	468.1	239.5	635.1	311.5	-1,095.7
TOTAL SUPPLY	**5,214.1**	**4,680.8**	**5,192.5**	**5,142.1**	**5,111.9**

Source: Ministry of Energy and Petroleum; Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
** Provisional.*
[1] Adjustment for inventory changes and losses

9.8. Net domestic sales of petroleum fuels by consumer category for the period 2019 to 2023 are presented in Table 9.3. Total net domestic sales of petroleum fuels decreased by 0.6 per cent in 2023 to 5.1 million tonnes. Net domestic sales to Rail transport, tourism, and retail pump outlets and road transport declined by 20.5, 18.4 and 4.8 per cent, respectively, in the same period. However, fuel sales to the aviation sector increased by 17.3 per cent to 668.9 thousand tonnes in 2023. Net domestic sales used for power generation also rose by 20.5 per cent to 228.8 thousand tonnes in 2023.

Table 9.3: Net Domestic Sales of Petroleum Fuels by Consumer Category, 2019-2023

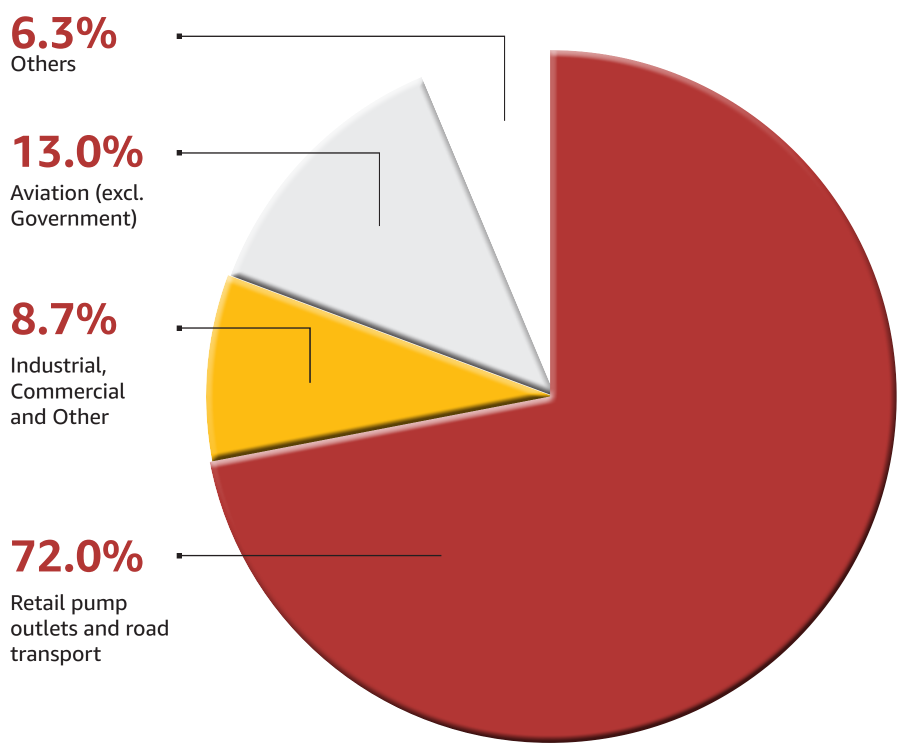
'000 Tonnes

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Agriculture	**25.7**	**24.8**	**26.6**	**29.0**	**35.1**
Retail pump outlets and road transport	3,752.0	3,650.5	3937.8	3,849.3	3,665.6
Rail transport	19.0	11.4	19.4	19.0	15.1
Tourism[1]	13.9	6.5	6.0	4.9	4.0
Marine (excl. Naval Forces)	5.6	1.1	2.1	1.5	8.5
Aviation (excl. Government)	710.8	392.7	499.4	570.3	668.9
Power Generation	29.1	75.8	147.5	189.9	228.8
Industrial, Commercial and Other	635.5	494.4	530.5	446.3	445.2
Government	15.6	21.5	22.8	23.8	31.2
TOTAL	**5,207.1**	**4,678.5**	**5,192.1**	**5,134.1**	**5,102.4**

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mining; Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
** Provisional*
[1] Comprises sales to tour operators

9.9. Figure 9.1 depicts the proportion of petroleum fuels sale to major consumer category in 2023. Sales to retail pump outlets and road transport had the highest share of the total petroleum fuels sold at 72.0 per cent in 2023. This was followed by aviation category at 13.0 per cent; and industrial, commercial and other category at 8.7 per cent of the total sales.

Figure 9.1: Sales of Petroleum Fuels by Major Consumer Category, 2023



DOMESTIC ECONOMY

9.10. Average wholesale prices of petroleum fuels in Mombasa for the period 2019 to 2023, for the month of December, are presented in Table 9.4. Prices for all the fuels were higher in December 2023 compared to December 2022. Wholesale price of light diesel oil increased by 34.3 per cent to KSh 172,390 per tonne in 2023. Similarly, prices of illuminating kerosene and motor spirit premium increased by 32.6 per cent and 13.5 per cent to KSh 153,407 per tonne and KSh 165,788 per tonne, respectively, during the same period.

Table 9.4: Wholesale Prices[1] of Petroleum Fuels in Mombasa, for the month of December, 2019-2023

KSh per Tonne

Product	2019	2020	2021	2022[2]	2023[2]
Motor Spirit (Premium)	100,660	95,000	113,166	146,068	165,788
Illuminating kerosene	93,460	71,740	87,543	115,692	153,407
Light diesel oil	92,930	80,010	95,925	128,362	172,390

Source: Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
[1]Including 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 8.19 per litre

9.11. Table 9.5 presents prices of Murban crude oil for the period 2019 to 2023. The average annual price of the OPEC reference basket crude oil decreased from a mean of USD 99.90 per barrel in 2022 to a mean of USD 82.89 per barrel in 2023. This was occasioned by increased supply of oil products from the United States and Russia. The highest price of the OPEC reference basket crude oil at USD 94.6 per barrel was recorded in September 2023, while the lowest price at USD 75.19 per barrel was recorded in June 2023.

Table 9.5: Average Murban ADNOC[1] /OPEC reference basket Prices, 2019-2023

US$/BBL

Month/Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	60.81	66.09	54.38	85.41	81.62
February	65.64	55.53	61.05	93.95	81.88
March	68.60	33.92	64.56	113.48	78.45
April	73.05	17.66	63.24	105.64	84.13
May	69.70	25.17	66.91	113.87	75.82
June	62.75	37.05	71.89	117.72	75.19
July	64.86	43.42	73.53	108.55	81.06
August	60.16	45.19	70.33	101.90	87.33
September	62.39	41.54	73.88	95.32	94.60
October	60.88	40.08	82.11	93.62	91.78
November	63.48	42.61	80.37	89.73	84.92
December	66.66	49.17	74.38	79.61	79.00
Annual average	**64.92**	**41.45**	**69.72**	**99.90**	**82.98**

Source : OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report
US$/ BBL: US Dollar per Barrel
2019 prices are Murban Adnoc crude oil monthly average prices
[1] Price:Abu Dhabi Free On Board (FOB)
ADNOC: Abu Dhabi National Oil Corporation
From February 2020 all prices published refer to the OPEC reference basket as defined by the monthly oil market report
From February 2020 all prices published are crude spot prices on the 20th of the reference month

9.12. Domestic average retail prices of selected petroleum products from 2019 to 2023 are provided in Table 9.6. During the period under review, annual average prices of motor spirit premium and light diesel oil recorded increases of 23.6 per cent and 29.1 per cent to KSh 194.50 per litre and KSh 180.33 per litre, respectively. The increase in prices during the year was mainly due to removal of fuel subsidies by the Government of Kenya. Domestic annual average price of illuminating kerosene recorded an increase of 35.1 per cent to KSh 172.05 per litre, while the average price of a 13-Kg LPG cylinder remained almost the same in 2023.

Table 9.6: Average[1] Retail Prices of Selected Petroleum Fuels, 2019-2023

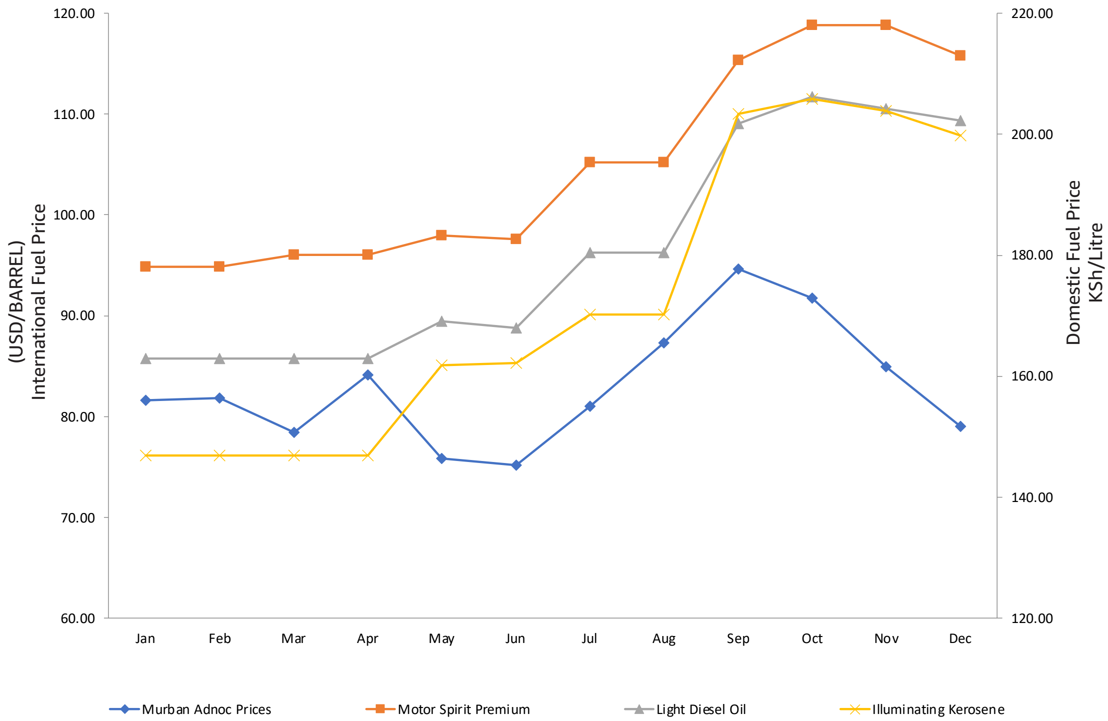
Year	Month	KSh per Litre			KSh per 13-Kg cylinder
		Motor Spirit Premium	Light Diesel Oil	Illuminating Kerosene	Liqufied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
2019	March	102.13	97.47	97.63	2,191.84
	June	115.82	105.57	105.48	2,192.25
	September	113.57	103.90	101.44	2,141.31
	December	109.91	102.28	102.81	2,101.16
	Annual Average	**109.63**	**102.92**	**102.29**	**2,161.26**
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
	February	178.05	162.91	146.86	3,101.94
	March	180.05	162.91	146.86	3,137.70
	April	180.05	162.91	146.86	3,135.39
	May	183.29	169.10	161.83	3,125.40
	June	182.63	167.98	162.19	3,069.01
	July	195.32	180.42	170.25	2,787.83
	August	195.32	180.42	170.25	2,709.07
	September	212.25	201.73	203.34	2,795.69
	October	217.97	206.21	205.79	3,000.04
	November	217.97	204.21	203.79	3,031.82
	December	212.97	202.21	199.78	3,032.62
	Annual Average	**194.50**	**180.33**	**172.05**	**2,990.70**

[1] *Twelve month average*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

9.13. Figure 9.2 shows the trend of monthly prices of the OPEC reference basket oil and domestic fuel prices for 2023. The prices of the OPEC reference oil basket registered both growths and declines in the review period, with the highest prices recorded in September and the lowest being recorded in June, 2023. On the other hand, domestic prices of motor spirit premium, light diesel oil and illuminating kerosene, increased steadily until the last quarter of 2023.

Figure 9.2: International Crude Oil Prices against Domestic Fuel Prices, 2023



Electricity

9.14. Table 9.7 illustrates the installed and effective capacity of electricity by source from 2019 to 2023. Total installed capacity of electricity decreased from 3,321.3 MW in 2022 to 3,243.6 MW in 2023. Geothermal electricity installed capacity recorded a 1.1 per cent decrease to 940.0 MW in 2023, while solar capacity remained unchanged at 212.5 MW. Hydroelectric power capacity increased slightly by 0.4 MW to 839.3 MW in 2023, whereas the installed capacity of thermal oil electricity decreased by 10.0 per cent from 681.8 MW in 2022 to 613.8 MW in 2023.

9.15. The total effective capacity of electricity decreased by 1.7 per cent to 3,112.7 MW in 2023. In the review period, thermal oil electricity's effective capacity declined by 9.1 per cent to 586.6 MW in 2023. During the review period, the effective capacity for solar energy remained constant at 212.2 MW. In addition, geothermal effective capacity increased by 5.0 MW to 876.1 MW in 2023, while that of cogeneration remained constant at 2.0 MW in the review period.

Table 9.7: Installed and Effective Capacity of Electricity by Source as at 31st December of 2019-2023

MW

	INSTALLED CAPACITY								EFFECTIVE CAPACITY							
Year	Hydro	Thermal Oil	Geo thermal	Wind	Cogen-eration	Solar	Ethiopia HVDC	**Total**	Hydro	Thermal Oil	Geo thermal	Wind	Cogener tion	Solar	Ethiopia HVDC	**Total**
2019	826.2	749.3	828.4	336.1	28.0	51.0	..	**2,818.9**	805.0	716.0	816.0	325.5	23.5	50.4	..	**2,736.4**
2020	834.0	749.1	863.1	336.1	2.0	52.5	..	**2,836.7**	805.0	715.5	805.1	325.5	2.0	52.2	..	**2,705.3**
2021	838.1	677.8	863.1	436.1	2.0	172.5	..	**2,989.6**	809.1	643.7	805.1	425.5	2.0	172.2	..	**2,857.6**
2022	838.9	681.9	950.0	436.1	2.0	212.5	200.0	**3,321.3**	809.9	645.5	871.1	425.5	2.0	212.2	200.0	**3,166.2**
2023*	839.3	613.8	940.0	436.1	2.0	212.5	200.0	**3,243.6**	810.4	586.6	876.1	425.5	2.0	212.2	200.0	**3,112.7**

Source: Kenya Power & Lighting Company Ltd and Kenya Electricity Generation Company Ltd
** Provisional*
.. Data not available
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

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

9.16. Table 9.8 provides information on local generation and electricity imports from 2019 to 2023. Total electricity generation increased by 3.4 per cent to 13,423.6 GWh in 2023. Wind electricity generation decreased by 134.9 GWh to 2,008.1 GWh in 2023. The amount of geothermal electricity generated increased by 9.3 per cent to 6,032.1 GWh in 2023. However, hydroelectric power generation declined by 12.3 per cent to 2,666.7 GWh in 2023. Solar generation rose from 383.7 GWh in 2022 to 491.5 GWh in 2023. Imports of electricity increased from 316.0 GWh in 2022 to 919.3 GWh in 2023.

Table 9.8: Generation and imports of Electricity, 2019-2023

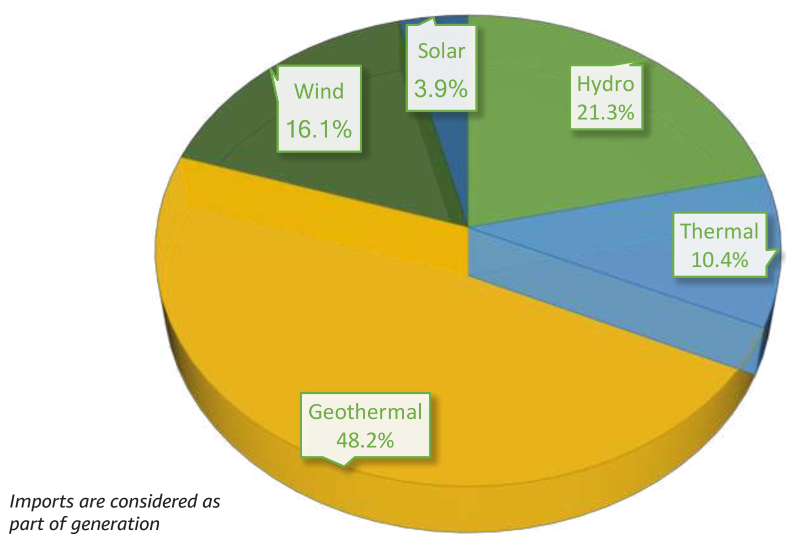
GWh

GENERATION										
Year	Hydro	Thermal oil			Geo thermal	Cogeneration	Wind	Solar	IMPORTS	**Total**
		Ken-Gen	IPPs and Off-Grid	Total						
2019	3,205.3	668.9	644.3	1,313.3	5,234.7	0.3	1,562.7	92.3	212.0	**11,620.7**
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**

Source: Kenya Power & Lighting Company Ltd and Kenya Electricity Generating Company
** Provisional*
Notes:
IPP: Independent Power Producers
1 Gigawatt hour = 1,000,000 kilowatt hours

9.17. Figure 9.3 provides an overview of local electricity generation by source in 2023. Renewable sources accounted for 89.6 per cent of local electricity production in 2023. Geothermal generation remained the main source of electricity generation, contributing 48.2 per cent of the total local electricity generated, followed by hydro generation at 21.3 per cent, and wind generation at 16.1 per cent. Thermal oil was the only source of non-renewable energy source in 2023, contributing 10.4 per cent to the total local electricity generation.

Figure 9.3: Proportion of Domestic Electricity Generation by Source, 2023



9.18. Table 9.9 presents captive power capacities by technology for the period 2019 to 2023. Total licensed captive power capacity rose by 11.6 per cent to 390.4 MW in 2023. Hydroelectricity decreased from 32.4 units in 2022 to 30.2 units in 2023. Solar energy capacity rose from 46.3 units in 2022 to 88.2 units in 2023, while biomass capacity increased from 2.9 units in 2022 to 19.5 units in 2023. Thermal energy capacity decreased from 53.9 units in 2022 to 42.9 units in 2023, while biogas capacity declined from 2.8 units in 2022 to 0.2 units in 2023. Waste heat recovery plants, geothermal, coal, cogeneration and bagasse remained unchanged during the same period.

Table 9.9: Licensed Captive Power Capacities[1], 2019-2023

MW

Type of technology	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Hydro	26.0	26.0	28.3	32.4	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	0.0	28.5	83.5	83.5
Bagasse	15.7	15.7	60.2	60.2	60.2
Solar	3.5	35.0	35.0	46.3	88.2
Biomass	1.5	1.5	2.9	2.9	19.5
Thermal	18.5	18.5	46.1	53.9	42.9
Biogas	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	0.2
Biothermal	-	-	-	2.1	0.0
Geothermal	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Total	**133.5**	**165.0**	**269.5**	**349.8**	**390.4**

** Provisional*
[1] Cumulative: The table presents a stock of available capacities in the country, these are cumulative in nature
Note: Captive power capcity 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

Table 9.10: Electricity Demand and Supply, 2019-2023

GWh

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Domestic and Small Commercial	3,780.1	3,829.1	4,088.6	4,291.5	4,252.4
Large & Medium (Commercial and Industrial)	4,441.0	4,281.0	4,728.4	4,958.2	5,299.8
Street Lighting	63.9	74.5	99.6	94.2	109.1
Rural Electrification	569.0	611.9	648.80	664.47	659.36
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND	**8,854.0**	**8,796.4**	**9,565.4**	**10,008.4**	**10,320.6**
Exports to Uganda & Tanzania	16.2	16.5	18.2	21.3	33.8
Transmission[1] and Distribution losses	2,750.5	2,790.7	2,831.0	2,955.7	3,069.2
TOTAL DEMAND = TOTAL SUPPLY[2]	**11,620.7**	**11,603.6**	**12,414.7**	**12,985.4**	**13,423.6**
Less imports from Uganda and Ethiopia	212.0	136.7	288.0	316.0	919.3
Local generation	**11,408.6**	**11,466.9**	**12,126.7**	**12,669.4**	**12,504.3**

Source: Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd
**Provisional*
[1]Voltage losses in power transmission lines
[2]Total supply equals Total generation

9.20. Table 9.11 presents the average electricity yield by customer category from 2018/19 to 2022/23. During the review period, the average yield for domestic consumer category rose by 34.6 per cent to KSh 22.75 per unit, while street lighting categories declined by 1.7 per cent to KSh 9.56 per unit of electricity sold. During the same period, the average electricity yield for the commercial industrial category increased by 14.8 per cent to KSh 19.00 per unit. Similarly, the average electricity yield for the exports category rose by 24.6 per cent to KSh 20.88 in 2022/23, while the yield for the small commercial category increased by 14.4 per cent to KSh 23.14.

Table 9.11: Average electricity yield[1] by Customer Category, 2018/19-2022/23 Financial Years

KSh/Unit

Category	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
Domestic	16.36	17.51	16.43	16.90	22.75
Small Commercial	23.45	20.25	19.58	20.22	23.14
Commercial Industrial	14.31	14.58	16.37	16.55	19.00
Street Lighting	9.66	10.10	9.83	9.73	9.56
Exports	**20.38**	**11.63**	**14.34**	**16.76**	**20.88**

** Provisional*
Source: Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd
[1] Electricity yield is defined as the average revenue received per unit of electricity sold

Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA)

Energy Accounts

9.21. Environmental Economic Accounts are systems used to account for natural resource utilization. The accounts take stock of natural resources from the point of extraction to intermediate use by industries, to final use, to residuals/waste which are eventually disposed back to the environment. In addition, the accounts seek to promote efficient natural resource accounting and ensure a country is able to 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 SNA in order to facilitate the integration of environmental and economic statistics.

Energy Balance, 2023

9.22. Table 9.12(a) shows energy balance for coke and coal and renewable feed stocks in 2023. Renewable feed stocks include wood charcoal, fuel wood and wastes or scraps. Total supply of coke and coal and renewable feed stocks was 1,309,920.2 Tera Joules (TJ) in 2023. In 2023, 99.1 per cent of renewable feed stocks was demanded by households.

9.23. Table 9.12 (b) presents electricity energy balance in 2023. In the review period, 93.4 per cent of all electricity supplied was produced domestically compared to 97.7 per cent of all electricity supplied in 2022. Renewable energy generated accounted for 89.6 per cent of domestically produced electricity. Total electricity demanded locally was 45,015.2 TJ while electricity transmission and distribution losses amounted to 11,049.0 TJ.

9.24. Table 9.12 (c) presents energy balance of petroleum fuels in 2023. During the review period, 16,673.5 TJ of petroleum fuels were supplied to the country mainly from imports. Over the same period, 21,560.1 TJ of petroleum fuels were demanded, with 36.6 per cent being demanded by the transport and storage industry. Other Commercial Sectors demanded 26.0 per cent of petroleum fuels while the Agriculture industry demanded 9.1 per cent of petroleum fuels. Household consumption of petroleum products accounted for 6.5 per cent of petroleum fuels demanded in 2023.

Table 9.12(a): Energy Balance, 2023-Supply and Demand of Coal, Coke and Renewable Feed stocks

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		100,422.79	1,161,809.57	41,640.29	1,303,872.65
Imports	6,077.59				6,077.59
Domestic Exports	23.63				23.63
Re-Exports	6.39				6.39
Stock changes					
Sub-total: Supply	**6,047.58**	**100,422.79**	**1,161,809.57**	**41,640.29**	**1,309,920.23**
Statistical differences	**2,289.60**	..	..	..	2,289.60
Sub-total: Demand	**3,757.98**	**100,422.79**	**1,161,809.57**	**41,640.29**	**1,307,630.63**
Industry	3,757.98	809.17	7,241.80	..	11,808.95
Households	..	99,613.62	1,154,567.77	41,640.29	1,295,821.68

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ
.. Data not available

Table 9.12(b): Energy Balance, 2023-Supply and Demand of Electricity

TJ

Energy Products	Power Generation						Electicial energy distribution
	Hydro	Geothermal	Solar	Wind	Thermal	Co-Generation	
Domestic Production	9,600.05	21,715.49	1,769.27	7,229.30	4,700.37	0.74	45,015.22
Imports							3,309.58
Domestic Exports							121.64
Sub-total: Supply							**48,203.16**
Statistical differences							11,048.96
Sub-total: Demand							**37,154.20**
Sub-total: Energy transformation	9,600.05	21,715.49	1,769.27	7,229.30	4,700.37	0.74	45,015.22
Electricity plants (Kengen)	9,431.73	18,030.82		210.82	1,272.46		28,945.83
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs)	168.32	3,684.67	1,453.45	7,018.48	3,149.44	0.74	15,475.10
Electricity plants (REREC)			314.60				314.60
Electricity plants (Off-grid))			1.23	..	278.46		279.69
Sub-total: Energy demand							**37,154.20**
Electricity by Category:							
Domestic							9,905.20
Small Commercial							5,403.27
Large and Medium Commercial							19,079.13
Street Lighting							392.91
Rural Electrification							2,373.69

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ
.. Data not available

Table 9.12 (c): Energy Balance, 2023-Supply and Demand of Petroleum Fuels

TJ

Energy Products	Liquid fuels											Gas	Sub-Total
	Motor Spirit (Premium)	Aviation gasoline	Jet fuel	Illumi-nating Kerosene	White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits	Light Diesel Oil	Heavy Diesel Oil	Fuel oils n.e.c.	Lubricating Oils	Lubricating Greases	Other Oils n.e.c.	Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	
Imports	4,581.83	7.64	2,519.38	6.00	12.52	7,845.02	0.06	1,276.82	23.50	9.66	0.13	1,688.96	17,971.51
Domestic Exports	0.57	0.00	83.12	0.11	0.17	2.17	0.45	35.50	121.85	0.38	0.81	0.66	245.78
Re-Exports	0.39	0.26	936.50	..	0.03	64.25	..	49.53	1.14	0.01	0.00	0.10	1,052.21
Stock changes													
Sub-total: Supply	**4,580.86**	**7.38**	**1,499.75**	**5.89**	**12.33**	**7,778.60**	**(0.39)**	**1,191.80**	**(99.48)**	**9.27**	**(0.67)**	**1,688.20**	**16,673.53**
Statistical differences	**(1,471.76)**	**1.94**	**(1,299.48)**	**(224.11)**	**12.33**	**(1,371.59)**	**(5.91)**	**(385.37)**	**(311.06)**	**9.03**	**(0.67)**	**160.08**	**(4,886.56)**
Sub-total: Energy demand	6,052.62	5.44	2,799.23	230.00	..	9,150.19	5.51	1,577.17	211.57	0.23	..	1,528.11	21,560.09
Agriculture	1,429.15	..	0.00	0.10	..	505.43	..	10.96	23.36	..	..	0.94	1,969.95
Mining & Quarying	14.10	..	..	..	..	236.17	..	77.91	5.79	..	..	..	333.97
Manufacturing	156.23	..	..	17.11	..	873.54	..	213.26	49.78	..	..	54.93	1,364.85
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	..	..	..	..	..	167.45	0.37	970.51	26.33	..	..	..	1,164.66
Construction	51.85	..	..	5.50	..	567.98	..	5.68	10.97	..	..	0.20	642.18
Transport and Storage	1,936.72	5.44	2,790.10	6.51	..	3,074.89	..	3.87	35.14	0.23	..	42.35	7,895.25
Road Transport	485.71	..	..	0.26	..	2,362.33	..	3.87	28.02	0	..	0.52	2,880.93
Rail Transport	..	..	..	..	..	311.29	..	..	6.54	..	..	0.14	317.97
Air Transport	3.91	5.44	2,790.10	6.13	..	..	..	..	0.04	..	..	0.09	2,805.71
Other Transport	1,447.10	..	..	0.12	..	401.27	..	..	0.54	..	..	41.60	1,890.64
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	7.59	..	..	..	..	15.59	..	0.67	6.00	..	..	12.85	42.70
Other Commercial Sectors	1,882.93	..	0.35	24.22	..	3,196.92	..	260.59	41.95	..	..	192.30	5,599.26
Public Administration and Defense	574.05	..	8.77	3.14	..	512.21	5.14	33.72	12.26	..	..	3.42	1,152.72
Households	..	..	..	173.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,221.13	1,394.56

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 and used in 2023. During this period, a total of 2,720,434.1 TJ was supplied with 49.4 per cent being extracted from the environment while 1.0 per cent were imported mainly in the form of petroleum fuels. Households transformed 1,154,567.8 TJ of biomass wood to firewood while Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen) transformed 28,945.8 TJ of energy to electricity.

9.26. Physical energy used by sector is presented in Table 9.13(b). In 2023, households utilized 93.8 per cent of all energy mainly in form of firewood. Overall, 1,262,232.4 TJ of biomass was used in the economy while 37,154.2 TJ of electricity was utilized in 2023

Table 9.13(a): Physical Energy Supply Table, 2023

TJ

INDUSTRIES	Industries	Households	Rest of the World	Flows from the environment	Total
NATURAL INPUTS:					
Solar				1,769.27	1,769.3
Wind				7,229.30	7,229.3
Hydro				9,600.05	9,600.1
Geo-Thermal				21,715.49	21,715.5
Bagasse				0.74	0.7
Biomass Wood				1,303,872.7	1,303,872.7
Sub-total	..	..	..	**1,344,187.5**	**1,344,187.5**
IMPORTS:					
Electricity			3,309.58		3,309.6
Coal and Coke			6,077.59		6,077.6
Motor Spirit Premium			4,581.83		4,581.8
Aviation gasoline			7.64		7.6
Jet fuel			2,519.38		2,519.4
Illuminating Kerosene			6.00		6.0
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits			12.52		12.5
Light Diesel Oil			7,845.02		7,845.0
Heavy Diesel Oil			0.06		0.1
Fuel oils n.e.c.			1,276.82		1,276.8
Lubricating Oils			23.50		23.5
Lubricating Greases			9.66		9.7
Other petroleum oils n.e.c.			0.13		0.1
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)			1,688.96		1,689.0
Sub-total	..	..	**27,358.68**	..	**27,358.68**
ENERGY PRODUCTS:					
Electricity plants (Kengen)	28,945.8				28,945.8
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs))	15,475.1				15,475.1
Electricity plants (REREC)	314.6				314.6
Electricity plants (Off-grid)	279.7				279.7
Oil refineries					..
Charcoal	809.17	99,613.62			100,422.8
Firewood	7,241.80	1,154,567.77			1,161,809.6
Sub-total	**53,066.19**	**1,254,181.39**	..	..	**1,307,247.58**
RESIDUALS:					
Other		41,640.29			41,640.3
TOTAL SUPPLY	**53,066.2**	**1,254,181.4**	**27,358.7**	**1,344,187.5**	**2,720,434.1**

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ
REREC: Rural Electrification and Renewal Energy Corporation

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Table 9.13(b): Physical Energy Use Table, 2023

TJ

INDUSTRIES	SIEC	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	Construction	Transport and Storage	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Commercial Sectors	Public Administration and Defense	Undefined	Households	Accumulation/ Stock	Rest of the World	Flows to the environment	Total
NATURAL INPUTS:		..	..	8,051.0	40,314.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,295,821.7	..	..	..	1,344,187.5
Solar	7000				1,769.27											1,769.3
Wind	7000				7,229.30											7,229.3
Hydro	7000				9,600.05											9,600.1
Geo-Thermal	7000				21,715.49											21,715.5
Co-Generation	7000				0.74											0.7
Biomass Wood				8,051.0								1,295,821.7				1,303,872.7
ENERGY PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION:																
Petroleum:		**1,969.9**	**334.0**	**5,122.8**	**1,164.7**	**642.2**	**7,895.2**	**42.7**	**5,599.3**	**1,152.7**	**2,289.6**	**1,394.6**	**(4,886.6)**	**1,298.0**	..	**24,019.1**
Motor Spirit Premium	4651	1,429.15	14.10	156.23	..	51.85	1,936.72	7.59	1,882.93	574.05		..	(1,471.76)	0.97		4,581.8
Aviation gasoline	4652	..	..	..	..	..	5.44	..	..	..		..	1.94	0.26		7.6
Jet fuel	4653	0.00	..	..	..	..	2,790.10	..	0.35	8.77		..	(1,299.48)	1,019.62		2,519.4
Illuminating Kerosene	4669	0.10	..	17.11	..	5.50	6.51	..	24.22	3.14		173.43	(224.11)	0.11		6.0
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits	4691	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	12.33	0.19		12.5
Light Diesel Oil	4671	505.43	236.17	873.54	167.45	567.98	3,074.89	15.59	3,196.92	512.21		..	(1,371.59)	66.42		7,845.0
Heavy Diesel Oil	4672	..	..	..	0.37	..	..	..	..	5.14		..	(5.91)	0.45		0.1
Fuel oils n.e.c.	4680	10.96	77.91	213.26	970.51	5.68	3.87	0.67	260.59	33.72		..	(385.37)	85.02		1,276.8
Lubricating Oils	4692	23.36	5.79	49.78	26.33	10.97	35.14	6.00	41.95	12.26		..	(311.06)	122.99		23.5
Lubricating Greases	4692	..	..	..	-	..	0.23	..	..	..		..	9.03	0.39		9.7
Other petroleum oils n.e.c.	4699	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	..		..	(0.67)	0.81		0.1
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	4630	0.94	..	54.93	-	0.20	42.35	12.85	192.30	3.42		1,221.13	160.08	0.76		1,689.0
Coal and Coke				3,757.98							2,289.60					6,047.6
Electricity	**7000**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**25,641**	**11,513**	..	..	..	**37,154.2**
Domestic and Small Commercial											5,403.27	9,905.20				15,308.5
Large and Medium											19,079.13					19,079.1
Street Lighting											392.91					392.9
Rural electrification											766.09	1,607.60				2,373.7
Other																
Biomass:		..	..	**8,051.0**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,254,181.4**	..	..	..	**1,262,232.4**
Firewood				7,241.80								1,154,567.77				1,161,809.6
Charcoal				809.17								99,613.62				100,422.8
Wood/Process Waste	5119															..
Farm residue/Animal crop residue	5130															..
RESIDUALS:		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**52,689.3**	**52,840.9**
Extraction															41,640.29	41,640.3
Transformation																..
Losses															11,048.96	11,049.0
Other															151.7	151.7
TOTAL USE		**1,969.9**	**334.0**	**21,224.8**	**41,479.5**	**642.2**	**7,895.2**	**42.7**	**5,599.3**	**1,152.7**	**2,289.6**	**2,551,397.6**	**(4,886.6)**	**1,298.0**	**52,689.3**	**2,720,434.1**

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ
..Data not available

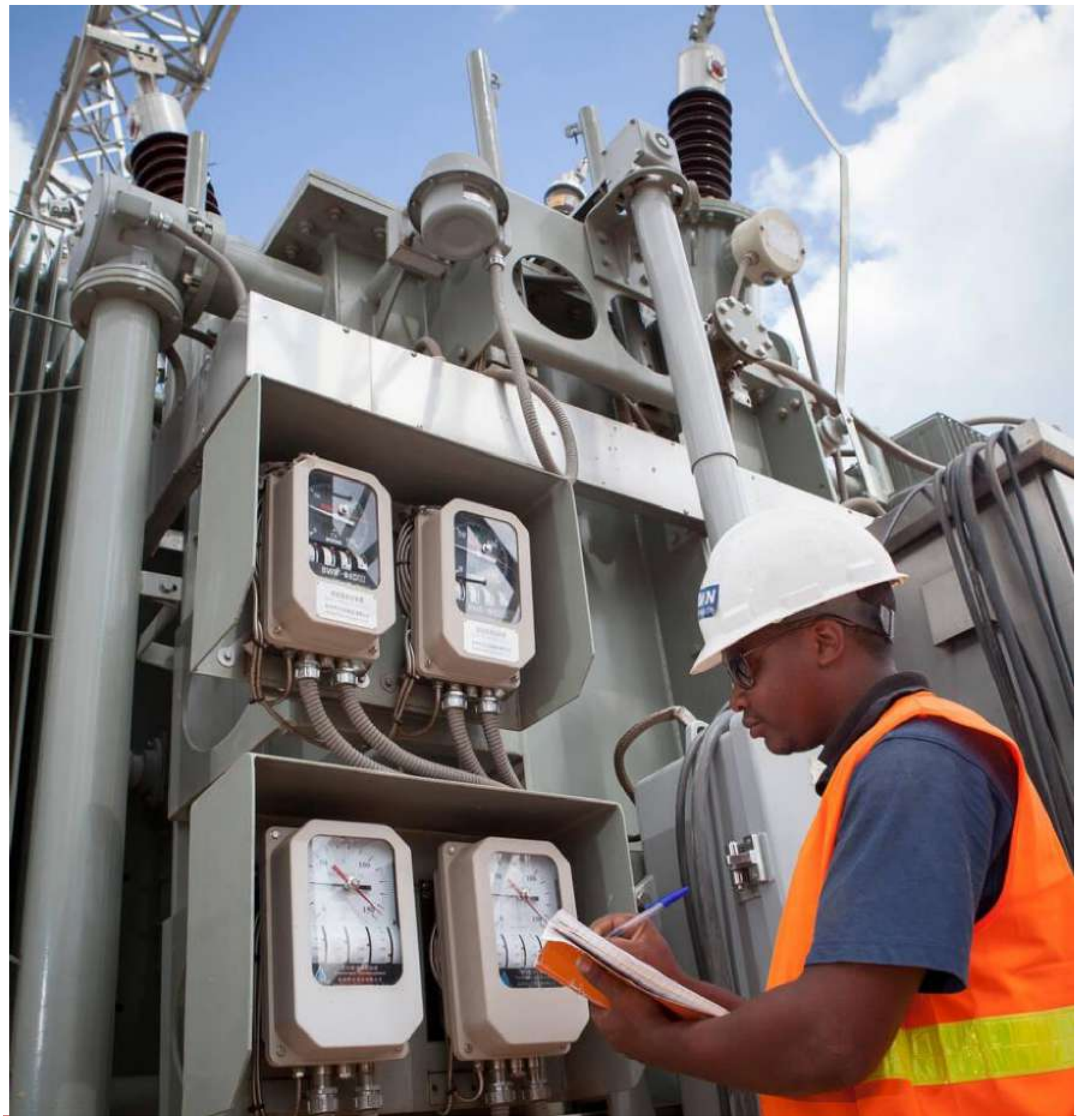
Developments in the Energy Sector

Rural Electrification

9.27. The number of customers connected under the rural electrification programme grew by 5.4 per cent to 2,214,710 in 2022/23 from 2,100,734 in 2021/22, mainly driven by domestic and small commercial categories. Revenue attributed to the Rural Electrification Program increased from KSh 10.6 billion in 2021/22 to KSh12.5 billion in 2022/23.

Electricity Generation and Transmission

9.28. The country stock of transmission lines as at 31st December, 2023 was 9,246 cKm (circuit length kilometers) with voltages of 132kV, 220kV, 400kV and 500kV HVDC to the Ethiopian border. In addition, there were 305,958 cKm of transmission and distribution lines of between 400/230v and 66kv in the same period. In 2023, 400/220/132kV Turkwel – Ortum – Kitale 220kV transmission line was completed with a circuit length of 68km. In addition, the Turkwel – Ortum – Kitale 220kV sub-station was completed in the review period. The country has ambitious plans to increase transmission lines further by 669 km of circuit length in 2024.




20

Manufacturing Sector

CHAPTER 10

Overview

The manufacturing sector grew by 2.0 per cent in 2023 despite challenges such as high production costs, inflationary pressures and exchange rate fluctuations. The sector's volume of output expanded by 2.8 per cent in 2023, which was a slower growth compared to a 3.7 per cent growth recorded in 2022. The share of the sector to GDP, was 7.6 per cent in 2023. The agro-based industries showed mixed performances with positive growths being reported in subsectors which engage in manufacture of Dairy Products; Meat and Meat Products; Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables; Bakery Products; and Prepared Animal Feeds. On the other hand, Sugar; Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery recorded declines. The non-food subsectors that recorded growths included Leather and Related Products; Plastic Products; and Structural Metal Products while Wood and Products of Wood; Paper and Paper Products; and Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi-Trailers, subsectors recorded production declines in the year under review.

2.8%

Expansion of the sector's volume of output in 2023, which was a slower growth compared to a 3.7 per cent growth recorded in 2022

639.0b

Total credit approved for use in manufacturing by both commercial banks and industrial financial institutions in 2023, up from KSh 528.9 billion in 2022

10.2. During the review period, the total credit approved for use in manufacturing by both commercial banks and industrial financial institutions increased to KSh 639.0 billion in 2023 from KSh 528.9 billion in 2022. The total amount of manufacturing credit approved by industrial financial institutions also grew from KSh 1.7 billion in 2022 to KSh 1.9 billion in 2023. The Export Processing

The main goal of AGOA is to increase exports especially of apparels from accredited Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries

Zones (EPZ) Program recorded a growth in cumulative value of investments at 8.7 per cent to KSh 146.4 billion in 2023 from KSh 134.7 billion in 2022. Total value of sales decreased from KSh 116.3 billion in 2022 to KSh 111.4 billion in 2023, while local purchases increased by 6.6 per cent during the same period.

Formal employment

10.3. The number of persons employed in the formal manufacturing sector grew by 2.7 per cent in 2023. Total persons employed in the sector during the period under review stood at 362.3 thousand compared to 352.6 thousand recorded in 2022. This was 11.5 per cent share of the total persons engaged in employment in the formal sector. Despite the increase, an 8.8 per cent drop in employment of persons to 76.4 thousand in 2023 was recorded in the EPZ.

Manufacturing Output

10.4. The Manufacturing sector value of output, intermediate consumption, value added and compensation of employees are presented in Table 10.1 for the period 2019 to 2023. There was a 13.1 per cent increase in value of output from 3,168.6 billion in 2022 to 3,583.3 billion in 2023. The value added for the sector grew by 10.0 per cent in 2023 due to the increase in intermediate consumption from 2,124.4 billion in 2022 to 2,434.4 billion in the year under review. Similarly, the compensation of employees increased by 9.6 per cent to 283.1 billion in 2023.

13.1%

Increase in value of output in the manufacturing sector from 3,168.6 billion in 2022 to 3,583.3 billion in 2023

10.0%

Growth in value added for the sector in 2023 due to increase in intermediate consumption from 2,124.4 billion in 2022 to 2,434.4 billion in the year under review

Table 10.1: Manufacturing Output, Compensation of Employees and Value Added at Current Prices, 2019-2023

KSh Million

YEAR	Value of Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added	Compensation of Employees
2019	2,311,586	1,502,333	809,253	218,255
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*	3,583,250	2,434,387	1,148,863	283,098

**Provisional*

Quantum Indices

10.5. Table 10.2 and 10.3 show the manufacturing sector quantum indices and percentage changes from 2019 to 2023. During the year under review the volume of output in the manufacturing sector increased by 2.8 per cent from 3.7 per cent in 2022. The subsectors which engage in manufacture of Dairy Products; Meat and Meat Products; Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables; Bakery Products; Prepared Animal Feed; Leather and Related Products; Plastic Products and Structural Metal Products reported growths. On the other hand, Sugar; Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery; Wood and Products of Wood; Paper and Paper Products; and Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi-Trailers recorded declines in the year under review.

Table 10.2: Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2019-2023

Base: 2017=100

Industry Divisions and Groups Descriptions	Weight	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Meat and Meat Products	0.9	117.1	87.1	98.5	99.8	109.8
Processing and preserving of fish	0.3	100.9	93.4	99.3	114.8	118.0
Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	2.0	86.1	81.7	70.7	74.4	83.1
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	4.7	115.2	116.3	113.0	98.5	105.5
Dairy Products	3.8	127.2	118.6	132.9	123.8	144.1
Grain Mill Products	10.9	109.7	122.5	132.4	128.9	132.3
Prepared Animal Feeds	2.6	100.5	103.9	103.0	101.3	118.5
Bakery Products	3.2	113.3	109.5	119.8	118.7	129.1
Sugar	3.2	117.2	160.5	186.2	211.8	125.7
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1.2	106.6	108.8	108.8	97.1	96.7
Food Products not elsewhere classified	11.7	105.7	110.6	104.2	117.7	123.6
Total Food Products	**44.5**	**109.9**	**116.1**	**120.0**	**122.1**	**123.0**
Beverages	6.0	113.6	92.8	99.8	102.3	104.8
Tobacco Products	1.2	114.7	98.3	111.0	80.9	93.1
Beverages and Tobacco	**7.2**	**113.8**	**93.7**	**101.6**	**98.8**	**102.8**
Textiles	1.3	116.1	105.1	108.1	104.5	111.2
Wearing Apparel	3.0	98.5	91.7	98.3	98.8	96.9
Leather and Related Products	1.3	124.9	106.4	123.0	125.9	153.3
Wood and Products of Wood	0.7	117.1	140.1	157.6	246.7	238.5
Paper and Paper Products	4.3	95.8	85.5	100.8	97.2	93.1
Printing and Production of Recorded Media	2.8	135.8	105.9	122.4	122.9	126.9

Table 10.2: Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2019-2023 (Cont'd)

Base: 2017=100

Industry Divisions and Groups Descriptions	Weight	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Refined Petroleum Products	0.4	110.4	103.6	104.5	99.7	104.8
Chemical and Chemical Products	6.2	108.5	110.4	116.2	120.7	124.2
Pharmaceutical Products	2.0	113.2	115.2	114.4	116.2	116.1
Plastic Products	4.7	118.0	116.8	121.0	124.2	144.3
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	6.1	97.6	117.1	144.4	152.8	150.6
Basic Metals	**8.0**	**109.5**	**103.7**	**108.0**	**123.5**	**135.9**
Structural Metal Products	0.5	93.3	86.9	95.7	106.8	120.7
Fabricated Metal Products,except machinery and equipment	1.4	102.9	113.2	122.1	124.1	143.1
Electrical Equipment	0.9	84.3	74.8	74.8	75.4	77.2
Machinery and Equipment nec	0.3	110.1	108.5	112.7	125.7	133.1
Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi Trailers	2.0	139.1	128.0	155.9	196.1	190.8
Motorcycles	0.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacture of furniture	1.1	108.0	104.3	100.6	101.4	107.0
Other Manufacturing	0.5	102.2	106.0	106.3	107.5	108.9
Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	0.6	109.2	122.4	130.3	132.2	136.8
Overall	**100.0**	**110.0**	**110.2**	**117.5**	**121.8**	**125.2**

** Provisional*
Items in bold refer to independent ISIC divisions

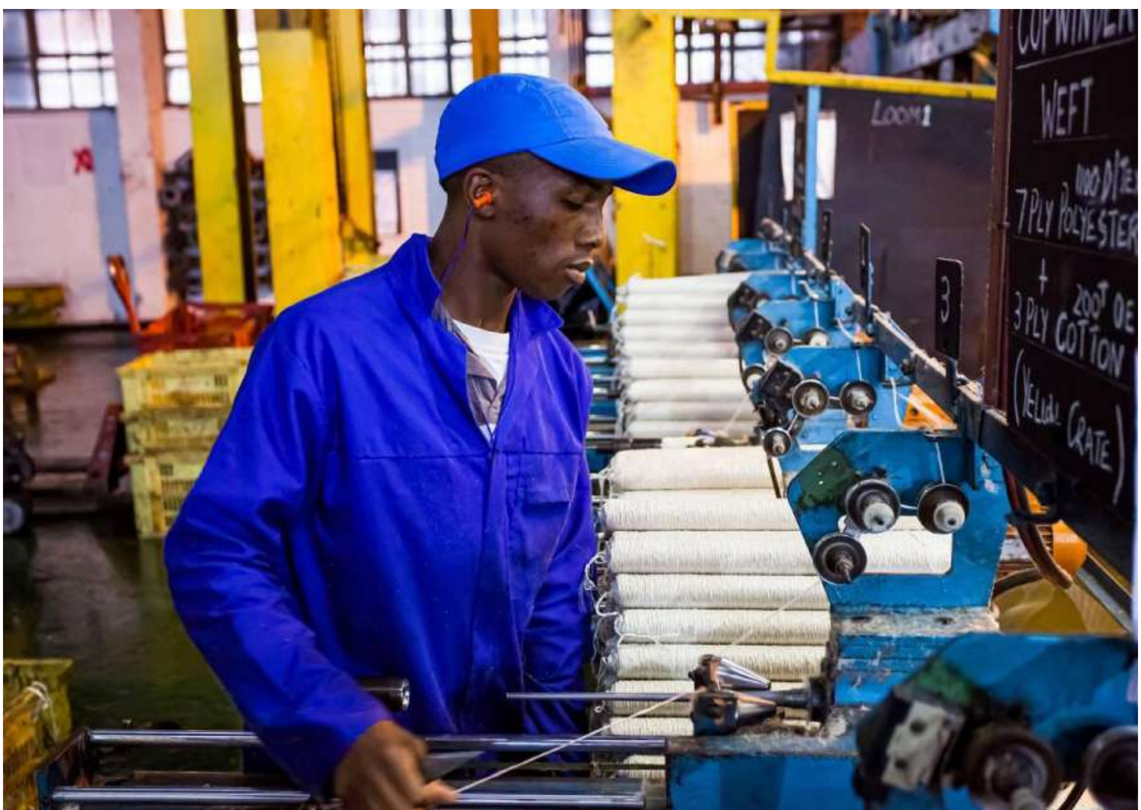


Table 10.3: Percentage Change in Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2019-2023

Percentage Change

Industry Divisions and Groups Descriptions	Weight	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Meat and Meat Products	0.9	10.5	-25.6	13.1	1.3	10.1
Processing and preserving of fish	0.3	-5.8	-7.5	6.3	15.6	2.8
Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	2.0	-17.3	-5.2	-13.5	5.3	11.6
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	4.7	6.3	0.9	-2.8	-12.8	7.1
Dairy Products	3.8	4.4	-6.7	12.0	-6.8	16.4
Grain Mill Products	10.9	4.1	11.7	6.2	-2.6	2.6
Prepared Animal Feeds	2.6	4.0	3.4	-0.9	-1.6	17.0
Bakery Products	3.2	-1.1	-3.3	9.4	-0.9	8.8
Sugar	3.2	-10.2	36.9	16.0	13.8	-40.7
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1.2	9.3	2.0	2.6	-10.7	-0.5
Food Products not elsewhere classified	11.7	-4.3	4.7	-5.8	13.0	4.9
Total Food Products	**44.5**	**-0.2**	**5.6**	**3.0**	**1.7**	**0.7**
Beverages	6.0	7.5	-18.3	7.5	2.6	2.4
Tobacco Products	1.2	7.9	-14.3	-9.0	-27.1	15.0
Beverages and Tobacco	**7.2**	**7.5**	**-17.7**	**4.7**	**-2.8**	**4.1**
Textiles	1.3	15.6	-9.5	2.8	-3.3	6.4
Wearing Apparel	3.0	2.4	-6.9	7.2	0.5	-1.9
Leather and Related Products	1.3	-0.7	-14.8	15.6	2.4	21.7
Wood and Products of Wood	0.7	26.7	19.6	12.5	56.5	-3.3
Paper and Paper Products	4.3	3.1	-10.7	26.3	-3.5	-4.3
Printing and Production of Recorded Media	2.8	22.1	-22.0	15.6	0.4	3.2
Refined Petroleum Products	0.4	3.6	-6.1	0.8	-4.6	5.1
Chemical and Chemical Products	6.2	6.8	1.7	5.3	3.8	2.9
Pharmaceutical Products	2.0	4.8	1.8	-0.8	1.6	-0.1
Plastic Products	4.7	3.2	-1.0	3.6	2.6	16.2
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	6.1	-0.6	19.9	23.4	5.8	-1.4
Basic Metals	**8.0**	**3.0**	**-5.3**	**4.1**	**14.4**	**10.1**
Structural Metal Products	0.5	2.5	-6.9	10.1	11.6	13.0
Fabricated Metal Products,except machinery and equipment	1.4	-0.2	10.0	7.9	1.7	15.3
Electrical Equipment	0.9	-16.3	-11.3	0.0	0.7	2.5
Machinery and Equipment nec	0.3	4.8	-1.4	3.8	11.5	5.9
Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi Trailers	2.0	41.2	-8.0	21.9	25.8	-2.7
Motorcycles	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacture of furniture	1.1	-11.4	-3.5	-3.6	0.8	5.5
Other Manufacturing	0.5	-0.3	3.7	0.3	1.2	1.3
Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	0.6	6.4	12.0	6.5	1.5	3.5
Overall	**100.0**	**3.0**	**0.2**	**6.5**	**3.7**	**2.8**

** Provisional*

10.6. Manufactured food products registered a growth of 0.7 per cent in 2023 compared to a growth of 1.7 per cent in 2022. The growth was primarily driven by increased production of Dairy Products; Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables; Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils; and Bakery Products.

10.7. The production of Meat and Meat Products; and Processing and Preserving of Fish, registered growth rates of 10.1 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively in 2023. Similarly, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils; and Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables recorded increased production of 7.1 per cent and 11.6 per cent respectively in 2023.

10.8. During the year under review, a growth of 16.4 per cent was realized in the Dairy Products subsector which was an improvement from a contraction of 6.8 per cent in 2022. The growth was mainly attributed to a 19.2 per cent increase in production of processed milk to 552.9 million litres in 2023, as shown in Table 10.4. Similarly, the Grain Milling subsector recorded a growth of 1.7 per cent in 2023, mainly due to a 5.2 per cent rise in wheat flour production from 1,421.4 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 1,495.7 thousand tonnes in 2023.

10.9. Production of Bakery Products recorded a growth of 8.8 per cent in 2023 which was a recovery from a 0.9 per cent contraction in 2022. However, production in the Sugar subsector decreased by 40.7 per cent in 2023, a shift from a 13.8 per cent growth in 2022. Additionally, production of Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery contracted by 0.5 per cent in 2023.

10.10. In the year under review, the Food Products not elsewhere classified subsector registered a 4.9 per cent growth compared to a 13.0 per cent increase reported in 2022. Tea production increased to 570.3 thousand tonnes in 2023 from 533.3 thousand tonnes in 2022. However, production of coffee-milled declined to 27.5 thousand tonnes in 2023 from 37.9 thousand tonnes recorded in 2022.

10.11. The Beverages and Tobacco subsector expanded by 4.1 per cent in 2023. Production volumes of Tobacco Products expanded by 15.0 per cent in 2023 while production of soft drinks (sodas) increased from 579.5 million litres in 2022 to 580.5 million litres in the year under review as shown in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4: Production of Selected Commodities, 2019 - 2023

Commodity	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Processed Milk	Litres (Millions)	488.5	456.8	509.0	463.9	552.9
Wheat flour[1]	Tonnes ('000)	1,372.7	1,254.0	1,437.5	1,421.4	1,495.7
Maize flour[1]	Tonnes ('000)	707.4	672.9	636.0	639.6	625.3
Biscuits	Tonnes ('000)	14.8	13.6	14.0	12.8	10.2
Cooking oil	Tonnes ('000)	256.8	260.5	248.8	254.9	226.1
Edible fats and magarine	Tonnes ('000)	270.4	285.1	274.5	275.7	244.2
Sugar	Tonnes ('000)	440.9	603.8	700.2	796.6	472.8
Coffee - milled	Tonnes ('000)	44.9	36.9	34.5	37.9	27.5
Tea	Tonnes ('000)	458.9	494.4	466.9	533.3	570.4
Soft drinks (sodas)	Litres (Millions)	592.5	549.9	570.8	579.5	580.5
Assembled vehicles	Number	7,802.0	7,725.0	9,989.0	13,473.0	13,106.0
Galvanized sheets	Tonnes ('000)	274.4	247.7	250.4	246.2	272.5

** Provisional*
[1]Produced by formal Millers

10.12. Textiles production expanded by 6.4 per cent in 2023 recovering from a contraction of 3.3 per cent in 2022. This was mainly on account of 34.4 per cent increase in production of woven fabrics, in the year under review. However, the production of Wearing Apparel declined by 1.3 per cent as a result of 5.0 per cent decrease in production of shirts in the review period.

10.13. Leather and Related Products subsector posted a growth of 21.7 per cent in 2023, compared to a 2.4 per cent growth in 2022. This was mainly attributed to a 27.5 per cent increase in production of footwear with uppers of leather. In addition, the production of finished leather expanded by 19.4 per cent, during the same period.

10.14. The subsectors of Wood and Products of Wood; and Paper and Paper Products recorded a 3.3 per cent and 4.3 per cent decrease in production, respectively in 2023. Printing and Production of Recorded Media registered a growth of 3.2 per cent in 2023 compared to a growth of 0.4 per cent in 2022.

10.15. Production of Chemical and Chemical Products recorded a decelerated growth of 2.9 per cent in the review period compared to 3.8 per cent recorded in 2022. Production quantities of Pharmaceutical Products declined by 0.1 per cent in 2023 compared to an increase of 1.6 per cent in 2022.

10.16. In the year under review, production of electrical equipment increased by 2.5 per cent. This expansion was primarily driven by a 2.5 per cent rise in the production of insulated wire and cable as well as coaxial cables; and other coaxial electric conductors.

10.17. Basic Metals production rose by 10.1 per cent in 2023 compared to a growth of 14.4 per cent in the previous year. Additionally, production of Structural Metal Products; and Fabricated Metal Products, except machinery and equipment subsector, increased by 13.0 per cent and 15.3 per cent, respectively, during the same period.

10.18. Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment not elsewhere classified increased by 5.9 per cent in the period under review compared to a growth of 11.5 per cent in 2022. Production of Electrical Equipment contracted by 2.5 per cent in 2023.

10.19. Production Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers subsector decreased by 2.7 per cent in 2023. The decline was mainly occasioned by 27.0 per cent and 13.7 per cent decline in the production of bodies for motor vehicles; and trailers and semi-trailers, respectively. Manufacture of Furniture increased by 5.5 per cent in the year 2023. Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment grew by 3.5 per cent in 2023.

10.20. The production of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products, which mainly comprises of cement, decreased by 1.4 per cent in 2023 compared to a growth of 5.8 per cent in 2022.

Cement Production and Utilization

10.21. Table 10.5 shows cement production, imports and utilization from 2019 to 2023. Cement production decreased from 9,791.4 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 9,616.0 thousand tonnes in 2023. Similarly, cement consumption declined from 9,494.2 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 9,201.8 thousand tonnes in 2023. Exports to Uganda and Tanzania increased to 190.8 thousand tonnes in 2023 compared to 58.7 thousand tonnes in 2022. On the other hand, export of cement to other countries dropped to 263.8 thousand tonnes in 2023 despite recording growths in the last three years. In addition, there was an increase in cement imports to 34.2 thousand tonnes in 2023 from 29.8 thousand tonnes in 2022.

Table 10.5: Cement Production and Utilization, 2019 - 2023

'000 Tonnes

Year	Production	Imports	Consumption and Stocks	Exports to	
				Uganda and Tanzania	All Other Countries
2019	6,163.0	26.4	6,129.1	18.2	42.0
2020	7,473.6	22.0	7,375.6	11.5	108.5
2021	9,247.7	23.6	9,098.4	30.5	142.4
2022	9,791.4	29.8	9,494.2	58.7	268.3
2023*	9,616.0	34.2	9,201.8	190.8	263.6

* Provisional

Producer Prices

10.23. 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. The overall inflation as measured by Producer Price Index rose by 11.2 per cent to 140.20 in 2023 from 126.10 in 2022 as shown in Table 10.6. The increase in prices was observed across all the subsectors except the water subsector which remained constant. The highest increase in index was in the Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (38.6 per cent), followed by Electricity (31.6 per cent), Mining and Quarrying (13.7 per cent), Manufacturing of other non-metallic products (12.6 per cent), Mining of Metal ores (11.6 per cent), and Manufacturing of Beverages (11.0 per cent) in that order, in 2023.

Table 10.6: Producer Price Indices, 2019- 2023

March 2019= 100

Division	Description	Weights	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	% Change 2023 / 2022
07	Mining of metal ores[1]	1.52	102.82	107.24	115.05	144.72	161.51	11.60
08	Mining and Quarrying	0.81	102.12	101.35	109.47	152.16	172.97	13.68
10	Manufacture of food products	37.30	103.63	104.07	110.92	133.67	144.13	7.83
11	Manufacture of beverages	5.61	101.90	105.69	105.09	111.89	124.21	11.01
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	1.01	100.24	104.04	111.68	131.80	145.75	10.58
13	Manufacture of textiles	1.34	100.15	101.79	111.13	128.47	132.66	3.26
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	2.47	100.03	95.03	102.48	118.65	125.70	5.94
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1.10	100.58	106.08	115.98	122.35	128.46	4.99
16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture	1.02	96.98	97.79	96.80	98.80	101.17	2.40
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3.74	98.46	94.98	99.08	122.59	126.22	2.96
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	2.64	100.14	102.68	107.24	122.89	129.66	5.51
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	6.41	103.17	105.81	116.56	153.21	212.28	38.55

March 2019= 100

Division	Description	Weights	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	% Change 2023 / 2022
21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products[1]	1.52	99.39	107.85	120.34	154.70	159.58	3.15
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	4.41	99.38	97.11	103.02	110.80	117.15	5.73
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	5.91	100.18	102.99	110.68	113.81	128.15	12.60
24	Manufacture of basic metals	6.99	100.19	97.39	120.15	135.57	136.18	0.45
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	2.02	100.52	99.51	110.27	115.34	117.38	1.77
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment[1]	1.30	100.12	100.48	108.10	119.20	127.51	6.97
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles	1.92	97.63	94.84	92.40	96.53	102.39	6.07
35	Electricity	9.23	102.21	99.84	105.47	103.72	136.46	31.57
36	Water	1.72	100.00	100.56	101.80	103.67	103.67	0.00
	Total	**100.00**	**101.81**	**102.08**	**109.54**	**126.10**	**140.20**	**11.18**
	Overall percentage change		**1.2**	**0.3**	**7.3**	**15.1**	**11.2**	

[1] Products introduced after the rebasing
**Provisional*

10.24. Table 10.7 shows the average producer prices of some selected products from 2019 to 2023. All the selected products recorded increased producer prices during the year under review, except vegetable oils which decreased by 8.2 per cent. Sugar registered the highest increase in producer price at 43.8 per cent followed by maize flour and cement at 25.7 and 13.3 per cent, respectively in 2023.

Table 10.7 Average Producer Prices of Selected Products, 2019-2023

KSh/Unit

Product	Unit of Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Vegetable oils	20 Litres	3,940.8	3,965.4	4,640.9	6,678.1	6,132.8
Milk	Crate 18 packets each 500 Ml	714.1	720.3	746.8	822.4	878.2
Sugar	One Tonne	80,198.7	80,194.2	89,323.0	109,304.5	157,211.7
Wheat flour	12 packets each 2Kg	1,531.6	1,486.7	1,764.1	2,332.7	2,508.4
Maize Flour	12 packets each 2Kg	1,316.3	1,397.9	1,272.4	1,809.6	2,274.5
Paints	4 Litres	2,024.7	1,975.6	1,815.1	1,972.6	2,128.8
Ballast	One Tonne	792.5	797.4	863.0	991.9	1,023.9
Plastic water tank	5000 litre capacity	31,874.3	31,749.4	32,248.7	33,655.9	35,380.2
Cement	One Tonne	12,069.7	12,187.4	12,962.5	13,327.5	15,098.6
Steel bars	1 Kg	85.5	86.0	108.8	124.0	130.2

** Provisional*

Credit to the Manufacturing Sector

10.24. Development finance institutions have continued to play a significant role in promoting industrial growth and advancement by providing loans. Total approved credit to the manufacturing sector by both commercial banks and industrial financial institutions rose to KSh 639.0 billion in 2023 from KSh 528.9 billion in 2022, as shown in Table 10.8.

Total credit approved by industrial financial institutions increased from KSh 1.7 billion in 2022 to KSh 1.9 billion in 2023. Similarly, the total number of projects funded by these institutions rose from 303 to 362 during the review period.

10.25. In the year under review, Kenya Development Corporation (KDC) approved KSh 510.0 million in loan to manufacturing compared to KSh 613.8 million approved in 2022. This was partly on account of decline in the number of projects funded by KDC from 9 to 4.

10.26. Demand for loans and advances in the manufacturing sector from the Development Bank of Kenya (DBK) increased in the year under review. In 2023, the bank approved KSh 384.0 million in three projects compared to KSh 353.0 million in the same number of projects in 2022. The projects were mainly for capital expansion in manufacturing of mattresses, industrial gases and printing.

Table 10.8: Manufacturing Projects Approved by Commercial Banks and Other Financial Institutions, 2019 - 2023

Institution	Number of Projects					Approved credit (KSh Million)				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
IDB Capital limited	8	6	-	-	-	330.0	85.5	-	-	-
Development Bank of Kenya	1	3	3	3	3	94.0	100.9	342.9	353.0	384.0
Kenya Industrial Estates	380	308	315	291	355	602.7	809.0	530.2	724.0	975.9
Kenya Development Corporation[2]	-	-	10	9	4	-	-	521.4	613.8	510.0
Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation	6	3	-	-	-	640.0	100.9	-	-	-
Sub - total	**395**	**320**	**328**	**303**	**362**	**1,666.7**	**1,096.3**	**1,394.5**	**1,690.8**	**1,869.9**
All other commercial banks[1]	..	..	..	..		366,249	410,640	463,981	527,235	637,129
TOTAL	**395**	**320**	**328**	**303**	**362**	**367,916**	**411,736**	**465,376**	**528,926**	**638,999**

** Provisional*
[1] Source: Central Bank of Kenya (excludes DBK).
[2] IDB Capital, Tourism Finance Corporation and ICDC merged to form KDC in 2020

10.27. Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) continued to play its role of promoting micro, small and medium enterprises by financing their development activities. In the year under review, the amount of loans advanced by KIE to manufacturing sector increased to KSh 975.9 million from KSh 724.0 million in 2022. The number of manufacturing projects approved increased from 291 in 2022 to 355 in 2023.

Table 10.9: Industrial Projects Approved by Kenya Industrial Estates, 2019-2023

Descriptions	Number of Projects					Advanced Loans (KSh '000)				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Manufacture of food products	137	136	116	126	150	241,827	443,210	233,600	381,890	484,200
Manufacture of beverages	2	-				850	-			
Manufacture of textiles and apparel	66	42	53	39	49	118,235	89,200	56,710	66,965	96,250
Manufacture of leather and related products	8	-	5	9	4	10,533	-	17,050	37,000	25,100
Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture	31	39	38		31	22,835	55,562	34,140		61,300
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	29	10	14		29	78,740	6,375	25,150		57,600
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3	11	2	5	3	12,340	61,300	11,000	37,000	7,100
Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	93	60	63	79	68	106,902	135,590	114,720	132,060	187,650
Manufacture of electricals and accessories	9	10	24	33	21	9,675	17,800	37,850	69,084	56,650
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	1	-		-		450	-			
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1	-		-		300	-			
TOTAL	**380**	**308**	**315**	**291**	**355**	**602,685.7**	**809,037.0**	**530,220.0**	**723,999.0**	**975,850.0**

Source: Kenya Industrial Estates
** Provisional*

10.28. Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest) is responsible for facilitating implementation of new investment projects, providing After Care services for new and existing investments, as well as organizing investment promotion activities both locally and internationally. In the year under review, KenInvest recorded proposed investments of KSh 24.5 billion for 34 projects, which was lower than KSh 34.2 billion approved in 2022, as shown in Table 10.10.

Table 10.10: Industrial Projects[1] Registered by Kenya Investments Authority, 2019 - 2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Number of Projects	43	21	30	25	34
Capital Cost (KSh billion)	35.1	4.9	7.4	34.2	24.5

** Provisional*
[1]Figures presented are only for projects which investors registered with the Authority

Export Processing Zones

10.29. Table 10.11 shows selected key performance indicators under the Export Processing Zones (EPZ) Program from 2019 to 2023. These Indicators include the number of gazetted zones, operating enterprises, employment, export, cumulative capital investment among others.

10.30. The number of gazetted zones as at end of December 2023 stood at 101 compared to 89 in 2022. The zones which were privately owned and operated were 91 while 10 were public. Seven zones were located in the Nairobi City County, 27 in Mombasa, 16 in Kilifi, 8 in Kwale 7 in Machakos, 6 in Kiambu, 4 in Nakuru,3 each in Muranga, Bomet and Embu 2 in Kisumu, Kirinyaga, Nandi, Uasin Gishu, and Meru, one each in Kajiado, Elgeyo Marakwet, Laikipia, Narok, Kitui, Busia and Homabay.

Table 10.11: Selected EPZ Performance Indicators, 2019-2023

	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Gazetted Zones	Number	74	76	82	89	101
Enterprises Operating	Number	137	138	145	157	170
Employment - Locals	Number	60,390	56,293	66,053	82,771	75,598
- Expatriates	Number	665	647	801	981	785
Total Workers	**Number**	**61,055**	**56,940**	**66,854**	**83,752**	**76,383**
Export	KSh Million	68,572	74,360	90,249	106,637	104,999
Domestic Sales[1]	KSh Million	8,617	6,847	8,618	9,703	6,397
Total Sales	**KSh Million**	**77,189**	**81,207**	**98,867**	**116,340**	**111,396**
Imports	KSh Million	39,840	37,504	48,317	63,663	55,698
Local Purchases of Goods and Services	KSh Million	9,761	12,346	14,678	14,982	15,976
Capital Investment	KSh Million	107,877	116,974	124,490	134,708	146,416

Source: Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA)
** Provisional*
[1] Includes sales to duty free shops

10.31. Total sales from Export Processing Zones decreased to KSh 111.4 billion in 2023 from KSh 116.3 billion in 2022, as value of exports reduced by 1.5 per cent to KSh 105.0 billion in 2023. The decrease was mainly due to reduced orders for some garments and agro processing enterprises. Domestic sales from Export Processing Zones, which include sales to duty free shops, decreased from KSh 9.7 billion in 2022 to KSh 6.4 billion in 2023. Similarly, imports decreased by 12.5 per cent to KSh 55.7 billion in 2023.

10.32. Direct employment decreased by 8.8 per cent to 76,383 persons in 2023 compared to 83,752 persons in 2022. The employment of expatriates reduced from 981 persons in 2022 to 785 persons in 2023 while employment of locals declined to 75,598 persons from 82,771 persons in 2022.

10.33. Cumulative value of investments for enterprises and zones rose by 8.7 per cent in 2023 to stand at KSh 146.4 billion from KSh 134.7 billion in 2022. The growth was as a result of the new enterprises that entered the program as well as expansion of the existing ones.

African Growth and Opportunity Act

10.34. Table 10.12 shows performance under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which is an initiative of the United States of America (USA). The main goal of AGOA is to increase exports especially of apparels from accredited Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries. The capital investment of projects under AGOA, increased by 16.7 per cent to KSh 29.2 billion in 2023 from 25.1 billion in 2022. However, value of exports of articles of apparels to US market decreased from KSh 56.7 billion in 2022 to KSh 50.8 billion in 2023. The direct employment under AGOA reduced to 58.0 thousand persons in 2023 compared to 66.3 thousand persons recorded in 2022.

Table 10.12: Selected EPZ Garment / Apparel Performance Indicators under AGOA, 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	% Change 2023/22
Number of Enterprises	24	28	29	36	39	8.3
Number of Employees	49,489	45,588	50,422	66,260	58,002	-12.5
Capital Investment (KSh Million	18,065	19,133	23,216	25,054	29,242	16.7
Exports (KSh Million	47,196	44,640	51,618	56,711	50,802	-10.4

Source: Export Processing Zones Authority
**Provisional*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Construction Sector

CHAPTER 11

Overview

The Construction sector has maintained a steady growth over the years driven by factors such as urbanization, population growth, increased demand for better housing and the continual infrastructure development. With the implementation of the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) and the focus on the Affordable Housing Program, there were notable milestones in the construction of residential buildings in the year under review.

11.2. Total government expenditure on housing is expected to increase from KSh 10.5 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 92.5 billion in 2023/24. The number of dwelling units completed by the State Department for Housing and Urnban Development (SDHUD) almost doubled to 3,357 housing units in 2023. Employment level in construction in the public sector rose by 2.1 per cent from 9.5 thousand in 2022 to 9.7 thousand persons in 2023 while employment level in construction in the private sector rose by 1.8 per cent to 226.3 thousand persons in 2023.

11.3. Overall expenditure on roads is expected to increase from KSh 178.2 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 179.5 billion in 2023/24. Funds disbursed by the

92.5b

Expected total government expenditure on housing in 2023/24, up from KSh 10.5 billion in 2022/23

2.1%

Rise in employment level in construction in the public sector, from 9.5 thousand in 2022 to 9.7 thousand persons in 2023

With the implementation of the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) and the focus on the Affordable Housing Program, there were notable milestones in the construction of residential buildings in the year under review

Kenya Roads Board to road agencies from the Roads Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) is expected to increase from KSh 67.2 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 80.2 billion in 2023/24. Consumption of cement, which is a major input in construction, dropped by 3.1 per cent to 9,201.8 thousand tonnes in 2023.

11.4. The value of building plans approved by the Nairobi City County (NCC) increased from KSh 162.5 billion in 2022 to KSh 220.0 billion in 2023. The increase is partly attributable to the implementation of the Affordable Housing Program (AHP), under the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) with a focus on residential housing.

Key Construction Indicators

11.5. Key indicators in the construction sector for the period 2019 to 2023 are presented in Table 11.1. The value of reported private building works completed in Nairobi City County increased from KSh 129.5 billion in 2022 to KSh 153.0 billion in 2023.

11.6 The reported real value of public building works completed by the SDHUD increased from KSh 1.6 billion in 2022 to KSh 10.9 billion in 2023. This was partly attributed to the increased construction of residential buildings under the Affordable Housing Program (AHP) as enshrined in the BETA.

11.7 The real value of Government expenditure on roads is projected to increase from KSh 165.8 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 179.0 billion in 2023/24, against a projected increase in collections from the Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF). Loans and advances from commercial banks to the construction sector expanded by 7.2 per cent to KSh 602.7 billion in 2023. However, cement consumption declined by 3.1 per cent to 9.2 thousand metric tonnes in 2023.

10.9b

Value of public building works completed by the SDHUD in 2023, up from KSh 1.6 billion in 2022

179.0b

Value of Government expenditure on roads in 2023/24, up from KSh 165.8 billion in 2022/23

Table 11.1: Selected Key Economic Indicators in the Construction Sector, 2019-2023

Indicator	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Reported Real Value of Private Building Works Completed in Nairobi City County[1]	KSh Million	93,982.3	97,515.6	84,670.9	129,506.0	152,905.2
Reported Real Value of Public Building Works Completed by the SDH[1]	KSh Million	1,138.8	7,161.6	712.2	1,638.4	10,969.4
Cement consumption	000 tonnes	6,129.1	7,375.6	9,098.4	9,494.2	9,201.8
Private Employment	000 persons	212.7	212.4	217.3	222.2	226.3
Public Employment	000 persons	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.7
Loans and Advances from Commercial Banks to the sector[2]	KSh Million	493,168.4	534,745.9	539,241.5	561,976.4	602,653.0
Real Value of Government Expenditure on Roads[1]	**KSh Million**	**2019/20 207,193.0**	**2020/21 190, 320.7**	**2021/22 186,467.9**	**2022/23 165,804.0**	**2023/24* 179,015.9**

** Provisional*
[1] Deflated using the Construction Input Price Indices
[2] Includes advances to the Real Estate sector

The Construction Input Price Index

11.8. The Construction Input Price Index (CIPI) is a quarterly series that measures changes in prices of the inputs into the construction of civil engineering and building projects over time. These inputs include materials, equipment, labour, transport and fuels. As shown in Table 11.2, the construction input price index rose from 113.65 in the fourth quarter of 2022 to 118.38 in the fourth quarter of 2023. As a result, year on year (YoY) inflation for the construction sector was 4.16 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2023, compared to 7.10 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2022. The increase was on account of rise in the prices of materials such as cement, bitumen, pre-coated chippings and hard-core.

Table 11.2: Quarterly Construction Inputs Price Index and Inflation, 2019-2023

		Base Period Dec 2019=100	
Year	**Quarter**	**CIPI**	**CIPI-Inflation Rate (%)**
2019	4	100.00	
2020	1	101.05	
	2	100.00	
	3	102.37	
	4	102.59	2.59
2021	1	104.35	3.26
	2	106.02	6.02
	3	106.06	3.61
	4	106.12	3.44

		Base Period Dec 2019=100	
Year	**Quarter**	**CIPI**	**CIPI-Inflation Rate (%)**
2022	1	112.65	7.96
	2	114.47	7.97
	3	113.38	6.90
	4	113.65	7.10
2023	1	114.76	1.87
	2	115.00	0.46
	3	116.45	2.71
	4	118.38	4.16

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

11.9. The average monthly basic wages for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers in the construction industry for the last five years are shown in Table 11.3. Monthly average basic wages for the unskilled and skilled workers declined by 4.5 per cent and 10.9 per cent respectively, while that of semi-skilled workers rose by 3.0 per cent in 2023.

Table 11.3: Monthly Average Basic Wages (Ksh) in the Construction Industry, 2019 – 2023

Category of Workers	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Unskilled	23,651	24,609	26,270	27,585	26,354
Semi-Skilled	32,748	34,074	35,697	37,486	38,611
Skilled	45,611	47,437	47,437	49,816	44,391

Source: Ministry of Labour
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
**Provisional*

Construction of Buildings

11.10. Table 11.4 shows the reported number and value of buildings completed in Nairobi City County (NCC) for the period 2019 to 2023. The number of buildings completed within the NCC increased from 20,025 in 2022 to 22,093 in 2023. Similarly, the value of building works completed in the NCC increased from KSh 139.2 billion in 2022 to KSh 153.3 billion in 2023.

Table 11.4: Reported Number and Value of Buildings Completed in Nairobi City County, 2019 – 2023

	Number			KSh Million		
Year	Residential	Non- Residential	Total	Residential	Non- Residential	Total
2019	11,802	2,174	13,976	80,346.5	13,635.8	93,982.3
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	13,039.0	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	153,335.5

Source: Nairobi City County
** Provisional*

11.11. Table 11.5 presents the number and value of reported buildings completed in the period 2019 to 2023 by the National Housing Corporation (NHC) and the SDHUD. The SDHUD completed 3,357 residential housing units during the review period. As a result, the value of completed residential housing units by the SDH increased from KSh1,761.0 million in 2022 to KSh 11,000.3 million in 2023. The increase in the number of completed buildings was partly attributed to thegovernment's enhancement of construction of residential buildings through the AHP.

Table 11.5: Number and Value of Residential Buildings Completed by NHC and SDH, 2019 – 2023

	Number			KSh Million		
Year	National Housing Corporation	SDHUD	Total	National Housing Corporation	SDHUD	Total
2019	100	430	530	370.2	1,138.8	1,509.1
2020	2,332	338	2,670	1,737.3	7,347.0	9,084.3
2021	0	431	431	0.0	741.3	741.3
2022	0	1,390	1,390	0.0	1,761.0	1,761.0
2023*	164	3,357	3,521	714.2	11,000.3	11,714.5

Source: National Housing Corporation and the State Department for Housing and Urban Development (SDHUD)
** Provisional*

11.12. Table 11.6 shows the value of building plans approved and the building works completed in Nairobi City County from 2019 to 2023. The value of plans approved in Nairobi County went up from KSh 162.5 billion in 2022 to KSh 220.0 billion in 2023, representing an increase of 35.5 per cent. This is partly attributed to the launch of the Affordable Housing Program.

Table 11.6: Value of Private Building Plans Approved and Reported Building Works Completed in Nairobi City County, 2019 – 2023

KSh Million

Year	Building Plans Approved	Building Works Completed
2019	207,624.9	93,982.3
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

Source: Nairobi City County
**Provisional*

Government Expenditure on Housing

11.13. Table 11.7 shows the approved and actual Government expenditure on housing from 2019/20 to 2023/24. The total government expenditure on housing is expected to increase by almost ten times to KSh 92.5 billion in 2023/24. The increase was attributable to the allocation made for AHP. Actual spending on housing declined by 8.4 per cent to KSh 9.1 billion in FY 2022/23 reflecting 86.8 per cent of budgeted expenditure.

Table 11.7: Government Expenditure on Housing, 2019/20 – 2023/24

Year	Expenditure in KSh Million		Actual as a Percentage of Budgeted Expenditure
	Budgeted	Actual	
2019/20	27,851.4	24,930.2	89.5
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**	92,532.0		

Source: State Department for Housing and Urban Development (SDHUD)
** Provisional*
*** Budget Estimates*

Road Construction

11.14. The Government is keen on improving the livelihoods and welfare of Kenyans through rehabilitation and upgrading of major trunk roads and regional transport corridors under the "Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). Table 11.8 presents the government expenditure on roads for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24. In 2023/24, overall expenditure on roads is expected to increase to KSh 179.5 billion from KSh 178.2 billion in 2022/23. Total road development expenditure is expected to decline from KSh 111.0 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 99.3 billion in the period under review. Funds disbursed by the Kenya Roads Board to road agencies from the Roads Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) is expected to increase from KSh 67.2 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 80.2 billion in 2023/24.

Table 11.8: Government Expenditure on Roads, 2019/20 - 2023/24

KSh Million

Financial Year	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*	2023/24**
Development:					
Trunk and Primary Roads (A,B and C)	77,098.0	75,219.8	108,660.8	87,210.5	75,919.0
Secondary and Minor Roads (D and E)	59,106.0	42,560.5	12,542.0	13,590.0	11,320.4
Miscellaneous Roads (Including Urban	13,251.0	10,816.7	17,878.4	10,221.1	12,041.4
Sub-total	**149,455.0**	**128,597.0**	**139,081.1**	**111,021.6**	**99,280.9**
Recurrent:					
Maintenance & Repair (RMLF)	57,738.0	66,653.0	69,119.9	67,182.6	80,238.8
Total	**207,193.0**	**195,250.0**	**194,081.2**	**178,204.2**	**179,519.7**

Source: State Department for Infrastructure and the Kenya Roads Board
**Provisional*
***Budget Estimates*

11.15. Table 11.9 shows the status of ongoing road works for the 'R2000 program' for the period 2021 to 2023. The strategic goal of the R2000 program is to bring the Class C roads to a maintainable standard. Nationally, the total length of roads maintained was 4.4 thousand kilometres. However, therewas no road maintenance works in Lamu and Garrissa. During the year, an additional 3.1 thousand kilometres of roads were included into the program leading to a total of 6.9 thousand kilometres of rural roads under maintenance at an estimated cost of KSh 425.0 billion.

Table 11.9: Status of ongoing R2000 Programme for the Period, 2021-2023

Year	2021				2022				2023*			
County	Total Length at Start (Km)	Addi-tional (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimated [1]Project Cost (KSh Million)	Total Length at Start (Km)	Addi-tional (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimated [1]Project Cost (KSh Million)	Total Length at Start (Km)	Addi-tional (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimated [1]Project Cost (KSh Million)
Mombasa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.0	3.5	2,198.8
Kwale	87.5	52.2	80.8	5,662.3	93.0	5.5	82.3	4,188.1	16.2	161.1	121.9	7,918.8
Kilifi	105.0	85.9	63.0	11,782.3	104.0	62.0	-	3,692.1	166.0	111.4	169.4	11,588.2
Tana River	103.6	103.6	34.5	5,876.0	69.1	-	69.1	5,876.0	-	96.0	66.6	5,234.4
Lamu	-	-		-			-	-	-	-	-	-
Taita/Taveta	93.2	-	93.2	6,020.7	55.0	-	-	2,171.2	55.0	-	9.4	2,171.2
Garissa	15.0	15.0	15.0	678.0			-	-	-	-	-	-
Wajir	57.2	24.5	32.7	3,514.9	90.0	32.8	51.5	4,027.5	71.3	18.7	51.5	4,027.5
Mandera	66.4	3.3	7.9	2,449.8	70.0	3.6	8.3	3,222.8	65.2	4.8	11.9	3,222.8
Marsabit	6.1		6.1	980.4	20.0	13.9	15.9	980.4	18.1	1.9	16.9	980.4
Isiolo	35.9	-	32.1	3,566.3	76.0	40.1	64.0	3,543.7	52.2	29.5	78.6	3,946.1
Meru	172.4	-	82.3	11,505.6	239.3	66.9	68.6	10,835.8	237.7	32.8	145.6	12,988.5
Tharaka-Nithi	136.3	61.0	55.1	6,034.3	145.5	9.1	44.7	5,979.1	109.9	40.3	68.7	7,470.2
Embu	32.6	0.1	17.8	5,208.5	64.1	31.5	21.4	2,761.6	74.2	58.9	67.2	7,431.4
Kitui	47.4		40.5	3,397.1	65.0	17.6	52.9	2,840.4	29.7	56.3	59.5	4,400.3
Machakos	108.5	-	54.1	5,982.7	146.4	37.9	39.6	5,702.8	144.6	-	77.9	4,974.5
Makueni	79.9	-	32.4	6,084.5	105.8	25.9	17.2	4,886.4	114.4	27.3	60.4	8,737.2
Nyandarua	156.2	71.7	48.9	6,547.9	251.7	95.5	51.6	10,876.7	295.6	0.8	149.4	13,040.0
Nyeri	476.3	274.9	239.7	31,227.5	596.2	359.6	205.8	24,693.4	750.0	-	289.9	25,243.4
Kirinyaga	276.9	198.1	145.0	17,960.9	356.0	79.1	68.8	12,888.8	366.3	84.9	244.8	18,907.6
Murang'a	128.9		102.1	12,339.7	271.8	142.9	158.1	11,059.6	256.6	134.9	319.3	18,914.3
Kiambu	368.8	275.0	238.8	35,501.7	577.5	447.5	233.2	28,275.1	791.8	-	423.8	30,603.1
Turkana	110.0	-	41.8	6,385.4	153.0	43.0	58.1	6,948.7	137.9	490.1	419.2	28,826.5
West Pokot	152.8	129.0	69.9	7,901.0	168.0	15.2	66.2	6,665.2	117.0	221.0	131.2	16,272.4
Samburu	1.9		0.7	2,082.6	24.0	22.1	-	1,401.3	46.1	-	0.6	1,401.3
Trans Nzoia	151.2	44.3	100.8	7,132.3	85.0	34.6	54.0	7,132.3	65.6	269.0	205.8	15,735.1

Table 11.9: Status of ongoing R2000 Programme for the Period, 2021-2023 (Cont'd)

Year	2021				2022				2023*			
County	Total Length at Start (Km)	Addi-tional (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimated [1]Project Cost (KSh Million)	Total Length at Start (Km)	Addi-tional (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimated [1]Project Cost (KSh Million)	Total Length at Start (Km)	Addi-tional (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimated [1]Project Cost (KSh Million)
Uasin Gishu	147.3		110.3	16,729.2	264.1	116.8	176.9	16,729.2	203.9	204.1	359.4	20,357.7
Elgeyo/Marakwet	88.9	-	61.5	4,807.0	54.0	26.6	3.3	4,807.0	77.3	-	77.3	4,807.0
Nandi	86.6	-	45.7	5,799.4	180.0	93.4	89.6	5,799.4	183.8	-	59.6	3,783.5
Baringo	155.4	20.0	53.4	17,117.0	102.0	-	35.1	16,069.1	66.9	385.1	183.5	20,075.1
Laikipia	18.8		17.4	2,186.9	70.0	68.6	49.0	2,803.2	89.6	2.4	91.5	4,199.0
Nakuru	228.7	140.7	118.2	10,289.2	110.5	-	77.0	4,562.8	33.5	281.8	203.9	11,660.8
Narok	98.9	-	71.2	7,779.8	168.0	69.1	97.6	5,822.3	139.6	52.9	143.0	6,655.2
Kajiado	77.3	-	56.8	9,175.0	135.0	57.7	81.3	6,748.4	111.4	146.9	219.4	12,653.6
Bomet	69.7	-	25.6	6,319.3	192.0	122.3	68.8	7,288.4	245.5	78.1	231.2	12,157.9
Kericho	149.5	112.0	122.4	10,671.0	149.9	0.4	97.4	7,154.5	52.9	152.2	157.0	8,588.9
Kakamega	64.7	31.4	30.5	8,734.5	158.3	93.5	44.5	7,297.5	207.3	34.7	110.8	9,964.0
Vihiga	100.5	80.5	46.1	4,859.9	62.0	7.6	17.2	2,930.8	52.3	28.7	33.7	3,977.9
Bungoma	42.4		24.4	4,757.4	159.5	141.6	70.8	8,300.3	230.3	-	69.3	6,931.9
Busia	55.3	50.0	43.1	3,202.7	30.0	17.8	30.0	1,759.5	17.8	58.2	60.2	3,641.5
Siaya	1.1	-	1.1	223.2	38.0	36.9	36.0	1,473.1	38.9	41.7	43.6	4,317.2
Kisumu	65.8	-	51.2	2,696.7	40.0	25.4	24.4	1,726.8	41.0	10.0	17.9	2,619.4
Homa Bay	131.9	18.0	15.4	5,238.0	177.0	45.1	15.5	6,960.8	206.5	-	37.8	6,960.8
Kisii	319.0	197.4	42.6	13,946.7	411.4	92.4	87.8	18,218.8	231.2	50.9	89.3	12,518.7
Migori	121.0	-	83.1	6,581.3	96.0	58.1	55.9	4,173.5	98.2	94.8	157.0	8,735.3
Nyamira	112.3	89.6	57.3	8,589.9	81.6	26.6	46.3	4,377.1	61.9	193.8	133.2	13,113.8
Nairobi City	-	-	-	-		-			-	-	-	-
Total	**5,105.2**	**2,078.3**	**2,712.5**	**355,526.9**	**6,505.7**	**2,686.2**	**2,635.8**	**305,651.5**	**6,371.2**	**3,689.0**	**5,671.3**	**433,953.1**

Source: Kenya Rural Roads Authority
**Provisional*
[1] *The estimated cost of maintenance is for the whole project to completion*

11.16. Provision of quality and safe road infrastructure depends on interventions aimed at improving road condition and preserving road investment to ensure motorable road networks. As shown in Table 11.10, length of paved roads stood at 23.0 thousand kilometres while that of Earth/Gravel was 139.3 thousand kilometres as at June 2023. The length of national paved roads increased by 2.0 per cent to 19.5 thousand kilometres as at June 2023. Length of county roads that have bitumen increased from 3.3 thousand kilometres in June 2022 to 3.5 thousand kilometres in June 2023.

Table 11.10: Kilometres of Roads by Type and Classification as at 30th June, 2019 - 2023

Kilometres

Surface Type/Year	Earth/Gravel (Unpaved)					Bitumen(Paved)				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
National Roads										
Super Highway (S)						81	157	157	157	157
International Trunk Roads (A)	2,623	2,539	3,112	3,110	1,269	4,994	5,266	5,350	5,469	5,613
National Trunk Roads (B)	6,260	8,798	7,625	6,869	8,218	4,592	5,565	5,632	5,872	6,169
Primary Roads (C)	15,950	15,899	15,985	15,899	14,876	5,495	6,104	7,525	7,611	7,554
Sub-total	24,833	27,236	26,722	25,878	24,362	15,162	17,092	18,664	19,109	19,493
County Roads										
Secondary Roads (D)	9,224	8,551	9,150	7,846	9,966	1,899	1,225	1,432	1,432	1,204
Minor Roads (E)	12,643	10,539	11,523	11,523	10,610	1,405	717	645	717	962
Special Purpose Roads (F)	9,057	8,954	9,091	9,091	8,612	569	465	365	465	564
Unclassified Roads (G)	84,399	83,524	83,521	85,274	85,717	2,261	1,837	720	720	801
Sub-total	115,323	111,567	113,285	113,734	114,905	6,133	4,244	3,162	3,334	3,531
Grand Total	**140,156**	**138,803**	**140,007**	**139,612**	**139,267**	**21,295**	**21,336**	**21,826**	**22,443**	**23,024**

Source: Kenya Roads Board
**Provisional*
Notes

1. *Some roads are usually re-classfied to a higher class after construction and upgrading*
2. *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.*
3. *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.*
4. *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.*
5. *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.*
6. *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.*
7. *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.*
8. *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.*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

11.17. To respond to increasing traffic, new roads are usually constructed while existing roads are improved and expanded through dualling, upgrading, rehabilitation and improvements of junctions and intersections. Other improvements include the provision of non-motorized transport facilities such as cycle tracks and footpaths and the construction of pedestrian crossings especially for urban roads. In the year under review, selected major roadworks in progress included the construction of Garissa- Isiolo road, which is 150 kilometres at an estimated cost of KSh 9.5 billion and Mau Mau Road Lot1A to Mau Mau Road Lot3 combined to a total length of 480.5 kilometres at an estimated cost of KSh 20.1 billion. In addition, the Lamu- Ijara- Garissa, which is the longest road (453 km) under construction and also a LAPSSET project was 51.0 per cent complete by December 2023.

Table 11.11: Selected Major Road Works in Progress as at December 2023

Project Name	Length (Km)	% Completion	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)
Roads under Construction			
Eldoret Bypass	32.00	99.9	5,079.52
Garsen – Lamu – Witu	135.00	98.0	10,868.63
Lokichar – Loichangamatak	40.80	98.0	5,800.82
Mteza-Kibundani (MPARD, Package III)	6.86	98.0	4,790.48
Mombasa – Kwa Jomvu Rd	13.30	94.9	8,538.74
Dualling of Magongo Road Phase II	5.80	86.4	2,464.29
Capacity enhancement of James Gichuru – Rironi	26.00	79.0	20,414.79
Completion of Kisumu Boys – Mamboleo	4.60	96.6	1,314.95
Dualling of Athi River - Machakos Turnoff	10.00	90.2	6,431.33
Isebania – Kisii	184.00	74.0	11,000.82
Kenol – Sagana	48.00	80.0	8,496.54
Sagana – Marua	36.00	73.0	6,115.04
Kitale – Endebess - Suam	45.00	93.8	4,474.99
Uplands - Githunguri - Ruiru	47.00	65.0	3,988.06
Mau Mau Road Lot1A: Kiambu - (Gataka-Iria Ini - Kagaa-Matimbei-Kamahindu & Spur roads)	105.00	43.2	4,567.89
Mau Mau Road Lot1B: Kiambu (Kamahindu-Gatamaiyu-Nduriri-Nyanduma-Wangui - Mataara-Gatakaini & other spur roads)	112.60	46.0	4,555.62
Mau Mau Road Lot2 – Murang'a (Mairi-Kinyona-Mununga-Ichici-Tuthu-Wanjerere-Kagongo -Kairo)	153.80	47.0	6,428.04
Mau Mau Road Lot3: Nyeri (Kairo-Kabebero-Munyange-Gituiga-Ihithe -Miagayuini-Ihururu-Nyarugumu-Njengu & other spur roads)	109.10	49.0	4,519.82
Kinyona - Gatura - Njabini	68.80	35.0	3,179.05
Thika - Magumu Road	68.00	50.0	2,066.53
Naivasha – Njabini Road	32.00	99.0	1,960.21
Nyaru - Iten	64.00	94.4	2,418.82
Marsabit- Segel	23.50	84.6	2,227.58
Segel - Maikona	73.30	14.0	7,836.75
Mamboleo Junction (A1)- Miwani	21.00	11.5	5,194.52
Miwani-Chemelil	27.40	15.1	4,964.72
Chemelil- Muhoroni- Kipsitet	20.00	6.0	5,720.77
Barpello - Tot - Sigor Marich Pass Road Project Lot 1: Moru Barpello - Tot Junction	41.00	9.0	4,542.28

Table 11.11: Selected Major Road Works in Progress as at December 2023 (Cont'd)

Project Name	Length (Km)	% Completion	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)
Barpello - Tot - Sigor Marich Pass Road Project Lot 2: Tot Junction- Kopasi River	46.00	10.7	5,603.04
Barpello - Tot - Sigor Marich Pass Road Project Lot 3: Kopasi River- Marich Pass	32.00	24.0	4,419.97
Kwale - Kinango (B92) Road	29.00	3.1	3,070.68
Lamu- Ijara- Garissa	453.00	51.0	17,960.85
Garissa- Isiolo	150.00	19.2	9,453.65
Mtwapa - Kwa Kadzengo - Kilifi	40.40	28.6	7,546.32
NMT Works On Ngecha & Red Hill Road	8.00	1.0	134.05
Mombasa – Mtwapa	13.50	5.2	7,590.75
Sub total	**2,325.76**		**215,740.90**
Dualling			
Limuru Road Phase 1 (Forest Road Junction - Muthaiga Road Junction)	3.00	1.0	1,688.88
UN Avenue (Limuru Road/UN Avenue Junction - Nothern By-pass)	2.70	1.0	1,224.30
Sub total	**5.70**		**2,913.18**
Rehabilitation			
Mfangano Island Ring Road	53.00	1.0	299.87
Bondo Town Roads	3.10	1.0	199.91
Karen roads lot 3	2.85	1.0	197.22
Karen roads lot 1	1.90	1.0	182.70
NMT Works On Lower Kabete Road	11.00	1.0	156.01
Performance Based Routine Maintenance of Lot 9 Roads	94.60	1.0	145.06
Katumani-Vota-Konza Road	6.00	1.0	129.10
NMT Works On Peponi, Kitisuru and Thigiri Ridge Roads	9.20	1.0	124.00
Performance Based Routine Maintenance of Lot 14 Roads	61.49	1.0	119.85
Package 21 Roads	35.50	1.0	113.30
Junc Ngamia road-Tetu Primary School	1.00	1.0	109.80
Nmt Works on Peponi.Kitisuru and Thigiri Ridge Roads	9.20	1.0	108.24
NMT Works On Wanyee, Kinyanjui, Kabiria & Ndwaru Roads	10.80	1.0	108.00
Package 17 Roads	25.83	1.0	105.50
High School- Diff road link	1.00	1.0	99.98
Package 18 Roads	21.78	1.0	95.50
Kileleshwa Roads	6.80	1.0	281.43
Mshomoroni - Vikwatani - Kiembeni Road; Mombasa County:	4.00	1.0	199.78
Karen Roads lot 2	3.00	1.0	199.39
KNH roads in Nairobi County	15.50	1.0	198.95
Five Star Road, access to Hamayun Estate and drainage works on Muhoho road	1.80	1.0	163.57
Sub total	**379.35**		**3,337.15**

Project Name	Length (Km)	% Completion	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)
Upgrading			
Missing Link Roads in Mandera County	1.70	1.0	198.04
PAG Lodwar Sec. School	2.00	1.0	160.58
Road C link road(Panari)	1.50	1.0	149.30
Kerarapon Drive	2.00	1.0	149.14
Missing Link Roads in Kasuku Close Nairobi County	1.50	1.0	148.87
Mwithumwiru-Kaaga Boys School	2.00	1.0	141.51
Gatimene-Kienderu Road	1.50	1.0	131.99
Kiungani Road Part(Community Road) in Syokimau	1.50	1.0	120.03
Habaswein (Mosque-Water point link)	1.20	1.0	119.98
Mandera Town Roads	1.40	1.0	119.80
A15(Iftin) Mikono County Garissa University Road	1.00	1.0	100.00
Missing Link Roads in Iten Elgeyo Marakwet County	1.00	1.0	100.00
Missing Link Roads in Eldoret Town Uasin Gishu County	1.00	1.0	97.06
Lot 1 Roads	110.49	1.0	189.89
Sub total	**129.79**		**1,926.20**

Source; KeNHA and KURA

Railway Construction

11.18. The status of construction of Metre Gauge Railways as at 31st December 2023 is presented in Table 11.12. There was significant progress in the implementation of the construction of the Miritini Metre Gauge railway (MGR) station to Mombasa's new MGR link and railway across Makupa Causeway, in 2023. As at December 2023, the project was 85.5 per cent complete, with an estimated cost of KSh 3.2 billion. Similarly, the construction of Riruta/Lenana to Ngong commuter line, which is 12 kilometres long, was commissioned marking a crucial milestone in the expansion of the Nairobi Commuter Railway Services.

Table 11.12: Status of Construction of Meter Gauge Railways as at 31st December 2023

Routes under Construction	Length in Kilometres	Percentage Completion	Estimated Construction Cost KSh (Million)
Construction			
Miritini MGR-Mombasa Terminus and the Makupa Causeway	2.8	85.5	3,155.4
Riruta/Lenana-Ngong	12	5.0	

Source: Kenya Railways

The Tourism Sector

CHAPTER 12

Overview

Globally, there was an increase in international tourist arrivals by 34.0 per cent according to United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) Barometer compared to 2022, representing a resilient post COVID-19 recovery. In Kenya, the tourism sector registered improved performance in 2023 mainly attributed to growth in aviation sector and hosting of prominent conferences in the country. The number of international visitor arrivals grew by 35.4 per cent to 2,086.8 thousand in 2023. In Kenya, the sector experienced a noteworthy surge in the growth of tourist arrivals in 2023 reaching a recovery rate of 102.5 per cent compared to 2019 surpassing the global pre-pandemic recovery rate of 88.0 per cent according to UNWTO Barometer. Hotel bed-nights occupancy rose by 23.2 per cent to 8,632.8 thousand in 2023, of which 53.5 per cent were occupied by Kenyan residents, pointing to a growing domestic tourism.

12.2. The number of visitors to national parks and game reserves rose by 43.0 per cent to 3,637.3 thousand while that of visitors to museums, snake parks and historical sites grew by 27.9 per cent to 1,078.8 thousand in 2023.

35.4%

The number of international visitor arrivals grew by 35.4 per cent to 2,086.8 thousand in 2023.

102.5%

Recovery rate of the tourism sector in 2019, surpassing the global pre-pandemic recovery rate of 88.0 per cent according to UNWTO Barometer

The number of international visitor arrivals grew by 35.4 per cent from 1,541.0 thousand in 2022 to 2,086.8 thousand in 2023, against a set target of 2.5 million in 2022 as per MTP III, 2018-2022.

The number of international conferences increased by 9.0 per cent to 977 while that of local conferences grew by 11.0 per cent to 10,725 in 2023. This was partly attributed to high profile international conferences and meetings such as the Africa Climate Summit 2023 and EU-Kenya Business Forum leading to Nairobi City being honoured as the top city in the world in the *"Best in Travel 2024"* by United States-based travel agency, Lonely Planet.

12.3. The improved performance in 2023 indicates the sector is likely to achieve the targets as set in 2022 contained in the Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III), 2018-2022; specifically, the number of international visitor arrivals rising to 2.5 million and bed-nights occupancy by Kenyans at 6.5 million.

Visitor Arrivals

12.4. The number of international visitor arrivals grew by 35.4 per cent from 1,541.0 thousand in 2022 to 2,086.8 thousand in 2023, against a set target of 2.5 million in 2022. Figure 12.1 presents more details on the trend in international arrivals.

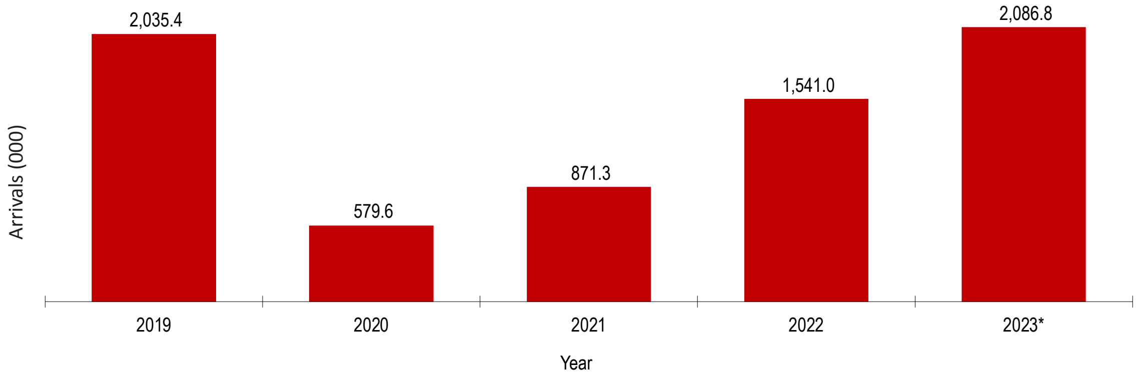
9.0%

The number of international conferences increased by 9.0 per cent to 977 while that of local conferences grew by 11.0 per cent to 10,725 in 2023.

1,541.0

The number of international visitor arrivals grew by 35.4 per cent from 1,541.0 thousand in 2022 to 2,086.8 thousand in 2023

Figure 12.1: Trend in International Visitor Arrivals, 2019-2023



12.5. The monthly trends of international visitor arrivals through Moi International Airport (MIA) and Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) in 2022 and 2023 are presented in Figures 12.2(a) and 12.2(b), respectively. The number of international visitors who arrived through MIA grew by 82.3 per cent to 157.0 thousand, while arrivals through JKIA rose by 32.9 per cent to 1,478.4 thousand in 2023. Arrivals through the two international airports were higher in all months of 2023 compared to 2022. During the period under review, 4,136.9 thousand passengers arrived at JKIA indicating that for every 100 passengers landing 36 are inbound tourists. Key developments in the aviation sector during 2023 included the introduction of direct flights of three (3) new airlines namely; IndiGO *(Mumbai - Nairobi)*, Flydubai *(Dubai - Mombasa)* and Airlink *(Johannesburg - Nairobi),* and the successful bids for hosting prominent conferences.

Figure 12.2(a): Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through MIA, 2022-2023

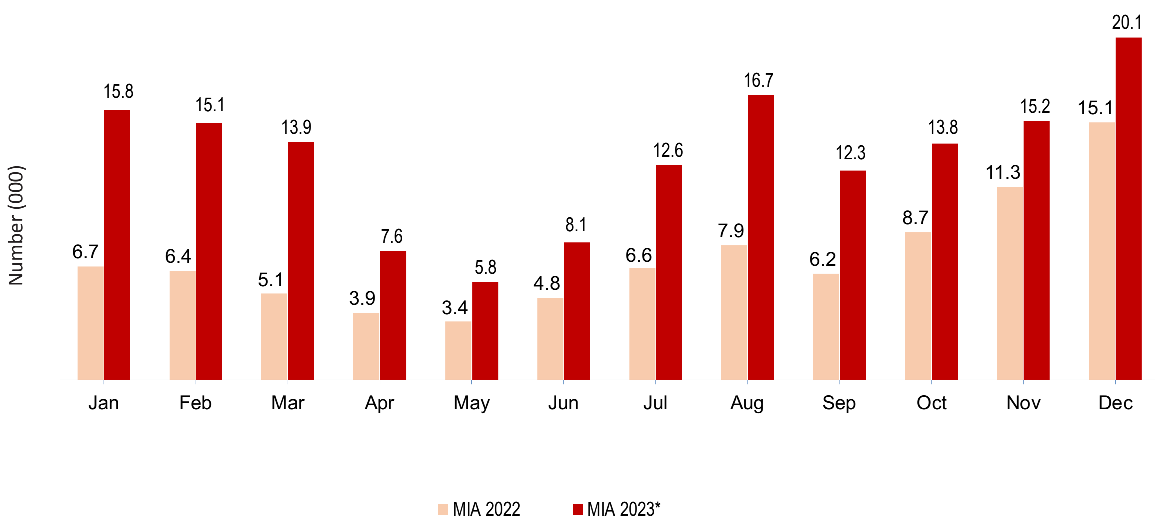
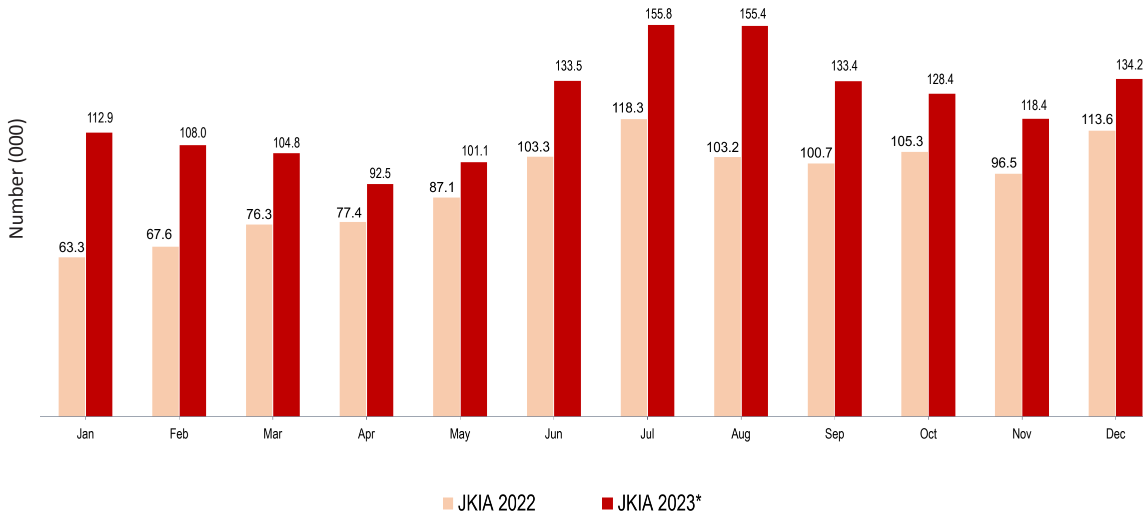
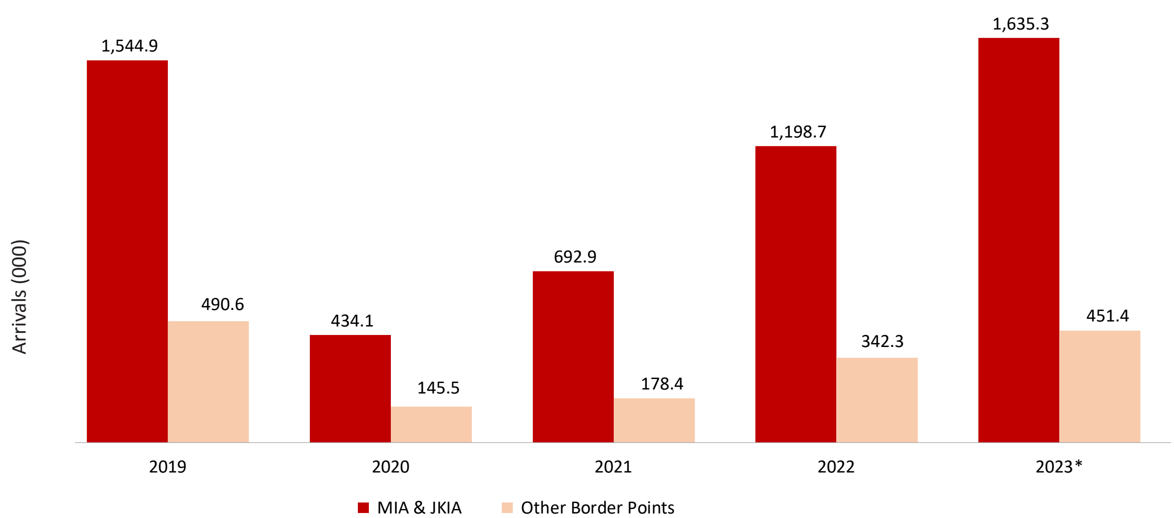


Figure 12.2(b): Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through JKIA, 2022-2023



12.6. Figure 12.2(c) shows international visitor arrivals through MIA and JKIA, and other border points from 2019 to 2023. The visitor arrivals through MIA and JKIA grew by 36.4 per cent compared to a rise of 31.9 per cent recorded through other border points in 2023.

Figure 12.2(c): Number of International Visitor Arrivals through MIA and JKIA, and Other Border Points, 2019-2023



12.7. International visitor arrivals by purpose of visit for the period 2019 to 2023 is shown in Table 12.1. The total number of international visitor arrivals increased across all the quarters of 2023. During the same period, the number of visitor arrivals on holiday accounted for 44.8 per cent of all international visitor arrivals, while those on business accounted for 23.7 per cent as depicted in Figure 12.2(d).

Table 12.1: International Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2019-2023

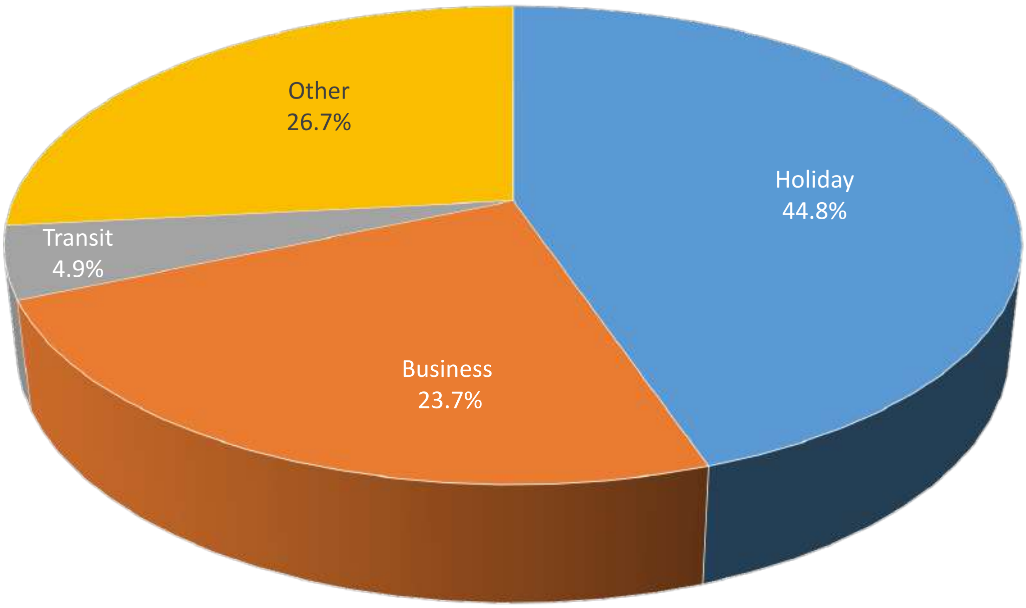
'000

Quarter	Purpose	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
1st	Holiday	317.5	90.7	46.1	93.7	195.4
	Business	67.7	115.0	47.7	83.8	112.7
	Transit	33.8	25.0	8.4	11.6	25.9
	Other[1]	60.1	159.0	55.8	98.8	132.6
	TOTAL	**479.1**	**389.6**	**157.8**	**287.9**	**466.6**
2nd	Holiday	279.2	0.3	42.1	111.4	171.3
	Business	62.3	0.4	43.9	105.7	123.2
	Transit	40.4	0.1	8.5	16.8	22.3
	Other[1]	79.3	0.5	53.7	123.5	132.7
	TOTAL	**461.2**	**1.2**	**148.2**	**357.5**	**449.5**
3rd	Holiday	361.8	11.2	105.7	179.1	313.8
	Business	83.5	14.2	60.6	110.1	132.0
	Transit	53.3	3.1	10.6	22.9	26.7
	Other[1]	98.0	19.6	89.0	128.6	143.5
	TOTAL	**596.6**	**48.1**	**266.0**	**440.7**	**616.1**
4th	Holiday	329.8	32.7	106.4	174.9	253.9
	Business	60.3	41.5	77.5	120.9	125.9
	Transit	45.4	9.0	20.5	24.5	26.9
	Other[1]	63.0	57.4	94.9	134.6	148.0
	TOTAL	**498.5**	**140.7**	**299.3**	**454.9**	**554.6**
Annual	Holiday	1,288.4	134.9	300.3	559.1	934.4
	Business	273.8	171.1	229.7	420.6	493.8
	Transit	172.9	37.2	48.0	75.8	101.7
	Other[1]	300.4	236.5	293.4	485.4	556.8
	TOTAL	**2,035.4**	**579.6**	**871.3**	**1,541.0**	**2,086.8**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services
**Provisional*
[1]"Other" category include: Medical, Religious Mission/Volunteer, Sports, Health, Study, Visiting Friends and Relatives, Others/Not Stated.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Figure 12.2(d): Distribution of Annual International Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2023



Visitor Departures

12.8. The number of departing visitors by purpose of visit from 2019 to 2023 is shown in Table 12.2. The number of departing visitors increased by 36.4 per cent to 1,952.4 thousand in 2023 from 1,431.8 thousand in 2022. The growth was mainly due to an increase in the number of holiday visitors that increased significantly from 390.0 thousand in 2022 to 661.0 thousand in 2023.

Table 12.2: International Visitor Departures by Purpose of Visit, 2019-2023

'000

Quarter	Purpose	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
1st	Holiday	298.8	45.5	35.1	68.4	127.8
	Business	65.6	80.6	62.9	83.0	132.3
	Transit	28.3	11.0	8.1	11.2	23.3
	Other[1]	50.6	255.6	36.2	107.4	154.7
	TOTAL	**443.3**	**392.7**	**142.2**	**269.9**	**438.1**
2nd	Holiday	257.2	0.8	31.5	79.6	117.8
	Business	59.2	1.4	67.4	105.6	123.0
	Transit	33.5	0.2	6.7	14.0	23.8
	Other[1]	66.7	4.5	32.8	129.9	150.3
	TOTAL	**416.6**	**6.9**	**138.5**	**329.1**	**414.8**
3rd	Holiday	352.0	5.5	82.2	131.6	232.2
	Business	83.1	9.7	90.2	111.8	133.1
	Transit	48.1	1.3	10.3	18.1	23.3
	Other[1]	89.0	30.9	60.1	153.9	195.4
	TOTAL	**572.2**	**47.4**	**242.9**	**415.4**	**584.1**
4th	Holiday	318.2	13.7	66.2	110.4	183.2
	Business	59.4	24.2	118.5	125.7	133.4
	Transit	39.4	3.3	15.2	18.5	35.3
	Other[1]	48.9	76.8	68.3	162.7	163.5
	TOTAL	**465.9**	**118.0**	**268.1**	**417.3**	**515.5**
Annual	Holiday	1,226.3	65.5	215.0	390.0	661.0
	Business	267.3	115.9	339.0	426.1	521.7
	Transit	149.3	15.8	40.3	61.8	105.7
	Other[1]	255.1	367.8	197.4	553.9	663.9
	TOTAL	**1,898.0**	**565.0**	**791.7**	**1,431.8**	**1,952.4**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services
**Provisional*
[1] *Other category include: Medical, Religious Mission/Volunteer, Sports, Health, Study, Visiting Friends and Relatives, Others/Not Stated.*

12.9. Table 12.3 depicts the number of departing visitors by country of residence and by purpose of visit. Residents of United Kingdom and Germany jointly accounted for 43.1 per cent of the departing residents of Europe. Departures by residents of African countries increased by 52.1 per cent to 477.1 thousand in 2023. Going forward, Africa has made continued improvement in its visa openness policies which will lead to increased cross-border travel, ease of movement and trade in 2024 and beyond.

Table 12.3: Departing Visitors by Country of Residence and by Purpose of Visit[1], 2021-2023

'000

Country of Residence	Holiday			Business			Transit			Total		
	2021	2022	2023*	2021	2022	2023*	2021	2022	2023*	2021	2022	2023*
Germany	7.1	14.3	26.8	10.6	15.6	21.1	1.5	2.3	4.3	19.2	32.1	52.1
United Kingdom	14.1	37.3	58.8	21.3	40.8	46.4	3.0	5.9	9.4	38.5	84.0	114.6
Switzerland	1.8	2.6	4.6	2.7	2.8	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	4.8	5.8	8.9
Italy	3.0	8.2	22.3	4.5	8.9	17.6	0.6	1.3	3.6	8.2	18.4	43.4
France	5.1	9.7	17.0	7.7	10.6	13.4	1.1	1.5	2.7	13.8	21.8	33.2
Scandinavia	5.6	8.0	15.7	8.4	8.7	12.4	1.2	1.3	2.5	15.2	18.0	30.6
Other Europe	18.8	30.4	53.4	28.3	33.2	42.2	4.0	4.8	8.5	51.2	68.4	104.2
TOTAL EUROPE	**55.5**	**110.4**	**198.5**	**83.5**	**120.7**	**156.7**	**11.9**	**17.5**	**31.7**	**150.9**	**248.6**	**386.9**
USA	36.2	58.7	92.5	54.5	64.1	73.0	7.8	9.3	14.8	98.5	132.1	180.3
Canada	3.6	7.0	13.9	5.4	7.6	11.0	0.8	1.1	2.2	9.8	15.7	27.1
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	**39.8**	**65.7**	**106.4**	**59.9**	**71.7**	**84.0**	**8.5**	**10.4**	**17.0**	**108.3**	**147.8**	**207.4**
Uganda	18.0	34.2	57.4	27.1	37.4	45.3	3.9	5.4	9.2	49.0	77.0	111.8
Tanzania	17.1	13.9	45.7	25.8	15.2	36.0	3.7	2.2	7.3	46.6	31.4	89.0
Burundi	3.1	0.3	7.7	4.7	0.3	6.1	0.7	0.0	1.2	8.5	0.6	15.0
Rwanda	6.7	12.1	16.3	10.1	13.2	12.9	1.4	1.9	2.6	18.3	27.3	31.7
South Sudan	4.7	15.5	12.4	7.0	16.9	9.8	1.0	2.4	2.0	12.7	34.8	24.1
Other Africa	41.9	63.3	105.4	63.0	69.2	83.2	9.0	10.0	16.9	113.9	142.5	205.5
TOTAL AFRICA	**91.6**	**139.3**	**244.8**	**137.8**	**152.2**	**193.2**	**19.7**	**22.1**	**39.1**	**249.1**	**313.6**	**477.1**
India	11.8	23.3	41.0	17.7	25.4	32.3	2.5	3.7	6.5	32.0	52.4	79.9
Japan	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.5	3.0	0.8
Israel	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.9	2.6	3.7
Other Asia	20.6	17.4	43.2	31.0	19.1	34.1	4.4	2.8	6.9	56.1	39.3	84.3
TOTAL ASIA	**33.6**	**43.2**	**86.5**	**50.6**	**47.2**	**68.3**	**7.2**	**6.8**	**13.8**	**91.4**	**97.2**	**168.6**
Australia and New Zealand	1.0	3.6	8.9	1.5	4.0	7.0	0.2	0.6	1.4	2.7	8.2	17.4
All Other Countries	1.9	27.8	16.0	2.9	30.3	12.6	0.4	4.4	2.5	5.2	62.5	31.1
TOTAL	**223.3**	**390.0**	**661.0**	**336.2**	**426.1**	**521.7**	**47.9**	**61.8**	**105.7**	**607.5**	**877.9**	**1,288.5**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services
**Provisional*
[1]Excludes visitors whose purpose of visit is categorized as "Other"

12.10. The number of visitor-days stayed by purpose of visit and average length of stay are shown in Table 12.4. The total number of days stayed by departing visitors increased from 12,890.9 thousand in 2022 to 17,000.7 thousand in 2023. Visitors on holiday accounted for more than half of the days stayed. The average length of stay improved slightly to 11.9 days in 2023 from 11.8 days in 2022.

Table 12.4: Number of Visitor-Days Stayed by Purpose of Visit[1], 2019-2023

'000

Purpose	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Holiday	14,536.4	2,023.0	5,486.3	7,150.6	10,121.6
Business	3,555.4	2,565.9	4,387.3	5,626.6	6,689.4
Transit	374.1	74.3	109.9	113.7	189.7
TOTAL	**18,465.9**	**4,663.2**	**9,983.5**	**12,890.9**	**17,000.7**
Average length of stay in days	13.0	9.0	10.5	11.8	11.9

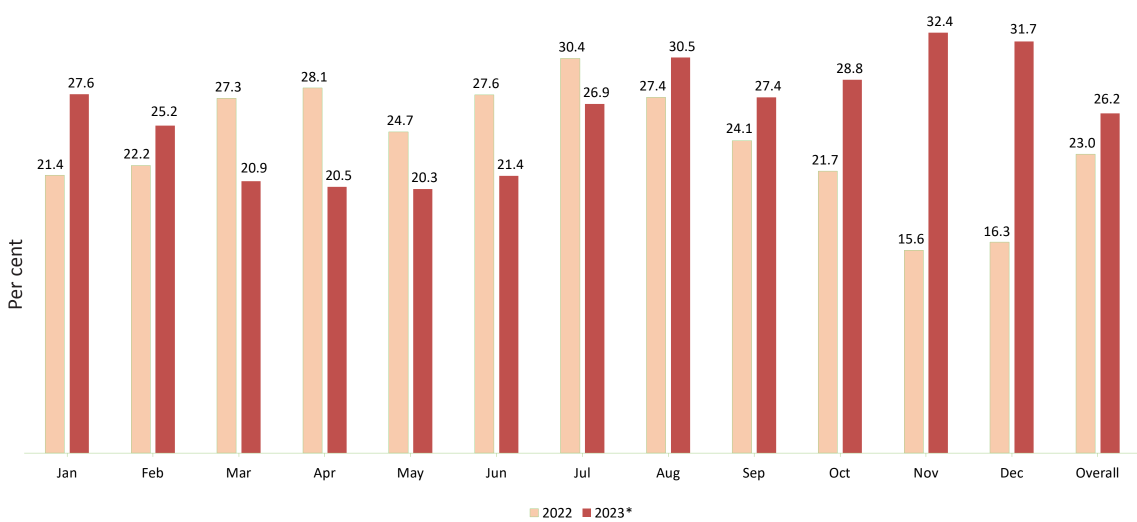
**Provisional*
[1]Excludes visitors whose purpose of visit is categorized as "Other"

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Hotel Bed Occupancy

12.11. The monthly hotel bed occupancy rates for 2022 and 2023 are depicted in Figure 12.3. During the period under review the highest bed occupancy rate was recorded in November at 32.4 per cent. Bed occupancy rates for all the months, reveal mixed slight variations between 2022 and 2023 with the month of November depicting the highest increase of 16.8 percentage points.

Figure 12.3: Monthly Bed Occupancy Rates, 2022-2023



12.12. Table 12.5 shows bed-nights occupancy in hotels, lodges and other rooming houses by country of residence, from 2019 to 2023. The number of bed-nights occupancy increased by 23.2 per cent from 7,009.0 thousand in 2022 to 8,632.8 thousand in 2023. The hotel bed-nights occupancy by residents of Europe more than doubled to 1,970.0 thousand in 2023. This was largely attributed to notable growth in bed-nights occupancy by residents of Germany, Italy and UK by 383.3, 223.6 and 138.7 per cent, respectively, in 2023. Residents of Kenya accounted for more than half of the total bed-nights occupancy in 2023, highlighting the significance of domestic tourism. The number of hotel bed-nights capacity grew by 8.4 per cent from 30,453.4 thousand in 2022 to 33,001.2 thousand in 2023. This was partly attributed to new hotels and expansion of some of the existing ones. Overall, bed occupancy rate rose to 26.2 per cent in 2023 from 23.0 per cent in 2022. The sector remains vigilant in addressing emerging trends, including the development of wellness tourism, boutique hotels, technology and sustainable tourism practices.

Table 12.5: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Country of Residence, 2019-2023

'000

Country of Residence	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Domestic Tourism					
Kenya Residents	**4,047.3**	**2,567.0**	**3,829.9**	**4,195.6**	**4,618.1**
International Tourism					
Permanent Occupants[1]	**99.0**	**30.1**	**158.5**	**99.0**	**132.0**
Germany	1,132.6	182.7	77.0	105.1	507.9
Switzerland	109.4	20.4	45.8	48.3	50.0
United Kingdom	341.3	81.1	91.0	140.6	335.6
Italy	184.6	117.4	24.0	104.6	338.5
France	166.7	56.5	55.0	113.2	182.2
Scandinavia	101.7	41.0	39.7	60.5	68.3
Other Europe	639.0	219.7	229.3	381.1	487.6
EUROPE	**2,675.4**	**719.0**	**561.7**	**953.3**	**1,970.0**
Uganda	105.8	32.7	55.9	159.9	95.4
Tanzania	77.5	23.6	32.4	198.5	64.2
East and Central Africa	171.0	35.7	62.1	115.6	133.7
West Africa	84.0	18.8	49.2	74.8	107.5
North Africa	35.8	10.7	29.5	114.9	38.8
South Africa	92.0	17.5	60.8	79.2	74.2
Other Africa	41.0	10.5	31.2	52.1	117.7
AFRICA	**607.1**	**149.4**	**321.1**	**795.0**	**631.5**
U.S.A	426.9	122.3	221.5	353.0	465.3
Canada	81.2	21.2	26.4	64.6	77.9
Other America	47.1	12.0	25.2	62.7	74.3
AMERICA	**555.3**	**155.5**	**273.2**	**480.3**	**617.6**
Japan	64.2	13.2	18.6	24.0	39.7
India	202.2	28.9	72.7	141.9	188.3
Middle East	71.0	17.2	48.4	54.6	40.9

Table 12.5: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Country of Residence, 2019-2023 *(continued)*

'000

Country of Residence	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
China	297.2	26.4	44.7	53.8	174.1
Other Asia	77.8	23.0	44.3	59.8	52.1
ASIA	**712.4**	**108.7**	**228.7**	**334.1**	**495.1**
Australia and New Zealand	89.9	13.4	13.1	32.3	50.9
All Other Countries	271.8	59.9	130.7	119.5	117.5
Total-Occupied	**9,058.2**	**3,803.0**	**5,517.0**	**7,009.0**	**8,632.8**
Total-Available	**26,835.7**	**21,326.1**	**27,630.1**	**30,453.4**	**33,001.2**
Occupancy rate %	**33.8**	**17.8**	**20.0**	**23.0**	**26.2**

**Provisional*

[1]Persons staying one month or more in one hotel, including some block bookings for air crew

12.13. Hotel bed-nights occupancy by zone for the period 2019 to 2023 is presented in Table 12.6. The number of hotel bed-nights occupied in the Coastal Beach area rose by 51.9 per cent to 3,563.4 thousand in 2023, while occupancy in Coastal Other zone grew by 27.4 per cent to 145.5 thousand over the same period. Hotel bed-nights occupancy in Nairobi Other zone registered a growth of 81.8 per cent in 2023. The hotel bed-nights occupied in Maasailand zone increased from 605.4 thousand in 2022 to 763.7 thousand in 2023. Notable decrease in hotel bed-nights occupancy was recorded in the Central zone in 2023. Nairobi City was honoured as the top city in the world in the *"Best in Travel 2024"* by United States-based travel agency, Lonely Planet, as well as *"Africa's Leading Business Travel Destination"* an accolade by the World Travel Awards (WTA). Lonely Planet highlighted various iconic experiences in Nairobi City, including traditional music and dance performances at the Bomas of Kenya, early morning walks in the Ngong Hills Forest offering stunning views of Mount Kenya and Mount Kilimanjaro, exploring Nairobi National Park, and ascending the Kenyatta International Convention Centre for a panoramic city view.

Table 12.6: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Zone, 2019-2023

'000

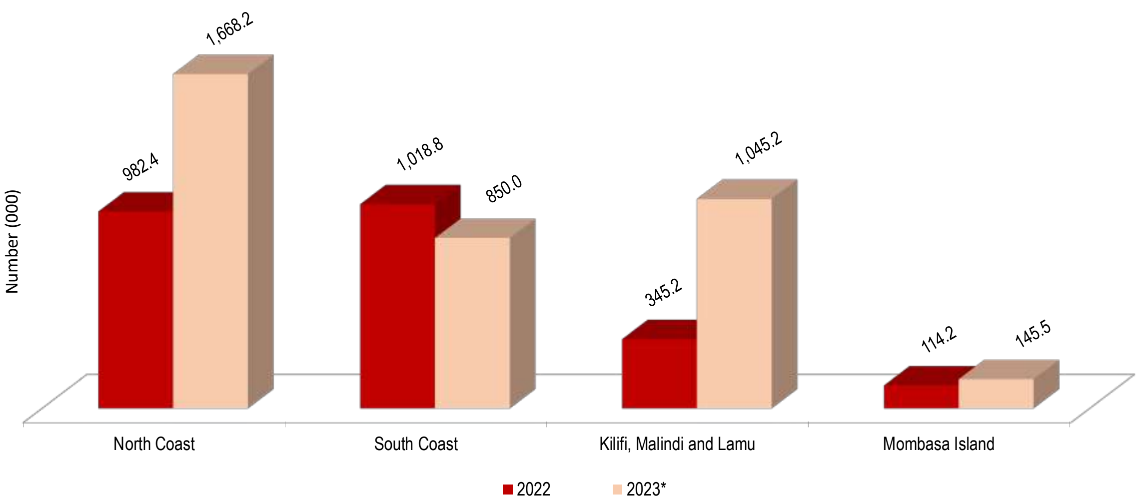
Zone	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Coastal Beach	3,491.3	1,502.6	1,967.8	2,346.5	3,563.4
Coastal Other	285.1	87.2	142.7	114.2	145.5
Coastal Hinterland	112.0	110.0	62.3	209.3	241.5
Nairobi High Class	1,430.6	573.7	1,007.7	1,534.9	1,557.4
Nairobi Other	774.3	318.3	509.7	308.9	561.7
Central	947.9	421.2	739.8	1,043.0	736.7
Maasailand	801.0	171.2	362.3	605.4	763.7
Nyanza Basin	382.5	181.2	265.1	332.9	445.4
Western	695.0	357.4	383.9	393.5	454.1
Northern	138.6	80.3	75.7	120.4	163.2
Total-Occupied	**9,058.2**	**3,803.0**	**5,517.0**	**7,009.0**	**8,632.6**
Total-Available	**26,835.7**	**21,326.1**	**27,630.1**	**30,453.4**	**33,001.2**

**Provisional*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

12.14. Figure 12.4 depicts the number of hotel bed-nights occupied at the Coast, excluding the Coastal Hinterland in 2022 and 2023. The North Coast was a more preferred destination compared to the South Coast in 2023. Bed-nights occupancy at the North Coast rose from 982.4 thousand in 2022 to 1,668.2 thousand in 2023. Kilifi, Malindi and Lamu recorded the highest increase in bed-night occupancy at 202.8 per cent. However, hotel bed-nights occupancy at the South Coast dropped from 1,018.8 thousand in 2022 to 850.0 thousand in 2023.

Figure 12.4: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy at the Coast, 2022-2023



12.15. The number of hotel bed-nights occupancy by area and by country of residence is shown in Table 12.7. The number of hotel bed-nights occupied by residents of Kenya in game lodges increased from 291.8 thousand in 2022 to 361.9 thousand in 2023. Similarly, the number of bed-nights occupied by residents of UK in the game lodges increased from 18.8 thousand in 2022 to 52.8 thousand in 2023. Local and German residents preferred the coast region, registering hotel bed-nights occupancy of 2,207.5 thousand and 395.4 thousand, respectively, in 2023. Similarly, Italy and United Kingdom contributed high number of visitors preferring coastal beach hotels. The coastal beaches captured the attention of the world with the naming of Diani beach as *"Africa's Leading Beach Destination"* in 2023 for the 11th time in a row by the World Travel Awards (WTA).

Table 12.7: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Area and Country of Residence, 2022-2023

'000

Country of Residence	Nairobi		Coast		Lodges[2]		Others		Total	
	2022	2023*	2022	2023*	2022	2023*	2022	2023*	2022	2023*
Permanent Occupants[1]	29.2	35.1	8.8	23.0	7.9	7.1	53.1	66.8	99.0	132.0
Germany	10.0	31.3	80.5	395.4	9.1	47.3	5.5	33.9	105.1	507.9
Switzerland	16.4	11.1	16.6	23.7	12.1	10.0	3.3	5.3	48.3	50.0
United Kingdom	35.3	77.3	47.5	170.0	18.8	52.8	39.0	35.5	140.6	335.6
Italy	10.6	19.3	78.6	274.3	11.1	15.3	4.2	29.6	104.6	338.5
France	23.4	39.1	48.0	86.2	28.7	32.6	13.1	24.3	113.2	182.2
Scandinavia	22.3	14.0	24.6	29.7	8.6	15.6	5.0	9.0	60.5	68.3
Other Europe	86.9	76.8	206.3	300.5	60.2	64.6	27.8	45.7	381.1	487.6
Kenya	601.8	917.9	1,844.6	2,207.5	291.8	361.9	1,457.4	1,130.7	4,195.6	4,618.1
Uganda	124.7	52.1	22.2	26.6	2.4	6.0	10.6	10.8	159.9	95.4
Tanzania	181.8	38.2	12.8	17.2	1.4	3.4	2.5	5.4	198.5	64.2
East & Central Africa	56.4	88.6	49.4	31.5	4.1	5.2	5.8	8.5	115.6	133.7
West Africa	48.3	80.1	21.9	18.4	1.7	3.6	2.9	5.3	74.8	107.5
North Africa	103.3	26.7	7.9	8.4	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.4	114.9	38.8
South Africa	55.7	50.0	15.9	16.7	4.8	3.3	2.8	4.3	79.2	74.2
Other Africa	28.0	38.1	17.5	58.3	2.7	17.0	4.0	4.3	52.1	117.7
USA	138.2	180.5	44.8	90.6	117.0	109.1	53.0	85.0	353.0	465.3
Canada	19.3	26.4	19.9	24.5	16.0	16.4	9.4	10.7	64.6	77.9
Other America	29.0	23.7	10.9	29.9	14.2	12.8	8.7	8.0	62.7	74.3
Japan	13.6	20.8	4.8	7.5	3.1	5.9	2.6	5.6	24.0	39.7
India	41.3	66.1	26.6	32.6	53.6	52.6	20.4	37.0	141.9	188.3
Middle East	27.2	16.7	15.1	12.5	7.2	5.2	5.0	6.5	54.6	40.9
China	29.7	90.6	8.5	16.2	6.7	35.3	8.9	32.0	53.8	174.1
Other Asia	42.5	27.7	9.9	9.7	4.6	8.8	2.7	5.8	59.8	52.1
Australia & New Zealand	16.7	21.2	7.0	11.2	5.1	11.1	3.5	7.4	32.3	50.9
All Other Countries	52.2	49.8	19.6	28.3	31.4	21.9	16.3	17.5	119.5	117.5
Total	**1,843.8**	**2,119.1**	**2,670.0**	**3,950.5**	**725.8**	**927.0**	**1,769.5**	**1,636.2**	**7,009.0**	**8,632.8**
Percentage Share	**26.3**	**24.5**	**38.1**	**45.8**	**10.4**	**10.7**	**25.2**	**19.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

* *Provisional*
[1]*Persons staying one month or more in one hotel, including some block bookings for air crew*
[2]*Lodges in National Parks and Game Reserves*

National Parks and Game Reserves

12.16. The number of bed-nights occupied and type of catering offered in the accommodation facilities located in national parks and game reserves is shown in Table 12.8. Bed-nights occupied in game lodges improved from 725.8 thousand in 2022 to 927.0 thousand in 2023, representing a 27.7 per cent rise. Occupancy in game reserves expanded from 347.3 thousand in 2022 to 492.0 thousand in 2023. About 60.0 per cent of total bed-nights occupied were by non-East African Community residents that grew by 29.2 per cent to 555.7 thousand in 2023. Similarly, bed-nights occupied by East African Community (EAC) residents rose from 295.6 thousand in 2022 to 371.3 thousand in 2023. Visitors to game reserves and national parks continued to prefer full catering services.

Table 12.8: Bed Night Occupied in Game Lodges[1], 2021-2023

'000

	Bed-Nights Occupied								
	Non-EAC Residents			EAC Residents			Total		
	2021	2022	2023*	2021	2022	2023*	2021	2022	2023*
Game Reserves	46.9	159.1	305.3	143.7	188.2	186.7	190.6	347.3	492.0
National Parks	127.2	271.1	250.4	120.2	107.4	184.6	247.4	378.4	435.0
TOTAL	**174.1**	**430.2**	**555.7**	**263.9**	**295.6**	**371.3**	**438.0**	**725.8**	**927.0**
Of which full Catering	145.1	284.7	431.3	158.2	118.0	265.6	303.3	402.7	696.9
Self Service	29.0	145.5	124.4	105.7	177.6	105.7	134.7	323.1	230.1

*Provisional
[1]Lodges in National Parks and Game Reserves

Figure12.5: National Parks and Game Reserves

12.17. Table 12.9 shows the number of visitors to national parks and game reserves from 2019 to 2023. The number of visitors to national parks and game reserves went up by 43.0 per cent to 3,637.3 thousand in 2023. The number of visitors to Masai Mara game reserve rose by 67.7 per cent to 419.1 thousand in 2023. Notable increases in visitors were also recorded at Haller's Park, Tsavo (East), Lake Bogoria, Nairobi Safari Walk and Lake Nakuru national parks. A decrease in number of visitors was recorded in the Mombasa Marine national park in 2023.

Table 12.9: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves, 2019-2023

'000

Park/Reserve	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Nairobi	208.2	203.6	205.9	280.4	402.7
Nairobi Safari Walk	123.3	75.9	110.0	150.5	216.6
Nairobi Mini Orphanage	385.0	120.5	194.3	348.6	470.8
Amboseli	191.7	55.1	90.9	155.7	222.9
Tsavo (West)	61.3	25.0	28.6	62.6	79.8
Tsavo (East)	177.9	75.1	76.2	125.6	243.3
Aberdare	46.9	17.7	31.9	46.8	47.9
Lake Nakuru	233.0	50.9	79.6	185.1	265.8
Masai Mara	286.0	71.5	119.5	249.9	419.1
Haller's Park	301.6	30.6	63.9	72.3	161.4
Malindi Marine	28.8	12.5	18.6	25.7	28.1
Lake Bogoria	72.4	2.9	12.8	18.8	32.0
Meru	17.7	6.3	9.5	16.8	20.6
Shimba Hills	24.2	10.6	14.1	16.5	21.2
Mt. Kenya	24.8	13.5	17.8	23.1	27.8
Samburu	12.7	4.5	3.5	7.0	9.2
Kisite/Mpunguti	53.3	32.5	54.0	73.9	87.5
Mombasa Marine	40.8	21.1	37.4	56.1	51.4
Watamu Marine	72.6	43.8	51.5	68.3	82.1
Hell's Gate	165.6	35.1	73.7	170.8	230.9
Impala Sanctuary(Kisumu)	306.8	59.5	117.4	235.0	294.9
Mt. Longonot	60.1	24.4	35.1	71.0	85.9
Others[1]	80.6	44.4	57.9	82.6	135.3
TOTAL	**2,975.2**	**1,037.0**	**1,504.0**	**2,543.0**	**3,637.3**

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.

12.18. Kenyan citizens contributed the largest number of visitors to national parks and game reserves in 2023 as presented in Table 12.10. Among the Kenyan citizens and non-residents, adults constituted the highest number of visitors to national parks and game reserves in 2023. The number of visitors to the parks and game reserves, across all the categories, increased in 2023.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Table 12.10: Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves by Category and Residency, 2020-2023

'000

Year	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
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	102.7	1,232.1
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
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**	**1,002.6**	**3,637.3**

Source: Kenya Wildlife Services, Narok County Government, Baringo County Government and Samburu County Government.
** Provisional*
+ Revised
[1]Resident foreigner refers to foreigner expecting and/or have stayed in Kenya for more than 12 months
.. Data not available

Selected Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites

12.19. The number of visitors to museums, snake parks and historical sites recorded improved performance in 2023 as shown in Table 12.11. The number of visitors to the attraction facilities increased by 27.9 per cent to 1,078.8 thousand in 2023. Visitors to Nairobi National Museum and Snake Park, Kisumu, Fort Jesus, and Kitale museums rose by 11.5, 19.0, 13.1 and 133.8.0 per cent, respectively, in 2023. Similarly, visitors to Gede museum increased by 21.9 per cent from 66.3 thousand in 2022 to 80.8 thousand in 2023. The improvement was in the backdrop of a stable school calendar which gave room for school visits and the fact that the Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC) encourages visits to heritage sites. In addition, there was refurbishment of museums and heritage sites and innovative and vibrant public programmes such as the outdoor movie nights that took place at the Nairobi National, Fort Jesus and Karen Blixen museums. Various museums also initiated outreach events to schools which encouraged the schools to make trips to museums. Among those that underwent face lifts are Lamu, Malindi, Kisumu, Thimlich Ohinga, German Post, Kabarnet, Meru and Kapenguria museums. However, visitors to Hyrax Hill and Kariandusi museums dropped by 33.7 per cent and 44.8 per cent, respectively, in the year under review. The months of June, July and August contributed to the highest number of visitors observed in year 2023 as depicted in Figure 12.6

Table 12.11: Number of Visitors to Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites, 2019-2023

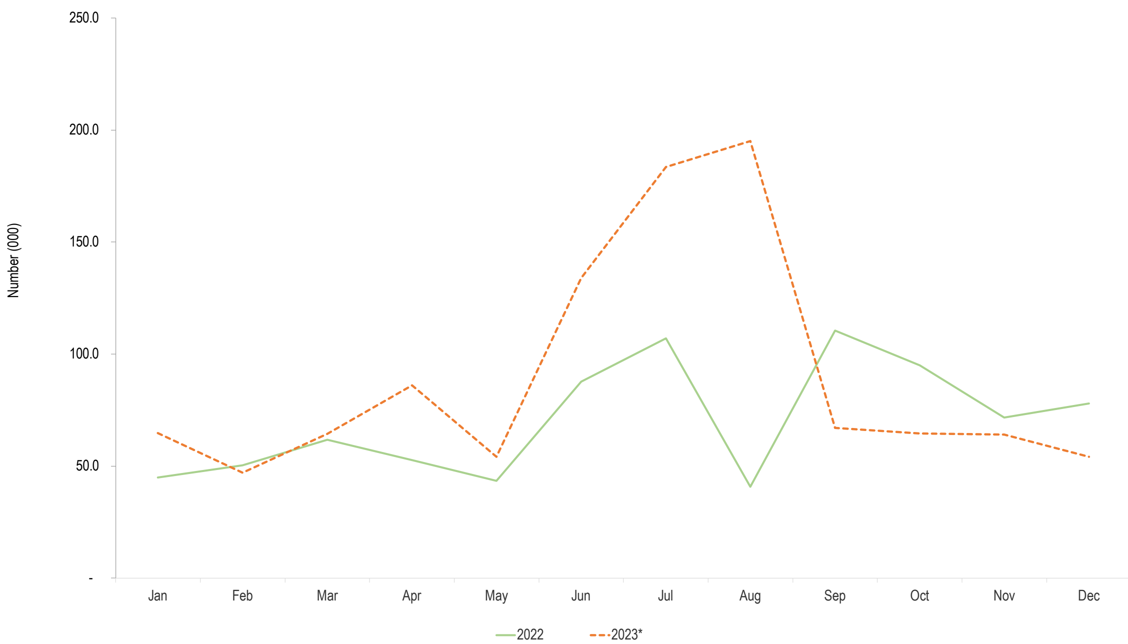
'000

Museum/Snake Park/Historical Site	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Nairobi National & Nairobi Snake Park	259.3	35.2	102.6	245.8	274.1
Nairobi Gallery	5.9	2.2	4.3	4.4	7.2
Fort Jesus	195.7	43.4	101.6	165.9	187.7
Kisumu	172.7	13.4	52.8	166.5	198.2
Kitale	59.6	11.1	23.3	41.4	96.8
Gede	92.4	12.4	33.6	66.3	80.8
Meru	19.2	2.4	7.4	12.3	49.5
Lamu	3.9	3.1	3.3	0.0	2.8
Jumba la Mtwana	11.3	4.9	8.6	10.8	17.5
Olorgessaile	12.6	1.1	1.6	2.9	3.0
Kariandusi	23.8	1.4	4.6	16.3	9.0
Hyrax Hill	18.7	5.2	11.7	29.4	19.5
Karen Blixen	51.0	11.9	17.1	39.3	42.3
Malindi	37.1	4.0	13.3	17.8	37.3
Kilifi Mnarani	2.5	0.9	2.4	2.4	3.5
Kabarnet	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.2	18.8
Kapenguria	12.8	2.9	7.6	9.0	18.8
Swahili House	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.6
Narok	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
German Post	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
Takwa Ruins	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.7
Rabai	5.0	0.7	2.5	3.0	2.7
Lamu Port	1.6	1.5	1.2	3.7	5.6
Maralal	1.7	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.0
Kipini Site	0.2	..	..	..	..
Kakapel	0.0	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	**990.2**	**160.7**	**403.7**	**843.7**	**1,078.8**

Source: National Museums of Kenya
** Provisional*
.. Data not available

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Figure 12.6: Number of Visitors to the Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites by Months, 2022 and 2023



Conference Tourism

12.20. In the year under review, there was a notable growth in both international and local conferences as shown in Table 12.12. The number of international conferences and delegates increased from 9.0 per cent and 50.7 per cent to 977 and 34,814, respectively, in 2023. Local conferences and delegates increased by 11.0 per cent and 10.0 per cent, respectively, in 2023. Consequently, the overall conference capacity utilization improved from 9.9 per cent in 2022 to 11.2 per cent in 2023. The improved performance was a result of conducive environment for tourism and high-profile international conferences and meetings held in 2023 which boosted Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions (MICE). Some of the high-profile conferences included, The EU-Kenya Business Forum, Africa Climate Summit 2023, the East Africa Regional Tourism Expo and Magical Kenya Travel Expo, United Nations Habitat Assembly on urban agenda, and Youth Connect Africa Summit 2023.

Table 12.12: Indicators of Conference Tourism, 2021-2023

Number

	2021		2022		2023*	
	Local	International	Local	International	Local	International
No. of conferences	8,117	292	9,662	896	10,725	977
No. of delegates	164,924	9,093	615,373	23,105	676,910	34,814
No. of delegate days	626,726	49,060	913,361	101,417	1,286,129	139,256
No. of delegate days available	7,585,293	7,585,293	8,276,280	8,276,280	12,682,223	12,682,223
Percentage Occupancy	7.3	0.6	9.0	0.9	10.1	1.1
Conference Capacity Utilization (Percentage)	7.9		9.9		11.2	

**Provisional*
No of delegate days available means maximum number of delegates the conference facility is designed to hold in a year

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Training in Hospitality

12.21. The number of students who graduated in various courses at the Kenya Utalii College rose from 1,901 in 2022 to 2,741 in 2023 as shown in Table 12.13. This was mainly attributed to a 94.4 per cent increase in the number of those who pursued refresher courses such as: food and beverage service; front office operations; food production; travel agency techniques and; front desk techniques. The demand for in-service courses increased due to continued re-opening of hotels in the post Covid-19 recovery period. Similarly, the number of graduates who pursued regular courses grew by 76.4 per cent to 411 in the review period.

Table 12.13: Kenya Utalii College Graduates, 2019-2023

Number

Year	Pioneer Course[1]	In- Service		Professional Courses			Grand Total
Year		Refresher	MDP[2]	Regular Courses	Short Courses	Sub-Total	Total
2019	-	1,313	269	465	1,039	1,504	3,086
2020	-	137	-	378	214	592	729
2021	-	-	-	-	688	688	688
2022	189	683	250	233	546	779	1,901
2023*	73	1,328	318	411	611	1,022	2,741

Source: Kenya Utalii College
** Provisional*
[1]Pioneer course is a 3 month course
[2]MDP - Management Development Programmes

Classified Hotels

12.22. Table 12.14 presents the number of classified hotels by region and capacity in 2023. A total of 193 hotels with 14,794 rooms and 24,829 beds were classified in 2023. The Great Nairobi region had the highest number of classified hotels that accounted for 28.0 per cent of classified hotels followed by Coast and South Rift regions both accounting for 21.2 per cent each. Similarly, Great Nairobi region had the highest hotel capacity with 6,189 rooms and 9,189 beds followed by Coast region, which had 3,935 rooms and 7,704 beds. However, the Eastern region had the least number of hotels, rooms and beds.

Table 12.14: Classified Hotels by Region and Capacity, 2023

Number

Region	Hotel	Room	Bed
Great Nairobi	54	6,189	9,189
Coast	41	3,935	7,704
South Rift	41	1,841	3,392
North Rift	11	568	763
Central & Mount Kenya	11	693	1,246
Northern[1]	14	576	1,114
Western	15	781	1,102
Eastern	6	211	319
Total	**193**	**14,794**	**24,829**

Source: Tourism Regulatory Authority
[1]Comprises of hotels in Isiolo, Laikipia and Samburu counties

12.23. The number of hotels classified by region and star rating is shown in Table 12.15. The number of hotels with a Star rating of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 were 17, 57, 58, 58 and 3, respectively, in 2023. The Great Nairobi region had the highest number of 5 Star hotels at 9 followed by South Rift and Coast regions that had 4 and 3 hotels, respectively. The South Rift region had more 4 Star hotels at 18 compared to Great Nairobi region which had 16 hotels. The 3 Star hotels were lowest in Eastern and North Rift regions.

Table 12.15: Classified Hotels by Region and Star Rating, 2023

Number

Region	Star Rating					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Great Nairobi	-	12	17	16	9	54
Coast	-	12	13	13	3	41
South Rift	1	10	8	18	4	41
North Rift	-	7	3	1	-	11
Central & Mount Kenya	1	2	5	3	-	11
Northern[1]	-	4	4	5	1	14
Western	1	7	6	1	-	15
Eastern	-	4	2	-	-	6
Total	**3**	**58**	**58**	**57**	**17**	**193**

Source: Tourism Regulatory Authority
[1]Comprises of hotels in Isiolo, Laikipia and Samburu counties

Transportation and Storage

CHAPTER 13

Overview

Efficient transportation and storage are pivotal for economic and social development, fostering trade domestically and globally and generating employment. They also enhance connectivity and accessibility, contributing to economic activity and societal development. However, transportation also poses challenges related to sustainability and environmental conservation.

13.2. In 2023, the volume of cargo transported via Metre Gauge Railway (MGR) increased by 27.2 per cent to 1,001 thousand tonnes, while the number of passengers increased to 3,454 thousand. Similarly, during the year under review, the volume of cargo transported via Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) increased from 6,090 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 6,533 thousand tonnes in 2023, while the number of passengers increased by 14.1 per cent to 2,729 thousand.

13.3. Cargo throughput at the port of Mombasa increased from 33,880 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 35,978 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. Container traffic rose by 11.9 per cent to 1,623.1 thousand Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2023. The number of ships handled rose by 17.6 per cent to 1,835 in 2023.

21.3%

Percentage rise in the actual amount disbursed for road maintenance from KSh 55.0 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 66.7 billion in 2022/23.

4,950

The volume in metric tonnes of export traffic through the port of Mombasa in 2023, a rise from 4,771 thousand metric tonnes recorded in 2022

Over the period under review, the construction of the 2.8 Km Miritini station – Mombasa terminus link and bridge along Makupa course way was nearing completion and is expected to be completed in 2024

13.4. The number of newly registered motor vehicles, auto and motorcycles declined by 16.7 per cent to 195,656 in 2023, largely due to the drop in the number of motorcycles and auto cycles. The total number of newly registered motor vehicles rose by 20.0 per cent to 119,205 in 2023. The number of reported accidents reduced from 9,976 in 2022 to 9,960 in 2023.

13.5. The volume of white petroleum transported via pipeline increased by 7.9 per cent to 8,147.6 thousand cubic metres in 2023. The number of passengers handled at Kenya's Airports increased from 10,238.6 thousand passengers in 2022 to 12,205.8 thousand passengers in 2023.

13.6. There was a slight decrease in storage leased out by National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) for 90-Kg bag capacity from 7,400.8 thousand in 2022 to 7,303.8 thousand in 2023. Conversely, the storage capacity leased out for 50-Kg bag rose by 6.9 per cent to 14,112.8 thousand in 2023.

19.2%

The percentage increase of passengers handled at the airports increased from 10,238.6 thousand passengers in 2022 to 12,205.8 thousand passengers in 2023.

119,205

The number of newly registered minibuses/matatus in 2023, an increase from from 99,365 in 2022

Transportation and Storage

Value of Output

13.7. The value of output in the Transportation and Storage sector from 2019 to 2023 is presented in Table 13.1. The total value of output of the sector rose by 17.6 per cent from KSh 2,878.3 billion in 2022 to KSh 3,383.8 billion in 2023. Air transport output improved by 43.0 per cent to KSh 324.4 billion in 2023. Postal and courier services rose by 36.1 per cent from KSh 19.9 billion in 2022 to KSh 27.1 billion in 2023. The proportion of road to total value of output declined from 77.3 per cent in 2022 to 75.8 per cent in 2023.

Table 13.1: Transport and Storage - Value of Output, 2019 – 2023

KSh Million

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022*
Road Transport	1,531,990	1,537,403	1,789,928	2,226,222	2,563,459
Railway Transport	14,828	12,553	15,731	16,695	19,821
Water Transport	54,868	54,649	55,915	58,683	61,627
Air Transport	216,376	111,010	144,524	226,828	324,386
Other Services Incidental to Transport	211,248	204,133	254,125	300,131	353,605
Pipeline Transport	31,879	26,667	28,007	29,809	33,782
Postal & Courier Services	20,982	18,734	19,486	19,891	27,075
Total	**2,082,170**	**1,965,149**	**2,307,716**	**2,878,259**	**3,383,754**

** Provisional.*

Road Maintenance Funds

13.8. Road maintenance funds disbursed by the Kenya Roads Board (KRB) by source for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24 is provided in Table 13.2. The actual amount disbursed for road maintenance rose by 21.3 per cent from KSh 55.0 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 66.7 billion in 2022/23. Total funds allocated for road maintenance is projected to increse by 20.0 per cent from KSh 66.7 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 80.0 billion in 2023/24.

Table 13.2: Road Maintenance Funds by Source, 2019/20 -2023/24

KSh Million

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*	2023/24**
Fuel Levy	61,283	87,050	54,461	66,181	78,472
Transit Toll	550	550	539	550	1,568
Total	**61,833**	**87,600**	**55,000**	**66,731**	**80,040**

Source: Kenya Roads Board
** Provisional.*
*** Estimates*

13.9. Table 13.3 presents road passenger and freight traffic output for the period 2019 to 2023. Road transportation output increased by 15.1 per cent from KSh 2,226.2 billion in 2022 to KSh 2,563.5 billion 2023. Passenger traffic output rose by 13.1 per cent to KSh 1,429.1 while, freight traffic rose by 17.8 per cent to KSh 1,134.3 billion during the period under review.

Table 13.3: Road Transport-Output, 2019 to 2023

KSh Million

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Passenger Traffic	926,650	928,784	993,304	1,263,157	1,429,139
Freight Traffic	605,340	608,618	796,624	963,064	1,134,320
Road Transportation Output	**1,531,990**	**1,537,403**	**1,789,928**	**2,226,222**	**2,563,459**

** Provisional*

Newly Registered Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles

13.10. The number of newly registered motor vehicles and motorcycles for the five year period is presented on Table 13.4. There was a 16.7 per cent decrease in number of total units registered from 234,879 in 2022 to 195,656 in 2023. This was mainly due to a 46.2 per cent reduction in the number of motorcycles and auto-cycles during the period under review.

Motor Vehicles

13.11. The total number of newly registered motor vehicles rose by 20.0 per cent from 99,365 in 2022 to 119,205 in 2023. The number of newly registered minibuses/matatus increased by 74.1 per cent to 1,579 in 2023. Similarly, the number of newly registered trailers rose by 84.2 per cent from 3,457 in 2022 to 6,368 in 2023. The number of buses and coaches, lorries/trucks, panel vans/pickups and station wagons also went up by 43.7, 35.3, 18.9 and 12.2 per cent, respectively, in 2023. However, the number of newly registered wheeled tractors dropped by 19.5 per cent from 2,553 units in 2022 to 2,054 units in 2023.

Motorcycles, Auto cycles and Three Wheelers

13.12. The number of newly registered motor and auto cycles, and three wheelers dropped by 43.6 per cent from 135,514 units in 2022 to 76,451 units in 2023. This was mainly attributable to a 46.2 per cent drop in newly registered motor and auto cycles. However, the number of newly registered three wheelers increased by 43.6 per cent to 5,760 units in 2023.

Table 13.4: New Registration of Road Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles by Type, 2019-2023

Number

Vehicle/Motor Cycle	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Saloon Cars	9,971	7,754	8,170	6,350	6,378
Station Wagons	72,512	57,962	64,350	55,004	61,711
Panel Vans,Pick-ups,etc	10,189	6,065	5,986	10,901	12,957
Lorries/Trucks	6,518	6,476	7,071	10,075	13,635
Buses and Coaches	1,339	900	893	2,173	3,122
Mini-Buses/Matatu	1,932	1,084	822	907	1,579
Trailers	1,639	2,382	3,187	3,457	6,368
Wheeled Tractors	1,815	2,545	2,818	2,553	2,054
Other vehicles	3,836	8,960	14,202	7,945	11,401
Total Motor Vehicles	109,751	94,128	107,499	99,365	119,205
Motor and Auto-Cycles	210,103	246,705	285,203	131,513	70,691
Three Wheelers	7,322	5,896	6,350	4,001	5,760
Total Motor Cycles	**217,425**	**252,601**	**291,553**	**135,514**	**76,451**
Total Units Registered	**327,176**	**346,729**	**399,052**	**234,879**	**195,656**

Source: National Transport and Safety Authority
** Provisional.*

Road Transport Licenses

13.13. Table 13.5 shows road transport licenses issued from 2019 to 2023. The number of PSV licenses issued doubled from 35,897 in 2022 to 71,980 in 2023. The number of original licenses issued declined by 22.5 per cent from 602,926 in 2022 to 467,095 in 2023. The number of driving license conversions nearly doubled from 1,542 in 2022 to 2,831 in 2023.

Table 13.5: Road Transport Licenses Issued, 2019 – 2023

Number

Type of License	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
PSV Licenses[1]					
Matatus (≤ 14 seaters)	47,183	36,323	31,737	12,229	..
Mini Buses (15-33 seaters)	7,786	5,836	11,699	11,969	..
Buses (34 and above seaters)	8,969	7,401	11,919	11,699	..
Total	63,938	49,560	55,355	35,897	71,980
Driving Licenses[2]					
Original	..	..	384,004	602,926	457,095
Duplicate	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign	..	..	895	1,542	2,831
Total	**140,279**	**303,278**	**384,899**	**604,468**	**469,926**

Source: National Transport and Safety Authority
** Provisional.*
.. Data not available
1 Includes Tour Vans
2 In 2019, NTSA introduced a new system for capturing information on application and issuance of driving licenses. Original Driving Licenses for 2021, 2022 and 2023 includes duplicates

Reported Road Traffic Accidents

13.14. Table 13.6(a) shows the number of reported road traffic accidents, persons injured and fatalities from 2019 to 2023. The number of reported accidents reduced marginally from 9,976 in 2022 to 9,960 in 2023. Despite the drop in the number of reported accidents, casualties increased by 5.2 per cent from 21,758 in 2022 to 22,885 in 2023. The number of fatalities dropped by 7.8 per cent from 4,690 in 2022 to 4,324 in 2023. Those seriously and slightly injured rose by 8.4 per cent and 9.3 per cent to 10,762 and 7,799, respectively, during the period under review.

Table 13.6(a): Reported Road Traffic Accidents, 2019 – 2023

Number

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Total Number of Reported Traffic Accidents	7,184	8,919	10,210	9,976	9,960
Persons Killed or Injured:- of which:	15,747	16,970	20,625	21,758	22,885
Killed	3,586	3,975	4,579	4,690	4,324
Seriously Injured	6,952	8,026	10,050	9,931	10,762
Slightly Injured	5,209	4,969	5,996	7,137	7,799

Source: Kenya Police, Traffic Department
** Provisional.*
2021, 2022 and 2023 includes duplicates

13.15. The number of casualties from reported road traffic accidents by type and class for the period 2019 to 2023 is presented in Table 13.6(b). The number of reported pedal cyclists killed or injured rose from 159 in 2022 to 203 in 2023. The number of motor vehicle passengers, pillion passengers and pedestrians killed or injured rose by 8.3 per cent to 9,927; 6.9 per cent to 2,652; and 3.7 per cent to 3,888, respectively, in 2023. Motor vehicle passenger casualties accounted for 43.4 per cent of all victims.

Table 13.6 (b) Reported Road Accidents Casualties by Type and Class, 2019 – 2023

Number

Type	Classes	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Pedestrians	Killed	1,390	1,383	1,558	1,682	1,591
	Seriously Injured	1,277	1,498	1,765	1,690	1,854
	Slightly Injured	283	305	344	379	443
	Total	2,950	3,186	3,667	3,751	3,888
Drivers	Killed	345	347	446	426	382
	Seriously Injured	651	824	987	929	963
	Slightly Injured	465	582	672	721	745
	Total	1,461	1,753	2,105	2,075	2,075
Passengers	Killed	704	580	767	823	739
	Seriously Injured	2,771	2,143	3,093	3,572	4,046
	Slightly Injured	3,705	2,947	3,726	4,769	5,142
	Sub-Total	7,180	5,670	7,586	9,164	9,927
Pillion Passengers	Killed	348	439	451	443	393
	Seriously Injured	836	1,319	1,594	1,368	1,485
	Slightly Injured	390	574	671	670	774
	Sub-Total	1,574	2,332	2,716	2,481	2,652
Pedal Cyclist	Killed	74	90	87	61	86
	Seriously Injured	76	100	110	79	84
	Slightly Injured	22	21	19	19	33
	Sub-Total	172	211	216	159	203
Motor Cyclist	Killed	725	1,136	1,270	1,255	1,133
	Seriously Injured	1,341	2,142	2,501	2,293	2,330
	Slightly Injured	344	540	564	579	662
	Sub-Total	2,410	3,818	4,335	4,127	4,125
All	Killed	3,586	3,975	4,579	4,690	4,324
	Seriously Injured	6,952	8,026	10,050	9,931	10,762
	Slightly Injured	5,209	4,969	5,996	7,137	7,799
	Grand Total	15,747	16,970	20,625	21,758	22,885

Source: Kenya Police, Traffic Department
** Provisional.*

Railway Transport

13.16. Table 13.7(a) presents the performance of the Metre Gauge Railway (MGR) traffic for the period 2019 to 2023. The volume of cargo transported via MGR increased by 27.2 per cent from 787 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 1,001 thousand tonnes in 2023. The increase was partly occasioned by the operationalization of the SGR Longonot link, which enabled the movement of cargo from Internal Container Depot (ICD) Naivasha to Malaba border point. Revenue generated from freight haulage rose by 65.1 per cent from KSh 1,207 million in 2022 to KSh 1,993 million in 2023. This is partly attributable to the increase in transportation of steel products along the MGR line.

13.17. The number of passengers via MGR increased from 3,430 thousand in 2022 to 3,454 thousand in 2023 with the majority utilizing the Nairobi Commuter Railway (NCR) services. Revenue generated from MGR passenger stream rose by 9.7 per cent from KSh 185 million in 2022 to KSh 203 million in 2023.

Table 13.7 (a): Meter Gauge Railway Traffic, 2019 - 2023

	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Freight:						
Tonnes	000	667	652	644	787	1,001
Tonne-km	Million	375	393	343	424	507
Revenue	KSh Million	963	1,114	1,118	1,207	1,993
Revenue per tonne-Km	KSh	2.57	2.83	3.26	2.85	3.93
Passenger:						
Passenger numbers	000	4,025	1,899	4,498	3,430	3,454
Passenger-Km	Million	146	49	112	95	126
Revenue	KSh Million	167	83	234	185	203
Revenue per passenger-Km	KSh	1.14	1.69	2.09	1.95	1.61

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation
** Provisional*

13.18. The performance of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) traffic from 2019 to 2023 is highlighted in Table 13.7 (b). The volume of cargo transported via SGR rose by 7.3 per cent from 6,090 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 6,533 thousand tonnes in 2023, resulting to a corresponding 7.3 per cent from KSh 12,670 million in 2022 to KSh 14,685 million in 2023. Additionally, the number of passengers via SGR rose by 14.1 per cent from 2,392 thousand in 2022 to 2,729 thousand in 2023, partly due to increased use of SGR during the holiday seasons. The revenue from passenger movement through SGR rose by 11.7 per cent from KSh 2,633 million in 2022 to KSh 2,940 million in 2023.

Table 13.7 (b): Standard Gauge Railway Traffic, 2019 - 2023

	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Freight[1]:						
Tonnes	000	4,159	4,418	5,407	6,090	6,533
Tonne-km	Million	1,959	2,095	2,539	2,829	3,023
Revenue	KSh Million	13,013	10,460	12,178	12,670	14,685
Revenue per tonne-Km	KSh	6.64	4.99	4.80	4.48	4.86
Passenger:						
Passenger numbers	000	1,599	812	1,993	2,392	2,729
Passenger-Km	Million	746	374	921	1,108	1,259
Revenue	KSh Million	1,717	896	2,201	2,633	2,940
Revenue per passenger-Km	KSh	2.30	2.40	2.39	2.38	2.33

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation
** Provisional*
[1] Revenue on freight is net revenue having deducted customer discounts

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Water Transport

Mombasa Port Throughput

13.19. The volume of traffic handled through the Port of Mombasa for the period 2019 to 2023 is presented on Table 13.8. There was a 6.2 per cent rise in cargo throughput from 33,880 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 35,978 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. Container traffic for Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) increased by 11.9 per cent from 1,499.9 thousand in 2022 to 1,623.1 thousand in 2023. The increase was partly due to a 17.6 per cent rise in number of ships handled from 1,561 in 2022 to 1,835 in 2023. The average container ship turnaround time improved from 2.9 days recorded in 2022 to 2.3 days in 2023, an indication of improved port efficiency. Equally, the average gross moves per ship per hour improved from 32.5 moves in 2022 to 38.8 moves in 2023.

13.20. The volume of export traffic through the port of Mombasa rose by 3.8 per cent from 4,771 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 4,950 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. The quantity of bulk liquid exports dropped by 74.5 per cent from 55 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 14 thousand metric tonnes in 2023.

13.21. The volume of dry bulk exports declined significantly to 282 thousand metric tonnes in 2023 from 453 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. Dry general cargo export rose by 9.2 per cent from 4,263 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 4,654 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. Transit out through the port of Mombasa increased by 21.7 per cent from 977 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 1,189 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. This increase in transit was partly due to the improved performance realized from South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo, which increased by 50.0 and 56.1 per cent in 2023, respectively, compared to the same period in 2022. The volume of transshipment handled at the Port of Mombasa rose by 6.3 per cent from 2,304 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 2,448 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. Additionally, the volume of restows went up by 35.9 per cent to 125 thousand metric tonnes in 2023.

13.22. Import traffic through Mombasa Port rose by 6.5 per cent from 26,713 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 28,445 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. Dry general cargo imports rose by 9.3 per cent from 11,680 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 12,771 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. The volume of dry bulk volumes rose by 4.8 per cent from 6,229 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 6,525 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. Further, bulk liquid import volume increased by 4.0 per cent to 9,159 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. During the same period, transit in went up by 10.5 per cent from 9,257 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 10,225 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. However, there was a 29.2 per cent decline in the landed motor vehicles from 99,239 units in 2022 to 70,275 units in 2023.

Table 13.8: Traffic Handled at the Port of Mombasa, 2019 – 2023

	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Container Traffic	TEUs	1,416,654	1,359,579	1,435,250	1,449,863	1,623,080
Ships Docking	No.	1,675	1,621	1,635	1,561	1,835
Ships Turnaround Time	Days	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.3
Avg Gross Moves Per Ship Per Hour	No.	32.4	32.3	36.8	32.5	38.8
Imports						
Dry General	000' MT	11,198	11,199	11,563	11,680	12,771
Dry Bulk	"	7,784	8,254	7,165	6,229	6,525
Bulk Liquids	"	8,576	8,318	8,604	8,804	9,159
Total Imports	"	27,558	27,771	27,332	26,713	28,455
Of which Transit In	"	9,244	9,446	8,673	9,257	10,225
Motor Vehicles landed	No.	123,826	101,220	126,415	99,239	70,275
Exports						
Dry General	000' MT	3,620	3,670	3,976	4,263	4,654
Dry Bulk	"	602	475	586	453	282
Bulk Liquids	"	55	60	50	55	14
Total Exports	"	**4,277**	**4,205**	**4,612**	**4,771**	**4,950**
Of which Transit Out	"	703	725	868	977	1189
Total Imports and Exports	"	**31,835**	**31,976**	**31,944**	**31,484**	**33,405**
Trans-shipment	"	2,495	2,031	2,489	2,304	2,448
Restows	"	110	109	118	92	125
Grand Total	"	**34,440**	**34,116**	**34,551**	**33,880**	**35,978**

Source: Kenya Ports Authority
** Provisional.*
MT - Metric Tonnes
TEUs - Twenty-foot Equivalent Units
Restows refers to removing and replacing a container on and off a vessel without landing on quay
Trans-shipment refers to unloading of goods from one vessel and loading to another

Transit Throughput through the Port of Mombasa

13.23. Transit traffic through the port of Mombasa for the period 2019 to 2023 is presented in Table 13.9. Total transit volume rose by 11.5 per cent from 10,234 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 11,413 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. Uganda's share of total transit reduced from 71.5 per cent in 2022 to 62.3 per cent in 2023, with the volume declining from 7,319 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 to 7,115 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. Transit to and from Ethiopia more than doubled from 6,915 metric tonnes in 2022 to 14,383 metric tonnes in 2023. Moreover, traffic to and from D.R Congo, and South Sudan increased by 56.9 per cent and 52.1 per cent, respectively, during the period under review.

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Table 13.9: Transit Traffic through the Port of Mombasa by destination, 2019 – 2023

Metric Tonnes

Country of Destination	Direction of Flow	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
UGANDA	Transit in	7,646,869	7,152,317	6,592,200	6,641,941	6,285,619
	Transit out	486,053	546,014	671,090	677,467	829,460
	Total	**8,132,922**	**7,698,331**	**7,263,290**	**7,319,408**	**7,115,079**
TANZANIA	Transit in	234,126	234,578	212,773	196,300	266,468
	Transit out	20,834	18,431	19,328	39,231	46,402
	Total	**254,961**	**253,010**	**232,101**	**235,531**	**312,871**
BURUNDI	Transit in	1,856	560	536	11,595	14,901
	Transit out	620	165	491	2,300	3,419
	Total	**2,475**	**725**	**1,027**	**13,895**	**18,320**
RWANDA	Transit in	219,949	421,762	177,830	411,238	495,037
	Transit out	11,432	5,052	6,923	18,619	25,164
	Total	**231,381**	**426,814**	**184,753**	**429,857**	**520,201**
SOUTH SUDAN	Transit in	651,532	980,026	978,613	1,112,163	1,725,547
	Transit out	118,355	76,000	87,085	150,418	194,567
	Total	**769,886**	**1,056,026**	**1,065,699**	**1,262,581**	**1,920,114**
D. R. CONGO	Transit in	481,083	652,473	704,434	874,544	1,422,481
	Transit out	65,872	79,635	83,498	88,344	88,498
	Total	**546,954**	**732,108**	**787,933**	**962,888**	**1,510,979**
SOMALIA	Transit in	374	1,229	105	171	235
	Transit out	-	7	-	19	-
	Total	**374**	**1,236**	**105**	**190**	**235**
ETHIOPIA	Transit in	186	1,133	3,883	6,740	14,356
	Transit out	15	-	21	175	27
	Total	**201**	**1,133**	**3,904**	**6,915**	**14,383**
OTHERS	Transit in	8,552	2,704	6,026	9,415	615
	Transit out	15	61	21	310	1,032
	Total	**8,566**	**2,765**	**6,039**	**9,724**	**1,647**
TOTAL	**Transit in**	**9,244,340**	**9,445,650**	**8,672,519**	**9,257,367**	**10,225,260**
	Transit out	**703,180**	**725,365**	**868,436**	**976,708**	**1,188,568**
	Total	**9,947,520**	**10,171,015**	**9,540,955**	**10,234,075**	**11,413,828**

Source: Kenya Ports Authority
** Provisional.*

Selected Maritime Statistics Indicators

13.24. Table 13.10 shows selected maritime statistics indicators from 2019 to 2023. The number of licensed cargo consolidated declined from 72 in 2022 to 61 in 2023. There was rise in the number of licensed shipping lines from 28 in 2022 to 33 in 2023. The number of Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) for Seafarers proficiency certificates issued nearly doubled from 4,868 in 2022 to 8,797 in 2023.

Table 13.10: Selected Maritime Statistics Indicators, 2019 – 2023

Number

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Number of licenced Cargo Consolidators	54	56	65	72	61
Number of licensed Shipping Lines	25	27	28	28	33
Number of licensed Shipping Agents	59	62	60	62	64
Number of ships registered	4	5	6	8	3
Number of ships de-registered	3	14	0	0	0
Number of small vessels licensed	..	..	..	..	1,439
Number of STCW Proficiency Certificates	571	858	1,846	4,868	8,797
Number of maritime education and training institutions	..	..	8	8	9
Number of approved MET courses	..	..	23	23	27
Number of CoCs issued	..	..	23	30	34
Number of approved recruitment and placement services for seafarerss	7	4	11	15	17
Number of seafarers on board ships	750	450	660	1,020	1,060

Source: Kenya Maritime Authority
** Provisional.*
.. Data not available
STCW - Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers
MET - Maritime Training and Training
CoC - Certificate of Competency

Pipeline Transport

13.25. Table 13.11 presents the volume of white petroleum products transported through the pipeline for the period 2019 to 2023. The volume of white petroleum transported through pipeline increased by 7.9 per cent from 7,548.9 thousand cubic metres in 2022 to 8,147.6 thousand cubic metres in 2023. White petroleum products throughput for domestic consumption dropped by 1.4 per cent from 4,674.4 thousand cubic metres in 2022 to 4,608.5 thousand cubic metres in 2023. The volume of kerosene illuminating oil transported dropped by 39.8 per cent from 102.3 thousand cubic metres in 2022 to 61.6 thousand cubic metres in 2023. Motor spirit premium and light diesel oil volumes for domestic consumption declined by 5.6 per cent to 1,712.8 thousand cubic metres and 3.6 per cent to 1,885.2 thousand cubic metres, respectively, in 2023. Conversely, the volume of jet fuel transported rose by 18.3 per cent during the same period.

13.26. During the period under review, 43.4 per cent of throughput was for transit while 56.6 per cent was for domestic consumption. The volume of white petroleum products on transit to other countries transported via pipeline increased by 23.1 per cent from 2,874.5 thousand cubic metres in 2022 to 3,539.2 thousand cubic metres in 2023. This was on account of motor spirit premium transported and light diesel transported which increased by 26.5 per cent and 25.4 per cent, respectively, over the review period. The volume of kerosene illuminating oil for transit declined by 5.9 per cent to 49.7 thousand cubic meres in 2023.

Table 13.11: Pipeline Throughput of White Petroleum Products, 2019 – 2023

Number

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Transit[1]					
Motor Spirit (Premium)	948.3	1,039.0	1,319.1	1,268.6	1,604.6
Kerosene Illuminating Oil	56.1	50.5	56.7	52.8	49.7
Light Diesel Oil	1,136.7	1,165.7	1,405.9	1,302.3	1,632.7
Jet Fuel	217.7	188.7	201.3	250.8	252.2
Sub-Total	2,358.8	2,443.9	2,983.0	2,874.5	3,539.2
Domestic Consumption[2]					
Motor Spirit (Premium)	1,690.3	1,627.2	1,861.2	1,814.7	1,712.8
Kerosene Illuminating Oil	166.1	142.3	117.3	102.3	61.6
Light Diesel Oil	1,875.0	1,782.7	1,986.0	1,955.5	1,885.2
Jet Fuel	935.7	765.3	671.9	801.9	948.9
Sub-Total	4,667.1	4,317.5	4,636.4	4,674.4	4,608.5
Grand Total	**7,025.9**	**6,761.4**	**7,619.4**	**7,548.9**	**8,147.6**

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

13.27. Commercial passenger traffic through the airports from 2019 to 2023 is shown in Table 13.12. The number of passengers handled at the airports increased by 19.2 per cent from 10,238.6 thousand passengers in 2022 to 12,205.8 thousand passengers in 2023. During the period under review, international passengers handled grew by 34.7 per cent from 4,931.6 thousand in 2022 to 6,644.4 thousand in 2023. The increase in international passenger arrivals was attributable to a heightened demand for air travel, bolstered by major events hosted in Kenya, such as the Africa Climate Summit in September 2023. Similarly, domestic traffic handled grew by 5.0 per cent to 5,324.1 thousand in 2023. The number of passengers handled at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) rose by 25.2 per cent from 6,556.5 thousand in 2022 to 8,210.1 thousand in 2023 accounting for 67.3 per cent of all passengers. Similarly, passengers handled at Moi International Airport (MIA) increased by 23.2 per cent during the period under review.

Table 13.12: Commercial Passenger Traffic by Airport, 2019 – 2023

Number

Year	Category	Sub-Category	JKIA	MIA	Other Airports	Total Passenger Traffic
2019	Domestic	Arrivals	880.0	523.6	1,091.0	2,494.6
		Departures	739.7	527.4	1,103.4	2,370.5
		Sub-Total	**1,619.7**	**1,051.0**	**2,194.4**	**4,865.1**
	International	Arrivals	3,244.5	211.6	43.4	3,499.5
		Departures	1,924.6	222.0	17.1	2,163.7
		Sub-Total	**5,169.1**	**433.6**	**60.5**	**5,663.2**
		In Transit	1,394.1	51.7	36.9	1,482.7
	Total		**8,182.9**	**1,536.3**	**2,291.8**	**12,011.0**
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**

Source: Kenya Airports Authority
** Provisional*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

13.28. Table 13.13 presents the volume of commercial cargo and mail handled at Kenya's airports from 2019 to 2023. The volume of cargo handled rose from 375.3 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 379.5 thousand tonnes in 2023, while mail traffic declined from 1.3 thousand tonnes in 2022 to 0.6 thousand tonnes in 2023. JKIA handled 363.0 thousand tonnes in 2022 compared to 372.2 thousand tonnes in 2023.

Table 13.13: Commercial Cargo and Mail Traffic by Airport, 2019 – 2023

Tonnes

Year	Category	Cargo Traffic					Mail Traffic		
		JKIA	MIA	EIA	Other Airports	Total Cargo	JKIA	MIA	Total Mail
2019	Landed	69,610.8	731.8	14,129.2	0.1	84,471.9	639.0	-	639.0
	Loaded	287,645.3	2,336.0	-	205.9	290,190.0	450.1	0.0	450.1
	Total	**357,256.1**	**3,067.8**	**14,129.2**	**206.0**	**374,661.9**	**1,089.1**	**0.0**	**1,089.1**
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**	**12,084.2**	**47.7**	**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	15.5	31.7	303,800.9	1,193.1	2.0	1,195.1
	Total	**361,533.2**	**2,021.3**	**12,244.5**	**31.7**	**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**	**9,815.1**	**172.0**	**375,271.6**	**1,279.9**	**2.2**	**1,282.1**
2023*	Landed	60,190.5	392.4	4,204.5	0.0	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**	**4,204.5**	**121.3**	**379,500.6**	**591.5**	**9.0**	**600.5**

Source: Kenya Airports Authority
** Provisional*

Aircraft Movements

13.29. Table 13.14 presents the total number of aircraft movement in the Kenya's airspace and airports for a five-year period. There was a 10.4 per cent rise in aircraft movement from 323,421 in 2022 to 357,093 in 2023. The number of aircraft landings and take-offs increased by 6.1 per cent and 6.3 per cent in 2023, respectively. Over flights across the Kenya's air space increased by 34.8 per cent to 63,771 in 2023 from 47,296 in 2022. In 2023, domestic aircraft movements accounted for 58.2 per cent of all movements down from 63.7 per cent in 2022.

Table 13.14: Aircraft Movements, 2019 – 2023

Number

Type	Movement	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Domestic	Landings	108,836	61,060	83,879	103,443	104,433
	Take-offs	110,430	61,988	82,755	102,474	103,529
	Total	**219,266**	**123,048**	**166,634**	**205,917**	**207,962**
International	Landings	48,260	22,488	26,827	35,195	42,692
	Take-offs	49,172	22,791	26,683	35,013	42,668
	Total	**97,432**	**45,279**	**53,510**	**70,208**	**85,360**
Total	Landings	157,096	83,548	110,706	138,638	147,125
	Take-offs	159,602	84,779	109,438	137,487	146,197
	Sub-Total	**316,698**	**168,327**	**220,144**	**276,125**	**293,322**
	Over-flights	58,736	29,101	33,837	47,296	63,771
	Grand Total	**375,434**	**197,428**	**253,981**	**323,421**	**357,093**

Source: Kenya Civil Aviation Authority
** Provisional*

Selected Aviation Industry Indicators

13.30. Table 13.15 shows selected aviation indicators for the period 2019 to 2023. There was a 4.4 per cent rise in the number of aviation personnel licenses from 12,486 in 2022 to 13,030 in 2023. Notably, there was a 13.5 per cent increase in the number of Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Licenses (AMEL) from 939 in 2022 to 1,066 in 2023. The number of valid operational licenses rose marginally from 1,353 in 2022 to 1,398 in 2023. The number of Approved Maintenance Organizations (AMOs) declined from 82 to 73 in 2023, while the number of flight dispatcher licenses issued rose by 15.1 per cent from 370 in 2022 to 426 in 2023.

Table 13.15: Selected Aviation Industry Indicators, 2019 - 2023

Number

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Aviation Personnel Licenses					
Air Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL)	1,423	1,436	1,469	1,528	1,597
Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL)	1,809	1,848	1,937	2,000	2,073
Private Pilot Licence (PPL)	1,669	1,728	1,829	1,929	2,024
Student Pilot Licence (SPL)	3,140	3,270	3,415	3,550	3,640
Cabin Crew Member Certificate (CMC)	2,437	2,450	2,470	2,540	2,630
Aircraft Maintainance Engineers (AMEL)	830	890	905	939	1,066
Total	11,308	11,622	12,025	12,486	13,030
Valid Operational Licenses					
Aircraft with Valid Certificate of Air Worthiness (COA)	682	754	737	726	723
Air Operator Certificates (AOCs)	81	78	78	76	76
Approved Maintainance Organisations (AMOS)	71	87	87	82	73
Approved Training Organisations (ATOS)	19	19	17	19	19
Flight Dispatcher License	329	320	328	370	426
Scheduled Airlines	79	79	80	80	81
Total	**1,261**	**1,337**	**1,327**	**1,353**	**1,398**
Aerodrome Category					
International-Class A	8	8	8	8	8
Domestic (Regional)- Class B	23	23	23	23	23
Air strips-Class C+	409	409	412	413	415
Heliports/Helipads-Class D	20	20	20	20	..
Total	**460**	**460**	**463**	**464**	**446**
CAA Inspectors and Air Traffic Controllers					
Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs)	211	203	198	207	206
Air Worthiness Inspectors	25	26	23	23	23
Flight Operations	20	21	24	28	29
Personnel Licensing	11	9	16	18	17
Others	25	25	24	29	33
Total	**292**	**284**	**285**	**305**	**308**

Source: Kenya Civil Aviation Authority
** Provisional*
… Data not available
+Revised

Postal Services

13.31. The performance of postal services for the period 2019 to 2023 is presented in Table 13.16. There was a 7.5 per cent decline in the volume of Expedited Mail Service (EMS) handled from 1,624 thousand in 2022 to 1,502 thousand in 2023. The volume of total registered and insured items posted more than doubled from 146 thousand in 2022 to 321 thousand in 2023.

13.32. Total unregistered correspondence handled slightly increased from 661 thousand in 2022 to 675 thousand in 2023. The international correspondence rose by 49.2 per cent to 28 thousand in 2023, while domestic correspondence rose by 0.8 per cent during the period under review. The volume of parcels handled reduced by 25.0 per cent from 24 thousand in 2022 to 18 thousand in 2023. The number of money orders issued declined by 33.3 per cent from 6,999 thousand in 2022 to 4,668 thousand in 2023.

13.33. The volume of outgoing domestic letters from private courier operators rose by 2.4 per cent from 1,189 thousand in 2022 to 1,218 in 2023. Outgoing courier items from private courier operators increased by 10.2 per cent to 5,215 thousand in 2023. However, there was a 4.9 per cent decline in international outgoing letters from private courier operators from 1,736 thousand in 2022 to 1,651 thousand in 2023.

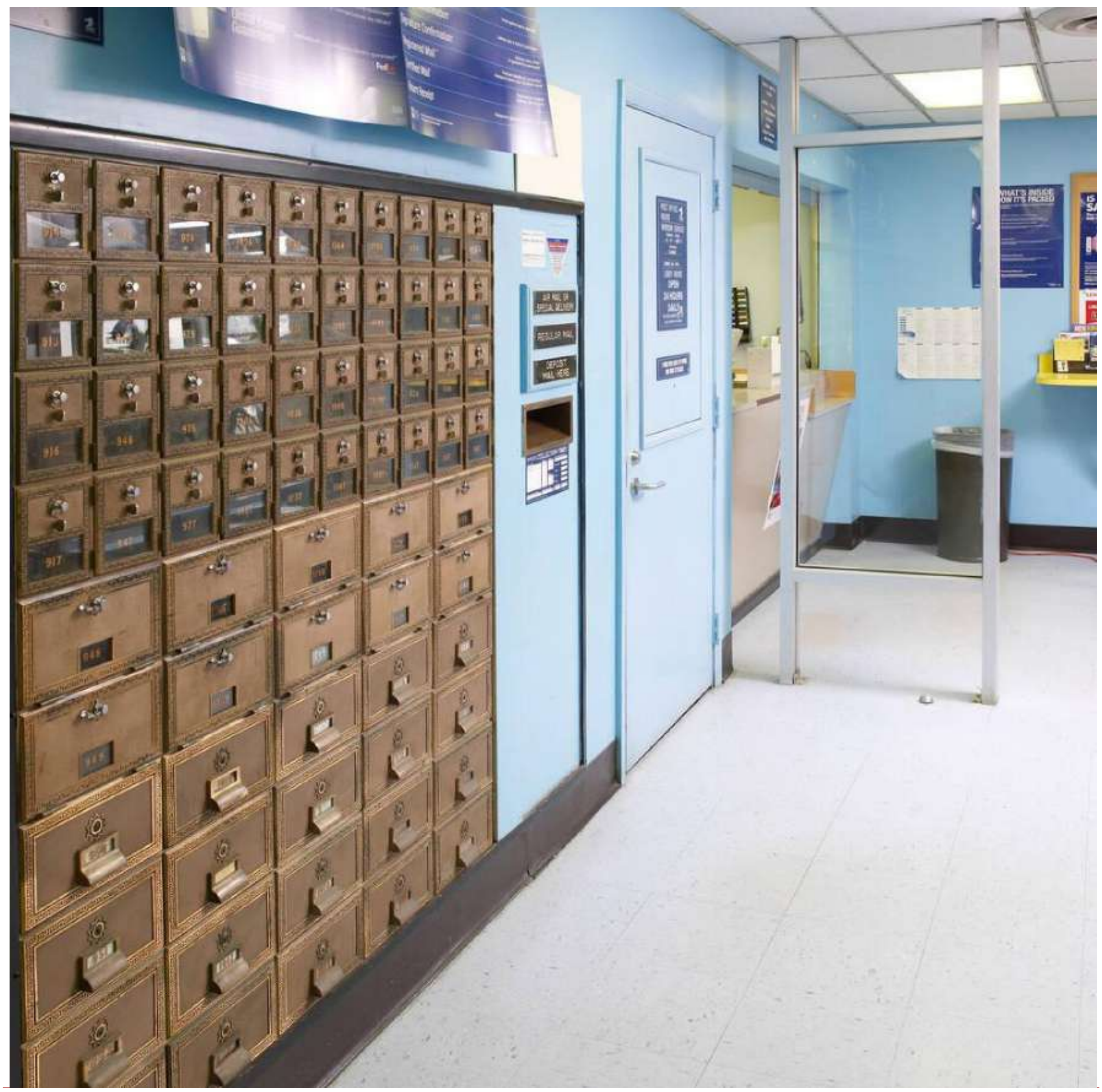


Table 13.16: Postal Services, 2019 – 2023

Number

Item	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Post Offices	No.	585	575	622	538	538
Private Courier Operator Outlets	No.	666	788	901	1,030	1,045
Licensed Courier Operators	No.	229	262	288	305	333
Total Private Letter Boxes:						
Installed	'000	552	552	575	450	450
Rented	'000	375	370	399	368	368
Private Bags Rented	No.	531	542	560	560	560
Total EMS Items Handled:	'000	898	538	1,594	1,624	1,502
Accepted	'000	572	269	797	812	751
Delivered	'000	326	269	797	812	751
Private Courier Traffic:						
Outgoing Domestic Letters	'000	11,835	4,699	1,073	1,189	1,218
Outgoing Courier Items	'000	1,873	1,885	4,044	4,733	5,215
International Outgoing Letters	'000	604	936	1,404	1,736	1,651
International Incoming Letters	'000	5,269	1,910	387	438	435
Total Registered and Insured Items Posted:	'000	543	128	627	146	321
Domestic	'000	469	93	601	131	307
International	'000	74	35	26	15	14
Unregistered correspondence handled	'000	85,000	10,000	900	661	675
Domestic	'000	62,000	9,000	900	643	647
International	'000	23,000	1,000	-	19	28
Parcels handled :	'000	56	56	16	24	18
Domestic - Posted	'000	23	38	-	-	0
International - Posted	'000	33	18	16	24	18
Money Orders Issued	'000	1,194	3,156	9,425	6,999	4,668
Domestic (IFS)	'000	-	23	-	-	
Posta Pay	'000	1,194	3,132	9,425	6,999	4,668
Inter-state (IFS)	'000	-	-	-	-	
Total	**292**		**284**	**285**	**305**	**308**

Source: Postal Corporation of Kenya/Communication Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*
IFS - International Financial Services

Storage

Grain Storage Leased Out

13.34. Storage leased out by the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) as at 31st December 2022 and 2023 is highlighted in Table 13.17. There was a slight decrease in storage leased out for 90-Kg bag capacity from 7,400.8 thousand in 2022 to 7,303.8 thousand in 2023. The amount of storage capacity leased out for 50-Kg capacity rose by 6.9 per cent from 13,207.4 thousand in 2022 to 14,112.8 thousand in 2023. The amount of leased out storage in Uasin-Gishu County for 90-Kg capacity declined by 68.1 per cent from 910,000 in 2022 to 290,000 in 2023. The proportion of total leased space across the country remained highest in Nairobi County followed by Uasin-Gishu County.

Table 13.17: Grain Storage Leased out by County as at 31st December 2022 and 2023

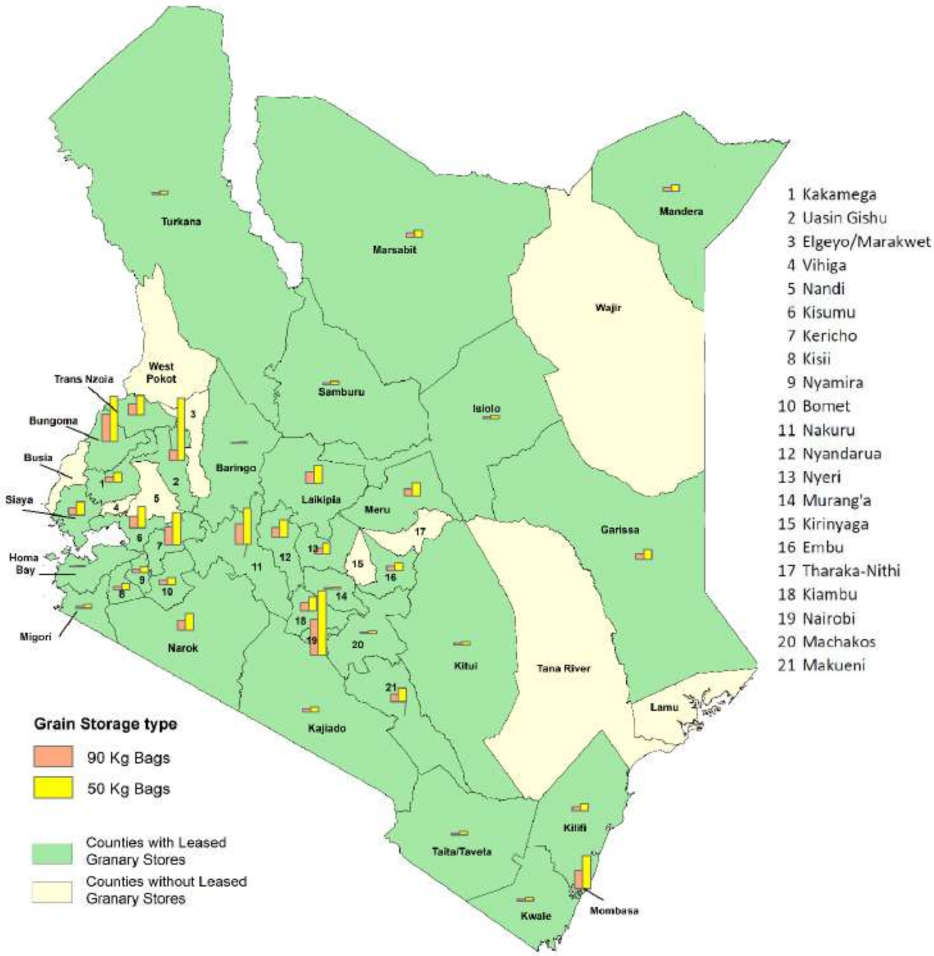
Number

YEAR	2022		2023*	
County	X90Kg Bags Capacity	X50 Kg Bags Capacity	X90Kg Bags Capacity	X50 Kg Bags Capacity
BARINGO	50,000	90,000	20,000	36,000
BOMET	100,000	180,000	100,000	180,000
BUNGOMA	675,000	1,215,000	720,000	1,206,000
EMBU	50,000	90,000	100,000	180,000
GARRISSA	120,000	216,000	140,000	252,000
HOMA BAY	-	-	25,000	45,000
ISIOLO	50,000	90,000	50,000	90,000
KAJIADO	75,000	135,000	75,000	135,000
KAKAMENGA	245,000	441,000	140,000	234,000
KERICHO	420,000	756,000	470,000	846,000
KIAMBU	120,000	216,000	205,000	369,000
KILIFI	50,000	90,000	100,000	180,000
KISII	75,000	135,000	100,000	180,000
KISUMU	220,000	396,000	318,000	572,400
KITUI	89,000	154,200	50,000	90,000
KWALE	50,000	90,000	50,000	90,000
LAIKIPIA	150,000	270,000	300,000	480,000
MACHAKOS	-	-	38,000	68,400
MAKUENI	173,000	311,400	198,000	356,400
MANDERA	50,000	90,000	100,000	180,000
MARSABIT	100,000	180,000	100,000	180,000
MERU	200,000	360,000	190,000	342,000
MIGORI	100,000	180,000	50,000	90,000
MOMBASA	443,750	798,750	483,750	870,750
MURANGA	35,000	63,000	35,000	63,000
NAIROBI	940,000	1,692,000	941,000	1,693,800
NAKURU	450,000	810,000	530,000	954,000
NAROK	160,000	288,000	250,000	450,000
NYAMIRA	80,000	144,000	80,000	144,000
NYANDARUA	255,000	459,000	255,000	459,000
NYERI	250,000	450,000	165,000	297,000
SAMBURU	-	-	50,000	90,000
SIAYA	195,000	351,000	195,000	351,000
TAITA TAVETA	80,000	144,000	50,000	90,000
TRANS NZOIA	270,000	486,000	290,000	522,000
TURKANA	50,000	90,000	50,000	90,000
UASIN GISHU	910,000	1,530,000	290,000	1,656,000
WAJIR	100,000	180,000	-	-
WEST POKOT	20,000	36,000	-	-
TOTAL	**7,400,750**	**13,207,350**	**7,303,750**	**14,112,750**

Source: National Cereals and Produce Board
**Provisional*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Figure 13.1: Grain Storage Leased by County as at 31st December, 2023



Grain Storage Revenue

13.35. Table 13.18 shows grain storage revenue by National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) from 2021 to 2023. The total revenue generated rose by 3.3 per cent from KSh 371 million in 2022 to KSh 383 million in 2023.

Table 13.18: Grain Storage Revenue, 2021 - 2023

KSh Million

	2021+	2022	2023*
Storage Rent	270	324	333
Storage Income	53	35	31
Warehousing Income	9	12	19
Total Leasing Earnings	332	371	383

Source: National Cereals and Produce Board
** Provisional.*
+ Revised

Container Freight Traffic

13.36. The volume of containers handled at Container Freight Stations (CFS) is shown in Table 13.19. The number of TEUs handled by the CFS increased by 55.6 per cent from 118,053 in 2022 to 183,667 in 2023. This was partly due to the increased volume of trade at the Mombasa port.

Table 13.19: Container Freight Traffic, 2021 - 2023

KSh Million

Month	2021	2022	2023*
January	15,250	11,493	11,630
February	13,888	10,620	11,284
March	15,780	9,273	15,300
April	13,572	9,753	14,844
May	11,503	10,351	17,822
June	11,117	8,822	15,045
July	12,273	7,917	17,734
August	12,774	10,243	15,234
September	9,901	8,805	14,964
October	6,918	8,192	15,062
November	11,109	10,212	16,050
December	10,190	12,372	18,698
TOTAL	**144,275**	**118,053**	**183,667**

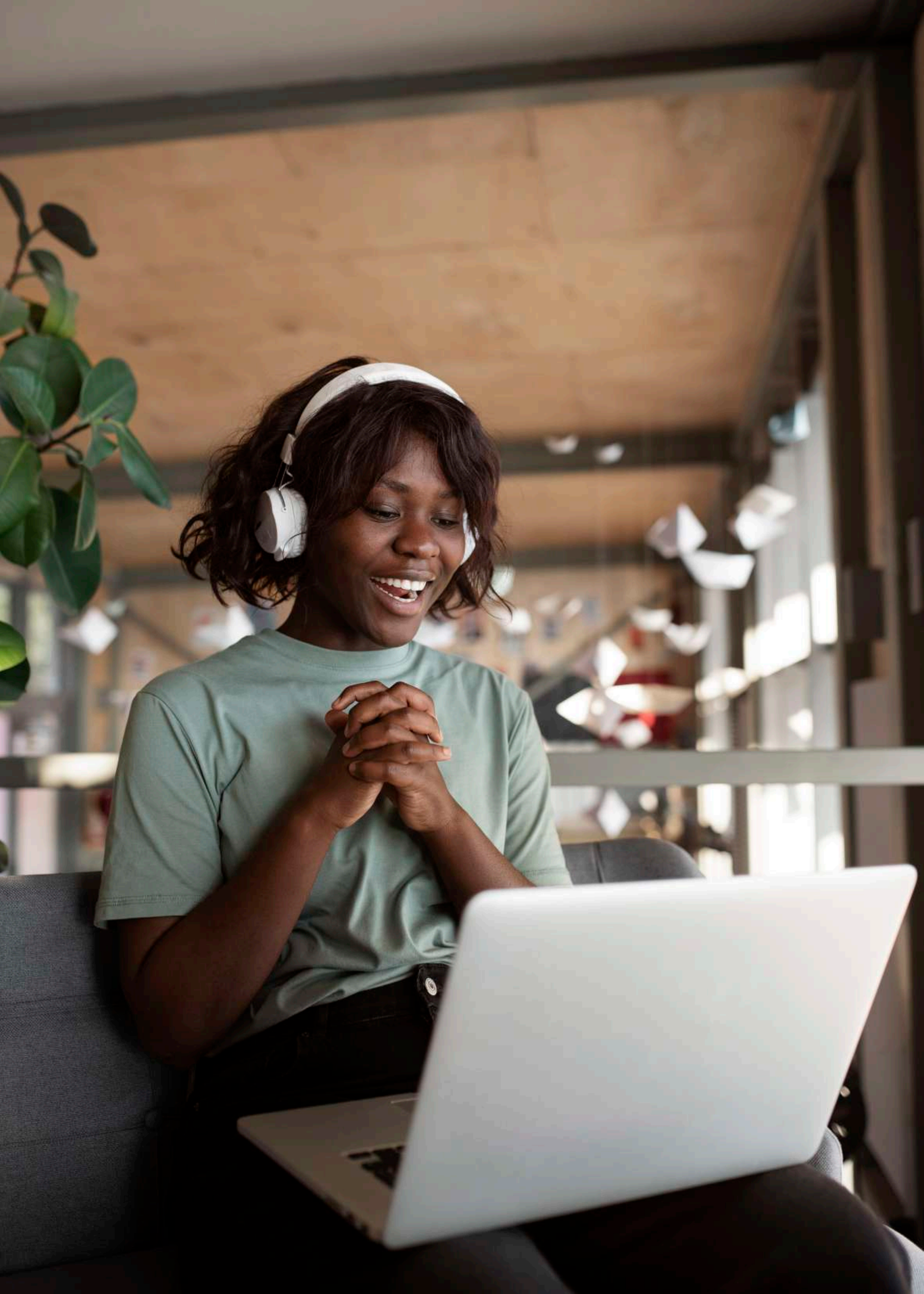
Source: Kenya Ports Authority
**provisional*

Developments in the Transportation and Storage Sector

Railway Transport

13.37. During the period under review, preliminary design for the construction of the 12 Km Riruta/Lenana – Ngong commuter line and construction of three stations along the line were launched in the railway sector.

13.38. Over the period under review, the construction of the 2.8 Km Miritini station – Mombasa terminus link and bridge along Makupa course way was nearing completion and is expected to be completed in 2024. The Makupa railway bridge was completed by December 2023, while the station platform at Mombasa MGR station is 70.0 per cent complete over the same period.



Information and Communication Technology

CHAPTER 14

Overview

The government's commitment to the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) sector is evident through its efforts to implement ICT programmes as a priority under the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). This commitment aims to bridge the digital gaps and enhance the cost-effectiveness of business operations, driven by initiatives such as the Digital Superhighway and digitalization. As ICTs continue to serve as a catalyst for progress, the government remains focused on leveraging these technologies to drive national development and enhance the overall well-being of its citizens.

KSh 5.5 trillion

The total amount of mobile money transferred between subscribers, an increase by 19.6 per cent from KSh 4.6 trillion in 2022

4.4%

The per cent increase in average daily online newspaper readership indicating an ongoing shift from traditional print to digital platforms.

Machine-to-machine (M2M) technology, which involves the allocation of mobile subscriptions for use in various devices like cars, smart meters, and consumer electronics, enables data exchange between networked devices

14.2. The value of output from ICT sector increased by 5.8 per cent to 640.2 billion In 2023. In the review period, domestic calls traffic rose by 13.4 per cent to 88.8 billion minutes marking a turnaround from the 2.2 per cent decline in 2022. Similarly, domestic SMS traffic saw a rise of 2.3 per cent to 52.4 billion in 2023, compared to the 19.9 per cent increase in 2022. This change reflects a period of stabilization following a surge in SMS usage during the electioneering period and COVID lockdown, which led to higher volumes.

14.3 Mobile subscriptions increased from 65.7 million in 2022 to 66.7 million in 2023. Despite this growth, the rate of mobile subscriptions per 100 inhabitants marginally declined, from 129.86 in 2022 to 129.54 in 2023. On the other hand, mobile money subscriptions recorded a first-ever decrease, dropping by 2.58 percentage points to 73.76 per 100 inhabitants in 2023. This downturn is partly attributable to a market saturation point in the mobile money market, indicating that the rapid expansion phase of mobile financial services may be stabilizing as the market matures.

1.7 billion

The total number of cyber-crimes reported in 2023, a rise from 700 million in 2022. The bulk of these incidents being attributed to system vulnerabilities.

1.7%

The percent decline in the number of mobile money transfer subscribers, from 38.6 million in 2022 to 38.0 million in 2023.

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 5.8 per cent to 640.2 billion in 2023. Consequently, value added increased from 315.7 billion to 334.1 billion in 2023.

Table 14.1: Value of Output, Intermediate Consumption, & Value Added of the ICT Sector, 2019 - 2023

KSh Million

Year	Value of Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added
2019	522,621.8	265,202.9	257,418.9
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	315,732.9
2023	640, 225.5	306,094.8	334,129.7

**Provisional*

Fixed Telephone and Mobile Network Services

14.5. Table 14.2 details the performance of fixed and mobile network services from 2019 to 2023. In 2023, the fixed telephony capacity remained unchanged, while the number of fixed connections declined by 12.4 per cent to 10.5 thousand. This decline has been consistent over the past five years. The number of fixed Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) subscribers rose by 12.1 per cent to 57.4 thousand in 2023.

14.6. There has been a steady growth in the licensed spectrum of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) since 2021, with an increase of 51.5 per cent to 1,121 MHz in 2023. Mobile subscriptions rose to 66.7 million in 2023 from 65.7 million in 2022.

14.7. The rise in mobile phone usage has facilitated the integration of mobile networks with machines. Machine-to-machine (M2M) technology, which involves the allocation of mobile subscriptions for use in various devices like cars, smart meters, and consumer electronics, enables data exchange between networked devices. During the review period, adoption of machine-to-machine subscriptions slightly increased to 1,515.3 thousand. Mobile-cellular network coverage expanded by one percentage point, reaching 97.0 per cent in 2023.

14.8. The number of mobile money transfer subscribers declined by 1.7 per cent from 38.6 million in 2022 to 38.0 million in 2023. Despite the reduction in subscribers, the total amount of mobile money transferred between subscribers increased by 19.6 per cent to KSh 5.5 trillion in 2023.

Table 14.2: Fixed and Mobile Network Services, 2019 – 2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Fixed Telephony					
Fixed line Capacity ('000)[1]	120	121	121	121	121
Total Connections	**21,600**	**17,069**	**14,800**	**11,963**	**10,484**
Wireline Connections	20,588	16,003	13,626	10,676	9,027
Wireless Connections[1]	1,012	1,066	1,174	1,287	1,457
Fixed voice over-IP subscriptions	48,794	49,577	46,296	51,144	57,356
Mobile Telephony					
Mobile Telephone Capacity ('000)	88,700	96,700	96,030	98,072	98,072
Spectrum Offered for IMT systems					
Block < 1GHz	190	190	190	210	210
Block 1 GHz - 6 GHz	170	170	370	650	951
Total amount of spectrum offered in MHz	**360**	**360**	**560**	**860**	**1,161**
Block < 1GHz	150	150	150	170	210
Block 1 GHz - 6 GHz	170	170	370	570	911
Total Spectrum Licensed for IMT systems	**320**	**320**	**520**	**740**	**1,121**
Connections ('000)	**54,556**	**61,409**	**65,085**	**65,737**	**66,745**
Post Paid Subscriptions ('000)[+]	1,289	1,242	1,329	1,291	1,253
Pre Paid Subscriptions ('000)	51,557	60,167	63,756	64,446	65,492
Mobile Numbers Ported[3]	1,088	1,437	1,081	1,081	1,081
Machine to machine (M2M) mobile subscriptions	..	..	1,124,396	1,510,236	1,515,338
Population Network Coverage					
Percentage of the population covered by a mobile-cellular network	96	96	96	96	97
Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	93	94	95	98	98
Percentage of the population covered by at least an LTE/WiMAX mobile network	57	77	94	97	97
Mobile Money					
Mobile Money Transfer Agents	224,108	264,390	292,301	318,607	327,162
Mobile Money Transfer Service Subscribers ('000)	28,976	32,460	35,209	38,646	38,003
Total Deposits through Agents (KSh Billion)	2,584	3,231	4,666	5,589	6,122
Total Transfer from Subscriber to Subscriber (KSh Billion)	2,858	3,324	4,191	4,633	5,458
Total Transfers, (KSh Billion)	4,346	5,214	6,869	7,909	7,954
Number of Total Transactions in Million	1,839.1	1,863.3	2,165.5	2,280	2,424
Value of Mobile Commerce Transactions (KSh Billion)	6,957	9,392	15,324	20,266	20,712
Number of Mobile Commerce Transactions ('000)[2]	2,237,837	-	-	-	-

Source: Communications 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
.. Data not available
[2]Mobile commerce transactions were decommissioned in 2020
[3]No mobile numbers were ported due to a system transition in 2022
LTE- Long term evolution / WiMAX- Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access

Voice Call Traffic

14.9. Table 14.3 presents telephone call traffic data from 2019 to 2023. Over the last five years, total international outgoing telephone traffic has been steadily increasing. During the period under review, the international telephone traffic increased by 1.7 per cent to 699.3 million minutes. This growth indicates a continued preference for traditional calling methods, despite the global shift towards digital communication platforms. The decline in international outgoing fixed telephone traffic, by 29.0 per cent to 4.4 million minutes in 2023 was attributed to cessation of service by an operator, leading to a significant drop of subscriber base. Total international incoming traffic, which has been on a downward trend in recent years, declined by 21.0 per cent to 335.9 million minutes in 2023. This was attributed to a shift in international callers' preference to internet-based platforms, which offer more cost-effective options.

14.10. Outbound roaming has been on an upward trajectory in the last five years, with an increase of 0.6 per cent from 568.6 million minutes in 2022 to 571.9 million minutes in 2023. Inbound roaming also recorded a growth of 45.8 per cent from 159.2 million minutes in 2022 to 284.3 million minutes in 2023.

14.11. The number of minutes for mobile-to-mobile traffic rose by 13.4 per cent to 88.6 billion minutes in 2023 from 78.1 billion minutes in 2022. The International outgoing fixed Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) declined to 2.1 million minutes in 2023 from 2.3 million minutes in 2022 owing to the continuous preference of using the Over The Top (OTT) services.

Table 14.3: Telephone Call Traffic, 2019 - 2023

Minutes '000

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
International Calls					
a. Total International Outgoing Telephone Traffic	**447,342**	**492,451**	**549,893**	**687,722**	**699,272**
International Outgoing Mobile (b+c)	432,421	481,955	544,535	681,491	694,859
International Outgoing Fixed	14,921	10,496	5,358	6,232	4,413
b. Mobile Traffic to East African Countries (EAC)	207,326	230,272	286,385	361,028	417,355
c. Mobile traffic to other countries	225,095	251,683	258,150	320,463	277,504
d. Total International Incoming Telephone Traffic	**606,687**	**531,985**	**487,310**	**425,423**	**335,854**
International Incoming Mobile (e+f)	582,102	512,657	471,212	412,747	319,878
International Incoming Fixed	24,585	19,328	16,098	12,676	15,977
e. Mobile Traffic from East African Countries (EAC)	320,677	285,557	267,714	274,370	229,171
f. Mobile traffic from other countries	261,425	227,100	203,498	138,377	90,706
Total International Telephone Traffic (a+d)	**1,054,029**	**1,024,436**	**1,037,203**	**1,113,145**	**1,035,126**
Voice Roaming					
(i) Roaming by Home Subscribers Abroad (Outbound Roaming)	240,678	341,840	474,224	568,555	571,896
(ii) Roaming by Foreign Subscribers Abroad (Inbound Roaming)	226,741	211,785	176,347	159,218	284,291
Total Voice Roaming (i+ii)	**467,419**	**553,625**	**650,571**	**727,772**	**856,187**
Broadband Roaming					
Mobile broadband internet traffic Inbound roaming in GB	221,675	84,045	221,917	563,088	1,099,794
Mobile broadband internet traffic Out-bound roaming in GB	55,058	78,287	160,100	348,986	508,666
Total Mobile broadband roaming	**276,733**	**162,332**	**382,017**	**912,074**	**1,608,461**
Domestic Calls					
Total Fixed to Fixed Telephone Traffic (a+b)	**2,291**	**1,717**	**1,604**	**1,500**	**1,647**
Fixed wireless to Fixed wireless (a)	1,243	997	1,092	1,152	1,145
Fixed to Fixed telephone (b)	1,048	720	512	348	503
Fixed to Mobile telephone	60,736	67,166	66,233	95,237	88,884
Mobile to Mobile telephone	58,646,518	60,164,844	79,931,242	78,126,180	88,646,978
Mobile to Fixed telephone	58,642	65,398	66,218	62,392	61,431
Total Domestic Traffic	**58,768,187**	**60,299,125**	**80,065,297**	**78,285,309**	**88,798,940**
International Outgoing Fixed VoIP	1,662	2,737	2,644	2,316	2,135

Source: Communications Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*

Message Services Traffic

14.12. Table 14.4 highlights information on message service traffic from 2019 to 2023. In the period under review, domestic SMS volumes rose by 2.3 per cent from 51.2 billion SMSs in 2022 to 52.4 billion SMSs in 2023. Furthermore, international SMSs sent declined by 19.7 per cent to 15.9 million while those received increased by 6.9 per cent to 37.1 million in 2023.

Table 14.4: Message Service Traffic, 2019 - 2023

Number '000

Messages	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Total SMS sent	65,280,461	68,112,877	42,776,968	51,259,629	52,417,528
Domestic	65,240,872	68,076,554	42,749,016	51,239,842	52,401,635
International	39,589	36,323	27,952	19,788	15,893
International SMS received	42,144	37,894	36,055	34,713	37,114

Source: Communications Authority of Kenya
** Provisional*

Internet Services

14.13. The number of internet providers and subscriptions are presented in Table 14.5. There has been an upward trend in internet provision and subscriptions in the last five years occasioned by the increase in usage of internet services. The total fixed and wireless internet subscriptions increased by 7.3 per cent from 48.8 million in 2022 to 52.3 million in 2023. The number of licensed Application Service Providers (ASPs) grew by 13.2 per cent to 533 in 2023 from 471 in 2022. The number of terrestrial mobile subscribers increased by 6.8 per cent to 51.0 million in 2023 from 47.8 million in 2022. Terrestrial wireless data subscriptions grew by 42.0 per cent to 294.8 thousand in 2023 compared to a growth of 67.4 per cent in 2022 owing to the rising preference of internet usage. Satellite subscriptions experienced a significant surge, from 730 in 2022 to 2,933 in 2023, largely due to entry of a new player in the market in the period under review. Total fixed internet subscriptions increased by 23.4 per cent to 1.0 million in 2023, with fixed fiber optic subscriptions accounting for 80.8 per cent of the total, up from 76.7 per cent recorded in 2022. This growth reflects continuous adoption and utilization of fiber optic cables in both residential and business sectors.

Table 14.5: Internet Providers and Subscriptions, 2019 - 2023

Number

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Licensed Application Services Providers (ASPs)[1]	302	366	420	471	533
Licensed Content Services Providers (CSPs)[2]	424	481	598	682	740
Total Wireless Internet Subscriptions	**39,229,398**	**43,812,041**	**45,681,705**	**47,968,774**	**51,312,965**
Terrestrial Mobile Data	39,156,202	43,707,173	45,556,731	47,760,337	51,015,188
Terrestrial Wireless Data[3]	71,725	103,598	124,114	207,707	294,844
Satellite Data	1,471	1,270	860	730	2,933
Total Fixed (Wired) Internet Subscriptions	**427,692**	**579,449**	**672,672**	**837,208**	**1,033,455**
Fixed Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) Data	751	870	901	807	193
Fixed Fibre Optic Data	268,753	400,355	477,962	642,692	834,911
Fixed Cable Modem (Dial Up) Data	158,188	178,224	193,809	193,709	198,351
Total Fixed and Wireless Internet Subscriptions	**39,657,090**	**44,391,490**	**46,354,377**	**48,805,982**	**52,346,420**

Source: Communications 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

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Broadband Services

14.14. Table 14.6 shows the trends in broadband services for the period 2019 to 2023. During the review period, bandwidth capacity grew by 44.5 per cent, reaching 17.3 million Mbps. This increase was attributed to enhancements in network capacity to accommodate sustained growth demand while simultaneously minimizing latency.

14.15. The review period saw a substantial surge in bandwidth utilization, expanding by 70.0 per cent to reach 11.0 million Mbps, compaired to 34.3 per cent growth in 2022. This growth in utilization mirrors the expansion in bandwidth capacity. In 2022, the decommissioning of services by one satellite provider resulted in a utilization rate of 105 Mbps. However, with the introduction of additional service in 2023, the utilization surged to 448 Mbps.

14.16. In 2023, the growth of fixed (wired) broadband grew by 22.5 per cent, reaching 1.0 million subscriptions. The share of Fibre to the Home (FttH) subscriptions accounted for 73.5 per cent of the overall fixed wireless broadband market in 2023, an increase from the 67.7 per cent share in 2022. This growth reflects BETA's initiatives aimed at enhancing the digital infrastructure, specifically by integrating fibre connections in both existing and new residential properties.

14.17. In 2023, total fixed and wireless broadband subscriptions grew by 14.9 per cent to 37.8 million, with active mobile broadband users representing 96.5 per cent of the subscriptions. This increase shows a growing reliance on mobile broadband connectivity and also reflects its widespread availability and convenience.

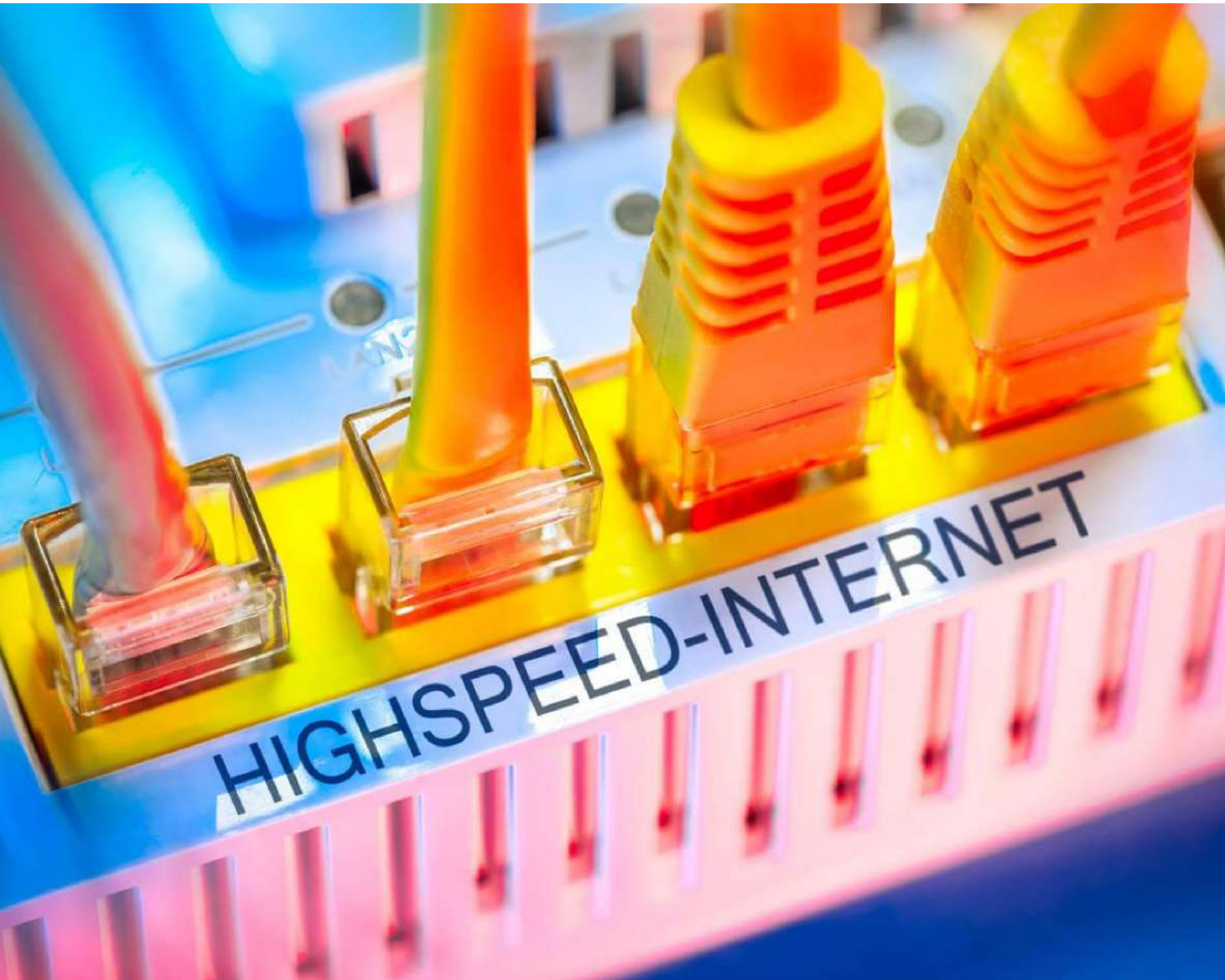


Table 14.6: Broadband Services, 2019 - 2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Capacity in Megabits Per Second (Mbps)					
Undersea Bandwidth Capacity	6,241,840	8,085,970	10,886,200	11,965,540	17,290,905
Satellite Bandwidth Capacity[1]	5,520	5,460	5,330	2,513	2,838
1. Total Available Bandwidth Capacity	**6,247,360**	**8,091,430**	**10,891,530**	**11,968,053**	**17,293,743**
Utilized Bandwidth in Mbps					
Undersea Bandwidth	2,717,560	4,008,010	4,816,990	6,467,360	10,995,452
Satellite Bandwidth[1]	2,700	2,580	2,560	105	448
2. Total Utilized Bandwidth	**2,720,260**	**4,010,590**	**4,819,550**	**6,467,465**	**10,995,900**
Broadband Subscriptions [2]					
Copper line (Dial-up, DSL and xDSL)	751	835	848	812	179
Fibre to the Home	203,038	340,271	410,762	566,901	754,983
Fibre to the Office	65,715	60,079	67,198	75,791	73,308
Cable modem	158,188	178,224	193,809	193,709	198,351
Other fixed wired broadband	1,690	804	561	777	116
3.Total Fixed (Wired)- Broadband	**429,382**	**580,213**	**673,178**	**837,990**	**1,026,937**
4. Satellite broadband	**1,425**	**1,215**	**486**	**455**	**2,861**
5. Terrestrial fixed wireless broadband	**60,436**	**92,746**	**107,632**	**207,707**	**279,277**
6. Total Active mobile broadband (a+b)	**21,595,570**	**25,114,693**	**28,360,642**	**31,888,468**	**36,518,744**
Data and Voice mobile broadband[3] (a)	14,849,704	14,270,593	13,044,832	11,061,488	9,683,338
Data only mobile broadband[4] (b)	6,745,866	10,844,100	15,315,810	20,826,980	26,835,406
7. Total wireless broadband (4+5+6)	**21,657,431**	**25,208,654**	**28,468,760**	**32,096,630**	**36,800,882**
8. Total fixed and wireless broadband (3+7)	**22,086,813**	**25,788,867**	**29,141,938**	**32,934,620**	**37,827,819**
9. Fixed Broadband by speed					
<256 Kbps	9,748	10,126	9,295	8,176	10,061
=> 256 Kbps to <2 Mbps	10,693	14,743	13,027	12,873	12,877
=> 2 Mbps to < 10 Mbps	278,461	390,351	397,561	476,023	625,984
=> 10 Mbps to < 30 Mbps	104,827	143,990	237,280	272,871	424,812
=>30 Mbps to < 100Mbps	94,582	121,671	136,604	34,850	248,011
'=> 100Mbps< 1 Gbps	2,594	3,436	4,524	4,329	9,906
'=> 1 Gbps	-	-	-	75	362
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
Mobile broadband internet traffic ('000) in GB	-	551,464	810,162	1,177,735	1,071,347

Source: Communications Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*
+Revised
[1]In 2022, one of the satellite providers decommissioned its services
[2]Compillation of broadband was revised to be at minimum speeds of 2Mbps from 2023
[3] Data and voice mobile-broadband subscriptions combine voice and internet services, typically in smartphone plans, either as bundled packages or separate data add-ons to voice plans usually via HTTP.
[4]Data-only mobile-broadband subscriptions are standalone internet plans without voice services, often used with devices like data cards, USB modems, and tablets.
" -" mean compilation of respective data had not commenced/ decommissioned

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Tariffs

14.18. Table 14.7 presents data on fixed and mobile charges from 2019 to 2023. The monthly subscription fee for business telephones increased from KSh 15,000 in 2022 to KSh 30,000 in 2023, a change primarily driven by channel capacity considerations, especially the widespread adoption of the telecommunications setup capable of handling up to thirty concurrent calls. The charges for the lowest recharge card value, as well as the average prices for both on-net and off-net calls remained unchanged.

Table 14.7: Fixed and Mobile Telephony Charges, 2019 - 2023

KSh

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Fixed Telephony Charges					
Installation Fees					
Business and Residential Telephone Service	5,496.00	5,496.00	5,694.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Microwave Solutions	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Fibre Solutions	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Monthly Susbcription for Residential Telephone Service	580.00	580.00	580.00	696.00	500.00
Monthly Susbcription for Business Telephone Service	580.00	580.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00
Average price of a one minute Fixed to Fixed local call	5.00	5.00	3.14	2.40	2.40
Average price of a one minute Fixed to Mobile local call	8.00	8.00	4.72	3.60	3.00
Mobile Telephony Charges					
Lowest recharge card value	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Average price of one on-net call	2.83	2.83	3.22	3.92	3.92
Average price of one off-net call	3.07	3.07	3.82	3.92	3.92
Average price of a message via SMS	1.10	1.10	1.18	1.19	1.09

Source: Communications Authority of Kenya
** Provisional*

14.19. Average cost of one-minute calls from Kenya to other countries for the period 2019 to 2023 are shown in Table 14.8. The overall cost of calls from mobile phones to African countries experienced a rise, with the highest growth recorded in calls to Uganda and South Sudan, increasing by 15.6 per cent to KSh 12.33 each. However, cost of calls to Tanzania declined by 43.8 per cent from KSh 53.33 in 2022 to KSh 30.00 in 2023. The cost of mobile calls to Switzerland increased by 27.8 per cent from KSh 60.00 in 2022 to KSh 76.67 in 2023. The cost of calls originating from fixed telephone remained constant, with the exception of those to USA, whose costs decreased by one shilling to KSh 5 in the period under review.

Table 14.8: Average International Call Rates from Mobile Phone and Fixed Telephone, 2019- 2023

KSh per Minute

Countries	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Calls originating from Mobile					
Uganda	10.00	10.00	10.67	10.67	12.33
Rwanda	20.00	10.00	10.67	25.67	22.33
Burundi	83.33	66.67	71.67	96.67	100.00
Tanzania	41.67	46.67	50.00	53.33	30.00
Ethiopia	33.33	33.33	36.67	40.00	43.33
Somalia	60.00	63.33	66.67	68.33	78.33
South Sudan	10.00	10.00	10.67	10.67	12.33
South Africa	26.00	30.00	33.33	29.33	31.00
USA	5.33	5.33	5.00	5.00	5.33
Germany	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	41.67
Switzerland	50.00	50.00	50.00	60.00	76.67
Italy	50.00	50.00	50.00	83.33	83.33
France	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
United Kingdom	18.00	18.00	25.33	32.67	34.33
India	5.00	5.00	5.33	5.33	7.00
China	5.00	5.00	5.33	5.33	7.00
Japan	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Calls originating from Fixed telephone					
USA	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.00
United Kingdom	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
India	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
China	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

Source: Communications Authority of Kenya
+*Revised*
**Provisional*

Kenyan Domains

14.20. The number of users of various Kenyan domains from 2019 to 2023 are shown in Table 14.9. The number of registered Kenyan domains increased by 5.5 per cent to 105.9 thousand in 2023 from 100.4 thousand in 2022. The ".me.ke" domain for personal websites and emails grew by more than fourfold to 5,874 in 2023 from 1,325 in 2022. The significant growth was attributed to a campaign by the registrar focusing on promoting less popular domains.

Table 14.9: Registered Kenyan Domains, 2019 – 2023

Number

Domain	Users	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
.ac.ke	Institutions of Higher Education	889	962	1,026	1,079	1,134
.co.ke	Companies	87,243	93,776	85,536	90,000	89,883
.go.ke	Government entities	565	606	615	656	726
.info.ke	Information e.g. blogs	155	156	144	131	196
.me.ke	Personal websites & email	219	182	298	1,325	5,874
.mobi.ke	Mobile content	40	43	38	32	26
.ne.ke	Network Devices	96	51	48	48	48
.or.ke	Non profit making organisations or NGO's	1,831	1,930	1,895	1,846	1,963
.sc.ke	Lower & middle institutions of learning	902	838	1,002	931	894
.ke	Second Level Domain (SLD)	2,226	2,579	3,924	4,372	5,192
	TOTAL	**96,185**	**101,123**	**94,526**	**100,420**	**105,936**
Number of registrars+		203	190	194	183	183
Domain renewal fee in KSh		1,160	1,160	700	700	700
Average annual fee to operate domain (Domain registration fee) in KSh		650	650	700	700	700
Second Level Domain Registration and Renewal fee in KSh		5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500

Source: Kenya Network Information Centre
** Provisional*
+Revised

Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers

14.21. Information on media frequencies and mobile transceivers for the period 2019 to 2023 is shown in Table 14.10. The number of television frequencies went up from 348 in 2022 to 353 in 2023. Radio FM frequencies also recorded a growth of 3.9 per cent to 1,016 in 2023.

14.22. There was a growth of 3.8 per cent in Direct to Home Satellite subscriptions to 1.8 million in 2023. Similarly, digital terrestrial television subscriptions went up by 2.3 per cent from 4.4 million in 2022 to 4.5 million in 2023 which was mostly attributed to expansion in the adoption of digital television services.

14.23. The continuous expansion in the area of technology has seen a growth in mobile transceiver technology adoption in line with global trends in the last five years. The total mobile transceivers increased by 18.7 per cent to 345936 in 2023. The 3G transceivers grew by 7.4 per cent from 104,786 in 2022 to 112,584 in 2023. The 4G transceivers increased by 62.2 per cent from 57,498 in 2022 to 93,240 in 2023 while 5G transceivers increased significantly from 102 in 2022 to 2,796 in 2023.

Table 14.10: Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers, 2019 - 2023

Number

		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
TV Frequencies		327	330	342	348	353
Radio FM Frequencies		917	908	953	978	1016
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		**146**	**122**	**142**	**192**	**346**
Number of Households connected to Cable TV[1]		290,968	..	..	..	..
Digital Subscriptions						
Cable TV[2]		151,955	79,028	88,616	59,440	78,114
Direct to Home Satellite		1,272,459	1,389,839	1,645,525	1,746,179	1,812,448
Digital Terrestrial Televisions (STBs)[2]		3,701,241	3,935,960	4,169,601	4,385,491	4,487,877
Internet-Protocl TV (IPTV)		13,765	16,303	19,126	19,126	29,120
Total Digital Subscriptions		**5,139,420**	**5,421,130**	**5,922,868**	**6,210,236**	**6,407,559**
Radio Stations						
English and Kiswahili[3]		127	129	129	..	..
All Vernacular Languages[3]		72	75	75	..	..
Total Radio Stations		**199**	**204**	**204**	**..**	**..**
Number of Broadcasting stations on Air						
Commercial FM Radio stations		131	131	131	164	212
Community FM Radio stations		42	42	42	51	78
Public FM Radio stations		13	13	13	13	14
Total Broadcasting stations on Air		**186**	**186**	**186**	**228**	**304**
Mobile Transceivers by Technology	2G	161,867	153,318	150,035	129,130	137,316
	3G	66,990	79,847	103,823	104,786	112,584
	4G	17,744	25,191	42,455	57,498	93,240
	5G	..	..	..	102	2,796
Total Mobile Transceivers		**246,601**	**258,356**	**296,313**	**291,516**	**345,936**

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
** Provisional*
.. Data not available
STBs- Set Top Boxes
[1]Households connected to cable Tv was decommissioned
[2]Methodology for compilling cable tv changed hence the revision
[3]Reporting methodology of FM stations ceased from language-based in 2021. New reporting of FM stations is based at commercial, community, and public classifications.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

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 2019 to 2023. In the year under review, the number of employees in telecommunications grew by 12.6 per cent to 10,526. Investment and revenue for the telecommunication operators increased by 13.9 per cent and 7.7 per cent to KSh 58.9 billion and KSh 339.5 billion, respectively in the period under review.

Table 14.11: Employment, Investment and Revenue, 2019 - 2023

	Type of Operators	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Employment (Number)	Telecommunication Operators[1]	8,639	8,728	9,163	9,352	10,526
	Application Service Providers (ASPs)[2]	10,035	11,315	12,395	15,999	17,119
	Cable TV operators	..	303	364	364	317
Annual Investment3 (KSh Billion)	Telecommunication Operators[1]	57.5	35.6	45.9	51.7	58.9
	ASPs[2]	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.6
Annual Revenue3 (KSh Billion)	Telecommunication Operators[1]	283.2	300.9	280.1	315.1	339.5
	ASPs[2]	36.5	40.0	64.7	84.9	88.3

** Provisional*
[1] Includes Mobile network operators (MNOs) and Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MVNOs)
[2] Include Internet Service Providers (ISPs)
[3] As at 30th June
.. Data not available

Information Society

14.25. Table 14.12 shows key indicators for evaluating the information society across the country's entire population. Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants declined slightly from 129.86 in 2022 to 129.54 in 2023. On the other hand, internet and broadband subscriptions (fixed and wired) per 100 inhabitants rose by 5.18 and 8.36 percentage points, reaching 101.59 and 73.42, respectively, in 2023. Notably, for the first time, mobile money subscriptions per 100 inhabitants declined by 2.58 percentage points, settling at 73.76 in 2023, partially signaling a market slowdown.

14.26. For the population aged three years and above, mobile penetration has been gradually declining in the last two years. This trend can be attributed to market stagnation in mobile subscriptions, which continued into the review period, with a slight dip to 139.48 subscribers per 100 inhabitants. Conversely, bits per second (bps) per capita rose from 144.4 thousand in 2022 to 241.0 thousand in 2023. This increase can be linked to the ongoing expansion and enhancement of broadband infrastructure, facilitating greater data flow per person. Additionally, albeit at a slow pace, internet and broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants have shown consistent growth over the last five years. This increased by 5.45 and 1.00 to reach 109.39 and 54.11 subscribers per 100 inhabitants, respectively, reflecting a continuous adoption of digital platforms.

Table 14.12: Key Indicators for Measuring Information Society, 2019 – 2023

Represents Total Population	2019	2020	2021	2022+	2023*
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	114.70	126.85	130.90	129.86	129.54
Wireless internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	82.62	90.50	91.88	94.76	99.59
Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Wireless and Fixed)	83.38	91.70	93.23	96.41	101.59
Bits per second per capita (Bps/person)	59,969.34	86,867.51	101,642.03	133,963.62	223,772.97
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless)	45.53	52.07	57.26	63.40	71.42
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Fixed and Wired)	46.44	53.27	58.61	65.06	73.42
Mobile money subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	60.92	67.05	70.81	76.34	73.76
Represents Population of Three (3) years and above					
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	123.77	136.87	141.70	140.00	139.48
Wireless internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	89.16	97.65	99.46	102.16	107.23
Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Wireless and Fixed)	89.97	98.94	100.92	103.94	109.39
Bits per second per capita (Bps/person)	64,710.08	93,733.13	110,027.86	144,426.57	240,951.84
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless)	49.13	56.19	61.98	68.36	76.91
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Fixed and Wired)	50.11	51.11	52.11	53.11	54.11

**Provisional*
+Revised

International Trade in ICT Equipment

14.27. Exports and imports of the ICT equipment are presented in Table 14.13. The value of exports rose by 36.6 per cent to KSh 3.6 billion in 2023. During the review period, the value of ICT imports increased by 11.0 per cent to stand at KSh 61.3 billion, driven by the ongoing expansion in digital transformation. Notably, telecommunications equipment accounted for half of the total ICT equipment imports indicating its significant role in supporting the country's digital advancements.

Table 14.13: International Trade in ICT Equipment, 2019– 2023

KSh Millions

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Exports (Including Re-exports)					
Office machines[1]	70.08	81.62	63.40	60.35	73.16
Automatic data processing machines, storage units etc	498.85	651.38	493.60	497.19	995.03
Part and accessories[2]	39.97	36.93	24.10	68.09	147.73
Monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for television[3]	205.82	108.57	248.51	192.75	265.68
Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting[4]	17.60	11.11	16.15	2.65	74.95
Recording equipments[5]	1.95	1.82	1.23	13.86	3.43
Telecommunications equipment[6]	723.43	513.86	706.42	1,491.18	1,618.12
Total	**1,557.70**	**1,405.29**	**1,553.41**	**2,326.07**	**3,178.10**
Imports					
Office machines[1]	3,291.28	1,006.93	1,251.82	3,457.64	1,887.95
Automatic data processing machines, storage units etc	17,955.48	14,012.31	14,084.75	16,331.50	19,102.56
Part and accessories[2]	680.08	840.05	795.66	987.59	1,265.35
Monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for television[3]	9,684.71	10,735.20	8,699.54	10,044.81	7,644.50
Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting[4]	309.70	431.71	314.70	309.53	186.18
Recording equipments[5]	701.73	323.06	275.58	258.95	224.33
Telecommunications equipment[6]	26,055.16	25,911.58	22,924.28	23,798.57	30,965.60
Total	**58,678.15**	**53,260.84**	**48,346.33**	**55,188.58**	**61,276.47**

**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. In 2023, distribution of printed newspapers experienced a notable downturn across all categories, as detailed in Table 14.4. The circulation of English daily newspapers fell by 4.3 per cent to 42.2 million copies in 2023. Circulation of Kiswahili weekly newspapers declined by 3.5 per cent to 2,583 thousand in the same period. Conversely, the average daily online visitors increased by 4.4 per cent to 4.9 million in 2023, indicating an ongoing shift from traditional print to digital platforms.

Table 14.14: Local Daily/Weekly Newspapers[1] in Circulation, 2019 – 2023

'000

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Daily Newspapers Copies					
English	77,923	62,853	52,621	44,097	42,213
Kiswahili	3,896	3,459	3,049	2,677	2,583
Weekly Newspapers Copies					
English	11,582	9,890	8,504	7,591	7,459
Kiswahili	935	686	353	363	313
Average online visitors per day	**2,910.6**	**3,726.6**	**4,151.5**	**4,720.8**	**4,928.5**

Source: Various Media Houses
** Provisional*
[1]*Excludes free newspaper copies*

Cybersecurity

14.29. The number of cyber security advisories and reported online crimes have been on the rise in the last five years as shown in Table 14.15. The total cyber security advisories increased by 91.7 per cent to 26.4 million, with the majority stemming from attacks on website applications, which surged from 112,183 in 2022 to 3.9 million in 2023. This significant increase in advisories was issued to alert users about the potential threat attacks against various Kenyan entities, including government websites, banks, and media outlets.

14.30. Moreover, the total reported cybercrimes more than doubled from 700.0 million in 2022 to 1.7 billion in 2023 with the bulk of these incidents being attributed to system vulnerabilities. System vulnerabilities witnessed a significant rise, from 452.4 million in 2022 to 1.7 billion incidents in 2023, which underscores the growing challenge of securing digital systems against the evolving complex cyber threats. All other categories of cybercrimes including malware, Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) and website application attacks, reported an average decline of 63.0 per cent.

Table 14.15: Cyber Security Advisories and Reported Online Crimes, 2019 - 2023

Number

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Cyber Security Advisories					
Malware[1]	5,951	5,810	193,595	283,101	1,093,987
System vulnerabilities	43,034	72,076	7,615,412	13,255,964	20,618,695
Botnet/DDoS Attack[2]	1,568	1,128	84,087	96,262	753,226
Online Impersonation	285	562	307	-	-
Online abuse	513	262	143	-	-
Website application attack	1,509	1,281	80,035	112,183	3,888,663
Phishing[3]	102	338	185	-	-
Online Fraud	51	270	148	-	-
Digital Investigation[4]	-	-	-	-	571
Digital Forensics[4]	-	-	-	-	294
Total	**53,013**	**81,727**	**7,973,912**	**13,747,510**	**26,355,436**
Types of Online Crime Reported					
Malware[1]	85,416,510	124,168,113	181,879,153	163,880,687	59,479,406
Botnet/DDoS[2]	4,407,478	4,060,899	92,108,268	82,742,427	29,991,370
Web Application Attacks	10,284,596	11,589,947	7,033,604	1,000,284	386,067
System vulnerabilities	93,398	114,675	58,045,612	452,412,495	1,653,781,434
Total	**100,201,982**	**139,933,634**	**339,066,637**	**700,035,893**	**1,743,638,277**

Source: Communications Authority of Kenya
** Provisional*
_mean 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

SOCIAL SCENE

Education and Training

CHAPTER 15

Overview

Total expenditure for the education sector is expected to rise by 23.9 per cent to KSh 689.6 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 556.5 billion in 2022/23. Recurrent expenditure for the sector is expected to go up by 23.3 per cent to KSh 655.6 billion in 2023/24, while Development expenditure is expected to increase by 37.4 per cent from KSh 24.7 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 34.0 billion in 2023/24.

15.2. Total number of schools rose by 4.9 per cent to 93,988 in 2023 from 89,615 in 2022 school year. The number of TVET institutions grew by 7.3 per cent to 2,577 in 2023. The number of Universities increased from 69 in 2022 to 70 in 2023 due to awarding of charter to The Open University of Kenya which is a specialized degree awarding institution.

15.3. Enrolment in pre-primary schools increased by 2.0 per cent to 2,885.6 thousand in 2023. Total enrolment in primary schools decreased marginally from 10,364.2 thousand to 10,241.0 thousand in 2023 school year while enrolment in secondary schools grew by 4.8 per cent to 4,109.5 thousand in 2023 from 3,920.3 thousand in 2022. Number of teachers in public primary schools declined by 0.8 per cent to 219,727 in 2023, while that of public secondary schools and teacher

23.9%

Expected increase in total expenditure for the education sector, to KSh 689.6 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 556.5 billion in 2022/23.

4.9%

Increase in total number of schools to 93,988 in 2023 from 89,615 in the 2022 school year

The New Funding Model does not affect continuing students and therefore they continue receiving their funding based on the government's existing model. All of the applicants who applied for loans in public and private universities as well as TVET institutions under the NFM were awarded loans

training colleges increased from 124,992 in 2022 to 125,563 in 2023. Enrolment in Teacher Training Institutions increased from 21,154 in 2022 to 32,069 in 2023 while enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions grew by 14.3 per cent to 642,726 in 2023. University enrolment is expected to grow by 2.9 per cent from 562.9 thousand in 2022/23 to 579.2 thousand in 2023/24 academic year.

15.4. The amount of loans awarded by Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) more than doubled to KSh 29.4 billion in 2023/24. Government funding to universities through the Universities Fund is expected to decrease from KSh 44.3 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 30.0 billion in 2023/24. The number of research license applications went up by 35.2 per cent from 6,173 in 2021/22 to 8,348 in 2022/23, mainly due to applicants from Kenya and the EAC countries.

Expenditure for the Education Sector

15.5. Table 15.1 provides details on expenditure for the education sector during the period 2019/20 to 2023/24. Total expenditure for the education sector is expected to rise by 23.9 per cent to KSh 689.6 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 556.5 billion in 2022/23. Total recurrent expenditure is expected to go up by 23.3 per cent to KSh 655.6 billion in 2023/24, accounting for 95.1 per cent of the total expenditure for the education sector. The recurrent expenditure for the Teachers Service Commission is expected to increase by 14.7 per cent to KSh 342.4 billion in 2023/24, accounting for 52.2 per cent of the recurrent expenditure for the education sector. Recurrent expenditure for the State Department for Higher Education and Research is expected to increase by 48.6 per cent to KSh 151.0 billion in 2023/24. Recurrent expenditures for State Department for Vocational and Technical Training and State Department for Basic Education are expected to increase by 28.6 per cent and 22.5 per cent to KSh 25.8 billion and KSh 136.4 billion, respectively, in 2023/24.

15.6. Total development expenditure for the education sector is expected to increase by 37.4 per cent from KSh 24.7 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 34.0 billion

14.7%

Expected increase in recurrent expenditure for the Teachers Service Commission, to KSh 342.4 billion in 2023/24

37.4%

Expected increase in Total development expenditure for the education sector from KSh 24.7 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 34.0 billion in 2023/24 in 2023/24. Development expenditure for the State Department for Basic Education is expected to increase by 21.8 per cent to KSh 22.1 billion in 2023/24, accounting for 65.2 per cent of the development expenditure for the education sector. Development expenditure for the Teachers Service Commission is expected to rise by 46.6 per cent to KSh 1.2 billion in 2023/24 while development expenditure for the State Department for Vocational and Technical Training is expected to more than triple from KSh 2.2 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 7.1 billion in 2023/24.

Table 15.1: Expenditure for the Education Sector, 2019/20 – 2023/24

KSh Million

	2019/20+	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE					
Ministry of Education					
State Department for Basic Education[2]	84,094.24	88,324.00	94,155.00	111,384.00	136,427.51
Teachers Service Commission	255,792.64	274,794.00	289,407.00	298,553.00	342,393.16
State Department for Higher Education and Research	96,846.68	75,552.00	95,713.00	101,616.00	150,973.72
State Department for Vocational and Technical Training	12,517.11	18,278.00	19,302.00	20,093.00	25,843.40
State Department for Post Training and Skills Development[1]	115.82	124.00	225.00	129.00	..
Sub Total	**449,366.50**	**457,072.00**	**498,802.00**	**531,775.00**	**655,637.79**
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE					
Ministry of Education					
State Department for Basic Education[2]	3,409.01	5,905.00	6,867.00	18,171.00	22,131.07
Teachers Service Commission	271.64	97.00	358.00	820.00	1,202.00
State Department for Higher Education and Research	6,295.41	3,968.00	3,744.00	3,545.00	3,551.00
State Department for Vocational and Technical Training	5,344.61	5,334.00	2,146.00	2,167.00	7,070.00
State Department for Post Training and Skills Development[1]	..	..	..	..	..
Sub Total	**15,320.67**	**15,304.00**	**13,115.00**	**24,703.00**	**33,954.07**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**464,687.17**	**472,376.00**	**511,917.00**	**556,478.00**	**689,591.86**

Source: The National Treasury
* *Provisional*
\+ *Revised budget estimates*
.. Data not available
[1] *The State Department has since been renamed and moved to Ministry of Labour and Social Protection as per Executive Order No. 2 of 2023*
[2] *Formerly State Department of Early Learning and Basic Education*

SOCIAL SCENE

Educational Institutions

15.7. Table 15.2 presents the number of educational institutions by category from 2019 to 2023. The total number of schools rose by 4.9 per cent to 93,988 in 2023 from 89,615 in 2022. The number of pre-primary schools went up by 2.2 per cent from 46,623 in 2022 to 47,666 in 2023. The number of primary schools increased by 9.6 per cent from 32,469 in 2022 to 35,570 in 2023. This was attributed to undercounting of private schools in most counties in the past. The number of secondary schools rose by 2.2 per cent to 10,752 in 2023. The number of TVET institutions grew by 7.3 per cent to 2,577 in 2023, while universities increased by 1 to 70 due to awarding of charter to The Open University of Kenya, which is a specialized degree awarding institution.

Table 15.2: Educational Institutions by Category[1], 2019 – 2023

Number

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Schools:					
Registered Pre-Primary :					
Public	28,383	28,505	28,585	31,757	32,461
Private	18,147	18,147	12,086	14,866	15,205
Sub Total	**46,530**	**46,652**	**40,671**	**46,623**	**47,666**
Primary:					
Public	23,286	23,368	23,566	23,631	23,831
Private	9,058	8,096	9,028	8,838	11,739
Sub Total	**32,344**	**31,464**	**32,594**	**32,469**	**35,570**
Secondary:					
Public	8,933	9,100	9,238	9,268	9,485
Private	1,530	1,290	1,244	1,255	1,267
Sub Total	**10,463**	**10,390**	**10,482**	**10,523**	**10,752**
Total	**89,337**	**88,506**	**83,747**	**89,615**	**93,988**
Teacher Training Colleges:					
Pre-primary:					
Public	26	..	..	..	..
Private	240	..	..	..	..
Sub Total	**266**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Primary:					
Public+	27	30	32	32	32
Private	88	89	26	29	29
Sub Total	**115**	**119**	**58**	**61**	**61**
Secondary [2]	3	3	3	3	3
Total	**384**	**122**	**61**	**64**	**64**
TVET Institutions					
Public Vocational Training Centres	1,149	1,156	1,031	1,051	1,120
Private Vocational Training Centres	47	83	88	88	88
Public Technical and Vocational Colleges	191	230	255	277	309
Private Technical and Vocational Colleges	742	820	885	973	1,048
National Polytechnics	11	12	12	12	12
Total	**2,140**	**2,301**	**2,271**	**2,401**	**2,577**
Universities[3]					
Public+	31	31	32	36	37
Private	32	33	33	33	33
Total	**63**	**64**	**65**	**69**	**70**

Source : Ministry of Education/TVET Authority/Commission for University Education
** Provisional*
[1] Data for 2020 is as at the Month of March 2020
[2] Public diploma teacher training colleges
[3] Includes public chartered universities, private chartered universities and universities with Letter of Interim Authority
+ Revised
.. Data not available

Pre-Primary Education

15.8. Table 15.3 shows pupil enrolment and number of teachers in pre-primary schools from 2019 to 2023. Total number of pupils enrolled in Pre-primary increased by 2.0 per cent to 2,885.6 thousand during the review period. Enrolment for both boys and girls increased by 1.2 and 2.7 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, the total number of trained teachers dropped to 75,383 from 78,333 in 2022, with the number of female teachers accounting for 89.2 per cent of total teachers.

Table 15.3: Pupil Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Pre-primary Schools, 2019 – 2023

Number

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Enrolment					
Boys	1,393,719	1,436,924	1,422,247	1,415,837	1,433,000
Girls	1,344,868	1,395,973	1,423,018	1,414,135	1,452,636
TOTAL	**2,738,587**	**2,832,897**	**2,845,265**	**2,829,972**	**2,885,636**
Trained Teachers					
Male	14,634	15,584	11,225	8,724	8,148
Female	77,725	79,657	57,374	69,609	67,235
TOTAL	**92,359**	**95,241**	**68,599**	**78,333**	**75,383**

Source: Council of Governors
** Provisional*

Primary Education

15.9. Table 15.4 presents primary school enrolment by class and sex from 2019 to 2023. Total enrolment in primary schools decreased marginally from 10,364.2 thousand to 10,241.0 thousand in 2023. Enrolment in Standard 8 dropped by 1.3 per cent to 1,265.9 thousand in 2023, out of which 51.1 per cent were boys. During the period under review, the first cohort of learners under the CBC joined grade 7. The total number of learners who transitioned to junior school from grade 6 was 1,224.5 thousand in 2023.

Table 15.4: Primary School Enrolment by Class and Sex, 2019 – 2023

Number ('000)

Class	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Grade 1	661.0	620.1	1,281.1	647.0	609.6	1,256.6	654.5	622.0	1,276.5	647.4	615.6	1,263.0	703.4	664.7	1,368.2
Grade 2	658.2	618.9	1,277.1	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
Grade 3	637.0	605.5	1,242.5	655.7	618.3	1,274.0	675.2	643.2	1,318.4	667.8	648.6	1,316.4	642.5	617.3	1,259.8
Grade 4	665.8	635.6	1,301.4	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
Grade 5	657.4	643.7	1,301.2	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
Grade 6	650.4	645.4	1,295.7	666.1	649.3	1,315.4	687.4	660.8	1,348.2	665.6	649.8	1,315.4	635.9	629.0	1,264.9
Standard 7	646.3	647.8	1,294.1	651.1	645.0	1,296.1	656.5	647.2	1,303.7	651.9	637.7	1,289.6	-	-	-
Standard 8	529.7	549.2	1,079.0	581.3	582.5	1,163.8	589.4	587.6	1,177.0	643.1	640.1	1,283.2	647.0	618.9	1,265.9
Sub Total	**5,105.8**	**4,966.3**	**10,072.0**	**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**	**4,589.1**	**4,427.4**	**9,016.6**
Grade 7[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	622.8	601.6	1,224.5
Total	**5,105.8**	**4,966.3**	**10,072.0**	**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**	**5,211.9**	**5,029.1**	**10,241.0**

Source : Ministry of Education
**Provisional*
[1] *Enrolment in junior school*

Primary School Learners on Meals Programme

15.10. The number of primary school learners on meals programme for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24 academic year is presented on Table 15.4(b). There has been a steady increase in the number of leaners onboarded onto the school meals programme over the years. The number of learners in the programme has almost doubled from 1,354.7 thousand in 2019/20 financial year to 2,653.3 thousand in the 2023/24 financial year. There was a 4.3 per cent increase in number of learners in the programme from 2,538.3 thousand in 2022/23 to 2,653.3 thousand in 2023/24.

Table 15.4(b): Primary School Learners on Meals Programme, 2019/20 - 2023/24

Number

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Learners on Meals Programme	1,354,703	1,841,555	2,257,963	2,538,294	2,653,263

Source: Ministry of Education
**Provisional*

Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE)

15.11. Table 15.5 shows the number of examination centres, candidates by sex and mean scores by subject in KCPE from 2019 to 2023. The number of KCPE examination centres rose from 28,405 in 2022 to 28,533 in 2023 while the number of registered KCPE candidates went up by 13.8 per cent to 1,416.0 thousand in the same period. Male candidates increased by 16.0 per cent to 726,565, while female candidates rose by 11.6 per cent to stand at 689,462 in 2023. The number of candidates who sat for KCPE grew by 14.7 per cent from 1,233.4 thousand in 2022 to 1,415.1 thousand in 2023. During the review period, the mean score for all subjects dropped except for English Language.

Table 15.5: Number of Examination Centres, Candidates by Sex and Mean Scores by Subject in KCPE[1], 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Examination Centres	27,808	28,467	28,460	28,405	28,533
Registered KCPE Candidates					
Male	546,376	596,436	616,296	626,557	726,565
Female	542,610	595,180	609,258	617,775	689,462
Total	**1,088,986**	**1,191,616**	**1,225,554**	**1,244,332**	**1,416,027**
Candidates who Sat for KCPE					
Male	543,582	590,450	610,384	620,693	726,071
Female	539,874	588,742	603,647	612,703	689,054
Total	**1,083,456**	**1,179,192**	**1,214,031**	**1,233,396**	**1,415,125**
Subject **English**					
English Language	53.47	53.51	49.06	49.72	55.00
English Composition	39.91	41.56	41.70	40.33	37.70
Kiswahili					
Kiswahili Lugha	44.54	51.31	52.84	57.84	49.10
Kiswahili Insha	51.73	46.88	53.20	56.28	54.00
Mathematics	49.09	54.91	49.56	47.54	44.70
Science	56.79	53.33	62.94	59.00	56.60
Social Studies and Religious Education					
Social Studies	54.25	56.46	54.62	52.58	52.00
Religious Education	62.32	64.43	61.50	61.57	60.10
National Mean Score	51.51	52.80	53.18	53.11	51.15

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council
** Provisional*
[1]KCPE was not done in 2020 but was done in March 2021

15.12. The number of registered KCPE special needs candidates by type of disability and sex from 2019 to 2023 is shown in Table 15.6. The number of registered KCPE special needs candidates increased by 41.4 per cent to 3,451 in 2023. The number of male candidates with special needs registered for KCPE went up by 49.8 per cent from 1,274 in 2022 to 1,909 in 2023 while that of female candidates increased by 32.2 per cent to 1,542 in 2023. Number of registered candidates who were blind, those with hearing impairment , physically handicapped in writing and those with low vision increased by 26.9 , 36.0, 42.7 and 51.3 per cent, respectively, during the review period.

Table 15.6: Registered KCPE Candidates with Special Needs by Type of Disability and Sex, 2019 -2023

Number

Type of Disability	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Blind	76	50	126	77	34	111	85	65	150	79	55	134	100	70	170
Low Vision	325	281	606	359	273	632	344	262	606	251	242	493	407	339	746
Deaf	415	377	792	392	344	736	397	406	803	388	382	770	534	513	1047
Physically Handicapped (Writing)	506	384	890	694	507	1201	759	536	1,295	556	487	1043	868	620	1488
Total	**1,322**	**1,092**	**2,414**	**1,522**	**1,158**	**2,680**	**1,585**	**1,269**	**2,854**	**1,274**	**1,166**	**2,440**	**1,909**	**1,542**	**3,451**

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council
** Provisional*

15.13. The number of teachers in public primary schools by qualification or category and sex, from 2019 to 2023 is presented in Table 15.7. There was a 0.8 per cent decrease in the total number of public primary teachers from 221,510 in 2022 to 219,727 in 2023. This decline is partly attributed to factors such as retirement, disciplinary action, study leave and natural attrition. Among these teachers, those holding certificates reduced by 2.8 per cent to 148,525 and accounted for the highest number of primary school teachers at 67.6 per cent in 2023. The number of female teachers decreased slightly by 0.3 per cent to 118,780, while male teachers decreased by 1.3 per cent to 100,947 in 2023. During the review period, the number of teachers with masters and doctorate degrees, bachelor's degrees and diploma increased by 0.6, 3.3 and 4.1 per cent to 2,060, 28,226 and 40,916, respectively.

Table 15.7: Public Primary School Teachers1 by Qualification/Category and Sex, 2019 – 2023

Number

Qualification/ Category	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Master and Doctorate Degrees	188	293	481	197	294	491	887	1,100	1,987	889	1,158	2,047	889	1,171	2,060
Bachelor Degree	8,576	9,315	17,891	8,627	9,303	17,930	12,866	13,289	26,155	13,209	14,115	27,324	13,592	14,634	28,226
Diploma	11,561	13,043	24,604	9,821	11,811	21,632	17,290	21,588	38,878	17,351	21,949	39,300	17,942	22,974	40,916
Certificate	84,293	91,419	175,712	84,469	93,555	178,024	72,893	82,530	155,423	70,876	81,963	152,839	68,524	80,001	148,525
Contract Teachers	66	6	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	**104,684**	**114,076**	**218,760**	**103,114**	**114,963**	**218,077**	**103,936**	**118,507**	**222,443**	**102,325**	**119,185**	**221,510**	**100,947**	**118,780**	**219,727**

Source: Teachers Service Commision
** Provisional*
..Data not available
[1] Data excludes teachers on unpaid study leave and those with disciplinary cases
Note: 'Teachers Service Commission (TSC) implemented the changes in categorization of teachers in public primary and secondary schools and the teacher training colleges into new grades in July 2017

Secondary Education

15.14. Table 15.8 presents secondary school enrolment by class and sex from 2019 to 2023. Total enrolment in secondary schools grew by 4.8 per cent to 4,109.5 thousand in 2023 from 3,920.3 thousand in 2022. Enrolment in Form 1 stood at 1,122.1 thousand in 2023, an increase of 14.1 per cent from 983.1 thousand in 2022. The growth in enrolment may be attributed to the Government policy of achieving 100.0 per cent transition from primary to secondary education. There was an increase in enrolment of both boys and girls by 5.2 and 4.5 per cent respectively, during the period under review. Overall, girls accounted for 51.0 per cent of enrolment in secondary schools in the review period.

Table 15.8: Enrolment in Secondary Schools by Class and Sex[1], 2019 – 2023

Number ('000')

Class	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Form 1	423.2	438.2	861.4	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
Form 2	450.8	457.3	908.1	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
Form 3	389.0	387.9	776.9	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
Form 4	363.1	350.5	713.6	373.8	373.9	747.7	453.5	458.6	912.0	470.0	485.2	955.2	466.7	469.8	936.5
TOTAL	**1,626.1**	**1,634.0**	**3,260.0**	**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**

Source : Ministry of Education
** Provisional*
[1]The data for 2020 is as at March 2020

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

15.15. Table 15.9 presents number of examination centres and registered candidates by sex and mean grade in KCSE from 2019 to 2023. The number of KCSE examination centres increased from 10,516 in 2022 to 10,651 in 2023. Over the same period, the number of registered KCSE candidates rose by 2.2 per cent to 903,138, with the number of males and females growing by 1.7 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively. The number of candidates who scored C+ and above increased by 15.3 per cent from 174,505 in 2022 to 201,142 in 2023. The number of male candidates who scored C+ and above accounted for 11.7 per cent of the total number of candidates. The number of female candidates with C+ and above increased by 24.9 per cent to 96,247, while that of male candidates increased by 7.6 per cent to 104,895 in 2023.

Table 15.9: Number of Examination Centres, Candidates by Sex and KCSE Mean Grade, 2019 - 2023

Number

Examination Centres	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	10,289			10,437			10,612			10,516			10,651		
Registered KCSE Candidates	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	357,079	342,627	699,706	383,404	369,529	752,933	423,393	407,598	830,991	445,103	439,019	884,122	452,463	450,675	903,138
KCSE Grade															
A	360	271	631	589	304	893	791	349	1,140	856	303	1,159	825	391	1,216
A-	3,625	2,172	5,797	4,049	2,372	6,421	3,908	2,152	6,060	4,620	2,064	6,684	4,466	2,783	7,249
B+	8,223	5,144	13,367	8,815	5,612	14,427	8,516	5,201	13,717	9,802	6,273	16,075	10,374	7,712	18,086
B	14,688	9,804	24,492	14,933	10,274	25,207	14,761	10,475	25,236	17,848	13,600	31,448	19,810	16,928	36,738
B-	20,401	14,977	35,378	21,844	16,352	38,196	21,848	17,900	39,748	27,338	21,583	48,921	30,538	28,981	59,519
C+	24,732	21,438	46,170	30,925	27,073	57,998	30,839	29,036	59,875	36,978	33,240	70,218	38,882	39,452	78,334
C	31,040	32,117	63,157	42,606	42,853	85,459	39,964	41,395	81,359	46,060	49,310	95,370	44,153	48,400	92,553
C-	40,323	43,112	83,435	54,131	55,329	109,460	48,216	51,219	99,435	56,460	62,740	119,200	50,586	56,844	107,430
D+	49,930	51,863	101,793	59,520	58,369	117,889	57,883	58,510	116,393	64,674	70,031	134,705	58,939	66,031	124,970
D	67,974	69,841	137,815	59,130	62,800	121,930	72,069	73,925	145,994	75,429	79,605	155,034	75,644	79,581	155,225
D-	76,176	76,226	152,402	66,563	70,780	137,343	93,851	93,495	187,346	83,503	83,819	167,322	86,397	79,427	165,824
E	16,389	12,944	29,333	15,218	12,812	28,030	26,611	19,587	46,198	17,899	12,639	30,538	28,211	19,961	48,172
Total	**353,861**	**339,909**	**693,770**	**378,323**	**364,930**	**743,253**	**419,257**	**403,244**	**822,501**	**441,467**	**435,207**	**876,674**	**448,825**	**446,491**	**895,316**

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council
** Provisional*

15.16. The number of registered KCSE special needs candidates by type of disability and sex from 2019 to 2023 is shown in Table 15.10. The number of registered KCSE special needs candidates went up by 3.8 per cent from 2,175 in 2022 to 2,258 in 2023. The number of male candidates registered accounted for 55.0 per cent of the total registered Special Needs Education (SNE) candidates in the review period. The number of physically handicapped candidates increased by 14.7 per cent from 830 in 2022 to 952 in 2023, accounting for 42.2 per cent of the total number of special needs candidates. The number of candidates with low vision went down by 13.0 per cent to 475 while those with hearing impairment increased by 2.1 per cent to 683 in 2023. The number of candidates who were blind increased by 13.8 per cent from 130 in 2022 to 148 in 2023.

Table 15.10: Number of Registered KCSE Special Needs Candidates by Type of Disability and Sex, 2019-2023

Number

Type of Disability	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Blind	70	40	110	57	56	113	73	49	122	73	57	130	84	64	148
Low Vision	208	185	393	273	228	501	296	228	524	288	258	546	260	215	475
Deaf	262	256	518	312	251	563	301	311	612	374	295	669	359	324	683
Physically Handicapped (Writing)	396	255	651	419	292	711	494	397	891	460	370	830	540	412	952
Total	**936**	**736**	**1,672**	**1,061**	**827**	**1,888**	**1,164**	**985**	**2,149**	**1,195**	**980**	**2,175**	**1,243**	**1,015**	**2,258**

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council
** Provisional*

Teachers in Public Secondary Schools and Teachers Training Colleges

15.17. Table 15.11 shows the total number of teachers in public secondary schools and Teacher Training Colleges by qualification or category and sex from 2019 to 2023. The total number of teachers increased to 125,563 with that of female teachers increasing by 1.6 per cent to 53,722 in 2023. Male teachers decreased from 72,009 in 2022 to 71,841 and accounted for 57.2 per cent of the total number of public secondary school and teacher training colleges in 2023. The number of teachers with bachelors degrees increased by 0.3 per cent to 106,501 in 2023. Teachers with bachelors degrees accounted for the largest share of public secondary schools and Teacher Training Colleges teachers at 84.8 per cent in the review period.

Table 15.11: Teachers in Public Secondary Schools and Teacher Training Colleges by Qualification/Category and Sex[1], 2019 – 2023

Number

Qualification/ Category	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Masters and Doctorate Degrees	1,024	896	1,920	909	816	1,725	870	783	1,653	3,151	2,671	5,822	3,343	2,881	6,224
Bachelors Degree	59,074	40,551	99,625	63,481	44,628	108,109	67,617	48,583	116,200	61,100	45,097	106,197	60,745	45,756	106,501
Post Graduate Diploma in Education	9	6	15	6	5	11	8	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma	1,951	1,663	3,614	1,763	1,547	3,310	1,297	1,115	2,412	7,848	5,125	12,973	7,753	5,085	12,838
Contract Teachers	52	8	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	**62,110**	**43,124**	**105,234**	**66,159**	**46,996**	**113,155**	**69,792**	**50,487**	**120,279**	**72,099**	**52,893**	**124,992**	**71,841**	**53,722**	**125,563**

Source : Teachers Service Commission
** Provisional*
..Data not available
[1] Data excludes teachers on unpaid study leave and those with disciplinary cases

Enrolment in Teacher Training Institutions

15.18. Enrolment of teacher trainees in teacher training colleges by year and sex from 2019 to 2023 is shown in Table 15.12. The total number of teacher trainees increased from 21,154 in 2022 to 32,069 in 2023. Teacher trainees enrolled in public primary (P1) colleges increased substantially from 4,006 in 2022 to 23,388 in 2023. Total number of teacher trainees enrolled in public primary diploma upgrade colleges significantly dropped from 9,515 in 2022 to 1,723 in 2023. Overall, enrolment of male and female teacher trainees in teacher training colleges increased by 82.0 and 37.1 per cent from 6,851 and 14,303 in 2022 to 14,466 and 19,603 in 2023, respectively.

Table 15.12: Teacher Trainees Enrolment by Year of Study and Sex, 2019 – 2023

Number

Type of Institution/ Certification	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public primary (P1)/Diploma Pre-Service										
1st Year	-	-	-	-	1,246	842	326	1,502	6,168	10,512
2nd Year	4,615	6,496	5,527	6,749	-	-	510	1,668	1,866	2,156
3rd Year	-	-	-	-					1,029	1,657
Sub Total (a)	4,615	6,496	5,527	6,749	1,246	842	836	3,170	9,063	14,325
Total Public P1/ Diploma Pre-service	**11,111**		**12,276**		**2,088**		**4,006**		**23,388**	
Private primary (P1)/Diploma Pre-service...	**8,593**	**9,996**	**1,846**	**2,598**	**1,167**	**2,003**	**1,064**	**2,106**	**2,094**	**2,989**
Total Private P1/ Diploma Pre-service	**18,589**		**4,444**		**3,170**		**3,170**		**5,083**	
Sub Total[1] (b	**13,208**	**16,492**	**7,373**	**9,347**	**2,413**	**2,845**	**1,900**	**5,276**	**11,157**	**17,314**
Public primary Diploma Upgrade										
1st Year	-	-	-	-	3,593	6,130	3,294	6,221	667	1,056
2nd Year	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
3rd Year	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Sub Total (a)	-	-	-	-	3,593	6,130	3,294	6,221	667	1,056
Total Public Primary Diploma	**0**		**0**		**9,723**		**9,515**		**1,723**	
Private primary Diploma	**8,593**	**9,996**	**1,846**	**2,598**	**-**	**-**	**1,064**	**2,106**	**642**	**1,233**
Total Private Primary Diploma	**18,589**		**4,444**		**0**		**3,170**		**1,875**	
Sub Total[1] (b	**8,593**	**9,996**	**1,846**	**2,598**	**3,593**	**6,130**	**4,358**	**8,327**	**1,309**	**2,289**
Diploma (Secondary)										
1st Year	213	189	121	133	302	373	167	188		
2nd Year	381	273	257	223	130	154	293	366		
3rd Year	453	528	291	193	252	237	133	146		
Sub Total (c)	**1,047**	**990**	**669**	**549**	**684**	**764**	**593**	**700**		
Total[2]		**2,037**		**1,218**	**6,690**	**9,739**	**6,851**	**14,303**	**12,466**	**19,603**
Grand Total	**31,737**		**17,938**		**16,429**		**21,154**		**32,069**	

Source: Ministry of Education
**Provisional*
Notes
[1]. Sub Total[1](b) = Sub Total (a) + Private primary (P1)
[2]. Total[2] = Sub Total[1](b) + Sub Total (c)
Diploma Pre-service trainees are new entrants who have never been to college
Diploma Upgrade are P1 teachers who are upgrading to Diploma

Enrolment in TVET Institutions

15.19. Student enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions by sex from 2019 to 2023 is shown in Table 15.13. Total enrolment in TVET institutions grew by 14.3 per cent from 562,499 in 2022 to 642,726 in 2023. Female students increased by 13.7 per cent to 295,391 while male students increased by 14.7 per cent to 347,335 in 2023. Enrolment of students in national polytechnics decreased by 7.9 per cent from 113,613 in 2022 to 104,617 in 2023 mainly on account of a decrease in male and female students by 9.3 per cent and 6.3 per cent, respectively. Kisii National Polytechnic registered the highest increase in student enrolment at 46.9 per cent from 10,680 in 2022 to 15,694 in 2023, whereas Eldoret National Polytechnic recorded the largest decline in student enrolment from 20,700 in 2022 to 11,379 in 2023, a 45.0 per cent decrease. Student enrolment in Vocational Training Colleges decreased by 4.0 per cent to 155,746 in 2023. Similarly, student enrolment in Private Technical Training institutes fell by 19.8 per cent to 93,828 while that of Public Technical Training institutes grew by 70.1 per cent to 288,535 in the review period.

Table 15.13: Enrolment in TVET Institutions by Sex, 2019 – 2023

Number

Institution	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kenya School of TVET1	4,871	2,157	2,791	2,232	1,833	1,850	2,525	2,647	1,947	1,955
Kisumu National Polytechnic	6,407	4,349	6,212	4,303	6,135	4,536	6,753	5,535	5,217	4,824
Eldoret National Polytechnic	8,827	6,561	8,238	6,308	7,687	5,879	11,232	9,468	5,731	5,648
Meru National Polytechnic	5,810	4,155	5,440	4,016	5,874	4,102	5,437	4,387	5,328	4,350
North Eastern National Polytechnic	898	381	634	409	309	168	927	522	790	484
Kenya Coast National Polytechnic	4,107	3,011	4,787	3,039	4,904	2,545	3,990	3,480	3,252	2,498
Kitale National Polytechnic	3,973	2,970	4,437	3,494	6,479	4,789	6,786	5,536	6,484	5,571
Kisii National Polytechnic	5,446	4,792	1,834	1,872	7,144	6,945	5,410	5,270	8,159	7,535
Kabete National Polytechnic	11,711	6,260	6,940	4,328	7,701	4,838	4,422	3,340	5,099	3,718
Nyeri National Polytechnic	3,709	2,926	3,393	2,704	4,191	3,625	4,403	3,973	4,849	4,317
Sigalagala National Polytechnic	4,475	4,282	4,462	3,844	4,682	4,102	7,347	7,321	7,028	7,148
Nyandarua National Polytechnic	..	..	958	440	1,587	804	1,889	1,013	1,562	1,123
Sub Total	**60,234**	**41,844**	**50,126**	**36,989**	**58,526**	**44,183**	**61,121**	**52,492**	**55,446**	**49,171**
Total	**102,078**		**87,115**		**102,709**		**113,613**		**104,617**	

Table 15.13: Enrolment in TVET Institutions by Sex, 2019 – 2023 (Cont'd)

Number

Institution	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Other TVET Institutions										
Public Technical and Vocational Colleges[2]	65,347	46,763	76,416	53,648	88,642	62,285	92,238	77,422	161,439	127,096
Private Technical and Vocational Colleges[2]	39,484	41,376	41,879	42,446	42,716	44,441	64,296	52,659	42,196	51,632
Vocational Traning Colleges[3]	81,421	54,129	89,663	60,038	97,624	65,381	85,155	77,116	88,254	67,492
Sub Total	**186,252**	**142,268**	**207,958**	**156,132**	**228,982**	**172,107**	**241,689**	**207,197**	**291,889**	**246,220**
Total	**328,520**		**364,090**		**401,089**		**448,886**		**538,109**	
Grand Total	**430,598**		**451,205**		**503,798**		**562,499**		**642,726**	

Source: Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA)
** Provisional*
[1] Formerly Kenya Technical Training College
[2] Formerly Technical Training Institutes
[3] Formerly Youth Polytechnics
.. Data not available

15.20. Table 15.13 (b) presents the number of TVET Trainers/Instructors by sex from 2021 to 2023. The number of PSC trainers declined by 2.6 per cent to 6, 296 in 2023 from 6,465 in 2022. The number of male and female PSC trainers also dropped by 3.5 and 0.9 per cent, respectively in 2023. Overall, PSC trainers in Pre-existing Technical Training Institutes accounted for the highest number of trainers in TVET institutions at 30.9 per cent during the review period.

Table 15.13(b): TVET Trainers/Instructors by Sex, 2021 – 2023

Number

Institution Type	2021					2022					2023*				
	Roll	PSC Trainers			"BOG/ Council Train-ers"	Roll	PSC Trainers			BOG/ Council Train-ers	Roll	PSC Trainers			"BOG/ Coun-cil Train-ers"
		Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total	
Kenya School of TVET	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	51	51	102	18
Institutes of Science &Technology	7	450	316	766	434	7	450	306	756	521	7	408	292	700	614
National Polytechnics	12	1,013	569	1,582	1,088	12	986	548	1,534	1,204	11	893	510	1,403	1,279
Special Needs Institutions	4	134	83	217	55	4	119	91	210	80	4	117	90	207	92
Pre-existing Technical Training Institutes	39	1,450	774	2,224	1,629	35	1,332	737	2,069	1,851	36	1,248	695	1,943	2,251
Newly Established TVCs /TTI's	130	1,201	445	1,646	1,138	128	1,358	512	1,870	1,821	127	1,295	509	1,804	2,414
Newly Established TVCs with Enrolment<=101	..	..	..	..	..	32	23	3	26	5	35	107	30	137	86
Total	**192**	**4,248**	**2,187**	**6,435**	**4,344**	**218**	**4,268**	**2,197**	**6,465**	**5,482**	**221**	**4,119**	**2,177**	**6,296**	**6,754**

Source: Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA)
** Provisional*
.. Data not available

University Education

15.21. Table 15.14 shows the number of Government sponsored students placed to universities and TVET institutions by programme and sex from 2019/20 to 2023/24. The number of students placed by Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS) to public and private universities went up by 13.2 per cent from 124,940 in 2022/23 to 141,392 in 2023/24. The number of students placed into public universities rose by 38.2 per cent during the same period, while that of private universities fell by two thirds to 9,624. This can be partly attributed to the introduction of the new higher education financing model that only applies to public universities hence the shift in numbers for both public and private universities. In 2023/24 academic year, the number of students placed into TVET institutions to pursue diploma increased by 46.2 per cent to 115,192 , while students placed to pursue certificate courses went up by 42.8 per cent to 59,232 in 2023/24. During the review period, students placed to TVET institutions to pursue artisan courses rose by one third to 14,351. Overall, the number of students placed to universities and TVET institutions increased by 29.0 per cent to 330,167 in 2023/24 from 255,959 in 2022/23. The rise in placement figures is credited to partnerships and collaborations for student placement and career development services, as well as the promotion of innovation and the utilization of technology.

Table 15.14: Number of Government Sponsored Students Placed to Universities and TVET Institutions by Programme and Sex, 2019/20 to 2023/2024

Number

Programme	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
Degree[1]															
Public Universities	42,939	29,038	71,977	55,373	39,702	95,075	56,620	42,055	98,675	52,889	42,450	95,339	73,078	58,690	131,768
Private Universities	9,672	7,839	17,511	14,677	13,079	27,756	15,281	14,380	29,661	14,865	14,736	29,601	4,862	4,762	9,624
Sub-Total	**52,611**	**36,877**	**89,488**	**70,050**	**52,781**	**122,831**	**71,901**	**56,435**	**128,336**	**67,754**	**57,186**	**124,940**	**77,940**	**63,452**	**141,392**
Diploma	35,024	29,515	64,539	26,165	30,290	56,455	43,108	46,972	90,080	36,037	42,732	78,769	51,921	63,271	115,192
Certificate	20,896	22,766	43,662	13,531	18,181	31,712	18,413	25,324	43,737	17,567	23,921	41,488	23,791	35,441	59,232
Artisan	4,264	3,458	7,722	2,965	3,477	6,442	4,750	5,873	10,623	4,952	5,810	10,762	6,855	7,496	14,351
Grand Total	**112,795**	**92,616**	**205,411**	**112,711**	**104,729**	**217,440**	**138,172**	**134,604**	**272,776**	**126,310**	**129,649**	**255,959**	**160,507**	**169,660**	**330,167**

Source: Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS)
**Provisional*
[1]*There was a change in higher education financing model*

15.22. The enrolment of students in universities from 2020/21 to 2023/24 academic year is presented in Table 15.15. Overall, student enrolment in universities increased by 2.9 per cent from 562.9 thousand in 2022/23 to 579.2 thousand in 2023/24. Enrolment of female students increased by 4.1 per cent to 250.0 thousand in 2023/24 while enrolment of male students rose by 1.9 per cent to 329.0 in the same period. The number of students enrolled for undergraduate and postgraduate courses in public universities grew by 7.1 per cent to 482.6 thousand and accounted for 83.3 per cent of all student enrolment in universities in 2023/24. Student enrolment in public universities constituent colleges increased by 27.7 per cent from 5,443 in 2022/23 to 6,950 in 2023/24. Enrolment in private universities declined by 14.1 per cent from 112.3 thousand in 2022/23 to 96.5 thousand in 2023/24. The total enrolment for the Open University of Kenya was 334 students.

Table 15.15: University Enrolment[1] by Sex, 2020/21 – 2023/24

Number

INSTITUTION	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public Universities								
University of Nairobi	42,556	12,932	36,556	11,137	21,338	14,913	21,699	16,813
Kenyatta	38,425	31,227	38,357	31,866	37,889	30,016	41,255	32,877
Moi	15,177	13,428	14,497	12,160	11,419	9,500	11,568	9,896
Egerton	10,340	7,649	10,967	7,982	11,130	8,132	10,560	7,334
Jomo Kenyatta (JKUAT	21,740	15,004	18,243	13,469	19,856	14,664	21,817	14,194
Maseno	13,064	9,787	13,056	9,715	13,392	10,520	12,895	10,664
Masinde Muliro	10,435	8,220	9,366	6,551	10,997	7,508	11,636	8,416
Technical University of Kenya	8,695	3,372	6,894	2,937	5,491	2,516	6,712	2,956
Technical University of Mombasa	7,231	2,769	7,316	2,847	7,343	3,132	6,513	3,636
Dedan Kimathi	5,418	2,628	5,874	2,956	5,691	2,559	6,512	2,592
Chuka	7,548	5,197	8,935	6,419	8,819	5,949	8,489	6,519
Karatina	3,436	2,657	3,916	2,942	4,151	3,367	5,544	4,511
Kisii	10,157	6,562	10,983	7,454	12,688	8,621	15,287	11,792
Meru	4,866	2,657	5,396	2,829	6,152	3,268	6,289	3,432
Multimedia	3,598	2,122	3,404	2,051	3,537	2,074	4,067	2,286
South Eastern University of Kenya	4,870	3,224	5,367	3,199	5,496	3,280	4,859	2,945
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga	4,266	2,390	5,300	2,947	4,915	2,779	5,634	3,240
Laikipia	4,435	3,632	3,979	3,400	3,961	3,412	4,022	3,607
University of Eldoret	8,070	6,625	5,343	4,564	6,357	4,838	6,453	4,867
Kabianga	3,512	2,970	3,695	2,952	4,246	3,539	4,592	4,427
Pwani	3,943	2,690	5,167	3,743	4,246	3,070	4,839	3,788
Masai Mara	4,657	3,864	5,788	4,776	5,769	4,960	5,361	5,077
Kibabii	4,898	3,418	4,455	3,036	5,976	4,121	4,098	3,072
Embu	4,861	3,266	5,783	3,917	5,934	4,057	6,840	4,385
Machakos	5,667	3,695	5,589	3,690	5,644	3,528	5,947	3,984
Murang'a	4,471	1,830	4,823	1,976	5,915	3,467	4,949	2,554
Rongo	3,509	2,409	3,760	2,674	3,847	3,123	4,936	4,206
Kirinyaga	4,762	2,363	6,493	2,959	7,087	3,038	7,994	3,401
Co-operative	2,355	2,346	2,234	2,499	3,613	4,051	4,537	3,987
Taita Taveta	2,263	1,046	2,235	1,178	2,140	830	1,870	801
Garissa	884	394	253	119	1,676	1,021	478	273
Kaimosi Friends University	..	..	..	..	1,863	1,888	2,562	2,090
Tharaka University	..	..	..	..	2,201	1,742	2,624	1,971
Tom Mboya University	..	..	..	..	513	420	3,348	2,257
University Constituent Colleges	5,505	4,102	7,877	5,637	2,634	2,809	3,388	3,562
SUB-TOTAL[2]	**275,614**	**176,475**	**271,901**	**176,581**	**263,926**	**186,712**	**280,174**	**202,412**
Private Universities	50,257	44,353	62,560	51,024	58,833	53,454	48,846	47,614
GRAND TOTAL	**546,699**		**562,066**		**562,925**		**579,046**	
Open University of Kenya[3]	..		..		..		334	

Source: Individual Universities/ Commission for University Education
** Provisional*

[1] Enrolment excludes Diploma/Certificate students
[2] Total excludes enrolment from Moi Forces Memorial University
[3] Data as at 31st Decemeber 2023
.. Data not Available

15.23. Table 15.16 gives a breakdown of students enrolled for diploma and certificate courses in both public and private universities from 2020/21 to 2023/24 academic year. The total number of students enrolled in both diploma and certificate courses grew by 11.6 per cent from 71,472 in 2022/23 to 79,792 in 2023/24. Enrolment of female students increased by 31.0 per cent to 46,704 while enrolment of male students declined by 7.5 per cent to 33,139 in 2023/24.

Table 15.16: University Enrolment of Diploma and Certificate Courses Students by Sex, 2020/21 – 2023/24

Number

INSTITUTION	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public Universities								
University of Nairobi	2,328	111	1,417	52	315	447	320	504
Kenyatta	2,989	2,631	1,174	1,345	906	1,012	1,035	1,071
Moi	146	126	89	43	283	227	192	138
Egerton	365	375	123	94	234	328	128	203
Jomo Kenyatta (JKUAT)	794	378	573	457	1,209	852	1,090	759
Maseno	472	596	93	99	238	303	110	257
Masinde Muliro	15	16	1,541	1,249	1,708	1,432	1,426	1,648
Technical University of Kenya	1,457	2,881	3,044	2,054	1,879	1,186	2,598	1,435
Technical University of Mombasa	5,328	3,447	5,683	3,582	7,700	5,075	6,984	4,379
Dedan Kimathi	379	280	233	173	304	247	293	134
Chuka	1,149	1,238	833	948	392	469	371	385
Karatina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kisii	660	568	359	396	644	892	408	562
Meru	622	299	730	472	621	412	756	409
Multimedia	427	438	469	609	225	272	244	178
South Eastern University of Kenya	14	4	88	49	181	112	160	101
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga	86	234	272	180	136	144	492	467
Laikipia	-	-	-	-	100	166	175	294
University of Eldoret	73	150	101	190	95	187	111	192
Kabianga	111	124	194	76	127	67	95	102
Pwani	88	76	88	71	165	142	118	383
Masai Mara	72	108	188	243	146	161	182	171
Kibabii	382	436	71	120	281	306	239	239
University of Embu	190	250	310	314	522	462	597	741
Machakos	318	350	647	365	1,234	902	955	823
Murang'a	132	107	353	280	253	222	771	433
Rongo	137	189	127	210	199	207	239	258
Kirinyaga	24	42	16	10	-	-	-	-
Co-operative	1,361	785	2,608	1,663	1,580	1,355	1,628	2,017
Taita Taveta	36	19	30	27	30	22	57	35
Garissa	239	145	15	6	285	225	81	60
Kaimosi Friends University	..	..	..	..	20	28	14	24
Tharaka University	..	..	..	..	247	263	242	241
Tom Mboya University	..	..	..	..	6	1	72	46
University Constituent Colleges	198	249	283	331	134	134	282	247
SUB-TOTAL	**20,592**	**16,652**	**21,752**	**15,708**	**22,399**	**18,260**	**22,465**	**18,936**
Private Universities	8,828	9,279	12,204	14,293	13,421	17,392	10,674	27,717
GRAND TOTAL	**55,351**		**63,957**		**71,472**		**79,792**	

Source: Individual Universities/ Commission for University Education
** Provisional*
.. Data not Available

Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes

15.24. The number of public chartered universities have been increasing over a period of time. Table 15.17 shows registration of universities and other institutions offering degree programmes by category from 2019 to 2023. The number of public chartered universities rose from 36 in 2022 to 37 in 2023. This was due to awarding of charter to The Open University of Kenya which is a specialized degree awarding institution. The number of public university constituent colleges also increased by 1 to 6 in 2023. In the period under review, the number of chartered private universities, private universities with Letters of Interim Authority (LIA) and private university constituent colleges remained the same at 25, 8 and 3, respectively.

Table 15.17: Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes by Category, 2019 - 2023

Number

Category of Institutions	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Public					
Chartered universities[1]	31	31	32	36	37
University constituent colleges	6	7	8	5	6
University campuses	64	64	64	64	64
Institutions approved for collaboration with universities in offering university programmes	4	1	2	..	..
Private					
Chartered universities	19	20	21	25	25
Universities with Letter of Interim Authority	13	13	12	8	8
University constituent colleges	5	3	3	3	3
Institutions approved for collaboration with universities in offering university programmes	3	3	3	..	..

Source: Commission for University Education
** Provisional*
.. Data not Available
[1] Includes National Defence University

15.25. Table 15.18 presents the number of approved programmes by category of institution from 2019 to 2023. The number of approved public university degree programmes increased by 4.4 per cent from 3,371 in 2022 to 3,519 in 2023. Similarly, private university degree programmes rose from 778 in 2022 to 843 in 2023. During the review period, the number of public university constituent colleges' degree programmes remained the same at 44.

Table 15.18: Approved Programmes by Category of Institution, 2019 - 2023

Number

Programme by Category of Institution	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Public University Degree Programmes	3,605	3,142	3,148	3,371	3,519
Public University Constituent Colleges Degree Programmes	106	123	144	44	44
Private University Degree Programmes	635	667	724	778	843
Private University Constituent Colleges Degree Programmes	28	30	24	27	29
Universities with Letter of Interim Authority Degree Programmes	87	76	65	52	48
Degree Programmes for Collaboration with Universities	5	..	..	..	..
Diploma Programmes - Public Universities[1]	429	..	462	552	..
Diploma Programmes - Private Universities[1]	241	..	704	727	..
Certificate Programmes - Public Universities[1]	148	..	325	..	..
Certificate Programmes - Private Universities[1]	99	..	241	..	..
Source: Commission for University Education					

** Provisional*
.. Data not available
[1]Diploma and certificate programmes approved by universities' senates

Education Loans

15.26. Table 15.19 presents the number of Higher Educations Loans Board (HELB) loan applicants, beneficiaries and amount of loans awarded by sex from 2019/20 to 2023/24 academic year. The total number of loan applicants went up by 30.0 per cent from 641,237 in 2022/23 to 833,857 in 2023/24. The number of male loan applicants increased by 34.7 per cent to 488,562 while that of female loan applicants rose by 24.0 per cent to 345,295 in 2023/24. The number of loan beneficiaries rose by 57.9 per cent from 336,327 in 2022/23 to 530,893 in 2023/24. Male and female beneficiaries increased by 60.8 per cent and 53.5 per cent to 321,325 and 209,508 in 2023/24, respectively. Overall, the total amount of loans awarded more than doubled to KSh 29.4 billion in 2023/24.

15.27. Total loan applicants from public universities went up by 30.8 per cent to 544,045 while the loan beneficiaries increased by 60.0 per cent to 301,916 in 2023/24. Slightly more than half of loan applicants were awarded loans with the total amount of loans awarded more than doubling to KSh 20.4 billion in 2023/24. Male student loan beneficiaries from public universities increased by 59.6 per cent to 188.5 thousand while female student beneficiaries increased by 60.8 per cent to 113.4 thousand in 2023/24.

15.28. The total number of loan applicants from private universities dropped by 2.5 per cent from 63,605 in 2022/23 to 62,026 in 2023/24. On the other hand, the number of loan beneficiaries from private universities rose by 24.4 per cent from 37,720 in 2022/23 to 49,422 in 2023/24. The amount of loans awarded to applicants from private universities grew by 41.9 per cent to KSh 2.5 billion in 2023/24. Male loan applicants from private universities dropped by 1.5 per cent to 35,880 while female loan applicants fell by 3.8 per cent to 26,146 in 2023/24.

15.29. The Government continued with its policy of revamping TVET institutions, partly through provision of loans and bursaries to students enrolled in the institutions. The total number of TVET students loan applicants rose by 40.9 per cent from 161.6 thousand in 2022/23 to 227.8 thousand in 2023/24. During the review period, the number of student loan beneficiaries increased by 66.3 per cent to 179.6 thousand from 108.0 thousand in 2022/23. Loans awarded to students grew by 71.4 per cent from KSh 3.8 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 6.5 billion in 2023/24. Female students loan applicants rose by 29.5 per cent to 100.6 thousand while female students loan beneficiaries increased by 52.8 per cent to 75,411 in 2023/24.

Table 15.19: HELB Loan Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loans Awarded by Sex, 2019/20 – 2023/24

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									
2019/20	224,991	163,692	388,683	201,217	147,983	349,200	8,853.4	6,356.9	15,210.3
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
Public Universities									
2019/20	128,321	87,075	215,396	125,838	85,703	211,541	5,693.0	3,776.1	9,469.1
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
Private Universities									
2019/20	22,752	15,489	38,241	20,438	15,110	35,548	963.7	695.0	1,658.7
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
TVET institutions									
2019/20	73,918	61,128	135,046	54,941	47,170	102,111	2,196.7	1,885.8	4,082.5
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

Source: Higher Education Loans Board
**Provisional*

15.30. Table 15.19(b) shows the New Funding Model (NFM) loan applicants, beneficiaries and amount of loans awarded by sex in the 2023/24 academic year, through the Higher Education Loans Board (HELB). It is important to note that the NFM does not affect continuing students and therefore they continue receiving their funding based on the government's existing model. All of the applicants who applied for loans in public and private universities as well as TVET institutions under the NFM were awarded loans. Out of all the applicants and beneficiaries of the NFM, 62.0 per cent were male. About half of the applicants and beneficiaries were from public universities and accounted for 72.2 per cent of the total loans awarded to beneficiaries in institutions of higher learning during the period under review.

Table 15.19(b): NFM Loan Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loans Awarded by Sex[1], 2023/24

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*	121,318	74,303	195,621	121,318	74,303	195,621	5,555.4	3,113.2	8,668.6
Public Universities									
2023/24*	60,835	35,495	96,330	60,835	35,495	96,330	4,075.1	2,185.5	6,260.7
Private Universities									
2023/24*	2,717	1,865	4,582	2,717	1,865	4,582	297.2	193.8	491.1
TVET institutions									
2023/24*	57,766	36,943	94,709	57,766	36,943	94,709	1,183.0	733.9	1,916.9

Source: Higher Education Loans Board
**Provisional*
[1] Data as at 31st Decemeber 2023

15.31. 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 2019/20 to 2023/24. In 2023/24, there were 833,857 bursary applicants with male applicants accounting for 58.6 per cent of total applicants. Both the number of applicants awarded bursaries and the amount of bursaries awarded to beneficiaries reduced by 20.2 per cent and 16.3 per cent to 30,465 and KSh 203.0 million respectively, in 2023/24.

15.32. During the review period, only 2.6 per cent of the of applicants from public universities were awarded bursaries. The number of bursary beneficiaries from public universities declined from 15,018 in 2022/23 to 14,333 in 2023/24. The amount of bursary awarded to applicants from public universities dropped by 4.2 per cent from KSh 118 million in 2022/23 to KSh 113.1 million in 2023/24. Total applicants awarded bursaries from private universities grew by 1.3 per cent to 3,170 in 2023/24. The amount of bursary awarded to students in private universities rose by 2.0 per cent to KSh 25.0 million in 2023/24.

15.33. In 2023/24, 5.7 per cent of bursary applicants from TVET were awarded bursaries. The number of TVET students awarded bursaries decreased by one third from 20,010 in 2022/23 to 12,962 in 2023/24. Similarly, the amount of bursary awarded declined from KSh 100.0 million in 2022/23 to KSh 64.9 million in 2023/24. The amount of bursary awarded to female students in TVET institutions fell by 35.5 per cent to KSh 28.0 million while the amount awarded to male students fell by 34.8 per cent to KSh 36.9 million in 2023/24. The number of female and male students in TVET awarded bursaries decreased by 35.6 per cent and 35.0 per cent to 5,593 and 7,369 respectively, in 2023/24.

Table 15.20: HELB Bursary Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount Awarded by Sex, 2019/20 – 2023/24

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									
2019/20	152,428	112,736	265,164	25,090	15,145	40,235	149.7	88.8	238.5
2020/21	-	-	-	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	249.8
2022/23	362,662	278,575	641,237	23,452	14,705	38,157	152.0	90.6	242.6
2023/24*	488,562	345,295	833,857	19,055	11,410	30,465	129.2	73.8	203.0
Public Universities									
2019/20	100,760	72,058	172,818	11,380	6,870	18,250	78.0	46.3	124.3
2020/21	-	-	-	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	124.3
2022/23	242,251	173,750	416,001	10,104	4,914	15,018	79.5	38.5	118.0
2023/24*	325,458	218,587	544,045	9,620	4,713	14,333	76.0	37.1	113.1
Private Universities									
2019/20	13,081	10,676	23,757	1,764	1,064	2,828	11.6	6.9	18.5
2020/21	-	-	-	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	24.6
2023/24*	35,880	26,146	62,026	2,066	1,104	3,170	16.3	8.7	25.0
TVET Institutions									
2019/20	38,587	30,002	68,589	11,946	7,211	19,157	60.1	35.7	95.7
2020/21	-	-	-	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	100.0
2023/24*	127,224	100,562	227,786	7,369	5,593	12,962	36.9	28.0	64.9

Source: Higher Education Loans Board
**Provisional*

15.34. Table 15.21 shows the Government capitation to HELB, loan repayments, and loans and bursaries awarded from 2019/20 to 2023/24. Government loan capitation tripled from KSh 10.6 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 31.8 billion in 2023/24, while loan repayments went up by 7.0 per cent to KSh 4.8 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 4.5 billion in 2022/23. Total Government capitation and loan repayments more than doubled from KSh 15.4 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 37.0 billion in 2023/24. The total amount of student loans and bursaries awarded increased by more than double to KSh 29.6 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 14.0 billion in 2022/23.

Table 15.21: Government Capitation to HELB, HELB Loan Repayments and Loans / Bursaries Awarded, 2019/20 - 2023/24

KSh Million

Academic Year	GOK Loans Capitation	GOK Bursaries Capitation	Loan Repayments	Total GOK Capitation and Loan Repayments	Loans Awarded	Bursaries Awarded	Total Loans and Bursaries Awarded
2019/20	8,225.0	237.0	4,448.9	12,910.9	15,210.3	238.5	15,448.8
2020/21	11,045.7	237.0	4,349.8	15,632.4	14,321.5	237.1	14,558.6
2021/22	10,895.6	408.6	5,208.9	16,513.1	14,456.7	239.0	14,695.7
2022/23	10,685.0	237.0	4,522.4	15,444.4	13,795.1	242.6	14,037.7
2023/24*	31,875.0	237.0	4,840.0	36,952.0	29,387.3	202.8	29,590.1

Source: Higher Education Loans Board
**Provisional*

Research and Development

15.35. Table 15.22 shows the number of research license applications and licenses granted by the National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI), disaggregated by nationality from 2018/19 to 2022/23. The number of research license applications went up by 35.2 per cent from 6,173 in 2021/22 to 8,348 in 2022/23, mainly due to applicants from Kenya and the EAC countries. Similarly, the total number of licenses granted increased from 6,048 in 2021/22 to 8,185 in 2022/23. During the review period, the number of African Non-EAC research license applicants and Non-African Nationals also increased by 28.7 per cent and 5.1 per cent, respectively.

Table 15.22: Research License Applications and Licenses Granted by Nationality, 2018/19 - 2022/23

Number

Nationality	2018/19		2019/20[1]		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23*	
	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted
Kenyan/ EAC Citizens	6,081	5,559	5,779	6,155	5,717	4,895	5,702	5,597	7,829	7,698
African Non-EAC Citizens	70	59	58	53	78	75	101	97	130	125
Non-African Nationals	472	397	240	273	190	183	370	354	389	362
Total	**6,623**	**6,015**	**6,077**	**6,481**	**5,985**	**5,153**	**6,173**	**6,048**	**8,348**	**8,185**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
** Provisional*
[1] The increase in the number of research licenses granted to Kenyan/EAC citizens was attributed to processing of pending research license applications from previous years

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15.36. The number of individual research licences granted by nationality, research category and sex from 2018/19 to 2022/23 is shown in Table 15.23. The total number of individual research licenses granted rose by 18.0 per cent to 7,136 in 2022/23. During the period under review, the number of individual research licences granted to male and female applicants increased by 18.3 per cent to 3,809 and by 17.6 per cent to 3,327 in 2022/23, respectively. The number of individual research licenses granted to Kenyan and EAC citizens increased by 18.8 per cent from 5,597 in 2021/22 to 6,652 in 2022/23. This was mainly on account of applicants in the masters degree category having the highest share of 66.2 per cent. The number of individual research licenses granted to African non-EAC citizens increased to 123 in 2022/23 while licenses granted to Non-African Nationals increased from 354 in 2021/22 to 361 in 2022/23. Research licenses granted to researchers from Kenya and other EAC citizens pursuing doctorate increased to 1,005 in 2022/23.

Table 15.23: Number of Individual Research Licenses Granted by Nationality, Research Category and Sex, 2018/19 - 2022/23

Number

Nationality/Research Category	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kenyan/EAC Citizens:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	64	124	188	346	441	787	264	383	647	362	528	890	475	636	1,111
Master	2,039	1,933	3,972	2,094	1,865	3,959	1,729	1,456	3,185	1,975	1,645	3,620	2,402	2,000	4,402
Doctorate	583	428	1,011	571	357	928	594	349	943	586	374	960	622	383	1,005
Post-Doctorate	67	51	118	89	29	118	74	46	120	79	48	127	81	53	134
Sub-Total	**2,753**	**2,536**	**5,289**	**3,100**	**2,692**	**5,792**	**2,661**	**2,234**	**4,895**	**3,002**	**2,595**	**5,597**	**3,580**	**3,072**	**6,652**
African Non-EAC Citizens:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	4	3	1	4
Master	13	12	25	30	14	44	16	29	45	44	26	70	60	26	86
Doctorate	14	2	16	6	3	9	16	6	22	13	3	16	11	9	20
Post-Doctorate	5	4	9	-	-	-	6	1	7	2	5	7	10	3	13
Sub-Total	**36**	**18**	**54**	**36**	**17**	**53**	**39**	**36**	**75**	**60**	**37**	**97**	**84**	**39**	**123**
Non-African Nationals:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	9	23	32	2	10	12	1	1	2	4	6	10	3	11	14
Master	27	27	54	13	13	26	12	12	24	18	26	44	14	27	41
Doctorate	50	49	99	33	58	91	25	28	53	38	70	108	34	76	110
Post-Doctorate	102	89	191	71	67	138	54	50	104	98	94	192	94	102	196
Sub-Total	**188**	**188**	**376**	**119**	**148**	**267**	**92**	**91**	**183**	**158**	**196**	**354**	**145**	**216**	**361**
TOTAL	**2,977**	**2,742**	**5,719**	**3,255**	**2,857**	**6,112**	**2,792**	**2,361**	**5,153**	**3,220**	**2,828**	**6,048**	**3,809**	**3,327**	**7,136**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
** Provisional*

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15.37. Table 15.24 shows the number of individual research licenses granted by field of study and sex from 2018/19 to 2022/23. The number of individual research licenses granted to researchers in all fields of study rose by 18.0 per cent from 6,048 in 2021/22 to 7,136 in 2022/23. The number of research licenses granted to females increased by 17.6 per cent to 3,327 while those granted to males increased by 18.3 per cent to 3,809 in 2022/23. Research licenses granted in the field of humanities and social sciences and that of health and biological sciences accounted for 64.0 per cent and 24.6 per cent of all the individual research licenses granted in 2022/23, respectively. The earth and space sciences field of study received the least number of individual research licences granted at 69 during the review period.

Table 15.24: Number of Granted Individual Research Licenses by Field of Study and Sex, 2018/19 - 2022/23

Number

FIELD OF STUDY	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture and Natural Resources Sciences	78	65	143	174	129	303	181	116	297	172	144	316	206	132	338
Earth and Space Sciences	149	112	261	34	28	62	39	15	54	55	38	93	38	31	69
Health and Biological Sciences	317	304	621	669	703	1,372	557	556	1,113	707	701	1,408	888	865	1,753
Humanities and Social Sciences	2,229	2,133	4,362	2,158	1,827	3,985	1,837	1,574	3,411	2,072	1,821	3,893	2,411	2,156	4,567
ICT and Infrastructural Sciences	136	79	215	163	130	293	130	84	214	152	94	246	191	107	298
Physical, Industrial and Energy Sciences	68	49	117	58	39	97	48	16	64	62	30	92	75	36	111
TOTAL	**2,977**	**2,742**	**5,719**	**3,256**	**2,856**	**6,112**	**2,792**	**2,361**	**5,153**	**3,220**	**2,828**	**6,048**	**3,809**	**3,327**	**7,136**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
** Provisional*

15.38. Table 15.25 presents the number of institutional research licenses granted by field of study and nationality from 2018/19 to 2022/23. Generally, all the institutional research licenses granted were from Kenya and the EAC countries. The number of institutional research licenses granted increased from 934 in 2021/22 to 1,049 in 2022/23 with institutions granted under health and biological sciences accounting for 67.3 per cent of all institutional research licenses granted.

Table 15.25: Institutional Research Licenses Granted by Field of Study and Nationality, 2018/19 - 2022/23

Number

FIELD OF STUDY	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23*		
	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	11	2	13	24	1	25	37	-	37	47	0	47	63	0	63
Earth and Space Sciences	15	4	19	7	1	8	8	-	8	3	0	3	7	0	7
Health and Biological Sciences	106	10	116	185	1	186	403	-	403	605	0	605	706	0	706
Humanities and Social Sciences	129	9	138	145	3	148	220	-	220	251	0	251	254	0	254
ICT and Infrastructural Sciences	3	1	4	2	-	2	16	-	16	16	0	16	10	0	10
Physical, Industrial and Energy Sciences	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	12	0	12	9	0	9
TOTAL	**270**	**26**	**296**	**363**	**6**	**369**	**690**	**0**	**690**	**934**	**0**	**934**	**1,049**	**0**	**1,049**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
** Provisional*

Government Funding to Public and Private Universities

15.39. Government funding to universities is expected to decline from KSh 44,283 million in 2022/23 to KSh 30,029 million in 2023/24 as shown in Table 15.26. The number of students funded from public universities is expected to decline by 7.3 per cent to 320,501 in 2023/24. The number of funded female students is expected to decline from 192,511 in 2022/23 to 128,559 in 2023/24 while the number of funded male students is expected to increase by 56.5 per cent to 191,942 in 2023/24. Funding to public university constituent colleges is expected to increase by 18.6 per cent from KSh 998.2 million in 2022/23 to KSh 1,184.3 million in 2023/24 while the number of students to be funded is expected to rise by 37.3 per cent to 5,489 in 2023/24.

Table 15.26: Government Funding to Universities and Number of Students Funded, 2021/22 –2023/24

INSTITUTION	2021/22+				2022/23				2023/24*			
	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	19,210	13,221	32,431	5,588.03	10,743	15,873	26,616	5610.97	13,812	9,854	23,666	2440.92
Kenyatta	..	..	32,162	3,360.80	..	..	30,303	3374.60	..	..	..	..
Moi	..	..	23,809	3,424.22	7,276	9,875	17,151	3438.28	10,315	8,485	18,800	1715.97
Egerton	10,677	7,373	18,050	2,219.25	7,527	10,396	17,923	2228.36	11,520	8,263	19,783	1731.15
Jomo Kenyatta (JKUAT)	14,070	11,260	25,330	2,996.81	10,714	13,990	24,704	3009.12	14,757	10,942	25,699	2532.57
Maseno	9,230	6,927	16,157	1,698.16	8,062	10,729	18,791	1750.13	11,994	9,305	21,299	1714.05
Masinde Muliro	5,974	3,671	9,645	1,755.53	4,844	7,744	12,588	1762.74	8,916	5,918	14,834	1297.89
Technical University of Kenya	7,751	3,005	10,756	1,980.75	3,218	7,571	10,789	1988.88	7,915	3,372	11,287	1157.27
Technical University of Mombasa	6,896	2,397	9,293	958.41	2,783	7,857	10,640	962.35	7,784	2,805	10,589	1064.88
Dedan Kimathi	2,355	5,156	7,511	922.32	2,505	5,486	7,991	926.10	5,860	2,663	8,523	897.66
Chuka	9,334	6,259	15,593	1,328.40	6,116	9,820	15,936	1333.85	9,097	5,409	14,506	1246.29
Karatina	3,129	2,382	5,511	747.53	2,564	3,439	6,003	750.60	3,957	3,131	7,088	583.47
Kisii	..	..	12,118	1,179.04	4,310	6,915	11,225	1183.88	9,581	7,362	16,943	1363.29
Meru	4,122	2,112	6,234	715.84	2,769	5,511	8,280	738.78	5,655	2,785	8,440	793.15
Multimedia	4,412	2,279	6,691	617.02	2,118	4,129	6,247	619.56	4,321	2,123	6,444	582.88
South Eastern	3,831	2,307	6,138	936.51	2,855	5,043	7,898	940.36	5,252	3,108	8,360	738.40

Table 15.26: Government Funding to Universities and Number of Students Funded, 2021/22 –2023/24 (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	2021/22+				2022/23				2023/24*			
	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)
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga	3,680	1,858	5,538	1,027.76	2,679	4,921	7,600	1071.98	5,032	2,984	8,016	720.29
Laikipia	3,678	3,259	6,937	891.04	2,454	2,899	5,353	894.70	3,533	3,221	6,754	501.45
University of Eldoret	5,180	4,242	9,422	1,965.43	4,270	5,611	9,881	1973.50	5,337	4,048	9,385	899.04
Kabianga	4,844	3,107	7,951	811.02	3,163	4,094	7,257	814.34	4,180	3,336	7,516	638.61
Pwani	3,764	2,509	6,273	780.90	3,165	4,581	7,746	784.11	4,161	2,944	7,105	562.88
Masai Mara	..	..	7,709	1,051.02	3,681	4,319	8,000	1055.34	4,641	4,249	8,890	725.53
Kibabii	3,261	2,025	5,286	649.56	1,865	2,974	4,839	652.23	3,643	2,315	5,958	477.21
Embu	4,735	3,110	7,845	626.18	3,170	5,026	8,196	628.75	..	..	..	..
Machakos	..	..	8,652	995.44	3,426	5,429	8,855	999.53	5,407	3,558	8,965	757.50
Murang'a	..	..	7,655	513.56	2,333	5,280	7,613	515.67	..	..	..	..
Rongo	3,120	1,948	5,068	576.35	2,163	3,282	5,445	628.72	3,900	2,955	6,855	556.82
Kirinyaga	5,402	2,709	8,111	358.63	3,097	6,757	9,854	360.11	7,150	3,033	10,183	968.66
Co-operative	1,712	1,533	3,245	281.90	2,001	2,494	4,495	283.06	2,619	2,112	4,731	377.12
Taita Taveta	1,921	838	2,759	404.46	768	1,950	2,718	406.12	2,041	779	2,820	408.49
Garissa	..	..	694	417.37	473	953	1,426	469.09	821	493	1,314	254.89
Kaimosi Friends University	..	..	..	..	1,218	1,555	2,773	456.36	1,296	1,182	2,478	350.83
Tharaka University	..	..	..	..	977	1,510	2,487	284.53	1,948	1,383	3,331	414.42
Tom Mboya University	..	..	..	..	1,448	2,407	3,855	389.14	2,771	1,679	4,450	371.57
University Constituent Colleges	3,051	2,338	5,389	2,064.70	1,908	2,091	3,999	998.16	2,726	2,763	5,489	1,184.30
SUB-TOTAL	145,339	97,825	335,963	43,843.96	122,663	192,511	345,705	44,283.97	191,942	128,559	320,501	30,029.45
Private Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	**145,339**	**97,825**	**335,963**	**43,843.96**	**122,663**	**192,511**	**345,705**	**44,283.97**	**191,942**	**128,559**	**320,501**	**30,029.45**

Source: Universities Fund
[1]Revised
** Provisional*
.. Data not available

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15.40. Table 15.26(b) presents the New Funding Model (NFM) scholarship applicants, beneficiaries and amount of loan scholarships awarded by sex in the 2023/24 academic year, through the Universities Fund. Male applicants comprised of 62.2 per cent of all the scholarship applicants. A third of the loan scholarships amount was awarded to female beneficiaries during the review period.

Table 15.26(b): NFM Scholarship Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loan Scholarships Awarded by Sex[1], 2023/24

Academic Year	Number of NFM Scholarship Applicants			Number of Scholarship Beneficiaries			Amount of Loan 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

Source: Universities Fund
**Provisional*
[1] Data as at 31st December 2023

Adult Education

15.41. Enrolment in adult education centres by County and sex from 2020 to 2023 is presented Table 15.27. Total enrolment of adult education learners dropped by 9.5 per cent from 138,628 in 2022 to 125,402 in 2023. Female adult learners accounted for 63.1 per cent of the total enrolment of adult learners in 2023. Nairobi City recorded the highest enrolment of adult education learners during the review period, followed by Turkana, Nandi, Kitui and Mandera counties. The enrolment of adult education learners in Migori county increased substantially to 2,887 in during the review period. Makueni county on the other hand recorded the largest drop in enrolment of adult learners from 4,387 in 2022 to 832 in 2023.

Table 15.27: Enrolment of Learners in Adult Education Centres by Sex and County, 2020 - 2023

Number

County	2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mombasa	1,085	1,631	2,716	1,095	1,168	2,263	705	751	1,456	912	970	1,882
Kwale	568	3,039	3,607	393	1,362	1,755	508	1,788	2,296	484	1,605	2,089
Kilifi	1,682	6,175	7,857	947	4,946	5,893	1,890	5,321	7,211	446	1,997	2,443
Tana River	921	2,617	3,538	816	2,185	3,001	549	1,637	2,186	520	1,236	1,756
Lamu	297	556	853	215	748	963	129	476	605	146	451	597
Taita Taveta	228	921	1,149	246	696	942	323	654	977	345	556	901
Garissa	2,601	2,097	4,698	2,829	2,551	5,380	1,944	1,312	3,256	1,944	1,312	3,256
Wajir	1,453	1,422	2,875	1,134	1,148	2,282	1,479	1,330	2,809	972	974	1,946
Mandera	1,482	2,038	3,520	1,406	1,971	3,377	1,926	2,177	4,103	2,349	2,299	4,648
Marsabit	1,449	2,056	3,505	109	1,003	1,112	1,137	1,121	2,258	1,442	1,309	2,751
Isiolo	336	729	1,065	193	443	636	275	633	908	239	520	759
Meru	1,799	4,234	6,033	941	2,097	3,038	845	2,112	2,957	1,088	2,270	3,358
Tharaka-Nithi	442	1,579	2,021	312	752	1,064	606	1,358	1,964	515	1,338	1,853
Embu	715	1,852	2,567	799	1,696	2,495	736	1,166	1,902	727	1,640	2,367
Kitui	1,374	6,185	7,559	1,030	4,228	5,258	1,112	3,917	5,029	1,107	3,696	4,803
Machakos	906	3,868	4,774	509	1,714	2,223	536	1,965	2,501	530	1,570	2,100
Makueni	1,118	6,529	7,647	709	3,262	3,971	914	3,473	4,387	197	635	832
Nyandarua	543	1,692	2,235	354	1,069	1,423	422	992	1,414	435	1,004	1,439
Nyeri	550	2,051	2,601	235	1,035	1,270	151	424	575	341	577	918
Kirinyaga	351	868	1,219	221	419	640	250	529	779	287	648	935
Murang'a	560	1,879	2,439	354	1,016	1,370	461	1,091	1,552	506	1,156	1,662
Kiambu	1,023	2,572	3,595	735	1,816	2,551	939	2,978	3,917	1,086	2,548	3,634
Turkana	2,159	2,657	4,816	2,938	3,196	6,134	4,229	5,153	9,382	4,627	5,434	10,061
West Pokot	1,401	1,867	3,268	935	1,374	2,309	2,140	2,395	4,535	882	1,220	2,102
Samburu	1,147	1,833	2,980	1,055	1,844	2,899	1,055	1,844	2,899	1,092	1,878	2,970
Trans Nzoia	964	1,516	2,480	498	814	1,312	587	867	1,454	390	534	924
Uasin Gishu	1,764	2,271	4,035	936	645	1,581	1,101	982	2,083	1,064	904	1,968

SOCIAL SCENE

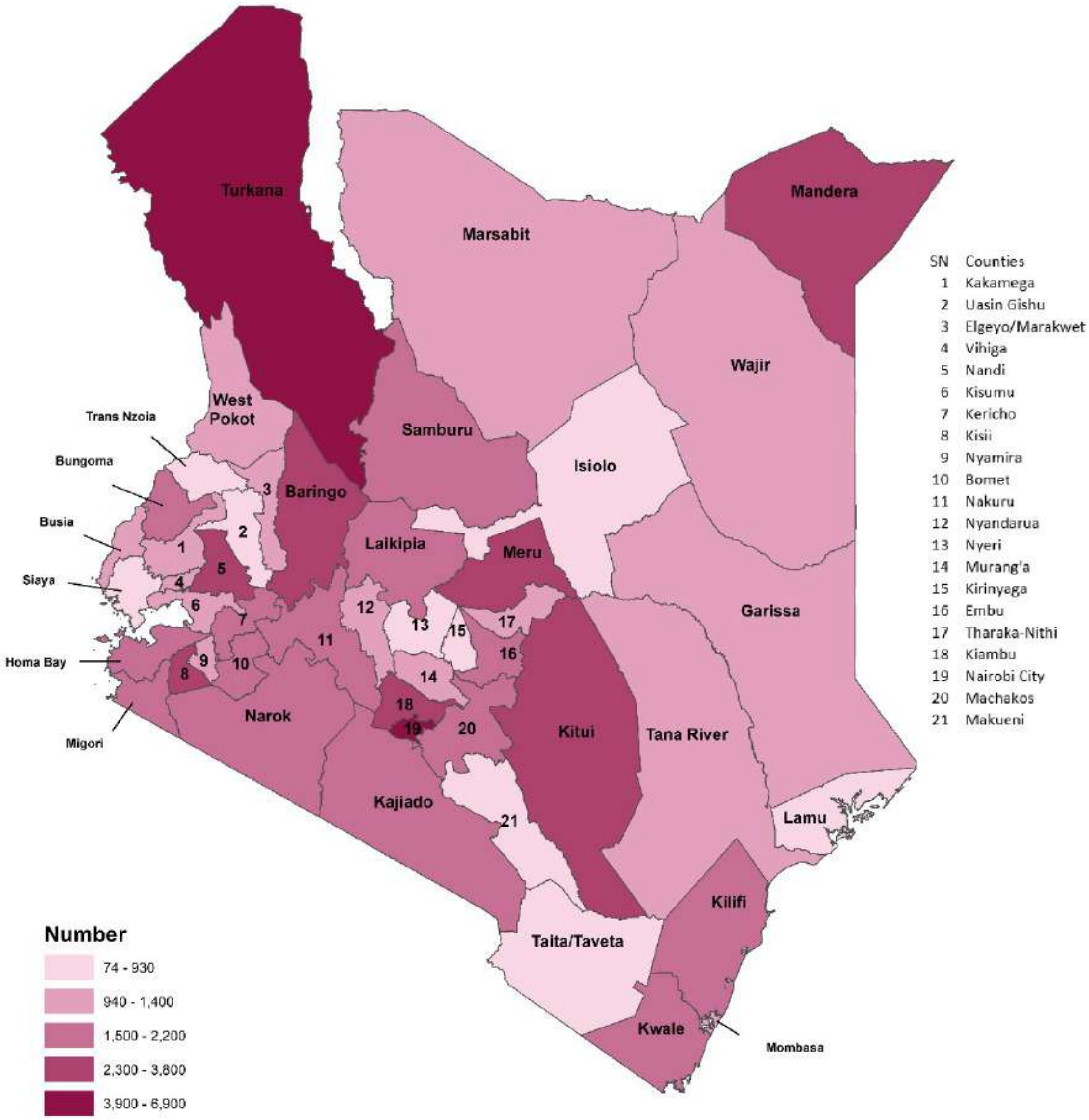
Table 15.27: Enrolment of Learners in Adult Education Centres by Sex and County, 2020 - 2023 (Cont'd)

Number

County	2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elgeyo/Marakwet	881	1,078	1,959	1,379	1,548	2,927	1,391	1,352	2,743	800	1,268	2,068
Nandi	1,682	2,636	4,318	1,756	2,500	4,256	1,519	2,276	3,795	1,825	3,084	4,909
Baringo	1,537	3,203	4,740	1,184	2,063	3,247	1,444	2,448	3,892	1,541	2,775	4,316
Laikipia	518	1,259	1,777	485	1,075	1,560	698	1,621	2,319	658	1,500	2,158
Nakuru	3,028	4,358	7,386	1,582	2,372	3,954	4,500	5,146	9,646	978	1,461	2,439
Narok	963	1,712	2,675	950	1,694	2,644	961	1,854	2,815	1,047	1,830	2,877
Kajiado	1,994	2,843	4,837	1,172	2,217	3,389	1,357	2,189	3,546	1,328	2,172	3,500
Kericho	1,190	2,103	3,293	718	1,501	2,219	887	1,829	2,716	968	1,881	2,849
Bomet	512	1,197	1,709	551	1,339	1,890	571	1,564	2,135	578	1,554	2,132
Kakamega	800	1,484	2,284	673	979	1,652	673	1,082	1,755	644	1,129	1,773
Vihiga	550	1,956	2,506	284	881	1,165	384	1,224	1,608	423	1,142	1,565
Bungoma	1,706	3,041	4,747	1,592	2,776	4,368	1,488	2,163	3,651	1,322	2,106	3,428
Busia	625	1,478	2,103	360	877	1,237	518	1,037	1,555	514	1,054	1,568
Siaya	562	1,645	2,207	445	1,028	1,473	53	98	151	42	74	116
Kisumu	1,449	3,210	4,659	409	1,122	1,531	482	1,316	1,798	445	1,317	1,762
Homa Bay	1,039	2,620	3,659	562	1,361	1,923	700	1,101	1,801	679	1,569	2,248
Migori	1,406	2,709	4,115	740	1,683	2,423	206	462	668	983	1,904	2,887
Kisii	1,710	3,807	5,517	1,025	2,618	3,643	1,338	3,150	4,488	1,443	3,077	4,520
Nyamira	1,909	3,688	5,597	413	1,115	1,528	428	1,125	1,553	407	1,115	1,522
Nairobi City	6,479	8,176	14,655	6,538	8,169	14,707	5,219	5,379	10,598	4,947	6,864	11,811
TOTAL	**59,458**	**120,937**	**180,395**	**44,762**	**84,116**	**128,878**	**51,766**	**86,862**	**138,628**	**46,245**	**79,157**	**125,402**

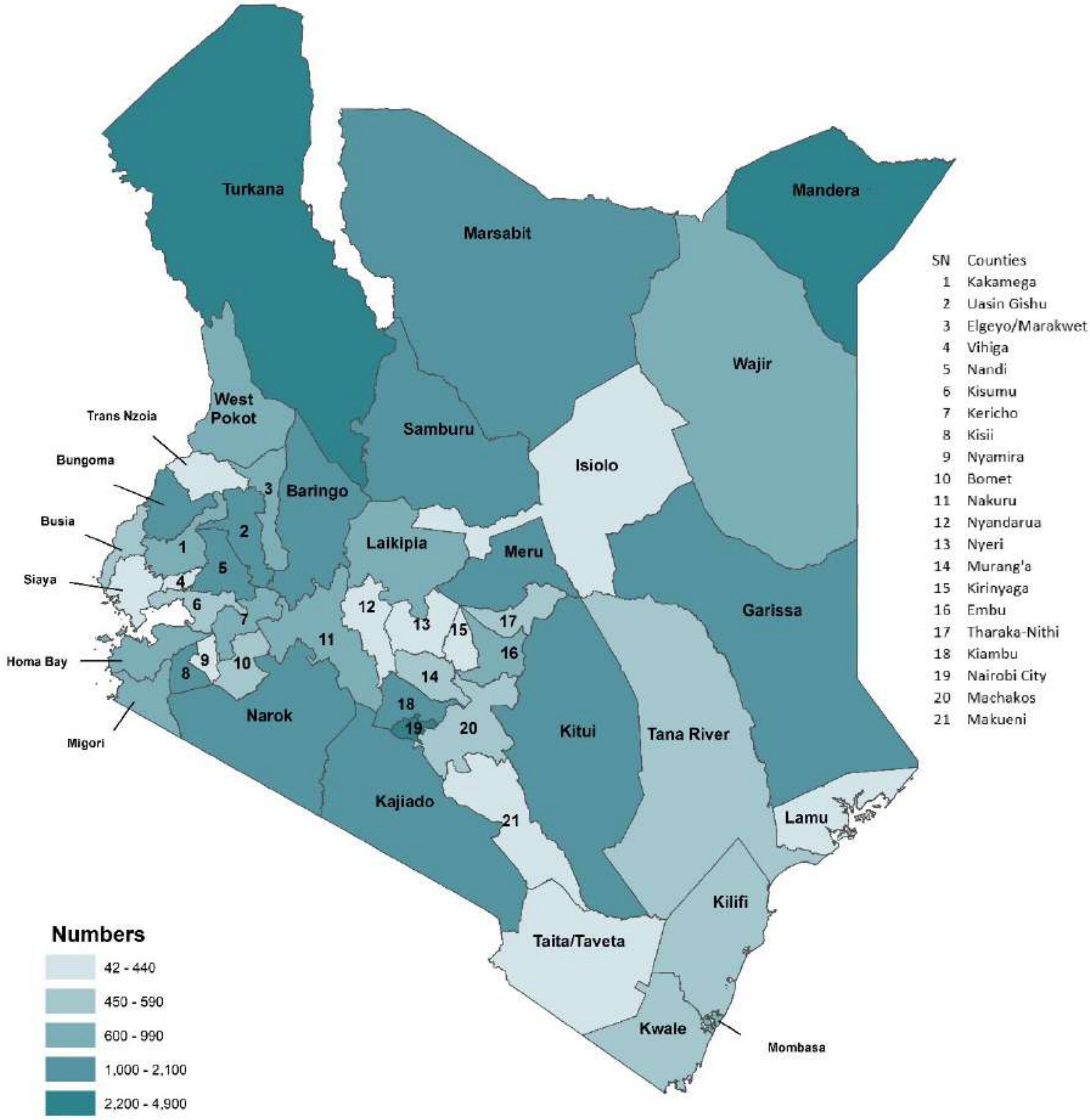
Source: Ministry of Education, Department of Adult Education
**Provisional*

Figure 15.2: Enrolment of Female Learners in Adult Education Centres



SOCIAL SCENE

Figure 15.3: Enrolment of Male Learners in Adult Education Centres



Health and Vital Statistics

CHAPTER 16

Overview

His Excellency the President assented to the Social Health Insurance Bill 2023, the Digital Health Bill2023 and Facility Improvement Fund Bill 2023 in an effort to improve the attainment of Universal Health Care. The Social Health Insurance Billestablished the Social Health Authority, replacing National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), while also creating three funds, i.e., the Primary Healthcare Fund, the Social Health Insurance Fund and the Emergency, Chronic and Critical Illness Fund. The Government also equipped, commissioned and launched 107.8 thousand Community Health Promoters (CHPs), previously known as Community Health Volunteers (CHVs).

16.2. The National Government expenditure on health services is expected to almost double from KSh 88.1 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 161.8 billion in 2023/24. Total County Government expenditure on health services was KSh 95.5 billion in 2022/23 and is expected to increase by 30.2 per cent to KSh 124.3 billion in 2023/24.

16.3. The number of NHIF principal members increased from 15.5 million in 2022 to 16.3 million in 2023. The informal sector accounted for the majority in membership, accounting for 69.2 per cent of the total membership.

161.8b

Expected cost of National Government expenditure on health services in 2023/24, up from KSh 88.1 billion in 2022/23

16.3m

Number of NHIF principal members in 2023, up from 15.5 million in 2022

During the review period, the number of new clients for all contraceptive methods decreased, with the exception of Pills Progestin, Implants Insertion, and BTL Sterilization for females

16.4. The total number of health facilities decreased by 8.8 per cent to 15,070 in 2023. Level 4 hospitals increased to 1,020 accounting for 6.8 per cent of the total facilities in 2023.

16.5. During the review period, the number of new clients for all contraceptive methods decreased, with the exception of Pills Progestin, Implants Insertion, and BTL Sterilization for females. Family Planning Injections were the most popular method of contraception.

16.6. In the review period, the number of licensed health professionals increased across all cadres except medical lab technicians and physiotherapists (Diploma). The proportion of licensed health professionals per 100,000 population increased for nurses and clinical officers while it remained stable for doctors in 2023. The overall number of middle level medical trainees at the KMTC increased by 15.2 per cent to 26,830, while the number of middle level medical graduates increased by 37.5 per cent to 22,681 in 2022/23 academic year.

16.7. There was a slight decrease in the number of registered births from 1.22 million in 2022 to 1.19 million in 2023 with 99.0 per cent occurring in a health facility. The number of deaths registered in 2023 dropped to 205,731 from 213,210 in 2022. The coverage of births registration dropped from 80.6 per cent in 2022 to 76.6 per cent in 2023. Similarly, the coverage of deaths registration dropped from 47.6 per cent to 45.1 per cent during the same period.

Government Expenditure on Health Services

16.8. Table 16.1 shows the National Government expenditure on health services for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24. The National Government expenditure on health services is expected to almost double from KSh 88.1 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 161.8 billion in 2023/24. Recurrent expenditure on health services is expected to more than double from KSh 43.0 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 89.8 billion in 2023/24. Development expenditure on health services is expected to increase by 59.7 per cent to KSh 72.0 billion in 2023/24.

76.6%

Birth registration in 2023, down from 80.6 per cent in 2022. Death registration dropped from 47.6 per cent to 45.1 per cent

1.19m

Registered births in 2023, down from 1.22 million in 2022 with 99.0 per cent occurring in a health facility

Table 16.1: National Government Expenditure on Health Services, 2019/20 – 2023/24

KSh Million

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*	2023/24+
Recurrent					
Outpatient services	2,633.7	234.5	207.8	115.3	6,012.2
Hospital services	27,496.3	22,267.0	23,204.7	25,043.9	43,816.9
Public health services	12,740.0	3,987.9	2,114.4	2,683.9	24,624.6
Health expenditure n.e.c	18,517.6	14,334.0	14,623.6	15,191.9	15,359.1
Sub-Total	**61,387.6**	**40,823.4**	**40,150.5**	**43,035.1**	**89,812.7**
Development					
Outpatient services	6,681.2	7,189.7	8,615.9	10,760.8	4,138.7
Hospital services	2,349.7	1,728.9	1,963.7	1,863.8	5,575.7
Public health services	32,233.2	37,259.3	28,650.0	27,231.8	47,338.7
Health expenditure n.e.c	1,507.0	3,799.0	8,809.2	5,240.2	14,981.0
Sub-Total	**42,771.1**	**49,976.9**	**48,038.8**	**45,096.5**	**72,034.1**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (HEALTH)	**104,158.8**	**90,800.3**	**88,189.3**	**88,131.6**	**161,846.8**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**2,595,755.80**	**2,731,663.75**	**2,989,647.48**	**3,147,132.0**	**3,982,993.0**

Source:The National Treasury
**Provisional*
+ Estimates

16.9. Table 16.2 shows the expenditure on health services by County Governments from 2019/20 to 2023/24. Total County Governments' expenditure on health services is expected to increase to KSh 124.3 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 95.5 billion in 2022/23. The recurrent expenditure on health services by County Governments is expected to rise to KSh 98.9 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 83.3 billion in 2022/23. Similarly, development expenditure is expected to more than double from KSh 12.2 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 25.3 billion in 2023/24.

Table 16.2: County Governments' Expenditure on Health Services, 2019/20 – 2023/24

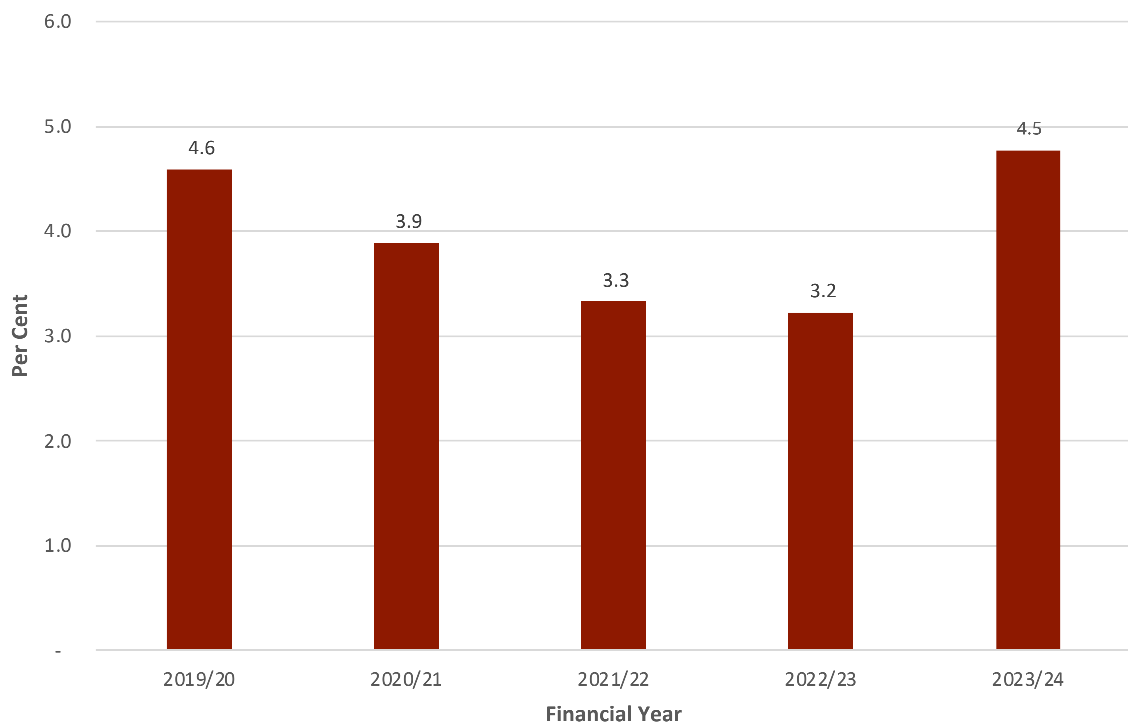
KSh Million

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*	2023/24+
Recurrent	89,139.2	90,554.6	91,775.3	83,288.5	98,927.8
Development	17,588.0	18,284.0	16,497.7	12,216.2	25,342.8
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (HEALTH)	106,727.1	108,838.6	108,273.0	95,504.7	124,270.6
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**403,723.8**	**414,961.8**	**432,628.3**	**415,162.3**	**562,258.1**

Source: The National Treasury
**Provisional*
+ Estimates

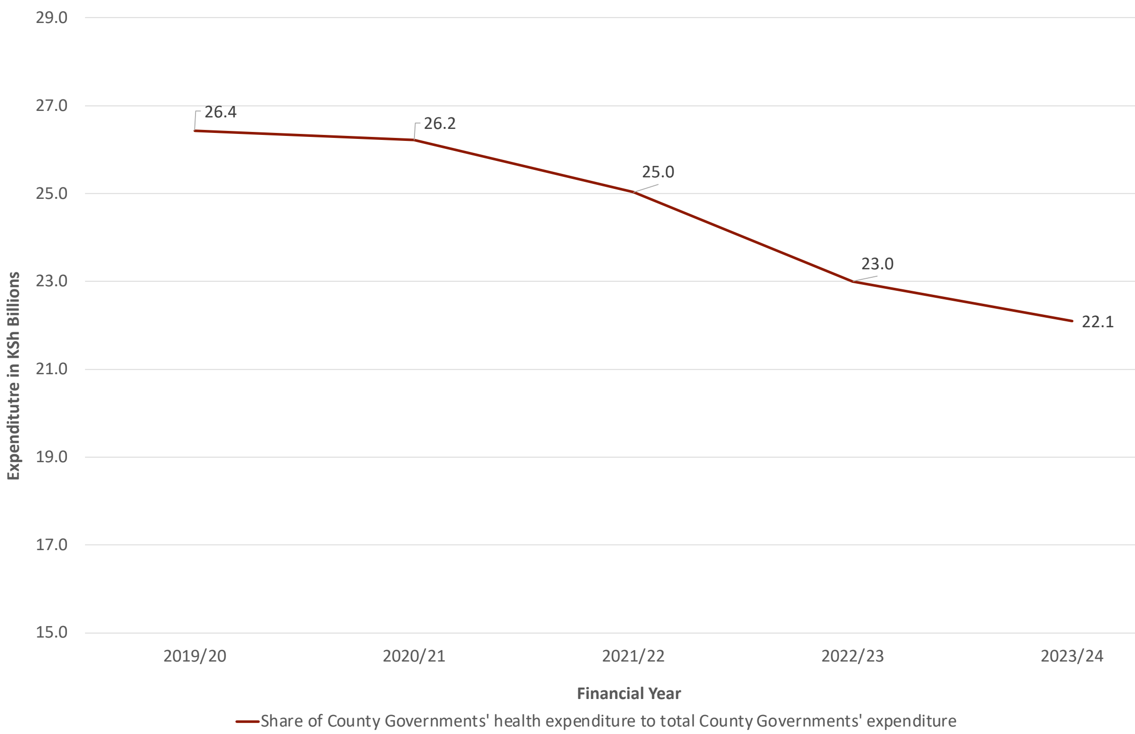
16.10. Figure 16.1 illustrates the share of total National Government expenditure on health to total National Government expenditure for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24. In 2022/23, the ratio of National Government expenditure on health to total National Government expenditure was 3.2 per cent and is projected to increase to 4.5 per cent in 2023/24.

Figure 16.1: Share of Total National Government Expenditure on Health to Total National Government Expenditure, 2019/20 – 2023/24



16.11. Figure 16.2 illustrates the County Governments' share of health expenditure to total County Government 's expenditure for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24. In 2022/23, the share of expenditure on health to total expenditure was 23.0 per cent and is expected to decrease to 22.1 per cent in 2023/24.

Figure 16.2: Share of County Governments' Expenditure on Health to Total County Governments' Expenditure, 2019/20 – 2023/24



National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF)

16.12. Table 16.3 shows the number of registered members of the National Health Insurance Fund for the period 2018/19 to 2022/23. The overall NHIF membership increased from 30.0 million in 2021/22 to 31.6 million in 2022/23.

Table 16.3: NHIF Principal Members and Dependents, 2018/19 -2022/23

Number

Members	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
Principal Members[1]	8,959,350	9,501,085	13,941,798	15,543,725	16,250,543
Dependents[2]	11,781,545	12,493,926	13,319,399	14,488,542	15,390,874
Total	**20,740,895**	**21,995,012**	**27,261,197**	**30,032,267**	**31,641,417**

Source: National Health Insurance Fund
** Provisional*
[1] A registered NHIF contributor
[2] A declared child or spouse of a member

16.13. Table 16.4 shows the number of National Health Insurance Fund principal members by sector for the period 2018/19 to 2022/23. Membership increased from 15.5 million in 2021/22 to 16.3 million in 2022/23. Membership in the informal sector increased by 5.7 per cent to 11.2 million in the review period accounting for 69.2 per cent of total membership.

Table 16.4: NHIF Principal Members by Sector, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Number

Sector	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
Formal					
Private	3,175,400	3,285,334	3,476,396	3,531,296	3,608,164
Public	1,108,910	1,154,348	1,169,585	1,375,623	1,394,219
Sub-Total	4,284,310	4,439,682	4,645,981	4,906,919	5,002,383
Informal					
Micro-Insurance[1]	3,907,017	4,262,354	7,224,728	8,157,860	8,674,681
Sponsored Progams[2]	768,023	799,049	2,071,089	2,478,946	2,573,479
Sub-Total	4,675,040	5,061,403	9,295,817	10,636,806	11,248,160
Total	**8,959,350**	**9,501,085**	**13,941,798**	**15,543,725**	**16,250,543**

Source: National Health Insurance Fund
** 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 2018/19 to 2022/23 are presented in Table 16.5. Members' contributions increased by 4.1 per cent to KSh 81.6 billion in the 2022/23. Benefit payouts increased from KSh 68.7 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 70.9 billion in 2022/23. The payout ratio dropped to 86.9 per cent in 2022/23.

Table 16.5: Annual NHIF Members' Contributions and Benefits Paid Out, 2018/19-2022/23

KSh Million

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
Members Contribution					
National Scheme[1]	30,971.8	31,255.0	31,621.3	33,801.2	38,091.4
Other Schemes[2]	25,315.3	28,245.5	29,154.1	44,591.1	43,505.0
Total	**56,287.1**	**59,500.5**	**60,775.4**	**78,392.3**	**81,596.4**
Benefits paid out					
National Scheme[1]	37,716.1	29,071.1	28,236.1	27,353.8	34,362.4
Other Schemes[2]	15,708.5	24,391.5	25,825.7	41,301.3	36,524.4
Total	**53,424.6**	**53,462.6**	**54,061.8**	**68,655.1**	**70,886.8**
Payout ratio (%)	94.9	89.9	89.0	87.6	86.9

Source: National Health Insurance Fund
** 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. The number of health facilities categorized by level, type and ownership from 2019 to 2023 is shown in Table 16.6. The total number of health facilities declined by 8.8 per cent to 15,070 in 2023. In the review period, 73.8 per cent of health facilities were level 2, while 19.2 per cent were level 3.

16.16. The primary care hospitals increased by 62 to 1,020 and accounted for 6.8 per cent of the total facilities in 2023. The secondary care hospitals increased by one facility while the tertiary referral hospitals remained the same at six in 2023. The Government owns most of the primary care, secondary care and tertiary referral hospitals.

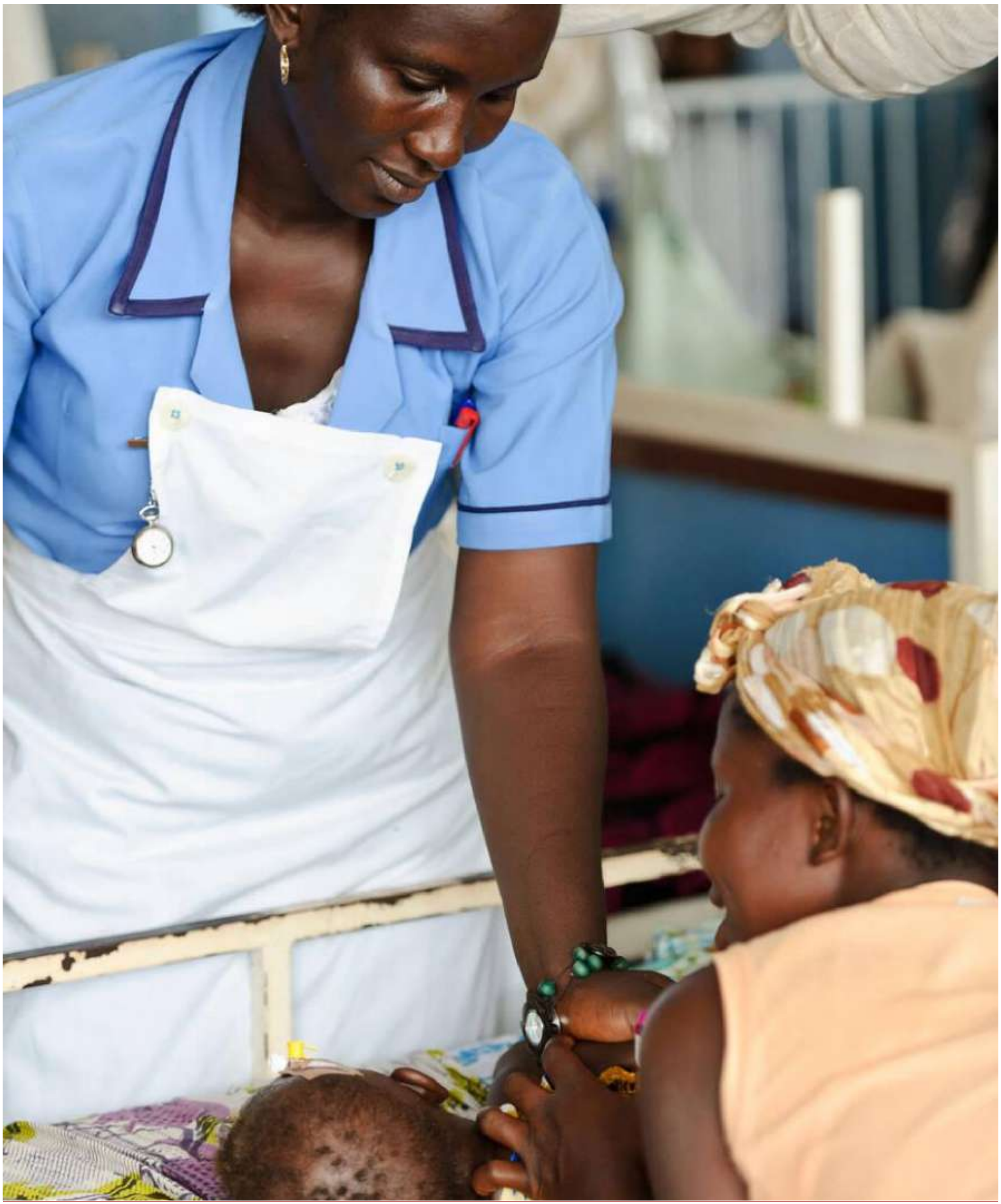


Table 16.6: Operational Health Facilities by Level, Type and Ownership, 2019 – 2023

KEPH Level[1]	Type of Health Facility		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Level 2[2]	**Dispensary**	**MoH**	**4,652**	**4,818**	**5,102**	**5,129**	**5,015**
		Private	147	153	145	147	115
		FBO	829	843	831	831	629
		NGO	27	36	38	38	25
	Sub-Total		**5,655**	**5,850**	**6,116**	**6,145**	**5,784**
	Medical Clinic	MoH	14	20	35	35	33
		Private	4,427	4,890	5,763	5,869	4,684
		FBO	17	23	56	57	50
		NGO	240	245	275	276	207
	Sub-Total		**4,698**	**5,178**	**6,129**	**6,237**	**4,974**
	Stand Alone	MoH	34	35	44	47	45
		Private	169	188	244	261	219
		FBO	22	22	22	23	16
		NGO	93	99	107	108	78
	Sub-Total		**318**	**344**	**417**	**439**	**358**
	Total		**10,671**	**11,372**	**12,662**	**12,821**	**11,116**
Level 3[3]	**Medical Centre**	**MoH**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
		Private	685	719	728	762	864
		FBO	8	9	13	12	19
		NGO	24	18	20	22	22
	Sub-Total		**717**	**746**	**761**	**796**	**905**
	Health Centre	MoH	1,039	1,093	1,183	1,246	1,319
		Private	13	14	13	13	7
		FBO	204	214	223	231	210
		NGO	39	47	46	52	28
	Sub-Total		**1,295**	**1,368**	**1,465**	**1,542**	**1,564**
	Nursing Home	MoH	0	0	0	0	0
		Private	286	226	352	364	425
		FBO	5	5	5	4	7
		NGO	10	10	6	6	6
	Sub-Total		**301**	**241**	**363**	**374**	**438**
	Total		**2,313**	**2,355**	**2,589**	**2,712**	**2,907**
	Primary Care Hospitals	MoH	356	357	378	414	417
		Private	303	373	384	413	475
Level 4[4]		**FBO**	**109**	**106**	**115**	**117**	**117**
		NGO	14	13	13	14	11
	Total		**782**	**849**	**890**	**958**	**1,020**

Table 16.6: Operational Health Facilities by Level, Type and Ownership, 2019 – 2023 (Cont'd)

KEPH Level[1]	Type of Health Facility		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
	Secondary Care Hospitals	MoH	13	13	13	13	14
		Private	2	2	2	2	2
Level 5[5]		**FBO**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**5**
		NGO	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		**18**	**18**	**18**	**20**	**21**
	Tertiary Referral Hospitals	MoH	6	6	6	6	6
		Private	0	0	0	0	0
Level 6[6]		**FBO**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
		NGO	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Grand total			**13,790**	**14,600**	**16,165**	**16,517**	**15,070**

Source: Ministry of Health
**Provisional*
[1] KEPH Level - Kenya Essential Package for Health
[2] Offer health services to serve a catchment population of about 10,000 persons, focusing is on appropriate preventive and promotive healthcare services
[3] Offer basic primary health care services and has a catchment population of about 30,000 persons, focusing on appropriate preventive and promotive care Referral of complicated cases principally occurs here
[4] Offer services that complement the KEPH Level 2 and 3 facilities with a catchment population of 100,000 persons. The focus is on appropriate curative and rehabilitative care and act as the principal referral tier for all KEPH 2 and [3] interventions
[5] Equivalent of County Hospital, providing a more comprehensive set of services, together with internship services for medical staff, research and serve as training centers for paramedical staff. The catchment population is 1,000,000. Focus is on appropriate comprehensive and specialized curative and rehabilitative care
[6] Are autonomous, and offer highly specialized care for tertiary referral. The hospitals are also involved the training of specialists, biomedical research, and serve as internship/apprenticeship centers for specialists and subspecialists. The catchment population is 5,000,000

SOCIAL SCENE

16.17. Table 16.7 shows the number of hospital beds and cots available in health facilities categorized by ownership from 2019 to 2023. The number of hospital beds increased by 5.6 per cent to 100,273, while the number of hospital cots decreased by 0.7 per cent to 10,235 in 2023. The number of hospital beds in private hospitals was higher than the number in public hospitals by 2,606 in 2023. The number of cots in private hospitals were higher than those in public hospitals for the third year in a row.

Table 16.7: Hospital Beds and Cots Available in Health Facilities by Ownership, 2019 - 2023

Number

Ownership	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023*	
	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots
Public	36,267	3,773	37,069	3,867	38,132	3,952	39,210	4,177	40,814	4,088
Private	24,154	2,903	30,496	3,413	36,817	4,104	39,883	4,321	43,420	4,387
FBO[1]	13,323	1,476	13,277	1,421	14,068	1,615	14,396	1,627	14,510	1,614
NGO[2]	1,124	151	1,249	165	1,400	176	1,436	181	1,529	146
Total	**74,868**	**8,303**	**82,091**	**8,866**	**90,417**	**9,847**	**94,925**	**10,306**	**100,273**	**10,235**

Source: Ministry of Health
** Provisional*
[1]FBO-Faith Based Organization
[2]NGO-Non-Governmental Organization

Deliveries in Health Facilities

16.18. Table 16.8 shows the mode of delivery in health facilities for the period 2019 to 2023. The number of deliveries in health facilities dropped by 0.1 per cent from 1,249.9 thousand in 2022 to 1,248.2 thousand in 2023. The number of deliveries through Caesarean section has been increasing over time and rose by 3.7 per cent to 219,112 in 2023. The number of Assisted Vaginal Deliveries increased by 3.1 per cent to 4,729 while breech deliveries declined by 2.0 per cent to 9,217 during the review period. Normal deliveries declined by 0.9 per cent to 1,015,185 accounting for 81.3 per cent of total deliveries in 2023.

Table: 16.8: Mode of Delivery in Health Facilities, 2019 – 2023

Number

Mode of delivery	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Normal delivery	970,267	974,161	1,024,798	1,024,882	1,015,185
Breech[1]	8,724	9,210	9,684	9,401	9,217
Caesarean Section[2]	171,856	189,120	201,493	211,314	219,112
Assisted Vaginal Delivery[3]	4,660	3,745	7,021	4,585	4,729
Total	**1,155,507**	**1,176,236**	**1,242,996**	**1,250,182**	**1,248,243**

Source: 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. The uptake of modern contraceptives in health facilities for the period 2019 to 2023 is shown in Table 16.9. During the review period, the number of new clients for family planning injections, Pills Progestin, Implants Insertion, and BTL Sterilization for females increased. In 2023, Family Planning Injections were the most popular method of contraception, with 2.8 million clients, followed by Implants Insertions at 1.0 million clients.The number of women experiencing Sterilization BTL increased by 15.1 per cent to 4,727 while the number of men getting Male Sterilization Vasectomy decreased by 30.2 per cent to 389 clients in 2023.

Table 16.9: Uptake of Modern Contraceptives in Health Facilities, 2019 - 2023

Number

Contraceptive Method	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
FP Injections[1]					
New clients	714,518	616,529	595,703	572,775	626,472
Re-visits	1,879,317	1,649,594	1,837,945	2,026,175	2,216,415
IUCD Insertion[2]					
New clients	174,142	111,977	81,705	74,374	73,457
Re-visits	78,366	48,151	26,095	65,223	26,601
Implants Insertion					
New clients	514,213	376,242	576,795	566,769	686,954
Re-visits	218,768	160,760	225,711	537,443	320,945
Pills Combined Oral Contraceptive					
New clients	237,743	249,637	270,328	315,502	191,487
Re-visits	378,651	431,981	475,308	524,434	312,825
Pills Progestin Only					
New clients	92,924	121,518	136,013	115,602	121,609
Re-visits	78,673	106,685	138,164	117,791	119,198
Sterilization BTL[3]					
New clients	8,971	4,435	3,616	4,107	4,727
Sterilization Vasectomy					
New clients	658	334	248	557	389

Source: Ministry of Health
** Provisional*
[1]FP - Family Planning
[2]IUCD - Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (also known as coil)
[3]BTL - Bilateral Tubal Ligation

SOCIAL SCENE

Teenage Pregnancy

16.20. The trend in the number of adolescents (10 –19 years) presenting with pregnancy at first ANC visit for the period 2021 to 2023 is illustrated in Figure 16.3. The number of adolescents who presented with pregnancy at their first ANC visit decreased by 1.9 per cent to 253.3 thousand in 2023. The number of adolescents (10-14 years) presenting with pregnancy at their first ANC visit decreased by 9.5 per cent to 11,831 in 2023. Similarly, the number of adolescents (15-19 years) presenting with pregnancy at their first ANC visit decreased by 1.5 per cent to 241,483 in 2023. Nairobi City, Bungoma, Kakamega and Narok Counties had the highest proportion of adolescents presenting with pregnancy at their first ANC visit in 2023 as illustrated in Figure 16.4.

Figure 16.3: Number of Adolescents presenting with Pregnancy at 1st ANC Visit, 2021-2023

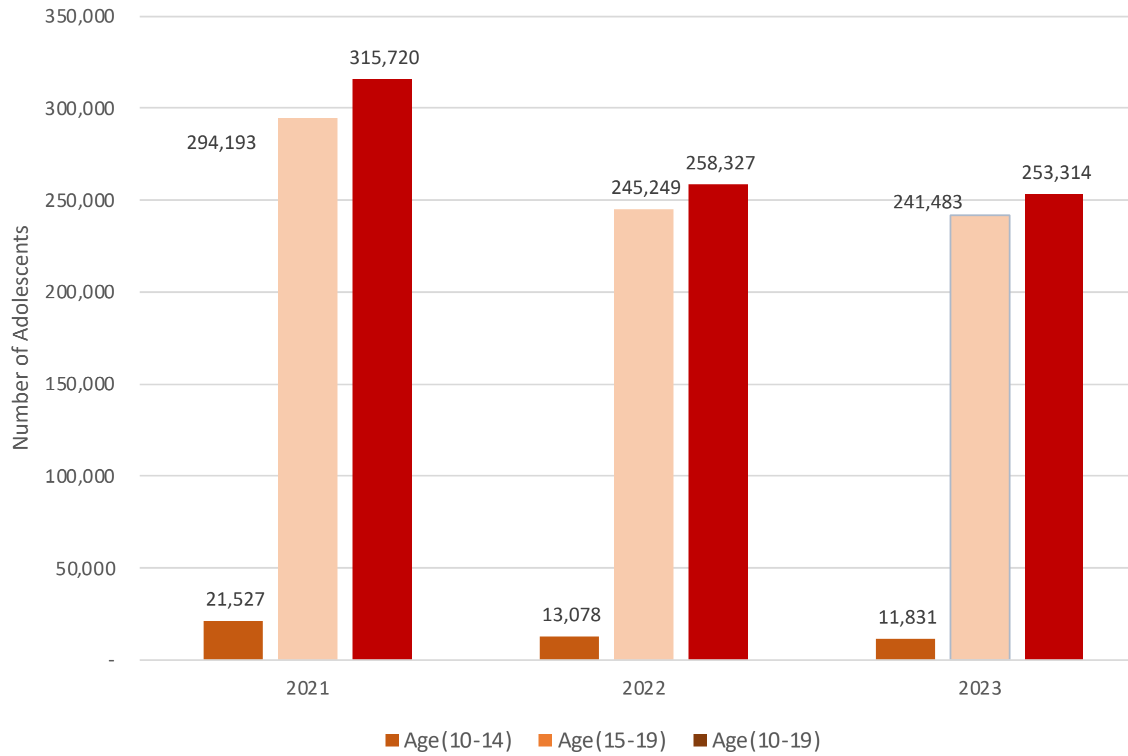
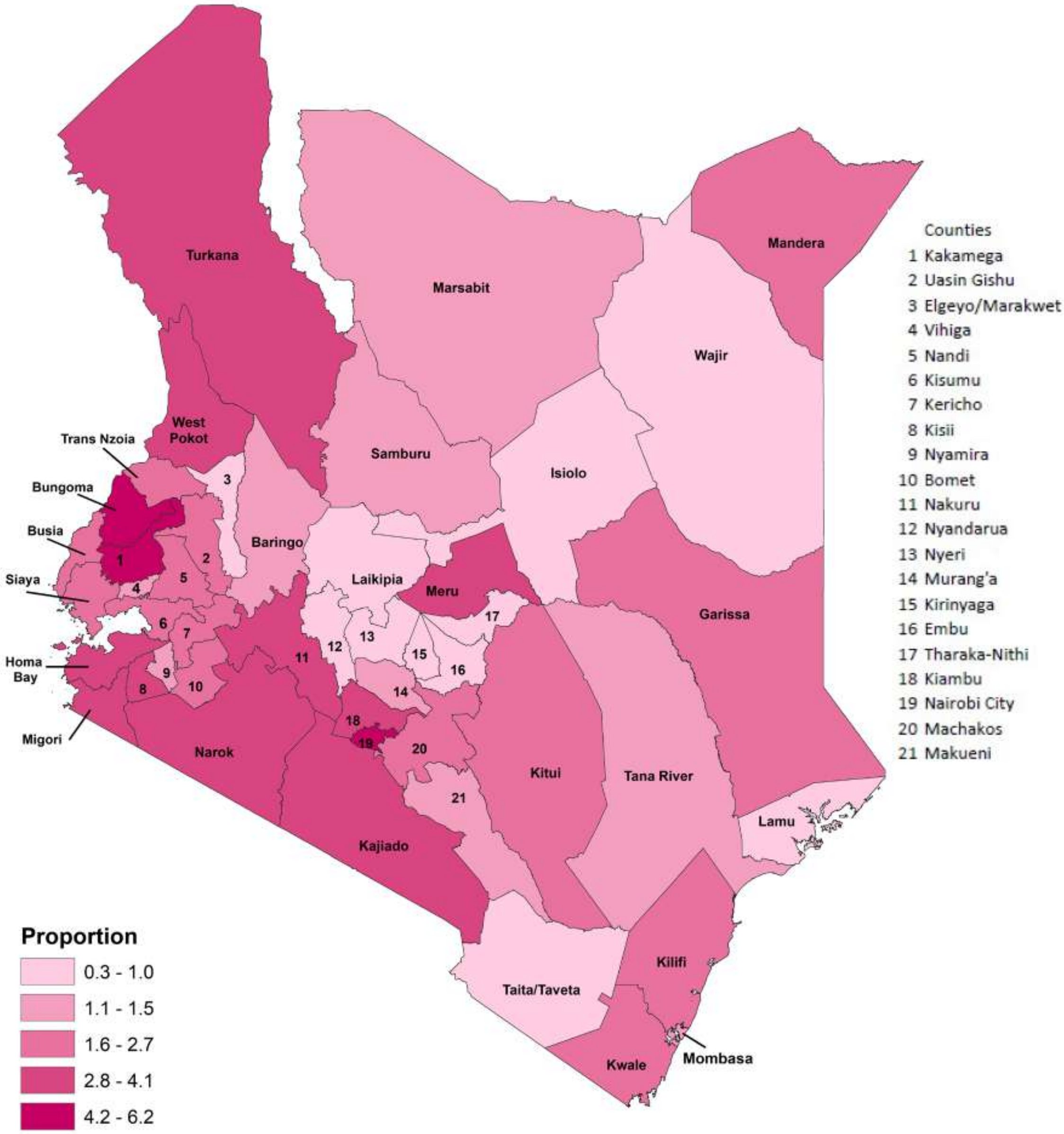


Figure 16.4: County Contribution to the National Total of Adolescents Presenting with Pregnancy at 1st ANC Visit, 2023



Morbidity

16.21. Table 16.10 shows the outpatient disease burden reported by health facilities from 2019 to 2023. The overall number of diseases recorded in health facilities increased by 13.2 per cent from 77.5 million in 2022 to 87.7 million in 2023. In the review period, respiratory diseases and malaria were the most prevalent diseases accounting for 22.4 per cent and 5.1 per cent of the total disease cases, respectively.

Table 16.10: Cases of Diseases Reported in Health Facilities, 2019-2023

Disease	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023*	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Disease of the Respiratory System[1]	21,974,043	25.0	16,562,227	27.6	20,613,454.8	21.9	17,103,813	22.1	19,634,256	22.4
Malaria	13,073,008	14.9	11,460,477	19.1	14,331,876.5	15.2	4,080,441	5.3	4,453,015	5.1
Diseases of the Skin (Incl. Ulcers)	4,452,158	5.1	4,272,067	7.1	3,664,898.3	3.9	3,452,725	4.5	4,170,051	4.8
Diarrhoea Diseases	3,564,833	4.1	2,626,159	4.4	3,259,417.0	3.5	3,134,495	4.0	3,462,451	3.9
Urinary Tract Infections	2,517,536	2.9	2,490,689	4.2	2,567,446.1	2.7	2,521,334	3.3	2,842,647	3.2
Rheumatism, Joint pains etc	2,182,264	2.5	2,367,990	3.9	550,522.0	0.6	1,687,841	2.2	1,844,435	2.1
Injuries due to Road Trafic Accident	480,993	0.5	247,252	0.4	243,391.0	0.3	1,448,602	1.9	1,603,451	1.8
Eye Infection/Condition	1,013,862	1.2	1,120,623	1.9	1,301,895.0	1.4	1,381,147	1.8	1,506,891	1.7
Pneumonia	1,968,554	2.2	1,562,970	2.6	2,152,686.8	2.3	1,222,338	1.6	1,411,184	1.6
Intestinal Worms	1,236,924	1.4	1,099,106	1.8	957,619.3	1.0	825,824	1.1	913,159	1.0
All Other Diseases[2]	35,303,784	40.2	16,193,186	27.0	44,655,884.0	47.4	40,633,201	52.4	45,896,284	52.3
TOTAL	**87,767,959**	**100.0**	**60,002,746**	**100.0**	**94,299,091**	**100.0**	**77,491,761**	**100.0**	**87,737,825**	**100.0**

Source: 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

SOCIAL SCENE

Health Professionals

16.22. Table 16.11 presents the number of licensed health personnel by profession from 2019 to 2023. During the review period, the number of licensed health professionals increased across all cadres except medical lab technicians and physiotherapists (Diploma). The proportion of licensed health professionals per 100,000 population increased for nurses and clinical officers while it remained stable for doctors in 2023.

Table 16.11: Licensed Personnel by Profession, 2019-2023

Profession	2019 +		2020 +		2021 +		2022 +		2023*	
	Number	No. Per 100,000 Pop-ulation	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	8,411	18	9,135	19	9,339	19	9,643	19	10,045	19
Dentists	881	2	887	2	929	2	945	2	966	2
Community Oral Health Officers	-	-	292	1	246	0	301	1	397	1
Pharmacists and Pharmtechs										
Pharmacists	1,270	3	1,442	3	1,707	3	1,551	3	1,456	3
Pharmaceutical Technologists	6,560	14	6,856	14	8,156	16	7,412	15	6,780	13
Pharmaceutical Representatives	1,652	3	1,690	3	1,789	4	1,675	3	1,731	3
Nurses										
Registered Nurses (Graduate)	4,242	9	4,808	10	6,226	13	6,322	12	7,874	15
Registered Nurses (Diploma)	33,259	70	30,778	63	37,736	76	38,863	77	49,871	97
Enrolled Nurses (Certificate)	5,637	12	4,116	8	5,218	10	4,854	10	6,704	13
Clinical Officers										
Graduate Clinical Officers	551	1	654	1	811	2	1,029	2	1,430	3
Diploma Clinical Officers	17,112	36	18,534	38	19,477	39	19,914	39	21,964	43
Public Health Officers and Technicians										
Public Health Officers	234	0	586	1	835	2	1,226	2	1,516	3
Public Health Technicians	47	0	55	0	146	0	193	0	206	0
Medical Laboratory Techs										
Laboratory Technologists	9,206	19	8,855	18	11,207	23	12,078	24	13,613	26

Table 16.11: Licensed Personnel by Profession, 2019-2023 (Cont'd)

Profession	2019 +		2020 +		2021 +		2022 +		2023*	
	Number	No. Per 100,000 Pop-ulation	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population
Laboratory Technicians	1,850	4	1,393	3	574	1	392	1	368	1
Nutritionists and Dieticians										
Nutritionists and Dieticians	3,570	8	3,795	8	4,235	9	4,405	9	4,882	9
Nutrition and Dietetic Technologists	5,282	11	5,775	12	6,340	13	6,543	13	7,441	14
Nutrition and Dietetic Technicians	921	2	951	2	1,046	2	1,162	2	1,235	2
Physiotherapists										
Physiotherapists (Degree	258	1	296	1	335	1	423	1	558	1
Physiotherapists (Diploma	1,147	2	1,521	3	1,687	3	1,876	4	1,814	4

Source: Health Professionals' Regulatory Boards and Councils
** Provisional*
+ Revised
- Data not available

SOCIAL SCENE

Medical Training

16.23. Table 16.12 shows the number of middle level medical trainees from Kenya Medical Training College by course and year of study from the 2018/19 to 2022/23 academic year. The overall number of middle level medical trainees increased by 15.2 per cent to 26,830 in the 2022/23 academic year, with the majority (63.2%) pursuing diploma courses.

Table 16.12: Health Sciences' Middle Level Trainees from KMTC, 2018/19-2022/23

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
Level of Training					
Certificate in:					
Community Nursing	649	952	996	1,102	921
Medical Engineering Technology	803	1,031	997	760	698
Health Records & Information Technology	926	1,281	1,484	2,661	1,842
Nutrition and Dietetics	251	216	193	650	462
Orthopaedic Plaster Technology	323	1,034	1,330	1,568	1,853
Community Health Assistant	72	433	938	1,606	1,830
Environmental Health Sciences	146	155	232	710	544
Emergency Medical Technician	-	-	-	324	894
SubTotal	**3,170**	**5,102**	**6,170**	**9,381**	**9,044**
Diploma in:					
Community Health Nursing	4,301	4,574	4,274	4,388	4,236
Nutrition and Dietetics	381	294	226	307	521
Environmental Health Sciences	107	127	37	205	530
Medical Laboratory Sciences	101	91	81	439	487
Clinical Medicine & Surgery	1,922	1,966	1,557	2,014	2,098
Medical Engineering Technology	233	284	251	631	760
Community Oral Health	47	37	69	91	62
Dental Technology	69	114	126	134	129
Health Records and Information technology	985	840	473	1,130	1,698
Occupational Therapy	54	150	150	362	476
Orthopaedic Technology	8	54	143	257	162
Pharmacy	406	527	482	701	612
Physiotherapy	163	171	156	314	300
Medical Imaging Sciences	241	264	314	476	457
Optometry	33	50	43	52	42
Health Education & Promotion	64	11	-	11	-
Medical Social Work	13	30	55	157	175
Registered Nursing & Midwifery	90	94	87	251	298
Orthopedic and Trauma Medicine	79	210	133	621	1,277
Registered Nursing-Mental Health &Psychiatry	212	234	180	255	296
Health Counselling	-	-	-	166	147

Table 16.12: Health Sciences' Middle Level Trainees from KMTC, 2018/19-2022/23 (Cont'd)

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
Level of Training					
Community Health	-	-	-	-	1,878
Registered Nursing	-	-	-	-	49
Mortuary Science	-	-	-	-	151
Emergency Medical Technology	-	-	-	-	119
Sub Total	**9,509**	**10,122**	**8,837**	**12,962**	**16,960**
Higher Diploma in:					
Pharmacy	-	-	-	31	42
Environmental Health Sciences[1]	21	24	9	13	7
Medical Laboratory Sciences[2]	14	20	16	14	16
Nursing[3]	276	278	218	273	136
Clinical Medicine and Surgery[4]	173	350	376	413	345
Medical Engineering[5]	25	29	18	14	30
Ultra Sound Image Pattern Analysis	73	145	43	61	58
Radiography (Therapy)	-	-	-	-	3
Community Health & HIV/AIDS Care	13	18	-	7	-
Health Education & Promotion	-	13	-	5	-
Medical Education	17	30	49	76	59
Physiotherapy	63	44	-	-	55
Orthopedic Technology (Othortics)	14	45	-	-	14
Optometry	-	-	-	3	-
Health Administration	-	-	-	-	33
Orthopaedic trauma medicine	-	-	-	11	7
Community based Rehabilitation	-	-	-	-	1
Health Systems Management	11	10	7	22	20
SubTotal	**700**	**1,006**	**736**	**943**	**826**
Total	**13,379**	**16,230**	**15,743**	**23,286**	**26,830**

Source: Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC), Ministry of Health
** Provisional*
- There were no trainees
[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

16.24. Table 16.13 shows the number of middle level medical graduates by course and sex from KMTC for the period 2018/19 to 2022/23. The number of middle level medical graduates increased by 37.5 per cent to 22,681 in the 2022/23 academic year. The overall increase in the number of graduates is attributed to an increase in diploma medical graduates from 8,228 in 2021/22 to 12,910 in 2022/23. Diploma holders accounted for 56.9 per cent of graduates in 2022/23.

Table 16.13: Health Sciences' Middle Level Graduates from KMTC, 2018/19-2022/23

Sex	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Level of Training															
Certificate in															
Community Health Nursing	531	270	801	73	83	156	379	332	711	590	1,734	2,324	264	561	825
Emergency Medical Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	67	79	69	219	288
Medical Engineering Technology	122	161	283	116	127	243	261	418	679	330	707	1,037	308	626	934
Orthopaedic Plaster Technology	82	89	171	31	32	63	137	142	279	483	951	1,434	450	933	1,383
Health Records & Information Technology	270	978	1,248	148	293	441	245	548	793	248	1,314	1,562	322	1,973	2,295
Public Health	48	45	93	15	17	32	47	84	131	73	180	253	164	459	623
Nutrition and Dietetics	75	166	241	22	72	94	53	183	236	54	238	292	46	358	404
Health Promotion	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	33	55	174	429	603	366	1,790	2,156
Sub-Total	**1,128**	**1,709**	**2,837**	**407**	**626**	**1,033**	**1,144**	**1,740**	**2,884**	**1,964**	**5,620**	**7,584**	**1,989**	**6,919**	**8,908**
Diploma in															
Community Health Nursing	1,243	2,065	3,308	583	759	1,342	1,488	2,058	3,546	1,358	2,390	3,748	2,518	4,830	7,348
Mental Health & Psychiatry Nursing	190	121	311	38	37	75	69	77	146	37	62	99	115	164	279
Nutrition and Dietetics	163	351	514	28	87	115	148	323	471	77	299	376	56	204	260
Public Health	231	231	462	61	59	120	92	94	186	55	67	122	33	62	95
Medical Laboratory Sciences	240	182	422	148	116	264	137	96	233	48	36	84	59	46	105
Diploma Clinical Medicine & Surgery	1,057	571	1,628	90	49	139	1,134	666	1,800	861	662	1,523	801	729	1,530
Medical Engineering Technology	98	41	139	29	4	33	93	96	189	108	155	263	152	208	360

Table 16.13: Health Sciences' Middle Level Graduates from KMTC, 2018/19-2022/23 (Cont'd)

Sex	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Level of Training															
Community Oral Health	21	21	42	15	12	27	23	20	43	20	23	43	44	27	71
Dental Technology	39	27	66	14	5	19	31	19	50	32	31	63	81	66	147
Health Records & Information Technology	298	412	710	33	75	108	423	651	1,074	239	698	937	161	467	628
Diploma Occupational Therapy	51	73	124	17	12	29	44	42	86	18	18	36	87	135	222
Orthopaedic Technology	12	11	23	11	1	12	17	10	27	7	3	10	62	67	129
Pharmacy	400	234	634	102	64	166	211	156	367	167	166	333	331	306	637
Physiotherapy	153	76	229	34	23	57	44	25	69	48	53	101	107	160	267
Medical Imaging Sciences	133	87	220	40	28	68	159	60	219	145	72	217	290	145	435
Optometry	23	14	37	9	6	15	8	4	12	17	12	29	35	26	61
Nursing and Midwifery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	48	70	24	41	65
Health Promotion	152	222	374	18	31	49	50	62	112	9	10	19	3	6	9
Orthopaedic and Trauma Medicine	67	58	125	42	53	95	87	75	162	65	78	143	110	99	209
Medical Social Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	21	6	6	12	14	39	53
Sub-Total	**4,571**	**4,797**	**9,368**	**1,312**	**1,421**	**2,733**	**4,268**	**4,545**	**8,813**	**3,339**	**4,889**	**8,228**	**5,083**	**7,827**	**12,910**
Higher Diploma in															
Pharmacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	11	32
Public Health	1	2	3	-	-	-	8	7	15	5	8	13	-	-	-
Medical Laboratory Sciences[1]	9	17	26	-	-	-	28	12	40	11	8	19	15	6	21
Nursing[2]	60	82	142	39	68	107	100	128	228	94	133	227	128	175	303
Clinical Medicine & Surgery[3]	105	73	178	92	72	164	214	149	363	160	101	261	178	144	322
Medical Engineering[4]	36	21	57	-	-	-	40	18	58	15	10	25	6	1	7

Table 16.13: Health Sciences' Middle Level Graduates from KMTC, 2018/19-2022/23 (Cont'd)

Sex	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Level of Training															
Radiography and Imaging	27	11	38	6	3	9	41	19	60	29	18	47	22	15	37
Community Health and Health Promotion	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	6	10	8	8	16	4	10	14
Medical Education	27	18	45	21	27	48	38	33	71	16	30	46	25	31	56
Physiotherapy	14	15	29	-	-	-	8	17	25	-	-	-	13	38	51
Health Systems Man-agement	7	4	11	3	3	6	9	10	19	13	4	17	8	8	16
Optometry (Contact Lenses)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	2	-	2	3	1	4
Orthopaedic Technolo-gy (Orthotics)	-	-	-	10	4	14	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-
Community Based Rehabilitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-
Sub-Total	**286**	**245**	**531**	**171**	**177**	**348**	**496**	**399**	**895**	**357**	**326**	**683**	**423**	**440**	**863**
TOTAL	**5,985**	**6,751**	**12,736**	**1,890**	**2,224**	**4,114**	**5,908**	**6,684**	**12,592**	**5,660**	**10,835**	**16,495**	**7,495**	**15,186**	**22,681**

Source: Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC), Ministry of Health
** Provisional*
- There were no trainees
1 Includes clinical chemistry, haematology, histology, parastology, virology, microbiology, bacterialogy and blood transfusion sciences
2 Includes mental & Psychiatry Nursing, Community Health Nursing, pallistive care,nephrology, anaesthetic, intensive care,ophthalmic and Peri-Operative nursing
3 Includes paediatrics, orthopaedics, anesthesia, lungs & skin, ENT & audiology, mental health & psychiatry, reproductive health, opthalmology, advanced refraction & low vision and opthamology & cataract surgery
4 Includes paediatrics, orthopaedics, anesthesia, lungs & skin, ENT & audiology, mental health & psychiatry, reproductive health, opthalmology, advanced refraction & low vision and opthamology & cataract surgery

16.25. The number of Health Sciences' Students enrolled in Universities by Course and Sex from 2019/20 to 2023/24 academic year is shown in Table 16.14. The total number of health sciences' students increased by 11.8 per cent to 31,333 in 2023/24. Male students accounted for 53.4 per cent of the total undergraduate and postgraduate students in 2023/24. Medicine and Surgery and Nursing degrees had the highest enrolment for undergraduate students at 8,602 and 6,685 students, respectively, in 2023/24.

Table 16.14: Health Sciences' Students Enrollment in Public and Private Universities by Course and Sex, 2019/20– 2023/24

Number

Undergraduate Students	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
Medicine & Surgery	3,149	1,707	4,856	2,936	1,530	4,466	3,148	1,458	4,606	4,501	3,378	7,879	4,793	3,809	8,602
Dental Surgery	193	96	289	231	114	345	193	49	242	168	171	339	168	171	339
Pharmacy	1218	791	2,009	1,025	609	1,634	1,505	912	2,417	1,476	1,231	2,707	1,433	1,358	2,791
Nursing	1,766	1,862	3,628	1,921	1,982	3,903	2,437	2,293	4,730	1,911	2,118	4,029	3,551	3,134	6,685
Clinical Medicine and Surgery	1076	793	1,869	786	576	1,362	890	731	1,621	1,140	936	2,076	1,594	1,436	3,030
Public Health	207	188	395	636	473	1,109	445	418	863	827	676	1,503	703	547	1,250
Medical Laboratory Sciences	613	438	1,051	1158	689	1,847	1,056	667	1,723	602	503	1,105	590	451	1,041
Nutrition & Dietetics	274	578	852	250	574	824	247	401	648	168	363	531	500	550	1,050
Environmental Health	202	172	374	485	405	890	469	566	1,035	355	425	780	189	180	369
Physiotheraphy	151	171	322	191	269	460	197	223	420	198	231	429	259	307	566
Occupational Therapy	11	14	25	29	41	70	72	99	171	187	221	408	108	121	229
Health Records Management	254	319	573	569	695	1,264	554	601	1,155	739	622	1,361	611	629	1,240
Health System Management	245	241	486	94	74	168	253	202	455	351	311	662	448	438	886
Community Health and Development	164	261	425	293	337	630	68	84	152	234	167	401	55	51	106
Medical Psychology	16	5	21	31	37	68	21	21	42	12	26	38	53	93	146
Sub-Total	9,539	7,636	17,175	10,635	8,405	19,040	11,555	8,725	20,280	12,869	11,379	24,248	15,055	13,275	28,330
Postgraduate students	1,660	722	2,382	1,843	1,317	3,160	1,741	1,143	2,884	1,979	1,787	3,766	1,668	1,335	3,003
Total	**11,199**	**8,358**	**19,557**	**12,478**	**9,722**	**22,200**	**13,296**	**9,868**	**23,164**	**14,848**	**13,166**	**28,014**	**16,723**	**14,610**	**31,333**

Source: Public and Private Universities in Kenya
**Provisional*

16.26. The number of Health Sciences' Graduates in Universities by Course and Sex for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24 is shown in Table 16.15. The total number of health sciences' graduates and post-graduates declined by 18.1 per cent to 5,814 in 2023/24. Male graduates accounted for 50.6 per cent of the total graduates in 2023/24. In the same period, Nursing, Medicine and Surgery and Clinical Medicine and Surgery had the highest number of graduates at 1,596, 904 and 612, respectively.

Table 16.15: Health Sciences' Graduates in Public and Private Universities1 by Course and Sex, 2019/20– 2023/24

Graduates	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
Medicine & Surgery	335	293	628	65	37	102	276	200	476	506	386	892	511	393	904
Dental Surgery	39	30	69	9	12	21	113	71	184	146	234	380	55	54	109
Pharmacy	136	123	259	35	14	49	118	114	232	191	174	365	206	170	376
Nursing	403	497	900	97	182	279	305	402	707	562	759	1,321	714	882	1,596
Clinical Medicine and Surgery	92	127	219	68	47	115	176	153	329	242	195	437	333	279	612
Public Health	188	195	383	65	83	148	103	107	210	477	488	965	162	151	313
Medical Laboratory Sciences	160	128	288	56	32	88	178	106	284	264	230	494	214	162	376
Nutrition & Dietetics	102	254	356	7	35	42	48	90	138	208	214	422	96	146	242
Environmental Health	171	164	335	14	28	42	61	40	101	203	166	369	76	64	140
Physiotherapy	21	18	39	18	18	36	25	32	57	80	128	208	58	70	128
Occupational Therapy	9	10	19	7	4	11	9	6	15	38	36	74	7	7	14
Health Records Manage-ment	86	97	183	37	37	74	13	12	25	130	77	207	100	111	211
Health System Manage-ment	78	66	144	68	40	108	55	27	82	58	72	130	44	44	88
Community Health and Development	63	115	178	53	75	128	20	19	39	34	83	117	29	28	57
Sub-Total	**1,883**	**2,117**	**4,000**	**599**	**644**	**1,243**	**1,500**	**1,379**	**2,879**	**3,139**	**3,242**	**6,381**	**2,605**	**2,561**	**5,166**
Postgraduate	312	328	640	181	80	261	280	240	520	376	342	718	339	309	648
Total	**2,195**	**2,445**	**4,640**	**780**	**724**	**1,504**	**1,780**	**1,619**	**3,399**	**3,515**	**3,584**	**7,099**	**2,944**	**2,870**	**5,814**

Source: Universities in Kenya
**Provisional*

Appendix 16.1 : Out Patient Diseases reported in the Health facilities

Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
Road Traffic Injuries
Measles
Suspected Malaria
Chicken Pox
Rickets
Confirmed Malaria (only Positive cases)
Overweight (BMI >25)
Chromosomal abnormalities (e.g. Downs, Edwards syndromes, etc)
Malaria in pregnancy
Mumps
Congenital Anomalies
Malaria
Other Bites
Tryponosomiasis
Disease of the skin
Violence related injuries
Physical Disability
Other Dis. Of Respiratory System
Brucellosis
Cerebral Palsy
Diarrhoea
Mental Disorders
Tetanus
Urinary Tract Infection
Dog Bites
Other Meningitis
Fevers
Epilepsy
Fistula (Birth related)
Arthritis, Joint pains etc.
Abortion
Other Central Nervous System Conditions
Pneumonia
Dysentery (Bloody Diarrhoea)
Meningococcal Meningitis
Other injuries
Malnutrition
Kalazar (Leishmaniaisis)
Hypertension
Disease of Puerperium and Childbirth
Cholera
Intestinal worms
Poisoning
Autism
Ear Infections/ Conditions
Central Nervous System Conditions
Viral Haemorrhagic Fever
Eye Infections
Jiggers Infestation
Plague
Dental Disorders
Cardiovascular conditions
Poliomyelitis (AFP)
Asthma
Bilharzia
Neonatal Tetanus
Tonsilitis
Tuberculosis
Yellow fever cases
Diabetes
Sexual Violence
Dracunculosis (Guinea Worm)
Typhoid fever
Newly Diagnosed HIV
All other diseases
Muscular skeletal conditions
Neoplasms
Other Eye conditions
Snake Bites
Sexually Transmitted Infections
Other Convulsive Disorders
Anaemia cases
Deaths due to Road Traffic Injuries
Burns
Hepatitis

Vital Statistics

16.27. Table 16.16 shows registered births by place of occurrence for the period 2019 to 2023. The proportion of births reported to have occurred in health facilities dropped marginally from 99.0 per cent in 2022 to 98.6 per cent in 2023. The proportion of community registered births increased slightly from 1.0 per cent in 2022 to 1.4 per cent in 2023.

Table 16.16: Registered Births by Place of Occurrence, 2019- 2023

Year	Health Facility		Community		Total
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number
2019	1,133,835	95.6	52,309	4.4	1,186,144
2020	1,101,248	97.7	25,728	2.3	1,126,976
2021	1,173,786	97.8	26,404	2.2	1,200,190
2022	1,209,230	99.0	12,214	1.0	1,221,444
2023*	1,176,718	98.6	16,166	1.4	1,192,884

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

16.28. Table 16.17 presents registered births by sex from 2019 to 2023. The total number of births registered declined to 1,192,884 in 2023 from 1,221,444 in 2022. In the five-year period between 2019 and 2023, more male births were registered compared to female births. Male births accounted for 51.0 per cent of the registered births while female births accounted for 49.0 per cent of the registered births in 2023. The proportion of registered male births increased from 50.8 per cent in 2022 to 51.0 per cent in 2023 resulting in an increase in sex ratio from 103 to 104 in the same period.

Table 16.17: Registered Births by Sex, 2019 - 2023

Year	Male		Female		Intersex	Sex Not Stated	Total	Sex Ratio
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number	Number	Males Per 100 Females
2019	603,774	50.9	582,370	49.1	..	..	1,186,144	103
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

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*
.. Data Unavailable

16.29. The level of fertility in a population is directly correlated with early childbearing. Table 16.18 shows proportion of registered births by mother's age for the period 2019 to 2023. Women age 20-24 years had the highest proportion of births registered in 2023 at 30.3 per cent followed by women age 25-29 years at 25.3 per cent. There was a slight increase in the births registered by adolescent girls age 15-19 years from 11.3 per cent in 2022 to 11.8 per cent in 2023.

Table 16.18: Proportion of Registered Births by Age of the Mother, 2019- 2023

Age of Mother	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Total	**1,186,144**	**1,126,762**	**1,200,190**	**1,221,444**	**1,192,884**
<15	0.21	0.19	0.26	0.20	0.17
15 - 19	11.84	10.99	12.32	11.25	11.80
20 - 24	29.86	30.41	29.41	29.76	30.33
25 - 29	25.42	25.30	25.11	25.87	25.25
30 - 34	18.17	18.74	17.54	17.75	17.32
35 - 39	8.24	8.62	8.59	9.22	9.50
40-44	2.35	2.29	2.10	2.15	2.24
45 - 49	0.26	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.23
50+	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Age Not Stated/Unknown	3.61	3.23	4.48	3.61	3.13
Total (Percent)	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

16.30. Table 16.19 gives details of birth registration by marital status of the mother for the period 2019 to 2023. Married women registered the highest proportion of births in 2023. The proportion of births registered by married women, however, remained almost the same at 85.5 per cent in 2023 compared to 85.6 per cent in 2022. Proportion of births registered by single mothers increased slightly to 14.2 per cent in 2023 from 13.9 per cent in 2022. Divorced and widowed women accounted for less than one per cent of the births registered in 2023.

Table 16.19: Proportion of Registered Births by Marital Status of Mother, 2019 - 2023

Marital Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Total	**1,186,144**	**1,126,762**	**1,200,190**	**1,221,444**	**1,192,884**
Married	87.3	86.9	85.9	85.6	85.4
Single	11.9	12.2	13.5	13.9	14.2
Divorced	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Widowed	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unknown/ Not Stated	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Total (Per cent)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

16.31. Table 16.20 shows registration of deaths by place of occurrence for the period 2019 to 2023. The total number of registered deaths decreased by 3.5 per cent from 213,210 in 2022 to 205,731 in 2023. Health facility deaths accounted for 54.9 per cent of all registered deaths in 2023.

Table 16.20: Registered Deaths by Place of Occurrence, 2019 - 2023

Year	Health Facility		Community[1]		Total
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number
2019	109,480	57.4	82,015	42.6	191,495
2020	99,355	53.6	86,030	46.4	185,385
2021	121,727	52.5	110,217	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

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*
[1]Community Death Registration are those that occur outside the health facilities

16.32. Registration of deaths by sex for the period 2019 to 2023 is presented in Table 16.21. More male (56.1%) than female (43.9%) deaths were registered in 2023.The number of deaths registered for males decreased from 120,357 in 2022 to 115,506 in 2023. Similarly, the number of deaths registered for females decreased from 92,853 in 2022 to 90,221 in 2023.

Table 16.21: Registered Deaths by Sex, 2019 - 2023

Year	Male		Female		Intersex		Total **	Sex Ratio
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Males Per 100 Females
2019	106,315	55.6	85,180	44.4	..	..	191,495	125
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	0.0	205,730	128

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*
*** In 2023 the total registered deaths were 205,730 because there was a case where sex was not indicated.*
..Data Unavailable

16.33. Table 16.22 presents registered deaths by sex and age for the period 2019 to 2023. The number of recorded deaths was high among males compared to females across all age groups except for age 75+ years.

Table 16.22: Deaths by Age and Sex of the Deceased, 2019 – 2023

	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*			
Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	In-ter-sex	Total**
Under [1]	10,655	10,175	20,830	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
1 - 4	4,191	3,427	7,618	3,094	2,614	5,708	3,870	3,205	7,075	4,262	3,584	7,846	4,141	3,499	..	7,640
5 - 14	3,960	3,069	7,029	3,475	2,604	6,079	3,618	2,828	6,446	6,665	3,864	10,529	3,579	2,695	..	6,274
15 - 24	6,074	3,988	10,062	5,952	3,620	9,572	6,878	4,128	11,006	11,347	6,824	18,171	6,532	3,801	..	10,333
25 - 34	10,726	7,456	18,182	10,441	6,819	17,260	11,812	7,324	19,136	14,448	8,314	22,762	10,505	6,206	..	16,711
35 - 44	12,156	7,932	20,088	12,249	7,478	19,727	14,710	8,611	23,321	13,665	8,232	21,897	13,218	8,059	..	21,277
45 - 54	11,091	7,032	18,123	11,590	7,229	18,819	14,455	8,565	23,020	3,556	2,739	6,295	13,508	8,549	..	22,057
55 - 74	25,643	18,215	43,858	26,624	17,574	44,198	35,120	23,980	59,100	29,478	20,415	49,893	28,489	19,854	..	48,343
75+	20,289	22,782	43,071	19,594	21,841	41,435	28,065	29,900	57,965	24,223	27,316	51,539	22,804	25,551	..	48,355
Age Not Stated	1,083	1,551	2,634	1,894	1,337	3,231	2,609	1,845	4,454	2,170	1,578	3,748	2,116	1,666	..	3,782
Total	**105,868**	**85,627**	**191,495**	**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**

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*
*** In 2023 the total registered deaths were 205,730 because there was a case where sex was not indicated.*

16.34. Table 16.23 highlights birth and death registration trends for the period 2019 to 2023. The birth registration coverage rate decreased from 80.6 in 2022 to 76.6 in 2023. A total of 1,192,884 births were registered compared to 1,557,370 expected births in 2023 while a total of 1,221,444 births were registered against 1,514,825 expected in 2022. In 2023, a total of 205,731 deaths were registered compared to 213, 210 in 2022. The death registration coverage rate dropped from 47.6 in 2022 to 45.2 in 2023.

Table 16.23: Trends of Births and Death Registration in Kenya, 2019-2023

Year	Births			Deaths		
	Registered (Number)	Expected (Number)	Completeness Per Cent	Registered (Number)	Expected (Number)	Completeness Per Cent
2019	1,186,144	1,556,157	76.2	191,495	489,492	39.1
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

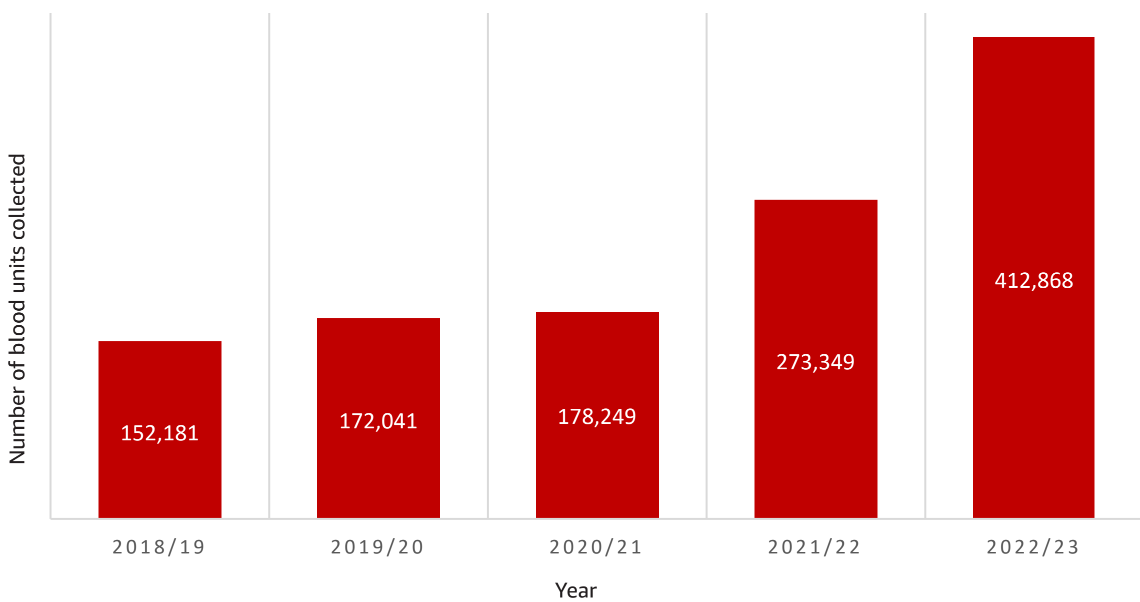
Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

Developments in the Health Sector

Blood collection

16.35. The number of blood units collected is presented in Figure 16.5. There has been a steady growth in the collection of blood units over the last five years. The number of blood units collected increased by 51 per cent to 412,868 units in 2022/23. This increase is attributed to various factors such as increased public awareness, expanded outreach programs and specific events that led to more blood collection.

Figure 16.5: Number of Blood Units Collected

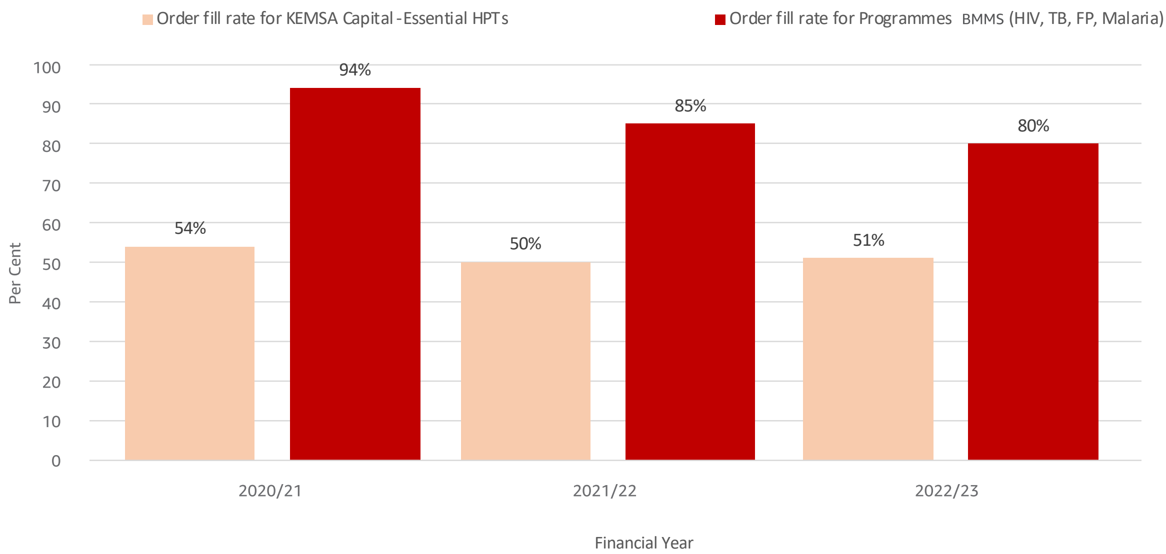


Essential Medicines Available at Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA)

16.36. Essential medicines are those medicines that satisfy the priority health care needs of a population and are selected based on disease prevalence. Access to essential medicines is a key component of the right to health, and a requisite to the attainment of national health goals. In Kenya, public sector customers place and receive orders of medicines and non-pharmaceutical supplies from KEMSA.

16.37. The percentage of customer orders that are immediately fulfilled by available stock is referred to as order fill rate. Figure 16.6 shows the order fill rate for KEMSA capital essential Health Pharmaceuticals and Technologies (HPTs) and program Better Medication Management System (BMMS) for 2020/21 to 2022/23. During the review period, 51.0 per cent of orders for KEMSA capital essential HPTs and 80.0 per cent of program BMMS were fulfilled.

Figure 16.6: Percentage of Essential medicines available at KEMSA, 2020/21-2022/23

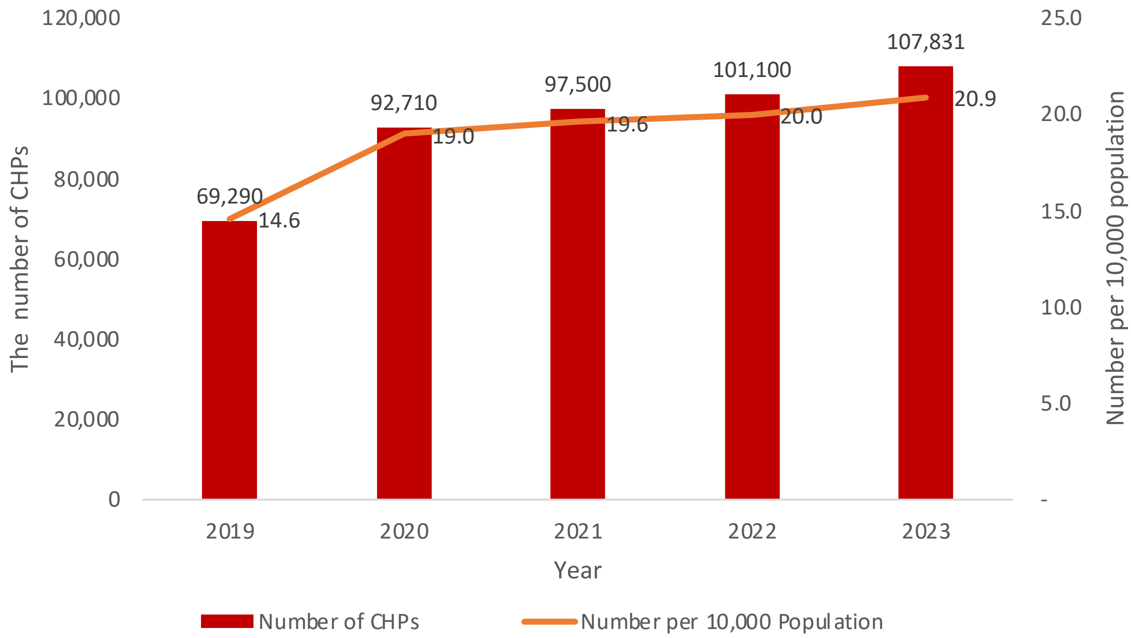


Source: KEMSA

Community Health Promoters

16.38. The number of CHPs for the period 2019 to 2023 is shown in Figure 16.7. The Community Health Promoters (CHPs), formerly referred to as Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) sensitize the community on the importance of healthy lifestyles, provide disease surveillance by reporting early signs of any outbreak, enrol and minitor the health status of households assigned and report incidences of side effects of drugs. There has been a steady increase in the number of CHPs which stood at 107.8 thousand in 2023, translating to 20.9 CHPs per 10,000 population.

Figure 16.7 Number of Community Health Promoters[1]



Source: Ministry of Health
[1]Name changed from Community Health Volunteers to Community Health Promoters in 2023

Vulnerable and Indigent Households Covered by Health Insurance

16.39. The number of vulnerable and indigent households covered by health insurance is presented in Table 16.24. The number of households under Health Insurance Subsidy Program – Orphans and Vulnerable Children (HISP – OVC) has remained the same at 253.4 thousand for the period 2020/21 to 2022/23. Membership to the Older Persons & Persons with Severe Disability (OPPSD) Scheme rose by 40.0 per cent to 58,800 for the period 2020/21 and 2021/22. There was no change in the number of members under this scheme during the review period. The Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Program which commenced in 2021/22 had its membership increase by 2,577 to 904,205 in the review period.

Table 16.24: Vulnerable and Indigents Households Covered by NHIF, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Number

Program	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Health Insurance Subsidy Program	181,968	181,968	253,400	253,400	253,400
Older Persons & Persons with Severe Disability Scheme	42,000	42,000	42,000	58,800	58,800
Universal Health Coverage Program	0	0	0	901,628	904,205

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

Governance, Peace and Security

CHAPTER 17

Overview

Governance, peace and security statistics are fundamental in ensuring transparency and accountability between the State and the people. These statistics assist in monitoring the performance of governance structures and better understanding of their contribution to various dimensions of development. Total number of crimes reported to police increased by 19.0 per cent to 104,842 in 2023. An increase was noted in all types of crimes reported to the police except for homicide, which decreased marginally from 3,056 in 2022 to 3,031 in 2023.

17.2. The number of persons reported to the police to have committed offences increased by 18.8 per cent from 87,858 in 2022 to 104,390 in 2023. The number of reports received by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) for investigations increased slightly from 1,916 in 2021/22 to 1,968 in 2022/23. The number of cases filed in courts increased by 5.0 per cent to 424,324 in 2022/23. Cases disposed of increased from 381,877 in 2021/22 to 421,549 in 2022/23.

17.3. The total prison population increased by 46.3 per cent to 248,061 in 2023. The number of convicted prisoners increased by 20.6 per cent to 80,071 in 2023 while the number of unconvicted prisoners increased by more than half to 167,990 during the same period.

19%

Increase in total number of crimes reported to police in 2023. An increase was noted in all types of crimes except for homicide.

46.3%

Increase in total prison population in 2023. The number of convicted prisoners increased by 20.6 per cent in 2023.

Prisoners convicted for the offence of being unlawfully present in Kenya accounted for the highest proportion followed by drug related offence. Other offences committed by foreigners that recorded high number of convictions were acts against natural environment and sexual related offences

17.4. The number of passports issued decreased by 5.2 per cent to 404,028 in 2023. Work permits issued and work permits renewed increased by 15.3 per cent and 9.7 per cent, respectively, over the same period. The number of applications made for National Identity Cards increased from 1,209,033 in 2022 to 1,285,179 in 2023. The population of refugees and asylum seekers grew from 573,508 in 2022 to 691,868 in 2023.

17.5. The total number of reported child protection cases decreased by 13.9 per cent to 161,523 in 2023. Cases related to Violence Against Children (VAC) decreased from 142,404 in 2022 to 123,373 in 2023.

Public Safety, Law and Order

17.6. Table 17.1 presents the number of crimes reported to the police by category for the period 2019 to 2023. The total number of crimes reported to the police increased by 19.0 per cent to 104,842 in 2023. There was a general increase in all crimes reported to the police except for homicide which decreased marginally from 3,056 in 2022 to 3,031 in 2023. The number of crimes reported to the police for offences involving tourists and those involving police officers more than doubled in 2023. In the period under review, dangerous drugs, robbery, and stealing increased by 43.1, 27.6, and 25.9 per cent, respectively. Other offences against persons and stealing accounted for 42.0 per cent of all crimes reported to the police.

15.3%

Increase in percentage of work permits issued in the period under review. Work permits renewed increased by 9.7 per cent, over the same period

1,285,179

Number of applications made for National Identity Cards in 2023, up from 1,209,033 in 2022

Table 17.1: Crimes Reported to the Police by Category, 2019-2023

Number

Crimes[1]	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Homicide	2,971	3,111	3,281	3,056	3,031
Offences against morality	8,051	9,153	8,182	7,166	7,655
Other offences against persons	27,196	19,288	22,365	22,573	25,471
Robbery	2,858	2,384	2,456	3,125	3,988
Breakings	5,976	4,252	4,973	6,114	6,886
Theft of stock	1,962	1,556	1,964	2,679	2,860
Stealing	13,954	8,709	11,762	14,718	18,534
Theft by servant	2,226	1,467	1,798	1,690	1,907
Theft of vehicles and other thefts	1,298	1,031	1,278	1,459	1,687
Dangerous drugs	8,011	4,477	5,743	6,526	9,338
Traffic offences	341	186	123	158	173
Criminal damage	4,852	3,530	4,627	4,426	5,078
Economic crimes	4,786	3,488	4,004	4,367	4,970
Corruption	130	133	96	95	116
Offences involving police officers	77	64	75	77	180
Offences involving tourists	48	26	31	26	68
Other penal code offences	8,674	6,790	8,514	9,828	12,900
Total	**93,411**	**69,645**	**81,272**	**88,083**	**104,842**

Source: National Police Service
** Provisional*
[1] Refer to Table 17.29 for detailed description of crimes

17.7. Crimes reported to the police by command stations for the period 2019 to 2023 are shown in Table 17.2. Nairobi City, Kiambu and Meru command stations accounted for the highest proportion of crimes reported at 10.6, 9.1 and 5.8 per cent, respectively, in 2023. Narok and Kakamega command stations recorded the highest percentage increase in crimes at 89.2 per cent and 67.0 per cent, respectively in 2023. Vihiga, Nandi, Murang'a and Kwale command stations also recorded a high percentage increase in crimes during the review period. Samburu, Railway police, Garissa, Isiolo and Laikipia command stations recorded declines of 18.0, 13.4, 8.5, 7.6, and 7.2 per cent, respectively, in reported crimes.

Table 17.2: Crimes Reported to Police by Command Station, 2019-2023

Number

Command station	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Mombasa	3,374	2,231	2,358	2,321	2,671
Kwale	1,060	910	901	840	1,094
Kilifi	2,394	1,798	2,330	2,209	2,342
Tana River	529	396	534	459	511
Lamu	339	380	404	431	433
Taita/Taveta	860	863	795	975	1,125
Garrissa	488	498	742	728	666
Wajir	356	243	370	392	382
Mandera	363	305	338	337	329
Marsabit	783	621	857	640	637
Isiolo	619	431	643	897	829
Meru	6,077	4,163	5,032	5,698	6,037
Tharaka-Nithi	1,077	925	884	987	1,291
Embu	1,819	1,528	1,533	1,640	1,935
Kitui	2,190	1,716	2,165	2,314	2,598
Machakos	3,314	2,842	3,275	3,813	4,780
Makueni	2,037	1,306	1,870	2,062	2,316
Nyandarua	1,768	1,323	1,560	1,586	1,720
Nyeri	2,002	1,482	1,658	2,095	2,400
Kirinyaga	1,762	1,452	1,691	1,589	1,884
Murang'a	3,284	2,079	2,691	2,696	3,660
Kiambu	6,597	4,353	5,715	7,844	9,532
Turkana	733	629	733	846	1,014
West Pokot	562	463	672	620	660
Samburu	363	380	316	534	438
Trans Nzoia	2,388	1,419	1,836	2,022	2,412
Uasin Gishu	2,376	1,948	2,175	2,270	2,325
Elgeyo/Marakwet	633	434	556	724	781
Nandi	2,066	1,151	1,102	893	1,337
Baringo	836	678	832	868	1,004
Laikipia	1,163	983	1,280	1,229	1,140
Nakuru	4,730	3,492	4,281	4,514	5,072
Narok	849	719	890	784	1,483
Kajiado	1,678	1,107	1,625	2,117	2,240
Kericho	1,819	1,158	1,327	1,499	1,856
Bomet	1,433	1,262	1,223	1,544	1,719
Kakamega	2,621	1,221	1,998	1,331	2,223
Vihiga	1,024	923	952	923	1,444
Bungoma	2,811	2,007	2,193	2,668	3,419
Busia	1,789	1,309	1,306	1,240	1,653

Table 17.2: Crimes Reported to Police by Command Station, 2019-2023

Number

Command station	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Siaya	1,583	1,280	1,338	1,069	1,375
Kisumu	2,188	2,390	2,258	2,039	2,380
Homa Bay	1,803	1,735	1,710	1,718	1,870
Migori	1,323	1,246	1,274	1,458	1,938
Kisii	3,552	2,602	2,822	2,641	3,133
Nyamira	1,523	1,265	1,351	1,279	1,431
Nairobi City	8,246	5,844	6,686	8,512	11,108
KAPU[1]	84	66	42	46	92
Railways Police[1]	143	89	148	142	123
Kenya	**93,411**	**69,645**	**81,272**	**88,083**	**104,842**

Source: National Police Service
** Provisional*
[1] Kenya Airport Police Unit and Railways Police are fully-fledged police command stations

17.8. Table 17.3 presents the number of firearms and ammunition recovered or surrendered, and drugs seized for the period 2019 to 2023. Police repossessed 179 illegally held firearms in 2023 compared to 235 repossessed in 2022. A total of 117 firearms were surrendered in 2023 compared to 375 surrendered in 2022. Police recovered 2,248 rounds of ammunition in 2023 down from 5,355 recovered in 2022. The quantity of dangerous drugs seized more than doubled from 5,850 kilograms in 2022 to 14,259 kilograms in 2023.

Table 17.3: Firearms and Ammunition Recovered or Surrendered, and Drugs Seized, 2019–2023

Number

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Firearms Recovered					
Rifles	751	118	64	192	90
Pistols	97	34	27	29	25
Toy Pistols	36	15	7	14	64
Total	**884**	**167**	**98**	**235**	**179**
Firearms Surrendered					
Rifles	104	48	16	374	115
Pistols	56	21	0	1	2
Total	**160**	**69**	**16**	**375**	**117**
Ammunition (Rounds)					
Recovered	11,987	1,869	8,225	5,355	2,248
Surrendered	2,099	2,009	7	2,581	341
Total	**14,086**	**3,878**	**8,232**	**7,936**	**2,589**
Dangerous Drugs[1] seized (Kg)	6,533	10,909	13,080	5,850	14,259

Source: National Police Service
** Provisional*
[1] Prohibited harmful non pharmaceutical narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

SOCIAL SCENE

17.9. The number of persons reported to have committed crimes by sex and command stations from 2019 to 2023 is shown in Table 17.4. In 2023, the number of persons reported to the police to have committed offences increased by 18.8 per cent to 104,390. During the review period, the number of male and female offenders increased by 19.0 per cent and 18.2 per cent, respectively. Nairobi City County command station accounted for the highest number of persons reported to have committed crimes at 10.6 per cent in 2023 followed by Kiambu, Meru and Nakuru counties at 9.1, 5.8 and 4.8 per cent, respectively. The highest increase in the number of persons reported to have committed crime was recorded in Narok and Kakamega Police command stations increasing from 782 to 1,487 and 1,338 to 2,226 respectively, in 2023. However, Samburu, Railways and Wajir command stations recorded declines in the number of persons reported to have committed crimes.

Table 17.4: Persons Reported to the Police to have Committed Crimes by Command Stations and Sex, 2019–2023

Number

Command Station	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mombasa	2,747	601	3,348	1,920	424	2,344	2,129	342	2,471	1,971	412	2,383	2,313	363	2,676
Kwale	743	71	814	827	108	935	825	106	931	771	82	853	1,027	73	1,100
Kilifi	2,122	348	2,470	1,483	353	1,836	1,768	548	2,316	1,843	343	2,186	2,035	297	2,332
Tana River	398	89	487	373	86	459	519	63	582	426	35	461	458	56	514
Lamu	531	84	615	365	58	423	385	25	410	413	29	442	404	32	436
Taita/Taveta	586	90	676	752	148	900	727	131	858	803	180	983	970	158	1,128
Garissa	458	64	522	420	121	541	604	220	824	493	237	730	581	90	671
Wajir	302	56	358	247	20	267	358	55	413	366	63	429	342	49	391
Mandera	306	48	354	214	47	261	261	76	337	303	41	344	284	48	332
Marsabit	453	192	645	522	65	587	815	94	909	543	106	649	508	130	638
Isiolo	303	102	405	447	70	517	572	119	691	733	168	901	672	158	830
Meru	3,407	1,451	4,858	2,146	651	2,797	3,947	1,152	5,099	4,282	1,390	5,672	4,164	1,854	6,018
Tharaka-Nithi	979	182	1,161	829	208	1,037	796	181	977	797	201	998	995	299	1,294
Embu	987	417	1,404	1,319	221	1,540	1,323	262	1,585	1,339	272	1,611	1,547	372	1,919
Kitui	856	87	943	1,148	234	1,382	2,011	275	2,286	1,947	343	2,290	2,171	408	2,579
Machakos	1,478	544	2,022	1,685	326	2,011	2,892	468	3,360	2,915	872	3,787	3,675	1,065	4,740
Makueni	1,434	298	1,732	997	217	1,214	1,615	233	1,848	1,765	257	2,022	1,767	510	2,277
Nyandarua	1,422	269	1,691	1,208	182	1,390	1,381	173	1,554	1,393	189	1,582	1,542	164	1,706

Table 17.4: Persons Reported to the Police to have Committed Crimes by Command Stations and Sex, 2019–2023 (Cont'd)

Number

	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
Command Station	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nyeri	1,905	384	2,289	1,227	121	1,348	1,539	198	1,737	1,549	514	2,063	1,972	389	2,361
Kirinyaga	899	233	1,132	783	292	1,075	1,261	415	1,676	1,271	307	1,578	1,518	342	1,860
Murang'a	2,145	309	2,454	1,449	234	1,683	2,220	410	2,630	2,283	359	2,642	3,273	310	3,583
Kiambu	4,270	1,528	5,798	2,470	892	3,362	4,104	1,572	5,676	5,789	2,036	7,825	6,255	3,230	9,485
Turkana	566	134	700	595	82	677	664	94	758	665	180	845	820	193	1,013
West Pokot	411	92	503	357	109	466	642	81	723	480	141	621	521	141	662
Samburu	126	17	143	273	91	364	261	70	331	419	114	533	367	71	438
Trans Nzoia	1,805	534	2,339	1,500	220	1,720	1,624	268	1,892	1,623	393	2,016	1,961	442	2,403
Uasin Gishu	1,671	313	1,984	1,476	170	1,646	1,968	340	2,308	1,847	421	2,268	1,867	450	2,317
Elgeyo/Marakwet	499	60	559	450	57	507	547	56	603	598	119	717	654	128	782
Nandi	921	259	1,180	739	281	1,020	915	204	1,119	664	216	880	1,012	303	1,315
Baringo	643	89	732	578	97	675	789	91	880	715	154	869	828	178	1,006
Laikipia	1,072	177	1,249	1,014	150	1,164	1,386	140	1,526	990	241	1,231	889	248	1,137
Nakuru	2,391	416	2,807	2,765	569	3,334	3,299	1,056	4,355	3,191	1,308	4,499	3,728	1,319	5,047
Narok	718	105	823	677	74	751	872	130	1,002	679	103	782	1,268	219	1,487
Kajiado	1,016	218	1,234	787	254	1,041	1,418	255	1,673	1,676	446	2,122	1,681	562	2,243
Kericho	1,101	199	1,300	445	92	537	1,182	193	1,375	1,179	313	1,492	1,487	356	1,843
Bomet	1,258	187	1,445	1,243	143	1,386	1,192	111	1,303	1,413	135	1,548	1,518	196	1,714
Kakamega	3,553	619	4,172	2,051	313	2,364	1,654	356	2,010	1,099	239	1,338	1,991	235	2,226
Vihiga	975	140	1,115	954	118	1,072	797	206	1,003	773	150	923	1,164	281	1,445
Bungoma	2,649	538	3,187	1,834	286	2,120	1,759	470	2,229	2,142	531	2,673	2,871	552	3,423
Busia	1,261	363	1,624	1,159	180	1,339	1,082	250	1,332	1,016	227	1,243	1,330	325	1,655
Siaya	862	134	996	1,264	143	1,407	1,298	265	1,563	930	143	1,073	1,238	135	1,373
Kisumu	1,980	383	2,363	974	343	1,317	1,695	533	2,228	1,654	385	2,039	1,975	408	2,383
Homa Bay	1,394	186	1,580	1,453	186	1,639	1,492	274	1,766	1,431	273	1,704	1,590	273	1,863

Table 17.4: Persons Reported to the Police to have Committed Crimes by Command Stations and Sex, 2019–2023 (Cont'd)

Number

Offence	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
Migori	1,242	301	1,543	1,142	224	1,366	1,034	275	1,309	988	459	1,447	1,436	481	1,917
Kisii	2,568	447	3,015	2,567	520	3,087	2,374	633	3,007	2,359	264	2,623	2,730	376	3,106
Nyamira	932	266	1,198	914	193	1,107	1,114	250	1,364	1,072	158	1,230	1,215	179	1,394
Nairobi City	6,709	1,501	8,210	3,890	1,028	4,918	5,551	1,635	7,186	6,627	1,892	8,519	8,942	2,167	11,109
KAPU[1]	57	13	70	59	31	90	32	10	42	32	16	48	78	17	95
Railways[1]	125	24	149	44	16	60	124	13	137	126	18	144	103	21	124
Kenya	67,236	15,162	82,398	54,035	11,048	65,083	54,035	11,048	65,083	70,383	17,475	87,858	83,737	20,653	104,390

Source: National Police Service
** Provisional*
[1] Kenya Airport Police Unit and Railways Police are fully fledged police command stations

17.10. Table 17.5 presents the number of persons reported to have committed crimes by sex and crime categories from 2019 to 2023. The number of persons reported to the police as having committed crimes against morality increased by 6.7 per cent in 2023. Defilement, which accounted for 76.4 per cent of all reported crimes against morality, increased by 6.1 per cent in the period under review. Persons reported to have committed rape increased by 13.5 per cent, accounting for 12.2 per cent of all crimes against morality. Similarly, crimes related to incest and sodomy increased by 9.0 per cent and 8.1 per cent, respectively, in 2023. The highest proportion of females were involved in other offences against persons while the highest proportion of males were involved in robbery, breakings and theft.

17.11. The total number of persons reported to have committed homicide declined from 2,491 in 2022 to 2,410 in 2023. Persons reported to have committed murder accounted for the highest share of homicides at 78.9 per cent followed by persons reported to have caused death by dangerous driving at 14.4 per cent. The number of persons reported to have concealed birth, manslaughter and infanticide declined by 34.8, 14.1 and 5.6 per cent, respectively.

17.12. The total number of persons reported to have committed robbery, breakings and theft increased by 20.0 per cent to 35,932 in 2023 with stealing and breakings, accounting for 51.6 per cent and 19.2 per cent, respectively, within this category. Persons reported to have committed robbery and stealing recorded the highest increase at 27.0 per cent and 25.4 per cent, respectively in the period under review. Similarly, persons reported to have committed breakings, theft of stock, theft by servant, and theft of vehicle and other thefts recorded an increase in 2023.

Table 17.5: Persons Reported to Have Committed Crimes by Type of Offence and Sex, 2019-2023

Number

Offence	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
Against morality															
Rape	923	27	950	924	49	973	955	58	1,013	792	35	827	917	22	939
Defilement	5,094	303	5,397	6,512	289	6,801	6,275	217	6,492	5,415	115	5,530	5,731	134	5,865
Incest	240	21	261	288	35	323	352	15	367	254	25	279	289	15	304
Unnatural/sodomy	89	2	91	52	2	54	79	9	88	79	7	86	85	8	93
Bestiality	20	0	20	16	3	19	13	1	14	20	2	22	8	3	11
Indecent assault	208	40	248	235	32	267	287	28	315	311	64	375	364	35	399
Abduction	60	11	71	59	11	70	45	16	61	49	10	59	43	8	51
Bigamy	25	1	26	53	5	58	73	26	99	3	18	21	15	2	17
Total	**6,659**	**405**	**7,064**	**8,139**	**426**	**8,565**	**8,079**	**370**	**8,449**	**6,923**	**276**	**7,199**	**7,452**	**227**	**7,679**
Other offences against persons															
Assault	12,350	3,954	16,304	10,280	2,859	13,139	12,317	3,942	16,259	12,481	4,016	16,497	14503	4832	19,335
Creating disturbance	5,166	1,351	6,517	3,212	675	3,887	4,552	1,198	5,750	4,234	1,321	5,555	4,368	1,251	5,619
Affray (scuffle)	474	210	684	668	229	897	644	259	903	380	187	567	344	193	537
Total	**17,990**	**5,515**	**23,505**	**14,160**	**3,763**	**17,923**	**17,513**	**5,399**	**22,912**	**17,095**	**5,524**	**22,619**	**19,215**	**6,276**	**25,491**
Homicide															
Murder	1,275	252	1,527	1,558	223	1,781	1,879	209	2,088	1,744	198	1,942	1,721	180	1,901
Manslaughter	80	12	92	83	14	97	71	12	83	66	5	71	55	6	61
Infanticide	9	27	36	9	43	52	8	41	49	3	33	36	0	34	34
Procuring abortion	7	45	52	23	27	50	8	28	36	1	24	25	2	23	25
Concealing Birth	4	54	58	7	43	50	16	49	65	6	60	66	0	43	43
Suicide	160	36	196	138	36	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Causing death by Dangerous driving	257	22	279	264	26	290	350	55	405	302	49	351	305	41	346
Total	**1,792**	**448**	**2,240**	**2,082**	**412**	**2,494**	**2,332**	**394**	**2,726**	**2,122**	**369**	**2,491**	**2,083**	**327**	**2,410**

Table 17.5: Persons Reported to Have Committed Crimes by Type of Offence and Sex, 2019-2023

Number

Offence	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
Robery, Breakings and Theft															
Robbery	2,716	351	3,067	2,502	422	2,924	2,457	277	2,734	2,813	334	3,147	3,523	473	3,996
Breakings	5,162	561	5,723	3,878	468	4,346	4,867	496	5,363	5,373	771	6,144	6,170	741	6,911
Theft of stock	1,699	161	1,860	1,472	131	1,603	1,989	114	2,103	2,405	287	2,692	2,589	277	2,866
Stealing	9,428	2,196	11,624	6,339	1,421	7,760	9,862	2,313	12,175	11,554	3,231	14,785	14,627	3,919	18,546
Theft by servant	1,507	577	2,084	1,142	480	1,622	1,305	640	1,945	1,129	573	1,702	1,272	641	1,913
Theft of vehicle & other thefts	1,066	135	1,201	772	76	848	1,245	156	1,401	1,312	166	1,478	1,538	162	1,700
Total	**21,578**	**3,981**	**25,559**	**16,105**	**2,998**	**19,103**	**21,725**	**3,996**	**25,721**	**24,586**	**5,362**	**29,948**	**29,719**	**6,213**	**35,932**
Dangeruos Drugs, Criminal Damage, Economic Crimes and Corruption															
Dangerous Drugs	5,945	922	6,867	3,451	609	4,060	5,060	981	6,041	5,470	1,074	6,544	7,372	1,978	9,350
Criminal Damage	3,536	813	4,349	2,688	607	3,295	3,952	937	4,889	3,555	902	4,457	141	33	174
Economic crimes	3,402	981	4,383	2,324	753	3,077	3,102	1,023	4,125	3,171	1,213	4,384	4,224	870	5,094
Corruption	296	92	388	161	34	195	61	42	103	68	32	100	3,787	1,196	4,983
Offences involving Police officers	131	48	179	67	12	79	85	12	97	58	21	79	85	32	117
Total	**13,310**	**2,856**	**16,166**	**8,691**	**2,015**	**10,706**	**12,260**	**2,995**	**15,255**	**12,322**	**3,242**	**15,564**	**15,609**	**4,109**	**19,718**

Source: National Police Service
** Provisional*

Prosecution of Murder Cases

17.13. Total number of murder cases registered decreased by 11.3 per cent from 938 in 2022 to 832 in 2023 as presented in Table 17.6. The number of convictions for murder cases obtained at the High Courts increased by 5.8 per cent from 445 in 2022 to 471 in 2023. The number of registered murder cases varied across High Court stations with the highest number recorded in Nairobi Station at 133, followed by Kiambu and Siaya High Court Stations at 43 and 40 cases, respectively, in 2023. The number of convictions were highest in Mombasa (55) followed by Kericho (46), Nairobi (40), Kakamega (34), Siaya (29) and Kabarnet (27). No murder convictions were made in several high court stations including Machakos, Voi, Marsabit and Nanyuki.

Table 17.6: Registered Murder cases and Convictions obtained by High Court Station, 2019 – 2023

Number

High Court Station	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023*	
	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C
Nairobi Milimani High Court	85	34	82	10	94	17	85	26	133	40
Mombasa	35	8	15	0	32	47	34	19	28	55
Kisumu	43	4	30	5	24	2	32	9	6	5
Eldoret	62	25	41	6	59	12	36	13	14	1
Kitale.	40	7	33	6	19	1	15	3	13	16
Kakamega	77	4	48	2	44	3	42	19	36	34
Bungoma	30	15	32	2	36	28	21	14	30	14
Meru	87	21	35	0	46	73	75	48	35	50
Machakos	39	1	39	1	25	5	32	7	29	0
Kericho	43	6	25	0	34	6	19	23	31	46
Nyeri	21	5	13	4	7	27	21	15	19	14
Kisii	44	8	34	6	30	14	33	10	22	2
Embu	19	12	25	2	32	13	1	27	20	23
Malindi	25	5	42	0	20	1	19	9	12	6
Nakuru	57	14	57	1	29	6	51	12	36	15
Busia	20	1	24	5	27	21	10	9	27	8
Garissa	10	1	8	0	5	0	16	8	10	2
Homa Bay	32	0	68	0	54	36	32	23	9	17
Murang'a	35	7	34	0	36	10	28	5	30	14
Kerugoya	9	0	30	6	15	3	11	4	9	4
Bomet	28	1	16	0	21	2	27	19	17	18
Kajiado	20	5	14	0	20	2	20	0	11	3
Kitui	21	4	12	0	20	12	23	12	11	9
Voi	16	1	16	1	3	0	3	1	4	0
Lodwar	5	2	14	0	18	13	10	6	18	5
Naivasha	21	4	21	0	3	0	23	3	19	8
Chuka	19	3	19	9	14	4	18	20	21	12
Garsen	8	4	11	1	3	9	8	9	12	3
Kabarnet	27	2	2	0	29	25	14	5	18	27
Kapenguria	9	5	15	3	7	1	19	5	7	3
Kiambu	54	1	47	7	55	6	44	4	43	17
Marsabit	16	5	14	1	14	0	8	0	4	0
Migori.	13	1	16	0	9	7	15	8	18	8
Nanyuki	19	2	11	0	20	2	6	7	13	0
Narok	13	8	8	2	13	3	15	0	15	1
Nyamira	22	3	19	1	27	19	26	8	21	7
Siaya	29	11	19	2	23	47	34	27	40	29
Makueni	31	2	29	0	20	9	12	8	19	10
Total	**1,184**	**242**	**1,018**	**83**	**987**	**486**	**938**	**445**	**860**	**526**

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

SOCIAL SCENE

Ethics and Corruption

17.14. The number of reports handled, and action taken by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) from 2018/19 to 2022/23 are presented in Table 17.7. In the review period, the number of reports received for investigations increased slightly from 1,916 in 2021/22 to 1,968 in 2022/23. The number of reports referred to other public agencies for appropriate action went up from 496 in 2021/22 to 523 in 2022/23. Reports pending for more information declined by 24.7 per cent to 122 while complainants advised on where to report increased by 5.6 per cent to 1,745 in the review period. The EACC terminated 894 reports in 2022/23 compared to 822 reports in 2021/22. Reports forwarded to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) declined from 283 in 2021/22 to 260 in 2022/23.

Table 17.7: Reports Handled by EACC and Action Taken, 2018/19-2022/23

Number

Action Taken	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
Reports for investigation	3,482	2,221	2,032	1,916	1,968
Reports referred to public organizations [1]	921	448	391	496	523
Reports pending for more information	226	125	73	162	122
Complainants advised on where to report[2]	3,803	2,308	1,621	1,652	1,745
Reports with no further action (terminated)	876	814	777	822	894
Reports forwarded to ODPP	234	163	103	283	260

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

17.15. Table 17.8 shows the number of reports investigated by the EACC and forwarded to the ODPP for the period 2018/19 to 2022/23. Sixty-eight out of 260 files forwarded by the EACC to the ODPP in 2022/23 with a recommendation to prosecute were accepted compared to 97 out of 283 in the previous year. Files recommended for closure and accepted by ODPP decreased from 48 to 18 over the same period. In the period under review, 130 files were returned to the EACC for further investigations while 33 files were still awaiting DPP's action.

Table 17.8: Reports Forwarded to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and Action Taken, 2018/19-2022/23

Number

Action Taken	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
Recommendation to prosecute accepted	77	41	14	97	68
Recommendation to prosecute not accepted	1	3	1	2	6
Recommendation for administrative or other action accepted	13	9	5	9	1
Recommendation for Administrative or other action not accepted	0	3	1	2	0
Recommendation for closure accepted	31	20	6	48	18
Recommendation for closure not accepted	2	2	0	2	4
Files returned for further investigations	59	56	34	58	130
Reports awaiting Director of Public Prosecutions's action	51	29	42	65	33
Reports forwarded to Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	234	163	103	283	260

Source: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
**Provisional*

17.16. The total value of public assets traced, recovered and loss averted by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission from 2018/19 to 2022/23 is shown in Table 17.9. The EACC traced public assets worth KSh 6.6 billion and recovered others worth KSh 3.8 billion in 2022/23 compared to assets worth KSh 11.2 billion traced and KSh 0.9 billion recovered in 2021/22. The commission averted loss of assets worth KSh 4.7 billion in 2022/23 compared to KSh 4.0 billion the previous year.

Table 17.9. Value of Public Assets Traced, Recovered and Loss Averted by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, 2018/19-2022/23

Year	Value of Public Assets Traced	Value of Public Assets Recovered	Loss Averted[1]
2018/19	2.7	4.5	14.5
2019/20	25.3	12.1	10.0
2020/21	5.1	16.0	8.0
2021/22	11.2	0.9	4.0
2022/23*	6.6	3.8	4.7

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

17.17. The total number of environmental crimes reported to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for the period 2019 to 2023 is presented in Table 17.10. A total of 11 crimes were reported to NEMA in 2023, out of which 10 were related to water pollution and one to illegal movement or dumping of waste. No crimes were reported to NEMA under air pollution and soil pollution in the year under review.

Table 17.10: Environmental Crimes Reported to NEMA, 2019–2023

Number

Type of Crimes	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Air Pollution	78	57	0	1	0
Water Pollution	7	24	2	10	10
Soil Pollution	12	13	0	15	0
Illegal movement or dumping of waste	19	36	79	18	1
Total	**116**	**130**	**81**	**44**	**11**

Source: National Environment Management Authority
**Provisional*

The Judiciary

17.18. The number of cases handled by various courts from 2018/19 to 2022/23 are presented in Table 17.11. The number of cases filed in courts increased from 403,182 in 2021/22 to 424,324 in 2022/23. Similarly, the number of cases disposed of increased from 381,877 in 2021/22 to 421,549 in 2022/23. The number of pending cases decreased by 2.2 per cent to 649,229 in 2022/23. Most of the pending cases were in the Magistrates' Courts at 79.4 per cent while those at the High Courts accounted for 10.4 per cent.

Table 17.11. Cases Filed, Disposed of and Pending by various Courts, 2018/2019–2022/2023

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[2]	Kadhis Court[3]	Total
2018/19	**Filed**	**96**	**2,540**	**30,695**	**2,672**	**4,494**	**435,413**	**..**	**6,627**	**8,439**	**490,976**
	Disposed of	89	1,300	36,998	4,228	7,162	413,332	..	2,521	6,250	471,880
	Pending	93	6,052	88,548	14,460	18,254	436,522	..	26,531	5,871	596,331
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	14,585	515,390	7,236	21,181	1,817	649,229

Source: Judiciary
**Provisional*
+Revised
[1] Small claims court started operations in 2020
[2] Cases handled by tribunal before 2018/19 were reported un der magistrates court
[3] 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

17.19. Table 17.12 presents the number of judicial officers and practicing lawyers for the period 2019 to 2023. The number of judicial officers increased by 7.3 per cent to 827 in 2023. The number of judges increased slightly from 177 in 2022 to 191 in 2023 with an increase in the number of male judges from 86 to 108 and a decline in the number of female judges from 91 to 83 during the review period. The number of Magistrates increased from 542 in 2022 to 590 in 2023. The number of practicing lawyers increased by 12.9 per cent to 15,704 in 2023. There was a notable increase of Principal Kadhis from 9 in 2022 to 20 in 2023 whereas the number of Resident Kadhis dropped from 21 in 2022 to 6 in 2023.

Table 17.12. Distribution of Judicial Officers and Practicing Lawyers, 2019 –2023

Number

Judicial Officers/Practicing Lawyers	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
Judges															
Supreme Court Judges	5	2	7	4	2	6	4	3	7	4	3	7	4	3	7
Court of Appeal Judges	12	7	19	12	7	19	10	10	20	10	9	19	19	11	30
High Court Judges	45	38	83	42	40	82	40	35	75	40	39	79	52	47	99
Employment & Labour Judges	8	4	12	8	4	12	11	10	21	11	10	21	14	9	23
Environment & Land Judges	21	13	34	19	14	33	31	20	51	21	30	51	19	13	32
Sub-Total	**91**	**64**	**155**	**85**	**67**	**152**	**96**	**78**	**174**	**86**	**91**	**177**	**108**	**83**	**191**
Magistrates															
Chief Magistrates	32	26	58	30	22	52	42	33	75	40	29	69	34	21	55
Senior Principal Magistrate	45	32	77	38	26	64	50	23	73	50	23	73	74	44	118
Principal Magistrate	51	36	87	53	37	90	67	72	139	67	72	139	68	103	171
Senior Resident Magistrate	79	110	189	73	106	179	41	67	108	40	68	108	36	72	108
Resident Magistrate	27	65	92	28	61	89	26	62	88	47	106	153	39	99	138
Sub-Total	**234**	**269**	**503**	**222**	**252**	**474**	**226**	**257**	**483**	**244**	**298**	**542**	**251**	**339**	**590**
Kadhis															
Chief Kadhi	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Senior Principal Kadhi	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3
Principal Kadhi	10	-	10	9	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	9	20	-	20
Senior Resident Kadhi	19	-	19	20	-	20	20	-	20	20	-	20	16	-	16
Resident Kadhi	23	-	23	21	-	21	21	-	21	21	-	21	6	-	6
Sub-Total	**54**	**-**	**54**	**52**	**-**	**52**	**52**	**-**	**52**	**52**	**-**	**52**	**46**	**-**	**46**
Total Judicial Officers	**378**	**332**	**710**	**359**	**319**	**678**	**374**	**335**	**709**	**382**	**389**	**771**	**405**	**422**	**827**
Practicing Lawyers	5,956	4,774	10,730	6,558	5,528	12,068	6,642	5,699	12,341	7,425	6,481	13,906	8,840	6,864	15,704

Source: Judiciary, Law Society of Kenya
** Provisional*

Prison

17.20. The total number of committed prisoners increased by 46.3 per cent to 248,061 resulting to an increase in the prison population per 100,000 population from 329.1 in 2022 to 481.4 in 2023 as presented in Table 17.13. The unconvicted prisoners accounted for majority of the prison population at 67.7 per cent in 2023. The unconvicted male prisoners increased by 65.3 per cent to 156,442 while that of female prisoners increased by 37.0 per cent to 10,809 in the same year. The number of convicted prisoners increased by 20.6 per cent to 80,071 in 2023. Deaths in the prisons increased from 116 in 2022 to 146 in 2023.

Table 17.13. Persons Committed to Prison by Sex, 2019 – 2023

	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sentenced to:										
Less than 1 Month	16,400	1,643	3,563	522	12,579	1,198	12,767	1,209	14,424	1,916
1 Month to < 2 years	42,712	7,627	17,254	2,854	37,171	6,885	37,928	6,487	43,724	6,379
2 yrs or more	7,797	538	4,642	321	6,881	403	7,073	537	12,582	500
Life imprisonment	507	4	128	2	268	5	318	7	377	29
Death sentence	114	5	20	-	72	1	93	1	136	4
Convicted Prisoners by Sex	67,530	9,817	25,607	3,699	56,971	8,492	58,179	8,241	71,243	8,828
Total Convicted Prisoners	77,347		29,306		65,463		66,420		80,071	
Committed for civil debt	503	145	178	22	307	115	505	137	585	154
Committed to remand	129,049	12,251	52,446	4,167	87,824	6,412	94,632	7,885	156,442	10,809
Total unconvicted prisoners	141,948		56,813		94,658		103,159		167,990	
Total Persons Committed to Prisons	197,082	22,213	78,231	7,888	145,102	15,019	153,316	16,263	228,270	19,791
	219,295		86,119		160,121		169,579		248,061	
Previously convicted	16,484	1,265	7,780	391	9,876	645	10,537	983	14,059	2,016
Deaths (Excluding Executions)	80	3	72	6	105	8	113	3	131	15
"Prison population per 100,000 Population"	461		177		324		329		481	

Source: Kenya Prison Service
** Provisional*

17.21. Table 17.14 shows the total daily average prison population for the year 2019 to 2023. The daily average prison population grew by 13.1 per cent to 61,915 in 2023. Daily average number of convicted prisoners accounted for 57.1 per cent of the total daily average prison population. Daily average population of female prisoners reduced from 3,189 in 2022 to 2,915 in 2023 while that of male prisoners increased from 51,561 to 59,000 in 2023.

Table 17.14. Daily Average Population of Prisoners by Sex, 2019-2023

Number

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Convicted Prisoners					
Males	28,289	10,727	24,331	30,081	33,774
Females	1,507	567	1,751	1,441	1,562
Sub-Total	**29,796**	**11,294**	**26,082**	**31,522**	**35,336**
Unconvicted Prisoners					
Males	21,482	8,725	19,954	21,480	25,226
Females	2,070	699	1,636	1,748	1,353
Sub -Total	**23,552**	**9,424**	**21,590**	**23,228**	**26,579**
Total	**53,348**	**20,718**	**47,672**	**54,750**	**61,915**

Source: Kenya Prisons Service
** Provisional*

17.22. The number of convicted persons by age and sex for the period 2019 to 2023 is shown in Table 17.15. The overall number of convicted prisoners increased by 20.6 per cent to 80,071 in 2023 with the population of convicted juvenile prisoners (under 18 years) decreasing by more than half to 418 in 2023. On the other hand, the number of convicted adult prisoners (18 years and above) increased from 65,493 in 2022 to 79,653 in 2023.

Table 17.15. Convicted Persons Committed to Prison by Age and Sex, 2019-2023

Year	Sex	Age						Total
		Under 16	16 -17	18-20	21-25	26-50	Over 50	
	Male	57	1,162	10,831	19,597	30,503	5,380	67,530
2019	Female	11	55	932	2,324	5,313	1,182	9,817
	Total	68	1,217	11,763	21,921	35,816	6,562	77,347
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
	Male	53	336	8,815	17,158	26,942	3,667	56,971
2021	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
2016	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**

Source: Kenya Prison Service
** Provisional*

17.23. Table 17.16. presents the number of convicted prisoners by type of offence and sex from 2019 to 2023. Prisoners convicted of liquor offences accounted for the highest proportion at 22.9 per cent followed by those convicted of offences against persons at 14.6 per cent of all convicted prisoners. Those convicted for offences against persons and drug related offences increased from 5,500 persons and 2,848 persons respectively, in 2022 to 11,421 and 5,189, respectively in 2023. There was a notable increase in the number of prisoners convicted of registration of persons and related offences from 57 in 2022 to 1,207 in 2023.

Table 17.16. Convicted Prisoners by Type of Offence and Sex, 2019-2023

Type of Offence[1]	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Liquor offences	15,716	6,406	22,122	3,823	178	4,001	11,670	4,681	16,351	11,930	4,277	16,207	13,011	5,147	18,158
Order and administration of lawful authority	9,334	420	9,754	1,411	87	1,498	8,116	922	9,038	8,466	1,015	9,481	10,451	230	10,681
Related to property	8,011	416	8,427	2,693	224	2,917	6,325	323	6,648	7,361	402	7,763	10,090	1,278	11,368
Against person	5,398	438	5,836	3,762	186	3,948	4,362	348	4,710	5,093	407	5,500	10,810	861	11,671
Drugs related	4,993	273	5,266	633	23	656	2,207	54	2,261	1,998	64	2,062	4,974	215	5,189
Injurious to public	2,869	211	3,080	420	10	430	2,884	215	3,099	2,692	156	2,848	5,975	91	6,066
Employment	2,506	191	2,697	4,440	2,028	6,468	1,233	38	1,271	1,101	25	1,126	1,135	124	1,259
Attempts & conspiracies	1,624	53	1,677	1,509	112	1,621	1,270	53	1,323	1,390	53	1,443	4,314	574	4,888
Registration of persons[2]	49	-	49	16	-	16	69	13	82	40	17	57	1,053	154	1,207
Various other cases	17,030	1,409	18,439	6,900	851	7,751	18,835	1,845	20,680	18,108	1,825	19,933	9,430	154	9,584
Total	**67,530**	**9,817**	**77,347**	**25,607**	**3,699**	**29,306**	**56,971**	**8,492**	**65,463**	**58,179**	**8,241**	**66,420**	**71,243**	**8,828**	**80,071**

Source: Kenya Prison Service
** Provisional*
[1] As categorised in Table 17.30
[2] Refers to offences outlined in the Registration of Persons Act Cap 107 such as illegal registrations

SOCIAL SCENE

Children in conflict with the law

17.24. Children in conflict with the law refers to persons under 18 years who come into contact with the justice system as a result of being suspected or accused of committing an offence. The number of children in conflict with the law and committed to prison in the period 2021 to 2023 is presented in Table 17.17. The total number of children committed to prison in 2023 was 418 with boys accounting for 76.3 per cent of these children. About 24.5 per cent of these boys were committed for the offence of stealing by servant and 16.0 per cent for the offence of assault. On the other hand, about 23.2 per cent of the girls were committed for the offence of general stealing and 22.2 per cent for other offences against persons.

Table 17.17. Children in Conflict with the Law by Type of Offence and Sex, 2021-2023

Type of Offence[1]	2021			2022			2023*		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Murder (including attempt)	1	0	1	6	1	7	4	1	5
Manslaughter	1	0	1	7	0	7	1	0	1
Assault	46	2	48	105	8	113	51	10	61
Other offences against persons	113	7	120	127	12	139	14	22	36
Robbery and allied offences	3	0	3	15	0	15	6	1	7
Breakings	21	0	21	42	0	42	19	0	19
Theft of stock	9	0	9	28	0	28	14	0	14
General stealing	21	2	23	37	9	46	13	23	36
Theft of motor vehicle	6	0	6	15	0	15	8	0	8
Theft of motor vehicle parts	40	0	40	91	0	91	41	0	41
Theft of bicycles	8	0	8	23	0	23	12	0	12
Stealing by servant	71	0	71	167	0	167	78	0	78
Dangerous drugs	6	1	7	13	1	14	7	1	8
Handling stolen properties	1	1	2	8	3	11	1	5	6
Other offences against property	33	1	34	57	8	65	36	22	58
All other penal codes	9	3	12	139	5	144	14	14	28
Total	**389**	**17**	**406**	**880**	**47**	**927**	**319**	**99**	**418**

Source: Kenya Prison Service
** Provisional*
[1] As categorised in Table 17.29
Data available from 2021

Foreign Nationals Committed to Prisons

17.25. A foreign national is defined as any person who is not a citizen of Kenya and whose registration is governed by the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act, 2011. The number of convicted foreign nationals in Kenya were 2,197 in 2023 as presented in Table 17.18. Foreign male prisoners accounted for majority of the convicted foreign nationals at 89.3 per cent. Prisoners convicted for the offence of being unlawfully present in Kenya accounted for the highest proportion at 54.9 per cent followed by drug related offence. Other offences committed by foreigners that recorded high number of convictions were acts against natural environment and sexual related offences.

Table 17.18. Convicted Foreign Nationals by Type of Offence and Sex, 2021-2023

Number

Type of Offence[1]	2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unlawfuly present in Kenya	14	8	22	680	83	763	1,053	154	1,207
Drug related	12	6	18	101	21	122	170	44	214
Acts against the natural environment(including pollution/dumping/protection of protected species	5	0	5	71	1	72	151	3	154
Sexual related offences	34	2	36	98	3	101	142	5	147
Other offences against persons	4	0	4	90	2	92	112	6	118
General stealing	6	1	7	67	2	69	85	5	90
Attempts and conspiracies	2	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0
Assault	3	1	4	38	1	39	54	4	58
Breakings	7	0	7	16	0	16	29	0	29
Robbery and allied offences	9	0	9	11	1	12	28	1	29
Murder (including attempt)	10	2	12	17	2	19	22	3	25
Other offences against property	3	1	4	16	3	19	21	4	25
Stealing by servant	3	3	6	11	2	13	21	2	23
Handling stolen properties	12	3	15	16	0	16	20	0	20
Causing death by dangerous driving	0	0	0	6	0	6	11	0	11
Theft of stock	1	0	1	4	0	4	7	0	7
Terrorism/ terror related	3	0	3	4	0	4	6	0	6
Acts against computer systems(including unlawful accesses/interference/interception of computer data	3	0	3	5	0	5	6	0	6
Manslaughter	2	0	2	5	2	7	6	3	9
Theft from motor vehicles	1	0	1	3	0	3	5	0	5
Theft of motor vehicle	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	1
Theft of motorcycle	0	0	0	3	0	3	9	0	9
Obtaining by false pretence	5	1	6	1	0	1	0	0	0
Registration of persons	4	2	6	4	3	7	0	0	0
Theft of motor vehicle parts	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Corruption and related offences	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2
Other penal code	4	3	7	17	5	22	0	0	0
Total	**150**	**33**	**183**	**1,292**	**131**	**1,423**	**1,963**	**234**	**2,197**

Source: Kenya Prison Service
** Provisional*
[1] *As categorised in Table 17.30*

SOCIAL SCENE

Probation, Community Service and Aftercare

17.26. Table 17.19 shows the number of offenders serving probation sentence, community service and aftercare by sex and type of offence for 2022 and 2023. The total number of offenders serving probation sentence increased from 8,104 in 2022 to 8,147 in 2023. Offenders under the community service increased by 12.8 per cent to 12,072 in 2023. The total number of offenders serving on aftercare terms increased from 37 in 2022 to 51 in 2023. Persons convicted of other offences against persons and stealing accounted for 49.3 per cent of the total number of offenders serving probation sentence in 2023. Majority of the offenders serving community service were persons who committed offences related to substance abuse at 55.5 per cent.

Table 17.19. Offenders Serving Probation Sentence, Community Service and Aftercare by Sex and Type of Offence, 2022 and 2023

Number

Offence	Offenders Serving Probation Sentence								Offenders Serving Community Service								Offenders Serving Aftercare							
	2022				2023*				2022				2023*				2022				2023*			
	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)	51	1	10	1	33	1	13	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Causing death by dangerous driving	10	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	53	2	15	1	59	7	14	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (including attempt)	112	66	1	1	137	87	3	3	8	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Other offences against the person	890	76	282	21	1,683	86	460	10	432	2	6	1	1,069	6	117	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0
Robbery and allied offences	48	8	3	0	24	9	1	0	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	0
Breakings	313	110	11	5	283	99	15	6	171	4	2	0	319	4	8	0	0	6	0	1	0	8	0	0
Theft of stock	136	34	5	1	159	26	10	0	140	1	10	0	116	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Stealing	1,388	276	160	26	1,396	226	145	14	1,023	25	54	0	1,075	16	43	0	0	7	0	2	8	13	1	1

Table 17.19. Offenders Serving Probation Sentence, Community Service and Aftercare by Sex and Type of Offence, 2022 and 2023 (Cont'd)

Number

Offence	Offenders Serving Probation Sentence								Offenders Serving Community Service								Offenders Serving Aftercare							
	2022				2023*				2022				2023*				2022				2023*			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Adult	Ju-ve-nile	Adult	Ju-ve-nile	Adult	Juve-nile	Adult	Ju-ve-nile	Adult	Ju-ve-nile	Adult	Ju-ve-nile	Adult	Ju-ve-nile	Adult	Ju-ve-nile	Adult	Ju-ve-nile	Adult	Juve-nile	Adult	Ju-ve-nile	Adult	Ju-ve-nile
Theft of motor vehicles	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of motor vehicle parts	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft from motor vehicles	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of motor cycles	15	1	0	0	28	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	14	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Theft of motor cy-cles parts	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	671	7	58	1	636	71	62	3	460	3	25	0	533	5	25	0	0	6	0	1	1	1	0	2
Substance abuse related offences	281	77	350	18	252	20	376	8	4,401	17	1,371	5	5,115	15	1,567	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corruption	1	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	741	15	88	6	298	10	32	1	458	0	29	0	158	0	4		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Offence against morality	637	1	204	0	14	2	3	1	272	0	57	0	235	2	29	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Table 17.19. Offenders Serving Probation Sentence, Community Service and Aftercare by Sex and Type of Offence, 2022 and 2023 (Cont'd)

Number

Offence	Offenders Serving Probation Sentence								Offenders Serving Community Service								Offenders Serving Aftercare							
	2022				2023*				2022				2023*				2022				2023*			
	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
Public health act related offences	13	1	17	0	2	0	0	0	744	8	57	0	20	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environment, Wildlife and forest related offences	157	6	22	1	89	9	4	0	399	4	41	0	417	1	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FGM related offences	0	0	16	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic act related offences	9	3	1	0	9	4	0	0	210	5	83	0	220	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other acts and penal codes offences	325	12	220	1	863	80	208	9	10	1	143	0	780	7	39		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**5,862**	**696**	**1463**	**83**	**5,986**	**746**	**1,358**	**57**	**8,748**	**70**	**1,878**	**6**	**10,113**	**59**	**1,897**	**3**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**6**	**14**	**33**	**1**	**3**
Total by Sex	6,558		1,546		6,732		1,415		8,818		1,884		10,172		1,900		31		6		47		4	
Grand total	**8,104**				**8,147**				**10,702**				**12,072**				**37**				**51**			

Source: Probation and Aftercare Department
** Provisional*

17.27. Table 17.20 presents the number of police, prison and probation officers by sex for 2019 to 2023. The total number of police officers (Kenya Police and Administration Police) decreased by 2.2 per cent to 107,459 in 2023. There was a slight decrease in the number of prison officers from 31,384 in 2022 to 31,149 in 2023. The number of probation officers increased by 28.5 per cent to 1,656 in 2023. The number of female officers in the National Police Service declined by 6.6 per cent to 15,541 in 2023. For the Prisons Service, the number of female officers increased from 7,286 in 2022 to 7,320 in 2023 while that of female Probation Officers increased from 676 to 895 during the same period. The police to civilian ratio increased from 1:461 in 2022 to 1:479 in 2023 against the UN recommendation of 1:450.

Table 17.20: National Police Service, Prisons and Probation Officers, 2019– 2023

Number

Officers	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
National Police Service Officers															
Kenya Police	58,145	10,077	68,222	57,051	10,053	67,104	65,063	11,945	77,008	69,131	13,355	82,486	68,930	12,413	81,343
Administration Police	29,934	3,770	33,704	29,612	3,765	33,377	23,079	1,334	24,413	24,083	3,288	27,371	22,988	3,128	26,116
Total	88,079	13,847	101,926	86,663	13,818	100,481	88,142	13,279	101,421	93,214	16,643	109,857	91,918	15,541	107,459
Prison Officers															
In Adult Prisons	19,280	4,262	23,542	21,749	5,908	27,657	21,548	5,890	27,438	23,709	7,019	30,728	23,452	7,041	30,493
In Juvenile Prisons	345	162	507	406	209	615	386	215	601	389	267	656	377	279	656
Total	**19,625**	**4,424**	**24,049**	**22,155**	**6,117**	**28,272**	**21,934**	**6,105**	**28,039**	**24,098**	**7,286**	**31,384**	**23,829**	**7,320**	**31,149**
Probation Officers	395	408	803	375	394	769	663	608	1,271	613	676	1,289	761	895	1,656
Police to Civilian Ratio		1:467			1:486			1:490			1:461			1:479	

Source: National Police Service, Kenya Prisons Service and Department of Probation and Aftercare Service
** Provisional*

Immigration

17.28. The number of passports, work permits and foreign nationals registered for the period 2019 to 2023 are shown in Table 17.21. The number of passports processed and issued decreased by 5.2 per cent to 404,028 in 2023. Passports processed and issued to males increased by 3.6 per cent while passports processed and issued to females decreased by 12.2 per cent. On the contrary, the number of registered foreign nationals increased by 62.2 per cent to 37, 603 in the same period. The number of work permits issued increased from 7,963 in 2022 to 9,179 in 2023 with a higher percentage increase being recorded among the males at 16.9 per cent to 7,135. Renewed work permits increased by 9.7 per cent to 12,800 in 2023.

Table 17.21. Passports and Work Permits Issued, and Foreign Nationals Registered, 2019-2023

Number

Officers	2019+			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Passports issued	222,685	234,511	457,196	102,595	116,495	219,090	112,573	160,755	273,328	188,598	237,539	426,137	195,477	208,551	404,028
Work permits issued[1]	7,086	1,881	8,967	4,620	1,231	5,851	5,752	1,580	7,332	6,104	1,859	7,963	7,135	2,044	9,179
Work permits renewed	8,625	1,876	10,501	9,391	2,004	11,395	9,818	2,155	11,973	9,454	2,213	11,667	10,402	2,398	12,800
Foreign nationals registered[2]		27,092			19,034			24,713			23,180			37,603	

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

17.29. The number of new identity cards applied for, produced and collected by county from 2019 to 2023 are shown in Table 17.22. There was a 6.3 per cent increase in the number of applications made in 2023. Number of ID cards produced and collected however, declined by 29.3 per cent and 16.5 per cent to 1,102,167 and 1,058,247, respectively. The foreign office recorded the highest percentage increase in Not Previously Registered (NPR) applications at 85.7 per cent, followed by Wajir County at 72.8 per cent. Siaya County recorded the highest decline in the number of applications by 34.0 per cent to 24,284 in 2023. The number of newly produced identity cards declined by 29.3 per cent to 1,102,167 in 2023 with Siaya County recording the highest decrease from 51,652 in 2022 to 18,901 in 2023.

Table 17.22. New Identity Card Applications Made, Produced and Collected by County, 2019 – 2023

County/Office	NPR Applications					NPR IDs Produced					NPR IDs Collected				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Mombasa	21,298	12,793	18,475	19,916	21,122	19,194	13,004	16,113	24,849	18,882	19,194	14,251	14,021	20,480	10,683
Kwale	27,608	11,924	19,514	23,005	21,578	15,862	13,971	17,839	29,548	22,220	15,862	16,222	17,278	24,003	19,955
Kilifi	42,151	19,282	36,693	45,295	40,557	33,902	18,505	27,886	50,191	34,275	33,902	20,828	21,547	40,746	34,674
Tana River	9,945	5,737	8,553	8,351	7,428	3,184	7,738	7,689	10,076	8,453	3,184	6,872	6,269	8,448	9,169
Lamu	3,815	763	3,429	2,024	2,249	2,420	2,595	3,664	5,622	4,163	2,420	2,638	3,351	4,406	3,996
Taita/Taveta	9,934	5,903	7,972	8,919	7,359	8,012	6,039	7,027	11,649	7,034	8,012	6,409	7,108	9,565	7,698
Garissa	4,363	5,901	8,540	8,587	11,477	6,563	5,443	17,067	24,313	19,803	6,563	3,614	6,592	6,201	12,283
Wajir	10,275	8,022	11,909	9,780	16,895	4,776	9,260	13,911	17,990	17,856	4,776	6,319	12,607	14,044	13,529
Mandera	14,206	7,702	10,672	12,584	19,285	7,241	9,846	17,104	20,709	19,109	7,241	6,059	10,684	12,617	14,308
Marsabit	8,485	4,564	6,853	7,874	13,206	6,386	6,191	6,919	9,512	10,031	6,386	7,597	5,018	6,471	10,123
Isiolo	4,097	3,394	3,201	3,385	5,033	1,858	2,954	3,714	3,345	6,957	1,858	2,401	2,432	2,621	5,551
Meru	26,947	24,842	35,681	35,441	38,934	35,056	21,182	34,380	50,633	33,568	35,056	23,695	30,672	38,592	32,774
Tharaka-Nithi	9,506	5,587	10,760	11,092	13,762	11,060	6,986	9,044	15,692	10,990	11,060	6,823	7,544	13,951	10,873
Embu	16,733	8,365	12,626	14,599	14,970	17,167	9,138	11,815	19,596	14,562	17,167	10,052	12,240	17,435	14,467
Kitui	44,712	18,950	38,878	37,202	38,621	42,339	19,817	29,067	49,305	34,379	42,339	22,364	24,716	42,485	34,256
Machakos	40,316	15,958	28,932	34,065	33,721	33,773	18,065	23,531	40,875	29,999	33,773	18,379	21,292	35,749	29,811
Makueni	39,646	14,924	28,385	31,941	30,980	35,487	17,550	25,076	39,041	27,094	35,487	19,112	22,658	33,641	28,456
Nyandarua	23,326	9,789	17,923	16,748	19,780	18,435	10,276	15,867	22,008	16,377	18,435	12,819	13,215	20,437	17,911
Nyeri	18,369	14,857	17,544	16,170	21,801	18,758	11,412	17,016	18,458	15,865	18,758	11,859	13,278	17,449	16,080
Kirinyaga	15,633	8,269	13,136	12,782	15,650	14,187	8,196	12,135	16,313	13,512	14,187	8,279	9,313	13,013	12,924
Murang'A	28,709	16,486	26,230	25,609	30,455	27,827	17,715	23,406	31,319	25,390	27,827	18,035	20,743	27,226	25,679
Kiambu	45,410	29,802	41,518	42,298	47,905	42,866	32,233	40,651	50,729	43,551	42,866	31,418	35,213	45,596	44,503
Turkana	17,192	10,165	16,255	21,769	33,528	10,263	11,555	10,223	17,526	20,096	10,263	11,448	6,513	13,467	19,023
West Pokot	19,149	5,026	16,173	14,679	15,231	12,240	6,721	9,228	19,570	12,654	12,240	9,784	8,201	14,970	11,464
Samburu	9,037	2,761	7,989	8,569	10,441	4,936	3,614	6,011	10,623	8,903	4,936	5,034	2,896	7,617	8,966
Trans Nzoia	30,999	15,994	30,303	32,504	31,907	24,344	16,820	26,583	42,728	27,928	24,344	15,727	22,198	29,269	23,204
Uasin Gishu	26,393	13,725	30,361	24,812	29,746	25,197	14,722	24,053	32,674	25,008	25,197	16,126	22,432	28,723	26,987
Elgeyo/Marakwet	18,554	5,440	16,926	11,773	15,005	11,798	6,096	12,057	16,333	12,371	11,798	7,660	10,011	14,109	12,530
Nandi	22,015	10,706	28,780	21,274	26,660	22,961	10,884	21,182	30,146	21,848	22,961	12,710	18,877	25,982	22,199

Table 17.22. New Identity Card Applications Made, Produced and Collected by County, 2019 – 2023 (Cont'd)

County/Office	NPR Applications					NPR IDs Produced					NPR IDs Collected				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Baringo	21,953	11,707	16,181	17,486	18,334	16,321	10,974	14,099	23,418	16,067	16,321	12,665	11,819	19,497	14,949
Laikipia	13,580	7,608	12,717	13,199	16,476	11,112	7,227	9,925	17,410	15,013	11,112	7,889	8,708	13,714	14,081
Nakuru	55,031	35,073	49,065	49,218	61,329	46,648	34,649	42,569	65,895	51,871	46,648	36,547	32,817	54,257	47,592
Narok	30,875	17,568	28,157	22,443	29,711	20,416	17,763	22,422	32,020	24,077	20,416	17,941	15,708	25,696	23,514
Kajiado	18,690	14,749	20,275	20,832	25,943	17,075	14,401	18,819	25,319	22,077	17,075	10,465	13,358	20,263	20,145
Kericho	29,123	13,255	24,575	25,606	29,666	23,711	13,925	21,702	35,157	24,718	23,711	17,027	17,036	30,618	25,112
Bomet	24,875	15,183	20,958	20,680	26,364	18,405	14,542	18,603	30,119	25,440	18,405	16,504	15,982	23,597	23,982
Kakamega	70,331	25,373	58,583	69,597	67,355	57,284	30,753	42,870	88,597	54,055	57,284	38,116	39,884	67,396	54,500
Vihiga	25,730	12,568	20,973	18,729	20,104	18,147	13,662	16,564	25,264	14,694	18,147	15,284	16,454	22,110	14,860
Bungoma	58,973	24,128	47,862	56,598	54,939	39,804	30,464	40,056	70,197	45,795	39,804	30,876	38,427	57,319	43,317
Busia	29,779	14,859	30,334	33,684	33,976	23,080	15,223	27,650	44,329	28,852	23,080	16,903	24,782	37,993	29,254
Siaya	26,619	13,995	29,088	36,777	24,284	23,406	13,569	22,234	51,652	18,901	23,406	15,477	22,695	39,448	18,900
Kisumu	33,831	16,027	40,309	47,549	32,055	29,920	17,280	27,543	55,830	23,967	29,920	16,796	25,028	41,561	23,348
Homabay	28,831	13,621	40,035	41,211	30,395	24,588	15,080	25,853	56,479	23,734	24,588	16,244	22,756	42,924	24,279
Migori	32,875	16,220	35,512	43,433	30,326	21,213	17,363	25,106	61,112	24,937	21,213	18,560	21,773	44,634	22,742
Kisii	40,233	19,910	49,171	40,160	39,085	38,640	21,100	36,395	46,137	30,955	38,640	23,222	33,462	45,236	30,984
Nyamira	21,461	10,150	21,012	17,091	20,445	17,580	11,018	17,766	22,014	16,863	17,580	10,869	16,033	20,040	16,314
Nairobi City	71,190	48,036	68,016	70,483	86,859	64,920	49,779	65,339	74,941	75,426	64,920	51,386	60,012	70,737	74,451
Foreign Office[1]	1,454	912	920	1,210	2,247	1,060	607	604	967	1,847	1,060	607	920	967	1,847
GRAND TOTAL	**1,244,257**	**648,573**	**1,167,954**	**1,209,033**	**1,285,179**	**1,031,422**	**687,907**	**986,377**	**1,558,230**	**1,102,167**	**1,031,422**	**727,912**	**846,573**	**1,267,320**	**1,058,247**

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

17.30. Table 17.23 presents the number of registered voters by County in 2022 and 2023. The figures in 2023 remained the same as 2022 since there were no commissioners who could release the number of newly registered voters in the period under review.

Table 17.23. Registered Voters, 2022 and 2023

Number

Name of County/ Special Domains"	Constit-uencies	Registered Voters as at 31.12.2022			Registered Voters as at 31.12.2023*		
		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

Table 17.23. Registered Voters, 2022 and 2023 (Cont'd)

Number

"Name of County/ Special Domains"	Constit-uencies	"Registered Voters as at 31.12.2022"			"Registered Voters as at 31.12.2023*"		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
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
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 and Asylum Seekers in Kenya

17.31. The number of registered refugees and asylum seekers has gradually increased to 691,868 in 2023 as presented in Table 17.24. The number of children and adults registered as refugees and asylum seekers increased by 20.6 per cent and 20.7 per cent, respectively, in the year under review. Males constituted the highest proportion of the refugees and asylum seekers at 51.1 per cent during the review period.

Table 17.24. Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Age and Sex, 2019-2023

Number

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Children (< 18 yrs)					
Male	140,159	141,221	150,561	155,938	187,994
Female	127,749	129,024	137,502	141,693	170,941
Sub Total-Children	**267,908**	**270,245**	**288,063**	**297,631**	**358,935**
Adults (18+ yrs)					
Male	109,652	116,914	125,792	138,955	165,419
Female	112,187	117,695	126,213	136,922	167,514
Sub Total-Adults	**221,839**	**234,609**	**252,005**	**275,877**	**332,933**
Total (all ages)					
Male	249,811	258,135	276,353	294,893	353,413
Female	239,936	246,719	263,715	278,615	338,455
Total	**489,747**	**504,854**	**540,068**	**573,508**	**691,868**

Source: Department of Refugee Services
**Provisional*

17.32. Table 17.25 show distribution of registered refugees and asylum seekers by location. Daadab camp recorded the highest increase of 37.2 per cent in the number of refugees and asylum seekers. In addition, Kakuma camp and urban centers recorded increases of 10.5 per cent and 6.1 per cent to 271,995 and 99,301, respectively in 2023.

Table 17.25. Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Location, 2019-2023

Location	County/ City	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dadaab Camp	Garissa County	106,194	110,957	217,151	109,478	113,942	223,420	116,108	120,146	236,254	114,572	119,089	233,661	156,788	163,784	320,572
Kakuma Camp	Turkana County	102,868	90,816	193,684	106,768	93,768	200,536	115,468	101,739	217,207	131,577	114,655	246,232	144,325	127,670	271,995
Urban centres	Nairobi, Mom-basa, Eldoret, Nakuru	40,749	38,163	78,912	41,889	39,009	80,898	44,777	41,830	86,607	48,744	44,871	93,615	52,300	47,001	99,301
	Total	**249,811**	**239,936**	**489,747**	**258,135**	**246,719**	**504,854**	**276,353**	**263,715**	**540,068**	**294,893**	**278,615**	**573,508**	**353,413**	**338,455**	**691,868**

Source: Department of Refugee Services
**Provisional*
The Kalobeyei settlement in Kakuma, Turkana County was opened in 2021. Its populaion has hence been combined with Kakuma Camp populaion

17.33. The number of registered refugees and asylum seekers by country of origin from 2019 to 2023 is shown in Table 17.26. Somalia has remained the leading source of refugees and asylum seekers and accounted for 53.8 per cent of the total registered refugees and asylum seekers in 2023. This was followed by South Sudan at 24.8 per cent.

Table 17.26: Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Country of Origin, 2019-2023

Country of Origin	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Somalia	264,265	272,490	288,655	288,648	371,919
South Sudan	121,553	123,968	135,352	153,384	171,402
DR Congo	43,576	45,266	48,284	53,980	58,576
Ethiopia	28,416	29,204	30,367	32,737	37,084
Burundi	15,098	16,520	19,153	24,591	31,199
Sudan	9,926	10,109	9,979	10,439	10,578
Uganda	2,499	2,626	3,086	3,759	3,789
Eritrea	1,831	1,896	2,201	2,599	3,259
Rwanda	1,788	1,871	1,989	2,304	2,842
Other	795	904	1,002	1,067	1,220
Total	**489,747**	**504,854**	**540,068**	**573,508**	**691,868**

Source: Department of Refugee Services
**Provisional*

Child Protection

17.34. Table 17.27 presents the number of child protection cases by category and sex from 2019 to 2023. The number of reported cases decreased by 13.9 per cent to 161,523 in 2023. Cases of violence against children accounted for 76.4 per cent of the total child protection cases. Additionally, cases of displaced children and children in need of registration decreased by 42.0 per cent and 25.0 per cent to 76 and 841 respectively, in the year under review.

Table 17.27. Child Protection Cases Reported by Sex, 2019-2023

Case Categories	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Child Custody	17,662	17,625	35,287	13,766	13,374	27,140	14,558	14,907	29,465	14,716	14,101	28,817	11,918	11,689	23,607
Child in need of Registration	968	987	1,955	519	557	1,076	570	542	1,112	596	525	1,121	467	374	841
Child trafficking	1,133	1,196	2,329	1,255	1,268	2,523	996	980	1,976	1,025	922	1,947	806	828	1,634
Children in conflict with the law	3,835	2,195	6,030	2,082	1,389	3,471	3,025	1,530	4,555	3,832	1,588	5,420	3,464	1,367	4,831
Displaced Children	162	186	348	166	144	310	44	35	79	75	56	131	39	37	76
Violence against children(VAC)	59,474	60,600	120,074	52,016	54,562	106,578	73,481	74,143	147,624	71,482	70,922	142,404	61,305	62,068	123,373
Vulnerable Children	4,842	4,222	9,064	2,939	2,844	5,783	3,584	3,643	7,227	4,248	3,522	7,770	3,947	3,214	7,161
Total	**88,076**	**87,011**	**175,087**	**72,743**	**74,138**	**146,881**	**96,258**	**95,780**	**192,038**	**95,974**	**91,636**	**187,610**	**81,946**	**79,577**	**161,523**

Source: Directorate of Children Services
** Provisional*

17.35. Table 17.28. presents the number of child protection interventions undertaken to help dispose of cases reported to the Directorate of Children Services. The total number of interventions decreased by 13.9 per cent to 161,523 in 2023. There was a decrease in all the interventions taken in addressing the cases that had been reported. Alternative Family Care (AFC) and those referred to other agencies decreased by 36.8 per cent and 23.4 per cent to 1,772 and 16,910 respectively.

Table 17.28. Child Protection Interventions by Sex, 2019 -2023

Interventions Categories	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alternative Family Care (AFC)	1,651	1,664	3,315	741	716	1,457	1,271	1,352	2,623	1,444	1,359	2,803	910	862	1,772
Referral to other Agencies	15,220	17,437	32,657	9,811	11,390	21,201	11,845	11,163	23,008	11,172	10,891	22,063	8,455	8,455	16,910
Family Reconciliation and Support	34,966	33,668	68,634	22,616	22,072	44,688	25,408	26,390	51,798	27,965	26,766	54,731	22,426	21,554	43,980
Repatriation and Reunification	1,753	1,621	3,374	1,110	1,055	2,165	1,088	1,089	2,177	1,287	1,175	2,462	974	1,002	1,976
Legal Processes	2,779	2,659	5,438	1,385	1,757	3,142	1,672	1,943	3,615	2,387	1,986	4,373	1,997	1,963	3,960
Diversion and Counselling	2,309	2,212	4,521	1,691	2,048	3,739	1,752	1,644	3,396	1,514	1,579	3,093	1,151	1,260	2,411
Pending Cases	29,398	27,750	57,148	35,392	35,090	70,482	52,441	52,708	105,149	50,208	47,877	98,085	46,071	44,443	90,514
Total	**88,076**	**87,011**	**175,087**	**72,746**	**74,128**	**146,874**	**95,477**	**96,289**	**191,766**	**95,977**	**91,633**	**187,610**	**81,984**	**79,539**	**161,523**

Source: Directorate of Children Services
** Provisional*

Table 17.29. 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**

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Table 17.29. Classification of Offences by the Kenya Police Service (Cont'd)

CODE	OFFENCES	CATEGORY OF OFFENCES	CODE	OFFENCES	CATEGORY OF 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**
		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 17.30. Description of Offences

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

Social and Economic Inclusion

CHAPTER 18

Overview

Expenditure on social services is expected to increase by 17.6 per cent to KSh 76.9 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 65.4 billion in 2022/23. Recurrent expenditure, which accounts for 87.1 per cent of the social services budget is expected to increase by 13.0 per cent to KSh 67.0 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 59.3 billion in 2022/23. The Government sustained funding for various affirmative action and social protection initiatives through Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) and cash transfers for older persons in 2023/24.

18.2. The number of persons expected to benefit from WEF are estimated to increase significantly from 59.5 thousand in 2022/23 to 728.0 thousand in 2023/24. This is attributed to increased Government grants to WEF by 30.7 per cent and the remodeling of the loan products where the lending limits were lowered to KSh 50 thousand per group. Loans disbursed by UWEZO Fund to women, youth, and Persons With Disabilities (PWD) groups are projected to rise significantly from KSh 110.5 million, KSh 32.0 million and KSh 2.7 million in 2022/23 to KSh 287.0 million, KSh 203.0 million and KSh 10.0 million, respectively, in 2023/24. Total amount of loans disbursed is expected to increase by KSh.

17.6%

Expected percentage increase in total expenditure on social services in 2023/24.

KSh 43.4B

Contributions paid to National Social Security Fund (NSSF) by registered members in 2023.

The number of households expected to receive assistance is projected to increase by more than 600 households to 124.6 thousand in 2023/24

511.3 million to KSh 655.0 million. The number of youth beneficiaries will increase fourfold to about 50 thousand in 2023/24. The total amount expected to be disbursed by the National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) for social economic empowerment programme is expected to increase from KSh 290.2 million in 2022/23 to KSh 451.2 million in 2023/24. Under Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO), the amount reserved for procurement of goods and services by targeted interest groups is expected to increase by 10.9 per cent from KSh 84.3 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 93.5 billion in 2023/24 while the value of tenders awarded is expected to increase by 10.8 per cent to KSh 28.7 billion in the same period.

18.3. In the Judiciary, the proportion of women judges in the Court of Appeal decreased from 52.6 per cent in 2022 to 36.7 per cent in 2023. Similarly, the proportion of women judges in the High Court decreased from 52.3 per cent in 2022 to 44.8 per cent in 2023. Women magistrates increased by 41 to 339 in 2023.

18.4. The amount disbursed for social protection under cash transfer for Older persons and Persons With Severe Disabilities (PWSD) increased by 9.8 per cent and 11.4 per cent respectively resulting in an increase of beneficiaries of 7.7 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively. cash transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs), and number of beneficiaries slightly decreased by 1.3 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively. The Hunger Safety Net Programme is expected to disburse 4.2 billion in 2023/24 compare to 4.1 billion in the previous year. Beneficiaries of the program are projected to increase by about 500 women and 137 men to 86.6 thousand women and 37.9 thousand men in 2023/24. Benefits paid out and transfers out decreased by 3.2 per cent and 3.4 per cent to KSh 101.3 billion and KSh 7.1 billion, respectively, in 2023. On the other hand, transfers in increased by 5.5 per cent to KSh 18.2 billion in 2023. Membership in pension schemes grew by 11.9 per cent from about 6.7 million in 2022 to 7.5 million in 2023.

KSh 273 million

The amount of money expected to be disbursed by National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) through value addition initiatives, a 25.1 per cent increase

Government Expenditure on Social Services

18.5. National Government expenditure on social services from 2019/20 to 2023/24 is presented in Table 18.1. Total expenditure on social services is expected to increase by 17.6 per cent to KSh 76.9 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 65.4 billion in 2022/23. Recurrent expenditure is expected to increase by 13.1 per cent to KSh 67.0 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 59.3 billion in 2022/23. Similarly, development expenditure is expected to increase by 61.6 per cent to KSh 9.9 billion during the period under review.

Table 18.1: National Government Expenditure on Social Services, 2019/20-2023/24

KSh Million

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*	2023/24**
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE					
State Department for Labour and Skills Development	1,863.08	1,486.00	1,692.01	2,866.00	4,169.86
State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs	28,943.48	29,987.00	33,116.37	33,369.00	34,366.82
State Department for Public Service	8,093.80	13,445.00	18,708.14	20,665.00	23,450.51
State Department for Youth Affairs and Creative Economy	12,729.76	1,300.36	1,378.55	1,360.00	2,927.88
State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action	1,497.02	929.98	1,164.74	995.00	2,111.00
SUB TOTAL	**53,127.15**	**47,148.34**	**56,059.81**	**59,255.00**	**67,026.06**
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE					
State Department for Labour and Skills Development	1,188.47	808.00	499.07	278.00	335.50
State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs	12,337.04	1,222.00	2,406.69	2,177.00	3,862.47
State Department for Public Service	705.66	1,022.00	482.00	301.00	1,085.95
State Department for Youth Affairs and Creative Economy	7,829.28	1,896.00	3,221.39	942.00	924.75
State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action	2,515.70	2,246.00	2,358.32	2,418.00	3,676.53
SUB TOTAL	**24,576.15**	**7,194.00**	**8,967.47**	**6,116.00**	**9,885.20**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**77,703.30**	**54,342.34**	**65,027.28**	**65,371.00**	**76,911.26**

Source: The National Treasury
**Provisional*
***Approved Estimates*

Economic Empowerment

18.6. Women Enterprise Fund: Information on the Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) from 2019/20 to 2023/24 is presented on Table 18.2. Loans disbursed are expected to increase to KSh 2.8 billion in 2023/24 from KSh 1.8 billion in 2022/23. The amount of Government grant to WEF is expected to increase from KSh 367.2 million in 2022/23 to KSh 480.0 million in 2023/24. Loan repayments are expected to decrease by 6.5 per cent to KSh 2.5 billion in 2023/24. Outstanding loans are expected to increase slightly from KSh 2,501.8 million in 2022/23 to KSh 2,529.4 million in 2023/24.

18.7. The number of beneficiaries of the fund is expected to increase from 56.0 thousand to 728.0 thousand in 2023/24. This increase is attributed to the remodeling of the loan products where the lending limits were lowered to KSh 50 thousand per group. In addition, access to the new WEF digital products was designed for access by women only.

SOCIAL SCENE

Table18.2: Women Enterprise Fund, 2019/20-2023/24

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
2019/20	10,962	98,109	24,527	122,636	2,787.6	2,717.8	3,174.5	200.0	175.2	375.2
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**	56,000	728,000	0	728,000	2,800.0	2,500.0	2,529.4	182.8	297.2	480.0

Source: Women Enterprise Fund
** Provisional*
***Estimates*

18.8. Uwezo Fund: Loans disbursed by Uwezo Fund to women, youth and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) groups from 2019/20 to 2023/24 is shown in Table 18.3. Total Government grant to Uwezo Fund increased by 40.7 per cent from KSh 245.6 million in 2022/23 to KSh 345.6 million in 2023/24. The value of loans disbursed to women, youth and PWD groups is expected to increase from KSh 110.5 million, KSh 32.0 million and KSh 2.7 million in 2022/23 to KSh 287.0 million, KSh 203.0 million and KSh 10.0 million, respectively, in 2023/24. Similarly, the total number of groups accessing the fund is expected to increase from 1,296 to 4,000 during the same period.

Table 18.3: Uwezo Fund Loans Disbursement to Women, Youth and PWD Groups, 2019/20-2023/24

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	Development	Recurrent	Total
2019/20	3,060	976	106	4,142	31,453	12,641	44,094	325.6	94.6	9.1	429.3	185.7	170.8	356.5
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**	2,300	1,590	110	4,000	36,800	26,086	72,646	287.0	203.0	10.0	500.0	192.0	153.6	345.6

Source: Uwezo Fund Oversight Board
** Provisional*
***Estimates*

18.9. Youth Enterprise Development Fund: Table 18.4 shows loans disbursed by Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) from 2019/20 to 2023/24. Government grant is expected to increase from KSh 367.8 million in 2022/23 to KSh 500.1 million in 2023/24. Amount allocated for development is expected to increase from KSh 43.8 million in 2022/23 to KSh. 175.0 million in 2023/24 while recurrent allocation is expected to increase slightly by 0.3 per cent during the same period. The total amount of loan disbursements and loans repayments are expected to increase by KSh. 511.3 million and KSh. 275.2 million to KSh 655.0 million and KSh. 510.0 million in 2023/24, respectively. The total number of beneficiaries is expected to increase significantly from 12,991 in 2022/23 to 50,491 in 2023/24.

Table 18.4: Youth Enterprise Development Fund, 2019/20-2023/24

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Amount Repaid (KSh Million)	GoK Grant (KSh Million)		
	Female	Male	Total			Development	Recurrent	Total
2019/20	27,048	40,573	67,621	473.3	247.2	335.3	299.3	634.6
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**	19,782	30,709	50,491	655.0	510.0	175.0	325.1	500.1

Source: Youth Enterprise Development Fund Board
** Provisional*
***Estimates*

18.10. **National Government Affirmative Action Fund:** Grants disbursed by National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) from 2019/20 to 2023/24 is presented in Table 18.5. Government grants under the NGAAF are expected to increase by 42.9 per cent from KSh 2.1 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 3.0 billion in 2023/24. The total amount disbursed under the fund is expected to increase by 42.3 per cent to KSh 1.2 billion in 2023/24.

18.11. The amount of grants disbursed for social economic empowerment programme is expected to increase by 55.1 per cent from KSh 290.9 million in 2022/23 to KSh 451.2 million in 2023/24. Similarly, the number of groups and total number of members benefiting from the social economic empowerment programme is expected to increase by 43.7 per cent and 19.2 per cent, respectively, in 2023/24.

18.12. The amount of grants disbursed through value addition initiatives is expected to increase by 25.1 per cent from KSh 218.2 million to KSh 273.0 million during the period under review. Similarly, the number of groups benefiting from the value addition initiatives is expected to increase by 15.2 per cent to 1,250 in 2023/24. Disbursements of bursaries and scholarships for vulnerable students is expected to increase by 42.3 per cent from KSh 364.4 million in 2022/23 to KSh 518.4 million in 2023/24. However, the number of students benefiting from this program is expected to decrease by 2.5 per cent from 47,158 to 46,000 during the same period.

Table 18.5: National Government Affirmative Action Fund Support by Programme, 2019/20-2023/24

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			Female Male Total		
		Female	Male	Total			Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total			
2019/20	4,981	367,150	86,121	453,271	324.2	634	38,054	11,963	50,017	184.9	19,376	13,477	32,853	271.0	780.2	2,130.0
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**	2,500	136,071	49,114	185,185	451.2	1,250	35,703	16,341	52,044	273.0	25,763	20,237	46,000	518.4	1,242.6	3,000.0

Source: National Government Affirmative Action Fund
** Provisional*
***Estimates*
[1] Value addition is change in physical state or form of the product
[2] GoK Grant Allocation includes both Development and Recurrent expenditure

18.13. Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO): The number of registered and procuring entities, amount reserved and awarded for contracts under AGPO from 2019/20 to 2023/24 is presented in Table 18.6. The amount reserved for procurement of goods and services is expected to increase by 11.0 per cent from KSh 84.3 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 93.5 billion in 2023/24. Similarly, the value of tenders awarded is expected to increase by 10.8 per cent to KSh 28.7 billion while the number of reporting procuring entities is expected to rise by 29.3 per cent to 349 in 2023/24.

Table 18.6: Number of Registered and Reporting Procuring Entities, Amount Reserved and Awarded under AGPO, 2019/20-2023/24

Category of Procuring Entities	Total No. of Procuring Entities	2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23*			2023/24**		
		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)	Amount Awarded (KSh Million)	Amount Awarded (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	29	5,279.7	5,213.4	33	6,374.9	5,665.7	34	6,066.7	6,916.7	28	17,535.3	3,483.6	49	19,464.2	3,843.6
State Corporations	354	162	32,720.2	9,953.0	117	30,941.0	19,876.9	143	10,941.0	23,623.4	119	31,704.1	11,619.3	149	35,191.5	12,858.6
Commissions & Independent Offices	20	18	2,950.1	581.0	18	1,218.7	593.1	18	1,218.7	1,491.1	19	6,999.5	840.4	20	7,769.5	966.5
Universities & Colleges	148	56	3,649.2	1,453.9	45	2,346.9	1,997.1	57	2,346.9	2,257.4	42	2,997.3	765.1	57	3,327.0	887.6
Counties Executives	47	30	16,321.6	5,409.4	35	23,098.2	8,206.2	21	23,098.2	6,266.4	38	23,333.3	8,646.7	44	25,900.0	9,511.3
County Assemblies	47	11	740.3	206.7	19	1,120.6	438.5	12	1,120.6	310.2	24	1,696.4	508.3	30	1,883.0	594.7
County Corporations	105	..	..	..	5	162.7	127.9	9	62.7	186.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total	**772**	**306**	**61,661**	**22,817**	**272**	**65,263**	**36,906**	**294**	**44,855**	**41,051**	**270**	**84,265.8**	**25,863.4**	**349**	**93,535.1**	**28,662.3**

Source: Public Procurement Regulatory Authority,The National Treasury
** Provisional*
***Estimates*
..Data Not Available

18.14. Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO). Table 18.7 shows the number of tenders awarded under AGPO by public procuring entities to Youth, Women and PWDs from 2019/20 to 2023/24. The total number of tenders is expected to increase by 22.1 per cent from 20,706 in 2022/23 to 25,288 in 2023/24. The number of tenders awarded to Youth, Women and PWDs are expected to increase by 22.4, 21.6 and 24.8 per cent to 8,828, 14,422 and 2,038, respectively, in 2023/24. Women are expected to be awarded majority of the tenders accounting for 57.0 per cent of the total number of tenders in 2023/24.

Table 18.7: Tenders Awarded Under AGPO by Public Procuring Entities, 2019/20-2023/24

Category	Financial Year	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23*		2023/24**	
	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	1,629	3,228.0	2,329	2,571.2	1,967	2,970.7	944	1,183.63	1,132.8	1,302.0
	State Corporations	4,749	3,359.9	4,943	7,267.3	4,600	7,485.3	3,165	3,601.75	3,481.5	3,961.9
	Commissions	713	193.6	672	199.2	601	487.0	344	281.21	447.2	337.5
	Universities & Colleges	1,897	592.6	3,532	953.0	2,460	948.4	961	290.02	1,249.3	348.0
	County Executives	1,146	2,418.8	2,173	3,975.4	1,351	3,307.1	1,621	3,941.12	2,269.4	4,335.2
	County Assemblies	69	115.4	182	197.3	97	178.5	177	185.62	247.8	241.3
	County Corporations	..	..	69	16.7	196	69.9	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total	**10,203**	**9,908.3**	**13,900**	**15,180.1**	**11,272**	**15,446.9**	**7,212**	**9,483**	**8,828**	**10,526**
Women	Ministries	1,612	1,904.1	3,197	2,931.4	3,056	3,754.0	2,105	2,212.84	2,736.5	2,434.1
	State Corporations	7,242	5,584.0	8,139	10,901.0	10,237	13,824.4	5,336	5,953.52	5,996.9	6,548.9
	Commissions	759	334.9	859	368.0	1,234	898.9	868	515.84	982.4	566.9
	Universities & Colleges	3,141	784.1	3,872	956.2	4,866	1,192.6	1,433	416.96	1,766.5	462.6
	County Executives	1,112	2,229.0	1,988	3,796.1	1,324	2,821.0	1,854	4,082.49	2,595.6	4,531.6
	County Assemblies	72	70.0	197	225.7	160	123.6	265	296.67	344.5	356.0
	County Corporations	..	..	70	105.8	170	108.1	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total	**13,938**	**10,906.1**	**18,322**	**19,284.3**	**21,047**	**22,722.6**	**11,861**	**13,478**	**14,422**	**14,900**
PWDs	Ministries	113	81.3	214	163.0	224	192.0	90	87.17	108.0	96.8
	State Corporations	1,052	1,009.2	1,403	1,708.7	1,318	2,313.7	957	2,063.96	1,180.6	2,311.6
	Commissions	151	52.5	98	25.8	179	105.3	60	43.37	72.0	47.7
	Universities & Colleges	373	77.2	499	88.0	516	116.4	174	58.15	232.8	66.2
	County Executives	185	761.6	348	562.7	169	324.4	285	623.06	370.5	685.4
	County Assemblies	36	21.3	29	15.4	25	8.0	67	26.00	73.7	28.6
	County Corporations	..	..	12	5.4	15	8.1	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total	**1,910**	**2,003.1**	**2,603**	**2,569.1**	**2,446**	**3,067.9**	**1,633**	**2,901.7**	**2,038**	**3,236.3**
	Total	**26,051**	**22,817.5**	**34,825**	**37,033.4**	**34,765**	**41,237.4**	**20,706**	**25,863.4**	**25,288**	**28,662.3**

Source: The National Treasury, Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
** Provisional*
***Estimates*

18.15. National Youth Service (NYS) servicewomen and servicemen from 2019 to 2023 is shown in Table 18.8. The total number of recruited service men and women decreased from 24,771 in 2022 to 10,905 in 2023. The decrease was on account of double intake of recruits in 2023 unlike 2022 when there was a single intake. The number of servicemen was higher compared to servicewomen accounting for 64.8 per cent in 2023. The number of servicemen and servicewomen who proceeded to the paramilitary training was 22,705 in 2023 out of which 20,362 transitioned to National Service. Further, the total number of servicemen and servicewomen who joined the Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) decreased by 10.3 per cent from 32,307 in 2022 to 28,988 in 2023.

Table 18.8: Number of Service Men and Women, 2019-2023

Number

Year	Recruited			Paramilitary Training			National Service			Technical and Vocational Training (TVET)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2019	3,301	8,893	12,194	3,102	8,612	11,714	3,037	8,359	11,396	11,788	27,506	39,294
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

Source: National Youth Service
** Provisional*

Decision Making

18.16. Table 18.9 provides information of participation of women and men in selected decision-making positions in the national government and devolved units for 2022 and 2023. In the year under review, a third of Cabinet Secretaries were women while 21.6 per cent of Principal Secretaries were women. The proportion of women judges in the Court of Appeal decreased from 52.6 per cent in 2022 to 36.7 per cent in 2023. Similarly, the proportion of women judges in the in the High Court decreased from 52.3 per cent in 2022 to 44.8 per cent in 2023. Women magistrates increase by 41 to 339 in 2023.

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Table 18.9: Participation of Women and Men in Selected Decision-Making Positions in the Public Service, 2022-2023

Decision Making Positions	2022				2023*			
	Fe-male	Male	Total	Female (%)	Female	Male	Total	Female (%)
Executive								
National								
Cabinet Secretaries	7	13	20	35.0	7	14	21	33.3
Chief Administrative Secretaries	9	21	30	30.0	0	0	0	
Principal Secretaries	12	40	52	23.1	11	40	51	21.6
Diplomatic Corps[1]	18	38	56	32.1	18	38	56	32.1
CEOs of Constitutional commissions and Independent offices	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
Regional Commissioners	2	6	8	25.0	1	7	8	12.5
County Commissioners.	5	42	47	10.6	3	22	25	12.0
Deputy County Commissioners	51	308	359	14.2	47	233	280	16.8
Assistant County Commissioners	657	1,210	1,867	35.2	587	1,206	1,793	32.7
Chiefs	434	3,180	3,614	12.0	505	3,275	3,780	13.4
Assistant Chiefs	1,631	7,412	9,043	18.0	1,655	7,371	9,026	18.3
County								
Governors	7	40	47	14.9	7	40	47	14.9
Deputy Governors	8	39	47	17.0	8	39	47	17.0
County Secretaries	5	41	46	10.9	5	41	46	10.9
County Executive Committee Members	130	277	407	31.9	130	277	407	31.9
Legislature								
National								
Senators	21	46	67	31.3	21	46	67	31.3
Members of Parliament	81	268	349	23.2	82	267	349	23.5
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	730	1,435	2,165	33.7	723	1,433	2,156	33.5
Speakers	1	46	47	2.1	1	46	47	2.1
Clerks	4	43	47	8.5	2	45	47	4.3
Judiciary								
Supreme Court Judges	3	4	7	42.9	3	4	7	42.9
Court of Appeal Judges	10	9	19	52.6	11	19	30	36.7
High Court Judges [2]	79	72	151	52.3	69	85	154	44.8
Magistrates	298	244	542	55.0	339	251	590	57.5
Kadhis	0	52	52	0.0	0	46	52	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
[1]Ambassadors and High Commissioners
** Provisional*
[2] Includes judges of Employment and Labor Court, and Environment and Land Court which are courts of equal status with the High Court

18.17. Members of County Assemblies: Distribution of Members of County Assemblies (MCAs) by sex and county for 2022 and 2023 is given in Table 18.10 and figure 18.1. In 2023 Women comprised 33.5 per cent of total of MCAs countrywide. Thirty-Seven (37) counties had at least a third of the MCAs being women with Isiolo County Assembly having the highest proportion of women MCAs at 38.9 per cent followed by Kiambu and Lamu with 36.8 per cent and 35.0 per cent respectively.

Table 18.10: Distribution of Members of County Assembly by County and Sex, 2022 and 2023

County Code	County	2022							2023*						
		Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female	Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
001	Mombasa	5	25	10	2	15	27	35.7	6	24	8	3	14	27	34.1
002	Kwale	0	20	12	2	12	22	35.3	1	19	9	1	10	20	33.3
003	Kilifi	2	33	16	3	18	36	33.3	3	32	14	2	17	34	33.3
004	Tana River	1	14	7	3	8	17	32.0	1	14	7	3	8	17	32.0
005	Lamu	0	9	7	3	7	12	36.8	0	10	7	3	7	13	35.0
006	Taita/Taveta	1	19	10	2	11	21	34.4	1	19	9	2	10	21	32.3
007	Garissa	0	22	8	0	8	22	26.7	0	22	8	0	8	22	26.7
008	Wajir	0	30	17	2	17	32	34.7	2	28	13	2	15	30	33.3
009	Mandera	0	30	16	2	16	32	33.3	0	30	17	3	17	33	34.0
010	Marsabit	2	18	8	2	10	20	33.3	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3
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	Thara-ka-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	2	38	18	2	20	40	33.3	2	38	18	2	20	40	33.3
017	Makueni	1	29	15	3	16	32	33.3	1	29	15	3	16	32	33.3
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	2	10	21	32.3	1	19	9	2	10	21	32.3
021	Murang'a	6	29	10	2	16	31	34.0	6	29	10	2	16	31	34.0
022	Kiambu	6	54	24	2	30	56	34.9	6	54	26	1	32	55	36.8
023	Turkana	1	29	16	1	17	30	36.2	1	29	15	2	16	31	34.0
024	West Pokot	0	20	10	3	10	23	30.3	2	18	9	3	11	21	34.4
025	Samburu	0	15	8	2	8	17	32.0	0	15	8	2	8	17	32.0
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	2	28	12	2	14	30	31.8	2	28	12	2	14	30	31.8
030	Baringo	3	27	12	3	15	30	33.3	3	27	12	3	15	30	33.3
031	Laikipia	2	13	5	1	7	14	33.3	2	13	5	1	7	14	33.3
032	Nakuru	8	47	17	3	25	50	33.3	8	47	16	3	24	50	32.4
033	Narok	0	30	17	2	17	32	34.7	0	30	17	2	17	32	34.7
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

Table 18.10: Distribution of Members of County Assembly by County and Sex, 2022 and 2023 *(Continued)*

County Code	County	2022							2023*						
		Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female	Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
036	Bomet	2	23	9	2	11	25	30.6	2	23	11	2	13	25	34.2
037	Kakamega	4	56	27	2	31	58	34.8	3	57	27	3	30	60	33.3
038	Vihiga	1	24	12	1	13	25	34.2	3	22	9	2	12	24	33.3
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	3	37	17	2	20	39	33.9	3	37	17	2	20	39	33.9
045	Kisii	1	44	23	3	24	47	33.8	1	44	22	3	23	47	32.9
046	Nyamira	1	19	13	3	14	22	38.9	0	20	12	3	12	23	34.3
047	Nairobi City	4	81	37	2	41	83	33.1	4	81	37	2	41	83	33.1
	National	**105**	**1,336**	**625**	**99**	**730**	**1,435**	**33.7**	**110**	**1,332**	**613**	**101**	**723**	**1,433**	**33.5**

Source: County Assemblies
** Provisional*

18.18 County Executive Committee Members: Table 18.11 and figure 18.2 shows the number of County Executive Committee (CEC) Members by sex and county for 2022 and 2023. The overall proportion of women in CECs remained the same at one third of the total number of members of all CECs in the country. At least a third of CEC members in Eighteen (18) counties were female while in twenty-nine (29) counties the proportion of female CEC members were less than one third.

Table 18.11: Distribution of County Executive Committee Members by County and Sex, 2022 and 2023

County Code	County	2022				2023*			
		Female	Male	Total	Female (%)	Female	Male	Total	Female (%)
001	Mombasa	2	4	6	33.3	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	2	6	8	25.0	3	6	9	33.3
005	Lamu	2	4	6	33.3	2	4	6	33.3
006	Taita/Taveta	3	7	10	30.0	3	8	11	27.3
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	2	5	7	28.6	1	5	6	16.7
012	Meru	4	7	11	36.4	4	7	11	36.4
013	Tharaka-Nithi	2	5	7	28.6	2	5	7	28.6
014	Embu	3	8	11	27.3	2	8	10	20.0
015	Kitui	4	8	12	33.3	4	6	10	40.0
016	Machakos	3	7	10	30.0	4	6	10	40.0
017	Makueni	3	6	9	33.3	3	6	9	33.3
018	Nyandarua	3	6	9	33.3	4	6	10	40.0
019	Nyeri	5	5	10	50.0	3	7	10	30.0
020	Kirinyaga	3	5	8	37.5	3	7	10	30.0
021	Murang'a	3	6	9	33.3	3	7	10	30.0
022	Kiambu	6	5	11	54.5	4	5	9	44.4
023	Turkana	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
024	West Pokot	3	6	9	33.3	4	6	10	40.0
025	Samburu	3	6	9	33.3	0	11	11	0.0
026	Trans Nzoia	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
027	Uasin Gishu	4	6	10	40.0	3	7	10	30.0
028	Elgeyo/Marak-wet	3	6	9	33.3	3	7	10	30.0
029	Nandi	2	7	9	22.2	3	8	11	27.3
030	Baringo	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
031	Laikipia	2	5	7	28.6	2	5	7	28.6

Table 18.11: Distribution of County Executive Committee Members by County and Sex, 2022 and 2023 *(Continued)*

County Code	County	2022				2023*			
		Female	Male	Total	Female (%)	Female	Male	Total	Female (%)
032	Nakuru	3	7	10	30.0	4	6	10	40.0
033	Narok	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
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	3	5	8	37.5	3	7	10	30.0
038	Vihiga	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
039	Bungoma	3	8	11	27.3	3	7	10	30.0
040	Busia	4	4	8	50.0	4	4	8	50.0
041	Siaya	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
042	Kisumu	2	5	7	28.6	4	6	10	40.0
043	Homa Bay	2	7	9	22.2	3	7	10	30.0
044	Migori	5	5	10	50.0	5	5	10	50.0
045	Kisii	2	7	9	22.2	3	7	10	30.0
046	Nyamira	2	7	9	22.2	3	6	9	33.3
047	Nairobi City	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
	National	**145**	**291**	**436**	**33.3**	**147**	**305**	**452**	**32.5**

Source: County Governments (Executives)
**Provisional*

Social Protection

18.19. 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 2019/20 to 2023/24. In 2023/24, the amount allocated for the programme is expected to remain at KSh 7.9 billion. However, the amount of funds disbursed is expected to drop by 1.3 per cent from KSh 6.6 billion to 6.5 billion during the period under review. The number of caregivers is expected to decrease from 278.2 thousand in 2022/23 to 270.0 thousand in 2023/24. Similarly, the number of women and men caregivers is expected to decrease by 6,706 and 1,603 to 214,786 and 55,093, respectively, during the period under review.

Table 18.12: Disbursement of Funds to Orphans and Vulnerable Children, 2019/20- 2023/24

Financial Year	Number of Caregivers[1]			Amount in KSh Million	
	Female	Male	Total	Allocated	Disbursed
2019/20	234,761	69,128	340,416	7,257.4	7,065.5
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**	214,786	55,093	269,879	7,930.7	6,477.1

Source: State Department for Social Protection,Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programs
**Provisional*
***Estimates*
[1]Total number of caregivers is equivalent to the total number of beneficiary households

18.20. The Older Persons Cash Transfers (OPCT). Disbursement of funds to older persons from 2019/20 to 2023/24 is presented in Table 18.13. Funds allocated to the OPCT Programme increased by 9.8 per cent to KSh 19.6 billion. The amount disbursed by the programme is expected to increase from KSh 17.8 billion in 2022/23 to KSh 19.6 billion in 2023/24. The total number of beneficiaries under the programme is also expected to increase by 7.7 per cent to 815 thousand in 2023/24 with female beneficiaries being expected to increase by 8.0 per cent from 465 thousand in 2022/23 to 503 thousand in 2023/24 while that of male beneficiaries similarly being expected to increase by 7.3 per cent to 313 thousand in the same period.

Table 18.13: Disbursement of Funds to Older Persons, 2019/20 - 2023/24

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount in KSh Million	
	Female	Male	Total	Allocated	Disbursed
2019/20	466,673	296,965	763,638	17,170.0	18,367.0
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**	502,553	312,518	815,071	19,561.7	19,561.7

**Source: State Department for Social Protection, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes*
**Provisional*
*** Estimates*

18.21. Cash Transfers to Persons with Severe Disabilities. Disbursement of funds to Persons with Severe Disabilities for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24 is presented in Table 18.14. The amount allocated is expected to remain the same at KSh 1.2 billion in 2023/24. However, the amount disbursed is expected to increase by 11.4 per cent from KSh 907.6 million in 2022/23 to KSh 1.0 billion in 2023/24. The total number of caregivers is expected to increase from 38,118 in 2022/23 to 44,393 in 2023/24.

Table 18.14: Disbursement of Funds to Persons with Severe Disabilities, 2019/20 - 2023/24

Financial Year	Number of Caregivers[1]			Amount in KSh Million	
	Female	Male	Total	Allocated	Disbursed
2019/20	6,817	27,159	33,976	1,190.0	816.6
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**	14,390	30,003	44,393	1,190.0	1,011.2

Source: State Department for Social Protection,Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programs
** Provisional*
***Estimates*
[1]Total number of caregivers is equivalent to the total number of beneficiaries households

18.22. Hunger Safety Net Programme (HNSP). Table 18.15 shows the disbursement of funds by the Hunger Safety Net Programme from 2019/20 to 2023/24. The amount allocated to the programme remained the same at KSh 4.3 billion 2023/24. Disbursement of funds to vulnerable households is expected to increase by KSh 65 million to KSh 4.2 billion in 2023/24. The number of households expected to receive assistance is projected to increase by more than 600 households to 124.6 thousand in 2023/24. Female and male recipients are expected to increase by about 500 and 140, to 86.6 thousand and 37.9 thousand respectively, in the period under review.

Table 18.15: Disbursement of Funds for Hunger Safety Net Programme1, 2019/20 - 2023/24

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiary Households			KSh Million	
	Female Recepients[2]	Male Recepients[2]	Total	Allocated	Disbursed
2019/20	77,487	49,541	127,028	3,848.3	3,398.2
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**	86,643	37,925	124,568	4,335.1	4,212.0

Source: National Drought Management Authority
**Provisional*
*** Estimates*
[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

Retirements Benefits

18.23. National Social Security Fund (NSSF). Table 18.16 presents information on annual membership, contributions and benefits by NSSF from 2019 to 2023. The number of new registered employees in NSSF declined by 14.5 per cent to 395,561 in 2023 from 462,519 in 2022. Newly registered male and female employees decreased by 1.8 per cent and 29.7 per cent respectively from 2022 to 2023. The number of newly registered voluntary members decreased slightly by 2.5 per cent from 175,566 in 2022 to 171,241 in 2023. Contributions paid increased from KSh 17.9 billion in 2022 to KSh 43.4 billion in 2023.

Table 18.16: National Social Security Fund Annual Membership, Contributions and Benefits by Sex, 2019-2023

	2019	2020[1]	2021	2022[2]	2023*
Newly Registered Employers	28,080	82,261	32,252	36,991	24,768
Newly Registered Employees					
Female	82,515	68,006	116,148	210,241	147,698
Male	120,071	108,106	152,916	252,278	247,863
Sub Total	**202,586**	**176,112**	**269,064**	**462,519**	**395,561**
Newly Registered Voluntary Members					
Female	69,362	46,082	56,890	77,626	73,372
Male	107,473	66,498	80,796	97,940	97,869
Sub Total	**176,835**	**112,580**	**137,686**	**175,566**	**171,241**
Total Newly Registered Members	**379,421**	**288,692**	**406,750**	**638,085**	**566,802**
Contribution (KSh Million)	**15,102.4**	**14,732.6**	**15,685.3**	**16,897.0**	**43,412.1**
Benefits Paid (KSh Million)	**4,939.1**	**4,433.5**	**5,896.2**	**5,430.4**	**6,675.2**

Source: National Social Security Fund
** Provisional*
[1] The increase is attributed to registration of employers that was done at the Registrar of Companies through e-citizen platform that could not be uploaded to the NSSF system in 2019
[2] 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

18.24. Contributions, benefits paid out and membership in pension schemes from 2019 to 2023 are presented in Table 18.17. The total amount of contributions towards pensions schemes increased by 23.0 per cent from KSh 138.7 billion in 2022 to KSh 170.7 billion in 2023. Contributions by employer and employee increased by 34.6 per cent and 9.0 per cent to KSh 91.9 billion and KSh 70.6 billion, respectively, during the same period. Similarly, post-retirement medical fund contributions doubled to KSh 597.2 million in 2023. However, additional voluntary contributions by employees decreased by 36.0 per cent to KSh 1.3 billion in 2023.

18.25. Benefits paid out and transfers out decreased by 3.2 per cent and 3.4 per cent to KSh 101.3 billion and KSh 7.1 billion, respectively, in 2023. On the other hand, transfers in increased by 5.5 per cent to KSh 18.2 billion in 2023. Similarly, total membership in pensions schemes increased by 10.4 per cent to 7,467.5 thousand in 2023. Active members increased by 29.1 per cent to 4,028.7 thousand in 2023.

Table 18.17: Contributions, Benefits and Membership in Pension Schemes, 2019–2023

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	Inactive	Total
2019	50,599.4	4,722.5	46,400.6	553.5	..	102,276.1	67,883.9	15,503.1	7,750.4	2,694,983	5,384,006	**8,078,989**
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*	91,857.5	6,342.1	70,565.1	1,261.7	597.2	170,623.6	101,352.7	18,223.5	7,128.0	4,028,658	3,438,879	**7,467,537**

Source: Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA)
** Provisional*
+ Revised.
..Data Not Available
Note: Revised series include NSSF

Fig. 18.1. Distribution of MCAs by County, 2023

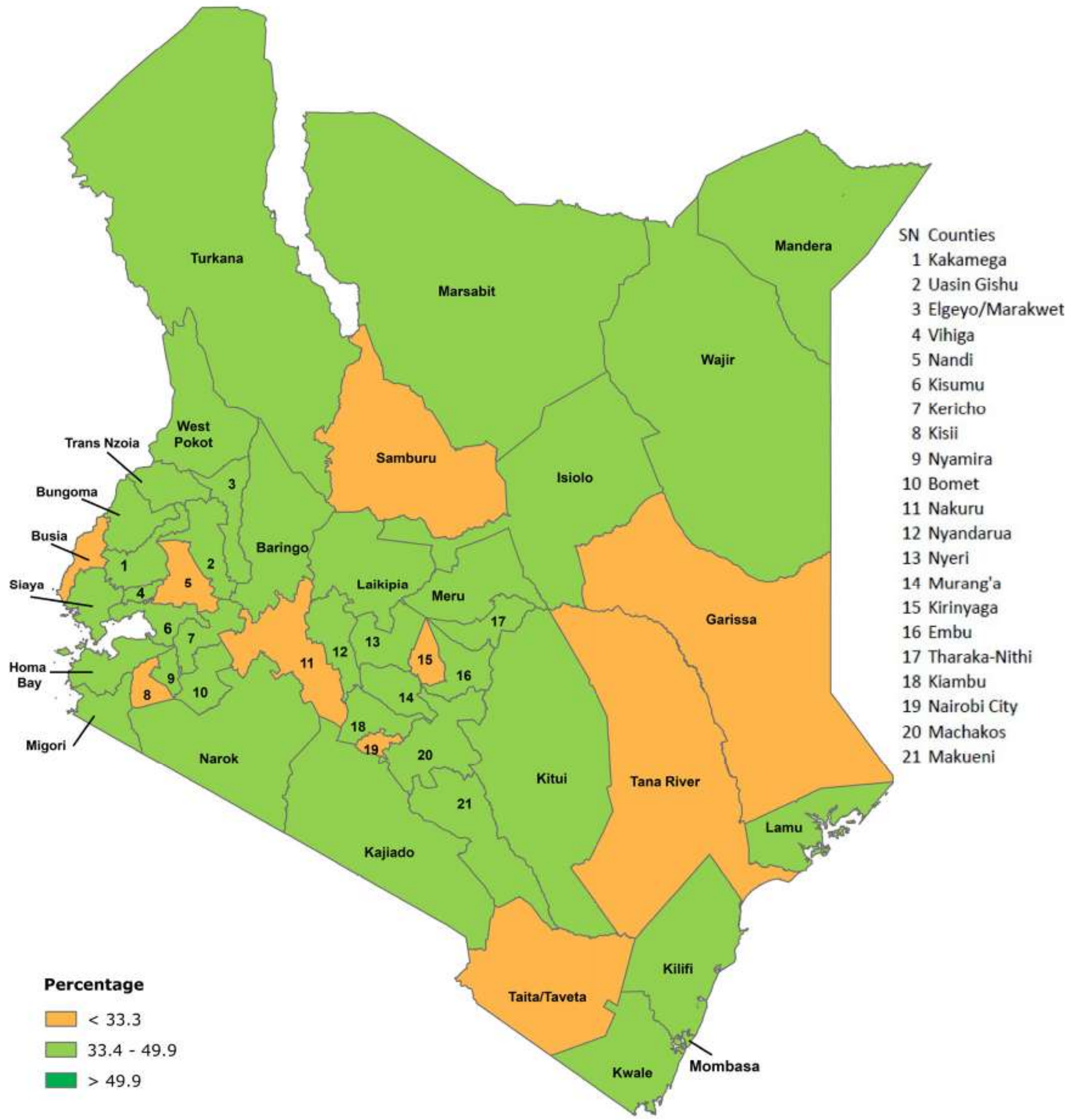
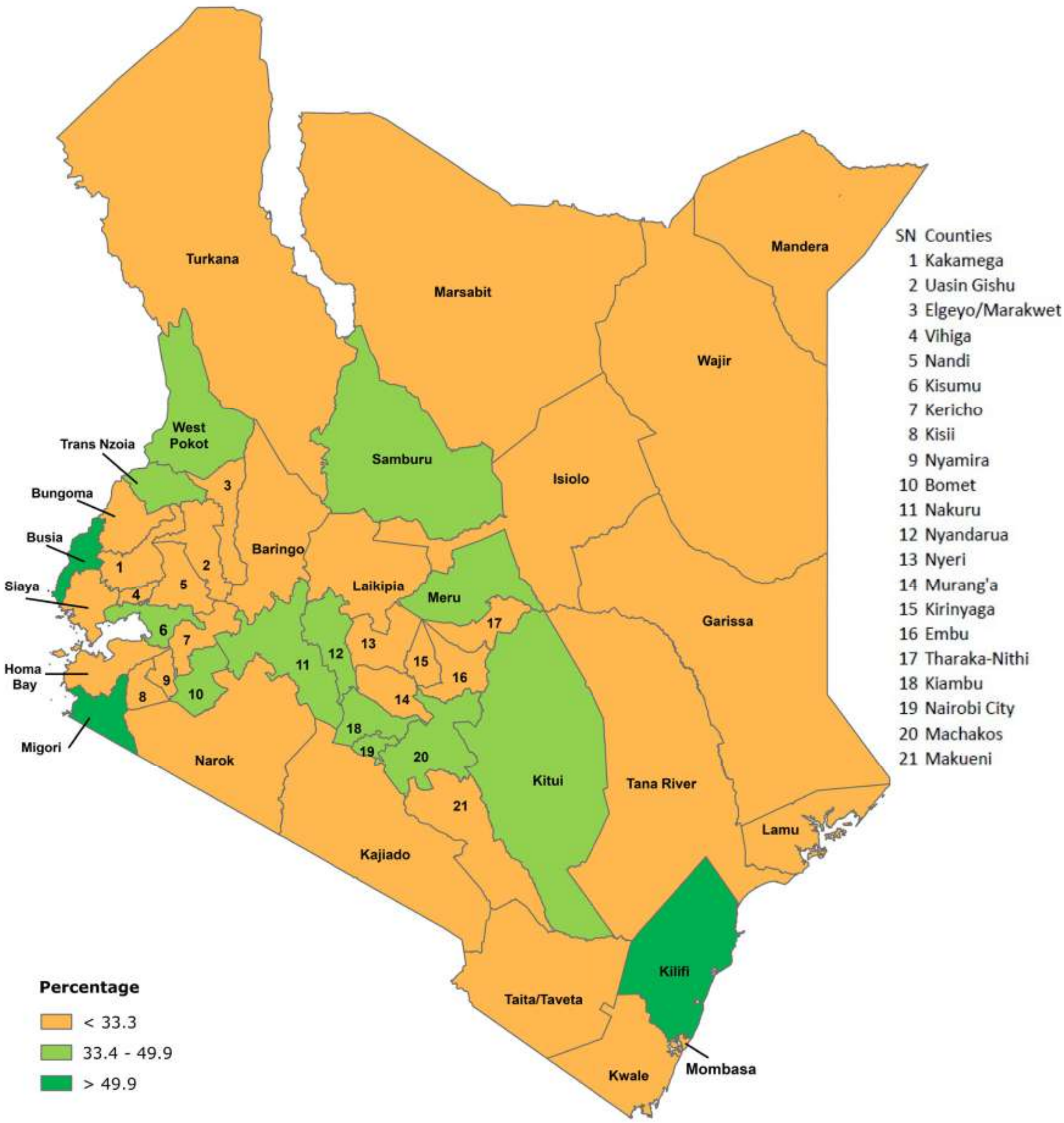


Fig. 18.2 Distribution of CEC Members by County, 2023




FIVE STAR REAL

EMERGING ISSUES

Highlights of 2023 Report on Inequalities in Wellbeing in Kenya

CHAPTER 19

Introduction

This chapter presents highlights of the findings on inequalities in monetary and non-monetary well-being outcomes in Kenya, their trends of change between 2009 and 2019, across geographical locations and the underlying socio-economic drivers. The inequality report which is based on 2009 and 2019 Kenya Population and Housing provides evidence to support prioritization of the needs of marginalized population and to ensure that no one is left behind.

19.2. Inequality in non-monetary wellbeing outcomes was measured by applying Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) for single and multidimensional deprivation analysis, following lifecycle approaches (by defining different dimensions and indicators for different age groups considering the differing needs and risks based on one's age). The analysis covered the dimensions of education, child protection, information, economic activity, water and sanitation (WATSAN), and housing and energy. Multidimensional poverty headcount rate and average deprivation intensity represent summary measures of non-monetary wellbeing outcomes.

55.4%

Deprivation incidence in economic activity decreased among persons aged 26-34 years, from 74.1 per cent in 2009 to 55.4 per cent in 2019.

29.0%

Deprivation incidence in secondary school education dropped from 49.7 per cent in 2009 to 29.0 per cent in 2019 among children aged 14-17 years, A child aged 3 to 5 years is considered deprived in education if she or he is not attending preschool, an early education institution or kindergarten, while a child aged 6-17 years is considered deprived in education if she or he is not attending school or is attending school with more than 2 years of delay

Objectives

19.3. The main objective of studying inequalities and its drivers is to inform the formulation of policies and interventions for creating development and inclusive growth.

Specifically, analysis of the inequality in wellbeing in Kenya aimed at:

1. Assessing the scale of geographical inequalities in wellbeing outcomes;
2. Carrying out trend analysis of inequality in wellbeing outcomes in 2009 and 2019, at the national, urban, rural and across the 47 counties;
3. Examining gender inequalities in wellbeing outcomes in 2009 and 2019 across different geographical areas;
4. Identifying key socio-economic and geographical drivers of inequality in wellbeing outcomes in 2019 and;
5. Proposing policy recommendations towards improving wellbeing outcomes and; reducing inequalities.

Parameters for Measuring Inequality

19.4. Table 22.1 shows parameters selected for measuring inequality in non-monetary wellbeing outcomes by dimension. Each indicator represents a basic right, need or service that is crucial for individual's wellbeing. Union approach was used to group indicators into dimensions to measure deprivation at the dimension level. An individual is considered deprived in a dimension if she or he is deprived in at least one of its constituting indicators.

19.5. Single and dimension deprivation rates show the proportion of individuals deprived in an indicator/dimension in relation to the total population to which the specific indicator/dimension pertains. For children under 18 years, wellbeing outcomes across the dimensions of education, child protection, information, water, sanitation, and housing and energy

6.0%

At the national level, deprivation in ownership of information devices – Television, radio, phone, and computer declined from 18.0 per cent in 2009 to 6.0 per cent in 2019

98.0%

The child survival rates were relatively high and were at least 98.0 per cent in both 2009 and 2019. The disparities between urban and rural areas in 2019 were insignificant.

and their constituting indicators were analysed. For youth aged 18-34 years and adults aged 35-59 years, the analysis focused on outcomes in the dimensions of education, economic activity, information, water, sanitation, and housing and energy. For the elderly aged 60 years and above, the dimensions were the same as for youth and adults, excluding economic activity. A person is considered multidimensionally poor if she or he is deprived of 3 or more basic needs or rights.

Table 19.1: Parameters Selected for Measuring Inequality in Non-monetary Wellbeing outcomes by Dimension

Dimension	Indicator	Individual/ Household -level	Age/Age group	Definition of deprivation used in KPHC 2019 and KPHC 2009
Education	ECE attendance	Individual level	3 years	Child is not attending a pre-primary learning institution (e.g. Kindergarten)
	ECDE attendance	Individual level	4-5 years	Child is not attending pre-school
	School attendance	Individual level	6-17 years	Child is currently not attending school/learning institutions, has never attended, or has left school or training institution or is attending a basic literacy programme, polytechnic, or a faith-based learning institution
	Delay in schooling	Individual level	8-13 years	Child is attending school with 2 or more years of delay than appropriate for her/his age
	Delay in schooling	Individual level	14-17 years	Child is attending school with 3 or more years of delay than appropriate for her/his age
	Secondary school completion	Individual level	18-59 years	Youth/adult has not completed secondary school education or has completed non-formal education (adult basic education/ adult secondary education/basic literacy programme/ or faith-based education). Adjustments to Kenya's education systems: (i) Persons born in the period before 1978 are expected to have completed 13 years of schooling by age 19 (7+4+2+3 system) to be considered non-deprived in educational attainment. (ii) Persons born between 1985 and 2016 (and expected to be at least 18 in 2016), expected to have completed at least 12 years of schooling (8+4+4 system) to be considered non-deprived in educational attainment
Child protection	Child labour	Individual level	5-17 years	Child has engaged in one of the following in the 7 days preceding the census: worked for pay, worked on own/ family business, worked on own/family agricultural holding, internships, apprenticeships, and volunteer work
	Teenage mother	Individual level (female)	12-17 years	Girl aged 12-17 years has given birth to a child
	Child marriage	Individual level	12-17 years	Child is married, widowed, separated or divorced
Economic activity	Economic activity	Individual level	18-25 years	Youth aged 18-25 years are considered deprived in economic activity if i) not in education, employment or training; or ii) if in employment and underemployed timewise (working less than 28 hours a week), or iii) are in vulnerable employment – working in the informal sector "Jua Kali", self-employed in the informal economy or agriculture, employed in small-scale agriculture, engaged in pastoral activities (self-employed or employee), or working in individual private households (e.g., domestic workers).

Table 19.1: Parameters Selected for Measuring Inequality in Non-monetary Wellbeing outcomes by Dimension *(Continued)*

Dimension	Indicator	Individual/ Household -level	Age/Age group	Definition of deprivation used in KPHC 2019 and KPHC 2009
			26-64 years	Persons aged 26-64 years are considered deprived in economic activity if: i) unemployed and not seeking for work, unemployed due to structural labour market issues (no work available, perception that one is too young or too old to work even though of working age), unemployed due to disability even though able to work or unemployed due to traditional gender roles (i.e., homemakers); ii) underemployed timewise (working less than 28 hours a week), or iii) in vulnerable employment – working in the informal sector "Jua Kali", self-employed in the informal economy or agriculture, employed in small-scale agriculture, engaged in pastoral activities (self-employed or employee), or working in individual private households (e.g., domestic workers).
Water	Source of drinking water	Household level	All age groups	The household's main source of drinking water is unimproved: pond, dam, lake, stream/river, unprotected spring, unprotected well, "Jabia," water vendor
Sanitation	Toilet type	Household level	All age groups	The household uses an unimproved toilet type: uncovered pit latrine, bucket latrine or bush.
Housing & Energy	Main building material of the dwelling (floor, walls, roof)	Household level	All age groups	The building material of roof, walls or floor is inadequate. Roof is made of grass thatch, makuti, dung/mud, tin cans, canvas/tents, nylon/cartons/cardboard. Walls are made of cane/palm/trunks, grass/reeds, mud/cow dung, cardboard, corrugated iron sheets, canvas/tents, nylon carto, stone with mud, uncovered adobe, and offcuts/reused wood/wood planks categorized as unimproved. Floor is made of earth/sand, dung, palm/bamboo, other material.
	Lighting source	Household level	All age groups	The household's main lighting sources include paraffin pressure lamp, paraffin lantern, paraffin tin lamp, wood, torch/ spotlight solar charged, torch-spotlight dry cells, candles, and battery.
	Cooking fuel	Household level	All age groups	Household uses sources other than electricity, LPG, biogas, and solar power for cooking.

Definitions

19.6. The non-monetary wellbeing multidimensional poverty is presented as multidimensional deprivation indices. The indices are summarized as multidimensional deprivation headcount rate and average deprivation intensity.

19.7. The multidimensional poverty headcount rate (H) calculates the proportion of individuals (children/ youth/adults/elderly) out of the total reference population who are deprived in a given number of dimensions equal or above the set threshold/cut-off point (equivalent to the poverty line in monetary poverty analysis). A person is considered multidimensionally poor if she or he is deprived in three or more dimensions analyzed.

19.8. Average deprivation intensity (A) measures the depth of multidimensional poverty and is equivalent to the poverty gap in monetary poverty analysis. It is calculated as the proportion of the number of deprivations that a multidimensionally poor individual experiences over the total number of possible deprivations. Average deprivation intensity is presented in two forms: 1) Average number of deprivations that a multidimensionally poor individual experiences, and 2) Proportion of deprivations that a multidimensionally poor individual experiences out of the total number of deprivations analyzed.

Findings

19.9. This section discusses deprivation and inequality in the dimension of education, child protection, economic activity, information at the individual level. Table 22.2 presents percentage of population deprivation incidence by dimension and age group in trends of change between 2009 and 2019 KPHC.

Table 19.2: Trends of Change in Deprivation incidence (% of population deprived) by Dimension, Age group and Residence, 2009 and 2019

Dimension	Age group	Age 3		Age 4-5		Age 6-13		Age 14-17		Age 18-25		26-34 years		Age 18-34		Age 35-59		Age 60+	
	Year	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019
Education	National	68.0	73.7	34.5	27.2	30.1	23.7	49.6	23.7	76.1	52.8			76.2	52.6	89.8	75.1	77.3	73.9
	Urban	54.1	63.7	18.3	16.7	15.5	13.9	33.3	13.9	57.3	36.0			58.2	36.7	78.9	60.7	57.4	56.4
	Rural	71.6	77.7	38.3	31.1	33.2	26.9	53.3	26.9	84.6	63.8			85.1	64.6	93.5	83.5	79.9	77.2
Child Protection	National			41.9	12.8	35.2	8.2	34.6	14.3										
	Urban			20.6	3.5	15.7	2.6	21.7	7.7										
	Rural			46.8	16.1	39.4	10.0	37.5	16.3										
Economic Activity	National									66.0	53.1	74.1	55.4	69.6	54.2	78.4	57.9		
	Urban									54.4	46.9	55.7	48.9	55.1	47.9	56.2	49.1		
	Rural									71.2	56.7	84.2	60.4	76.7	58.3	85.9	62.4		
Information (exposure to media)	National	60.8	88.1	64.2	86.4	62.4	81.9	51.6	67.3	32.3	24.2			29.2	18.4	30.2	12.2	51.9	29.7
	Urban	53.3	80.1	54.4	76.9	49.3	70.7	35.4	52.7	16.2	10.8			13.5	7.6	11.5	4.8	32.9	16.5
	Rural	62.7	91.3	66.5	89.9	65.2	85.5	55.3	71.8	39.5	32.1			36.9	25.6	36.6	16.0	54.3	32.2

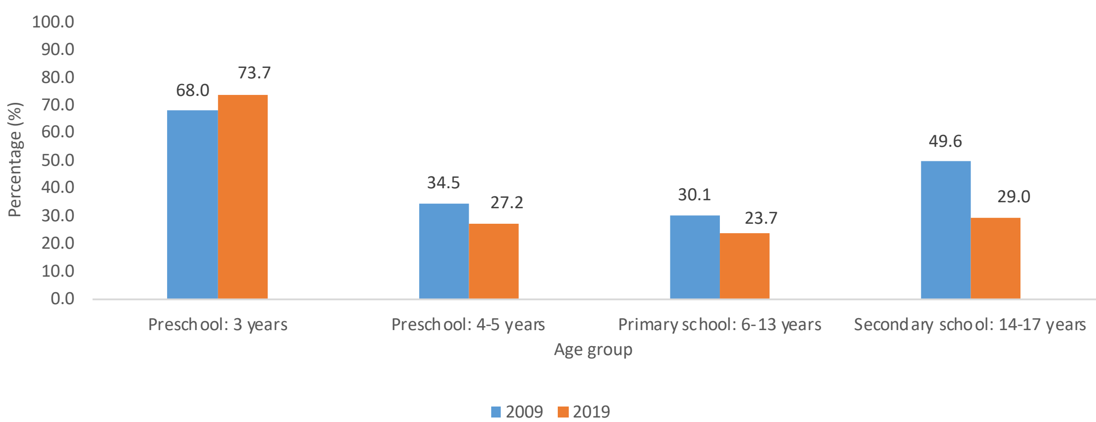
Educational Outcomes

19.10. A child aged 3 to 5 years is considered deprived in education if she or he is not attending preschool, an early education institution or kindergarten, while a child aged 6-17 years is considered deprived in education if she or he is not attending school or is attending school with more than 2 years of delay. A youth aged 18-34 years is considered deprived in education if she or he has not completed secondary education.

19.11. In 2019, nearly 3 in 10 children in secondary school were not attending school or were attending school with 3 or more years of delay compared to half of 5 in 10 children in 2009. In 2019, between 27.2 per cent of preschoolers (age 4-5) and 23.7 per cent of primary school children were not attending school or were attending school with 2 or more years of delay compared to more than 30.1 per cent in 2009. The increase in deprivation incidence in education among 3-year-olds is a result of changes in the education system from 8-4-4 to 2-6-6-3.

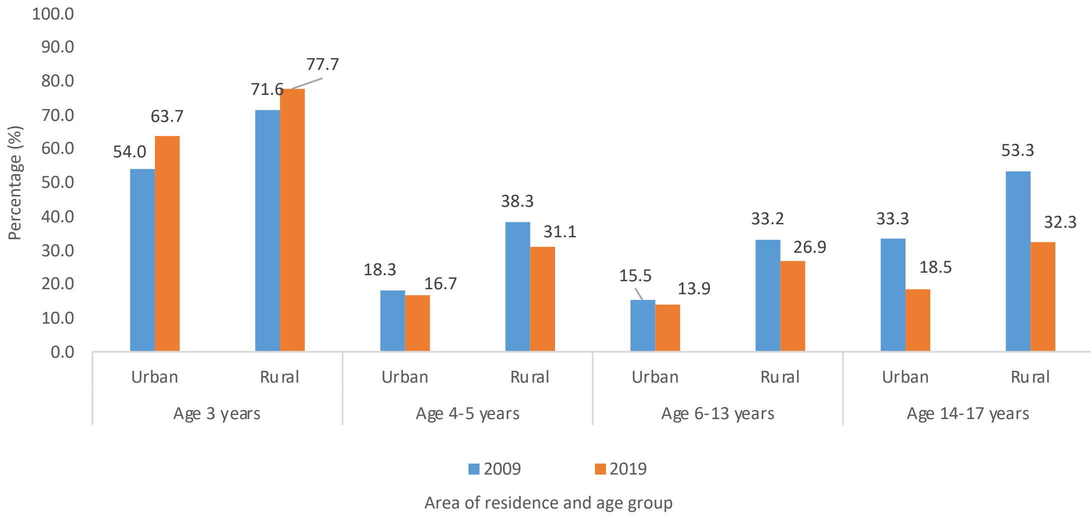
19.12. Deprivation incidence in secondary school education dropped from 49.7 per cent in 2009 to 29.0 per cent in 2019 among children aged 14-17 years, while deprivation in primary school education among 6-13-year-olds declined from 30.1 per cent in 2009 to 23.7 per cent in 2019 as depicted in Figure 22.1. Among the youth aged 18-34 years, deprivation in secondary school completion decreased from 76.2 per cent in 2009 to 52.6 per cent in 2019.

Figure 19.1: Percentage of Children Deprived in the Education Dimension, by Age Group, 2009 and 2019



19.13. Between 2009 and 2019 rural areas achieved major progress in improving educational outcomes in preschools and primary schools, while urban areas recorded the largest progress in secondary school educational outcomes as presented in Figure 22.2. However, rural areas remained left behind in educational outcomes across all levels in 2019. Deprivation in education in rural areas was nearly twice that in urban areas for children aged 4-17 years in 2019.

Figure 19.2: Percentage of Children Deprived in the Education Dimension, by Age Group and Area of Residence, 2009 and 2019



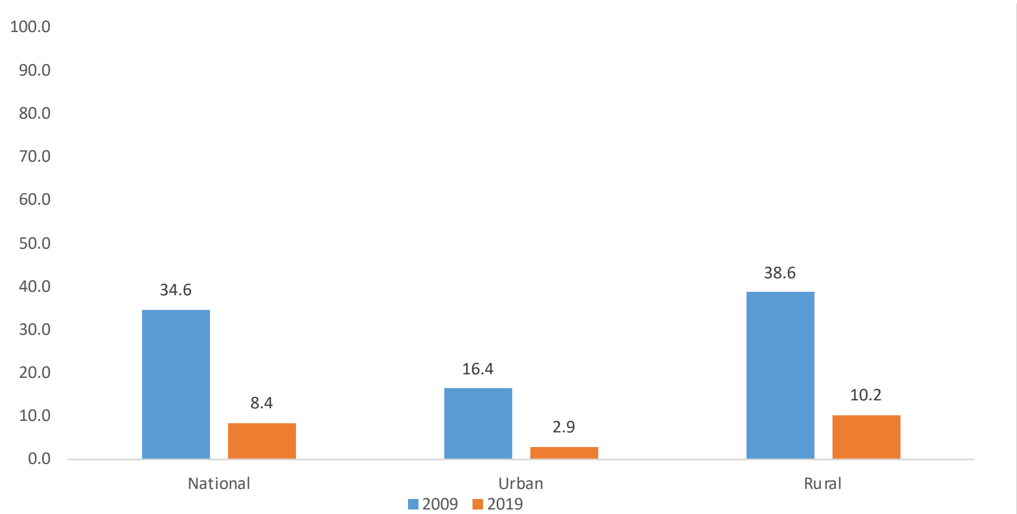
Child Protection Outcomes

19.14. Child protection refers to protection of children's physical, mental, and psychosocial needs to safeguard their future. A child is considered deprived in child protection if she or he is 5-17 years old and is engaged in an economic activity; is 12-17 years old and is married; is a 12-17 year old girl and already has a child.

19.15. Nationally, deprivation rate in child protection declined from 35.2 per cent in 2009 to 8.2 per cent in 2019 among 6-13 year olds and from 34.6 per cent in 2009 to 14.3 per cent in 2019 among 14-17 year olds as presented in Table 22.2. This progress is primarily attributed to the decline in child labour incidence (shown in Figure 22.4).

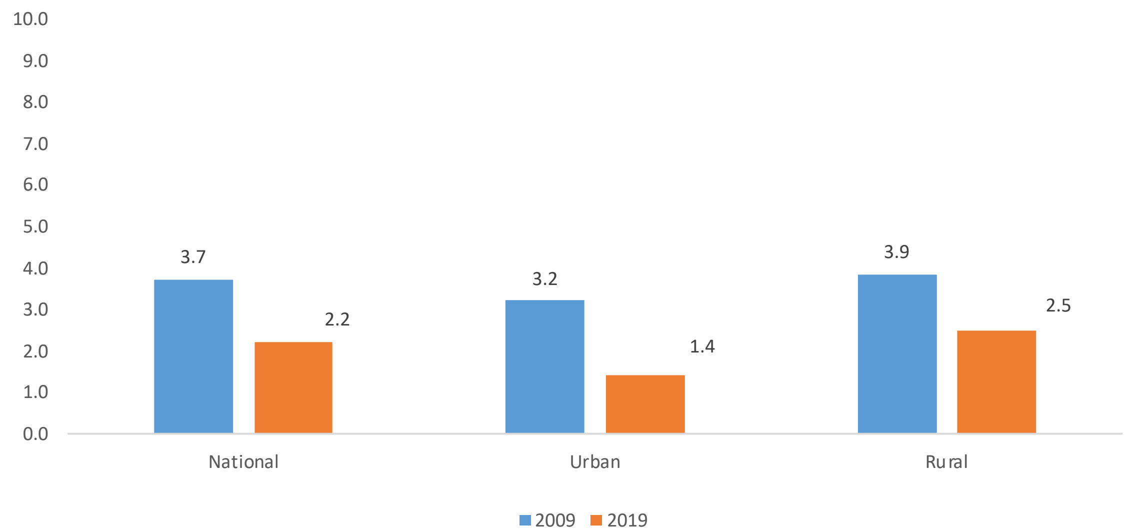
19.16. Child labour incidence among 5-17 year olds decreased by nearly 4 times from 34.6 per cent in 2009 to 8.4 per cent in 2019 as shown in Figure 22.3.

Figure 19.3: Percentage of Children Engaged in Child Labour, Age 5-17 years, by Area of Residence, 2009 and 2019



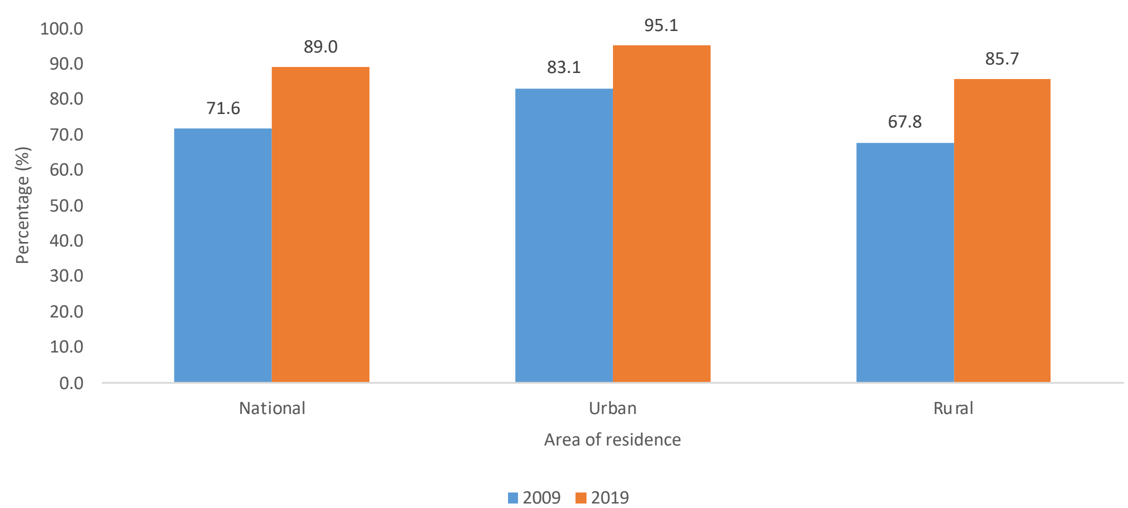
19.17. Figure 22.4 shows teenage pregnancy incidence for girls aged 12-17 years by area of residence. The teenage pregnancy rate among girls aged 12-17 years decreased from 3.7 per cent in 2009 and to 2.2 per cent in 2019. In urban areas, teenage pregnancy incidence more than halved, from 3.2 per cent in 2009 to 1.4 per cent in 2019.

Figure 19.4: Teenage Pregnancy Incidence for Girls Aged 12-17 years by Area of Residence, 2009 and 2019



19.18. Figure 22.5 shows birth registration rates for the last births occurring 5 years preceding the 2009 and 2019 censuses by area of residence. Nationally, birth registration for the last births increased from 71.6 per cent in 2009 to 89.0 per cent in 2019. For urban areas, the birth registration rates increased from 83.1 per cent in 2009 to 91.5 per cent in 2019.

Figure 19.5: Birth Registration Rates for the Last Births Occurring 5 years Preceding the Census, by Area of Residence, 2009 and 2019

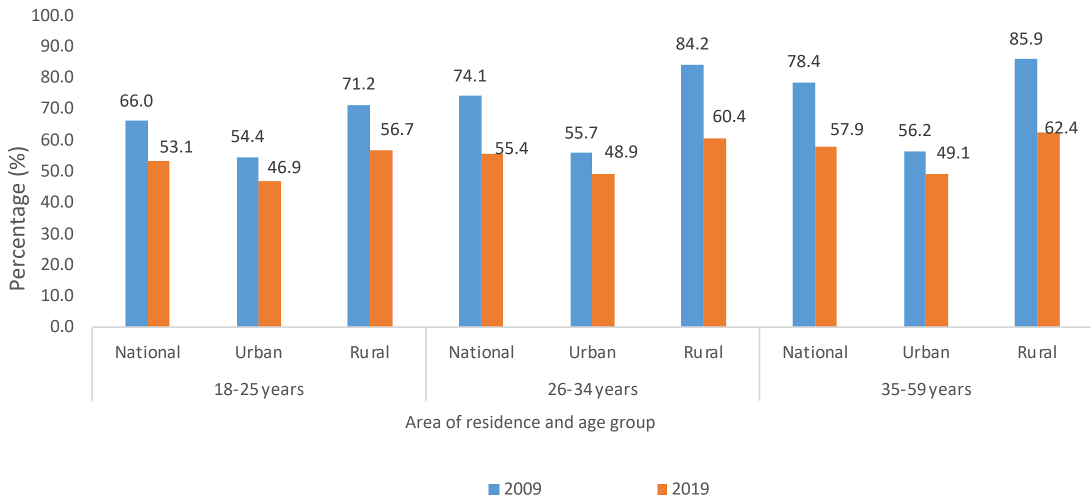


Economic Activity Outcomes

19.19. Youth aged 18-25 years are deprived in economic activity if not in education, employment or training, or if employed under unfavourable conditions (underemployment or in vulnerable employment). Youth and adults aged 26-59 years are deprived in economic activity if: Unemployed and not seeking for work, underemployed time wise (working less than 28 hours a week) and in vulnerable employment.

19.20. Deprivation incidence in economic activity decreased among persons aged 26-34 years, from 74.1 per cent in 2009 to 55.4 per cent in 2019 as depicted in Table 22.2. More than half of youth aged 18-25 years were not in education, employment or training in 2019, and 57.9 per cent of persons aged 35-59 years were deprived in economic activity as shown in Figure 22.6. Rural areas remained severely disadvantaged in terms of labour market opportunities. About 3 in 5 persons aged 35-59 years in rural areas were deprived in economic activity in 2019 compared to less than half (49.1%) in urban areas.

Figure19.6: Percentage of Youth and Adults Deprived in Economic Activity, by Age Group and Area of Residence, 2009 and 2019



Information Outcomes

19.21. Ownership of information devices (TV, radio, phone, and computer) were measured at the household level. A person is deprived in ownership of information devices if living in a household that does not own any of the following: TV, radio, mobile phone or computer.

19.22. Deprivation in access to information decreased substantially over the decade, particularly in households' ownership of information devices and in media exposure among adults aged 18 years and above. At the national level, deprivation in ownership of information devices – Television, radio, phone, and computer declined from 18.0 per cent in 2009 to 6.0 per cent in 2019 as shown in Table 22.3.

Table 19.3: Trends of Change in Deprivation Incidence in Ownership of Information Devices, 2009 and 2019

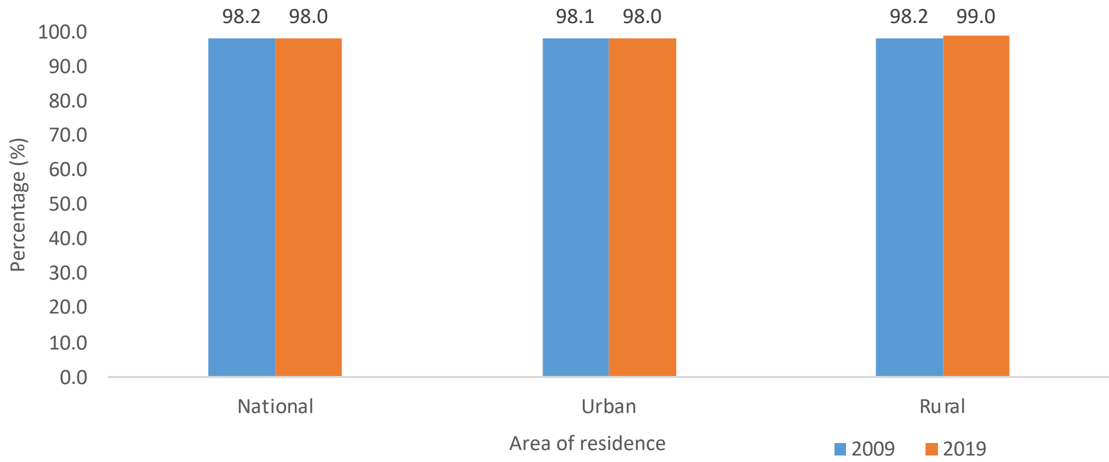
Residence	2009	2019
National	18.0	5.9
Urban	7.0	1.8
Rural	21.3	7.8

EMERGING ISSUES

Child Survival and Birth Attendance Outcomes

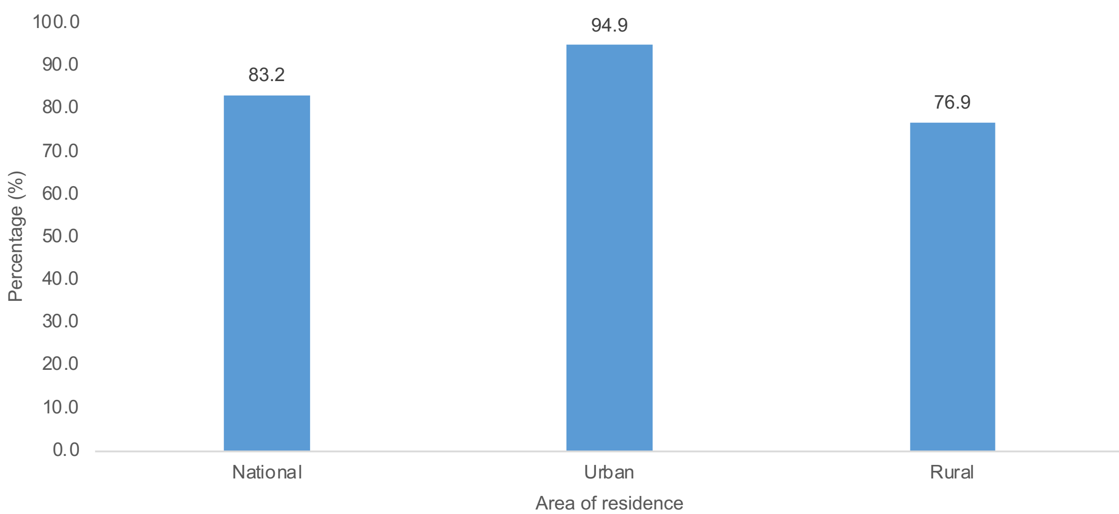
19.23. Figure 22.7 shows child survival rate for births occurring five years preceding the 2009 and 2019 censuses by area of residence. The child survival rates were relatively high and were at least 98.0 per cent in both 2009 and 2019. The disparities between urban and rural areas in 2019 were insignificant.

Figure 19.7: Child Survival Rate for Births Occurring Five Years Preceding the Census by Area of Residence, 2009 and 2019



19.24. Figure 22.8 shows skilled birth attendance rate for births occurring five years preceding the census by area of residence for 2019. Nationally, 83.2 per cent of births benefited from skilled birth attendance. In urban areas, 94.9 per cent of children were born with the assistance of skilled birth attendants compared to 76.9 per cent for those in rural areas.

Figure 19.8: Skilled Birth Attendance Rate for Births Occurring Five Years Preceding the Census by Area of Residence for 2019



Water, Sanitation, Housing and Energy

19.25. A person is deprived of access to safe drinking water if she or he lives in a household whose main water sources are unimproved; pond, dam, lake, stream/river, unprotected spring, unprotected well, "Jabia" or water vendor. Table 22.6 presents deprivation incidence in Water, Sanitation, Housing Material, Lighting source, Cooking Fuel and Housing and Energy Dimensions in 2009 and 2019. Nationally, deprivation in access to safe drinking water improved from 47.4 per cent in 2009 to 38.4 per cent in 2019. Nevertheless, disparities remained wide between urban and rural areas. In 2019, 46.0 per cent of people in rural areas did not have access to safe drinking water, more than twice the share of the those in urban areas at 21.4 per cent.

19.26. A person is deprived of access to adequate sanitation if she or he lives in a household that uses an unimproved toilet type; uncovered pit latrine, bucket latrine, or bush. The deprivation rate to adequate sanitation at the national level almost halved from 38.8 per cent in 2009 to 21.2 per cent in 2019. Improvements were substantial across both urban and rural areas. In urban areas, deprivation in sanitation decreased from 17.3 per cent in 2009 to 7.4 per cent in 2019. Similarly, deprivation in sanitation in rural areas reduced from 45.5 per cent in 2009 to 27.3 per cent in 2019.

19.27. A person is deprived of adequate housing conditions and energy sources if living in a dwelling where:

i) The floor, walls or roof are made of inadequate materials that do not secure its permanent durability and protect the inhabitants from extreme climatic conditions;

ii) The main lighting source is paraffin pressure lamp, paraffin lantern, paraffin tin lamp, wood, torch/spotlight-solar charged, torch/spotlight-dry cells, candle, battery (car/charged);

iii) The main fuels used for cooking are paraffin, firewood or charcoal.

19.28. In 2019, 83.9 per cent of the population were deprived of adequate housing and energy compared to 95.4 per cent in 2009. This decrease was largely attributed to improvements in the energy sector and expansion of the electrical grid throughout the country. Progress in the housing and energy sector has been remarkable in urban areas. About 8 in 10 people in urban areas were deprived in the dimension in 2009 compared to slightly more than 5 in 10 in 2019.

Table 19.4: Deprivation Incidence in Water, Sanitation, Housing Material, Lighting source, Cooking Fuel and Housing and Energy Dimensions, 2009 and 2019

Residence	Water		Sanitation		Housing Material		Lighting Source		Cooking Fuel		Housing and Energy	
	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019
National	47.4	38.4	38.8	21.2	67.1	60.5	79.0	32.5	94.9	80.6	95.0	83.9
Urban	21.6	21.4	17.3	7.4	27.8	29.1	38.0	8.8	81.3	47.2	82.0	54.8
Rural	55.3	46.0	45.5	27.3	79.1	74.5	91.6	43.2	99.0	95.5	99.0	96.8

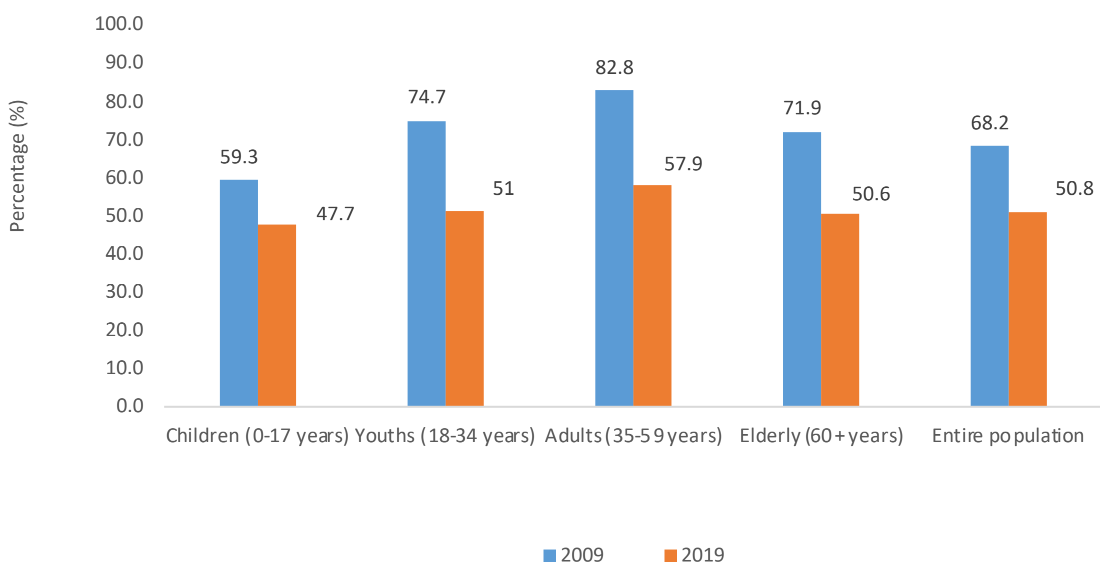
Multidimensional Poverty

19.29. A person is multidimensionally poor if she or he is deprived of 3 or more basic needs (dimensions) analyzed. Multidimensional poverty decreased between 2009 and 2019. In 2019, 5 in 10 people or 24.2 million were multidimensionally poor compared to about 7 in 10 or 26.3 million in 2009 as presented in Table 22.5. In 2019, multidimensional poverty incidence was the highest among adults aged 35-59 years (57.9%), followed by youth (51.0%) and the elderly (50.8%) as shown in Figure 22.9. Reduction in multidimensional poverty was most significant among adults (24.9%) followed by youth (23.7%), and elderly (21.3%).

Table 19.5: Multidimensional Poverty Headcount Rate, 2009 and 2019

Residence	2009	2019
National	68.2	50.8
Urban	42.5	25.8
Rural	76.2	61.9

Figure 19.9: Percentage of the Multidimensionally Poor Population, by Age Group, 2009 and 2019



Monetary Poverty

19.30. Changes in monetary poverty between 2009 and 2019 were slightly smaller compared to multidimensional poverty as shown in Figure 22.10 and Table 22.6. In 2019, 33.3 per cent or 15.8 million people were monetarily poor, lacking the financial means to afford food and basic amenities, compared to 45.7 per cent or 17.6 million in 2009. In 2019, monetary poverty incidence was the highest among children (35.4%), followed by the elderly aged 60 years and above (32.3%).

Figure 19.10: Percentage of the Monetarily Poor Population, by Age Group, 2009 and 2019

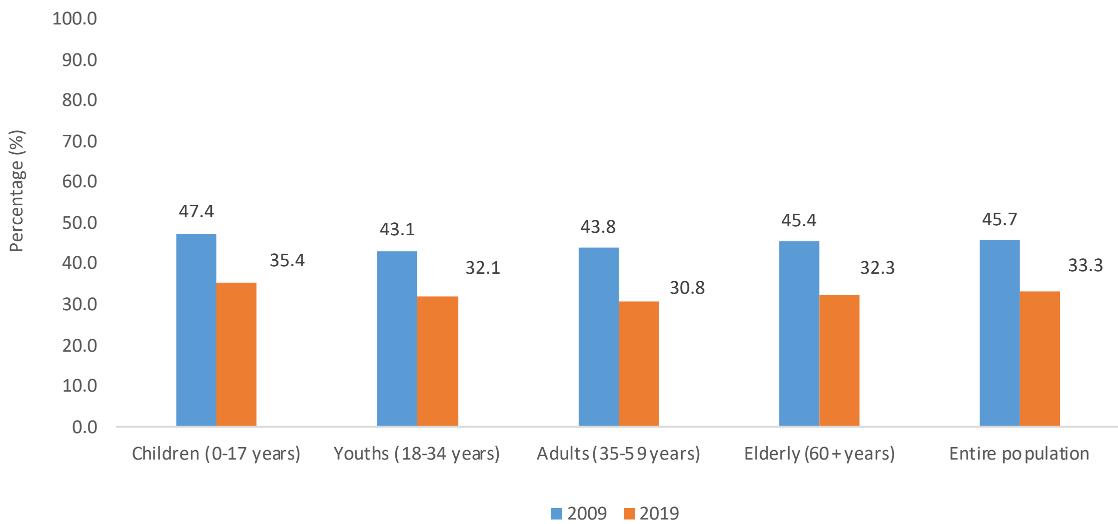


Table19.6: Monetary Poverty Incidence (%), by Area of Residence, 2009 and 2019

Residence	2009	2019
National	45.7	33.3
Urban	29.5	25.6
Rural	50.5	36.9

19.31. Figure 22.11 compares multidimensional and monetary poverty incidence across different age groups in 2019. Multidimensional poverty incidence was higher than monetary poverty incidence for youth and adults. Monetary poverty (16.4%) incidence was higher than multidimensional poverty (5.7%) among the elderly as shown in Figure 22.12.

Figure 19.11: Percentage of the Multidimensionally and Monetarily Poor Population, by Age Group, 2019

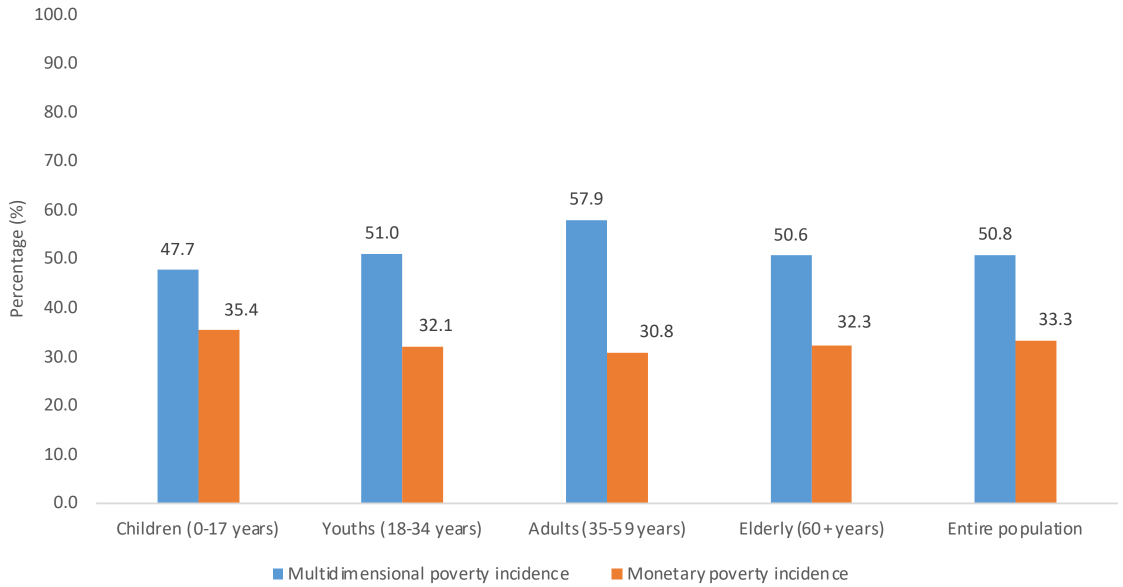
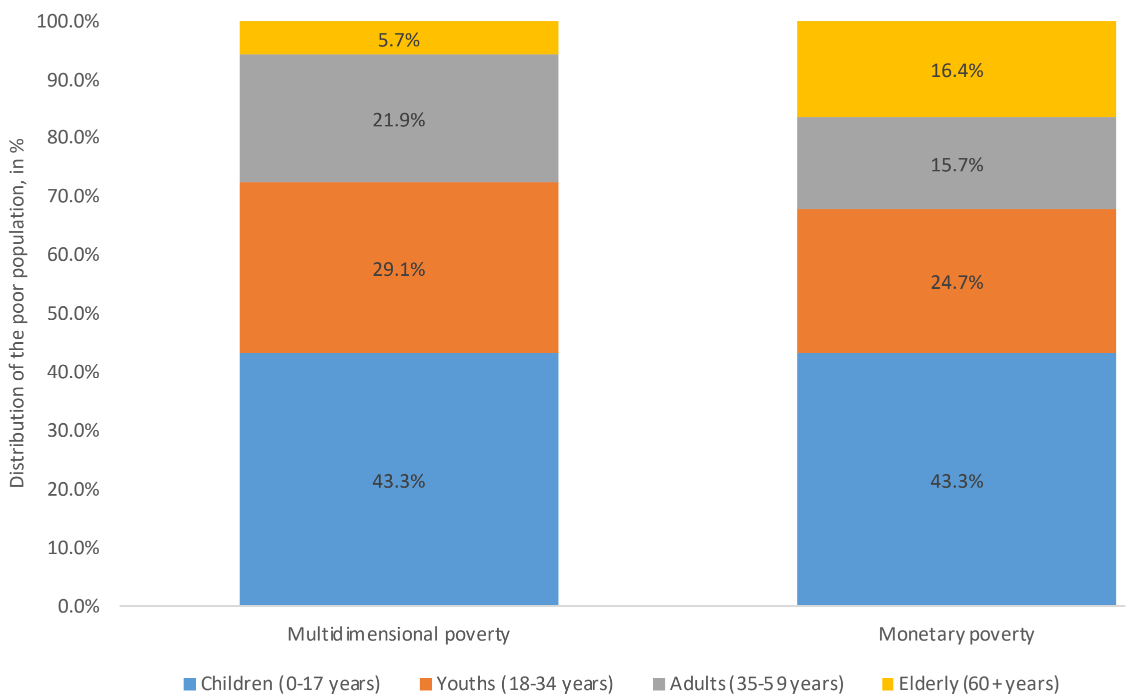


Figure 19.12: Distribution of Monetary and Multidimensional Poverty Incidence by Age Group



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Real Towers, Upper Hill
P.O. Box 30266 - 00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254-20-3317583 / +254-20-3317612 / +254-20-3317586
Email: info@knbs.or.ke / directorgeneral@knbs.or.ke
Facebook: @Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBStats)
Twitter Handle: @KNBStats

ISBN 978-9914-9649-9-8

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