REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed

ECONOMIC SURVEY 2023

Providing, Managing and Promoting Quality Statistics

ECONOMIC SURVEY 2023

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About Kenya National Bureau of Statiscs

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).

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

Vision: "To be a global leader in the provision of quality statistical services"

Mission: "To provide, manage and promote quality statistical services through utilization of best practices for evidence-based decision making".

Core Values:

Professionalism: The Bureau will strictly abide by professional considerations, including scientific principles and ethics on methods, standards and procedures for provision of quality statistical services.

Integrity: The Bureau will adhere to the principles of good governance to ensure transparency and accountability in undertaking its programmes and activities.

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

Customer Focus: The Bureau commits itself to align its programmes to the expectations of its stakeholders and attaining the highest standards in service delivery.

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

Teamwork: The Bureau will embrace teamwork in pursuing timely attainment of targeted results at all levels, through coordination and networking.

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 compendium of statistical definitions and has endeavored to provide the same format of statistical tables as in previous years to enable uniformity and trend comparison over time.

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

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

Data Sources

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

List of Acronyms

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

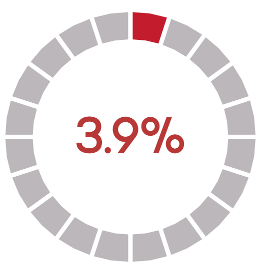
Mn	Million
Bn	Billion
Ton	Tonnes
*	Provisional
**	Estimates
+	Revised
..	Data not available
-	Negligible

Summary and outlook

International Scene

World real GDP growth decelerated to 3.4 per cent in 2022 from a growth of 6.0 per cent in 2021. The decelerated growth was as a result of post COVID-19 tightening of monetary policies in most regions, resurgence of COVID-19 in China and the Russia-Ukraine war that led to supply chain disruptions. The slowed growth was experienced in most countries including those in Advanced Economies as well as Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs). The sanctions imposed against Russia, and the subsequent cessation of its gas supply to Europe, stifled growth in these economies. Growth in EMDEs was curtailed by among other reasons, the strengthening of the US dollar against most currencies and the COVID-19 epidemic in China which negatively impacted on global supply chains. Sub-Saharan Africa economy grew by 3.9 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 4.8 per cent in 2021 on account of a decline in household consumption and private investment resulting from rising global inflation and tightened monetary policies. The East African Community real GDP expanded by 4.9 per cent in the period under review compared to a growth of 6.7 per cent in 2021.

World inflation rose from 4.7 per cent in 2021 to 8.7 per cent in 2022 on account of high energy prices, supply chain disruptions associated with the Russia-Ukraine war and significant currency depreciation,



Africa's economic growth in 2022, compared to a growth of 4.8 per cent in 2021 on account of a decline in household consumption and private investment resulting from rising global inflation and tightened monetary policies

in most countries, relative to the US dollar which is the main international trading currency. Global trade volume expanded by 5.1 per cent in 2022 compared to 10.6 per cent growth in 2021. Global unemployment rate improved from 6.2 per cent in 2021 to 5.8 per cent in 2022 but remained above the pre-COVID (2019) levels. On the other hand, global labour force participation rate rose from 59.4 per cent in 2021 to 59.8 per cent in 2022.

Economic Performance

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanded by 4.8 per cent in 2022 compared to a revised growth of 7.6 per cent in 2021. The growth was spread across all sectors of the economy but was more pronounced in service-oriented activities.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector was sector contracted by 1.6 per cent in 2022 compared to a contraction of 0.4 per cent in 2021. This was attributed to drought conditions that characterized the period under review. Some of the key sectors that supported growth were Financial and Insurance (12.8%), Information and Communication (9.9%), and Transportation and Storage (5.6%). Nominal GDP increased from KSh 12,027.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 13,368.3 billion in 2022.

Despite slowing down markedly in 2022 in volume terms, agriculture remained the dominant sector, accounting for about 21.2 per cent of the overall GDP in 2022. Industry-related activities accounted for 17.7 per cent, while service activities accounted for 61.1 per cent of the total GDP in 2022.

Private final consumption expenditure increased from KSh 8,970.8 billion in 2021 to KSh 10,107.2 billion in 2022, and accounted for slightly over three quarters of gross domestic expenditure. Similarly, government final consumption expenditure increased by 12.3 per cent to stand at KSh 1,640.5 billion in 2022. Gross National Income (GNI) rose from KSh 11,823.5 billion in 2021 to KSh 13,163.2 billion in 2022. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) increased by 11.5 per cent to stand at KSh 13,932.0

billion in 2022. Gross domestic product per capita at current prices increased from KSh 237,861 in 2021 to KSh 260,024 in 2022.

Agriculture remained the dominant sector, accounting for about 21.2 per cent of the overall GDP in 2022. Industry-related activities accounted for 17.7 per cent, while service activities accounted for about 61.1 per cent of the total GDP in 2022. Nominal GDP increased from KSh 12,027.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 13,368.3 billion in 2022. Gross National Disposable Income increased by 11.5 per cent to stand at KSh 13,932.0 billion in 2022.

Employment, Earnings and Consumer Prices

Total employment outside small-scale agriculture and pastoral activities was 19.1 million in 2022 up from 18.3 million recorded in 2021. Employment in the informal sector rose by 4.6 per cent to 16.0 million jobs. Wage employment in the private sector recorded a growth of 4.8 per cent from 1,983.0 thousand jobs in 2021 to 2,077.5 thousand jobs in 2022. Within the public sector, wage employment increased from 923.1 thousand jobs in 2021 to 937.9 thousand jobs in 2022.

The nominal wage bill for both private and public sectors increased from KSh 2,404.2 billion in 2021 to KSh 2,610.1 billion in 2022. The private sector wage bill went up by 10.7 per cent to KSh 1,819.7 billion in 2022, while the public sector wage bill rose by 4.0 per cent to KSh 790.4 billion over the same period. The share of County government wage payments to the total public sector was 23.9 per cent in 2022. Nominal average earnings in the modern sector per person increased from KSh 827.3 thousand per annum in 2021 to KSh 865.6 thousand per annum in 2022. Real average earnings per employee decreased by 3.0 per cent to KSh 696.8 thousand per annum in 2022. Annual inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index increased from 6.1 per cent in 2021 to 7.7 per cent in 2022.

Money, Banking and Finance

During the review period, the Central Bank Rate (CBR) was raised from 7.00 per cent in December 2021 to 7.50 per cent, 8.25 per cent and 8.75 per cent in June, October, and December, respectively. Similarly, Lending interest rates for loans and advances increased from 12.16 per cent in

December 2021 to 12.67 per cent in December 2022. The 91 - day Treasury bills rate, inter-bank rate and savings deposit rate also increased to 9.33, 5.39 and 3.56 per cent in December 2022. The overall credit advanced by commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions as at end of December 2022 increased to KSh 6,218.2 billion, largely driven by credit advanced to the private enterprises.

Broad money supply (M3) grew by 7.5 per cent to KSh 5,042.4 billion as at end of December 2022. Net foreign assets declined by 51.9 per cent from KSh 589.3 billion as at end of December 2021 to KSh 283.4 billion as at end of December 2022.

Assets of commercial banks increased to KSh 4,314.9 billion as at end of December 2022 from KSh 3,992.4 billion as at end of December 2021, while those of Micro Finance Banks (MFBs) declined by 7.0 per cent to KSh 46.2 billion as at the end of December 2022. Assets of Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives increased to KSh 522.4 billion as at the end of December 2022.

Total bond turnover during the period under review declined to KSh 741.9 billion from KSh 957.0 billion recorded in 2021. Investments under general business grew by 9.0 per cent to KSh 154.9 billion while those under life reinsurance business grew by 2.0 per cent to KSh 15.4 billion in 2022. Total assets of pension funds increased by 1.9 per cent to KSh 1,576.2 billion with assets held in government securities expanding by 2.1 per cent to KSh 722.0 billion as at December 2022.

Public Finance

The National Government revenue including grants is expected to grow by 14.9 per cent from KSh 2,230.8 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 2,562.1 billion in 2022/23 while expenditure is expected to increase by 11.4 per cent from KSh 2,926.8 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 3,260.7 billion in 2022/23. The gross operating balance is estimated at KSh 698.6 billion in 2022/23.Total stock of the National Government debt increased by 9.5 per cent from KSh 8,095.8 billion in June 2021 to KSh 8,861.7 billion in June 2022.

County Governments' revenue is expected to increase by 2.4 per cent from KSh 445.8 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 456.4 billion in 2022/23, out of which KSh 370.0 billion will be the equitable share of the revenue raised nationally, KSh 29.4 billion as additional conditional grants from National Government and other development partners and KSh 57.0 billion as own source revenue. Total expenditure for County Governments is expected to increase by 5.4 per cent from KSh 447.0 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 471.1 billion in 2022/23.

International Trade and Balance of Payments

Expenditure on merchandise imports rose by 17.5 per cent to KSh 2,490.8 billion and earnings from exports of goods grew by 17.4 per cent to KSh 873.1 billion in 2022. The growth in total exports was not sufficient to offset the growth in imports, resulting to the widening of the balance of trade deficit to KSh 1,617.6 billion in 2022.

Increase in import expenditure was largely on account of continued increase in imports of petroleum products which amounted to KSh 597.7 billion, accounting for nearly a quarter of the total import bill in 2022. Tea recorded the highest earnings of KSh 163.3 billion due to improved international tea prices and was the leading export commodity in 2022.

The Current Account balance widened to a deficit of KSh 679.6 billion in 2022, resulting from an increase in expenditure on imports of goods and services and increased payouts in the primary income account. The country recorded increased inflows from exports of goods, services and remittances. Transport, travel and telecommunications services were among services that recorded increased inflows in 2022 resulting to a surplus of KSh 136.4 billion in 2022. Remittance inflows rose by 15.8 per cent to KSh 478.5 billion in the review period.

Net inflows in the Financial Account reduced to KSh 494.9 billion in 2022, largely recorded in Other Investment liabilities which dropped to KSh 473.6 billion in 2022 on account of reduced disbursements to Deposit taking Corporations and General Government. There were increased outflows of foreign equity investment liabilities on

Portfolio Investments attributable to increased disinvestments by foreign investors from developing and emerging markets in preference to more developed markets such as the United States and the United Kingdom. The strengthening of the US dollar, coupled with increased interest rates in these countries, further drove investments into these markets. Increased debt servicing in 2022 resulted in a KSh 176.2 billion draw down in Reserve Assets. Consequently, the overall BOP position recorded a deficit of KSh 251.5 billion in 2022 compared to a surplus of KSh 90.1 billion in 2021.

Agriculture Sector

Most of the key agriculture sub-sectors recorded declined performance resulting to a contraction of 1.6 per cent in the sector's gross value added in the year 2022. Drought in most parts of the country severely affected agricultural production. Maize production decreased from 36.7 million bags in 2021 to 34.3 million bags in 2022. Similarly, tea production decreased from 537.8 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 535.0 thousand tonnes in 2022 on account of depressed rainfall in tea growing areas. Volume of horticultural exports decreased from 405.5 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 392.0 thousand tonnes in 2022. The quantity of marketed milk decreased from 801.9 million litres in 2021 to 754.3 million litres in 2022 largely due to scarcity of fodder for livestock. However, the volume of sugarcane deliveries increased from 7.8 million tonnes in 2021 to 8.7 million tonnes in 2022, largely on account of favourable weather conditions in sugarcane growing areas. Coffee production increased from 34.5 thousand tonnes in crop year 2020/21 to 51.9 thousand tonnes in crop year 2021/22, partly attributed to conducive weather conditions in the coffee growing areas and improved crop husbandry.

Environment and Natural Resources

Environment and natural resources Gross Value grew by 12.0 per cent to KSh 487.3 billion with a contribution of 3.6 per cent, in 2022. Development funding for water supply is expected to reduce from KSh 46.5 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 45.3 billion in 2022/23. Funding for Rural Water Supply and National Irrigation Authority is expected to jointly decline by 6.1 per cent in 2022/23.

The quantity and value of fish landed increased by 5.9 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively to 173.6 thousand tonnes and KSh 31.1 billion, respectively, in 2022. The value of fish landed from fresh water sources accounted for 77.6 per cent of the total value of fish produced and increased from KSh 23.0 billion in 2021 to KSh 24.1 billion in 2022.

Gross Value Added from Mining and Quarrying registered a 30.7 per cent increase to KSh 120.3 billion in 2022.Total earnings from mineral production increased by 16.6 per cent to KSh 35.2 billion in 2022. The value of Soda Ash increased from KSh 1.8 billion in 2021 to KSh 2.0 billion in 2022. The total forest area remained unchanged at 5,226.2 thousand hectares against a total area of 59,196.9 thousand hectares, representing a national forest cover of 8.8 per cent in 2022.

The rainfall distribution, both in time and space, was generally poor with most parts of the country receiving below average amounts of rainfall during both long and short rain seasons of March-April-May (MAM) and October-November-December (OND) respectively in the year under review. The mean minimum annual temperatures increased from 17.5 degree Celsius in 2021 to 18.1 degrees Celsius in 2022 while the mean annual maximum temperatures across the country remained constant at 28.6 degrees Celsius over the same period.

Energy Sector

The energy sector was characterized by high prices and low demand for petroleum products, with demand declining by 1.1 per cent to 5.1 million tonnes in 2022. However, demand for electricity increased despite high tariffs imposed on consumers. The first half of 2022 registered the highest inflation-adjusted crude oil prices since 2014, mainly due to Russia-Ukraine conflict and low global oil inventories. Crude oil spot prices for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) reference basket averaged at US Dollars 105.01 per barrel in the first half of 2022, and declined to an average of US Dollars 94.79 per barrel in the second half of the period under review.

The average annual price of average crude oil spot prices in the OPEC reference basket increased sharply from a mean of US Dollars 69.7 per barrel in 2021 to a mean of US Dollars 99.9 per barrel in 2022. Annual average prices of petroleum products increased during the review period. The increased prices of petroleum products globally, led a rise in the total import bill from KSh 348.3 billion in 2021to KSh 628.4 billion in 2022. Motor spirit premium, light diesel oil and illuminating kerosene increased by 25.1, 28.7 and 27.1 per cent to KSh 157.34, KSh 139.69 and KSh 127.38 per litre, respectively, in the review period. The average price of a 13-Kg cylinder Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) increased by 31.1 per cent to KSh 2,990.41 in 2022.

Electricity installed capacity increased from 2,989.6 MW in 2021 to 3,321.3 MW in 2022, as a result of new geothermal and solar power plants commissioned in the review period. Consequently, total electricity generation increased by 4.5 per cent to 12,669.4 GWh. In the review period, wind electricity generation increased by 158.2 GWh to 2,143.0 GWh. The amount of geothermal electricity generated rose by 480.5 GWh to 5,517.5 GWh in 2022. However, hydroelectric power generation declined by 17.3 per cent to 3,039.9 GWh, on account of depressed rainfall in 2022. Imports of electricity increased by 9.7 per cent to 316.0 GWh in 2022. Total domestic demand for electricity increased by 4.6 per cent to 10,008.4 GWh in 2022. The number of customers connected under the rural electrification programme grew by 9.9 per cent to 2,100.7 thousand in 2021/22 from 1,912.4 thousand in 2020/21, mainly drawn from domestic and small commercial categories.

Manufacturing Sector

The real value added of the manufacturing sector grew by 2.7 per cent in 2022 compared to 7.3 per cent recorded in the previous year. The volume of output expanded by 3.6 per cent in the year under review compared to a growth of 6.7 per cent in 2021. The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP was 7.8 per cent in the same period. The sub sectors that registered major growths in volume of output in 2022 were: Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi-Trailers; processing and preservation of fish; and basic metal products.

However, processing of tobacco and key agro-processing sub sectors namely; animal and vegetable oils; dairy products; grain milling; and prepared animal feeds recorded a decline in growths in the year under review. The formal employment in the sector increased by 4.8 per cent accounting for 11.7 per cent of the total number of persons employed in the formal sector in the country during the review period. The producer inflation as measured by Producer Price Index (PPI) increased by 15.01 per cent in 2022 compared to a 7.32 per cent rise in 2021.

Commercial banks and industrial financial institutions credit approved to the manufacturing sector amounted to KSh 529.6 billion in 2022, an increase from 465.4 billion in 2021. While credit advanced by industrial institutions in the period under review increased to 2.4 billion. Direct employment in the Export Processing Zones (EPZ) expanded by 25.3 per cent to 82,764 persons in 2022 compared to 66,053 persons in 2021, while value of capital investment in these zones increased by 7.9 per cent to KSh 134.3 billion in 2022.

Construction Sector

Construction sector registered a growth of 4.1 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 6.7 per cent in 2021. Cement consumption increased from 9.1 million metric tonnes in 2021 to 9.5 million metric tonnes in 2022. The value of building plans approved by the Nairobi City County (NCC) increased by 58.0 per cent to KSh 162.5 billion in 2022 while the number of residential housing units completed by the State Department for Housing increased more than threefold to 1,390 units in the same period. The length of national roads under bitumen increased from 18.7 thousand kilometres in 2021 to 19.1 thousand kilometres in 2022. Overall government approved expenditure on housing for 2022/23 is expected to increase to KSh19.0 billion from KSh 14.1 billion in 2021/22 while that of roads is expected to rise to KSh 191.4 billion in the same period.

Tourism Sector

The tourism sector recorded an improved performance in 2022 driven by an increase in international visitor arrivals from 871.3 thousand in 2021 to 1,541.0 thousand in 2022. The increase in the international visitor arrivals was mainly due to continued relaxation of COVID-19 travel restrictions in 2022 and countries around the world opening their borders for travel. However, despite the growth, the number of visitor arrivals remained below the pre-COVID-19 period. Hotel bed-nights occupancy rose by 27.0 per cent to 7,009.0 thousand in 2022 from 5,517.0 thousand in 2021 on account of increased number of visitor arrivals in the year under review.

The number of visitors to select museums, snake parks and historical sites more than doubled from 403.7 thousand in 2021 to 843.7 thousand in 2022 while the number of visitors to national parks and game reserves increased by 69.1 per cent to 2,543.0 thousand in 2022. The number of international conferences increased from 292 in 2021 to 896 in 2022. On the other hand, the number of local conferences increased from 8,117 in 2021 to 9,662 in 2022.

Transportation and Storage

There was a 24.5 per cent rise in the total value of output by the sector from KSh 2,307.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 2,873.0 billion in 2022. The performance of the transportation and storage sector continued to improve during the review period, following the easing of restrictions of movement of persons that were instituted to curb the spread of COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021.

The total number of passengers handled at Kenyan airports increased from 6,703.3 thousand in 2021 to 10,238.6 thousand in 2022, this was largely attributed to an increase of 80.4 per cent in the number of international passengers.

During the period under review the volume of white petroleum products transported via pipeline decreased from 7,619.4 thousand cubic metres in 2021 to 7,548.9 thousand cubic metres in 2022. White petroleum products transported for domestic consumption increased by 0.8 per cent to 4,674.4 thousand cubic metres in 2022. The number of ships that docked at the Port of Mombasa decreased by 4.5 per cent to 1,561 in 2022. Import cargo traffic declined by 2.3 per cent to 26,713 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. The volume of export cargo traffic rose by 3.4 per cent to 4,771 thousand metric tonnes in 2022.

The number of newly registered motor vehicles decreased by 7.6 per cent to 99,365 in 2022. There was a significant rise in the number of newly registered panel vans and pick-ups from 5,986 units in 2021 to 10,901 units in 2022. The number of lorries/trucks, minibuses/matatus and trailers rose by 42.5, 10.3 and 8.5 per cent, respectively, over the review period. The number of reported road accidents slightly decreased from 10,210 in 2021 to 9,976 in 2022. However, there was a 5.5 per cent increase in number of road accident casualties to 21,757 in 2022.

In the railway sub-sector, the volume of cargo transported via Metre Gauge Railway (MGR) increased by 22.2 per cent to 787 thousand tonnes in 2022. Consequently, there was an 8.0 per cent rise in freight revenue to KSh 1,207 million in 2022. The number of passengers transported via MGR decreased by 23.7 per cent to 3,430 thousand in 2022. The volume of freight transported by Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) rose by 12.6 per cent to 6,090 thousand tonnes in 2022. The number of passengers transported via SGR increased by 20.0 per cent to 2,392 thousand in 2022.

Information and Communication Technology

The ICT output value recorded a growth of 7.7 per cent from KSh 564.8 billion in 2021 to KSh 608.1 billion in 2022. Mobile subscription penetration rates increased to 143.1 per 100 inhabitants while mobile money subscriptions rose to 84.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2022 for total population.

Mobile money transfers increased by 15.1 per cent in 2022 to KSh 7.9 trillion. Mobile commerce transactions grew by 32.7 per cent from KSh 15.3 trillion in 2021 to KSh 20.3 trillion in 2022. Total domestic telephone traffic declined from 80.1 billion minutes in 2021 to 78.3 billion minutes in 2022 while international telephone traffic grew from 1.0 billion minutes in 2021 to 1.1 million minutes in 2022. The number of domestic SMSs sent increased by 19.9 per cent to 51.2 billion. However, international SMSs sent and received declined by 29.2 per cent and 3.7 per cent, resulting to 19.8 million and 34.7 million, respectively.

On internet infrastructure, available bandwidth capacity increased by 9.9 per cent to 12.0 million Mbps in 2022. Internet subscriptions also rose from 93.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2021 to 106.3 in 2022. Total fixed and wireless internet subscriptions grew by 5.3 per cent to 48.8 million while the number of digital TV subscribers increased by 5.2 per cent to 6.3 million. The number of digital TV stations also rose from 142 in 2021 to 192 in 2022. Online newspaper readers per day registered a 13.7 per cent growth to 4.7 million in 2022.

Education and Training

Total expenditure for the education sector is expected to grow by 7.1 per cent to KSh 548.2 billion in 2022/23 financial year. Recurrent expenditure for the sector is expected to increase by 3.4 per cent to KSh 515.8 billion in 2022/23, while Development expenditure for the sector is expected to increase to KSh 32.4 billion in 2022/23.

Total number of schools declined by 2.7 per cent from 83,747 in 2021 school year to 81,454 in 2022 school year on account of decline in number of pre-primary schools and private primary schools.

Number of public universities increased to 35 following the awarding of charters to Kaimosi Friends University, Tom Mboya and Tharaka-Nithi University.

Enrolment in pre-primary 1 and 2 increased marginally to 2,867.9 thousand in 2022 school year from 2,845.3 thousand in 2021 school year. Total enrolment in primary schools rose by 0.8 per cent to 10,364.5 thousand in 2022 school year while enrolment in secondary schools grew by 5.4 per cent to 3.9 million in 2022. Number of teachers in public primary schools declined by 0.4 per cent to 221,510 in 2022, while that of public secondary schools and teacher training colleges increased by 3.9 per cent to 124,992 in 2022. Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions grew by 11.7 per cent to 562.5 thousand in 2022. University enrolment is expected to grow from 562.1 thousand in 2021/22 to 562.9 thousand in 2022/23 academic year.

The amount of loans and bursaries awarded by Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) increased by 1.4 per cent to KSh 14.4 billion. Government funding to universities through the Universities Fund is expected to increase from KSh 43.8 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 44.3 billion in 2022/23. The number of research license applications went up by 3.1 per cent from 5,985 in 2020/21 to 6,173 in 2021/22, mainly due to applicants from Kenya and the EAC countries.

Health and Vital Statistics

National Government total expenditure on health services is to rise by 33.1 per cent from KSh 88.2 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 117.4 billion in 2022/23. County Governments' total expenditure on health services was KSh 108.3 billion in 2021/22 and is projected to grow to KSh 109.8 billion in 2022/23. The ratio of National Government expenditure on health to total National Government expenditure is anticipated to rise by 0.7 percentage points to 4.0 per cent in 2022/23.

Total cases of diseases reported in health facilities decreased by 6.9 per cent to 87.8 million in 2022. Diseases of the respiratory system and malaria accounted for 19.5 per cent and 11.7 per cent of the total disease caseload, respectively, during the year under review. The number of adolescents presenting with pregnancy at 1st ANC visit reduced by 18.0 per cent to 260,442 in 2022.

The number of health facilities increased by 2.2 per cent to 16,517 mainly due to increase in number of level 3 facilities in 2022. Hospital beds increased by 5.0 per cent to 94,925 while hospital cots grew by 4.7 per cent to 10,306 in the review period.

There was an increase in the number of registered health professionals for all cadres in the year under review. In 2022, graduate nurses increased by 9.1 per cent to 9, 937 while registered nurses increased by 6.1 per cent to 81,564. The total number of middle level medical trainees at KMTC increased by 47.9 per cent to 23,286 and the middle level medical graduates increased by 25.7 per cent to 15,636 in the 2021/22 academic year. The number of undergraduate and postgraduate health sciences students in universities increased by 21.0 per cent to 28,024 and the number of graduates and post-graduates more than doubled to 7,099 in 2022/23.

Births registration and deaths registration coverage rate declined by 80.6 per cent and 47.6 per cent in 2022 respectively. The proportion of registered births and deaths reported to have occurred in health facilities increased to 99.0 per cent and 53.0 per cent, respectively, during the review period.

Governance, Peace and Security

The number of crimes reported to the police increased by 8.4 per cent to 88,083 in 2022. However, the number of child protection cases reported to the Department of Children Services declined by 13.1 per cent to 166,957 in 2022. Police recovered 7,936 rounds of ammunition and seized 5,850 kilogrammes of dangerous drugs during the review period. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission traced assets worth KSh 11.2 billion in 2021/22 compared to KSh 5.1 billion in 2020/21. However, assets worth KSh 0.9 billion were recovered during the review period compared to KSh 16.0 billion recovered in 2020/21. In 2022 courts filed a total of 403,182 new cases, while 381,877 cases were disposed of and 664,164 cases were pending.

The total number of persons committed to prison increased from 160,121 in 2021 to 169,579 in 2022 out of whom, 60.8 per cent were un-convicted prisoners. Two in every three of the convicted prisoners were individuals serving sentences between one month and two years. The total population of offenders serving probation sentence, community services and aftercare declined from 8,202, 25,633 and 54 respectively, in 2021 to 8,104, 10,702 and 37 respectively, in 2022. Applications made for national identity cards increased from 1,168.0 thousand in 2021 to 1,201.1 thousand in 2022, while that of new identity cards produced rose by 60.0 per cent to 1,558.3 thousand.

Similarly, the number of registered voters increased by 12.8 per cent to 22.1 million 2022. The increase in both areas was attributed to the mass registration which was done in preparation for the 2022 General Election. The Immigration Department issued 426,137 passports and 7,963 work permits in 2022. The State Department for Refugee Services had registered 573,508 refugees and asylum seekers by 2022, with Dadaab Camp accounting for 40.7 per cent of refugees and asylum seekers. Similarly, the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) registered 602,133 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) as at June 2022 with persons with physical disability accounting for 56.1 per cent of those registered.

Social and Economic Inclusion

National Government expenditure on social services is expected to increase by 13.2 per cent to KSh 73.6 billion in 2022/23. The amount of loans disbursed under Women Enterprise Fund is expected to decrease by 48.4 per cent to KSh 1.6 billion in 2022/23 while the total amount of grants disbursed by the National Government Affirmative Action Fund is expected to decrease by 0.8 per cent to KSh 1,168 million over the same period. The total amount of loans disbursed through Youth Enterprise Development Fund is expected to increase by 34.5 per cent to KSh 543.0 million in 2022/23.

The value of tenders awarded under Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) is expected to increase to KSh 45.2 billion during the period under review. In the National Youth Service, the total number of servicewomen and servicemen recruited increased from 7,500 in 2021 to 24,771 in 2022.

The amount of funds disbursed through Cash Transfers for Persons with Severe Disabilities is expected to increase by 4.3 per cent to KSh 901.3 million while Cash Transfer to Older Persons is expected to decrease by 1.2 per cent to KSh 18.0 billion during the same period. Similarly, disbursement of funds for the Hunger and Safety Net Programme is expected to increase by 42.6 per cent to KSh 4.6 billion in 2022/23.

Total contributions under National Social Security Fund increased by 7.5 per cent to Ksh 16.9 billion in 2022 while benefits paid declined by 7.9 per cent to KSh 5.4 billion in the same period. Total contributions and benefits paid out towards pension schemes increased by 22.7 per cent and 20.7 per cent to KSh 148.5 billion and KSh 116.1 billion, respectively, in 2022.

The number of women County Governors more than doubled from 3 in 2021 to 7 in 2022, while the proportion of women in County Assemblies increased from 695 in 2021 to 725 in 2022. Similarly, the number of women judges in the High Court and women Magistrates increased by 14 and 41 women to 79 and 298 women, respectively.

2023 Economic Outlook

The global economy is expected to decelerate in 2023 on account of tightening of monetary policies, high inflation, ongoing effects of Russia-Ukraine war and the lingering effects of COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the weak global growth outlook, Kenya's economy is expected to remain resilient in 2023, supported by a robust performance in the services sector and expected recovery in agriculture. Leading indicators in the first quarter of 2023 point to strong activities in wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food services, education, and information and communication.

The agriculture sector is likely to rebound in 2023 from two consecutive annual contractions supported by favorable weather conditions and subsidized fertilizer from the Government. Economic performance in 2023 is likely to be reinforced by the Government's development agenda aimed at achieving economic turnaround and inclusive growth.

On the downside, the 2023 growth will be hampered by a decline in domestic demand as a result of elevated inflation and sustained high interest rates. The reduction in domestic demand is likely to suppress private investment. The weakening of the Kenya Shilling against the US Dollar is likely to make imports expensive and slow trade with the rest of the world. Additionally, the projected decline in global demand due to deceleration in the global economy is expected to reduce demand for Kenyan goods.


MAIN HUB for STATISTICS & DATA
PORTFOLIOS
Internal Stock Process Listings
ANALYTICAL TOOLS

Table 0:

	DESCRIPTION	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
1	Population	(Million)	46.4	47.6	48.8	49.7	50.6
2	Growth of GDP at Constant Prices	(Per cent)	5.6	5.1	-0.3	7.6	4.8
3	GDP at Market Prices :	(KSh Mn)	9,340,306.7	10,237,727.3	10,715,070.0	12,027,661.5	13,368,340.0
4	Total value of petroleum products	(KSh Mn)	327,777.6	316,603.4	209,132.3	348,307.0	628,385.5
5	Trade balance	(KSh Mn)	-1,150,155.8	-1,209,658.0	-999,853.9	-1,375,688.0	-1,617,630.2
6	Money Supply (M3)	(KSh Mn)	3,676,329.0	3,897,552.0	4,414,885.0	4,689,439.0	5,042,419.0
7	Total domestic credit	(KSh Mn)	3,888,353	4,161,320	4,869,627	5,566,513	6,246,348
8	Balance of Payments (current account balance)	(KSh Mn)	-505,410.3	-536,306.3	-510,078.7	-629,767.7	-679,560.3
9	Coffee-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	36.8	33.6	24.4	28.2	41.9
10	Tea-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	493.0	458.9	569.5	537.8	533.3
11	Fresh Horticultural Produce exports	('000 tonnes)	322.6	328.3	313.6	405.5	279.0
12	Maize-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	441.5	316.7	261.3	228.4	150.8
13	Wheat-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	330.3	348.8	280.8	241.9	181.9
14	Sugar-cane production	('000 tonnes)	5,262.2	4,606.1	6,810.9	7,783.3	8,707.8
15	Milk sold centrally	(Mn litres)	652.3	685.9	684.4	801.9	754.3
16	Manufacturing output	(KSh Mn)	2,216,546.9	2,311,586.1	2,376,422.7	2,700,161.2	3,175,340.4
17	Construction output	(KSh Mn)	1,229,130.0	1,391,357.3	1,623,605.0	1,821,644.0	2,042,781.5
18	Cement Consumption	('000 tonnes)	5,948.7	6,129.1	7,375.6	9,098.4	9,456.8
19	Petroleum Consumption	('000 tonnes)	5,189.2	5,207.1	4,678.5	5,192.1	5,134.1
20	Electricity consumption	(GWh)	8,702.3	8,854.0	8,796.4	9,565.4	10,008.4
21	New registration of motor vehi-cles and cycles	(Number)	297,289	327,176	346,729	399,052.0	234,879.0
22	Rail freight	(`000 tonnes)	3,544.0	4,826.0	5,063.0	6,051.0	6,877.0
23	Air passengers handled	('000) No.	11,721.7	12,011.0	4,450.1	6,703.5	10,238.6
24	Mobile Subscriptions	('000) No.	49,501.5	54,556.0	61,409.0	65,085.0	65,737.2

Table 0 *Cont'd:*

	DESCRIPTION	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
25	Total mobile money transfer	KSh Bn	3,984.0	4,346.0	5,214.0	6,869.0	7,909.0
26	Wage employment	('000) No.	2,859.8	2,928.4	2,742.6	2,907.3	3,015.4
27	Education-primary enrolment	('000) No.	10,542.5	10,072.0	10,170.1	10,285.1	10,364.5
28	Education-secondary enrolment	('000) No.	2,942.7	3,260.0	3,520.4	3692.0	3858.1
29	Education-University enrolment	('000) No.	519.5	509.5	546.7	562.1	563.0
30	Education-other post secondary enrolment (TIVET+TTC)	('000) No.	402.2	462.3	469.1	520.2	580.5
31	Registered doctors and dentists	(Number)	8,686	9,225	9,434	10,222.0	10,575.0
32	GDP Per capita (Current):	(KSh)	201,299.7	215,078.3	219,492.3	241,906.9	264,076.9
33	GDP Per capita (Constant):	(KSh)	179,474.2	183,969.5	178,891.9	188,976.3	194,602.2
34	Recurrent Revenue and Grants	(KSh Mn)	1,751,845.5	1,817,485.1	1,834,856.2	2,230,838.9	2,562,141.5
35	Total National Government Expenditure [1]	(KSh Mn)	2,414,077.9	2,595,755.8	2,731,663.7	2,989,647.5	3,362,917.0
36	Net lending/borrowing (% of GDP) at Current Market Prices	(Per cent)	-7.1	-7.6	-8.4	-6.3	-6.0
37	External Debt Service Charge as % of GDP at Current Market Prices..	(Per cent)	3.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7
38	External Debt Service as % of Exports of Goods & Services	(Per cent)	31.5	19.1	22.7	23.6	22.2

	INDEX NUMBERS						2018-2022 Anuual % rate of change
39	Export volumes: (2009=100)	110.9	110.8	122.5	130.1	125.5	3.1
40	Import volumes: (2009=100)	100.6	107.1	109.3	126.6	124.3	5.4
41	Terms of trade	68.0	68.0	74.9	73.3	75.3	2.6
42	NSE 20 Share: (1966=100)	2,834	2,654	1,868	1,903	1,676	-12.3
43	Consumer Price Index: (Feb 2019=100	98.0	103.2	108.7	115.3	124.2	6.1
44	Real wages: (June 2009=100	94.1	96.6	94.2	90.6	87.8	-1.7
45	Agriculture terms of trade: (2018 =100)	100.0	95.3	99.6	88.6	84.1	-4.2
46	Producer Price Index: (Mar 2019=100	100.6	101.8	102.1	109.5	126	5.8

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

SECTION A

International Scene

CHAPTER 01

International Scene

Overview

World real GDP growth decelerated to 3.4 per cent in 2022 from a growth of 6.0 per cent in 2021. Most economies posted decelerated growths owing to the significantly high growth rates recorded in 2021 that signified recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The subdued growth was as a result of post COVID-19 tightening of monetary policies in most regions, resurgence of COVID-19 in China and the Russia-Ukraine war that pushed up energy and food prices significantly. The slowed growth was experienced in most countries including those in the Advanced Economies as well as Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs). The sanctions imposed against Russia, and the subsequent cessation of its gas supply to Europe, stifled growth in advanced economies. Growth in EMDEs was curtailed by among other reasons, the strengthening of the US dollar and

the COVID-19 epidemic in China which negatively impacted on global supply chains given the country's role in the international trade. The Sub-Saharan Africa economy grew by 3.9 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 4.8 per cent in 2021. The growth was hampered by a decline in household consumption coupled with a decline in private investment due to the rising global inflation and tightened monetary policies. The East African Community's (EAC) real GDP expanded by 4.9 per cent in the period under review compared to a growth of 6.7 per cent in 2021. The slowdown was attributed to tightened policies, which led to a decline in private demand in most of the countries. In addition, contraction in agricultural and manufacturing activities; and rising public debt contributed to the slowdown in the region's real GDP.

1.2. World inflation rose from 4.7 per cent in 2021 to 8.7 per cent in 2022. This was attributed to high energy prices, supply chain disruptions associated with the Russia-Ukraine war and significant currency depreciation, in most countries, relative to US dollar which is the main international trading currency. Rise in energy prices had a trickle-down effect on other sectors of the economy worldwide. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries reference basket crude oil prices per barrel rose by 43.3 per cent from USD 69.7 in 2021 to USD 99.9 in 2022 following the Russia-Ukraine war, low global crude oil inventories and divestment in fossil fuel sector by OPEC.

1.3. Global trade volume expanded by 5.1 per cent in 2022 compared to 10.6 per cent growth in 2021. The slowed growth was against a background of weakened global demand, the frequent lockdowns in China and appreciation of the US dollar. However, the growth was higher compared to 2019 when trade barriers constrained global trade.

1.4. The global unemployment rate improved from 6.2 per cent in 2021 to 5.8 per cent in 2022 but remained above the pre-covid (2019) levels. On the other hand, labour force participation rate rose from 59.4 per cent in 2021 to 59.8 per cent in 2022.

Regional Economic Analysis

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

1.5. Table 1.1 presents macroeconomic performance of selected economies in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) bloc. The OECD recorded a slowdown in real GDP growth of 2.8 per cent in 2022 compared to a 5.6 per cent growth in 2021. The decelerated growth was mainly attributed to the energy shocks emanating from Russia-Ukraine war and the significant rise in cost of living.

1.6. Overall inflation rose from 3.8 per cent in 2021 to 9.4 per cent in 2022, mainly driven by spike in key commodity and international oil prices. The labour market in the OECD improved with the unemployment rate falling to 5.0 per cent in 2022 compared to 6.2 per cent in 2021.

Euro Area

1.7. The Euro Area registered a slower real GDP growth of 3.3 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 5.3 per cent in 2021. The slowdown was attributed to the Russia-Ukraine war, increased energy prices and monetary policy tightening. Overall inflation rose from 2.6 per cent in 2021 to 8.3 per cent in 2022, mainly fueled by high energy prices. Current account surplus as a percentage of GDP narrowed from 3.7 per cent in 2021 to 1.4 per cent in 2022. During the review period, the labour market continued to strengthen, with the unemployment rate falling to 6.8 per cent in 2022 compared to 7.7 per cent in 2021.

United States of America

1.8. The United States of America (USA) economy expanded by 1.8 per cent in 2022 compared to 5.9 per cent in 2021. The deceleration in growth was attributed to weak investment especially in the housing sector, decline in private consumption expenditure due to diminished household purchasing power and trade disruptions. Inflation rose to 8.0 per cent in 2022, compared to 4.7 per cent growth recorded in 2021, the highest growth since 1982. This was mainly attributed to increased commodity prices and nominal wages. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened from 3.6 per cent in 2021 to 3.8 per cent in 2022; partly attributed to appreciation of the US dollar.

United Kingdom

1.9. The United Kingdom (UK) economy grew by 4.4 per cent in the review period compared to 7.5 per cent growth in 2021. This was mainly due to decline in business investment and private consumption as high energy retail prices weighed in on household budgets. Inflation rose to 8.9 per cent in 2022 from 2.6 per cent in 2021, mainly on account of increase in energy prices and a shortage in supply of labour. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened from 2.0 per cent in 2021 to 4.8 per cent in 2022 mainly due to increased expenditure in imports of gas and electricity.

Japan

1.10. Japan's real GDP growth stagnated at 1.6 per cent in the period under review. The growth was curtailed by disruption in the supply chain as a result of Russia-Ukraine war that held back investment, production and exports.

The country's overall inflation was 2.3 per cent in 2022 compared to a 0.2 per cent deflation in 2021. This was mainly due to increase in the prices of energy and food commodities. Current account surplus as a percentage of GDP narrowed to 1.8 per cent in 2022 from 4.0 per cent in 2021, largely due to depreciation of the Japanese Yen against the US dollar.

Germany

1.11. Real GDP in Germany expanded by 1.8 per cent in 2022 compared to 2.6 per cent in 2021. The slowdown was mainly attributed to dampened private consumption, weakening external demand and decline in investment. Inflation rose to 8.5 per cent in 2022 from 3.2 per cent in 2021. This was mainly due to pass-through effects of high producer prices to consumers coupled with high energy prices as phasing-out of fuel and public transport subsidies came into effect in September 2022. Current account surplus as a percentage of GDP declined to 3.8 per cent in 2022 from 7.5 per cent in 2021. Exports were supported by high order backlogs and easing of the supply chain bottlenecks.

Table 1.1: Key Economic Indicators for Selected OECD Countries, 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021+	2022*	2023 [1]
World Real GDP Growth	2.5	-3.2	6.0	3.4	2.8
World Inflation	3.5	3.2	4.7	8.7	7.0
World Trade Growth[2]	1.0	-7.8	10.6	5.1	2.4
World Unemployment Rate	5.5	6.9	6.2	5.8	5.8
Real GDP Growth					
United States of America	2.3	-2.8	5.9	1.8	0.5
United Kingdom	1.6	-11.0	7.5	4.4	-0.4
Japan	-0.4	-4.6	1.6	1.6	1.8
Germany	1.1	-4.1	2.6	1.8	-0.3
Euro Area	1.6	-6.3	5.3	3.3	0.5
Total OECD	1.7	-4.4	5.6	2.8	0.8
Inflation					
United States of America	1.8	1.2	4.7	8.0	3.9
United Kingdom	1.8	0.9	2.6	8.9	6.6
Japan	0.5	0.0	-0.2	2.3	2.0
Germany	1.4	0.4	3.2	8.5	8.0
Euro Area	1.2	0.3	2.6	8.3	6.8
Total OECD	2.0	1.3	3.8	9.4	6.6
Current Account Balance as % of GDP					
United States of America	-2.1	-2.9	-3.6	-3.8	-3.5
United Kingdom	-2.8	-3.2	-2.0	-4.8	-3.5
Japan	3.4	2.9	4.0	1.8	1.1
Germany	7.7	6.8	7.5	3.8	3.6
Euro Area	3.0	2.6	3.7	1.4	1.4
Total OECD	0.3	-0.1	0.2	-1.2	-1.3
Unemployment Rate					
United States of America	3.7	8.1	5.4	3.7	4.2
United Kingdom	3.8	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.3
Japan	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5
Germany	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.5
Euro Area	7.6	7.9	7.7	6.8	7.1
Total OECD	**5.4**	**7.2**	**6.2**	**5.0**	**5.3**

Source: OECD Economic Outlook No.112/ IMF World Economic Outlook datasets (April 2023)

** Provisional*

+Revised

[1]Projections

[2]Refer to arithmetic average of world merchandise import and export volumes.

Assumptions underlying projections in the OECD Economic Outlook No. 112:

The cut-off date for information used in the projections is 17 November 2022

The projections assume unchanged exchange rates from those prevailing on 3 November 2022

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

1.12. The emerging economies of Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa (BRIICS) recorded an average growth of 2.6 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 5.8 per cent in 2021. Inflation rose from 4.6 per cent in 2021 to 7.1 per cent in 2022 mainly due to increase in prices of energy and food commodities. Current account surplus as a percentage of GDP improved from 1.6 per cent in 2021 to 1.9 per cent in the period under review.

Brazil

1.13. Brazil's economy grew by 2.8 per cent in the period under review compared to a growth of 4.9 per cent in 2021. The growth was supported by increase in private consumption and investment attributed to higher social transfers and significant employment growth. Inflation rose from 8.3 per cent in 2021 to stand at 8.9 per cent in 2022, owing mainly to supply disruption associated with the Russia-Ukraine war. The disruptions led to steep rise in prices of key commodities such as oil, gas and coal, a range of metals, wheat and corn and edible oils, as well as fertilizers. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed from 1.8 per cent in 2021 to 1.5 per cent in the review period.

Russia

1.14. The Russian economy contracted by 3.9 per cent in 2022 compared to a 4.7 per cent growth recorded in 2021. The contraction was primarily due to its war with Ukraine that prompted the international community to institute economic sanctions aimed at putting pressure on Russia to end the war. High commodity prices and supply chain distortions resulted in a surge in inflation to 13.9 per cent in 2022 from 6.7 per cent in 2021. Current account surplus as a percentage of GDP improved from 6.9 per cent in 2021 to 12.2 per cent in 2022. This was mainly due to decline in imports coupled with increased global oil prices as Russia redirected its exports to countries that had not restricted their imports such as China and India.

India

1.15. Economic growth in India was 6.6 per cent in 2022 compared to 8.7 per cent in 2021. The slowed growth was partly attributed to erratic rainfall, which impacted negatively on the agricultural production. India's growth was supported by increased domestic demand and growth in exports due to the progressive trade agreement with major trading partners. Inflation rose from 5.5 per cent in 2021 to 6.8 per cent in 2022 mainly due to increase in food prices. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened to 3.4 per cent in 2022 from 1.2 per cent in 2021 as a result of increased energy and food import bills.

Indonesia

1.16. Indonesian economy registered a growth of 5.3 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 3.7 per cent in 2021; mainly due to favourable external trade supported by global prices for commodities such as coal and palm oil and buoyant capital inflows. Inflation rose from 1.6 per cent in 2021 to 4.2 per cent in 2022 due to rise in commodity prices. Current account surplus as a percentage of GDP improved from 0.3 per cent in 2021 to 1.0 per cent in 2022, owing to increased prices of exports, especially coal, palm oil and nickel.

China

1.17. China reported a GDP growth of 3.3 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 8.1 per cent in 2021. This was mainly attributed to the emergence of the Omicron variant of COVID-19 that led to recurring waves of lockdowns, disrupting economic activities for the better part of 2022. Inflation rose from 0.8 per cent in 2021 to 2.0 per cent in 2022; largely due to increase in food prices. Current account surplus as a percentage of GDP improved from 1.8 per cent in 2021 to 2.7 per cent in 2022.

South Africa

1.18. South Africa registered a GDP growth of 1.7 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 4.9 per cent in 2021. The growth was curtailed by extensive electricity outages that negatively impacted on working hours in the various sectors of the economy, as well as floods that destroyed factories and disrupted supply of essential items. Inflation rose to 6.6 per cent in 2022 from 4.6 per cent in 2021 due to rise in energy prices. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP worsened from a surplus of 3.7 per cent in 2021 to a surplus of 0.1 per cent in 2022 due to a decline in commodity exports.

Sub-Saharan Africa

1.19. Real GDP in the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) region grew by 3.9 per cent in 2022 compared to a 4.8 per cent growth in 2021. The region was strongly affected by tightened global financial conditions and high global inflation witnessed in 2022. The growth in the region was also hampered by lackluster performance in South Africa and Nigeria. The dismal performance in Nigeria was mainly due to low oil production and rising uncertainty ahead of 2023 elections. Inflation increased to 14.5 per cent in the period under review from 11.0 per cent in 2021; owing to high energy and food prices. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP worsened from 1.1 per cent recorded in 2021 to 2.0 per cent in the year under review.

East African Community

1.20. During the year under review, the East African Community (EAC) real GDP was estimated to have expanded by 4.9 per cent compared to a growth of 6.7 per cent recorded in 2021. The deceleration in growth was partly due to disruption in global supply chains, depressed agricultural activities and tightened policies, which led to declines in household demand. Inflation in the region surged from 4.4 per cent in 2021 to 6.4 per cent in 2022 as a result of increase in energy and food prices. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP worsened to 6.3 per cent in 2022 from 5.6 per cent in 2021.

1.21. Kenya's GDP expanded by 4.8 per cent in 2022 compared to 7.6 per cent in 2021 mainly on account of contraction in agriculture sector. Uganda's economy grew by 4.4 per cent in 2022 compared to a 6.7 per cent growth in 2021, partly on account of recovery in the hospitality and other service sectors as schools reopened in 2022. Tanzania's real GDP expanded by 4.5 per cent in 2022 compared to 4.9 per cent growth in 2021. The growth was mainly driven by improved performance in tourism sector and reopening of trade corridors. Rwanda's economy recorded a decelerated growth of 6.0 per cent in 2022 compared to 10.9 per cent growth recorded in 2021. In Rwanda, the growth was mainly attributed to high infrastructural spending and government support for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The economy of Burundi recorded an accelerated growth of 3.3 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 3.1 per cent in 2021.

Southern African Development Community

1.22. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) recorded a growth of 3.0 per cent in 2022 compared to 4.5 per cent in 2021. The growth was mainly weighed down by a slowdown in the South Africa's economy, given that it is the bloc's largest economy and trading partner. Inflation rose to 12.1 per cent in 2022 from 9.6 per cent recorded in 2021. The region's current account surplus as a percentage of GDP was 0.3 per cent in the year under review compared to a surplus of 1.9 per cent reported in 2021.

West African Economic and Monetary Union

1.23. Real GDP of West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) was estimated to have expanded by 4.9 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 5.9 per cent in 2021. The average inflation in the region rose to 7.0 per cent in the review period from 3.5 per cent recorded in 2021, mainly due to increased food and energy prices. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP widened from a deficit of 6.3 per cent in 2021 to 7.5 per cent in 2022.

Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa

1.24. During the period under review, real GDP of the Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa (CEMAC) grew by 3.8 per cent compared to a growth of 1.5 per cent in 2021, mainly driven by strong growth in exports. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP improved from a deficit of 2.5 per cent in 2021 to a surplus of 0.8 per cent in 2022, largely attributed to favourable terms of trade while inflation rose to 4.5 per cent in 2022 compared to 1.5 per cent in 2021.

Table 1.2: Real GDP Growth, Inflation and Current Account Balances for Selected Regions and Countries, 2019-2023

	Real GDP Growth Rates					Inflation					Current Account Balance (Per cent of GDP)				
	2019	2020	2021+	2022*	2023¹	2019	2020	2021+	2022*	2023¹	2019	2020	2021+	2022*	2023¹
BRIICS	**3.1**	**-3.3**	**5.8**	**2.6**	**2.0**	**3.8**	**3.4**	**4.6**	**7.1**	**4.7**	**-0.8**	**0.8**	**1.6**	**1.9**	**1.7**
Brazil	1.2	-4.2	4.9	2.8	1.2	3.7	3.2	8.3	8.9	4.2	-3.5	-1.6	-1.8	-1.5	-1.4
Russia	2.2	-2.6	4.7	-3.9	-5.6	4.5	3.4	6.7	13.9	6.7	4.0	2.4	6.9	12.2	11.1
India	3.7	-6.6	8.7	6.6	5.7	4.8	6.2	5.5	6.8	5.0	-0.9	0.9	-1.2	-3.4	-3.0
Indonesia	5.0	-2.1	3.7	5.3	4.7	3.0	1.9	1.6	4.2	4.1	-2.7	-0.4	0.3	1.0	0.9
China	6.0	2.2	8.1	3.3	4.6	2.9	2.5	0.8	2.0	2.2	0.7	1.7	1.8	2.7	2.9
South Africa	0.3	-6.3	4.9	1.7	1.1	4.1	3.3	4.6	6.6	5.9	-2.6	2.0	3.7	0.1	-0.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	**3.3**	**-1.7**	**4.8**	**3.9**	**3.6**	**8.1**	**10.1**	**11.0**	**14.5**	**14.0**	**-3.0**	**-2.8**	**-1.1**	**-2.0**	**-2.6**
EAC-5	**6.3**	**0.9**	**6.7**	**4.9**	**5.3**	**3.9**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**6.4**	**6.3**	**-5.2**	**-5.1**	**-5.6**	**-6.3**	**-6.4**
Kenya	5.6	-0.3	7.6	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.2	6.1	7.7	6.6	-5.2	-4.8	-5.2	-5.1	-5.6
Tanzania	7.0	4.8	4.9	4.5	5.2	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.0	5.3	-2.5	-1.8	-3.3	-4.4	-3.9
Uganda	7.7	-1.4	6.7	4.4	5.9	2.3	2.8	2.2	6.4	6.4	-6.4	-9.5	-8.3	-8.0	-10.2
Rwanda	9.5	-3.4	10.9	6.0	6.7	2.4	7.7	0.8	9.5	8.0	-12.1	-12.1	-10.9	-12.6	-11.7
Burundi	1.8	0.3	3.1	3.3	4.1	-0.7	7.3	8.3	17.3	8.5	-11.6	-10.2	-13.4	-14.9	-14.1
SADC	**1.3**	**-4.3**	**4.5**	**3.0**	**2.8**	**8.7**	**10.8**	**9.6**	**12.1**	**9.3**	**-2.0**	**-0.1**	**1.9**	**0.3**	**-1.4**
WAEMU	**5.7**	**1.8**	**5.9**	**4.9**	**6.4**	**–0.6**	**2.2**	**3.5**	**7.0**	**3.1**	**–4.9**	**–4.1**	**–6.3**	**–7.5**	**–6.6**
CEMAC	**2.0**	**–1.5**	**1.5**	**3.8**	**3.4**	**1.6**	**2.7**	**1.5**	**4.5**	**3.3**	**–3.4**	**–4.5**	**–2.5**	**0.8**	**–1.0**
ASEAN-5	**4.3**	**-4.4**	**4.0**	**5.5**	**4.5**	**1.9**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**4.8**	**4.3**	**2.8**	**3.5**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**2.5**
Indonesia	5.0	-2.1	3.7	5.3	4.7	3.0	1.9	1.6	4.2	4.1	-2.7	-0.4	0.3	1.0	0.9
Malaysia	4.4	-5.6	3.1	5.4	4.4	0.7	-1.1	2.5	3.2	2.8	3.5	4.2	3.8	1.6	2.2
Philippines	6.1	-9.6	5.7	6.5	5.0	2.5	2.6	3.9	5.3	4.3	-0.8	3.6	–1.8	–4.4	–3.3
Thailand	2.3	-6.1	1.5	2.8	3.7	0.7	-0.8	1.2	6.3	2.8	7.0	3.5	–2.2	–0.5	1.9
Vietnam	7.0	2.9	2.6	7.0	6.2	2.8	3.2	1.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	–2.0	0.3	1.0
Maghreb	**2.1**	**-7.9**	**7.8**	**0.9**	**4.4**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**4.7**	**8.0**	**6.8**	**-7.0**	**-7.9**	**-1.1**	**1.6**	**0.2**
Algeria	0.8	-5.1	3.5	4.7	2.6	2.0	2.4	7.2	9.7	8.7	-9.9	-12.9	-2.8	6.2	0.6
Libya	13.2	-29.5	28.3	-18.5	17.9	0.2	2.8		21.1	8.0	1.1	-8.5	18.1	16.6	24.5
Mauritania	5.8	-0.9	2.4	4.0	4.8	2.3	2.3	3.8	7.1	7.8	-10.5	-6.7	-9.4	-11.6	-9.1
Morocco	2.6	-7.2	7.9	0.8	3.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	6.2	4.1	-3.7	-1.2	-2.3	-4.3	-4.1
Tunisia	1.0	-8.7	3.3	2.2	1.6	6.7	5.6	5.7	8.1	8.5	-8.4	-5.9	-6.1	-9.1	-8.0
Mashreq²	**4.3**	**1.4**	**2.7**	**5.9**	**4.2**	**11.8**	**8.3**	**8.3**	**11.6**	**12.1**	**-6.8**	**-4.3**	**-5.4**	**-4.5**	**-4.2**
Egypt	5.6	3.5	3.3	6.6	4.4	13.9	5.7	4.5	8.5	12.0	-3.6	-2.9	-4.4	-3.6	-3.4
Jordan	2.0	-1.6	2.2	2.4	2.7	0.7	0.4	1.3	3.8	3.0	-2.1	-5.7	-8.8	-6.7	-4.8
Lebanon	-6.9	-25.9	..	..	..	2.9	84.9	..	..	..	-27.4	-15.8	..	..	..

Source: OECD Economic Outlook, November 2022 and Regional Economic Outlook October 2022 (various issues) 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 , 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) and includes; Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea,Gabon,and Republic of Congo

Association of South Eastern Asia Nations

1.25. Real GDP in the Association of South Eastern Asia Nations (ASEAN-5) expanded by 5.5 per cent in 2022 compared to a 4.0 per cent growth in 2021. The growth was mainly supported by timely reopening plans after the onset of Omicron variant of COVID-19 in the first quarter of 2022. This allowed for continued recovery of the contact-intensive service sector that has been particularly strong leading to increased household spending and foreign demand. In the period under review, all the five economies in the region posted accelerated growths in their real GDP. Notably, Vietnam and Malaysia grew from 2.6 per cent and 3.1 per cent in 2021 to 7.0 per cent and 5.4 per cent, respectively in 2022; mainly due to strong domestic demand. Inflation rose from 2.0 per cent in 2021 to 4.8 per cent in 2022, mainly on account of rising commodity prices. Current account surplus as a percentage of GDP was 2.7 per cent in 2021 compared to a surplus of 2.5 per cent in 2022.

Maghreb

1.26. During the period under review, real GDP growth of the Maghreb decelerated markedly to 0.9 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 7.8 per cent in 2021. Inflation rose from 4.7 per cent in 2021 to 8.0 per cent in 2022 mainly due to increase in energy and food prices caused by global supply chain disruptions. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP improved from a deficit of 1.1 per cent in 2021 to a surplus of 1.6 per cent in 2022 mainly attributed to improved trade revenues. Tunisia's and Morocco's GDP growth decelerated from 3.3 per cent and 7.9 per cent in 2021 to 2.2 per cent and 0.8 per cent, respectively, in 2022. This was mainly due to severe drought experienced during the period under review. Similarly, Libya's real GDP decelerated from 28.3 per cent growth in 2021 to 18.5 per cent contraction in 2022. On the contrary, the real GDP growth of Algeria and Mauritania expanded by 4.7 per cent and 4.0 per cent in 2022 compared to 3.5 per cent and 2.4 per cent growth in 2021, respectively. This growth was mainly attributed to rebound in household consumption coupled with favourable terms of trade.

Mashreq

1.27. Real GDP growth of Mashreq expanded by 5.9 per cent in 2022 compared to 2.7 per cent growth in 2021. This was mainly due to increased industrial production and continued recovery of the tourism sector. Inflation rose to 11.6 per cent in 2022 from 8.3 per cent in 2021, mainly due to increased food prices. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed from 5.4 per cent in 2021 to 4.5 per cent in 2022. This was mainly due to increase in oil exports in the oil exporting countries in the region. Egypt's real GDP growth expanded by 3.3 per cent in 2021 compared to 6.6 per cent growth in 2022. The growth was mainly attributed to increased investment in infrastructure and vessel activities via Suez Canal.

Outlook

1.28. The global GDP is projected to grow by 2.8 per cent in 2023 in light of continuing effects of the Russia-Ukraine war, tightening monetary policies and high cost of living emanating from inflationary pressures. The OECD bloc is projected to grow by 0.8 per cent in 2023 amidst continuing tightened monetary policies and supply bottlenecks. Japan's economy is projected to grow by 2.0 per cent in 2023 majorly due to implementation of previously delayed infrastructural projects.

1.29. The Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs) are expected to suffer from supply chain cost pressures in 2023. The strengthening of the USD against most local currencies is also likely to increase their debt burden given that most of the countries in EMDEs are net borrowers in US dollar. The average real GDP for BRIICS is expected to grow by 2.0 per cent in 2023. China's economy is projected to accelerate to 4.6 per cent in 2023 following the re-opening of the economy after relaxation of COVID-19 measures in late 2022. Brazil's real GDP growth is likely to decline to 1.2 per cent owing to decreased investment as a result of tightened monetary policy. Russia's economy is projected to contract by 5.6 per cent in 2023 as the financial and technological sanctions imposed on the country continue to take effect.

1.30. The real GDP of the ASEAN-5 is expected to decelerate to 4.5 per cent in 2023 mainly as a result of a slower economic growth in major trading partners such as the Euro Area and USA. In the Maghreb region, real GDP is expected to expand by 4.4 per cent in 2023 while that of Mashreq is projected to grow by 4.2 per cent in the same period.

1.31. Sub-Saharan Africa real GDP growth is expected to decline to 3.6 per cent in 2023 amid continued recovery from the effects of COVID-19 pandemic. South Africa's GDP growth is expected to decline to 1.1 per cent in 2023 on account of weaker external demand, frequent power shortages and structural constraints. The real GDP of the EAC region is projected to expand by 5.3 per cent in 2023. The recent entry of Democratic Republic of Congo into the EAC bloc is also likely to affect economic performance in the region in the near future.

Chapter 01

SECTION B

Domestic Economy

CHAPTER

02

Economic Performance

Introduction

In 2022, the economy sustained the growth momentum that started in 2021, after the recovery from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic that had significantly slowed down economic activity. However, the magnitude of growth was somewhat subdued by suppressed agricultural production, owing to adverse weather conditions during the year. The real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) decelerated from a revised growth of 7.6 per cent in 2021 to 4.8 per cent in 2022. On the other hand, the nominal GDP increased from KSh 12,027.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 13,368.3 billion in 2022. Most of the sectors of the economy posted decelerated growths mainly due to the significantly high growths attained in 2021 that signified recovery from the economic downturn in 2020. During the period under review, all economic activities registered positive growths except Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, which contracted by 1.6 per cent. Some of the key sectors that supported the growth in 2022 were Transportation and Storage (5.6%), Financial and Insurance

(12.8%), Information and Communication (9.9%) and Accommodation and Food service activities (26.2%).

2.2. The period under review was characterized by a build-up of inflationary pressures as prices of various commodities increased. During the review period, inflation rose from 6.1 per cent in 2021 to 7.4 per cent in 2022, mainly driven by a surge in food and energy prices. The OPEC reference basket crude oil prices per barrel rose by 43.3 per cent from USD 69.7 in 2021 to USD 99.9 in 2022, largely due to supply chain disruptions caused by the Russia-Ukraine war. The Central Bank Rate (CBR) was reviewed upwards from 7.00 per cent in December 2021 to 7.50 per cent in June, 8.25 per cent in October and 8.75 per cent in December 2022. As a result, average loans and advances interest rate rose to 12.67 per cent in December 2022 from 12.16 per cent in December 2021. Broad money supply (M3) grew by 7.5 per cent to 5,042.4 billion as at the end of December 2022. The volume of Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) 20 shares declined from 4,052 million in 2021 to 3,082 million in 2022. Current account deficit widened from KSh 629.8 billion in 2021 to a deficit of KSh 679.6 billion in 2022, mainly on account of the depreciation of the US dollar against the local currency.

Sectoral Analysis

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

2.3. There was a slowdown in the performance of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing activities in 2022 compared to 2021. The sector's poor performance was mainly in crop and livestock production, which was severely affected by the widespread drought experienced in 2022. The sector's real Gross Value Added (GVA) contracted by 1.6 per cent in 2022 compared to a contraction of 0.4 per cent in 2021. Low production of key food crops such as maize, potatoes, and vegetables was evident from the significantly high prices observed in 2022.

2.4. Production of cash crops and export of horticultural produce varied during the review period. The volume of coffee produced increased by 50.4 per cent to stand at 51.9 thousand metric tonnes in 2021/22. Similarly, the volume of cane deliveries increased by 11.5 per cent from 7.7 million metric tonnes in 2021 to 8.7 million metric tonnes in 2022. In contrast, the volume of tea produced declined from 537.8 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 535.0 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. The volume of fruit exports increased by 11.2 per cent to stand at 130.5 thousand tonnes in 2022. However, the volume of exported vegetables and cut flowers declined by 19.6 and 5.4 per cent, respectively, in 2022. The volume of marketed milk declined by 5.9 per cent in 2022 to stand at 754.4 million litres in 2022 compared to 801.9 million litres in 2021.

Manufacturing

2.5. The manufacturing sector remained on a growth path in 2022, though the performance was relatively subdued compared to that of 2021. The sector's growth slowed down to 2.7 per cent in 2022 compared to 7.3 per cent in 2021. The decelerated growth was partly attributed to low agricultural production especially food crops that are the main inputs to agro-processing. Gross value added attributed to food manufacturing rose by 0.6 per cent in 2022 mainly driven by manufacture of beverages (2.6%), manufacture of sugar (13.8%) and bakery products (6.3%). The GVA for non-food manufacturing activities grew by 5.3 per cent during the review period. This was mainly buoyed by notable growths in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers (25.8%), basic metals (14.6%) and structural metal products (11.6%). Majority of the activities in the non-food sub-sector registered positive growths in 2022.

Construction

2.7. Activities of the construction sector expanded by 4.1 per cent in 2022 compared to a 6.7 per cent growth in 2021. This growth was largely underpinned by civil works such as construction and maintenance of roads during the review period. Cement consumption, a key input in construction industry, increased from 9.1 million tonnes in 2021 to 9.5 million tonnes in 2022. The deceleration in the sector's performance in 2022 was evident in the decline in the volume of imported construction materials. The quantity of cement clinkers, iron and steel, non-ferrous

metals, and structural metals imported during the period under review reduced by 38.4, 17.8, 14.0, and 47.4 per cent, respectively, compared to 2021. Nevertheless, other indicators of the sector's performance pointed to increased activity in building and construction during the review period. For instance, value of building plans approved by the Nairobi City Council (NCC) rose by 58.0 per cent to stand at KSh 162.5 billion during the same period.

Electricity Supply

2.8. The sector's real Gross Value Added (GVA) grew by 4.9 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 5.3 per cent in 2021. This growth was mostly attributed to increase in total electricity generated from 12,126.7 Gigawatt Hour (GWh) in 2021 to 12,669.4 GWh in 2022. The growth was mainly supported by generation of electricity from geothermal and wind sources, that rose by 9.5 per cent and 8.0 per cent to stand at 5,517.5 GWh and 2,143.0 GWh, respectively, in the review period. However, thermal generation increased by 25.6 per cent from 1,262.0 GWh in 2021 to 1,584.9 GWh in 2022 to the detriment of the activity's growth of GVA due to the input intensiveness associated with generating electricity using diesel powered generators. The sector's performance was further constrained by a 17.3 per cent decline in hydro electricity generation from 3,675.0 GWh in 2021 to 3,039.9 GWh in 2022 due to insufficient rains during the period under review. Electricity imports and exports rose by 9.7 per cent and 17.1 per cent, respectively, in 2022.

Transportation and Storage

2.9. Transportation and Storage sector activities decelerated to a growth of 5.6 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 7.4 per cent in 2021. The volume of freight transported by Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) rose by 12.6 per cent from 5,407.4 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 6,090.0 thousand tonnes in 2022, while the number of passengers using SGR increased by 20.5 per cent from 1,985.8 thousand in 2021 to 2,392.3 thousand in 2022. Similarly, passenger traffic by air increased by 52.2 per cent to 10.2 million in 2022. The slowdown in the sector's growth was partly on account of a decline in total cargo throughput at the port of Mombasa by 1.9 per cent to stand at 33,740.7 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. Further, consumption of light diesel, decreased by 0.8 per cent in 2022, from 2,288.0 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 2,270.0 thousand metric tonnes in 2022.

Information and Communication

2.11. Information and Communication sector recorded a growth of 9.9 per cent in the period under review compared to a growth of 6.1 per cent in 2021. The growth was mainly supported by increase in mobile money transfers. The value of mobile money transfers increased by 15.1 per cent to stand at KSh 7.9 trillion in 2022. Bandwidth capacity grew by 9.9 per cent to 12.0 million (Megabits per second) Mbps, mainly driven by increased demand for high-speed internet. Domestic telephone traffic declined by 2.2 per cent to stand at 78,285.3 million minutes in 2022. International telephone traffic increased from 1,037.2 million minutes in 2021 to 1,113.1 million minutes in 2022. The value of ICT equipment exports and imports increased by 4.0 per cent and 14.1 per cent to stand at KSh 2,179.5 million and KSh 55.2 billion in 2022, respectively.

Financial and Insurance Activities

2.12. Financial and Insurance sector remained on a growth trajectory to expand by 12.8 per cent in 2022 compared to 11.5 per cent growth in 2021. The financial service activities grew by 11.7 per cent in 2022 compared to 7.0 per cent growth in 2021. Broad money supply increased by 7.5 per cent from KSh 4,689.4 billion as at December 2021 to KSh 5,042.4 billion as at December 2022. Total domestic credit grew from KSh 5,566.5 billion in 2021 to KSh 6,246.3 billion in 2022. Credit to national government grew by 13.9 per cent to KSh 2,011.8 billion, while credit to the private sector grew by 13.9 per cent to KSh 4,206.4 billion as at December 2022.

2.13. Insurance sub-sector grew by 15.8 per cent in 2022 compared to 26.9 per cent growth in 2021. Net premiums increased from KSh 115.1 billion in 2021 to KSh 128.8 billion in 2022.

Accommodation and Food Service Activities

2.14. Accommodation and Food service activities sector's real GVA grew by 26.2 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 52.6 per cent in 2021.

The number of international visitor arrivals through Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) and Moi International Airport (MIA) increased from 692.9 thousand visitors in 2021 to 1,198.7 thousand visitors in 2022. The number of hotel bed nights occupied increased from 5.5 million in 2021 to 7.0 million in 2022.Overall bed occupancy rates increased from 20.0 per cent in 2021 to 26.0 per cent in 2022, while the number of conferences held increased by 25.6 per cent to stand at 10,558 in 2022.

2.15. Table 2.1 presents the GDP by activity at current prices for the period 2018-2022, while Table 2.2 provides the contribution of the various sectors to nominal GDP for the same period. Nominal GDP increased from KSh 12,027.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 13,368.3 billion in 2022. The agriculture sector's contribution to GDP declined to 21.2 per cent in 2022 compared to 21.5 per cent in 2021. Other sectors that contributed significantly to the GDP of the economy in 2022 were Transportation and Storage (12.4%); Real Estate (8.6%); Wholesale and Retail (7.8%); Manufacturing (7.8%); Financial and Insurance Activities (7.6%); and Construction (7.1%).

Table 2.1: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2018 - 2022

Current Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**1,897,475**	**2,135,709**	**2,432,613**	**2,583,190**	**2,829,505**
Growing of crops	1,356,544	1,542,584	1,786,518	1,844,730	2,036,197
Animal production	341,275	354,712	384,578	431,700	463,869
Support activities to agriculture	22,643	24,236	25,385	27,022	27,023
Forestry & logging	125,979	156,606	172,958	199,012	218,098
Fishing & aquaculture	51,034	57,572	63,175	80,726	84,318
Mining and quarrying	**68,909**	**72,769**	**76,402**	**92,045**	**120,300**
Manufacturing	**785,369**	**809,253**	**814,328**	**885,633**	**1,046,289**
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	452,182	467,200	467,412	499,252	575,130
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	333,186	342,053	346,916	386,381	471,159
Electricity supply	**157,521**	**161,716**	**163,320**	**172,640**	**175,417**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	**59,648**	**58,912**	**60,250**	**63,342**	**64,565**
Construction	**545,654**	**630,653**	**750,153**	**849,377**	**953,773**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	**762,968**	**837,918**	**867,574**	**952,902**	**1,042,106**
Transportation and storage	**1,056,264**	**1,202,830**	**1,156,921**	**1,391,614**	**1,653,557**
Land transport	858,653	981,744	989,306	1,192,764	1,427,163
Air transport including support services	85,203	97,215	47,978	75,494	108,164
All other transport including postal and courier activities	112,407	123,871	119,636	123,356	118,231

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Table 2.1: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2018 - 2022

Current Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2018	2019	2020+	2021⁺	2022*
Accommodation and food service activities	**100,019**	**119,581**	**77,843**	**133,678**	**147,342**
Information and communication	**240,120**	**257,419**	**274,820**	**291,437**	**318,304**
Telecommunications	157,667	171,633	191,898	200,683	225,195
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	82,452	85,786	82,923	90,754	93,108
Financial and insurance activities	**622,625**	**667,702**	**723,059**	**860,626**	**1,009,433**
Financial activities	480,309	509,946	542,508	621,853	730,794
Insurance activities	142,315	157,755	180,550	238,773	278,639
Real estate	**881,622**	**946,732**	**996,203**	**1,076,597**	**1,149,057**
Professional, scientific and technical activities	**163,959**	**175,882**	**159,505**	**179,258**	**188,008**
Administrative and support service activities	**97,502**	**108,875**	**92,732**	**105,657**	**130,523**
Public administration and defence	**493,180**	**541,367**	**592,623**	**634,986**	**671,869**
Education	**399,515**	**431,876**	**413,090**	**521,945**	**542,704**
Pre-primary and Primary education	208,393	215,329	209,929	257,440	269,179
General secondary education	109,878	119,592	110,010	146,660	153,432
Higher and other education	81,245	96,955	93,151	117,846	120,093
Human health and social work activities	**188,778**	**197,969**	**212,966**	**238,544**	**244,335**
Arts, entertainment and recreation	**24,541**	**27,056**	**19,941**	**23,511**	**28,078**
Other service activities	**135,539**	**144,894**	**124,379**	**143,824**	**155,623**
Activities of households as employers;	**65,710**	**68,917**	**72,064**	**75,242**	**79,420**
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	**-215,414**	**-226,631**	**-218,639**	**-244,592**	**-264,781**
All economic activities	**8,531,502**	**9,371,398**	**9,862,147**	**11,031,456**	**12,285,427**
Taxes on products	808,805	866,330	852,923	996,206	1,082,913
GDP at market prices	**9,340,307**	**10,237,727**	**10,715,070**	**12,027,662**	**13,368,340**

* *Provisional*
⁺ *Revised*

Table 2.2: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Percentage Contribution to nominal GDP

Industry	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**20.3**	**20.9**	**22.7**	**21.5**	**21.2**
Growing of crops	14.5	15.1	16.7	15.3	15.2
Animal production	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5
Support activities to agriculture	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forestry & logging	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
Fishing & aquaculture	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Mining and quarrying	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.9**
Manufacturing	**8.4**	**7.9**	**7.6**	**7.4**	**7.8**
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.3
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5
Electricity supply	**1.7**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.3**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.5**
Construction	**5.8**	**6.2**	**7.0**	**7.1**	**7.1**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	**8.2**	**8.2**	**8.1**	**7.9**	**7.8**
Transportation and storage	**11.3**	**11.7**	**10.8**	**11.6**	**12.4**
Land transport	9.2	9.6	9.2	9.9	10.7
Air transport including support services	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.8
All other transport including postal and courier activities	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
Accommodation and food service activities	**1.1**	**1.2**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**1.1**
Information and communication	**2.6**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.4**	**2.4**
Telecommunications	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities…	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	**6.7**	**6.5**	**6.7**	**7.2**	**7.6**
Financial activities	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.5
Insurance activities	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.1
Real estate	**9.4**	**9.2**	**9.3**	**9.0**	**8.6**
Professional, scientific and technical activities	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.4**
Administrative and support service activities	**1.0**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**
Public administration and defence	**5.3**	**5.3**	**5.5**	**5.3**	**5.0**
Education	**4.3**	**4.2**	**3.9**	**4.3**	**4.1**
Primary education	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
General secondary education	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
Higher and other education	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9

Table 2.2: Gross Domestic Product by Activity *(Cont'd)*

Percentage Contribution to nominal GDP

Industry	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Human health and social work activities	**2.0**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**1.8**
Arts, entertainment and recreation	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Other service activities	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Activities of households as employers;	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	**-2.3**	**-2.2**	**-2.0**	**-2.0**	**-2.0**
All economic activities	**91.3**	**91.5**	**92.0**	**91.7**	**91.9**
Taxes on products	8.7	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.1
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

** Provisional*
+ Revised

2.16. 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 in absolute terms increased from a revised total of KSh 9,395.9 billion in 2021 to KSh 9,851.3 billion in 2022. This translated to an overall growth of 4.8 per cent in 2022 compared to a revised growth of 7.6 per cent in 2021. Accommodation and Food Services registered the highest growth of 26.2 per cent. Other key sectors that recorded high growths in 2022 include Financial and Insurance Activities (12.8%); Information and Communication (9.9%); and Transportation and Storage (5.6%).

Table 2.3: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Constant 2016 Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**1,587,784**	**1,630,607**	**1,705,985**	**1,699,959**	**1,672,085**
Growing of crops	1,129,072	1,163,210	1,229,311	1,211,695	1,187,856
Animal production	299,210	304,887	315,089	327,624	321,979
Support activities to agriculture	21,269	22,442	23,075	23,504	23,207
Forestry & logging	96,678	96,789	94,871	91,894	90,380
Fishing & aquaculture	41,554	43,280	43,638	45,242	48,663
Mining and quarrying	**79,986**	**83,386**	**87,968**	**103,842**	**113,458**
Manufacturing	**738,305**	**757,794**	**755,608**	**810,827**	**833,052**
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	417,709	429,714	423,653	443,317	445,962
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	320,597	328,080	331,955	367,510	387,090
Electricity supply	**156,679**	**159,673**	**158,927**	**167,339**	**175,525**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	**57,743**	**58,473**	**60,591**	**64,420**	**67,626**

Table 2.3: **Gross Domestic Product by Activity** ***(Cont'd)***

Constant 2016 Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Construction	**438,962**	**470,526**	**517,977**	**552,764**	**575,215**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	**694,215**	**730,922**	**727,726**	**786,202**	**815,937**
Transportation and storage	**849,165**	**902,898**	**830,249**	**891,983**	**941,947**
Land transport	670,319	712,945	690,357	733,816	766,746
Air transport including support services	74,769	77,514	35,399	45,712	54,642
All other transport including postal and courier activities	104,078	112,439	104,494	112,455	120,559
Accommodation and food service activities	**88,863**	**101,584**	**53,114**	**81,037**	**102,286**
Information and communication	**241,178**	**257,959**	**273,440**	**290,224**	**319,056**
Telecommunications	163,634	177,247	198,753	210,844	235,037
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	77,544	80,712	74,688	79,380	84,019
Financial and insurance activities	**629,731**	**680,556**	**720,435**	**802,964**	**905,490**
Financial activities	497,023	535,249	558,194	597,093	667,059
Insurance activities	132,708	145,307	162,241	205,871	238,431
Real estate	**802,728**	**856,588**	**891,574**	**951,093**	**993,623**
Professional, scientific and technical activities	**160,325**	**171,268**	**151,534**	**163,485**	**171,873**
Administrative and support service activities	**86,819**	**92,729**	**76,386**	**80,663**	**95,224**
Public administration and defence	**459,667**	**498,143**	**532,781**	**564,957**	**590,386**
Education	**392,401**	**414,661**	**376,307**	**462,227**	**484,217**
Pre-primary and Primary education	193,608	199,687	182,828	223,661	234,788
General secondary education	102,370	110,715	94,116	123,744	129,614
Higher and other education	96,423	104,259	99,362	114,821	119,815
Human health and social work activities	**176,043**	**185,702**	**196,120**	**213,529**	**223,105**
Arts, entertainment and recreation	**22,089**	**23,857**	**17,112**	**19,239**	**22,688**
Other service activities	**118,593**	**124,449**	**100,205**	**119,100**	**125,989**
Activities of households as employers;	**56,797**	**57,649**	**58,513**	**59,391**	**60,282**
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured	**-254,198**	**-278,418**	**-273,375**	**-287,975**	**-292,296**
All economic activities	**7,583,875**	**7,981,005**	**8,019,178**	**8,597,270**	**8,996,769**
Taxes on products	747,016	775,941	713,883	798,672	854,561
GDP at market prices	**8,330,891**	**8,756,946**	**8,733,060**	**9,395,942**	**9,851,329**

** Provisional*
+ Revised

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Table 2.4: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Percentage Changes

Industry	2018	2019	2020+	2021⁺	2022*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**5.7**	**2.7**	**4.6**	**-0.4**	**-1.6**
Growing of crops	6.4	3.0	5.7	-1.4	-2.0
Animal production	4.6	1.9	3.3	4.0	-1.7
Support activities to agriculture	13.4	5.5	2.8	1.9	-1.3
Forestry & logging	-1.0	0.1	-2.0	-3.1	-1.6
Fishing & aquaculture	9.5	4.2	0.8	3.7	7.6
Mining and quarrying	**-4.7**	**4.3**	**5.5**	**18.0**	**9.3**
Manufacturing	**3.6**	**2.6**	**-0.3**	**7.3**	**2.7**
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	5.5	2.9	-1.4	4.6	0.6
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	1.2	2.3	1.2	10.7	5.3
Electricity supply	**4.0**	**1.9**	**-0.5**	**5.3**	**4.9**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	**2.5**	**1.3**	**3.6**	**6.3**	**5.0**
Construction	**6.1**	**7.2**	**10.1**	**6.7**	**4.1**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	**5.9**	**5.3**	**-0.4**	**8.0**	**3.8**
Transportation and storage	**6.0**	**6.3**	**-8.0**	**7.4**	**5.6**
Land transport	5.2	6.4	-3.2	6.3	4.5
Air transport including support services	6.5	3.7	-54.3	29.1	19.5
All other transport including postal and courier activities	10.5	8.0	-7.1	7.6	7.2
Accommodation and food services	**15.6**	**14.3**	**-47.7**	**52.6**	**26.2**
Information and communication	**7.9**	**7.0**	**6.0**	**6.1**	**9.9**
Telecommunications	9.1	8.3	12.1	6.1	11.5
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	5.6	4.1	-7.5	6.3	5.8
Financial and insurance activities	2.7	8.1	5.9	11.5	12.8
Financial activities	0.8	7.7	4.3	7.0	11.7
Insurance activities	10.6	9.5	11.7	26.9	15.8
Real estate	**6.5**	**6.7**	**4.1**	**6.7**	**4.5**
Professional, scientific and technical activities	**5.4**	**6.8**	**-11.5**	**7.9**	**5.1**
Administrative and support service activities	**9.8**	**6.8**	**-17.6**	**5.6**	**18.1**
Public administration and defence	**7.9**	**8.4**	**7.0**	**6.0**	**4.5**
Education	**6.8**	**5.7**	**-9.2**	**22.8**	**4.8**
Primary education	9.2	3.1	-8.4	22.3	5.0
General secondary education	6.0	8.2	-15.0	31.5	4.7
Higher and other education	3.1	8.1	-4.7	15.6	4.3
Human health and social work activities	**5.4**	**5.5**	**5.6**	**8.9**	**4.5**
Arts, entertainment and recreation	**3.7**	**8.0**	**-28.3**	**12.4**	**17.9**
Other service activities	**4.0**	**4.9**	**-19.5**	**18.9**	**5.8**
Activities of households as employers;	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured	**3.7**	**9.5**	**-1.8**	**5.3**	**1.5**
All industries at basic prices	5.6	5.2	0.5	7.2	4.6
Taxes on products	5.9	3.9	-8.0	11.9	7.0
GDP at market prices	**5.6**	**5.1**	**-0.3**	**7.6**	**4.8**

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⁺ Revised

2.17. Table 2.5 shows the sectoral contribution to the overall growth for the period 2018-2022. Financial and Insurance Activities was the leading source of GDP growth in 2022, accounting for 22.5 per cent, followed by Transportation and Storage, which accounted for 11.0 per cent of the overall growth. Other sectors that contributed significantly to the overall growth were Real Estate (9.3%); Wholesale and Retail (6.5%); Information and Communication (6.3%); and Public Administration and Defence (5.6%). On the other hand, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector dampened overall growth by 6.1 per cent during the period under review.

Table 2.5: Sources of Growth, 2017-2021

Percentage Changes

Industry	2018	2019	2020⁺	2021⁺	2022*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**19.3**	**10.1**	**-315.6**	**-0.9**	**-6.1**
Growing of crops	15.2	8.0	-276.7	-2.7	-5.2
Animal production	2.9	1.3	-42.7	1.9	-1.2
Support activities to agriculture	0.6	0.3	-2.7	0.1	-0.1
Forestry & logging	-0.2	0.0	8.0	-0.4	-0.3
Fishing & aquaculture	0.8	0.4	-1.5	0.2	0.8
Mining and quarrying	**-0.9**	**0.8**	**-19.2**	**2.4**	**2.1**
Manufacturing	**5.7**	**4.6**	**9.2**	**8.3**	**4.9**
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	4.9	2.8	25.4	3.0	0.6
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	0.8	1.8	-16.2	5.4	4.3
Electricity supply	**1.4**	**0.7**	**3.1**	**1.3**	**1.8**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	**0.3**	**0.2**	**-8.9**	**0.6**	**0.7**
Construction	**5.7**	**7.4**	**-198.7**	**5.2**	**4.9**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	**8.7**	**8.6**	**13.4**	**8.8**	**6.5**
Transportation and storage	**10.8**	**12.6**	**304.2**	**9.3**	**11.0**
Land transport	7.5	10.0	94.6	6.6	7.2
Air transport including support services	1.0	0.6	176.3	1.6	2.0
All other transport including postal and courier activities	2.2	2.0	33.3	1.2	1.8
Accommodation and food services	**2.7**	**3.0**	**202.9**	**4.2**	**4.7**
Information and communication	**4.0**	**3.9**	**-64.8**	**2.5**	**6.3**
Telecommunications	3.1	3.2	-90.0	1.8	5.3
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	0.9	0.7	25.2	0.7	1.0
Financial and insurance activities	**3.8**	**11.9**	**-167.0**	**12.4**	**22.5**

Table 2.5: **Sources of Growth, 2017-2021 *(Cont'd)***

Percentage Changes

Industry	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Financial activities	0.9	9.0	-96.1	5.9	15.4
Insurance activities	2.9	3.0	-70.9	6.6	7.1
Real estate	**11.1**	**12.6**	**-146.5**	**9.0**	**9.3**
Professional, scientific and technical activities	**1.9**	**2.6**	**82.6**	**1.8**	**1.8**
Administrative and support service activities	**1.7**	**1.4**	**68.4**	**0.6**	**3.2**
Public administration and defence	**7.5**	**9.0**	**-145.0**	**4.9**	**5.6**
Education	**5.6**	**5.2**	**160.6**	**13.0**	**4.8**
Primary education	3.7	1.4	70.6	6.2	2.4
General secondary education	1.3	2.0	69.5	4.5	1.3
Higher and other education	0.6	1.8	20.5	2.3	1.1
Human health and social work activities	2.0	2.3	-43.6	2.6	2.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.4	28.2	0.3	0.8
Other service activities	1.0	1.4	101.5	2.9	1.5
Activities of households as employers	0.2	0.2	-3.6	0.1	0.2
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured	-2.1	-5.7	-21.1	-2.2	-0.9
All industries at basic prices	**90.6**	**93.2**	**-159.8**	**87.2**	**87.7**
Taxes on products	9.4	6.8	259.8	12.8	12.3
GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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2.18. The annual production accounts for all industries at current prices for the period 2018-2022 are presented in Table 2.6. The value of output generated in 2022 stood at KSh 20,907.0 billion up from KSh 18,344.4 billion in 2021. The value of intermediate consumption increased from KSh 7,312.9 billion in 2021 to KSh 8,621.5 billion in 2022. Gross value added for all economic activities increased from KSh 11,031.5 billion in 2021 to KSh 12,285.4 billion in 2022.

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2018-2022

Current Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing					
Output at basic prices	2,299,659.7	2,578,151.4	2,938,492.7	3,153,741.6	3,477,829.5
Intermediate consumption	402,185.2	442,442.2	505,879.8	570,551.7	648,324.6
Value added, gross	1,897,474.6	2,135,709.3	2,432,612.9	2,583,190.0	2,829,504.9
Compensation of employees	163,855.1	182,358.2	207,693.6	215,022.6	239,048.7
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	1,733,619.5	1,953,351.1	2,224,919.3	2,368,167.3	2,590,456.2
Mining and quarrying					
Output at basic prices	136,425.2	141,312.5	149,893.6	190,681.6	239,750.2
Intermediate consumption	67,516.5	68,543.7	73,491.2	98,636.8	119,449.9
Value added, gross	68,908.6	72,768.8	76,402.4	92,044.8	120,300.3
Compensation of employees	15,471.5	17,004.3	15,628.9	15,310.3	16,383.1
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	53,437.2	55,764.5	60,773.5	76,734.5	103,917.2
Manufacturing					
Output at basic prices	2,216,546.9	2,311,586.1	2,376,422.7	2,700,161.2	3,175,340.4
Intermediate consumption	1,431,178.2	1,502,332.8	1,562,095.0	1,814,528.7	2,129,051.2
Value added, gross	785,368.7	809,253.3	814,327.7	885,632.6	1,046,289.2
Compensation of employees	206,419.9	218,255.2	215,492.0	231,411.4	250,089.9
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	578,948.8	590,998.1	598,835.8	654,221.2	796,199.3
Electricity, gas and water supply					
Output at basic prices	270,644.5	276,182.9	280,726.2	303,665.8	320,630.4
Intermediate consumption	53,475.3	55,555.2	57,156.2	67,683.5	80,648.3
Value added, gross	217,169.2	220,627.7	223,570.0	235,982.3	239,982.1
Compensation of employees	41,686.5	44,404.4	45,234.6	47,278.3	49,895.7
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	175,482.7	176,223.3	178,335.5	188,704.0	190,086.4
Construction					
Output at basic prices	1,229,130.0	1,391,357.3	1,623,605.0	1,821,644.0	2,042,781.5
Intermediate consumption	683,476.2	760,703.9	873,451.6	972,266.9	1,089,008.5
Value added, gross	545,653.8	630,653.3	750,153.4	849,377.1	953,773.0
Compensation of employees	352,677.0	411,515.5	466,791.8	508,743.3	577,714.1
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	192,976.8	219,137.8	283,361.6	340,633.8	376,058.9
Wholesale and retail trade					
Output at basic prices	1,465,228.5	1,601,687.9	1,646,862.8	1,865,291.7	2,078,219.8

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2018-2022 *(Cont'd)*

Current Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Intermediate consumption	702,260.5	763,770.1	779,289.2	912,389.9	1,036,113.7
Value added, gross	762,968.0	837,917.8	867,573.6	952,901.9	1,042,106.1
Compensation of employees	275,818.4	269,347.5	276,466.2	287,665.6	310,141.6
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	487,149.5	568,570.3	591,107.4	665,236.3	731,964.5
Transportation and storage					
Output at basic prices	1,880,796.9	2,082,169.9	1,965,148.9	2,307,715.6	2,872,977.1
Intermediate consumption	824,533.3	879,339.8	808,228.2	916,101.6	1,219,419.9
Value added, gros	1,056,263.6	1,202,830.1	1,156,920.6	1,391,614.0	1,653,557.2
Compensation of employees	212,354.2	260,947.4	229,018.3	241,141.0	282,077.3
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	843,909.4	941,882.7	927,902.4	1,150,473.0	1,371,479.9
Accomodation and Food Services					
Output at basic prices	277,731.0	346,938.9	171,968.1	288,207.8	374,094.0
Intermediate consumption	177,711.9	227,357.9	94,124.9	154,529.6	226,752.0
Value added, gross	100,019.1	119,581.0	77,843.2	133,678.2	147,342.0
Compensation of employees	39,639.4	43,273.9	37,317.7	46,380.5	57,927.9
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	60,379.7	76,307.1	40,525.5	87,297.7	89,414.1
Information and communication					
Output at basic prices	494,269.2	522,621.8	529,809.0	564,818.0	608,064.4
Intermediate consumption	254,149.3	265,202.9	254,988.6	273,381.4	289,760.6
Value added, gross	240,119.9	257,419.0	274,820.4	291,436.6	318,303.8
Compensation of employees	95,132.8	101,835.1	97,418.6	113,037.2	125,732.0
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	144,987.1	155,583.8	177,401.9	178,399.4	192,571.8
Financial and insurance activities					
Output at basic prices	864,482.3	924,259.2	966,412.4	1,123,964.9	1,299,228.1
Intermediate consumption	241,857.7	256,557.5	243,353.7	263,338.5	289,795.1
Value added, gross	622,624.6	667,701.7	723,058.7	860,626.4	1,009,433.0
Compensation of employees	136,426.9	147,642.4	149,376.0	161,998.7	178,231.8
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	486,197.7	520,059.3	573,682.7	698,627.7	831,201.2

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Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2018-2022 *(Cont'd)*

Industry	2018	2019	2020⁺	2021⁺	2022*
Real estate					
Output at basic prices	962,638.1	1,035,989.1	1,092,311.1	1,183,865.1	1,268,938.3
Intermediate consumption	81,016.5	89,256.8	96,108.3	107,268.5	119,881.5
Value added, gross	881,621.7	946,732.3	996,202.9	1,076,596.6	1,149,056.8
Compensation of employees	79,475.0	85,478.1	90,172.5	97,673.6	104,731.8
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	802,146.6	861,254.1	906,030.4	978,923.0	1,044,324.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities					
Output at basic prices	244,042.9	262,094.0	238,960.0	270,685.0	284,991.7
Intermediate consumption	80,083.7	86,212.2	79,455.1	91,426.8	96,983.9
Value added, gross	163,959.2	175,881.8	159,504.9	179,258.3	188,007.8
Compensation of employees	44,352.1	49,185.5	48,114.7	51,354.8	57,112.1
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	119,607.1	126,696.3	111,390.2	127,903.5	130,895.7
Administrative and support service activities					
Output at basic prices	139,970.3	155,697.1	132,645.1	152,419.6	191,310.2
Intermediate consumption	42,468.1	46,822.2	39,913.3	46,762.1	60,787.4
Value added, gross	97,502.2	108,874.9	92,731.8	105,657.4	130,522.9
Compensation of employees	52,842.6	59,423.7	50,295.8	60,719.9	69,244.5
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	44,659.6	49,451.1	42,435.9	44,937.6	61,278.4
Public administration and defence					
Output at basic prices	776,605.9	847,824.3	925,967.4	991,829.7	1,146,672.0
Intermediate consumption	283,425.5	306,457.5	333,344.2	356,844.1	474,803.1
Value added, gross	493,180.4	541,366.8	592,623.3	634,985.6	671,868.9
Compensation of employees	367,383.6	412,289.1	456,035.9	488,701.3	515,068.8
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	125,796.8	129,077.7	136,587.4	146,284.3	156,800.1
Education					
Output at basic prices	603,676.0	649,507.1	580,722.5	746,278.7	801,936.3
Intermediate consumption	204,160.8	217,631.5	167,632.4	224,333.5	259,231.9
Value added, gross	399,515.2	431,875.5	413,090.2	521,945.2	542,704.4
Compensation of employees	358,634.2	384,783.7	379,703.1	475,187.2	502,169.0
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	40,880.9	47,091.8	33,387.1	46,757.9	40,535.4
Health and social work					
Output at basic prices	300,199.6	317,761.5	333,696.2	377,933.7	394,251.8
Intermediate consumption	111,422.1	119,792.6	120,730.7	139,390.2	149,916.8
Value added, gross	188,777.5	197,968.9	212,965.6	238,543.5	244,335.1

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2017-2021 *(Cont'd)*

Industry	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Compensation of employees	138,350.1	149,923.7	166,257.6	175,628.0	143,069.0
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	50,427.4	48,045.2	46,708.0	62,915.5	101,266.1
Other service activities					
Output at basic prices	278,112.2	296,750.5	265,896.8	301,488.6	329,935.6
Intermediate consumption	52,322.5	55,884.0	49,512.3	58,911.8	66,815.3
Value added, gross	225,789.6	240,866.5	216,384.5	242,576.8	263,120.3
Compensation of employees	114,218.3	122,698.5	122,588.4	132,818.4	141,512.8
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	111,571.4	118,168.0	93,796.1	109,758.4	121,607.5
Less: Financial services indirectly measured					
Intermediate consumption	215,414.2	226,631.1	218,639.2	244,591.7	264,781.2
Value added, gross	-215,414.2	-226,631.1	-218,639.2	-244,591.7	-264,781.2
All industries at basic prices					
Output at basic prices	14,440,159.1	15,741,891.6	16,219,540.8	18,344,392.8	20,906,951.2
Intermediate consumption	5,908,657.4	6,370,494.1	6,357,393.9	7,312,937.2	8,621,524.6
Gross value added at basic prices	8,531,501.7	9,371,397.5	9,862,146.9	11,031,455.7	12,285,426.7
Other taxes on production	246,468.0	260,330.6	269,279.0	312,860.7	323,973.8
Less: Subsidies					
Compensation of employees	2,694,737.6	2,960,366.2	3,053,605.5	3,350,072.1	3,620,150.3
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	5,590,296.1	6,150,700.7	6,539,262.4	7,368,522.9	8,341,302.7
Total economy					
Taxes on products	808,804.8	866,329.8	852,923.1	996,206.0	1,082,913.3
Subsidies on products					
GDP at market prices	**9,340,306.5**	**10,237,727.2**	**10,715,070.0**	**12,027,661.7**	**13,368,340.0**

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2.19. The components of expenditure on GDP at current prices and their respective shares to GDP at market prices are shown in Table 2.7 and Table 2.8, respectively. The components of expenditure on GDP show how supply of resources generated in the economy are utilized as either final consumption expenditure or in the acquisition of assets. Gross domestic expenditure increased from KSh 12,994.0 billion in 2021 to KSh 14,412.5 billion in 2022. The share of private consumption was slightly over three quarters (75.6%) to total expenditure on GDP in 2022. Government final consumption expenditure increased by 12.3 per cent to stand at KSh 1,640.5 billion in 2022. The shares of private and government consumption increased during the review period whereas that of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and changes in inventories dropped by 1.0 and 0.3 percentage points, respectively in 2022.

Table 2.7: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2018-2022

Current Prices - KSh Million

Expenditure category	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Government final consumption expenditure	1,153,405.5	1,246,013.1	1,336,990.4	1,460,983.4	1,640,544.8
Private final consumption expenditure	7,099,419.0	7,818,862.0	8,078,073.5	8,970,837.0	10,107,170.0
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH[1]	102,229.3	107,458.7	112,457.5	109,584.7	103,378.6
Gross fixed capital formation	1,783,811.4	1,941,233.8	2,070,321.3	2,367,796.5	2,502,313.8
Changes in inventories	25,965.2	38,930.4	35,360.3	84,792.7	59,087.2
Gross domestic expenditure	10,164,830.3	11,152,498.0	11,633,202.9	12,993,994.3	14,412,494.3
Exports of goods and services	1,171,459.0	1,169,967.1	1,032,975.6	1,295,882.1	1,632,975.2
Imports of goods and services	2,042,984.6	2,081,480.4	1,885,418.3	2,395,321.0	2,876,105.8
Discrepancy[2]	47,002.3	-3,257.7	-65,690.2	133,106.5	198,976.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	**9,340,307.0**	**10,237,727.0**	**10,715,070.0**	**12,027,662.0**	**13,368,340.0**

[1] *Non Profit Institutions Serving Households*
[2] *Difference between GDP production approach and GDP expenditure approach*
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Table 2.8: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2018 - 2022

Percentage contribution to GDP

Expenditure category	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Government final consumption expenditure	12.3	12.2	12.5	12.1	12.3
Private final consumption expenditure	76.0	76.4	75.4	74.6	75.6
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Gross fixed capital formation	19.1	19.0	19.3	19.7	18.7
Changes in inventories	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4
Gross domestic expenditure	108.8	108.9	108.6	108.0	107.8
Exports of goods and services	12.5	11.4	9.6	10.8	12.2
Imports of goods and services	21.9	20.3	17.6	19.9	21.5
Discrepancy	0.5	0.0	-0.6	1.1	1.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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2.20. The real value of all components of expenditure on GDP are presented in Table 2.9, while Table 2.10 shows the annual percentage changes for the period 2018-2022. Real gross domestic expenditure increased by 2.5 per cent in 2022 as compared to 7.5 per cent in 2021. Real value of exports of goods and services expanded by 10.7 per cent in 2022, while that of imports of goods and services grew by 4.5 per cent in the same period.

Table 2.9: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2018-2022

Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million

Expenditure category	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Government final consumption expenditure	1,088,333.0	1,149,604.0	1,184,831.5	1,255,502.6	1,348,216.9
Private final consumption expenditure	6,281,580.0	6,596,982.5	6,493,993.0	6,909,583.5	7,138,166.0
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	93,682.4	97,100.5	98,583.8	90,982.0	81,202.9
Gross fixed capital formation	1,584,335.3	1,655,651.0	1,693,647.0	1,876,990.9	1,855,554.1
Changes in inventories	22,633.4	35,704.1	35,348.1	83,554.1	46,456.2
Gross domestic expenditure	9,070,564.0	9,535,042.0	9,506,403.4	10,216,613.1	10,469,596.1
Exports of goods and services	1,063,400.8	1,029,821.9	876,253.8	1,009,887.6	1,117,506.6
Imports of goods and services	1,871,835.1	1,906,360.5	1,726,743.0	2,109,293.3	2,203,271.8
Discrepancy[1]	68,761.8	98,442.6	77,145.8	278,734.5	467,498.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	**8,330,891.5**	**8,756,946.0**	**8,733,060.0**	**9,395,942.0**	**9,851,329.0**

[1] Difference between GDP production approach and GDP expenditure approach
** Provisional*
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Table 2.10: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2018 - 2022

Percentage Changes (growth)

Expenditure category	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Government final consumption expenditure	7.0	5.6	3.1	6.0	7.4
Private final consumption expenditure	5.1	5.0	-1.6	6.4	3.3
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	-14.4	3.6	1.5	-7.7	-10.7
Gross fixed capital formation	-0.4	4.5	2.3	10.8	-1.1
Gross domestic expenditure	3.7	5.1	-0.3	7.5	2.5
Exports of goods and services	6.8	-3.2	-14.9	15.3	10.7
Imports of goods and services	1.4	1.8	-9.4	22.2	4.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	5.6	5.1	-0.3	7.6	4.8

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2.21. Table 2.11a and Table 2.11b provide details of the value of additions to fixed assets by type at current prices for the period 2018-2022 while Table 2.11b shows the shares of the various types of fixed assets during the period under review. The value of additions to fixed assets (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) in current prices increased from KSh 2,367.8 billion in 2021 to KSh 2,502.3 billion in 2022. The value of additions to fixed assets of other structures increased by 14.5 per cent to KSh 723.6 billion in 2022. In the review period, dwellings and other structures contributed 34.3 per cent and 28.9 per cent to the overall GFCF, respectively.

Table 2.11a: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2018-2022

Current Prices - KSh Million

Type of Asset	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Dwellings	494,867.3	544,309.8	671,668.6	782,249.1	857,322.5
Buildings other than dwellings	162,595.5	178,414.9	218,279.1	252,396.5	276,188.7
Other structures	483,791.2	561,004.4	594,450.1	631,740.8	723,598.1
Transport equipment	242,356.0	273,876.5	218,783.9	306,147.0	252,516.6
ICT equipment	88,813.1	95,562.7	92,961.1	98,243.6	104,199.2
Other machinery and equipment	270,493.2	259,340.0	237,636.1	263,767.1	252,736.6
Animal resources yielding repeat products	13,623.7	8,728.4	17,829.3	16,696.8	18,969.2
Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	9,614.9	10,001.4	10,301.3	9,476.3	9,978.5
Intellectual property products	17,656.6	9,995.6	8,411.7	7,079.4	6,804.3
Total	1,783,811	1,941,234	2,070,321	2,367,797	2,502,314

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Table 2.11b: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2018-2022

Percentage Contribution

Type of Asset	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Dwellings	27.7	28.0	32.4	33.0	34.3
Buildings other than dwellings	9.1	9.2	10.5	10.7	11.0
Other structures	27.1	28.9	28.7	26.7	28.9
Transport equipment	13.6	14.1	10.6	12.9	10.1
ICT equipment	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.2
Other machinery and equipment	15.2	13.4	11.5	11.1	10.1
Animal resources yielding repeat products	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.8
Tree crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Intellectual property products	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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2.22. Table 2.12a and 2.12b present the real value of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) components and the percentage changes for the period 2018-2022. Real GFCF contracted by 1.1 per cent in 2022 to stand at KSh 1,855.6 billion. Generally, real value of additions to Intellectual property products, Animal resources yielding repeat products, Other machinery and equipment and Transport equipment contracted in 2022. However, Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products, dwellings, buildings other than dwellings, Information Communication Technology (ICT) equipment and other structures recorded positive growths during the review period.

Table 2.12a: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2017-2021

Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million

Type of Asset	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Dwellings	441,612.0	464,649.9	540,335.3	599,803.3	614,366.7
Buildings other than dwellings	147,587.3	155,435.6	180,934.0	200,693.6	205,447.6
Other structures	392,376.6	424,843.7	432,835.5	442,078.6	463,005.9
Transport equipment	232,650.0	259,773.0	206,323.4	290,157.9	246,969.6
ICT equipment	80,868.6	87,675.9	86,014.6	90,511.9	93,025.7
Other machinery and equipment	250,929.3	237,171.6	214,954.9	224,903.4	204,222.9
Animal resources yielding repeat products	12,428.4	8,016.5	15,707.0	15,179.5	15,043.8
Tree crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	8,623.1	8,669.6	8,608.7	7,451.0	7,571.2
Intellectual property products	17,260.1	9,415.2	7,933.8	6,211.7	5,900.7
Total	**1,584,335.2**	**1,655,651.0**	**1,693,647.0**	**1,876,990.9**	**1,855,554.1**

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Table2.12b: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2017-2021

Percentage Changes (growth)

Type of Asset	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Dwellings	5.4	5.2	16.3	11.0	2.4
Buildings other than dwellings	5.5	5.3	16.4	10.9	2.4
Other structures	5.0	8.3	1.9	2.1	4.7
Transport equipment	-6.8	11.7	-20.6	40.6	-14.9
ICT equipment	-21.9	8.4	-1.9	5.2	2.8
Other machinery and equipment	-4.0	-5.5	-9.4	4.6	-9.2
Animal resources yielding repeat products	48.1	-35.5	95.9	-3.4	-0.9
Tree crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	2.6	0.5	-0.7	-13.4	1.6
Intellectual property products	-34.8	-45.5	-15.7	-21.7	-5.0
Total	**-0.4**	**4.5**	**2.3**	**10.8**	**-1.1**

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+ Revised

2.23. The relationship between the GDP and Gross National Income (GNI) for the period 2018 to 2022 is shown in Table 2.13 and Table 2.14. The GNI, valued at current prices, grew by 11.1 per cent from KSh 11,826.5 billion in 2021 to KSh 13,163.2 billion in 2022. Gross domestic product per capita at current prices increased from KSh 241,907 in 2021 to KSh 264,077 in 2022. Primary incomes receivable from the rest of the world decreased from KSh 6.8 billion in 2021 to KSh 4.6 billion in the year under review. Current transfers receivable from the rest of the world expanded by 12.8 per cent to stand at KSh 774.3 billion in 2022, mainly on account of a significant growth of diaspora remittances from KSh 413.3 billion in 2021 to KSh 478.5 billion in 2022. Gross National Disposable Income increased from KSh 12,497.3 billion in 2021 to KSh 13,931.9 billion in 2022.

Table 2.13: Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income, 2018-2022

Current Prices - KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Current Prices, KSh Million					
Compensation of employees	2,694,737.8	2,960,366.3	3,053,605.5	3,350,072.0	3,620,150.3
Consumption of fixed capital	1,246,988.4	1,238,480.9	1,297,704.0	1,379,828.9	1,476,441.9
Net operating surplus	4,589,776.1	5,172,550.1	5,510,837.4	6,301,555.1	7,188,834.6
Taxes on products	808,804.8	866,329.8	852,923.1	996,206.0	1,082,913.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	9,340,307.0	10,237,727.0	10,715,070.0	12,027,662.0	13,368,340.0
Primary incomes					
Receivable from the rest of the world	21,621.5	22,174.0	5,642.7	6,750.5	4,648.0
Payable to rest of the world	-162,501.6	-185,849.8	-190,386.7	-207,902.7	-209,837.8
Gross national income at market prices	9,199,426.9	10,074,051.2	10,530,326.0	11,826,509.9	13,163,150.1
Current transfers					
Receivable from the rest of the world	511,848.0	544,457.2	535,310.5	686,238.0	774,316.6
Payable to rest of the world	-4,850.5	-5,574.5	-8,202.5	-15,414.8	-5,557.0
Gross national disposable income	9,706,424.5	10,612,933.9	11,057,434.0	12,497,333.1	13,931,909.8
Per capita, KSh					
Gross domestic product at market prices	201,299.7	215,078.3	219,492.3	241,906.9	264,076.9
Gross national income at market prices	198,263.5	211,639.7	215,707.9	237,861.2	260,023.6
Constant prices					
GDP at market prices, KSh Million	8,327,604.0	8,756,946.0	8,733,060.0	9,395,942.0	9,851,329.0
Per capita	179,474.2	183,969.5	178,891.9	188,976.3	194,602.2
- Annual percentage change	3.1	2.5	-2.8	5.6	3.0

* *Provisional*
\+ *Revised*

Table 2.14: National Disposable Income and Saving, 2018-2022

Current Prices - KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020+	2021+	2022*
Gross national disposable income	9,706,424.5	10,612,933.9	11,057,434.0	12,497,333.1	13,931,909.8
Consumption of fixed capital	1,246,988.4	1,238,480.9	1,297,704.0	1,379,828.9	1,476,441.9
Net national disposable income	8,459,436.1	9,374,453.1	9,759,730.0	11,117,504.2	12,455,467.9
Final consumption expenditure	8,355,053.8	9,172,333.8	9,527,521.4	10,541,405.1	11,851,093.3
Private	1,153,405.5	1,246,013.1	1,336,990.4	1,460,983.4	1,640,544.8
Non-Profit Institutions Serving House-holuds	7,099,419.0	7,818,862.0	8,078,073.5	8,970,837.0	10,107,170.0
General government	102,229.3	107,458.7	112,457.5	109,584.7	103,378.6
Saving, net	104,382.3	202,119.2	232,208.6	576,099.1	604,374.5
Financing of capital formation					
Saving, net	104,382.3	202,119.2	232,208.6	576,099.1	604,374.5
Capital transfers from abroad, net	26,593.0	21,146.0	14,023.0	21,450.6	16,508.0
Total	130,975.3	223,265.2	246,231.6	597,549.7	620,882.5
Gross fixed capital formation	1,783,811.4	1,941,233.8	2,070,321.3	2,367,796.5	2,502,313.8
Consumption of fixed capital	-1,246,988.4	-1,238,480.9	-1,297,704.0	-1,379,828.9	-1,476,441.9
Changes in inventories	25,965.2	38,930.4	35,360.3	84,792.7	59,087.2
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing(-)	-431,812.9	-518,418.0	-561,745.9	-475,210.6	-464,076.5
Total	**130,975.3**	**223,265.2**	**246,231.6**	**597,549.7**	**620,882.5**

* *Provisional*
\+ *Revised*

2.24. Table 2.15 presents the quarterly gross domestic product (QGDP) by activity at current prices for the period 2018-2022. Table 2.16 shows the QGDP at 2016 constant prices for the same period while Table 2.17 shows the percentage QGDP growth rates for 2018-2022.

Table 2.15: Gross domestic product by activity

Current prices – KSh million

Year	Quar-ter	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Manu-fac-turing	Electricity and water supply	Con-struc-tion	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommoda-tion & Food services	Transport and storage	Information and communication	Financial & insurance
2018		1,897,475	68,909	785,369	217,169	545,654	762,968	100,019	1,056,264	240,120	622,625
2019		2,135,709	72,769	809,253	220,628	630,653	837,918	119,581	1,202,830	257,419	667,702
2020+		2,432,613	76,402	814,328	223,570	750,153	867,574	77,843	1,156,921	274,820	723,059
2021+		2,583,190	92,045	885,633	235,982	849,377	952,902	133,678	1,391,614	291,437	860,626
2022*		2,829,505	120,300	1,046,289	239,982	953,773	1,042,106	147,342	1,653,557	318,304	1,009,433
2018	1	490,237	18,903	199,902	53,780	128,305	189,364	24,266	249,125	56,499	147,452
	2	553,221	17,210	189,065	55,318	130,708	186,473	23,254	260,081	55,110	149,766
	3	447,489	15,751	189,071	53,864	141,169	194,297	24,069	274,585	62,650	154,836
	4	406,528	17,045	207,331	54,207	145,472	192,834	28,431	272,473	65,861	170,571
2019	1	543,176	18,402	207,415	54,487	152,755	202,261	28,733	294,080	61,936	153,577
	2	589,054	18,048	200,283	55,866	155,731	202,674	25,842	311,451	58,629	160,324
	3	515,988	16,637	195,306	57,061	165,404	213,780	27,734	306,673	67,245	170,504
	4	487,491	19,682	206,250	53,214	156,764	219,202	37,271	290,626	69,609	183,296
2020+	1	672,188	19,864	209,401	54,814	178,341	211,630	32,165	290,038	67,291	168,877
	2	679,888	20,033	196,652	52,575	181,003	209,179	14,506	261,909	61,780	168,060
	3	494,552	17,004	189,196	57,096	191,261	206,014	12,582	297,855	70,942	179,792
	4	585,985	19,501	219,078	59,085	199,548	240,751	18,590	307,118	74,808	206,329
2021+	1	668,391	21,178	219,496	57,910	197,445	240,068	26,074	318,296	70,597	195,419
	2	700,208	21,809	212,215	55,755	210,061	225,959	25,560	339,777	69,787	205,898
	3	564,786	20,629	214,751	60,600	218,233	226,908	35,185	373,092	72,148	215,178
	4	649,805	28,428	239,172	61,717	223,638	259,967	46,859	360,448	78,905	244,131
2022*	1	747,468	31,614	251,538	57,555	243,353	274,206	34,383	390,808	76,673	236,707
	2	787,662	32,485	260,671	56,660	226,026	251,583	33,289	423,843	76,736	245,652
	3	595,575	24,319	253,185	60,569	245,657	254,145	34,756	456,969	80,218	245,281
	4	698,800	31,882	280,896	65,199	238,738	262,171	44,914	381,938	84,677	281,793

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Table 2.15: Gross domestic product by activity *(Cont'd)*

Current prices – KSh million

Year	Quarter	Public administration	Professional, admin and support services	Real estate	Education	Health	Other services	FISIM	All indust. at basic prices	Taxes on products	GDP at market prices	GDP, seasonally adjusted
2018		493,180	261,461	881,622	399,515	188,778	225,790	-215,414	8,531,502	808,805	9,340,307	
2019		541,367	284,757	946,732	431,876	197,969	240,867	-226,631	9,371,397	866,330	10,237,727	
2020+		592,623	252,237	996,203	413,090	212,966	216,385	-218,639	9,862,147	852,923	10,715,070	
2021+		634,986	284,916	1,076,597	521,945	238,544	242,577	-244,592	11,031,456	996,206	12,027,662	
2022*		671,869	318,531	1,149,057	542,704	244,335	263,120	-264,781	12,285,427	1,082,913	13,368,340	
2018	1	114,705	60,357	212,776	101,752	42,764	54,548	-53,058	2,091,678	193,552	2,285,230	2,262,718
	2	127,754	65,292	218,249	101,607	46,240	54,978	-51,893	2,182,434	199,461	2,381,895	2,318,469
	3	123,897	66,800	223,142	99,962	47,842	57,589	-53,278	2,123,734	200,580	2,324,314	2,362,340
	4	126,824	69,013	227,454	96,194	51,931	58,675	-57,185	2,133,656	215,212	2,348,868	2,400,364
2019	1	125,089	65,835	231,811	95,684	45,109	59,909	-54,015	2,286,245	196,866	2,483,110	2,454,758
	2	140,935	71,216	235,397	97,226	48,600	59,834	-53,135	2,377,975	218,351	2,596,326	2,528,326
	3	135,858	71,413	238,476	110,441	49,953	61,233	-56,051	2,347,655	215,061	2,562,716	2,614,875
	4	139,485	76,293	241,047	128,524	54,306	59,891	-63,430	2,359,523	236,052	2,595,574	2,643,142
2020+	1	133,714	68,970	243,543	118,079	46,334	60,215	-51,415	2,524,048	224,990	2,749,038	2,713,191
	2	150,864	53,914	246,671	84,979	54,217	48,561	-51,267	2,433,527	185,519	2,619,046	2,553,691
	3	150,851	59,724	250,615	95,713	54,370	55,714	-53,221	2,330,061	206,861	2,536,922	2,601,262
	4	157,195	69,629	255,374	114,319	58,044	51,895	-62,737	2,574,511	235,553	2,810,064	2,847,182
2021+	1	145,171	64,259	260,947	136,439	50,688	56,031	-55,874	2,672,533	242,256	2,914,789	2,873,512
	2	164,514	69,188	266,457	120,529	63,779	61,803	-56,740	2,756,561	237,746	2,994,307	2,924,320
	3	160,209	72,739	271,904	129,397	59,193	64,772	-60,003	2,699,722	243,109	2,942,831	3,028,372
	4	165,092	78,730	277,288	135,580	64,884	59,971	-71,975	2,902,640	273,095	3,175,735	3,206,373
2022*	1	155,781	74,994	282,609	141,654	51,693	61,713	-61,273	3,051,472	252,213	3,303,685	3,253,950
	2	173,070	77,690	286,599	121,967	61,723	65,847	-57,167	3,124,336	270,891	3,395,227	3,318,566
	3	168,083	81,005	289,259	134,351	70,871	70,797	-70,306	2,994,735	273,289	3,268,024	3,370,779
	4	174,935	84,842	290,590	144,733	60,049	64,763	-76,035	3,114,883	286,521	3,401,404	3,427,739

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Table 2.16 Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Constant 2016 Prices – KSh Million

Year	Quar-ter	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufac-turing	Electricity & water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommoda-tion & Food Services	Transport and storage	Information and communication	Financial & insurance
2018		1,587,784	79,986	738,305	214,422	438,962	694,215	88,863	849,165	241,178	629,731
2019		1,630,607	83,386	757,794	218,146	470,526	730,922	101,584	902,898	257,959	680,556
2020+		1,705,985	87,968	755,608	219,518	517,977	727,727	53,114	830,249	273,440	720,435
2021+		1,699,959	103,842	810,827	231,759	552,764	786,202	81,037	891,983	290,224	802,964
2022*		1,672,085	113,458	833,052	243,151	575,215	815,937	102,286	941,947	319,056	905,490
2018	1	423,098	21,870	187,632	52,487	108,357	170,690	21,935	206,945	57,093	146,213
	2	445,341	20,268	180,342	53,065	108,842	163,064	21,264	208,400	54,870	148,476
	3	366,861	18,196	179,287	54,353	112,286	176,077	21,126	218,992	63,589	157,455
	4	352,484	19,653	191,045	54,517	109,477	184,383	24,537	214,827	65,627	177,587
2019	1	443,440	21,596	192,686	54,066	114,925	178,426	25,339	221,046	62,132	156,897
	2	459,892	21,679	188,246	53,858	116,807	173,385	23,724	226,661	58,621	162,603
	3	370,177	19,192	184,179	55,181	121,192	185,461	23,642	229,166	67,725	174,236
	4	357,099	20,920	192,683	55,041	117,601	193,649	28,878	226,025	69,481	186,820
2020+	1	464,519	23,013	195,926	54,832	126,576	187,841	22,437	225,269	67,393	166,990
	2	497,268	22,538	178,601	51,429	124,923	166,594	9,511	188,177	61,718	168,441
	3	353,815	20,270	180,404	55,650	133,533	176,144	8,520	205,374	70,812	179,678
	4	390,382	22,147	200,678	57,607	132,945	197,147	12,646	211,430	73,518	205,327
2021+	1	461,672	25,404	199,847	56,984	134,419	204,286	16,095	207,444	70,811	183,908
	2	488,136	24,917	198,361	55,378	133,581	183,685	16,136	222,933	69,012	190,709
	3	351,517	23,512	199,422	59,626	142,532	187,788	20,880	235,278	71,801	198,755
	4	398,634	30,009	213,196	59,771	142,233	210,443	27,926	226,329	78,600	229,591
2022*	1	453,795	31,446	207,409	58,780	142,420	214,220	22,550	223,083	77,160	215,148
	2	476,539	29,061	205,560	58,481	139,622	191,186	23,236	238,649	76,741	221,399
	3	346,863	22,450	202,991	63,179	147,524	194,499	24,410	246,683	80,275	217,741
	4	394,888	30,501	217,091	62,711	145,649	216,032	32,090	233,532	84,880	251,202

** Provisional*
+ Revised

Table 2.16: Gross domestic product by activity *(Cont'd)*

Constant 2016 Prices – KSh Million

Year	Quar-ter	Public admi-nis-tration	Profes-sional, admin and support services	Real estate	Educa-tion	Health	Other services	FISIM	All indust. at basic prices	Taxes on products	GDP at market prices	GDP, seasonally adjusted
2018		459,667	247,144	802,728	392,401	176,043	197,479	-254,198	7,583,875	747,016	8,330,891	
2019		498,143	263,996	856,588	414,661	185,702	205,954	-278,418	7,981,005	775,941	8,756,946	
2020+		532,781	227,920	891,574	376,307	196,120	175,831	-273,375	8,019,178	713,883	8,733,060	
2021+		564,957	244,148	951,093	462,227	213,529	197,731	-287,975	8,597,270	798,672	9,395,942	
2022*		590,386	267,097	993,623	484,217	223,105	208,959	-292,296	8,996,768	854,561	9,851,329	
2018	1	107,773	57,885	195,701	98,630	40,005	48,578	-60,428	1,884,463	182,979	2,067,442	2,048,495
	2	119,262	61,509	198,924	97,374	43,643	48,166	-59,982	1,912,828	188,946	2,101,774	2,067,071
	3	115,123	62,920	202,293	98,095	44,520	50,019	-63,847	1,877,346	183,190	2,060,536	2,093,692
	4	117,509	64,829	205,810	98,303	47,874	50,716	-69,941	1,909,238	191,901	2,101,139	2,123,575
2019	1	115,767	61,765	209,991	102,178	42,073	51,741	-66,603	1,987,463	180,013	2,167,476	2,144,902
	2	130,083	66,473	213,239	100,591	45,961	51,448	-64,533	2,028,738	198,753	2,227,491	2,189,271
	3	124,860	66,033	215,771	104,633	47,145	52,282	-68,744	1,972,132	191,300	2,163,432	2,207,801
	4	127,433	69,725	217,588	107,259	50,523	50,483	-78,537	1,992,671	205,876	2,198,547	2,215,882
2020+	1	121,110	63,263	218,984	107,896	44,880	49,844	-63,971	2,076,801	190,042	2,266,843	2,239,664
	2	135,802	49,390	221,057	79,015	49,864	39,177	-64,258	1,979,245	157,609	2,136,855	2,100,805
	3	135,233	53,919	223,930	87,327	49,131	45,028	-67,223	1,911,545	175,032	2,086,577	2,140,663
	4	140,635	61,348	227,603	102,070	52,245	41,782	-77,923	2,051,586	191,200	2,242,786	2,250,416
2021+	1	129,888	55,501	232,078	120,859	48,425	45,598	-67,755	2,125,464	194,692	2,320,156	2,288,521
	2	146,889	59,276	236,145	106,214	54,581	50,385	-66,591	2,169,745	187,892	2,357,637	2,320,728
	3	142,412	62,149	239,807	114,311	52,626	52,923	-70,602	2,084,736	196,977	2,281,713	2,353,633
	4	145,768	67,222	243,063	120,843	57,897	48,825	-83,026	2,217,325	219,112	2,436,437	2,432,097
2022*	1	137,991	62,942	245,912	126,590	51,189	49,676	-68,242	2,252,070	213,268	2,465,337	2,428,417
	2	152,466	65,766	248,050	110,871	57,003	52,572	-67,438	2,279,764	199,401	2,479,164	2,444,207
	3	147,322	67,681	249,474	118,695	54,550	55,929	-72,230	2,168,037	210,937	2,378,974	2,465,048
	4	152,607	70,707	250,187	128,062	60,363	50,781	-84,385	2,296,898	230,955	2,527,854	2,511,625

** Provisional*
+ Revised

Table 2.17: Gross domestic product by activity

Percentage Changes (growth)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Manu-fac-turing	Electricity and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommo-dation & restaurant	Transport and storage	Information and communication	Financial & insurance
2018		5.7	-4.7	3.6	3.6	6.1	5.9	15.6	6.0	7.9	2.7
2019		2.7	4.3	2.6	1.7	7.2	5.3	14.3	6.3	7.0	8.1
2020+		4.6	5.5	-0.3	0.6	10.1	-0.4	-47.7	-8.0	6.0	5.9
2021+		-0.4	18.0	7.3	5.6	6.7	8.0	52.6	7.4	6.1	11.5
2022*		-1.6	9.3	2.7	4.9	4.1	3.8	26.2	5.6	9.9	12.8
2018	1	4.1	4.4	5.2	4.1	6.6	5.1	16.8	4.3	7.2	2.7
	2	5.3	-4.6	2.9	3.0	7.0	6.4	15.9	6.7	8.0	0.9
	3	6.3	-11.4	2.7	4.1	7.6	5.8	10.9	5.3	7.7	0.7
	4	7.6	-7.2	3.5	3.2	3.3	6.4	18.5	7.7	8.7	6.3
2019	1	4.8	-1.3	2.7	3.0	6.1	4.5	15.5	6.8	8.8	7.3
	2	3.3	7.0	4.4	1.5	7.3	6.3	11.6	8.8	6.8	9.5
	3	0.9	5.5	2.7	1.5	7.9	5.3	11.9	4.6	6.5	10.7
	4	1.3	6.4	0.9	1.0	7.4	5.0	17.7	5.2	5.9	5.2
2020+	1	4.8	6.6	1.7	1.4	10.1	5.3	-11.5	1.9	8.5	6.4
	2	8.1	4.0	-5.1	-4.5	6.9	-3.9	-59.9	-17.0	5.3	3.6
	3	-4.4	5.6	-2.0	0.9	10.2	-5.0	-64.0	-10.4	4.6	3.1
	4	9.3	5.9	4.1	4.7	13.0	1.8	-56.2	-6.5	5.8	9.9
2021+	1	-0.6	10.4	2.0	3.9	6.2	8.8	-28.3	-7.9	5.1	10.1
	2	-1.8	10.6	11.1	7.7	6.9	10.3	69.7	18.5	11.8	13.2
	3	-0.6	16.0	10.5	7.1	6.7	6.6	145.1	14.6	1.4	10.6
	4	2.1	35.5	6.2	3.8	7.0	6.7	120.8	7.0	6.9	11.8
2022*	1	-1.7	23.8	3.8	3.2	6.0	4.9	40.1	7.5	9.0	17.0
	2	-2.4	16.6	3.6	5.6	4.5	4.1	44.0	7.0	11.2	16.1
	3	-1.3	-4.5	1.8	6.0	3.5	3.6	16.9	4.8	11.8	9.6
	4	-0.9	1.6	1.8	4.9	2.4	2.7	14.9	3.2	8.0	9.4

** Provisional*
+ Revised

Table 2.17: Gross domestic product by activity *(Cont'd)*

Percentage Changes (growth)

Year	Quarter	Public admi-nis-tration	Profes-sional, admin and support services	Real estate	Educa-tion	Health	Other services	FISIM	All indust. at basic prices	Taxes on products	GDP at market prices	GDP, seasonally adjusted
2018		7.9	6.9	6.5	6.8	5.4	3.3	3.7	5.6	5.9	5.6	
2019		8.4	6.8	6.7	5.7	5.5	4.3	9.5	5.2	3.9	5.1	
2020+		7.0	-13.7	4.1	-9.2	5.6	-14.6	-1.8	0.5	-8.0	-0.3	
2021+		6.0	7.1	6.7	22.8	8.9	12.5	5.3	7.2	11.9	7.6	
2022*		4.5	9.4	4.5	4.8	4.5	5.7	1.5	4.6	7.0	4.8	
2018	1	5.8	7.6	6.2	8.3	5.4	1.5	5.5	5.1	5.8	5.2	2.1
	2	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.6	2.5	2.1	5.5	12.3	6.1	0.9
	3	9.3	4.5	6.6	6.3	5.0	3.3	2.3	5.4	4.5	5.3	1.3
	4	9.1	8.7	6.8	5.9	4.9	5.7	5.1	6.5	1.7	6.0	1.4
2019	1	7.4	6.7	7.3	3.6	5.2	6.5	10.2	5.5	-1.6	4.8	1.0
	2	9.1	8.1	7.2	3.3	5.3	6.8	7.6	6.1	5.2	6.0	2.1
	3	8.5	4.9	6.7	6.7	5.9	4.5	7.7	5.0	4.4	5.0	0.8
	4	8.4	7.6	5.7	9.1	5.5	-0.5	12.3	4.4	7.3	4.6	0.4
2020+	1	4.6	2.4	4.3	5.6	6.7	-3.7	-4.0	4.5	5.6	4.6	1.1
	2	4.4	-25.7	3.7	-21.4	8.5	-23.9	-0.4	-2.4	-20.7	-4.1	-6.2
	3	8.3	-18.3	3.8	-16.5	4.2	-13.9	-2.2	-3.1	-8.5	-3.6	1.9
	4	10.4	-12.0	4.6	-4.8	3.4	-17.2	-0.8	3.0	-7.1	2.0	5.1
2021+	1	7.2	-12.3	6.0	12.0	7.9	-8.5	5.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.7
	2	8.2	20.0	6.8	34.4	9.5	28.6	3.6	9.6	19.2	10.3	1.4
	3	5.3	15.3	7.1	30.9	7.1	17.5	5.0	9.1	12.5	9.4	1.4
	4	3.7	9.6	6.8	18.4	10.8	16.9	6.5	8.1	14.6	8.6	3.3
2022*	1	6.2	13.4	6.0	4.7	5.7	8.9	0.7	6.0	9.5	6.3	-0.2
	2	3.8	10.9	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	1.3	5.1	6.1	5.2	0.7
	3	3.4	8.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	5.7	2.3	4.0	7.1	4.3	0.9
	4	4.7	5.2	2.9	6.0	4.3	4.0	1.6	3.6	5.4	3.8	1.9

** Provisional*
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-23.66%
-21.20%
-20.00%
-15.38%
-12.12%
-11.81%
-10.08%
-10.00%
-9.05%
5,800
100
200
9.90
84,000
671,100

CHAPTER 03

Employment, Earnings and Consumer Price Indices

Overview

Employment in the modern and informal sectors, went up from 18.3 million in 2021 to 19.1 million in 2022. A total of 816.6 thousand new jobs were generated in the economy in 2022. Employment in the modern sector recorded a growth of 3.7 per cent in 2022 compared to an increase of 5.9 per cent in 2021. In 2022 a total of 113.7 thousand jobs were created in the modern sector. The total number of self-employed and unpaid family workers within the modern sector was estimated to have increased by 2.7 per cent to 168.1 thousand in 2022. Employment in the informal sector which remains the main source of employment for the working population rose by 4.6 per cent to record 16.0 million jobs.

3.2. Overall, the nominal wage bill for private and public sectors rose from KSh 2,404.2 billion in 2021 to KSh 2,610.1 billion in 2022. Nominal average earnings in the modern sector per person increased from KSh 827,295.2 per annum in 2021 to KSh 865,561.0 per annum in 2022. The real average earnings decreased by 3.0 per cent compared to a decrease of 3.8 per cent recorded in the previous year. The annual inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased from 6.1 per cent in 2021 to 7.7 per cent in 2022.

Employment

3.3. Formal sector employment stood at 3.2 million persons in 2022 up from 3.1 million persons recorded in 2021 as shown in Table 3.1. Wage employment in the modern sector increased by 3.8 per cent to 3.0 million persons in 2022 from 2.9 million persons in 2021. In the year under review, a total of 113.7 thousand jobs were created in the modern sector. The informal sector created 702.9 thousand new jobs, which constituted 86.1 per cent of all new jobs created outside small-scale agriculture and pastoralists activities. Further, the total number of self-employed and unpaid family workers within the modern sector was estimated to have gone up from 163.7 thousand persons in 2021 to 168.1 thousand persons in 2022.

Table 3.1: Total Recorded Employment[1], 2018 - 2022

'000

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Modern Establishments					
Wage Employees	2,859.7	2,928.4	2,742.6	2,906.1	3,015.4
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	152.2	162.7	156.1	163.7	168.1
Sub -Total	**3,011.9**	**3,091.1**	**2,898.7**	**3,069.8**	**3,183.5**
Informal Sector[2]	14,283.6	15,051.6	14,508.0	15,261.8	15,964.7
TOTAL	**17,295.5**	**18,142.7**	**17,406.7**	**18,331.6**	**19,148.2**

**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. Analysis of modern sector wage employment by industry and sector for the period 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 3.2. In 2022, total wage employment in this sector of the economy grew by 3.8 per cent to 3,015.4 thousand persons.

3.5. Private Sector: During the review period, the share of the private sector employment to the total employment in the modern sector stood at 65.8 per cent compared to 63.9 per cent recorded in 2021. Overall, the private sector created 94.5 thousand jobs in 2022 compared to 125.0 thousand jobs created in 2021.

3.6. In 2022, the leading industries providing wage employment in the private sector were manufacturing, agriculture, forestry and fishing, and wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles accounting for 15.9, 14.4 and 12.8 per cent of the total private sector employment, respectively. There was, however, a lower growth in agriculture, forestry and fishing industries at 1.5 per cent in 2022 compared to 5.2 per cent realized in 2021. This could be partly attributable to prolonged drought experienced which had direct impact on the agriculture sector reflecting decelerated growth in employment in 2022.

The manufacturing sector also recorded a sustained growth of 5.1 per cent in 2022 compared to 6.7 per cent realized in 2021. However, the decelerated growth could partly be attributed to globalization and competition from cheap imports. Accommodation and food service activities recorded the highest growth in employment at 23.0 per cent. This was followed by administrative and support service activities, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, and education which registered a growth of 10.3, 8.8 and 7.9 per cent, respectively.

3.7. Public Sector: Wage employment in the public sector registered a 1.6 per cent growth in 2022 compared to an increase of 4.4 per cent recorded in 2021. In 2022, Transport and storage activities recorded the highest growth of 12.6 per cent mainly spurred by growth in rail transport. This was followed by human health and social work activities, which recorded a growth of 7.4 per cent. The leading activities with highest employment levels in the public sector were education; public administration and defense; compulsory social security which accounted for 42.8 per cent and 35.7 per cent of total employment in the sector, respectively.

Table 3.2: Wage Employment by Industry and Sector, 2018- 2022

'000

Industry	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	Percentage change
Private Sector:						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	294.3	296.7	280.6	295.3	299.7	1.5
Mining and quarrying	14.6	15.2	13.7	14.0	14.3	2.1
Manufacturing	321.3	329.0	293.8	313.5	329.6	5.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.7	6.2	8.8
Construction	209.8	212.7	212.4	217.3	222.2	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	258.9	267.7	249.7	256.3	265.7	3.7
Transportation and storage	71.0	73.9	58.0	63.0	65.8	4.4
Accommodation and food service activities	79.9	81.2	49.8	61.7	75.9	23.0
Information and communication	129.3	130.4	117.2	132.1	140.5	6.4
Financial and insurance activities	64.0	65.9	66.5	66.8	70.0	4.8
Real estate activities	4.3	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	62.4	64.3	57.0	63.2	66.5	5.2
Administrative and support service activities	6.1	6.4	4.8	5.8	6.4	10.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	223.9	228.7	181.1	210.6	227.3	7.9
Human health and social work activities	108.0	114.6	103.6	106.7	112.5	5.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.0	5.1	4.4	5.1	5.4	5.9
Other service activities	36.3	38.0	32.8	37.4	40.1	7.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	115.8	116.4	117.0	117.9	118.6	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	-
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**2,017.0**	**2,063.2**	**1,858.0**	**1,983.0**	**2,077.5**	**4.8**

Table 3.2: Wage Employment by Industry and Sector, 2018- 2022 *(Cont'd)*

'000

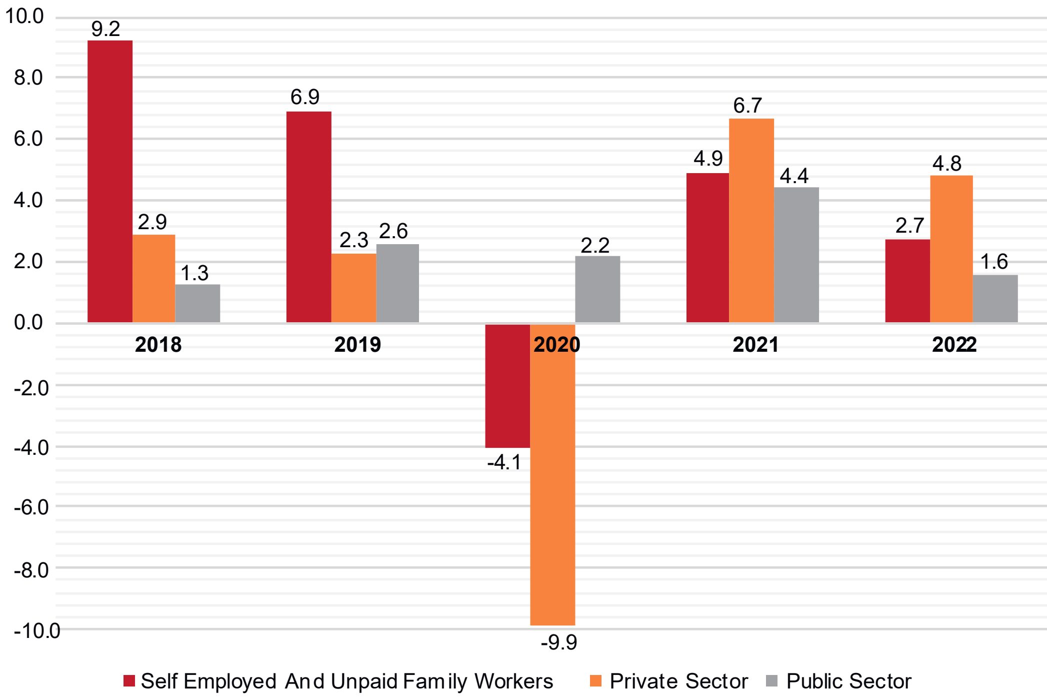
Industry	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	Percentage change
Public Sector:						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	42.3	41.9	41.7	41.9	41.9	-
Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	-
Manufacturing	26.3	24.1	23.0	23.3	23.0	(1.3)
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	18.0	18.5	17.5	17.0	16.4	(3.5)
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.4	10.0	6.4
Construction	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.5	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	-
Transportation and storage	19.9	18.8	19.1	19.9	22.4	12.6
Accommodation and food service activities	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	-
Information and communication	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	5.3
Financial and insurance activities	11.9	12.0	11.1	11.0	11.2	1.8
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	1.5
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	296.5	304.6	311.3	329.8	334.9	1.5
Education	354.9	369.1	381.9	398.6	401.8	0.8
Human health and social work activities	40.2	42.8	45.2	47.4	50.9	7.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	4.2
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	**842.7**	**865.2**	**884.6**	**923.1**	**937.9**	**1.6**
TOTAL WAGE EMPLOYMENT	**2,859.7**	**2,928.4**	**2,742.6**	**2,906.1**	**3,015.4**	**3.8**

** Provisional.*

3.8. Figure 3.1 shows percentage changes in wage employment in the Public, Private and Self-employment categories from 2018 to 2022. Self-employed and unpaid family workers increased by 2.7 per cent in 2022 compared to 4.9 per cent recorded in 2021.

Chapter 03

Figure 3.1 Percentage changes in wage employment for the Self-employed and in the Public and Private Sectors, 2018-2022



3.9. Table 3.3 presents data on wage employment in the public sector by type of employer. The Teachers Service Commission (TSC), which is the largest employer in the public sector registered a reduction of 0.3 per cent in employment in 2022. Employment in county governments registered a growth of 4.4 per cent in the review period to 217.3 thousand persons. Employment in corporations controlled by the Government and Parastatal Bodies grew by 1.1 per cent each in 2022. During the year under review, employment in Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions registered an increase of 2.4 per cent. This was however a decelerated growth compared to 7.1 per cent recorded in 2021.

Table 3.3 Wage Employment in the Public Sector, 2018– 2022

'000

Sector	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	Annual Percentage Change
Ministries and other exra-budgetary institutions[1]	206.4	207.2	206.1	220.7	226.0	2.4
Teachers Service Commission	313.6	324.5	331.1	349.9	348.6	-0.3
Parastatal Bodies[2]	96.7	96.2	95.7	96.7	97.8	1.1
Corporations controlled by the Government[3]	47.5	47.3	47.1	47.5	48.1	1.1
County governments	178.7	190.0	204.6	208.1	217.3	4.4
TOTAL	**842.9**	**865.2**	**884.7**	**923.0**	**937.8**	**1.6**

* *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. Analysis of wage employment by industry and sex is presented in Table 3.4. Major industries like mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and manufacturing, were dominated by men with shares of 87.2, 77.2 and 77.1 per cent respectively, during the review period. Employment of women was predominant in Activities of households as employers, and human health and social work activities at 66.2 per cent and 53.4 per cent respectively. There was a minimal disparity between women and men employees in the education industry, during the review period. The employment status shows that there were 1,153.9 thousand regular female employees in the year under review. Overall, casual employment registered a growth of 1.8 per cent and accounted for 17.1 per cent of the total wage employment.

Table 3.4: Wage Employment by Industry and Sex, 2021 and 2022

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Industry	Male		Female		Total	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	174.8	179.5	162.4	162.1	337.2	341.6
Mining and quarrying	12.5	12.8	2.2	2.2	14.7	15.0
Manufacturing	242.5	259.8	94.3	92.8	336.8	352.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17.4	17.0	4.7	4.5	22.1	21.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11.5	12.2	3.6	4.0	15.1	16.2
Construction	144.8	155.8	81.7	75.9	226.5	231.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	183.2	185.9	75.3	82.0	258.5	267.9
Transportation and storage	74.6	77.8	9.3	10.4	82.9	88.2
Accommodation and food service activities	37.1	53.5	26.3	24.1	63.4	77.6
Information and communication	91.5	93.2	42.5	49.3	134.0	142.5
Financial and insurance activities	40.7	44.2	37.1	37.0	77.8	81.2
Real estate activities	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.6	4.1	4.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	52.7	55.2	17.2	18.1	69.9	73.3
Administrative and support service activities	4.3	4.8	1.5	1.6	5.8	6.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	220.3	216.4	109.5	118.5	329.8	334.9
Education	310.7	343.2	298.5	285.9	609.2	629.1
Human health and social work activities	69.9	71.9	84.2	91.5	154.1	163.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.3	5.5	2.2	2.4	7.5	7.9
Other service activities	26.9	29.3	10.5	10.8	37.4	40.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	40.1	39.8	77.8	78.8	117.9	118.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4
TOTAL	**1,764.3**	**1,861.5**	**1,142.8**	**1,153.9**	**2,906.1**	**3,015.4**
Of which: Regular	1,455.4	1,535.7	943.0	962.7	2,398.4	2,498.4
Casual	308.9	325.8	199.9	191.2	507.7	517.0

Chapter 03

Wage Earnings in the Modern Sector

3.11. Total wage payments by industry in the modern sector for the period 2018 to 2022 is shown in Table 3.5. The nominal wage bill rose from KSh 2,404.2 billion in 2021 to KSh 2,610.1 billion in 2022. The private sector wage bill went up by 10.7 per cent to stand at KSh 1,819.7 billion in 2022, while the public sector wage bill rose by 4.0 per cent. The contribution of the public sector to the total wage bill in the modern sector reduced from 31.6 per cent in 2021 to 30.3 per cent in 2022.

Table 3.5 - Wage Payments[1] by Industry and Sector, 2018 - 2022

KSh Million

Industry	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Private Sector:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	98,220.6	109,613.1	105,614.7	111,496.4	119,524.4
Mining and quarrying	7,896.0	9,600.8	8,896.1	9,337.4	10,056.2
Manufacturing	154,247.0	174,362.8	164,038.0	178,783.5	203,580.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9,015.6	10,129.8	10,330.2	10,554.5	11,251.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,449.5	1,658.4	1,589.2	1,694.5	1,926.4
Construction	140,913.3	152,690.8	161,078.8	166,055.7	176,298.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	192,234.7	219,873.4	218,416.2	228,761.1	250,332.1
Transportation and storage	99,258.8	111,084.2	87,980.3	97,543.8	106,691.3
Accommodation and food service activities	34,685.2	36,862.4	21,373.3	27,679.1	35,550.7
Information and communication	126,498.7	137,106.0	132,533.2	152,523.6	170,967.0
Financial and insurance activities	117,989.0	128,416.9	136,591.2	139,004.6	152,665.7
Real estate activities	1,277.1	1,359.2	1,199.9	1,336.3	1,442.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	77,556.1	86,714.2	82,569.1	93,502.4	104,571.6
Administrative and support service activities	9,495.8	10,620.0	8,085.3	10,108.5	11,582.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	215,223.6	227,896.7	177,642.6	212,883.0	237,516.6
Human health and social work activities	96,890.5	111,236.9	109,037.2	114,980.9	128,464.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3,413.3	3,737.7	3,430.2	3,999.8	4,453.1
Other service activities	34,802.1	40,045.4	37,232.1	43,562.8	49,929.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	29,185.5	31,637.8	34,195.6	34,994.8	37,252.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4,484.4	4,838.7	5,113.3	5,229.8	5,612.6
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**1,454,737.0**	**1,609,485.1**	**1,506,946.7**	**1,644,032.5**	**1,819,668.2**

Table 3.5: **Wage Payments[1] by Industry and Sector, 2017- 2021** *(Continued)*

KSh Million

Industry	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Public Sector:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18,333.7	20,062.1	21,302.7	21,569.5	21,955.8
Mining and quarrying	276.8	319.0	349.5	360.9	378.3
Manufacturing	23,759.1	23,756.7	24,089.4	24,258.7	24,595.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	24,235.3	26,945.6	26,627.3	26,042.8	25,552.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5,824.9	6,171.8	6,084.5	6,307.1	6,844.7
Construction	6,250.7	7,161.6	7,861.9	8,035.8	8,484.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,848.2	2,021.1	2,297.8	2,297.2	2,408.2
Transportation and storage	33,289.8	35,479.0	38,811.1	42,003.2	50,570.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,864.0	3,507.8	4,195.2	4,111.0	4,492.2
Information and communication	1,518.2	1,701.9	1,812.8	1,818.9	1,878.2
Financial and insurance activities	20,532.4	22,856.6	24,833.5	21,620.4	23,688.6
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5,568.3	6,385.6	7,845.2	7,935.6	8,503.5
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	191,134.1	199,023.0	199,433.9	221,650.5	214,337.5
Education	235,545.7	262,788.2	264,583.1	281,497.8	302,041.4
Human health and social work activities	57,805.4	68,206.1	79,353.9	88,398.8	92,351.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,779.9	2,035.2	2,222.1	2,239.0	2,331.2
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	**630,566.5**	**688,421.3**	**711,703.7**	**760,147.1**	**790,414.2**
TOTAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR	**2,085,303.5**	**2,297,906.4**	**2,218,650.4**	**2,404,179.6**	**2,610,082.4**

** Provisional*

[1]*Annualised June wages.*

3.12. A summary of wage payments in the public sector by type of employer is presented in Table 3.6. Wage earnings in the Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions recorded an increase of 3.5 per cent in earnings rising from KSh 164.1 billion in 2021 to KSh 169.8 billion in 2022. Similarly, total wage payments for county governments increased by 4.7 per cent from KSh 180.5 billion in 2021 to KSh 189.1 billion in 2022. Wage payments by the TSC rose by 3.0 per cent to KSh 267.5 billion, accounting for 33.8 per cent of the total wage payments by the public sector in 2022.

Table 3.6: Total Wage Payments in the Public Sector[1], 2018- 2022

KSh Million

Sector	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions[1]	121,088.3	143,290.7	152,461.6	164,053.2	169,794.9
Teachers Service Commission	202,176.4	229,191.2	241,272.1	259,638.2	267,512.1
Parastatal Bodies[2]	93,830.4	92,878.5	92,728.6	94,513.4	99,408.8
Corporations Controlled by the Government[3]	60,951.4	60,333.0	60,235.6	61,395.0	64,575.1
County governments	152,520.1	162,728.0	165,005.9	180,547.3	189,123.3
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**630,566.5**	**688,421.3**	**711,703.7**	**760,147.1**	**790,414.2**

* *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.*

3.13. Table 3.7 presents annual average earnings for the period 2018 to 2022. Overall, annual average earnings in the modern sector grew by 4.6 per cent to KSh 865.6 thousand in 2022 compared to a 2.3 per cent in 2021. The annual average earnings in the private sector increased by 5.6 per cent to 875.8 thousand in 2022, compared to an increase of 2.2 per cent in the previous year.

3.14. Table 3.8 presents the percentage change in wage employment and average earnings over the 2022/2017 and 2022/2021 periods. During the five-year period, total wage employment rose by 8.0 per cent. The public sector recorded a higher growth in wage employment of 12.6 per cent compared to the private sector which recorded a growth of 6.0 per cent. In the last one year, all industries in the private sector recorded growths in average earnings.

3.15. Real average earnings were analyzed to present the effects of inflationary pressures on workers' earnings over a period. These earnings were calculated by deflating the average earnings using the inflation rates. Table 3.9 shows the estimated real average earnings for the period 2018 to 2022. Real average earnings per employee in the private sector decreased by 2.1 per cent from KSh 720.3 thousand in 2021 to KSh 705.1 thousand in 2022. Similarly, real average earnings per employee in the public sector decreased by 5.2 per cent to KSh 678.6 thousand in 2022.

Table 3.7: Annual Average Wage Earnings[1] per Employee, 2018- 2022

KSh

Industry	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Private Sector:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	333,781.6	369,443.3	376,329.8	377,630.0	398,776.8
Mining and quarrying	540,008.7	631,213.0	649,873.2	666,150.1	704,560.4
Manufacturing	480,058.2	529,912.1	558,307.6	570,371.5	617,635.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,747,216.0	1,899,820.0	2,052,500.0	2,077,242.5	2,188,153.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	257,042.0	282,240.0	290,473.3	294,899.2	312,231.7
Construction	671,815.6	717,755.7	758,453.2	764,324.7	793,247.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	742,485.4	821,477.7	874,784.6	892,517.3	942,062.5
Transportation and storage	1,398,523.7	1,502,417.0	1,517,948.8	1,548,117.5	1,622,564.6
Accommodation and food service activities	433,879.9	454,070.9	428,829.9	448,724.2	468,447.8
Information and communication	978,690.3	1,051,571.8	1,130,713.5	1,154,939.2	1,216,964.3
Financial and insurance activities	1,844,010.0	1,947,716.7	2,052,923.3	2,082,067.3	2,179,415.6
Real estate activities	294,540.4	310,382.7	323,347.9	327,360.3	339,095.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,243,763.7	1,349,343.6	1,448,250.2	1,478,672.7	1,571,534.9
Administrative and support service activities	1,565,150.4	1,658,850.1	1,688,308.7	1,734,470.2	1,811,601.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	961,150.1	996,661.7	980,708.3	1,010,686.8	1,044,828.5
Human health and social work activities	896,968.5	970,509.8	1,052,848.4	1,077,155.3	1,141,859.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	682,669.4	727,743.2	775,896.9	787,216.7	823,929.5
Other service activities	957,892.4	1,053,187.9	1,135,263.9	1,163,443.3	1,244,173.4
Activities of households as employers; un-differentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use ..	251,955.3	271,769.4	292,280.0	296,867.8	313,977.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,334,152.0	3,519,080.0	3,699,960.0	3,757,013.2	3,904,185.2
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**721,230.1**	**780,072.9**	**811,030.1**	**829,084.2**	**875,801.0**

Table 3.7: Annual Average Wage Earnings[1] per Employee, 2018- 2022 *(Cont'd)*

KSh

Industry	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Public Sector:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	433,001.5	479,060.9	511,470.3	515,093.2	524,166.6
Mining and quarrying	427,174.7	479,654.5	519,280.4	522,339.7	536,636.6
Manufacturing	901,742.0	986,737.4	1,048,868.9	1,041,861.6	1,067,481.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,345,282.0	1,457,147.2	1,518,954.8	1,529,985.0	1,555,620.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	621,391.7	652,965.2	669,139.8	669,044.7	685,770.8
Construction	730,392.5	810,870.0	864,611.3	874,117.1	896,459.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	905,075.5	990,747.7	1,050,195.5	1,060,093.0	1,117,514.3
Transportation and storage	1,671,761.2	1,882,677.1	2,031,354.9	2,111,985.1	2,258,809.7
Accommodation and food service activities	1,777,768.7	2,120,817.5	2,444,728.7	2,476,497.1	2,642,490.8
Information and communication	789,519.2	873,650.3	930,604.3	937,081.9	957,790.1
Financial and insurance activities	1,719,491.1	1,899,332.6	2,234,029.6	1,967,098.4	2,112,415.0
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	874,685.9	983,002.0	1,179,367.83	1,192,971.91	1,448,469.8
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	644,614.1	653,355.0	640,562.08	672,170.89	638,565.9
Education	663,712.9	712,026.1	692,751.03	706,234.91	750,069.6
Human health and social work activities	1,437,515.9	1,594,048.1	1,753,909.14	1,864,526.43	1,811,187.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	793,547.2	867,878.1	916,337.61	921,767.23	940,751.4
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	**748,060.7**	**795,648.5**	**804,481.3**	**823,585.6**	**842,872.8**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**729,138.0**	**784,674.8**	**808,917.8**	**827,295.2**	**865,561.0**
Memorandum Items In Public Sector:					
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	586,551.5	691,615.0	739,581.7	743,207.6	751,332.7
Teachers Service Commission	644,765.0	706,201.0	728,740.4	742,118.3	767,288.6
Parastatal Bodies[2]	970,019.5	965,557.0	968,453.7	976,979.1	1,016,403.0
Corporations Controlled by the Government[3]	1,282,282.4	1,276,383.4	1,280,212.5	1,291,482.3	1,343,597.4
County governments	853,669.7	856,242.4	806,295.0	867,614.1	870,498.2
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**748,060.7**	**795,648.5**	**804,481.3**	**823,585.6**	**842,872.8**

* *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, 2022/2017 and 2022/2021

Industry	EMPLOYMENT		AVERAGE EARNINGS	
	2022/2017*	2022/2021*	2022/2017*	2022/2021*
Private Sector:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.4	1.5	31.4	5.6
Mining and quarrying	-0.7	2.1	37.2	5.8
Manufacturing	3.8	5.1	41.0	8.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.0	35.6	5.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	34.8	8.8	32.6	5.9
Construction	8.4	2.3	25.9	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.6	3.7	38.9	5.6
Transportation and storage	-4.5	4.4	24.0	4.8
Accommodation and food service activities	-2.9	23.0	12.6	4.4
Information and communication	14.8	6.4	33.7	5.4
Financial and insurance activities	10.2	4.8	23.9	4.7
Real estate activities	2.4	4.9	20.5	3.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10.1	5.2	36.9	6.3
Administrative and support service activities	10.3	10.3	22.1	4.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-
Education	7.2	7.9	12.2	3.4
Human health and social work activities	10.1	5.4	37.8	6.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	12.5	5.9	28.4	4.7
Other service activities	15.6	7.2	42.3	6.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	2.8	0.6	34.4	5.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	7.7	0.0	23.4	3.9
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**6.0**	**4.8**	**30.7**	**5.6**

Table 3.8: Wage Employment and Average Earnings[1], percentage changes, 2022/2017 and 2022/2021*(Cont'd)*

Industry	EMPLOYMENT		AVERAGE EARNINGS	
	2022/2017*	2022/2021*	2022/2017*	2022/2021*
Public Sector:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.9	0.0	24.4	1.8
Mining and quarrying	16.7	0.0	32.0	2.7
Manufacturing	-11.1	-1.3	23.0	2.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-8.4	-3.5	17.7	1.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7.5	6.4	9.0	2.5
Construction	11.8	3.3	22.9	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46.7	0.0	-11.3	5.4
Transportation and storage	17.1	12.6	38.7	7.0
Accommodation and food service activities	6.3	0.0	66.4	6.7
Information and communication	5.3	5.3	25.3	2.2
Financial and insurance activities	-0.9	1.8	29.6	7.4
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9.7	1.5	73.6	4.5
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	13.8	1.5	3.2	-4.8
Education	14.9	0.8	24.1	6.4
Human health and social work activities	25.4	7.4	31.9	-2.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8.7	4.2	21.8	2.1
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	**12.6**	**1.6**	**19.4**	**2.3**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**8.0**	**3.8**	**27.1**	**4.6**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:				
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	14.4	2.4	37.5	1.1
Teachers Service Commission	15.1	-0.3	28.5	3.4
Parastatal Bodies[2]	-11.1	1.1	22.2	4.0
Corporations Controlled by the Government[3]	2.3	1.1	4.7	4.0
County governments	23.8	4.4	3.8	0.3
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**12.6**	**1.6**	**19.4**	**2.3**

* *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 Average Annual Wage Earnings per Employee[1], 2018 - 2022

KSh

Industry	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Private Sector					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	338,030.9	356,885.6	347,598.7	328,059.4	321,034.0
Mining and quarrying	546,883.4	609,757.6	600,258.2	578,706.1	567,204.2
Manufacturing	486,169.7	511,900.0	515,683.3	495,500.2	497,225.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,769,459.3	1,835,243.7	1,895,800.7	1,804,567.7	1,761,566.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	260,314.3	272,646.4	268,296.9	256,188.5	251,361.2
Construction	680,368.3	693,358.6	700,548.7	663,993.6	638,601.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	751,937.8	793,555.1	807,998.6	775,358.6	758,404.5
Transportation and storage	1,416,328.0	1,451,348.7	1,402,060.1	1,344,899.7	1,306,240.6
Accommodation and food service activities	439,403.5	438,636.7	396,090.6	389,821.2	377,122.4
Information and communication	991,149.7	1,015,828.1	1,044,388.5	1,003,333.0	979,713.3
Financial and insurance activities	1,867,485.6	1,881,512.3	1,896,191.6	1,808,759.2	1,754,531.7
Real estate activities	298,290.1	299,832.5	298,661.7	284,388.5	272,987.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,259,597.7	1,303,478.4	1,337,682.6	1,284,570.8	1,265,159.2
Administrative and support service activities	1,585,075.9	1,602,464.6	1,559,413.8	1,506,790.3	1,458,424.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	973,386.2	962,784.4	905,835.5	878,016.3	841,135.9
Human health and social work activities	908,387.6	937,521.4	972,468.0	935,759.6	919,250.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	691,360.2	703,006.7	716,660.6	683,880.6	663,301.9
Other service activities	970,087.0	1,017,389.3	1,048,591.5	1,010,720.8	1,001,617.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	255,162.9	262,531.7	269,965.7	257,898.7	252,766.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,376,598.1	3,399,463.8	3,417,484.4	3,263,838.8	3,143,052.1
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**730,411.9**	**753,557.6**	**749,111.6**	**720,252.2**	**705,060.9**

Table 3.9: Estimated Real Average Annual Wage Earnings per Employee[1], 2018 - 2022 *(Continued)*

KSh

Industry	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Public Sector					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	438,513.9	462,777.3	472,421.8	447,478.1	421,978.7
Mining and quarrying	432,613.0	463,350.7	479,635.6	453,773.4	432,017.6
Manufacturing	913,221.9	953,197.4	968,792.4	905,098.8	859,372.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,362,408.4	1,407,617.7	1,402,989.3	1,329,147.4	1,252,347.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	629,302.5	630,770.4	618,054.0	581,220.7	552,077.6
Construction	739,691.0	783,307.9	798,602.1	759,373.8	721,691.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	916,597.8	957,071.4	970,017.7	920,937.0	899,651.4
Transportation and storage	1,693,043.9	1,818,683.4	1,876,269.9	1,834,749.7	1,818,447.7
Accommodation and food service activities	1,800,401.0	2,048,729.3	2,258,084.4	2,151,413.1	2,127,329.0
Information and communication	799,570.3	843,954.3	859,556.8	814,073.4	771,065.9
Financial and insurance activities	1,741,381.5	1,834,772.8	2,063,471.3	1,708,882.0	1,700,593.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	885,821.3	949,589.0	1,089,328.3	1,036,373.3	1,003,177.2
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	652,820.5	631,147.0	591,658.0	583,936.6	515,244.3
Education	672,162.4	687,823.8	639,862.5	613,529.1	605,214.1
Human health and social work activities	1,455,816.5	1,539,865.2	1,620,005.9	1,619,774.4	1,461,405.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	803,649.6	838,378.3	846,379.3	800,769.0	757,349.0
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	**757,584.0**	**768,603.8**	**743,062.7**	**715,475.4**	**678,552.1**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**738,420.4**	**758,003.1**	**747,160.5**	**718,698.1**	**696,817.2**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	594,018.7	668,106.5	683,117.9	645,648.5	604,858.0
Teachers Service Commission	652,973.3	682,196.7	673,104.3	644,702.1	617,703.3
Parastatal Bodies[2]	982,368.5	932,737.0	894,516.5	848,733.3	818,252.1
Corporations Controlled by the Government[3]	1,298,606.7	1,232,998.1	1,182,473.9	1,121,952.4	1,081,658.9
County governments	864,537.6	827,138.1	744,738.0	753,724.4	700,791.9
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**757,584.0**	**768,603.8**	**743,062.7**	**715,475.4**	**678,552.1**

* *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.*

3.16. Table 3.10 shows changes in wage employment, prices and real earnings from 2018 to 2022. Generally, wage employment grew by 3.8 per cent in 2022. The inflation rate stood at 7.9 per cent in June 2022, compared to 6.3 per cent in June 2021. The real average earnings decreased by 3.0 per cent compared to a decrease of 3.8 per cent recorded in 2021.

Table 3.10: Changes in Wage Employment, Prices and Real Earnings, 2018 – 2022

Per cent

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Wage employment	2.4	2.4	-6.3	6.0	3.8
Average earnings at current prices	3.3	4.9	1.7	2.9	4.6
Inflation[1]	4.3	4.8	4.6	6.3	7.9
Real average earnings	2.7	2.7	-1.4	-3.8	-3.0

* *Provisional*

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

Employment in the Informal Sector

3.17. In Kenya, informal jobs are often concentrated in trade, manufacturing, transport and other services activities. The informal sector still remains the main source of employment in Kenya. In 2022 employment in the informal sector rose by 4.6 per cent to record 16.0 million jobs as shown in Table 3.11. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants continues to be the leading sector that provides formal employment followed by Manufacturing.

Table 3.11: Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector by Activity[1], 2018- 2022

Number '000

Activity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Manufacturing	2,878.8	3,044.9	2,874.2	3,067.1	3,181.0
Construction	367.8	385.2	406.6	416.0	419.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	8,557.1	9,005.6	8,879.3	9,114.5	9,320.9
Transport and Communications[2]	445.5	470.2	390.1	431.9	444.9
Community, Social and Personal Services	1,388.2	1,462.5	1,334.3	1,521.6	1,846.4
Others	646.2	683.2	623.3	710.8	751.8
TOTAL	**14,283.6**	**15,051.6**	**14,508.0**	**15,261.8**	**15,964.7**
Urban	5,070.7	5,337.4	5,143.8	6,224.0	6,560.1
Rural	9,212.9	9,714.2	9,364.1	9,037.8	9,404.6

* *Provisional*

[1] *Estimated*

[2] *Includes mainly support services to transport activity*

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3.18. Table 3.12 presents gazetted monthly minimum wages in respect to the agricultural industry for the last five years. In 2022, average minimum wages in this industry increased to KSh 10,107 from 9,014 in 2021. Workers expect salaries to be adjusted upwards when prices of goods and services are increased.

Table 3.12: Gazetted Monthly Basic Minimum Wages for Agricultural Industry, 2018 – 2022

KSh

Type of Employee	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Unskilled employees	6,736	6,736	6,736	6,736	7,545
Stockman, Herdsman and Watchman	7,779	7,779	7,779	7,779	8,713
Skilled And Semi-Skilled Employees:					
House servant or cook	7,585	7,585	7,585	7,585	8,613
Farm foreman	12,152	12,152	12,152	12,152	13,611
Farm clerk	12,152	12,152	12,152	12,152	13,611
Section foreman	7,867	7,867	7,867	7,867	8,811
Farm artisan	8,051	8,051	8,051	8,051	9,018
Tractor driver	8,538	8,538	8,538	8,538	9,563
Combine harvester driver	9,406	9,406	9,406	9,406	10,535
Lorry driver or car driver	9,871	9,871	9,871	9,871	11,055
AVERAGE	**9,014**	**9,014**	**9,014**	**9,014**	**10,107**

Source: Ministry of Labour & Social Protection

3.19. Table 3.13 presents average gazetted monthly basic minimum wages in urban areas. The new wages were gazetted on 1st July, 2022 under Legal Notice No. 125. The average gazetted monthly wages in all urban areas increased by 12.0 per cent in 2022 from KSh. 16,841.40 in 2021. The cities that include Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru have the higher average monthly wages compared to other urban areas in Kenya. Gazetted monthly average wages for Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru cities increased by KShs 2,557 to an average of KShs 23,868, while gazetted wages for all former Municipalities and Town Councils of Mavoko, Ruiru and Limuru improved by KShs 2,376 to an average of KShs 22,174 and gazetted average wages for all other towns increased by Kshs 2,021 to an average of KShs 18,862 in 2022.

Table 3.13: Average Gazetted Monthly Basic Minimum Wages[1] in Urban Areas, 2021 and 2022

KSh

Occupation	Nairobi , Mombasa, Kisumu & Nakuru Cities		All former Municipalities and Town Councils of Mavoko, Ruiru and Limuru		All other towns	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
General labourer including cleaner, sweeper, gardener, children's ayah, house servant, day watchman, messenger	13,572.88	15,201.65	12,522.72	14,025.40	7,240.96	8,109.90
Miner, stone cutter, turn boy .waiter, cook, logger, line cutter	14,658.84	16,417.90	13,005.67	14,566.40	8,366.35	9,370.30
Night watchman	15,141.95	16,959.00	14,037.98	15,722.60	8,636.30	9,672.70
Machine attendant, sawmill sawyer, machine assistant, mass production machinist, shoe cutter, bakery worker, bakery assistant, tailor's assistant	15,383.45	17,229.50	14,315.28	16,033.15	11,602.87	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)	17,560.99	19,668.30	16,428.30	18,399.70	13,431.29	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)	18,319.51	20,517.80	16,907.89	18,936.85	13,975.29	15,652.30
Pattern designer (draughts-man), garment and dress cutter, single hand oven man, charge-hand baker, general clerk, telephone operator, receptionist, storekeeper	20,904.92	23,413.50	19,112.05	21,405.50	16,295.95	18,251.50
Tailor, driver (medium sized vehicle)	23,039.42	25,804.15	21,175.14	23,716.20	18,881.21	21,147.00
Dyer, crawler tractor driver, salesman	25,435.20	28,487.40	23,731.79	26,579.60	21,418.48	23,988.70
Saw doctor, caretaker (buildings)	28,147.61	31,525.30	26,283.29	29,437.30	24,485.11	27,423.30
Cashier, driver (heavy commercial vehicle) salesman - driver	30,627.45	34,302.75	28,822.13	32,280.75	27,023.96	30,266.80
Ungraded artisan	18,319.51	20,517.85	16,907.89	18,936.85	13,975.29	15,652.60
Artisan Grade III	23,039.47	25,804.20	21,175.14	23,716.20	18,845.56	21,107.00
Artisan Grade II	24,884.06	27,870.15	23,731.79	26,579.60	21,418.48	23,988.70
Artisan Grade I	30,627.45	34,302.75	28,822.13	32,280.75	27,023.96	30,266.90
Average	**21,310.85**	**23,868.15**	**19,798.61**	**22,174.46**	**16,841.40**	**18,862.40**

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

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3.20. The number of collective bargaining agreements registered by the Employment and Labour Relations Court in 2021 and 2022 are shown in Table 3.14. The figures show the total number of collective bargaining agreements registered rose to 315 in 2022 from 166 recorded in 2021. The number of unionisable employees covered by the agreements increased by 2.1 per cent to 440.8 thousand in 2022 from 431.9 thousand in 2021. The average monthly allowance including Housing, Leave and Travel allowances offered in the agreements, increased by 28.2 per cent to of KSh 16,995.0 in 2022.

Table 3.14: Collective Bargaining Agreements Registered by the Industrial Court, 2021 and 2022

Activity	Agreements (Number)		Unionsable employees (Number)		Average basic wages (KSh)		Average monthly allowances offered[1] (KSh)	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing	12	26	14,356	19,432	25,655.6	32,311.3	8,797.7	13,807.1
Mining And Quarrying		10		904		39,075.7	-	14,297.0
Manufacturing	65	71	24,606	24,789	39,232.6	44,239.9	14,513.1	15,827.7
Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	1	5	27	940	126,370.1	76,038.6	38,888.0	45,594.4
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	9	19	947	971	38,850.9	44,089.6	19,619.0	24,798.0
Construction	1	7	1,405	1,523	19,523.0	37,596.7	7,172.5	11,280.0
Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	4	23	118	165	68,151.2	35,239.9	12,863.7	13,504.8
Transportation And Storage	10	21	868	1,073	47,360.3	54,777.4	19,444.6	21,239.0
Accommodation And Food Service Activities	-	9	-	209	-	20,297.9	-	9,987.5
Information And Communication	5	15	475	624	61,140.6	36,458.2	30,466.7	31,026.0
Financial And Insurance Activities	13	29	22,307	22,545	122,914.7	87,435.2	37,671.6	41,569.0
Real Estate Activities	1	5	46	162	23,425.6	21,526.9	6,400.0	25,453.0
Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative And Support Service Activities	3	13	12,499	12,633	18,244.9	32,820.8	10,474.1	12,941.0
Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	30	37	338,710	338,841	48,914.2	53,760.9	15,656.8	20,639.1
Human Health And Social Work Activities	10	18	15,470	15,679	50,714.2	65,047.8	13,698.3	17,819.0
Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	2	7	86	350	25,987.1	40,525.2	29,400.0	20,117.0
Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities Of Extraterritorial Organizations And Bodies	-	-	5	-	29,611.7	-	-	-
Total/ Average	**166**	**315**	**431,925**	**440,840**	**49,739.8**	**45,077.6**	**13,253.3**	**16,995.0**

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

Consumer Price Index

3.21. The annual inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased from 6.1 per cent in 2021 to 7.7 per cent in 2022. The increase was mainly attributable to high cost of food and non-alcoholic beverages; transport; and housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels.

3.22. Table 3.15a shows changes in the CPI in the broad Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) divisions from 2019 to 2022. In 2022, Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Index, which constitutes 32.9 per cent of total household final monetary consumption expenditure, recorded the highest inflation rate of 13.1 per cent. Transport index increased by 8.1 per cent mainly driven by increase in prices of petroleum products. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels Index, which accounts for 14.6 per cent of total household final monetary consumption expenditure recorded an inflation rate of 5.9 per cent, in 2022.

Table 3.15a: Overall Consumer Price Indices and Rates of Inflation by COICOP Divisions, 2019 - 2022

Base: February 2019=100

13 COICOP Divisions	Share (%)	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2022/ 2021
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	32.91	107.03	116.73	126.65	143.26	13.1
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	3.33	103.53	109.98	113.02	118.28	4.7
Clothing and Footwear	2.99	101.05	103.50	105.91	108.39	2.3
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	14.61	101.00	103.33	108.26	114.68	5.9
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	3.74	101.08	103.00	107.19	116.43	8.6
Health	2.91	100.56	102.69	106.20	107.55	1.3
Transport	9.65	102.40	111.50	125.16	135.26	8.1
Information and Communication	7.78	100.49	101.11	103.04	104.80	1.7
Recreation, Sport and Culture	1.72	100.61	103.02	104.92	107.69	2.6
Education Services	5.56	100.19	101.74	103.70	104.77	1.0
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	8.10	101.03	104.01	107.30	111.04	3.5
Insurance and Financial Services	2.24	100.18	100.94	102.56	103.18	0.6
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	4.45	101.28	103.59	106.59	111.22	4.3
Weighted Average of All Items	**100.00**	**103.16**	**108.69**	**115.33**	**124.16**	**7.7**

3.23. Table 3.15b present details of inflation by COICOP classes of the food and non-alcoholic beverages division. In 2022, oils and fats recorded the highest rate of inflation of 34.9 per cent mainly due to high increase in prices of cooking oil and cooking fat. Sugar, confectionery and desserts recorded the second highest inflation rate of 19.1 per cent in 2022. During the review period, cereals and cereal products recorded an inflation rate of 18.0 per cent mainly driven by increase in prices of maize and maize products.

Table 3.15b: Consumer Price Indices for Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages by COICOP Classes, 2019 - 2022

COICOP Classes of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Division	Share (%)	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2022/2021
Cereals and cereal products	8.865	106.58	111.75	116.57	137.49	18.0
Live animals, meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals	4.777	101.61	104.64	114.45	122.74	7.2
Fish and other seafood	1.317	105.29	115.90	130.47	144.97	11.1
Milk, other dairy products and eggs	4.960	103.68	107.11	111.12	124.18	11.8
Oils and fats	1.738	100.33	102.01	128.18	172.93	34.9
Fruits and nuts	2.005	112.80	133.36	147.56	154.97	5.0
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses	6.103	117.93	146.02	164.25	181.79	10.7
Sugar, confectionery and desserts	1.525	100.33	103.49	106.85	127.23	19.1
Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c.	0.228	107.71	128.02	157.96	169.00	7.0
Fruit and vegetable juices	0.141	101.15	103.04	107.65	113.28	5.2
Coffee and coffee substitutes	0.009	101.73	102.35	105.52	115.89	9.8
Tea, maté and other plant products for infusion	0.344	101.40	103.00	107.13	110.53	3.2
Cocoa drinks	0.044	100.84	102.16	106.27	110.55	4.0
Water	0.236	100.81	103.04	105.87	108.65	2.6
Soft drinks	0.495	102.10	105.05	109.24	114.15	4.5
Other non-alcoholic beverages	0.001	100.95	102.52	104.74	113.30	8.2
Services for processing primary goods for food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.122	100.59	102.19	105.78	110.20	4.2

n.e.c: not elsewhere classified

3.24. Table 3.15c presents the annual average retail prices of selected consumer goods and services in the CPI basket from 2018 to 2022. In 2022, majority of the selected consumer goods and services, recorded increases in price. In the period under review, maize grain-loose, wheat flour, gas, diesel, kerosene and petrol recorded the highest price increases, by 22.6, 32.8, 31.1, 28.7, 27.1, and 25.1 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, prices both 200 Kilowatts and 50 Kilowatts of electricity, dropped by 5.3 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively, during the same period.

Table 3.15c: Annual Average Retail Prices of Selected Consumer Goods and Services in the CPI Basket of goods and services, 2018 – 2022

KSh per Unit

Item	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% change
Beef - with bones	1 Kg	439.04	426.66	436.76	474.52	514.13	8.3
Offals - Matumbo	1 Kg	262.87	253.69	260.46	279.66	295.35	5.6
Bread,White	400 Gms	50.24	48.41	48.29	52.67	59.39	12.8
Maize grain- loose	1 Kg	49.20	47.24	55.42	55.22	67.72	22.6
Milk - Packeted	1/2 Litre	60.59	49.73	48.72	49.60	56.02	13.0
Sugar	1 Kg	132.62	116.21	113.94	115.30	138.05	19.7
Wheat Flour	2 kg	122.28	121.94	119.37	131.39	174.54	32.8
English Potatoes	1 Kg	67.86	71.07	67.28	70.20	85.22	21.4
Kales - Sukuma-wiki	1 Kg	50.75	44.19	49.08	54.47	60.38	10.8
Cabbages	1 Kg	40.84	43.02	38.52	45.28	51.64	14.1
Petrol (Super)	1 Litre	110.86	110.50	103.25	125.79	157.34	25.1
Diesel	1 Litre	104.78	102.89	93.91	108.56	139.69	28.7
Kerosene	1 Litre	90.06	102.97	84.55	99.93	127.05	27.1
Electricity	200 KW/h	4,269.52	4,647.00	4,561.80	4,941.13	4,681.58	-5.3
Electricity	50 KW/h	813.72	809.05	789.55	884.38	856.99	-3.1
Gas	13 Kg	2,173.40	2,024.75	2,047.28	2,280.91	2,990.41	31.1

3.25. 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 2022, Nairobi lower income group and rest of urban areas recorded the highest annual inflation rates of 8.1 per cent and 8.0 per cent, respectively. Nairobi upper income group recorded the lowest inflation rate of 5.7 per cent in 2022.

Table 3.16: Annual Inflation Rates, 2018- 2022

Per cent

Income Group	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Nairobi Lower Income	4.6	5.3	6.2	6.0	8.1
Nairobi Middle Income	5.7	5.2	2.6	4.2	6.0
Nairobi Upper Income	5.9	5.9	2.6	4.0	5.7
Nairobi	4.9	5.3	4.7	5.2	7.2
Rest of Urban Areas	4.6	5.2	5.9	6.7	8.0
Overall Inflation	**4.7**	**5.2**	**5.4**	**6.1**	**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 70.89 per cent of all households in Nairobi).*

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

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

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3.26. Table 3.17 present details of the annual average CPI for Nairobi lower income group. Annual average CPI for the Nairobi lower income group stood at 125.92 in 2022. The index was highest in December 2022 at 130.59 and lowest at 120.04 in January 2022.

Table 3.17: Consumer Price Indices for Nairobi Lower Income Group, 2018 - 2022

Base: February 2019=100

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	95.90	98.72	107.50	113.63	120.04
February	97.36	100.00	108.36	114.56	120.76
March	99.26	101.83	108.85	115.15	121.94
April	100.34	102.91	109.88	116.11	123.94
May	101.23	103.63	109.93	116.37	124.89
June	100.25	104.06	109.70	116.48	126.02
July	98.87	104.33	110.01	116.80	127.02
August	98.02	104.37	109.90	116.86	127.60
September	98.43	104.54	110.04	117.16	128.58
October	97.17	104.90	110.40	117.60	129.56
November	97.20	105.76	111.31	117.84	130.05
December	97.84	106.58	113.06	119.56	130.59
Annual Average	**98.49**	**103.47**	**109.91**	**116.51**	**125.92**

3.27. Consumer Price Indices from 2018 to 2022 for Nairobi middle- and upper-income groups, overall Nairobi, rest of urban areas and aggregated national indices 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, 2018 - 2022

Base: February 2019=100

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	94.73	99.62	102.99	106.20	110.44
February	95.28	100.00	103.34	106.75	110.82
March	95.70	100.23	103.52	107.12	111.46
April	95.92	100.62	104.04	107.64	112.90
May	96.63	101.04	103.74	107.75	113.50
June	96.63	101.30	104.14	107.88	114.62
July	96.32	101.50	103.37	108.63	115.44
August	97.28	101.67	103.49	108.88	115.92
September	98.39	101.93	103.63	109.27	117.29
October	98.08	102.05	104.42	109.42	118.04
November	98.36	102.38	104.76	109.69	118.23
December	99.09	102.71	105.65	110.37	118.63
Annual Average	**96.87**	**101.25**	**103.92**	**108.30**	**114.78**

Table 3.19: Consumer Price Indices, Nairobi Upper Income Group, 2018 - 2022

Base: February 2019=100

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	94.08	100.19	102.65	105.63	110.16
February	94.83	100.00	103.41	106.56	110.47
March	94.98	100.52	103.42	107.25	111.30
April	94.98	100.77	103.69	107.38	112.78
May	95.20	101.30	104.00	107.86	113.57
June	96.22	101.51	103.84	108.15	114.33
July	96.19	101.74	103.79	108.42	114.93
August	98.76	101.82	104.55	108.54	115.26
September	100.17	101.92	104.26	109.30	116.87
October	98.82	101.97	104.60	109.42	117.16
November	98.87	102.26	104.59	109.69	117.25
December	100.53	102.66	105.10	110.09	117.64
Annual Average	**96.97**	**101.39**	**103.99**	**108.19**	**114.31**

Table 3.20: Consumer Price Indices, Overall Nairobi, 2018 - 2022

Base: February 2019=100

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	95.59	98.96	105.48	110.30	115.79
February	96.83	100.00	106.16	111.11	116.35
March	98.36	101.16	106.50	111.64	117.32
April	99.22	101.92	107.27	112.36	119.07
May	100.05	102.52	107.24	112.60	119.89
June	99.35	102.87	107.22	112.73	120.98
July	98.24	103.11	107.14	113.19	121.87
August	97.89	103.20	107.21	113.31	122.39
September	98.48	103.39	107.30	113.70	123.57
October	97.41	103.64	107.79	114.00	124.39
November	97.50	104.26	108.41	114.26	124.74
December	98.20	104.88	109.74	115.49	125.22
Annual Average	**98.09**	**102.49**	**107.29**	**112.89**	**120.97**

Table 3.21: Consumer Price Indices, the Rest of Urban Areas, 2018- 2022

Base: February 2019=100

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	94.16	99.34	107.25	114.20	120.67
February	95.49	100.00	107.89	114.97	121.11
March	96.70	101.81	108.17	115.36	122.15
April	98.31	102.65	109.36	116.44	124.38
May	99.35	103.52	109.57	116.67	125.42
June	98.34	103.98	109.01	116.80	126.52
July	97.61	104.34	109.22	117.05	127.31
August	98.35	104.64	109.54	117.42	127.84
September	99.62	104.77	109.48	117.77	128.97
October	99.02	105.19	110.89	118.57	130.33
November	98.67	105.82	112.46	119.30	130.85
December	99.28	106.66	113.38	120.26	131.68
Annual Average	**97.91**	**103.56**	**109.69**	**117.07**	**126.44**

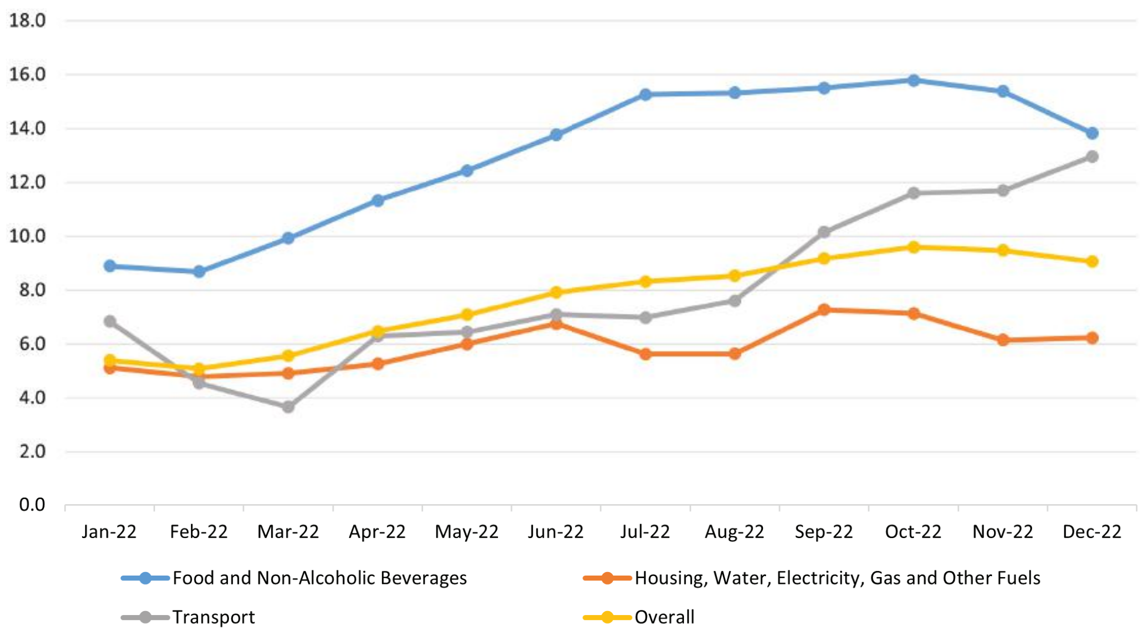
Table 3.22: Consumer Price Indices, Kenya, 2018 - 2022

Base: February 2019=100

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	94.74	99.66	106.51	112.58	118.64
February	96.03	100.00	107.17	113.36	119.13
March	97.37	101.54	107.47	113.81	120.14
April	98.68	102.34	108.49	114.75	122.17
May	99.63	103.11	108.60	114.98	123.12
June	98.74	103.52	108.27	115.11	124.22
July	97.86	103.83	108.35	115.45	125.05
August	98.16	104.04	108.57	115.71	125.58
September	99.16	104.20	108.57	116.08	126.73
October	98.38	104.54	109.60	116.67	127.86
November	98.20	105.17	110.78	117.20	128.31
December	98.84	105.92	111.87	118.27	128.99
Annual Average	**97.98**	**103.16**	**108.69**	**115.33**	**124.16**

3.28. Figure 3.2 shows the trends in inflation rate for overall and key COICOP divisions from January to December 2022. The figure shows that the highest overall inflation rate was recorded in October 2022 at 9.6 per cent and the lowest overall inflation rate was recorded in both January and February 2022 at 5.1 per cent. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages division recorded highest inflation rate in October 2022 which stood at 15.8 per cent. Transport division recorded the highest inflation rate in December 2022 at 13.0 per cent.

Figure 3.2: Trends in Overall and Key COICOP Divisions Inflation, January – December, 2022



CHAPTER

04

Money, Banking and Finance

Introduction

The Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) adopted a tight monetary policy stance by raising the Central Bank Rate (CBR) from 7.00 per cent in December 2021 to 7.50, 8.25 and 8.75 per cent in June, October and December 2022, respectively. Consequently, lending interest rates for both loans and advances; and overdrafts increased from 12.16 per cent and 11.45 per cent in December 2021 to 12.67 per cent and 12.22 per cent in December 2022 respectively.

4.2. Broad money supply (M3) recorded a growth of 7.5 per cent to KSh 5,042.4 billion as at end of 2022 compared to a growth of 6.2 per cent as at end of 2021. On the other hand, the real value of M3 declined

to KSh 4,583.6 billion as at end of 2022 while that of total commercial bank credit declined to KSh 4,152.5 billion as at end of 2022. Further, during the review period, net foreign assets declined by 51.9 per cent to KSh 283.4 billion.

4.3. Total assets of pension funds increased by 1.9 per cent from KSh 1,547.4 billion as at end of 2021 to KSh 1,576.2 billion as at end of 2022. In the insurance sub-sector, claims incurred under general insurance business increased by 11.2 per cent while claims incurred under reinsurance business went up by 13.5 per cent in 2022. Similarly, net earned premium income under both general insurance and reinsurance businesses grew by 12.7 per cent and 20.7 per cent to KSh 114.3 billion and KSh 29.9 billion, respectively, in 2022.

4.4. Capital markets reported subdued performance during the review period. The Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) 20 share index decreased to 1,676 points at end of 2022, from 1,903 points in December 2021. During the review period, the total value of shares traded decreased by 31.4 per cent to 94.3 billion from KSh 137.4 billion in 2021. Total bond turnover declined to KSh 741.9 billion in 2022 from KSh 957.0 billion recorded in 2021.

Expanded Coverage in the Compilation of Monetary and Financial Statistics

4.5. In 2022, the compilation of monetary and financial statistics was revised in line with international guidelines outlined in the IMF's Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide, 2016. The revision was also informed by the increasing prominence of microfinance institutions and Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) in the economy. Previously, compiled and disseminated monetary and financial statistics only included data from the Central Bank and commercial banks in the Other Depository Corporations (ODCs) survey. Developments in the financial sector overtime have led to the expansion of other deposit-taking financial institutions such as Micro-Finance Banks (MFBs) and Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives (DT SACCOs). The main difference between MFBs, DT SACCOs; and other Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) is that they take deposits and also operate front office services in banking halls.

4.6. The Depository Corporations survey (DCs) was expanded to include data from MFBs and DT SACCOs. Data from Insurance Companies, Pension Funds, Money Market Funds and Non-Money Market Funds have also been collated. Due to expanded coverage a revised series for monetary aggregates; and assets and liabilities of commercial banks, MFBs and DT SACCOs are provided in this chapter.

Monetary and Financial Statistics Broad Subsectors and Institutions Covered

Subsector	Institutions
1. Central Bank	The Central Bank
2. Deposit taking institutions, commonly referred to as Other Depository Corporations (ODC)	Commercial Banks, Micro-Finance Banks, Deposit-Taking SACCOs and Money Market Funds.
3. The non-deposit taking financial institutions or other financial intermediaries, commonly referred to as Other Financial Corporations (OFC).	Insurance, Pensions, Non-Money Market Funds, Credit only Micro-Finance Institutions, non-Deposit Taking SACCOs, Digital lenders and Other financial auxiliaries/intermediaries.

Selected Monetary Indicators

4.7. Selected monetary indicators from 2018 to 2022 are shown in Table 4.1. Broad money supply (M3) expanded by 7.5 per cent to KSh 5,042.4 billion as at end of 2022 from KSh 4,689.4 billion as at end of 2021. Net foreign assets declined by 51.9 per cent from KSh 589.3 billion as at end of 2021 to KSh 283.4 billion as at end of 2022. During the year under review, credit to private sector; and the National Government increased by 12.3 and 13.9 per cent, respectively.

Table 4.1: Selected Monetary Indicators+, 2018 - 2022

As at end of:	"Net Foreign Assets[1] (KSh Million)"	Domestic Credit (KSh million)						"Broad Money Supply[4] (M3) (KSh Million)"	Commercial Bank and Microfinance Bank Liquidity Ratio[5] (Per cent)	"Commercial Bank and Microfinance Bank Advances/ Deposits Ratio (per cent)"
		Private Sector[2]	Public Non-financial Coorporations	Local/ County Governments	National Government[3]	Other Financial Coorporations	Total			
2018 December	711,531	2,900,594	97,415	4,185	862,498	23,661	3,888,353	3,676,329	51.4	81.6
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* March	427,750	3,818,214	59,267	6,761	1,818,498	38,229	5,740,968	4,707,623	59.2	81.3
June	455,998	3,927,511	57,274	5,796	1,880,018	27,721	5,898,320	4,933,307	57.2	81.2
September	292,490	4,055,618	51,325	5,252	1,947,264	29,264	6,088,723	4,926,741	57.4	83.1
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

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' liquid assets as a percentage of deposit liabilities
** Provisional*
+ Revised

4.8. As shown in Table 4.2 money supply (M1) grew by 7.0 per cent to KSh 1,946.4 billion as at end of 2022 compared to a growth of 7.1 per cent recorded as at end of 2021. Further, Broad Money supply (M3) grew by 7.5 per cent as at end of 2022 to KSh 5,042.4 billion, compared to a growth of 6.2 per cent as at end of 2021.

Table 4.2: Money and Quasi-Money Supply, 2014 – 2022

KSh Million

	M1	Quasi-Money	M2	M3
2014 December	935,204	1,263,984	2,199,188	2,539,698
2015 December	994,850	1,525,816	2,520,667	2,947,822
2016 December	1,279,665	1,370,308	2,649,973	3,062,505
2017 December	1,365,883	1,492,279	2,858,163	3,338,385
2018 January	1,768,316	2,081,537	3,849,853	4,644,268
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 January	1,768,316	2,081,537	3,849,853	4,644,268
February	1,809,242	2,084,059	3,893,301	4,698,298
March	1,773,259	2,122,580	3,895,839	4,707,623
April	1,844,929	2,132,107	3,977,036	4,811,956
May	1,841,107	2,138,326	3,979,433	4,808,724
June	1,884,560	2,156,343	4,040,903	4,933,307
July	1,988,371	2,103,782	4,092,153	4,997,118
August	1,884,789	2,159,102	4,043,891	4,940,080
September	1,893,569	2,154,810	4,048,378	4,926,741
October	1,891,037	2,138,775	4,029,812	4,930,927
November	1,879,381	2,163,436	4,042,817	4,966,928
December	1,946,405	2,173,617	4,120,022	5,042,419

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
**Provisional*
+ Revised due to expanded coverage
Notes
(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 M1 and Quasi money.
(d) Broad Money, M3, comprises M2 and foreign currency holdings by residents.

Consolidated Accounts of Deposit Taking Financial Corporations

4.9. Table 4.3 shows the total assets and liabilities of deposit taking financial corporations which include the Central Bank, commercial banks, MFBs, and DT SACCOs from 2018 to 2022. Total liabilities increased to KSh 5,042.4 billion as at end of 2022 from KSh 4,689.4 as at end of 2021. Foreign currency deposit liabilities increased by 14.6 per cent to KSh 922.4 billion as at end of 2022 from KSh 804.7 billion as at end of 2021.

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Table 4.3: Consolidated Accounts of the Banking System+, 2018 – 2022

KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*			
LIABILITIES-	**December**	**December**	**December**	**December**	**March**	**June**	**September**	**December**
1. Money (M1):								
1.1 Demand Deposits	1,160,789	1,233,893	1,369,634	1,475,721	1,459,952	1,535,563	1,566,038	1,603,183
1. 2 Other Deposits at Central Bank	71,704	73,371	100,670	96,335	71,084	103,451	82,070	88,846
1.3 Currency outside banks	224,839	192,395	228,240	247,666	242,223	245,546	245,461	254,375
Sub-Total	**1,457,331**	**1,499,658**	**1,698,545**	**1,819,722**	**1,773,259**	**1,884,560**	**1,893,569**	**1,946,405**
2. Quasi-Money(MS):								
Sub-Total (quasi-money banks)	1,637,193	1,778,173	1,974,274	2,065,008	2,122,580	2,156,343	2,154,810	2,173,617
3. Broad Money Supply(M2)	3,094,524	3,277,832	3,672,819	3,884,730	3,895,839	4,040,903	4,048,378	4,120,022
4. Foreign Currency Deposits	581,805	619,721	742,066	804,709	811,783	892,404	878,363	922,397
5. Broad Money Supply(M3)	3,676,329	3,897,552	4,414,885	4,689,439	4,707,623	4,933,307	4,926,741	5,042,419
TOTAL LIABILITIES (M3)	**3,676,329**	**3,897,552**	**4,414,885**	**4,689,439**	**4,707,623**	**4,933,307**	**4,926,741**	**5,042,419**
ASSETS-								
6. Net Foreign Assets1	711,531	800,666	743,040	589,346	427,750	455,998	292,490	283,428
7. Net Domestic Credit:	2,964,798	3,096,886	3,671,845	4,100,093	4,279,873	4,477,309	4,634,250	4,758,991
7.1 Domestic credit	3,888,353	4,161,320	4,869,627	5,566,513	5,740,968	5,898,320	6,088,723	6,246,348
7.1 National Govt. (Net)	862,498	905,015	1,366,265	1,766,338	1,818,498	1,880,018	1,947,264	2,011,790
7.2 Local/County Governments	4,185	4,181	5,576	18,222	6,761	5,796	5,252	6,271
7.3 Public Nonfinancial Coorps	97,415	88,302	64,964	61,891	59,267	57,274	51,325	54,059
7.4 Private Sector[2]	2,900,594	3,135,103	3,402,089	3,691,938	3,818,214	3,927,511	4,055,618	4,146,116
7.4 Other Financial Cooporation	23,661	28,719	30,732	28,124	38,229	27,721	29,264	28,113
7.2 Other Items Net	-923,555	-1,064,433	-1,197,782	-1,466,420	-1,461,095	-1,421,011	-1,454,473	-1,487,357
TOTAL ASSETS	**3,676,329**	**3,897,552**	**4,414,885**	**4,689,439**	**4,707,623**	**4,933,307**	**4,926,741**	**5,042,419**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.
** Provisional*
+ Revised

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
[3] Includes interest in suspense on non-performing loans

Sources of Changes in Money Supply

4.10. Table 4.4 presents the changes in money supply and their sources for the period 2018 to 2022. As at end of 2022, broad money supply (M3) expanded by KSh 352.9 billion compared to an expansion of KSh 274.6 billion as at 2021. This was mainly attributable to an KSh 454.2 billion increase in domestic credit to private sector compared to KSh 289.8 billion as at end 2021.

Table 4.4: Changes in Money Supply and the Sources⁺, 2018 – 2022

KSh Million

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
MONEY SUPPLY CHANGES						
1	Currency plus demand deposits (M1)	91,448	42,327	198,886	121,177	126,683
2	Quasi-money	144,913	140,981	196,101	90,733	108,609
3	Foreign Currency Deposits	101,583	37,915	122,346	62,643	117,688
4	Broad Money supply (M3)	337,944	221,223	517,333	274,554	352,980
SOURCES OF CHANGES						
5	Net foreign assets	199,992	89,135	-57,625	-153,694	-305,918
6	All Domestic Credit	294,442	272,967	708,307	696,887	679,835
	(a) to National Government (net)	109,638	42,518	461,250	400,072	245,452
	(b) to private sector	189,848	234,508	266,987	289,848	454,178
7	Other Items (net)	-156,489	-140,879	-133,348	-268,639	-20,937
8	Total sources of change (5+6+7)	337,944	221,223	517,333	274,554	352,980

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

Real Values of Selected Financial Aggregates

4.11. Real values of selected financial aggregates deflated using the December consumer price indices for the period 2018 to 2022 are presented in Table 4.5. Broad money supply (M3) increased in real terms from KSh 4,422.1 billion as at the end of 2021 to KSh 4,583.5 billion as at the end of 2022. The real value of total commercial bank credit increased to KSh 4,152.5 billion as at the end of 2022.

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Table 4.5: Trends in the Real Values of Selected Financial Aggregates[1], 2018-2022

KSh Million

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Money Supply (M3)	3,466,411	3,670,715	4,167,652	4,422,141	4,583,559
2	Commercial bank credit to the private sector	2,344,381	2,523,802	2,750,673	2,988,608	3,253,321
3	Total commercial bank credit	2,909,809	3,128,767	3,479,354	3,868,624	4,152,535
4	Commercial Banks' Deposit Liabilities	2,826,347	3,021,317	3,405,259	3,605,546	3,756,020
5	Total liabilities of the banking system	3,529,528	3,753,088	4,249,181	4,585,782	4,751,226
	Memorandum item:					
6	**Line 4 as per cent of line 5**	**80.1**	**80.5**	**80.1**	**78.6**	79.1

* *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 2018 to 2022. Total assets grew by 8.1 per cent from KSh 1,498.9 billion as at the end of 2021 to KSh 1,620.4 billion as at end of 2022. Balances with external banks and stocks of special drawing rights contracted by 22.5 per cent and 9.5 per cent to KSh 235.1 billion and KSh 70.4 billion, respectively, as at the end of 2022. General reserves, deposits of external banks including International Monetary Fund and Government deposits held at the Central Bank of Kenya increased by 26.4, 40.7 and 4.2 per cent to KSh 222.4 billion, KSh 294.0 billion and 224.5 billion as at the end of 2022 from KSh 176.0 billion, KSh 208.9 billion and KSh 215.4 billion as at the end of 2021, respectfully. However, the deposits of local banks excluding non-bank financial institutions contracted by 9.8 per cent to KSh 191.1 billion as at the end of 2022 from KSh 211.8 billion as at the end of 2021.

Table 4.6: Central Bank of Kenya Assets and Liabilities, 2018 - 2022

KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
ASSETS								
1. Foreign Assets:								
1.1 Balances with External Banks	411,226	341,887	251,151	303,398	231,684	257,895	200,195	235,123
1.2 Securities	414,902	560,287	638,788	651,714	624,078	636,367	644,100	655,787
1.3 Other Investments	2,460	2,115	2,456	2,530	2,479	2,377	2,346	2,305
1.4 Special Drawing Rights	2,577	5,974	2,868	77,698	77,696	71,644	70,347	70,351
SUB-TOTAL	**831,164**	**910,263**	**895,262**	**1,035,339**	**935,937**	**968,283**	**916,987**	**963,566**
2. Advances & Disc. to Banks	53,210	50,685	73,419	79,787	92,469	87,665	124,594	130,052
3. Direct Advances & Overdraft to the Government	64,843	63,730	132,866	253,822	263,706	292,288	304,157	410,264
4. Other Assets including Treasury Bills & Bonds	95,627	81,476	128,207	129,988	124,140	129,551	114,695	116,484
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,063,590**	**1,134,946**	**1,229,754**	**1,498,937**	**1,416,252**	**1,477,788**	**1,460,433**	**1,620,367**
LIABILITIES:								
1. Capital	5,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	38,000	38,000
2. General Reserve Fund	123,982	119,494	158,535	176,013	176,013	176,013	222,401	222,401
3. Currency								
3.1 Notes	279,192	249,572	280,991	300,327	291,700	295,209	295,335	315,493
Total Currency	288,299	258,945	290,544	310,278	301,745	305,350	305,580	325,866
4. Deposits								
4.1 Government	207,553	276,335	197,796	215,372	203,757	170,232	140,581	224,539
4.2 Local Banks1	234,367	242,683	189,012	211,845	178,096	228,600	249,746	191,100
4.3 IMF Deposits	110,417	105,754	113,782	208,941	209,789	202,763	226,502	294,014
TOTAL DEPOSITS	**569,277**	**634,263**	**603,541**	**734,806**	**665,036**	**707,313**	**701,226**	**800,849**
5. Other Liabilities	**52,910**	**63,900**	**142,134**	**242,839**	**238,458**	**254,111**	**193,226**	**233,250**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,063,590**	**1,134,946**	**1,229,754**	**1,498,937**	**1,416,252**	**1,477,788**	**1,460,433**	**1,620,367**

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

Commercial Banks Assets and Liabilities

4.13. The assets and liabilities of commercial banks increased to KSh 4,314.9 billion as at end of 2022 from KSh 3,992.4 billion as at end of 2021 as shown in Table 4.7. Time and saving deposit liabilities increased by 6.8 per cent as at 2022 compared to a growth of 3.0 per cent as at end of year 2021.

Table 4.7: Commercial Banks Assets and Liabilities, 2018 - 2022

KSh million

End of Year/Month	2018	2019	2020	2021				2022*
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
LIABILITIES								
Deposits								
Demand	1,477,563	1,553,184	1,777,897	1,938,937	1,928,816	2,038,849	2,047,473	2,119,687
Time and Savings	1,519,942	1,654,840	1,829,369	1,884,548	1,919,495	1,995,289	1,991,491	2,012,348
Total	**2,997,505**	**3,208,024**	**3,607,266**	**3,823,485**	**3,848,311**	**4,034,138**	**4,038,964**	**4,132,035**
Other Liabilities	62,935	84,186	84,557	168,917	180,224	179,097	186,916	182,907
Total Liabilities	3,060,440	3,292,210	3,691,822	3,992,402	4,028,535	4,213,235	4,225,880	4,314,942
ASSETS								
Foreign Assets (Net)	-25,323	-29,684	6,286	-110,062	-171,826	-183,984	-274,604	-253,303
Domestic Credit								
Claims on Government (Net)	955,472	1,083,994	1,391,296	1,689,607	1,722,945	1,719,911	1,743,221	1,784,530
Claims on Local Government/County Govt (Net)\ 3	4,342	4,299	5,654	18,262	6,780	5,816	5,252	6,271
Claims on On Public Non-Financial Corporations Sector (Net)	96,159	87,631	63,612	60,711	57,904	55,936	50,024	53,187
Claims on Private Sector	2,486,352	2,679,765	2,913,848	3,169,255	3,292,971	3,387,081	3,506,284	3,579,011
Net Credit to Financial Corporations	306,118	332,721	284,410	300,354	253,293	292,228	274,758	232,457
Other Items Net	-762,679	-866,304	-973,284	-1,135,725	-1,133,532	-1,063,753	-1,079,056	-1,087,210
Total Domestic credit	3,086,021	3,322,114	3,685,757	4,102,465	4,200,361	4,397,219	4,500,484	4,568,245
Total Assets	**3,060,440**	**3,292,210**	**3,691,822**	**3,992,402**	**4,028,535**	**4,213,235**	**4,225,880**	**4,314,942**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
**Provisional*

Micro-Finance Banks Assets and Liabilities

4.14. Assets and liabilities of Microfinance banks (MFBs) are presented in Table 4.8. Assets of MFBs declined by 7.0 per cent to KSh 46.2 billion as at the end of 2022 compared to a growth of 1.9 per cent as at the end of 2021. Total deposit liabilities declined to KSh 44.7 billion as at the end of 2022 from KSh 48.7 billion as at the end of 2021.

Table 4.8: Microfinance Banks Assets and Liabilities, 2018-2022

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*			
	December	December	December	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
LIABILITIES											
Deposits											
Demand	2,880	2,807	3,373	3,868	4,597	4,867	5,927	6,931	6,453	6,810	6,262
Time and Savings	35,580	36,026	34,230	36,118	38,085	42,749	42,725	41,887	39,907	39,063	38,460
Total deposits	38,460	38,833	37,603	39,986	42,682	47,616	48,651	48,817	46,360	45,873	44,722
Other Liabilities	1,603	2,079	1,996	1,321	1,355	1,160	1,036	1,066	929	1,357	1,484
Total Liabilities	40,063	40,912	39,599	41,307	44,036	48,776	49,687	49,884	47,289	47,230	46,206
ASSETS											
Foreign Assets (Net)	-5,813	-6,703	-5,811	-4,271	-4,289	-2,809	-2,271	-2,252	-2,473	-2,641	-2,345
Domestic Credit											
Claims on Government (Net)	427	1,511	2,281	1,742	3,392	4,200	5,590	4,885	4,795	4,907	4,823
Claims on Local Government/County Govt (Net)	-200	-200	-196	-157	-118	-79	-39	-20	-20	0	0
Claims on On Public Non-Financial Corporations Sector(Net)	-101	140	-24	-1,564	-1,649	-1,499	-1,106	-1,066	-1,070	-1,046	-1,377
Claims on Private Sector	48,579	49,909	46,303	50,436	52,122	50,483	47,160	47,739	46,637	47,092	46,636
Net Credit to Financial Corporations	2,492	2,238	2,128	2,545	3,053	3,680	3,218	3,278	3,090	3,162	3,262
Other Items Net	-5,321	-5,983	-5,082	-7,424	-8,474	-5,201	-2,864	-2,681	-3,671	-4,244	-4,794
Total domestic credit	45,875	47,615	45,410	45,578	48,325	51,584	51,958	52,136	49,762	49,871	48,551
Total Assets	**40,063**	**40,912**	**39,599**	**41,307**	**44,036**	**48,776**	**49,687**	**49,884**	**47,289**	**47,230**	**46,206**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
**Provisional*

Note: *Microfinance Banks started operating in 2015*

Assets and Liabilities of Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives

4.15. Table 4.9 presents assets and liabilities of Deposit Taking SACCOs from 2018 to 2022. Time and savings deposit liabilities of DT SACCOs increased to KSh 522.4 billion as at the end of 2022 from KSh 473.3 billion as at the end of 2021. Domestic credit to private sector increased by 12.1 per cent to KSh 587.3 billion as at end of 2022.

Table 4.9: Savings and Credit Coorperatives Assets and Liabilities, 2018 - 2022

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*			
	December	December	December	December	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
LIABILITIES												
Time and Savings deposits	205,974	236,061	272,749	306,988	342,296	381,081	431,094	473,302	497,187	503,811	514,373	522,440
ASSETS												
Domestic Credit												
Government	366	88	100	237	171	220	1,561	3,469	3,715	6,757	9,049	10,635
Public Non-Financial Corporations	..	..	2,150	1,415	2,820	2,320	2,851	2,286	2,429	2,407	2,347	2,249
Private Sector	228,524	248,934	292,669	332,358	373,902	421,132	475,413	523,660	530,872	544,901	561,488	587,258
Net Credit to Financial Corporations	17,129	16,430	970	9,442	9,146	7,494	9,320	9,757	10,263	10,187	11,624	12,698
Other Items Net	-40,045	-29,391	-23,140	-36,464	-43,744	-50,084	-58,052	-65,871	-50,092	-60,441	-70,134	-90,400
Total Assets	**205,974**	**236,061**	**272,749**	**306,988**	**342,296**	**381,081**	**431,094**	**473,302**	**497,187**	**503,811**	**514,373**	**522,440**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.
**Provisional*

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

4.16. Table 4.10 shows both commercial banks and MFBs deposit liabilities and liquid assets as at December for the period between 2018 to 2022. Deposit liabilities increased by 6.6 per cent from KSh 4,418.3 billion as at the end of 2021 to KSh 4,710.3 billion as at the end of 2022. Liquid assets for commercial banks and MFBs have increased by 1.7 per cent to KSh 2,714.6 billion as at the end of 2022. During the review period, the overall liquidity ratio dropped from 60.4 per cent as at the end of 2021 to 57.6 per cent as at the end of 2022.

Table 4.10: Commercial and Microfinance Banks' Deposit Liabilities and Liquid Assets+, 2018–2022

		Deposit Liabilities[1]	Liquid Assets[2]	Overall Liquidity Ratio
		(KSh Million)	(KSh Million)	(Per cent)
2018	December	3,416,652	1,755,554	51.4
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*	January	4,359,409	2,615,275	60.0
	February	4,406,810	2,651,111	60.2
	March	4,452,414	2,637,382	59.2
	April	4,512,725	2,662,123	59.0
	May	4,501,694	2,631,874	58.5
	June	4,602,425	2,630,985	57.2
	July	4,648,913	2,634,794	56.7
	August	4,623,830	2,675,108	57.9
	September	4,605,775	2,642,550	57.4
	October	4,602,889	2,575,774	56.0
	November	4,613,795	2,658,251	57.6
	December	4,710,272	2,714,636	57.6

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.

+Revised

**Provisional*

[1] Deposits and Liquid Assets are calculated as an average of three days balances.

[2] Includes notes and coins, balances at the Central Bank, net inter-bank balances in Kenya and Overseas (included only if positive) and Treasury Bills.

Nominal and Real Interest Rates

4.17. The Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) adopted a tight monetary policy stance by raising the Central Bank Rate (CBR) from 7.00 per cent in December 2021 to 7.50, 8.25 and 8.75 per cent in June, October and December 2022, respectively. Consequently, lending interest rates for both loans and advances; and overdrafts increased from 12.16 per cent and 11.45 per cent in December 2021 to 12.67 per cent and 12.22 per cent in December 2022 respectively. The 91 Day-Treasury bill interest rates, inter-bank rates and savings deposit rates also increased to 9.33, 5.39 and 3.56 per cent in December 2022 from 7.26, 5.10 and 2.55 per cent in December 2021, respectively. However, the loans deposit spread decreased to 5.50 per cent in December 2022 from 5.66 per cent in December 2021.

Table 4.11: Nominal Principal Interest Rates, 2018-2020

Per cent

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
	December	December	December	December	June	December
CENTRAL BANK OF KENYA						
91- day Treasury Bills Rate	7.34	7.17	6.90	7.26	7.90	9.33
Central Bank Rate	9.00	8.50	7.00	7.00	7.50	8.75
Repo Rate	7.72	7.45	6.87	5.31	6.80	7.65
Inter-bank rate	8.15	6.03	5.29	5.10	5.06	5.39
COMMERCIAL BANKS[1]						
Average deposits	7.41	7.11	6.30	6.50	6.62	7.17
Savings deposits	5.13	4.02	2.70	2.55	2.50	3.56
Loan and Advances (maximum).	12.51	12.24	12.02	12.16	12.27	12.67
Overdraft	12.17	11.67	11.51	11.45	11.86	12.22
Loans-Deposits Spread[2]	5.10	5.13	5.73	5.66	5.65	5.50

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.

[1]Weighted average commercial bank interest rates

[2] Loans Deposits Spread = Loans and Advances - Average Deposits

4.18. Table 4.12 shows selected real principal interest rates from 2018 to 2022. Real interest rates reflect the real cost of borrowing, saving and return on investment in securities. There was a general decline in real interest rates on account of rising inflation rates in 2022. The average real interest rate for commercial bank deposits declined to negative 1.93 per cent in December 2022 from 0.77 per cent in December 2021. The average real interest rate for the 91-day Treasury bills; and commercial bank loans and advances declined from 1.53 per cent and 6.43 per cent in December 2021 to 0.23 per cent and 3.57 per cent in December 2022, respectively. The real Inter-Bank rate declined from negative 0.63 per cent in December 2021 to negative 3.71 per cent in December 2022.

Table 4.12: Selected Real Principal Interest Rates, 2018-2022

Per cent

	Year	Nominal Interest	Inflation Rate	Real Interest[1]
Average Interest Rate for 91-day Treasury Bills	2018	7.34	5.71	1.63
	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
Commercial bank deposits (average)	2018	7.41	5.71	2.72
	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
Commercial bank loans and advances (maximum)	2018	12.51	5.71	7.82
	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
Inter-Bank Rate	2018	8.15	5.71	2.44
	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

Note: Interest rates are as at December

[1] Real Interest Rate equals Nominal Rate minus Inflation Rate

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4.19. The overall credit advanced by commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions as at end of December 2022 increased by 12.3 per cent to KSh 6,218.2 billion as shown in Table 4.13(a). This increase was largely driven by credit advanced to the private enterprises, which increased by 11.9 per cent from KSh 2,196.9 billion as at end of 2021 to KSh 2,457.8 billion as at end of 2022. Total credit advanced to the public sector increased from KSh 1,846.5 billion as at the end of 2021 to KSh 2,072.1 billion as at the end of 2022. Credit to the County Governments declined from KSh 18.2 billion as at end of 2021 to KSh 6.3 billion as at end of 2022.

4.20. Credit advanced to the agriculture sector increased from KSh 97.0 billion as at end of 2021 to KSh 119.1 billion as at end of 2022.

Table 4.13 (a): Commercial Banks' Bills, Loans and Advances[1], 2018-2022

KSh Million

	2018 Dec	2019 Dec	2020 Dec	2021 Dec	2022* Dec
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
National Government (net)[2] .	862,498	905,015	1,366,265	1,766,338	2,011,790
County Government (net)	4,185	4,181	5,576	18,222	6,271
Public Financial Corporations (net)	97,415	88,302	64,964	61,891	54,059
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**964,097**	**997,498**	**1,436,805**	**1,846,451**	**2,072,120**
PRIVATE ENTERPRISES:					
Agriculture	85,018	83,207	96,549	96,990	119,075
Mining and Quarrying	14,717	13,867	12,118	17,284	22,850
Manufacturing	335,608	366,343	410,741	464,324	527,588
Building, Construction & Real Estate	486,031	493,168	534,746	539,241	561,976
Transport, Storage and Communication	173,431	187,580	213,630	244,048	301,641
Trade	456,724	495,856	509,975	548,887	605,878
Financial and Insurance	97,159	97,009	103,981	110,008	118,442
Business Services	151,084	154,746	161,163	176,140	200,324
TOTAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISES	**1,799,772**	**1,891,777**	**2,042,902**	**2,196,922**	**2,457,773**
Private Households	795,981	865,831	936,763	1,002,992	1,104,733
Consumer durables	200,690	252,856	292,976	335,479	379,065
Other Activities (nec) .	104,151	124,638	129,448	156,545	204,544
TOTAL BILLS, LOANS AND ADVANCES	**3,864,692**	**4,132,601**	**4,838,894**	**5,538,389**	**6,218,236**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

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

** Provisional*

4.21. The sectoral shares of total credit advanced by commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions are presented in Table 4.13b. Total credit advanced to the private enterprises in the period under review accounted for 39.5 per cent of total credit advanced. Private households' credit from commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions accounted for 17.8 per cent of the overall credit advanced.

Table 4.13(b): Commercial Banks' Bills, Loans and Advances Sector Shares[1], 2018-2022

KSh Million

	2018 Dec	2019 Dec	2020 Dec	2021 Dec	2022* Dec
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
National Government (net)[2] .	22.3	21.9	28.2	31.9	32.4
County Government (net)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Public Financial Corporations (net)	2.5	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.9
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**24.9**	**24.1**	**29.7**	**33.3**	**33.3**
PRIVATE ENTERPRISES:					
Agriculture	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
Mining and Quarrying	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	8.7	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.5
Building, Construction & Real Estate	12.6	11.9	11.1	9.7	9.0
Transport, Storage and Communication	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.9
Trade	11.8	12.0	10.5	9.9	9.7
Financial and Insurance	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9
Business Services	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.2
TOTAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISES	**46.6**	**45.8**	**42.2**	**39.7**	**39.5**
Private Households	20.6	21.0	19.4	18.1	17.8
Consumer durables	5.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Other Activities (nec) .	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.3
TOTAL BILLS, LOANS AND ADVANCES	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

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

** Provisional*

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Other Indicators

Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives

4.22. Table 4.14 presents performance of indicators of regulated DT SACCOs for the period 2018 to 2022. Total assets of DT SACCOs increased by 9.8 per cent from KSh 807.1 billion as at end of 2021 to KSh 886.2 billion as at end of 2022. Deposits, loans and advances and capital reserves increased by 9.2, 11.3 and 27.6 per cent to KSh 617.0 billion, KSh 677.8 billion and KSh 174.7 billion respectively, as at end of 2022.

4.23. Income from loans, investments and other operating income grew by 9.3, 18.5 and 11.9 per cent from KSh 93.5 billion, KSh 8.1 billion and KSh 6.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 102.2 billion, KSh 9.6 billion and KSh 7.5 billion as at end of 2022, respectively. On the other hand, interest expense on deposits and other liabilities contracted to KSh 24.2 billion and KSh 74.5 billion as at end of 2022, respectively.

Table 4.14: Performance Indicators for Deposit Taking SACCOs, 2018-2022

KSh Million

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Assets	495,246	556,715	627,685	807,109	886,180
Loans and Advances	374,286	419,547	474,771	608,750	677,781
Deposits (BOSA+FOSA)	341,910	380,440	431,463	564,887	616,982
Other Liabilities	54,908	61,423	65,535	87,552	74,490
Capital Reserve	83,757	97,553	112,580	136,934	174,712
Income from Loans	56,003	68,154	73,792	93,519	102,237
Income from Investments	5,973	8,133	7,960	8,086	9,575
Other Operating Income	2,663	3,591	4,287	6,749	7,540
Interest Expense on Deposits	21,789	28,975	30,614	43,006	24,184
					Number
Members	4,193,158	4,509,316	5,470,492	5,999,574	6,479,540
Number of SACCOs	174	172	175	361	359
Number of Branches	504	526	537	561	620

Source: Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority (SASRA)
**provisional*
Notes:
2021-2022 figures include deposit taking and non-withdrawable deposit taking Saccos
BOSA (Back Office Service Activities)
FOSA (Front Office Service Activities)

Capital Markets

4.24. The total bond turnover during the period under review declined to KSh 741.9 billion from KSh 957.0 billion recorded in 2021, while market capitalization declined by 23.4 per cent to stand at KSh 1,986.1 billion in 2022. The Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) 20 share index decreased to 1,676 points in 2022, compared to 1,903 points in 2021. The total value of shares traded in 2022 was KSh 94.3 billion, which was a 31.4 per cent decrease from KSh 137.4 billion traded in 2021. Total number of shares traded during the review period decreased to 3,081.0 million shares from 4,051.1 million shares in 2021.

Table 4.15: Gross Secondary Market Statistics, 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Equities Market					
Total No. of Shares Traded (million)	6,336.0	4,832.0	5,264.5	4,051.1	3,081.0
Total No. of Deals	305,597	247,815	263,907	277,611	272,936.0
Total Value of Shares Traded (KSh billion)	175.7	153.8	148.7	137.4	94.3
NSE 20 Share Index (Base Jan 1966=100)	2,801	2,654	1,868	1,903	1,676
Market Capitalization (KSh billion)	2,102.0	2,540.0	2,336.7	2,592.9	1,986.1
Fixed Income Securities Market					
Total bond Turnover (KSh billion)	562.7	651.7	691.8	957.0	741.9
Capital Markets, Licensed/ approved Institutions					
Securities Exchange (NSE)	1	1	1	1	1
Central Depositories (CDSC)	1	1	1	1	1
Investment Banks	13	16	15	15	16
Stockbrokers	9	10	9	9	10
Investment advisers	13	14	14	17	18
Fund Managers	27	24	24	26	34
Collective Investment Schemes	22	24	24	29	35
Authorized depositories/Custodians	14	19	18	20	21
Credit Rating Agencies	3	4	5	5	5
Real Estae Investment Trust(REIT) Managers	7	9	10	10	10
Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) Trustees	3	3	3	3	3
Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOPS)	13	16	14	14	14
Authorized Real Estate Investment Trusts	1	1	3	3	4
Authorised Securities Dealer	2	3	2	2	3
Non-Dealing Online Foreign Exchange Broker	1	2	4	6	9
Money Manager	..	1	1	..	2
Total	**130**	**148**	**148**	**161**	**186**

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

Insurance sector

4.25. Long Term insurance business performance indicators for both insurers and reinsurers are presented in Table 4.16. The long-term insurance gross premium income grew by 13.8 per cent from KSh 123.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 140.8 billion in 2022. Benefits paid from Long-term insurers declined by 10.7 per cent to KSh 72.0 billion in 2022 from KSh 80.6 billion reported in 2021. Long term insurers' investments grew by 15.7 per cent to KSh 605.2 billion in 2022.

4.26. The reinsurance long term gross premium income declined by 6.5 per cent from KSh 3.1 billion in 2021 to KSh 2.9 billion in 2022 while the net premium income declined by 8.0 per cent to KSh 2.6 billion in 2022. Benefits paid by reinsurers declined from KSh 3.0 billion in 2021 to KSh 2.8 billion in 2022. Investments of the long-term reinsurance business grew by 2.0 per cent to KSh 15.4 billion in 2022.

Table 4.16: Performance Indicators for Life Insurance Business, 2018-2022

KSh Million

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Life Business					
Gross Premium Income	87,408	97,669	102,078	123,687	140,845
Net Premium Income	80,360	90,545	95,327	114,606	128,776
Benefits Payment	52,670	54,056	65,594	80,569	72,032
Commissions	4,888	5,926	5,793	6,493	5,742
Management Expenses	13,928	15,023	14,382	15,690	16,860
Shareholders' Funds	41,352	52,128	54,890	53,348	65,671
Total Assets	392,262	451,868	495,377	565,347	638,230
Total Liabilities	350,910	399,740	440,486	511,999	572,559
Investments	354,778	415,350	459,559	522,882	605,204
Reinsurance-Life					
Gross Premium Income	3,254	3,792	3,146	3,130	2,883
Net Premium Income	2,919	3,393	2,817	2,784	2,560
Benefits Payment	1,293	1,553	1,964	2,950	2,798
Commissions	781	989	824	699	738
Management Expenses	329	381	259	415	217
Shareholders' Funds	6,322	7,038	1,716	9,650	10,088
Total Assets	12,137	13,342	17,526	16,257	16,257
Total Liabilities	5,815	6,304	15,810	6,607	6,169
Investments	10,626	12,101	15,965	15,086	15,412

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority
* Provisional

4.27. Performance indicators for general insurance business during the period under review are presented in Table 4.17. General insurance business is largely driven by motor insurance and medical insurance classes. Claims incurred under general insurance and reinsurance business increased by 11.2 per cent and 13.5 per cent in 2022. The net earned premium income for insurers under the general insurance business grew by 12.7 per cent to KSh 114.3 billion while that of reinsurers grew by 20.7 per cent to KSh 29.9 billion in 2022.

4.28. Investments under general business grew by 9.0 per cent to KSh 154.9 billion while that under reinsurance business grew by 10.9 per cent to KSh 54.0 billion in 2022. In the general business, total assets grew from KSh 203.4 billion in 2021 to KSh 219.4 billion in 2022 while liabilities grew from KSh 137.5 billion to KSh 150.8 billion in 2022.

Table 4.17: Performance Indicators for General Insurance Business, 2018-2022

KSh Million

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
General Business					
Gross Premium Income	127,512	129,450	132,698	150,024	168,924
Net Premium Income	91,963	91,566	92,526	106,528	120,131
Net Earned Premium Income	91,084	90,667	91,620	101,355	114,313
Claims Incurred	56,928	57,601	58,311	69,836	77,641
Commissions	6,600	6,082	5,364	7,029	8,101
Management Expenses	30,144	29,956	29,792	30,824	32,291
Shareholders' Funds	72,042	73,352	73,845	65,940	68,656
Total Assets	185,691	190,132	198,653	203,405	219,441
Total Liabilities	113,649	116,781	124,807	137,465	150,785
Investments	123,175	125,946	135,769	142,090	154,894
Reinsurance-General business					
Gross Premium Income	17,692	20,984	23,366	28,089	36,476
Net Premium Income	16,168	19,498	21,547	25,927	31,743
Net Earned Premium Income	16,381	18,001	24,255	24,750	29,862
Claims Incurred	10,264	11,793	15,135	14,495	16,451
Commissions	4,515	4,993	6,273	6,755	8,883
Management Expenses	2,098	3,363	2,571	3,061	3,147
Shareholders' Funds	29,419	31,247	35,618	38,052	41,273
Total Assets	44,945	50,204	54,377	58,783	67,816
Total Liabilities	15,526	18,957	18,759	20,731	26,543
Investments	35,658	39,367	45,168	48,730	54,015

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority
* Provisional

Pension Funds

4.29. Table 4.18 presents the assets of pension funds by type of assets as at June and December from 2018 to 2022. Total assets of pension funds increased by 1.9 per cent from KSh 1,547.4 billion as at December 2021 to KSh 1,576.2 billion as at December 2022. Assets held in government securities grew by 2.1 per cent to KSh 722.0 billion as at December 2022. Fixed deposits grew from KSh 27.9 billion in 2021 to KSh 42.2 billion as at December 2022. During the review period, the value of guaranteed funds increased by 14.7 per cent to KSh 298.0 billion as at December 2022. The value of quoted equities declined by 15.5 per cent in the review period compared to a growth of 42.9 per cent as at December 2021.

Table 4.18: Assets of Pension Funds, 2018-2022

KSh Billion

Asset item	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22
Government Securities	423.7	459.7	518.4	545.3	581.8	625.7	652.1	707.0	695.5	722.0
Quoted Equities	241.5	201.5	203.6	228.1	187.5	218.1	249.8	254.6	206.1	215.2
Immovable Property	229.3	229.9	233.6	239.7	246.1	251.3	247.4	254.5	239.2	248.4
Guaranteed Funds	159.6	167.5	186.5	201.5	221.4	230.6	247.5	259.8	284.5	298.0
Listed Corporate Bonds	41.5	40.3	34.5	17.8	9.2	5.3	2.9	6.8	7.4	7.8
Fixed Deposits	31.6	36.4	40.0	39.4	44.8	39.0	37.1	27.9	36.4	42.2
Offshore	15.0	13.1	7.2	6.3	5.9	11.4	16.7	19.4	15.2	14.1
Cash	19.0	12.7	15.8	15.0	21.8	12.2	17.9	9.5	20.7	16.8
Unquoted Equities	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.4	5.0
Private Equity	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.6
Real Estate Investment Trusts(REITs)	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Commercial paper, non-listed bonds by private companies	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Assets	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	1.1	2.0	2.7
Total	**1,166.7**	**1,166.5**	**1,244.9**	**1,298.2**	**1,322.6**	**1,399.0**	**1,478.2**	**1,547.4**	**1,515.2**	**1,576.2**

Source: Retirement Benefits Authority

.. Data not available

CHAPTER

05

Public Finance

Overview

During the 2022/23 Financial Year, the Government's priority areas of focus are geared towards re-orientation of public spending to align it with Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BeTA) for inclusive growth. The fiscal stance aims at creating an enabling environment for investors to facilitate accelerated economic recovery and safeguard livelihoods.

5.2. National Government revenue including grants is expected to grow by 14.9 per cent from KSh 2,230.8 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 2,562.1 billion in 2022/23, while expenditure is estimated to grow by 11.4 per cent from KSh 2,926.8 billion 2021/22 to KSh 3,260.7 billion in 2022/23. The gross operating balance is estimated at KSh 698.6 billion in 2022/23.

5.3. County Governments' revenue is expected to increase by 2.4 per cent from KSh 445.8 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 456.4 billion in 2022/23, out of which KSh 370.0 billion will be the equitable share of the revenue raised nationally, KSh 29.4 billion as additional conditional grants from National Government and other development partners while KSh 57.0 billion as own source revenue. Total expenditure for County Governments is expected to increase by 5.4 per cent from KSh 447.0 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 471.1 billion in 2022/23.

National Government

5.4. Table 5.1 presents the statement of National Government operations from 2018/19 to 2022/23. Total revenue including grants, is expected to grow by 14.9 per cent to KSh 2,562.1 billion, while expenditure is estimated to increase by 11.4 per cent to KSh 3,260.7 billion in 2022/23. The gross operating balance is projected to increase from a deficit of KSh 696.0 billion in 2021/22 to a deficit of KSh 698.6 billion in 2022/23. Projected net acquisition of non-financial assets of KSh 102.2 billion in the review period will result to an increase in net borrowing of KSh 800.8 billion in 2022/23. Net incurrence of liabilities is expected to increase from KSh 747.8 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 833.8 billion in 2022/23.

Table 5.1: Statement of National Government Operations, 2018/19-2022/23

KSh Million

	2018/19[+]	2019/20[+]	2020/21[+]	2021/22[+]	2022/23*
1. Revenue[1]	1,751,845.53	1,817,485.10	1,834,856.22	2,230,838.92	2,562,141.54
2. Expense[2]	2,229,013.12	2,490,667.17	2,609,155.77	2,926,818.69	3,260,695.23
2.1 Current Expenditure	1,929,382.36	2,055,923.49	2,206,219.83	2,538,306.06	2,782,885.08
2.2 Capital Transfers	299,630.76	434,743.68	402,935.94	388,512.63	477,810.16
3. Gross Operating Balance (1-2)	**-477,167.60**	**-673,182.07**	**-774,299.55**	**-695,979.77**	**-698,553.70**
4. Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets(net)[3]	185,064.82	105,088.64	122,507.98	62,828.79	102,221.78
5. Net lending/Borrowing (3-4)	**-662,232.42**	**-778,270.70**	**-896,807.53**	**-758,808.56**	**-800,775.48**
FINANCING (6-7)	**-709,442.62**	**-777,374.59**	**-940,157.58**	**-733,433.06**	**-821,645.44**
6.Net Acquisition of financial assets	11,612.93	13,429.75	10,077.84	14,391.69	12,163.47
6.1. Domestic	11,612.93	13,429.75	10,077.84	14,391.69	12,163.47
6.2. External	-	-	-	-	-
7. Net Incurrence of liabilities[4]	721,055.55	790,804.34	950,235.43	747,824.76	833,808.91
7.1. Domestic	306,538.01	450,373.01	626,925.84	605,300.89	438,841.02
7.2. Foreign	414,517.54	340,431.33	323,309.58	142,523.87	394,967.89
MEMORANDUM ITEMS:					
8. Public debt redemption	474,348.26	214,180.00	285,486.00	339,798.59	685,164.52
8.1. External	265,106.26	101,600.00	128,278.00	184,535.59	223,756.62
8.2. Internal	209,242.00	112,580.00	157,208.00	155,263.00	461,407.90

**Provisional*
[+]Revised
[1]includes grants.
[2]Expense totals have been revised for 2018/19-2021/22 due to exclusion of Equity participation and on lending and public debt redemption from the expense category."
[3]Acquisition of non financial assets(net) is acquisition of non financial assets less gross disposal of non financial assets.
[4]Net Incurrence of liabilities includes: Currencies and Deposits, Debt Securities, Loans, and other accounts payable

5.5. Table 5.2 presents details of the key fiscal ratios from 2018/19 to 2022/23. Gross operating balance as a percentage of revenue is estimated to improve from negative 31.2 per cent in 2021/22 to negative 27.3 per cent in 2022/23. The net lending/borrowing as a percentage of revenue is estimated to improve from negative 34.0 per cent in 2021/22 to negative 31.3 per cent in 2022/23. Net lending/borrowing position as a percentage of total expenditure is expected to improve from negative 25.9 per cent to negative 24.6 per cent over the same period. Revenue as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices is expected to increase by 18.9 per cent while total Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP at current market prices is estimated to increase to 25.2 per cent in 2022/23. The Net lending net borrowing position as a percentage of GDP at current market prices is expected to improve to -6.0 per cent in 2022/23.

Table 5.2: Analysis of Key Fiscal Ratios, 2018/19-2022/23

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22+	2022/23*
Gross operating balance as a % of Revenue	-27.24	-37.04	-42.20	-31.20	-27.26
Ratio of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net) to Current Expenditure	9.59	5.11	5.55	2.48	3.67
Net lending/Borrowing as % of Revenue	-37.80	-42.82	-48.88	-34.01	-31.25
Net lending/Borrowing as % of Total Expenditure	-29.71	-31.25	-34.37	-25.93	-24.56
External Grants and Loans as % of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net)	199.36	342.81	289.48	276.23	307.22
Net Short-Term Borrowing as % of Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (net)	36.40	-69.73	-77.38	-186.84	57.81
Revenue as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	18.25	17.56	16.83	18.29	18.92
Total Government Expenditure as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	25.85	25.35	25.49	24.86	25.16
Net lending/Borrowing as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	-7.09	-7.60	-8.37	-6.31	-5.99

**Provisional*
+Revised estimates

5.6. Table 5.3 provides the comparison of National Government budgetary estimates with the actual out-turns from 2019/20 to 2022/23. In 2021/22, actual revenue collected was KSh 2,199.8 billion, exceeding the set target of KSh 1,851.5 billion by 18.8 per cent. Recurrent and development expenditures were KSh 2,504.9 billion and KSh 484.8 billion in 2021/22, respectively.

Table 5.3: Comparison of National Government Budget Estimates with Actual Out-turns, 2019/20 -2022/23

KSh Million

	2019/20			2020/21		
	Budget	Actual	Difference	Budget	Actual	Difference
Total Ordinary Revenue	1,573,418.45	1,797,665.36	-224,246.91	1,837,835.12	1,803,535.79	34,299.34
Recurrent Expenditure[1]	2,291,413.24	1,987,486.27	303,926.97	1,783,746.54	2,155,176.91	-371,430.37
Recurrent Balance	-717,994.79	-189,820.91	-528,173.89	54,088.58	-351,641.12	405,729.70
Development Expenditure	594,943.67	608,269.54	-13,325.87	10,893.00	576,486.84	-565,593.84
External Financing (Net)[2]	340,431.33	360,251.07	-19,819.74	417,552.85	354,630.01	62,922.84
Balance for Domestic Financing (Net)	-972,507.12	-437,839.37	-534,667.75	460,748.44	-573,497.95	1,034,246.38
	2021/22+			**2022/23***		
	Budget	**Actual**	**Difference**	**Printed Budget**	**Revised Budget**	**Difference**
Total Ordinary Revenue	1,851,509.75	2,199,807.77	-348,298.02	2,141,584.41	2,528,824.83	-387,240.42
Recurrent Expenditure[1]	2,227,325.07	2,504,895.70	-277,570.63	2,270,982.14	2,714,766.77	-443,784.63
Recurrent Balance	-375,815.32	-305,087.93	-70,727.40	-129,397.73	-185,941.94	56,544.21
Development Expenditure	657,515.27	484,751.78	172,763.49	676,583.33	648,150.25	28,433.08
External Financing[2] (Net)	354,630.01	173,555.02	181,074.99	142,523.87	314,046.32	-171,522.46
Balance for Domestic Financing (Net)	-678,700.58	-616,284.69	-62,415.89	-663,457.19	-520,045.86	-143,411.33

Source: The National Treasury
** Provisional*
+ Revised
[1] Recurrent expenditure consists of current expenditure , acquisition of non financial assets (net), Consolidated Fund Services and current transfers to county governments
[2] Includes external grants and external borrowing

5.7. Table 5.4 presents the National Government Gross Receipts on Recurrent Account from 2018/19 and 2022/23. Ordinary revenue is expected to increase by 15.0 per cent to KSh 2,528.8 billion in 2022/23. Tax revenue, which contributes 89.1 per cent of the total ordinary revenue, is expected to rise by 14.4 per cent while non-tax revenue is expected to grow by 19.7 per cent to KSh 2,253.1 billion and KSh 275.8 billion in 2022/23, respectively.

Table 5.4: National Government Gross Receipts on Recurrent Account, 2018/19-2022/23

KSh Million

	2018/19⁺	2019/20⁺	2020/21⁺	2021/22⁺	2022/23*
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains[1]	**685,329.95**	**706,936.33**	**694,052.52**	**876,707.22**	**1,004,340.27**
Income tax from individuals (P.A.Y.E)	393,439.73	399,201.24	363,343.07	462,356.80	512,703.61
Income tax from corporations (other income tax)	291,890.22	307,735.09	330,709.45	414,350.41	491,636.66
Value Added Tax (VAT)	**414,143.41**	**383,713.19**	**410,758.40**	**523,097.64**	**587,665.86**
VAT on domestic goods and services	230,775.54	213,884.17	197,071.70	244,926.29	304,248.13
VAT on imported goods and services	183,367.86	169,829.02	213,686.70	278,171.35	283,417.73
Taxes on other goods and services	**292,413.82**	**290,104.09**	**348,854.99**	**364,660.26**	**424,468.30**
Taxes on financial and capital transactions [2]	13,258.70	13,758.24	15,741.72	16,935.34	15,853.40
Excise taxes	196,608.90	198,031.61	219,085.01	254,346.37	300,957.45
Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use the goods or to perform services and activities	2,222.19	1,811.97	2,432.60	2,244.52	2,423.33
Taxes on goods and services collected as AIA	80,324.03	76,502.27	111,595.66	91,134.03	105,234.13
Taxes on international trade transactions	**152,374.87**	**151,274.15**	**176,621.78**	**204,978.28**	**236,588.41**
Custom duties	106,874.93	98,022.24	108,375.17	118,280.17	145,875.82
Other taxes on international trade and transactions	45,499.94	53,251.91	68,246.62	86,698.10	90,712.59
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	**1,544,262.05**	**1,532,027.76**	**1,630,287.69**	**1,969,443.39**	**2,253,062.84**
Social security contributions	475.37	314.80	336.36	588.58	521.17
Property income	29,718.58	118,541.89	50,520.57	46,316.43	48,301.42
Sale of goods and services	24,036.83	18,027.20	16,749.39	24,974.35	27,963.76
Fines penalties and forfeitures ..	2,601.59	2,206.65	2,271.13	2,885.67	2,427.36
Ministerial Appropriation in Aid	11,336.98	20,282.31	15,642.02	30,279.43	28,755.44
Other receipts not elsewhere classified	91,931.14	106,264.74	87,728.62	125,319.91	167,792.83
TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUE	**160,100.48**	**265,637.60**	**173,248.10**	**230,364.37**	**275,761.99**
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	**1,704,362.53**	**1,797,665.36**	**1,803,535.79**	**2,199,807.77**	**2,528,824.83**

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

5.8. Import duty imposed on selected categories of commodities for 2018 to 2022 are presented in Table 5.5. The total import duty levied on the selected categories increased across all the sub-categories. Import duty collected increased from KSh 139.9 billion in 2021 to KSh 140.4 billion in 2022. Import duty collected from food, drinks and tobacco decreased by 21.5 per cent to KSh 36.0 billion while that from metals increased by 18.6 per cent to KSh 18.1 billion in 2022. Import duty collections from semi-manufactures increased to KSh 12.6 billion while that from textiles increased to KSh 6.4 billion in 2022.

Table 5.5: Import Duty Collections on Selected Categories of Commodities, 2018-2022

KSh Million

End-Use Category	2018	2019	2020	2021+	2022*
Food, drinks and tobacco	23,944.30	25,190.24	24,955.29	45,873.10	36,018.57
Basic materials	6,280.80	6,729.61	5,098.19	7,444.46	7,991.09
Fuels	2,539.23	1,707.49	1,575.43	2,135.68	2,635.53
Chemicals	4,412.57	4,933.82	4,611.78	6,267.32	7,831.98
Textiles	3,931.42	4,357.12	4,669.59	5,395.03	6,360.47
Semi-manufactures[1]	6,515.45	6,607.99	6,765.91	8,210.27	12,622.01
Metals	9,547.60	10,950.90	10,691.82	15,225.58	18,055.41
Transport equipment	17,462.38	18,504.73	14,893.10	19,588.46	13,898.77
Machinery	10,304.67	10,916.16	11,245.76	12,386.18	14,895.86
Miscellaneous commodities	12,854.18	13,987.41	13,997.85	17,338.95	20,071.74
TOTAL	**97,792.60**	**103,885.48**	**98,504.70**	**139,865.02**	**140,381.43**

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

5.9. Table 5.6 shows the excise revenue taxed from domestically manufactured commodities and services from 2018 to 2022. The total excise revenue collected from domestically manufactured commodities and services increased by 17.1 per cent from KSh 131.1 billion in 2021 to KSh 153.5 billion in 2022. All subcategories, except beer and cigarettes, registered an increase in revenue in 2022.

Table 5.6: Excise Revenue Levied on Commodities and Services[1], 2018– 2022

KSh Million

	2018+	2019+	2020+	2021+	2022*
Beer	27,453.26	27,866.09	19,326.52	28,610.55	27,335.82
Wines and Spirits	11,623.70	14,674.91	15,867.29	16,986.76	18,969.23
Mineral Water, Soft Drinks and Juices	4,226.30	4,721.49	4,888.21	6,229.61	6,612.85
Cigarettes	12,804.50	12,251.22	12,221.16	11,759.14	11,757.73
Airtime	17,779.79	28,609.96	29,230.39	33,018.71	39,230.73
Financial Transactions	18,786.77	27,478.60	20,162.22	28,900.18	40,891.06
Other Commodities[2]	904.18	2,533.04	3,814.83	5,579.60	8,671.92
TOTAL	**93,578.50**	**118,135.31**	**105,510.61**	**131,084.54**	**153,469.35**

Source: Kenya Revenue Authority
**Provisional*
+Revised due to changes in the source data
[1]Domestically manufactured commodities
[2]Includes revenue from betting, cosmetics, internet and plastic shopping bags, chocolates, food suppliments and direct deposits to CBK

5.10. National Government financing of non-financial assets from 2018/19 to 2022/23 is shown in Table 5.7. Acquisition of net non-financial assets by the National Government is expected to grow by 62.7 per cent from KSh 62.8 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 102.2 billion in 2022/23.Long term borrowing is expected to decrease by 43.8 per cent to KSh 482.0 billion while external grants are expected to increase by 7.4 per cent to KSh 33.3 billion in 2022/23.

Table 5.7: National Government Financing of Non-Financial Assets, 2018/19 -2022/23

KSh Million

	2018/19+	2019/20+	2020/21+	2021/22+	2022/23*
EXPENDITURE:					
Acquisition of Non financial Assets (Net)	185,064.82	105,088.64	122,507.98	62,828.79	102,221.78
TOTAL	**185,064.82**	**105,088.64**	**122,507.98**	**62,828.79**	**102,221.78**
FINANCING:	**674,178.86**	**758,018.77**	**923,426.69**	**771,804.80**	**574,430.10**
External Grants	47,483.00	19,819.74	31,320.43	31,031.15	33,316.70
LONG TERM BORROWING	**559,323.06**	**811,477.04**	**986,897.08**	**858,161.07**	**482,019.66**
External Borrowing	321,464.00	340,431.33	323,309.58	142,523.87	280,729.62
Long-Term Domestic Borrowing (Net)	237,859.06	471,045.71	663,587.50	715,637.20	201,290.04
SHORT TERM BORROWING:	**67,372.80**	**-73,278.02**	**-94,790.83**	**-117,387.42**	**59,093.73**
Treasury Bills (Net)	70,965.05	-61,689.78	-107,298.34	-127,201.87	47,548.84
Other Short-Term Borrowing (Net) .	-3,592.25	-11,588.24	12,507.51	9,814.45	11,544.89
CHANGE IN CASH BALANCES[1]: Increase=(-)	**-489,114.04**	**-652,930.13**	**-800,918.71**	**-708,976.01**	**-472,208.31**
TOTAL	**185,064.82**	**105,088.64**	**122,507.98**	**62,828.79**	**102,221.78**

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 2019/20 to 2022/23. Total expenditure will increase by 12.5 per cent from KSh 2,989.6 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 3,362.9 billion in 2022/23. Both recurrent and development expenditures are expected to grow by 8.4 per cent and 33.7 per cent to KSh 2,714.8 billion and KSh 648.2 billion in 2022/23, respectively. The highest proportion of Government expenditure is expected to finance public debt transactions at 20.1 per cent, followed by education and economic affairs at 16.7 per cent each. Total expenditure on education is expected to rise by 18.8 per cent to KSh 563.1 billion in 2022/23. Expenditure on economic affairs is projected to expand by 15.2 per cent to KSh 563.1 billion while transfers to County Governments will grow by 28.2 per cent to KSh 436.3 billion in the review period.

Table 5.8: National Government Expenditure Classification by Functions of Government, 2019/20-2022/23

KSh Million

Functions	2019/20			2020/21+			2021/22*			2022/23		
	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total
General public services	128,908.06	132,248.94	261,157.00	176,258.80	113,965.92	290,224.72	330,762.55	68,302.15	399,064.70	196,440.92	122,547.29	318,988.22
Public debt transactions (Interest)	437,202.00	0.00	437,202.00	495,141.88	0.00	495,141.88	577,661.41	0.00	577,661.41	675,821.42	0.00	675,821.42
Transfers of general character betw. levels of govt.	325,278.06	0.00	325,278.06	398,992.75	0.00	398,992.75	340,400.31	0.00	340,400.31	436,345.00	0.00	436,345.00
Defense	138,018.08	0.00	138,018.08	157,672.83	0.00	157,672.83	175,798.33	0.00	175,798.33	170,908.17	0.00	170,908.17
Public order and safety	161,726.79	9,304.08	171,030.87	155,332.20	4,963.24	160,295.44	179,899.53	7,986.51	187,886.04	209,138.28	5,093.48	214,231.76
Economic affairs	129,006.56	305,481.93	434,488.50	123,229.37	311,300.69	434,530.06	211,897.46	276,770.90	488,668.36	228,975.32	334,131.28	563,106.60
General economic, commercial & labour affairs	22,572.42	22,308.61	44,881.03	16,340.88	10,424.25	26,765.13	22,051.14	11,258.40	33,309.54	28,224.49	20,347.81	48,572.31
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	20,267.81	35,247.61	55,515.42	31,490.52	36,121.81	67,612.34	18,027.95	48,859.11	66,887.06	29,910.10	49,823.41	79,733.51
Fuel and energy	2,481.06	49,858.86	52,339.92	3,558.49	53,752.72	57,311.21	11,011.20	27,983.79	38,995.00	11,286.96	77,454.64	88,741.60
Mining, manufacturing and construction	2,133.53	316.85	2,450.38	506.35	76.46	582.81	506.07	104.98	611.05	63,942.78	20.75	63,963.53
Transport	69,233.15	182,062.26	251,295.41	61,710.43	184,226.82	245,937.25	152,684.37	162,769.61	315,453.97	81,137.81	166,059.71	247,197.52
Communication	6,500.87	15,078.67	21,579.54	7,082.89	16,611.18	23,694.07	6,290.31	16,839.40	23,129.72	5,964.20	13,040.20	19,004.40
Other industries	5,817.71	609.08	6,426.79	2,539.81	10,087.44	12,627.25	1,326.41	8,955.61	10,282.02	8,508.99	7,384.76	15,893.75
Environmental protection	9,787.50	9,867.70	19,655.20	10,282.13	1,256.09	11,538.22	7,603.56	1,535.91	9,139.47	9,360.01	1,174.11	10,534.12
Housing and community amenities	13,084.44	64,990.80	78,075.24	11,708.06	68,190.12	79,898.18	13,742.33	45,017.35	58,759.69	17,203.18	57,413.09	74,616.27
Health	61,387.61	42,771.15	104,158.75	40,823.43	49,976.91	90,800.33	40,150.50	48,038.84	88,189.35	49,596.07	67,763.94	117,360.01
Outpatient services	2,633.71	6,681.24	9,314.95	234.47	7,189.70	7,424.18	207.81	8,615.93	8,823.75	2,481.04	8,970.00	11,451.04
Hospital services	27,496.26	2,349.66	29,845.92	22,267.03	1,728.95	23,995.98	23,204.69	1,963.70	25,168.39	25,917.07	2,881.50	28,798.57
Public health services	12,740.01	32,233.24	44,973.25	3,987.90	37,259.25	41,247.15	2,114.41	28,649.97	30,764.38	2,492.86	44,025.81	46,518.68

Table 5.8: National Government Expenditure Classification by Functions of Government, 2019/20-2022/23 ***(Cont'd)***

Functions	2019/20			2020/21+			2021/22*			2022/23		
	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total
Recreation, culture and religion	4,464.24	10,127.99	14,592.23	3,473.28	3,325.25	6,798.53	3,982.85	13,204.74	17,187.59	4,377.18	15,810.50	20,187.68
Education	**449,366.50**	**16,320.67**	**465,687.17**	**431,274.36**	**15,324.08**	**446,598.43**	**461,142.46**	**12,911.72**	**474,054.18**	**530,639.22**	**32,413.21**	**563,052.43**
Administration	2,667.59	0.00	2,667.59	3,044.50	0.00	3,044.50	6,556.16	0.00	6,556.16	3,921.96	0.00	3,921.96
Pre-primary and primary education	179,008.07	1,574.52	180,582.59	185,268.51	2,057.34	187,325.85	192,388.50	1,927.38	194,315.88	210,444.88	5,517.78	215,962.66
Secondary education	138,782.81	2,678.87	141,461.68	155,130.26	3,690.21	158,820.47	165,394.99	4,206.56	169,601.55	174,609.77	17,935.21	192,544.97
Tertiary education	113,113.50	11,885.84	124,999.34	73,737.87	9,416.27	83,154.14	82,204.27	6,074.85	88,279.12	123,379.59	8,263.22	131,642.82
Education expenditure not elsewhere classified	15,794.52	181.44	15,975.97	14,093.21	160.26	14,253.47	14,598.53	702.93	15,301.46	18,283.02	697.00	18,980.02
Social protection	**129,256.44**	**17,156.27**	**146,412.71**	**150,987.81**	**8,184.56**	**159,172.37**	**161,854.40**	**10,983.65**	**172,838.05**	**185,961.99**	**11,803.34**	**197,765.33**
TOTAL OUTLAYS[1]	**1,987,486.27**	**608,269.54**	**2,595,755.80**	**2,155,176.91**	**576,486.84**	**2,731,663.75**	**2,504,895.70**	**484,751.78**	**2,989,647.48**	**2,714,766.77**	**648,150.25**	**3,362,917.02**

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

5.12. National Government expenditure by economic classification for the period 2018/19 to 2022/23. Total expenditure, including net acquisition of non-financial assets, will increase by 12.5 per cent to KSh 3,362.9 billion in 2022/23. Total current grants is anticipated to increase by 27.5 per cent to KSh 907.0 billion in 2022/23. Expenditure on interest payments is expected to increase by 17.0 per cent to KSh 675.8 billion in the review period. The net expenditure on acquisition of non-financial assets is expected to increase by 62.7 per cent to KSh 102.2 billion in 2022/23. Allocation for capital transfers to public corporations and extra-budgetary units to fund priority public development projects is estimated to increase by 23.0 per cent from KSh 388.5 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 477.8 billion in 2022/23.

Table 5.9: Economic Analysis of National Government Expenditure[1], 2018/19-2022/23

KSh Million

		2018/19+	2019/20+	2020/21+	2021/22+	2022/23*
EXPENSE						
Consumption expenditure on goods and services:						
	Compensation of employees ..	527,191.25	536,896.12	495,961.00	550,024.89	646,785.21
	Use of Goods and Services	215,089.28	208,868.74	386,220.00	498,245.00	332,943.77
	Total Consumption	**742,280.54**	**745,764.86**	**882,181.00**	**1,048,269.89**	**979,728.98**
Subsidies		60,278.98	61,372.62	3,626.43	80,673.60	67,547.99
Interest:						
	Domestic	272,351.03	315,362.00	388,829.56	456,848.61	537,380.10
	External	103,372.13	121,840.00	106,312.32	120,812.80	138,441.32
	Total Interest	**375,723.16**	**437,202.00**	**495,141.88**	**577,661.41**	**675,821.42**
Current Grants to:						
	International organisations	3,858.25	4,175.27	6,018.42	4,772.91	10,793.41
	General Government units	282,388.28	358,151.96	276,835.37	328,583.05	420,642.47
	County Governments	372,481.38	325,278.06	398,992.75	340,400.31	436,345.00
	Other Grants	15,479.98	26,758.62	32,484.52	37,654.19	39,174.03
	Total Current grants	**674,207.89**	**714,363.91**	**714,331.06**	**711,410.47**	**906,954.91**
Social benefits		75,889.99	94,783.63	110,939.46	120,290.69	148,831.78
Other expense		1,001.80	2,436.47	0.00	0.00	4,000.00
	Total current expenditure	**1,929,382.36**	**2,055,923.49**	**2,206,219.83**	**2,538,306.06**	**2,782,885.08**
	Capital Grants (Transfers)	**299,630.76**	**434,743.68**	**402,935.94**	**388,512.63**	**477,810.16**
1	**Total Expenses**	**2,229,013.12**	**2,490,667.17**	**2,609,155.77**	**2,926,818.69**	**3,260,695.23**
2	Acquisition of Non Financial Assets(net)	185,064.82	105,088.64	122,507.98	62,828.79	102,221.78
	Building and structures	195,387.73	131,644.22	103,455.19	46,676.96	97,861.92
	Machinery and equipment	24,320.78	13,842.15	10,718.00	14,715.47	12,350.80
	Inventories	8,352.30	557.47	5,883.73	340.11	964.84
	Non- produced assets & Land	5,232.20	5,923.38	5,656.39	5,326.19	7,105.96
	Less Disposal of Non financial assets	**(48,228.19)**	**-46,878.59**	**-3,205.34**	**-4,229.93**	**-16,061.74**
3	**Total Expenditure[2] (1+2)**	**2,414,077.94**	**2,595,755.80**	**2,731,663.75**	**2,989,647.48**	**3,362,917.02**

Source: The National Treasury
** Provisional*
+Approved Estimates
[1]Equity Participation and on- lending and Public debt redemption have been reclassified from the expense category to financing

[2]Totals on this table are equal to table 5.8

5.13. Table 5.10 presents National Government outstanding debt by source as at the end of June from 2018 to 2022. The total public debt increased by 14.9 per cent from KSh 6,983.0 billion in June 2021 to KSh 8,024.8 billion in June 2022. External debt increased by 8.1 per cent to KSh 4,154.6 billion in June 2022, accounting for 51.8 per cent of the total National Government outstanding debt. Debt from China increased by 5.7 per cent to KSh 804.8 billion and accounted for 72.8 per cent of total bilateral debt in 2022. Debt from multi-lateral lenders increased by 15.9 per cent with International Development Association/International Fund for Agricultural Development (IDA/IFAD) accounting for the highest proportion of total multi-lateral debt as at June 2022 at 64.1 per cent. Internal debt increased by 23.2 per cent from KSh 3,140.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 3,870.2 billion with treasury bonds accounting for the highest proportion at 92.2 per cent in 2022.

Table 5.10: National Government[4] Outstanding Debt by Source as of June, 2018 – 2022

KSh Million

Outstanding as at 30th June	2018+	2019+	2020+	2021+	2022*
EXTERNAL DEBT:					
Lending Countries:					
Germany	27,149.15	30,745.00	30,487.00	32,033.68	34,882.40
Japan	48,342.19	63,681.49	76,115.00	87,244.22	83,588.07
France	60,803.04	72,567.94	79,719.00	91,869.79	90,097.68
USA	2,672.67	2,089.28	1,580.00	1,417.57	1,259.07
Netherlands	983.02	343.19	55.00	0.00	0.00
Denmark	1,049.23	874.88	604.00	473.19	456.93
Finland	1,642.15	1,796.41	1,427.00	1,220.08	884.11
China	560,534.48	661,058.54	719,359.00	761,089.12	804,807.09
Belgium	10,198.56	11,590.96	11,975.00	12,684.02	12,938.85
Other	45,642.22	73,232.13	72,374.00	76,240.48	76,822.93
Total (bilateral)	**759,016.71**	**917,979.82**	**993,695.00**	**1,064,272.15**	**1,105,737.13**
International Organisations:					
IDA/IFAD	520,307.49	604,385.58	889,916.00	1,094,316.26	1,234,239.02
EEC/EIB	19,544.23	17,240.62	16,796.00	23,228.55	20,752.09
IMF	71,588.41	49,208.15	110,605.00	178,215.20	206,426.51
ADF/AfDB	204,706.87	229,638.40	263,749.00	322,293.12	385,291.10
Other multilateral	9,151.67	9,318.64	35,769.00	41,358.18	77,315.80
Total (multilateral)	**825,298.67**	**909,791.39**	**1,316,835.00**	**1,659,411.31**	**1,924,024.53**
Commercial Banks	350,664.64	395,010.25	372,615.00	340,031.27	276,645.80
International Sovereign Bond	479,987.50	624,019.63	649,787.00	766,445.00	836,610.04
Suppliers' Credit	16,725.20	16,931.81	17,631.00	12,162.09	12,153.78
TOTAL EXTERNAL	**2,431,692.72**	**2,863,732.90**	**3,350,563.00**	**3,842,321.82**	**4,155,171.29**
INTERNAL DEBT:					
Treasury Bills[1]	878,622.00	954,250.00	887,142.00	765,375.00	628,754.00
Treasury Bonds	1,511,872.00	1,748,150.00	2,219,444.00	2,849,936.00	3,569,092.00
Non Interest bearing debts[2]	23,894.00	22,229.00	21,674.00	20,009.00	18,899.00
Others(includes stocks)	64,447.00	60,854.00	49,267.00	61,774.00	71,588.00
Less government deposits[3] and on-lending	-550,776.00	-507,429.00	-503,310.00	-556,430.00	-418,157.00
TOTAL INTERNAL (net)	**1,928,059.00**	**2,278,054.00**	**2,674,217.00**	**3,140,664.00**	**3,870,176.00**
TOTAL DEBT	**4,359,751.72**	**5,141,786.90**	**6,024,780.00**	**6,982,985.82**	**8,024,766.92**

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

5.14. Table 5.11 presents National Government debt servicing charges from 2018/19 to 2022/23. Net debt servicing charges grew by 48.3 per cent to KSh 1,361.0 billion in 2022/23. Internal debt service charges are expected to increase by 63.2 per cent to KSh 998.8 billion accounting for 73.4 per cent of the National Government debt servicing charges as at end of June 2023. External debt service charges are expected to increase by 18.5 per cent to KSh 363.2 billion as at end of June 2023. Interest and loan repayment receipts are projected to decline by 16.6 per cent to KSh 4,250.0 billion as at end of June 2023.

Table 5.11: National Government Debt Servicing, 2018/19-2022/23

KSh Million

Year	Debt Servicing Charges[1]			Interest and Loan Repayment Receipts	Net Servicing Charges		
	External	Internal	Total	Internal	External	Internal	Total
2018/19	368,478.26	481,593.18	850,071.44	5,055.62	368,478.26	481,593.18	850,071.44
2019/20	223,440.00	428,033.54	651,473.54	4,395.80	223,440.00	428,033.54	651,473.54
2020/21	234,590.32	546,038.63	780,628.95	8,354.00	234,590.32	546,038.63	780,628.95
2021/22+	305,666.00	612,112.55	917,778.55	5,096.57	305,666.00	612,112.55	917,778.55
2022/23*	362,197.94	998,788.42	1,360,986.36	4,250.00	362,197.94	998,788.42	1,360,986.36

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

5.15. Table 5.12 shows National Government debt servicing charges and earnings from export of goods and services from 2018/19 to 2022/23. External debt service charges as a percentage of export of goods and services are expected to decline from 23.59 in 2021/22 to 22.18 in 2022/23.

Table 5.12: National Government Debt Service Charges and Earnings from Export of Goods and Services, 2018/19-2022/23

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
2018/19	368,478.26	1,171,456.91	31.45
2019/20	223,440.00	1,169,967.15	19.10
2020/21	234,590.32	1,032,975.57	22.71
2021/22	305,666.00	1,295,882.10	23.59
2022/23*	362,197.94	1,632,975.18	22.18

** Provisional*
[1]Interest Payment

County Governments

5.16. Table 5.13 presents County Governments' revenue according to the sources of revenue from 2021/22 to 2022/23. County Governments' revenue is expected to increase by 2.4 per cent from KSh 445.8 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 456.4 billion in 2022/23. County Governments' own-source revenue is expected to rise by 58.8 per cent to KSh 57.0 billion whereas conditional grants is expected to decline by 26.4 per cent to KSh 29.4 billion in 2022/23. Equitable share is expected to remain constant and will account for 81.1 per cent of the total County Governments' revenue in 2022/23.

Table 5.13: County Governments' Revenue, 2021/22-2022/23

KSh Million

County	Equitable Share		Conditional Grants[1]		Annual Own Source Revenue		Total Revenue	
	2021/22	2022/23[+]	2021/22	2022/23[+]	2021/22	2022/23[+]	2021/22	2022/23[+]
Mombasa	7,567.35	7,567.35	1,467.20	1,320.35	3,608.67	4,814.50	12,643.23	13,702.21
Kwale	8,265.59	8,265.59	1,237.99	1,433.80	302.69	315.00	9,806.27	10,014.38
Kilifi	11,641.59	11,641.59	2,307.31	2,580.28	827.50	1,467.50	14,776.40	15,689.37
Tana River	6,528.41	6,528.41	696.86	355.35	72.26	87.85	7,297.53	6,971.61
Lamu	3,105.65	3,105.65	579.12	371.56	127.00	120.00	3,811.76	3,597.21
Taita/Taveta	4,842.17	4,842.17	1,532.98	1,145.59	315.58	400.00	6,690.73	6,387.77
Garissa	7,927.21	7,927.21	1,241.03	761.87	65.62	116.40	9,233.86	8,805.48
Wajir	9,474.73	9,474.73	1,313.36	1,125.81	52.42	100.00	10,840.50	10,700.53
Mandera	11,190.38	11,190.38	760.72	334.34	132.90	255.44	12,084.00	11,780.15
Marsabit	7,277.00	7,277.00	906.61	706.57	99.56	170.00	8,283.18	8,153.58
Isiolo	4,710.39	4,710.39	813.49	392.28	107.83	113.69	5,631.72	5,216.35
Meru	9,493.86	9,493.86	931.64	436.73	385.39	600.00	10,810.89	10,530.59
Tharaka -Nithi	4,214.20	4,214.20	829.59	518.40	234.29	350.00	5,278.08	5,082.60
Embu	5,125.24	5,125.24	607.12	476.23	394.54	950.00	6,126.90	6,551.47
Kitui	10,393.97	10,393.97	658.52	380.85	361.27	600.00	11,413.76	11,374.82
Machakos	9,162.30	9,162.30	717.13	289.10	1,118.46	1,690.08	10,997.90	11,141.48
Makueni	8,132.78	8,132.78	753.51	335.68	749.41	850.00	9,635.70	9,318.46
Nyandarua	5,670.44	5,670.44	912.19	379.28	473.06	660.00	7,055.69	6,709.73
Nyeri	6,228.73	6,228.73	833.56	373.52	948.31	700.00	8,010.61	7,302.25
Kirinyaga	5,196.18	5,196.18	726.94	294.04	364.65	500.00	6,287.77	5,990.22
Murang'a	7,180.16	7,180.16	608.23	351.75	520.32	1,500.00	8,308.70	9,031.91
Kiambu	11,717.53	11,717.53	742.54	602.10	3,149.18	4,136.82	15,609.25	16,456.45
Turkana	12,609.31	12,609.31	939.55	832.59	204.35	198.00	13,753.20	13,639.90
West Pokot	6,297.28	6,297.28	713.25	5,769.64	113.44	170.00	7,123.98	12,236.92
Samburu	5,371.35	5,371.35	624.24	347.52	120.05	240.33	6,115.63	5,959.19
Trans Nzoia	7,186.16	7,186.16	724.98	555.58	379.99	629.50	8,291.13	8,371.24

Table 5.13: County Governments' Revenue, 2021/22-2022/23 *(Cont'd)*

County	Equitable Share		Conditional Grants[1]		Annual Own Source Revenue		Total Revenue	
	2021/22	2022/23*	2021/22	2022/23*	2021/22	2022/23*	2021/22	2022/23*
Elgeyo Marakwet	4,606.53	4,606.53	855.35	313.74	162.25	246.24	5,624.14	5,166.51
Nandi	6,990.87	6,990.87	678.10	319.36	275.66	321.23	7,944.62	7,631.46
Baringo	6,369.39	6,369.39	681.62	428.12	264.90	312.47	7,315.91	7,109.99
Laikipia	5,136.27	5,136.27	748.11	211.22	894.88	1,295.72	6,779.26	6,643.20
Nakuru	13,026.12	13,026.12	972.58	551.69	1,707.45	1,980.00	15,706.15	15,557.80
Narok	8,844.79	8,844.79	799.26	391.96	1,334.56	2,430.83	10,978.62	11,667.58
Kajiado	7,954.77	7,954.77	729.50	225.96	527.94	1,503.95	9,212.21	9,684.67
Kericho	6,430.66	6,430.66	722.35	222.65	566.82	325.07	7,719.84	6,978.39
Bomet	6,691.10	6,691.10	806.48	232.16	202.43	300.00	7,700.01	7,223.26
Kakamega	12,389.41	12,389.41	844.39	259.38	1,226.08	2,000.00	14,459.88	14,648.80
Vihiga	5,067.36	5,067.36	570.61	212.84	236.27	158.47	5,874.23	5,438.67
Bungoma	10,659.44	10,659.44	696.07	192.64	368.04	700.00	11,723.54	11,552.08
Busia	7,172.16	7,172.16	600.43	274.74	292.74	469.16	8,065.33	7,916.06
Siaya	6,966.51	6,966.51	693.45	223.75	434.38	581.00	8,094.33	7,771.26
Kisumu	8,026.14	8,026.14	922.93	517.82	982.79	1,762.23	9,931.86	10,306.19
Homa Bay	7,805.35	7,805.35	607.76	472.24	146.64	191.08	8,559.76	8,468.67
Migori	8,005.02	8,005.02	544.39	269.25	386.87	350.00	8,936.28	8,624.27
Kisii	8,894.27	8,894.27	728.94	285.36	404.55	650.00	10,027.77	9,829.64
Nyamira	5,135.34	5,135.34	716.67	318.49	166.49	265.00	6,018.49	5,718.83
Nairobi City	19,249.68	19,249.68	1,020.09	526.13	9,238.80	18,027.83	29,508.57	37,803.65
Total	**370,000.00**	**370,000.00**	**39,880.89**	**29,354.04**	**35,907.64**	**57,005.86**	**445,788.53**	**456,359.91**

"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 recipient Government."

Source: Office of the Controller of Budget
** Provisional*
[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 recipient Government.Figures for Conditional Grants include grants from National Government together with those from Development Patners."

Table 5.14: **County Governments' Expenditure by Economic Classification, 2018/19-2022/23**

KSh Million

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22+	2022/23*
Compensation of Employees	**155,833.81**	**167,311.37**	**169,710.21**	**177,087.83**	**191,312.52**
Salaries	114,796.79	122,096.61	126,533.99	136,132.66	144,471.03
Allowances	37,723.26	40,631.41	38,471.86	36,263.05	40,759.63
Social Contbributions	3,313.76	4,583.36	4,704.35	4,692.13	6,081.85
Use of Goods and Services	**88,944.57**	**85,904.58**	**80,775.48**	**95,166.44**	**94,137.91**
Utilities, Supplies and Services	3,050.88	2,415.19	2,689.07	2,617.02	3,457.60
Printing , Advertising and Information Supplies and Services	2,825.15	2,680.27	2,463.58	2,931.96	3,037.29
Rentals	2,295.70	1,799.54	2,042.64	2,751.19	2,312.93
Communication, Supplies and Services	831.77	777.09	890.14	866.67	1,157.02
Transportation costs	14,063.19	15,861.19	14,060.35	17,153.47	15,425.08
Training Expenses	7,261.60	3,671.13	3,194.56	3,918.15	4,158.89
Hospitality Supplies and Services	6,300.42	6,232.56	5,866.56	6,410.80	5,911.97
Insurance	6,390.80	7,850.34	8,946.08	9,336.55	11,294.75
Specialised Materials	14,096.59	14,688.70	12,827.21	16,727.83	17,031.95
Office and General Supplies and Services and materials	2,202.19	2,202.23	2,338.15	2,685.54	2,808.43
Fuel Oil and Lubricants	3,312.88	3,280.36	3,351.75	3,631.25	3,864.05
Other Operating Expenses	18,986.53	17,196.85	15,496.39	19,980.54	17,136.84
Routine Maintenance	7,326.87	7,249.14	6,608.99	6,155.46	6,541.09
Subsidies	980.21	818.97	1,314.71	822.65	651.64
Interest	5,607.34	8,537.25	9,916.08	6,377.54	2,635.11
Grants	34,216.97	49,659.29	55,172.73	67,762.68	58,509.84
Other expense	9,351.32	4,703.87	7,973.37	1,398.43	1,678.38
Social benefits	2,025.57	2,360.47	2,550.38	3,059.90	3,630.82
Acquisition of Non-financial Assets	**96,959.00**	**84,427.99**	**87,548.83**	**80,952.85**	**106,415.60**
Building and Structures	77,548.44	70,064.35	73,255.14	68,540.92	85,525.58
Plant and Machinery	12,473.17	9,775.68	8,842.03	7,985.18	15,245.10
Inventories	2,214.96	1,749.40	1,600.12	1,667.39	1,975.39
Non- produced assets & Land	4,722.42	2,838.56	3,851.53	2,759.37	3,669.53
Acquisition of Financial Assets	**11,612.93**	**13,429.75**	**10,077.84**	**14,391.69**	**12,163.47**
Total	**405,531.74**	**417,153.55**	**425,039.63**	**447,020.01**	**471,135.29**

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

5.18. Table 5.15 presents County Governments' expenditure by functions of government from 2018/19 to 2022/23. Expenditure on economic affairs is expected to increase by 11.2 per cent to KSh 83.9 billion in 2022/23. During the same period, expenditure on health is projected to increase by 1.4 per cent to KSh 109.8 billion. Expenditure on general public service is projected to decline slightly to KSh 167.3 billion and account for the highest proportion of County Governments' expenditure at 35.5 per cent in 2022/23.

Table 5.15: County Governments' Expenditure Classified by Functions, 2018/19-2022/23

KSh Million

Functions	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22+	2022/23*
General Public Services	133,667.56	137,001.84	141,803.06	168,870.98	167,260.10
Economic Affairs	88,250.79	81,821.80	78,470.21	75,397.53	83,851.05
General Economic Affairs	17,386.02	15,664.84	13,294.46	14,049.61	16,345.64
Agriculture	21,055.53	21,792.72	21,456.03	21,043.26	24,048.72
Transport	45,608.79	39,924.98	39,414.87	36,026.55	36,441.75
Other Economic Affairs	4,200.45	4,439.25	4,304.86	4,278.11	7,014.95
Environmental Protection	14,391.45	11,840.48	12,293.37	14,137.91	19,730.02
Housing and Community Ammenities	37,915.84	38,986.15	43,127.96	40,084.17	45,466.91
Health	92,023.58	106,727.14	108,838.64	108,273.03	109,796.48
Recreation, Culture and Religion	5,965.27	7,619.42	6,550.87	7,182.39	7,957.97
Education	31,038.16	31,285.14	32,223.63	30,926.32	34,590.98
Social Protection	2,279.09	1,871.57	1,731.90	2,147.67	2,481.79
Total	**405,531.74**	**417,153.55**	**425,039.63**	**447,020.01**	**471,135.29**

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

General Government

5.19. Table 5.16 presents General Government Consolidated Statement of Operations from 2017/18 to 2021/22. Total revenue increased by 21.6 per cent from KSh 2,152.0 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 2,616.7 billion in 2021/22, with tax revenue accounting for 75.7 per cent of total revenue. Expenditure grew by 15.0 per cent to KSh 3,181.6 billion in 2021/22. During the review period, compensation of employees, and use of goods and services accounted for 27.8 per cent and 24.7 per cent of the total expenditure, respectively. Expenditure on net acquisition of non-financial assets increased by 15.0 per cent to KSh 366.4 billion in 2021/22. General government net borrowing decreased by 10.9 per cent to KSh 931.3 billion in the same period.

Table 5.16: General Government Consolidated[1] Statement of Operations[2], 2017/18-2021/22

KSh Million

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21+	2021/22*
Revenue	**1,804,761.93**	**2,042,968.98**	**2,255,535.29**	**2,151,975.71**	**2,616,660.24**
Tax revenue	1,350,988.58	1,557,817.34	1,468,680.81	1,640,468.84	1,980,065.48
Social contributions	55,354.32	15,558.25	41,585.66	40,534.01	45,144.74
Grants:					
International organisation	27,600.14	47,483.00	19,819.74	31,320.43	31,031.15
Other revenue	370,818.89	422,110.39	725,449.07	439,652.43	560,418.87
Sale of goods & services	122,292.96	230,556.31	328,108.54	173,194.43	210,386.65
Property Income	52,965.75	43,445.92	162,916.31	84,562.23	86,621.65
Ministerial AIA	139,056.53	99,379.85	33,824.81	1,5642.02	30,279.43
Fines, Penalties &Forfeits	18,414.57	3,018.68	2,228.19	2,292.00	2,907.43
Other transfers n.e.c	38,089.08	45,709.63	198,371.22	163,961.75	230,223.71
Expense	**1,800,999.47**	**2,213,109.05**	**2,765,765.67**	**2,918,521.92**	**3,181,561.21**
Compensation of employees	784,526.08	851,682.87	944,890.07	816,190.81	883,938.16
Use of goods and services	439,545.94	348,579.16	578,720.15	630,599.99	786,125.50
CFC/Depreciation	15,029.16	17,455.53	39,665.51	17,770.70	20,534.94
Interest	329,429.36	382,705.62	451,240.63	495,694.95	584,881.03
Subsidies	64,547.92	61,259.19	62,191.59	4,941.13	81,496.25
Grants:					
International Organisation	3,517.71	3,858.25	13,868.02	6,018.42	4,772.91
Other General Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social benefits	117,296.33	136,476.37	98,832.22	166,285.78	192,084.49
Other expense	47,106.97	411,092.05	576,357.45	618,430.49	627,727.92
Net Operating Balance	**3,762.46**	**-170,140.07**	**-777,439.42**	**-989,861.01**	**-564,900.97**
Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	**378,082.48**	**477,674.91**	**361,676.59**	**431,163.24**	**366,350.50**
Acquisition of fixed assets	373,873.01	522,107.19	381,878.24	463,187.48	397,980.01
Inventories	12,636.56	10,567.26	2,306.88	7,483.86	2,007.49
Non-produced Assets and Land	9,380.32	10,684.18	64,035.58	-18,532.06	-8,872.13
Disposal of non-financial assets	-17,807.40	-65,683.72	-86,544.11	-20,976.04	-24,764.87
Net lending/Borrowing	**-374,320.02**	**-647,814.98**	**-1,139,116.01**	**-1,045,035.89**	**-931,251.47**

Table 5.16: General Government Consolidated[1] Statement of Operations[2], 2017/18-2021/22 *(Cont'd)*

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21⁺	2021/22*
Net Financial Worth	**-683,734.29**	**-706,009.45**	**-328,279.85**	**-267,032.68**	**-329,478.19**
Transactions in Financial assets	**298,035.90**	**310,539.64**	**457,817.15**	**372,160.58**	**354,713.40**
Currency and deposits	105,712.40	-67,330.04	-67,330.04	-146,546.55	86,554.64
Debt securities	51,631.34	2,483.97	8,291.94	-1,312.20	9,259.51
Loans	28,778.36	28,555.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equity and investment fund shares	2,430.69	-659.41	28,986.12	2,123.77	8,638.51
Accounts receivable	109,483.10	347,489.37	487,869.12	211,879.59	250,260.73
Transactions in Liabilities	**981,770.19**	**1,016,549.09**	**786,097.00**	**639,193.26**	**684,191.59**
Debt securities	490,481.02	521,153.58	268,563.63	556,289.16	228,140.91
Domestic	295,700.70	308,824.11	268,563.63	556,289.16	588,435.33
Foreign	194,780.33	212,329.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	301,091.77	161,703.18	-41,656.77	409,776.65	204,947.15
Equity and investment fund shares	48,892.78	2,203.83	98,271.72	11,185.97	17,407.88
Accounts payable	141,304.62	331,488.49	460,918.41	191,256.99	233,695.66

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

CHAPTER

06

International Trade and Balance of Payments

Overview

Globally, as the COVID-19 pandemic abated, the demand for imports increased in 2022 as highlighted in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Key Statistics and Trends in International Trade, 2022 Report. Growth in trade remained robust during 2022 for both goods and services and as of mid-2022, the value of global trade in goods was about 33.0 per cent higher than its level in 2019. Substantial part of the growth in global trade has been due to the movements in international prices of commodities, particularly the energy products.

6.2. The volume of international trade in goods grew by 17.5 per cent to KSh 3,363.9 billion in 2022 from KSh 2,863.0 billion in 2021. During the period under review, there was an increase in expenditure on imports especially due to increased international prices of petroleum products amid the continued weakening of the Kenya Shilling against currencies of key trading partners. This resulted to a higher growth of imports as compared to total exports, widening the trade balance by 17.6 per cent to a deficit of KSh 1,617.6 billion in 2022.

6.3. The current account deficit widened by 7.9 per cent to KSh 679.6 billion in 2022, largely driven by increased import expenditure on major imports such as petroleum products; and animal and vegetable fats and oils. Increased expenditure on services and repayment of interest in the primary income also contributed to the widening of the deficit.

6.4. Total net financial inflows decreased to a surplus of KSh 494.9 billion in 2022 from a surplus of KSh 644.1 billion in 2021. This was largely occasioned by reduced inflows of other investment liabilities, coupled with increased disinvestment in portfolio equity by foreign investors. During the review period, there was a KSh 176.2 billion draw down in reserve assets on account of increased debt servicing.

Balance of Trade

6.5. Table 6.1 presents balance of merchandise trade from 2018 to 2022. The volume of trade increased by 17.5 per cent from KSh 2,863.0 billion in 2021 to KSh 3,363.9 billion in 2022. The improvement was on account of increase in total exports and total imports by 17.4 per cent and 17.5 per cent to KSh 873.1 billion and KSh 2,490.8 billion in 2022, respectively. Despite the growth in the volume of trade, the trade deficit worsened from KSh 1,375.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 1,617.6 billion in 2022. The slower growth of exports compared to imports, resulted in the continued widening of the trade imbalance in 2021 and 2022. However, the export to import cover ratio remained unchanged during the review period at 35.1 per cent.

Table 6.1: Balance of Merchandise Trade, 2018-2022

KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
EXPORTS (f.o.b) :					
Domestic Exports[1]	542,856.5	520,787.4	567,370.4	666,738.7	779,608.0
Re-exports	71,459.2	75,889.3	76,335.8	76,932.4	93,536.6
Total	**614,315.7**	**596,676.6**	**643,706.2**	**743,671.1**	**873,144.6**
IMPORTS (c.i.f) :					
Commercial[1]	1,705,062.1	1,758,963.8	1,590,249.1	2,062,260.6	2,426,562.8
Government	59,409.3	47,370.8	53,310.9	57,098.6	64,211.9
Total	**1,764,471.5**	**1,806,334.6**	**1,643,560.1**	**2,119,359.1**	**2,490,774.7**
BALANCE OF TRADE[2]	**-1,150,155.8**	**-1,209,658.0**	**-999,853.9**	**-1,375,688.0**	**-1,617,630.1**
TOTAL TRADE	**2,378,787.2**	**2,403,011.2**	**2,287,266.2**	**2,863,030.2**	**3,363,919.3**
COVER RATIO[3] (in percentage)	**34.8**	**33.0**	**39.2**	**35.1**	**35.1**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/Kenya Revenue Authority
**Provisional*
[1]Adjusted for data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity
[2]Balance of Trade = Total Exports minus Total Imports
*[3]COVER RATIO = (Total Exports/Total Imports)*100*
f.o.b:free on board
c.i.f: cost, insurance and freight

Price Indices

6.6. The export and import unit price indices of commodity groups for the period 2018 to 2022 are shown in Table 6.2. All exports price index increased by 21.2 per cent from 157.7 in 2021 to 191.2 in 2022. The growth was largely driven by increase in export price indices of mineral fuels; food and live animals; and animal and vegetable oils and fats by 65.2 per cent, 26.8 per cent and 27.9 per cent, respectively in 2022. All imports price index increased by 18.0 per cent from 215.2 in 2021 to 253.9 in 2022. The increase was mainly on account of growth in import prices of mineral fuels and; beverage and tobacco, by 80.5 per cent and 37.8 per cent, in 2022, respectively.

Table 6.2: Export and Import Price Indices, 2018-2022

2009=100

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
EXPORTS:					
Food and live animals	150.4	144.0	135.0	155.6	197.3
Beverages and tobacco	164.7	154.1	174.6	136.2	151.9
Crude materials, (inedible)	141.1	146.9	175.1	166.2	211.9
Mineral fuels	167.4	152.6	147.3	162.8	269.0
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	114.4	157.3	135.0	188.0	240.5
Chemicals	156.2	123.4	126.1	133.5	171.5
Manufactured goods	109.4	106.2	119.6	140.0	163.7
Machinery and transport equipment	254.7	188.9	100.4	163.4	123.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	189.2	200.2	172.0	197.7	198.2
All Exports	**151.1**	**145.1**	**142.6**	**157.7**	**191.2**
Non-oil Exports	**150.8**	**145.0**	**142.5**	**157.7**	**189.9**
IMPORTS:					
Food and live animals	260.0	274.5	205.2	193.9	235.0
Beverages and tobacco	176.0	191.8	170.7	212.9	293.4
Crude materials, (inedible)	187.1	181.1	167.1	178.0	184.5
Mineral fuels	159.5	147.8	101.1	154.0	277.9
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	126.5	109.1	148.4	199.1	239.7
Chemicals	184.5	190.8	158.6	228.9	201.0
Manufactured goods	151.5	152.0	158.4	186.1	225.1
Machinery and transport equipment	339.5	335.1	295.4	296.8	253.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	160.8	177.3	197.1	163.3	228.9
All imports	**222.1**	**213.4**	**190.3**	**215.2**	**253.9**
Non-oil Imports	**241.8**	**233.4**	**218.2**	**233.5**	**246.9**

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Terms of Trade

6.7. Terms of trade for the period 2018 to 2022 are as shown in Table 6.3. The terms of trade for all items went up from 73.3 per cent in 2021 to 75.3 per cent in 2022. Similarly, terms of trade for non-oil items increased from 67.5 per cent in 2021 to 76.9 per cent in 2022.

Table 6.3: Terms of Trade[1], 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
All Items	68.0	68.0	74.9	73.3	75.3
Non-oil Items	62.4	62.1	65.3	67.5	76.9

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

Quantum Indices

6.8. Table 6.4 presents quantum indices for the period 2018 to 2022. The quantum index of all exports dropped from 130.1 in 2021 to 125.5 in 2022. The quantum index of non-oil exports decreased by 3.4 per cent from 131.8 in 2021 to 127.3 in 2022. This was largely due to the decline in volume of exported inedible crude materials and; food and live animals in the review period.

6.9. The quantum index of all imports declined from 126.6 in 2021 to 124.3 in 2022. This was due to the decrease in volumes of imports of all commodity groupings except for inedible crude materials, chemicals, and; machinery and transport equipment in 2022. Likewise, the quantum index of non-oil import commodities declined from 122.0 in 2021 to 119.7 in 2022.

Table 6.4: Quantum Indices, 2018-2022

2009=100

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
EXPORTS:					
Food and live animals	130.0	121.2	147.4	138.7	128.1
Beverages and tobacco	78.5	75.2	78.3	91.1	90.6
Crude materials, (inedible)	149.1	142.7	124.7	172.0	141.6
Mineral fuels	39.0	53.9	56.0	51.8	56.4
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	79.3	69.2	127.1	134.7	187.4
Chemicals	92.1	117.1	124.3	135.6	132.4
Manufactured goods	85.5	94.8	83.1	98.2	110.3
Machinery and transport equipment	39.5	66.5	101.1	77.6	96.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	98.0	90.7	109.1	116.4	127.9
All Exports	**110.9**	**110.8**	**122.5**	**130.1**	**125.5**
Non-oil Exports	**112.6**	**112.1**	**124.0**	**131.8**	**127.3**
IMPORTS:					
Food and live animals	77.2	76.3	94.9	122.8	122.1
Beverages and tobacco	149.9	148.3	123.5	134.1	102.3
Crude materials, (inedible)	108.8	137.5	140.0	159.3	173.2
Mineral fuels	127.3	135.3	135.7	147.4	140.2
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	170.3	199.1	229.9	220.1	216.3
Chemicals	134.7	129.7	169.1	145.3	187.2
Manufactured goods	184.9	183.0	172.1	197.4	166.5
Machinery and transport equipment	57.2	62.6	60.4	72.7	73.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	210.1	181.1	147.9	216.0	167.2
All imports	**100.6**	**107.1**	**109.3**	**126.6**	**124.3**
Non-oil Imports	**94.7**	**101.2**	**104.3**	**122.0**	**119.7**

Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports

6.10. Quantities of principal domestic exports for the period 2018 to 2022 are shown in Table 6.5. The volume of domestic exports of key commodities; horticultural products, tea, titanium ores and concentrates, and soda ash exhibited a decline in the period under review. The volume of exported coffee rose by 28.8 per cent from 37.5 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 48.3 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. Other commodities that showed significant increases in export quantities in 2022 were hides and skins which more than doubled, cement (89.3%), animal and vegetable oils (26.3%), fish and fish preparations (25.3%), salt (24.0%), iron and steel (17.6%) and sugar confectionery (10.6%). The volume of stones, sand and gravel exports which has been on an increasing trend, grew by 18.0 per cent from 183.8 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 216.8 thousand metric tonnes in 2022.

Table 6.5: Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports, 2018-2022

Commodity	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Fish and fish preparations	Tonne	7,250.2	8,844.3	8,418.3	10,875.3	13,624.2
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	Tonne	2,673.3	3,128.8	6,640.6	5,127.6	3,824.7
Meals and flours of wheat	Tonne	2,281.6	2,032.1	2,748.6	2,867.4	2,559.4
Horticulture	Tonne	497,416.9	467,602.7	592,068.2	682,279.4	603,800.3
Sugar confectionery	Tonne	29,042.3	34,800.7	49,901.5	64,670.2	71,513.7
Coffee, unroasted	Tonne	44,679.6	48,735.1	43,407.0	37,504.1	48,301.7
Tea	Tonne	501,785.7	475,502.9	576,052.9	557,351.0	551,804.0
Margarine and shortening	Tonne	19,523.1	20,795.4	20,863.3	21,654.0	18,578.5
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	27,685.3	32,116.6	35,493.7	43,108.3	39,113.8
Beer made from malt	000 Lt.	33,965.1	21,739.2	18,583.4	21,953.4	24,133.3
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	Tonne	21,775.2	20,295.0	24,081.7	19,983.9	16,237.8
Hides and skins	Tonne	1,221.4	1,662.4	1,083.3	2,496.3	5,564.7
Sisal	Tonne	24,542.4	24,133.5	27,655.4	31,152.1	32,371.5
Stone, sand and gravel	Tonne	147,615.1	159,663.3	163,996.5	183,779.4	216,820.0
Salt	Tonne	311,816.6	266,402.0	264,615.3	265,788.0	329,507.8
Soda ash	Tonne	294,305.6	254,714.3	228,199.8	302,536.4	284,738.7
Titanium ores and concentrates	Tonne	563,835.2	425,502.4	399,743.0	444,620.0	424,916.0
Metal scrap	Tonne	14,211.7	12,726.7	12,462.0	17,874.9	12,722.6
Animal and vegetable oils	Tonne	56,507.7	85,936.2	99,506.4	96,610.4	122,060.1
Alcohol and derivatives thereof	000 Lt.	1,698.4	1,123.7	1,189.6	1,462.1	3,245.1
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Tonne	15,162.4	13,514.3	14,963.6	15,977.6	21,508.0
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Tonne	13,085.6	12,576.7	13,258.1	11,864.3	12,484.6
Essential oils	Tonne	101,972.5	124,860.6	143,252.4	149,593.4	124,577.6
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	Tonne	5,105.2	5,211.6	5,696.7	6,582.4	6,007.0
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	2,873.8	2,659.5	3,698.1	4,335.0	2,541.8
Leather	Tonne	23,141.6	15,775.4	8,626.3	8,634.3	9,083.6
Wood manufactures n.e.s	Tonne	279.4	415.7	375.4	582.2	510.4
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	33,860.5	27,018.9	22,695.0	20,713.4	25,151.9
Textile yarn	Tonne	1,797.9	1,916.1	2,048.1	1,901.7	1,480.4
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	Tonne	7,245.7	8,285.7	8,894.7	8,085.3	6,764.4
Glassware	Tonne	14,558.3	16,572.0	18,518.9	19,675.0	21,330.5
Cement	Tonne	144,275.3	61,658.0	120,023.5	172,523.3	326,529.8
Iron and steel	Tonne	110,471.6	149,325.2	151,053.1	140,323.9	164,956.8
Metal containers	Tonne	1,931.7	3,120.3	3,939.3	5,341.2	5,040.9
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc.	Tonne	5,121.9	4,083.3	4,550.7	11,523.4	18,337.7
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	3,550.5	3,741.8	3,677.1	5,437.8	2,837.5
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	12,107.6	11,955.7	10,223.6	8,227.4	10,274.5
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No's	8,560.0	23,335.0	14,724.4	7,047.0	5,294.2
Footwear	' 000' Pairs	34,411.0	39,268.7	35,518.7	29,367.8	25,105.4
Printed matter	Tonne	5,643.8	4,544.1	5,173.0	7,001.5	5,903.9
Articles of plastic	Tonne	33,900.9	43,563.5	47,750.1	57,302.7	55,980.3

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

Chapter 06

Quantities of Principal Imports

6.11. The quantities of principal imports from 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 6.6. The quantity of imported maize continued to rise for three years in a row reaching 793.8 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. Similarly, medicinal and pharmaceutical products increased from 30.2 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 34.8 thousand metric tonnes, in 2022.

6.12. The volume of wheat imports declined by 11.3 per cent to 1,676.6 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 from 1,889.9 thousand metric tonnes in 2021. Other commodities that exhibited notable declines in imported quantities were chemical fertilizers (25.9%), cement clinkers (38.4%), and iron and steel (17.8%).

Table 6.6: Quantities of Principal Imports, 2018-2022

Commodity	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Wheat, unmilled	Tonne	1,736,691.7	1,998,852.1	1,882,450.5	1,889,921.9	1,676,623.9
Rice	Tonne	599,338.8	608,601.9	605,147.5	630,910.5	678,087.6
Maize (unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	Tonne	529,558.3	228,783.5	273,472.2	486,525.0	793,751.5
Wheat flour	Tonne	22,641.7	987.8	4,942.9	611.1	688.5
Sugars, Mollases and Honey	Tonne	408,383.0	627,167.6	482,070.2	468,785.1	364,461.2
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	92,864.5	102,742.1	89,959.0	85,988.5	82,038.0
Textile fibres and their waste	Tonne	24,145.6	24,344.6	26,867.4	29,468.3	28,847.3
Second - hand clothing	Tonne	177,160.0	184,555.2	121,778.2	183,830.1	177,664.4
Petroleum products	Mn. Lt.	5,471.3	6,234.9	5,514.3	6,148.7	5,618.3
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	Tonne	177,988.8	150,110.7	198,441.6	152,674.9	151,058.3
Liquefied propane and butane	Tonne	240,484.3	304,407.7	321,183.9	373,865.3	323,717.7
Animal/vegetable fats and oils	Tonne	867,296.9	1,006,481.3	1,208,218.6	926,435.4	868,602.7
Organic & inorganic chemicals	Tonne	315,055.3	342,366.9	360,441.3	346,409.4	363,202.0
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Tonne	52,511.7	44,341.8	49,431.7	52,159.1	58,581.9
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Tonne	29,847.8	32,377.7	39,389.1	30,182.2	34,825.2
Essential oils & pefumes	Tonne	64,187.5	72,427.3	73,134.0	85,819.5	84,458.5
Chemical fertilizers	Tonne	632,074.6	768,824.9	836,071.9	758,456.5	561,986.0
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	Tonne	471,676.2	501,451.4	569,396.2	576,188.6	525,316.6
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	20,340.1	15,606.0	25,809.7	19,159.2	17,393.3
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s	Tonne	49,330.3	49,388.6	54,012.7	55,810.3	53,690.4
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	"000"No.	10,476.2	10,182.3	10,985.2	11,338.7	4,278.6
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	400,137.1	359,150.6	317,842.0	362,717.6	351,915.4
Textile yarn.	Tonne	21,917.8	21,828.1	18,874.3	23,436.4	21,840.7
Cement clinkers	Tonne	2,016,670.0	1,813,898.4	2,008,427.2	1,065,708.6	656,499.4
Iron and steel	Tonne	1,313,822.2	1,594,243.5	1,737,982.6	1,711,277.0	1,406,636.8
Non-ferrous metals	Tonne	46,321.9	40,226.0	48,470.2	44,110.4	37,914.4

Table 6.6: Quantities of Principal Imports, 2018-2022 *(Cont'd)*

Commodity	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Structures and parts of structures of iron, steel or aluminium	Tonne	59,363.5	45,920.2	47,972.2	62,565.7	32,886.4
Hand & machine tools	Tonne	11,932.9	12,731.6	14,438.8	12,590.9	10,109.4
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	45,327.4	42,730.3	45,064.1	43,105.7	38,878.4
Industrial machinery[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural machinery and tractors [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	"000"No.	498.4	1,089.2	938.3	1,241.0	297.6
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.	204.2	231.4	232.9	342.2	321.2
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	"000"No.	159.7	198.9	210.9	256.7	104.9
Road motor vehicles	No.	101,964.0	109,933.0	94,569.0	103,859.0	141,837.0
Aircraft and associated equipment[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prefabricated buldings	Tonne	18,185.4	9,403.7	9,205.4	10,752.8	11,036.3
Furniture and parts thereof[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quality control instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed matter	Tonne	14,150.5	13,835.5	6,298.5	8,788.6	11,869.4
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	Tonne	42,043.2	38,540.8	37,569.8	36,026.6	36,850.9

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

Chapter 06

Values of Principal Exports

6.13. The value of principal domestic exports for the period 2018 to 2022 are presented in Table 6.7. Earnings from domestic exports increased by 16.9 per cent to KSh 779.6 billion in 2022 from KSh 666.7 billion in 2021. The growth was largely due to an increase in earnings from domestic exports of animal and vegetable oils (76.8%), iron and steel (43.9%), coffee (42.0%), titanium ores and concentrates (39.4 %) and tea (24.7%). Earnings from tea rose from KSh 130.9 billion in 2021 to KSh 163.3 billion in 2022 accounting for 20.9 per cent of total earnings from domestic exports.

6.14. Domestic exports of horticultural products however, decreased by 8.1 per cent to KSh 152.3 billion in 2022 from KSh 165.6 billion in 2021. The decline in horticultural exports was partly attributed to high inflation in the European Union region, the primary destination for cut flowers, fruits and vegetables.

Table 6.7: Values of Principal Domestic Exports[1], 2018-2022

KSh Million

Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Fish and fish preparations	2,975.0	3,412.8	2,739.1	3,431.2	5,612.1
Maize (unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	513.8	508.7	1,147.7	642.8	320.8
Meals and flours of wheat	88.9	94.3	150.8	166.4	193.6
Horticulture	124,266.8	122,916.3	135,959.7	165,655.4	152,269.8
Sugar confectionery	4,854.6	4,884.5	5,721.1	6,877.8	8,159.5
Coffee, unroasted	23,094.9	20,309.9	22,242.7	26,141.1	37,131.8
Tea	138,835.5	113,550.7	130,353.4	130,896.6	163,278.3
Margarine and shortening	2,705.2	3,492.1	3,803.0	4,604.2	5,278.5
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	5,938.6	6,740.1	7,510.7	9,678.5	10,083.5
Beer made from malt	2,641.1	1,695.3	1,573.3	1,952.8	2,764.0
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	13,988.0	13,024.0	16,334.1	13,652.7	14,145.6
Hides and skins (undressed)	66.1	152.2	56.2	123.1	291.7
Sisal	4,080.3	3,886.9	4,571.1	5,488.6	6,525.7
Stone, sand and gravel .	791.5	769.6	855.3	1,055.5	1,043.0
Salt	4,141.1	3,870.7	4,806.4	4,202.6	4,502.9
Soda ash	6,663.8	6,113.0	5,198.1	6,479.1	11,882.4
Titanium ores and concentrates	15,364.2	13,852.5	16,687.9	21,095.1	29,398.0
Metal scrap	3,943.1	3,388.6	3,082.3	5,989.4	4,479.9
Animal and vegatable oils	5,338.4	6,516.9	10,347.1	15,241.2	26,948.4
Alcohol and derivatives thereof	197.6	109.0	132.4	221.2	395.7
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	2,653.3	2,197.1	2,248.3	2,622.7	2,901.7
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	10,445.0	10,326.7	10,964.5	11,116.2	12,210.6
Essential oils	11,850.7	13,391.3	15,811.9	18,978.1	21,835.9
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	1,815.5	2,005.3	2,022.3	2,572.5	2,962.8
Insecticides and fungicides	1,981.8	1,871.3	2,662.8	2,468.2	2,259.5
Leather	4,420.4	2,947.9	2,086.4	1,903.8	1,991.1
Wood manufactures n.e.s	149.1	148.4	120.9	121.4	196.2
Paper and paperboard	5,626.7	4,716.1	4,265.4	3,535.2	5,081.7
Textile yarn	798.6	835.3	1,052.3	1,012.6	899.7
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	1,962.4	2,192.3	2,506.1	2,197.0	2,555.8
Glassware	927.3	1,069.2	1,245.9	1,330.5	1,762.3
Cement	1,482.6	679.0	1,148.2	1,656.4	4,056.1
Iron and steel	12,344.0	15,697.6	14,889.0	19,137.9	27,531.8
Metal containers.	393.0	669.0	768.6	1,056.3	1,302.1
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc..	557.4	525.0	538.6	1,305.6	3,093.2
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	867.7	1,083.9	1,272.8	1,734.1	939.1
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	2,821.7	2,813.4	2,195.1	2,199.4	4,273.0

Table 6.7: Values of Principal Domestic Exports[1], 2018-2022 *(Cont'd)*

KSh Million

Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	243.7	299.4	359.1	307.3	328.2
Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.s.	1,966.6	2,114.5	2,474.3	2,956.2	3,057.2
Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles	1,315.7	1,121.9	950.3	1,201.3	1,478.8
Furniture and parts thereof;	1,025.2	1,293.7	1,094.9	1,189.8	1,603.9
Footwear	3,369.0	3,825.9	4,210.1	3,712.5	2,904.0
Printed matter	6,859.9	3,241.2	5,578.8	5,322.4	6,790.2
Articles of plastics	7,200.1	6,759.5	7,581.5	8,596.9	9,015.3
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories.	34,328.4	34,767.7	32,918.4	42,700.6	47,311.3
TOTAL	**477,894.4**	**445,880.8**	**494,238.8**	**564,530.0**	**653,047.0**
All other Commodities	64,962.1	74,906.6	73,131.6	102,208.7	126,561.0
GRAND TOTAL	**542,856.5**	**520,787.4**	**567,370.4**	**666,738.7**	**779,608.0**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/Kenya Revenue Authority
* *Provisional.*
[1] *Includes data on small scale cross Border Trade and Electricity*

Values of Principal Imports

6.15. Table 6.8 presents the values of principal import commodities for the period 2018 to 2022. Expenditure on imports increased by 17.5 per cent to KSh 2,490.8 billion in 2022 from KSh 2,119.4 billion in 2021. The growth in the value of imports was largely due to increase in imports of petroleum products and industrial machinery, which jointly accounted for 36.4 per cent of the total import bill in 2022. Imports of maize ncreased by 79.7 per cent to KSh 24.7 billion while that of chemical fertilizers increased by 26.7 per cent to KSh 49.2 billion in 2022. Imports of animal and vegetable fats and oils, went up by 20.6 per cent to KSh 145.8 billion during the same period.

6.16. Expenditure on imported road motor vehicles declined by14.6 per cent from KSh 99.5 billion in 2021 to KSh 85.0 billion in 2022. Similarly, the value of iron and steel imports declined by 3.2 per cent to KSh 150.6 billion while imports of sugars, molasses and honey decreased by 3.0 per cent to KSh 28.0 billion in 2022. Imports of motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor; and structures and parts of structures of iron, steel or aluminium, also declined during the same period.

Table 6.8: Values of Principal Imports[1], 2018-2022

KSh Million

Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Wheat, unmilled	42,898.5	51,346.5	48,934.0	62,403.4	78,082.8
Rice	25,589.5	25,062.6	26,336.1	31,148.3	34,407.7
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn	12,008.4	6,297.3	7,460.2	13,749.2	24,703.6
Wheat flour	823.0	43.9	213.7	35.4	50.0
Sugars, Mollases and Honey	22,508.3	33,257.3	26,920.5	28,855.8	27,995.9
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s	11,034.9	13,060.7	16,393.8	16,272.2	20,431.0
Textile fibres and their waste	6,549.5	6,584.7	6,584.6	8,034.8	8,451.7
Second - hand clothing	16,933.2	17,770.2	12,242.0	18,964.2	19,991.2
Petroleum Products	295,059.6	307,468.6	201,141.7	335,338.1	597,654.2
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	7,429.0	7,914.4	8,969.9	8,998.5	10,842.0
Liquefied propane and butane	15,090.0	16,042.4	15,384.5	25,979.9	29,188.6
Animal/vegetable fats and oils	59,425.9	59,891.7	94,105.2	120,828.5	145,771.1
Organic & inorganic chemicals	30,318.5	26,485.6	27,955.7	35,306.9	49,121.0
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	8,747.1	8,565.3	8,952.1	10,510.3	12,571.7
Medicinal & Pharmaceauticals Products	59,746.4	65,758.0	75,918.8	88,442.5	92,896.0
Essential oils & perfumes	22,859.6	24,229.1	21,124.6	26,341.1	27,175.3
Chemical Fertilizers	23,492.3	27,011.3	27,413.8	38,808.8	49,179.4
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	68,868.4	66,498.2	69,232.9	98,231.3	101,290.2
Insecticides and fungicides	14,034.0	11,255.8	16,538.1	13,625.8	15,653.0
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s	16,071.2	15,024.4	17,770.3	18,315.3	23,011.1
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	16,273.1	16,118.1	15,585.4	18,650.3	16,234.1
Paper and Paperboard	41,852.7	34,707.6	29,063.7	38,963.9	49,333.5
Textile yarn	4,939.6	4,660.2	3,706.4	5,539.1	6,806.5
Cement Clinkers	9,576.3	8,378.1	8,646.4	6,675.6	5,070.0
Iron and Steel	97,686.4	104,111.9	105,100.6	155,539.2	150,634.3
Non-ferrous metals	16,424.7	14,014.6	16,010.4	18,730.5	20,936.1
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	11,221.7	9,398.9	10,094.6	18,322.4	10,191.6
Hand & machine tools	2,749.4	2,930.9	3,257.3	3,503.9	3,670.2
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s	10,975.9	9,351.3	9,622.4	11,335.9	11,691.6
Industrial Machinery	252,461.4	257,635.1	231,854.3	254,821.8	308,508.1
Agricultural Machinery and Tractors	9,298.0	7,006.0	9,188.0	11,349.4	10,757.3

Table 6.8: Values of Principal Imports[1], 2018-2022 *(Cont'd)*

Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	11,725.2	17,955.5	14,012.3	14,083.9	16,329.3
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s	25,512.0	26,055.3	25,911.8	22,924.2	23,796.5
Parts, n.e.s. and accessories of the motor vehicles	10,103.4	11,129.6	11,998.5	14,114.0	11,738.7
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor	11,316.0	13,273.1	13,630.8	20,767.2	13,766.7
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	505.3	600.0	662.3	882.0	656.5
Road Motor Vehicles	92,585.9	92,140.5	81,181.4	99,462.8	84,982.6
Aircraft and associated equipment	16,159.5	22,146.0	9,094.4	17,894.7	15,138.9
Prefabricated buldings	5,181.7	2,704.7	3,447.0	4,017.3	4,137.5
Furniture and parts thereof	8,802.7	8,402.8	7,218.6	8,813.5	9,380.7
Quality control instruments and apparatus, n.e.s	12,952.0	11,393.4	8,788.3	10,201.6	8,431.8
Printed matter	7,544.8	8,185.2	4,949.7	7,565.8	12,373.3
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	8,880.0	8,575.4	7,997.4	9,344.5	12,958.6
TOTAL	**1,444,215.0**	**1,480,442.1**	**1,360,614.4**	**1,773,693.8**	**2,175,991.8**
All other Commodities	320,256.5	325,892.5	282,945.6	345,665.3	314,783.0
GRAND TOTAL	**1,764,471.5**	**1,806,334.6**	**1,643,560.1**	**2,119,359.1**	**2,490,774.8**

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

Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports

6.17. The unit prices of principal domestic exports for the period 2018 to 2022 are presented in Table 6.9. Export unit prices of tea, coffee and horticulture improved from KSh 234.9, KSh 697.0 and KSh 242.8 per kilogramme in 2021 to KSh 295.9, KSh 768.7 and KSh 252.2 per kilogramme, respectively, in 2022. Export unit prices of titanium ores and concentrates; and soda ash went up by 45.8 per cent and 94.9 per cent to exchange at KSh 69,185.30 per tonne and KSh 41,730.9 per tonne, respectively, in 2022. Export unit prices of cement; iron and steel; wood manufactures; paper and paper board; and manufactures of base metals also increased during the same period. Unit price of maize exports declined by 33.1 per cent to KSh 83,852.1 per tonne while unit price of alcohol and derivatives exports declined by 19.4 per cent to KSh 121.9 per litre in 2022.

Table 6.9: Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports, 2018-2022

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Fish and fish preparations	Kg	410.3	385.9	325.4	315.5	411.9
Maize (unmilled, excluding sweet corn)[1]	Tonne	192,206.8	162,571.2	172,836.7	125,366.5	83,852.1
Meals and flours of wheat	Tonne	38,981.5	46,418.9	54,849.9	58,015.0	75,638.6
Horticulture	Kg	249.8	262.9	229.6	242.8	252.2
Sugar confectionery	Kg	167.2	140.4	114.6	106.4	114.1
Coffee, unroasted	Kg	516.9	416.7	512.4	697.0	768.7
Tea	Kg	276.7	238.8	226.3	234.9	295.9
Margarine and shortening	Kg	138.6	167.9	182.3	212.6	284.1
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Kg	214.5	209.9	211.6	224.5	257.8
Beer made from malt	Lt.	77.8	78.0	84.7	89.0	114.5
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	Kg	642.4	641.7	678.3	683.2	883.9
Hides and Skins (undressed)	Kg	54.1	91.5	51.9	49.3	52.4
Sisal	Tonne	163,578.0	165,138.0	161,350.2	171,822.8	201,588.1
Stone, sand and gravel	Tonne	5,361.9	4,820.4	5,215.2	5,743.1	4,810.3
Salt	Tonne	13,280.5	14,529.7	18,163.9	15,811.7	13,665.6
Soda Ash	Tonne	22,642.4	23,999.5	22,778.8	21,416.1	41,730.9
Titanium ores and concentrates	Tonne	27,249.4	32,555.6	41,746.5	47,445.2	69,185.3
Metal scrap	Tonne	277,455.0	266,260.5	247,336.7	335,075.4	352,120.5
Animal and vegetable oils	Kg	94.5	75.8	104.0	157.8	220.8
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	Lt.	116.3	97.0	111.3	151.3	121.9
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Kg	175.0	162.6	150.2	164.1	134.9
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Kg	798.2	821.1	827.0	936.9	978.1
Essential oils	Kg	116.2	107.2	110.4	126.9	175.3
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	Kg	355.6	384.8	355.0	390.8	493.2
Insecticides and fungicides	Kg	689.6	703.6	720.0	569.4	888.9
Leather	Kg	191.0	186.9	241.9	220.5	219.2
Wood manufactures n.e.s	Tonne	533,695.6	357,019.3	322,007.6	208,436.9	384,397.1
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	166,172.4	174,546.6	187,942.0	170,671.8	202,039.5
Textile yarn	Kg	444.2	435.9	513.8	532.5	607.7
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	Kg	270.8	264.6	281.8	271.7	377.8
Glassware	Kg	63.7	64.5	67.3	67.6	82.6
Cement	Tonne	10,276.1	11,012.3	9,566.1	9,600.8	12,421.8
Iron and steel	Tonne	111,738.8	105,123.7	98,568.1	136,383.8	166,902.8
Metal containers	Tonne	203,475.9	214,415.3	195,106.5	197,770.5	258,315.8
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc	Tonne	108,817.1	128,561.0	118,359.0	113,300.5	168,681.5
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	244,390.9	289,670.4	346,131.1	318,899.6	330,960.8
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s	Tonne	233,052.5	235,319.3	214,712.9	267,324.6	415,884.7
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No.	28,469.8	12,832.6	24,388.3	43,610.1	61,996.1
Footwear	Pair	97.9	97.4	118.5	126.4	115.7
Printed matter	Kg	1,215.5	713.3	1,078.5	760.2	1,150.1

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

Chapter 06

Unit Prices of Principal Imports

6.18. Table 6.10 presents the unit prices of imported commodities for the period 2018 to 2022. The unit price of imported rubber tyres and inner tubes more than doubled to KSh 3,794.3 in 2022. The unit price of imported petroleum products almost doubled from KSh 54.5 per litre in 2021 to KSh 106.4 per litre in 2022. Similarly, the unit price of imported chemical fertilizers increased by 71.0 per cent to KSh 87,510.1 per tonne in 2022. The unit price of imported unmilled wheat increased by 41.0 per cent to KSh 46,571.4 per tonne during the same period.

6.19. The average import price of road motor vehicles declined by 37.4 per cent from KSh 957,671.9 per unit in 2021 to KSh 599,156.5 per unit in 2022. Similarly, the import price of motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor declined by 29.4 per cent to an average of KSh 42,866.1 per unit in 2022.

Table 6.10: Unit Prices of Principal Imports, 2018-2022

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Wheat, unmilled	Tonne	24,701.3	25,688.0	25,994.8	33,019.0	46,571.4
Rice	Tonne	42,696.2	41,180.7	43,520.2	49,370.4	50,742.3
Maize, unmilled	Tonne	22,676.3	27,525.0	27,279.6	28,260.1	31,122.6
Wheat flour	Tonne	36,348.7	44,400.6	43,230.2	58,014.3	72,658.5
Sugars, mollases and honey	Tonne	55,012.7	53,027.7	55,843.5	61,554.5	76,814.3
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	118,828.2	127,121.1	182,235.9	189,236.5	249,043.2
Textile fibres and their waste	Tonne	271,251.3	270,477.4	245,075.9	272,660.0	292,978.9
Second - hand clothing	Tonne	95,581.2	96,286.5	100,526.7	103,161.7	112,522.2
Petroleum products	Lt.	53.9	49.3	36.5	54.5	106.4
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	Kg	41.7	52.7	45.2	58.9	71.8
Liquefied propane and butane	Kg	62.7	52.7	47.9	69.5	90.2
Animal and vegetable oils	Kg	68.5	59.5	77.9	130.4	167.8
Organic & inorganic chemicals	Kg	96.2	77.4	77.6	101.9	135.2
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Kg	166.6	193.2	181.1	201.5	214.6
Medicinal & pharmaceauticals products	Kg	2,001.7	2,031.0	1,927.4	2,930.3	2,667.5
Essential oils & pefumes	Kg	356.1	334.5	288.8	306.9	321.8
Chemical fertilizers	Tonne	37,167.0	35,133.3	32,788.8	51,168.1	87,510.1
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	Tonne	146,007.8	132,611.5	121,590.0	170,484.6	192,817.4
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	689,964.2	721,247.3	640,773.3	711,190.6	899,947.0
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	Tonne	325,788.2	304,207.9	329,002.5	328,171.4	428,588.6
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	No.	1,553.3	1,583.0	1,418.8	1,644.8	3,794.3
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	104,596.0	96,638.1	91,440.7	107,422.2	140,185.8
Cement clinkers	Tonne	4,748.6	4,618.8	4,305.0	6,264.0	7,722.8
Iron and steel	Tonne	74,352.8	65,304.9	60,472.7	90,890.7	107,088.3
Non-ferrous metals	Tonne	354,577.9	348,396.7	330,314.7	424,628.7	552,194.2
Structures and parts of structures of iron, steel or aluminium	Tonne	189,034.3	204,678.8	210,425.1	292,850.7	309,902.1
Hand & machine tools	Kg	230.4	230.2	225.6	278.3	363.0
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s	Tonne	242,147.7	218,844.5	213,528.0	262,978.4	300,721.4

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

Table 6.10: Unit Prices of Principal Imports, 2018-2022 *(Cont'd)*

Commodity	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No.	23,523.7	16,484.5	14,933.1	11,348.7	54,868.1
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor	No.	55,420.4	57,352.2	58,517.2	60,687.9	42,866.1
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	No.	3,164.6	3,016.1	3,141.2	3,435.8	6,259.3
Road motor vehicles	No.	908,025.1	838,151.5	858,435.9	957,671.9	599,156.5
Prefabricated buldings	Tonne	284,934.8	287,624.1	374,460.3	373,608.1	374,903.5
Printed matter	Tonne	533,179.7	591,604.8	785,850.4	860,856.6	1,042,450.0
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	Tonne	211,211.3	222,501.3	212,867.6	259,378.8	351,650.2

Composition of Exports

6.20. Table 6.11 presents the value of domestic exports by broad economic category from 2018 to 2022. The value of domestic exports increased from KSh 666.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 779.6 billion in 2022. Food and beverages category accounted for the highest share of the total domestic export earnings at 43.1 per cent, followed by non-food industrial supplies at 28.5 per cent in 2022. Domestic exports of fuel and lubricants increased from KSh 6.0 billion in 2021 to KSh 10.5 billion in 2022, largely driven by domestic exports of primary fuel and lubricants. There was a decline in domestic exports of machinery and other capital equipment from KSh 11.8 billion in 2021 to KSh 11.0 billion in 2022.

Chapter 06

Table 6.11: Value of Domestic Exports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2018-2022

KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	**258,728.0**	**230,315.0**	**263,273.7**	**287,088.5**	**335,743.9**
Primary	212,923.7	180,015.7	207,727.1	227,942.7	265,059.7
For Industry	25,380.9	22,720.5	25,643.5	30,079.6	40,451.3
For Household Consumption	187,542.8	157,295.2	182,083.6	197,863.1	224,608.4
Processed	45,804.4	50,299.2	55,546.6	59,145.8	70,684.2
For Industry	3,939.6	4,079.2	4,756.0	5,795.4	8,267.8
For Household Consumption	41,864.8	46,220.0	50,790.6	53,350.5	62,416.3
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES (Non-Food)	**127,684.5**	**124,660.4**	**134,917.0**	**170,000.7**	**222,247.3**
Primary	49,201.5	46,260.8	50,849.0	62,263.4	74,856.2
Processed	78,483.0	78,399.6	84,067.9	107,737.3	147,391.1
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	**5,379.5**	**6,175.8**	**5,943.8**	**6,036.2**	**10,476.6**
Primary	48.5	1,691.5	25.4	32.2	1,774.5
Processed	5,331.0	4,484.3	5,918.5	6,004.0	8,702.1
Motor Spirit	62.7	149.3	12.5	6.2	29.0
Other	5,268.3	4,335.0	5,905.9	5,997.9	8,673.1
MACHINERY & OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	**6,810.3**	**10,073.8**	**9,529.2**	**11,844.1**	**10,999.3**
Machinery & Other Capital Equipment	5,407.4	7,981.1	7,819.0	10,133.6	9,460.5
Parts and Accessories	1,402.9	2,092.6	1,710.2	1,710.5	1,538.8
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**6,089.4**	**6,365.7**	**4,975.1**	**7,073.5**	**7,579.7**
Passenger Motor Vehicles	224.7	381.2	164.6	360.2	124.3
Other	3,472.6	3,429.7	4,810.5	6,713.3	7,455.4
For Industry	3,352.5	3,188.7	1,772.0	2,264.9	3,971.2
Non-Industrial	120.1	241.0	284.2	412.2	268.1
Parts and Accessories	2,392.2	2,554.7	2,754.3	4,036.2	3,216.1
CONSUMER GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**138,145.3**	**143,173.4**	**148,714.1**	**184,117.0**	**192,525.6**
Durable	1,354.9	1,666.7	1,548.3	2,034.7	5,082.3
Semi-Durable	35,353.7	36,861.9	36,967.9	44,787.4	50,806.9
Non-Durable	101,436.7	104,644.8	110,197.9	137,294.9	136,636.4
GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**19.5**	**23.3**	**17.6**	**578.6**	**35.7**
TOTAL	**542,856.5**	**520,787.4**	**567,370.4**	**666,738.7**	**779,608.0**
SHARES					
Food and Beverages	47.66	44.22	46.40	43.06	43.07
Industrial Supplies (Non-Food	23.52	23.94	23.78	25.50	28.51
Fuel and Lubricants	0.99	1.19	1.05	0.91	1.34
Machinery and other Capital Equipment	1.25	1.93	1.68	1.78	1.41
Transport Equipment	1.12	1.22	0.88	1.06	0.97
Consumer Goods not elsewhere specified	25.45	27.49	26.21	27.61	24.70
Goods not elsewhere specified	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
TOTAL	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

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

Composition of Imports

6.21. Imports by Broad Economic Category (BEC) classification for the period 2018 to 2022 is shown in Table 6.12. The value of imports increased from KSh 2,119.4 billion in 2021 to KSh 2,490.8 billion in 2022. This was largely attributed to a 72.2 per cent increase in imports of fuel and lubricants to KSh 647.7 billion in 2022. The remarkable increase in fuel and lubricants imports was largely due to increase in global crude oil prices compounded by the Ukraine-Russia war. Imports of processed non-food industrial supplies increased by 11.3 per cent from KSh 794.2 billion in 2021 to KSh 880.2 billion in 2022. The value of transport equipment imports decreased by14.1 per cent to KS 172.0 billion in 2022. Non-food processed supplies accounted for the highest share of imports at 37.1 per cent in 2022.

Table 6.12: Value of Total Imports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2018-2022

KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	**176,149.5**	**186,763.6**	**176,314.5**	**212,792.0**	**253,724.7**
Primary	88,962.3	87,431.4	80,460.9	105,556.6	133,743.4
For Industry	63,494.5	67,078.9	64,378.7	89,388.9	114,035.3
For Household Consumption	25,467.8	20,352.4	16,082.2	16,167.7	19,708.0
Processed	87,187.2	99,332.2	95,853.6	107,235.4	119,981.3
For Industry	19,260.3	28,253.1	22,375.9	16,484.7	17,840.1
For Household Consumption	67,926.9	71,079.1	73,477.7	90,750.7	102,141.2
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES (Non-Food)	**610,090.4**	**604,125.1**	**638,952.3**	**830,186.3**	**923,620.9**
Primary	34,146.9	36,937.2	28,370.1	35,999.8	43,448.6
Processed	575,943.5	567,187.8	610,582.2	794,186.5	880,172.2
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	**338,671.3**	**334,184.1**	**224,582.3**	**376,110.1**	**647,728.7**
Primary	7,482.5	5,112.8	6,192.4	11,135.3	16,458.7
Processed	331,188.8	329,071.3	218,389.9	364,974.8	631,270.0
Motor Spirit	86,977.6	92,003.2	70,082.6	121,336.7	186,433.1
Other	244,211.2	237,068.1	148,307.3	243,638.1	444,836.9
MACHINERY AND OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	**290,556.0**	**324,531.8**	**278,805.9**	**304,030.1**	**286,273.4**
Machinery and Other Capital Equipment	237,848.5	262,767.6	222,521.9	251,093.5	233,140.4
Parts and Accessories	52,707.5	61,764.2	56,284.0	52,936.6	53,132.9
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**189,104.3**	**190,545.2**	**163,588.9**	**200,225.1**	**172,004.6**
Passenger Motor Vehicles	58,200.3	60,287.0	49,180.3	55,452.7	52,169.9
Other	90,282.5	80,751.9	114,408.6	144,772.4	71,507.3
Industrial	77,632.5	65,602.5	57,141.3	70,298.0	56,220.0
Non-Industrial	12,650.0	15,149.4	15,164.8	22,445.7	15,287.3
Parts and Accessories	40,621.5	49,506.3	42,102.4	52,028.7	48,327.4
CONSUMER GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**148,661.7**	**156,442.9**	**157,065.1**	**191,791.5**	**198,127.0**
Durable	31,010.1	30,979.7	31,132.7	34,669.1	36,303.3
Semi-Durable	41,413.6	42,698.0	44,166.4	57,966.3	60,077.9
Non-Durable	76,238.0	82,765.2	81,766.0	99,156.1	101,745.8
GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**11,238.3**	**9,742.0**	**4,251.1**	**4,224.0**	**9,295.5**
TOTAL	**1,764,471.5**	**1,806,334.6**	**1,643,560.1**	**2,119,359.1**	**2,490,774.8**
SHARES					
Food and Beverages	9.98	10.34	10.73	10.04	10.19
Fuel and Lubricants	19.19	18.50	13.66	17.75	26.01
Machinery and other Capital Equipment	16.47	17.97	16.96	14.35	11.49
Transport Equipment	10.72	10.55	9.95	9.45	6.91
Consumer Goods not elsewhere specified	8.43	8.66	9.56	9.05	7.95
Goods not elsewhere specified	0.64	0.54	0.26	0.20	0.37
TOTAL	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

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

Direction of Trade

6.22. Table 6.13 displays the value of total exports by destination for the period 2018 to 2022. Africa remained the dominant destination of the country's exports accounting for 41.0 per cent of the total export earnings in 2022. Total exports to Africa increased by 15.7 per cent to KSh 357.7 billion in the review period. This growth was mainly occasioned by a 17.7 per cent increase in exports to the East African Community (EAC) economic bloc which accounted for 63.3 per cent of the total exports to Africa.

6.23. Uganda remained the single leading destination of the country's exports accounting for 11.1 per cent of the total export earnings. Total exports to Uganda increased from KSh 91.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 97.2 billion in 2022, largely driven by increase in exports of crude palm oil. Similarly, exports to Tanzania grew by 25.9 per cent to KSh 57.4 billion in 2022 on account of increased exports of iron and non-alloy steel. Exports to Rwanda increased by 31.6 per cent to KSh 40.2 billion attributable to growth in palm oil exports in the same period. Exports to Democratic Republic of Congo, however, dropped from KSh 24.5 billion in 2021 to KSh 17.8 billion in 2022, partly due to decreased domestic exports of tea to this destination.

6.24. Total exports to Asia increased by 26.9 per cent from KSh 171.5 billion in 2021 to KSh 217.6 billion in 2022 due to increased exports to Pakistan and China. Total exports to China increased by 25.9 per cent to KSh 27.5 billion in 2022. This growth was primarily due to increased domestic exports of titanium ores and concentrates; zirconium ores and concentrates; manganese ores and concentrates; and shelled macadamia nuts. Exports to Pakistan went up by 20.6 per cent to KSh 64.1 billion, largely driven by increased domestic exports of tea to this destination. In spite of the overall increase in exports to Asia, exports to India dropped from KSh 10.4 billion in 2021 to KSh 8.1 billion in 2022, majorly attributable to the decline in domestic exports of beans.

6.25. Earnings from exports to the European Union (EU) increased by 15.0 per cent to KSh 133.2 billion in 2022 from KSh 115.8 billion in 2021. This improvement was largely occasioned by increased re-exports of kerosene type jet fuel to the Netherlands. Conversely, exports to Eastern Europe declined by 9.0 per cent to KSh 14.6 billion in 2022 partly due to decreased domestic exports of cut flowers to the Russian Federation.

6.26. Total value of exports to America rose by 34.3 per cent from KSh 63.6 billion in 2021 to KSh 85.5 billion in 2022. The growth was mainly due to increased domestic exports of titanium ores and concentrates; articles of apparel and clothing accessories and; coffee to the United States of America.

Table 6.13: Value of Total Exports[1] by Destination, 2018-2022

KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
EUROPE					
WESTERN EUROPE:					
European Union					
Belgium	6,344.5	7,368.5	6,855.7	7,922.5	8,727.9
Finland	736.9	811.3	984.4	1,093.6	1,041.1
France	7,924.8	7,864.4	9,150.6	9,722.3	10,089.6
Germany	11,160.4	11,306.2	14,533.4	14,268.1	15,946.0
Italy	3,968.0	3,479.6	3,589.4	3,260.1	4,695.0
Netherlands	46,365.2	48,004.8	48,737.6	61,666.0	69,650.6
Spain	4,443.5	4,436.5	5,372.5	6,262.9	7,462.9
Sweden	2,829.3	1,975.3	2,252.6	2,820.1	3,395.7
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
Other	5,016.7	5,413.5	5,435.0	6,392.7	9,245.3
Total EU	**131,201.7**	**133,394.9**	**99,286.4**	**115,810.6**	**133,176.8**
United Kingdom[2]			49,920.9	49,400.3	44,563.9
Other Western Europe	9,146.4	7,027.2	9,224.4	10,297.1	10,838.1
Total Western Europe	**140,348.1**	**140,422.1**	**158,431.7**	**175,508.0**	**188,578.8**
EASTERN EUROPE:					
Russian Federation	8,572.7	6,348.3	8,008.5	10,465.5	7,635.9
Kazakhstan	2,949.2	3,226.9	3,783.2	3,796.0	5,487.3
Other	863.3	1,313.1	1,295.3	1,729.0	1,432.0
Total Eastern Europe	**12,385.3**	**10,888.3**	**13,087.0**	**15,990.6**	**14,555.2**
TOTAL EUROPE	**152,733.3**	**151,310.5**	**171,518.7**	**191,498.5**	**203,134.0**
AMERICA					
U.S.A	47,341.0	51,921.6	49,378.0	59,562.4	79,931.6
Canada	3,140.1	2,926.4	1,244.4	2,194.8	2,207.9
Other	5,392.4	1,227.6	1,677.6	1,866.7	3,319.2
TOTAL AMERICA	**55,873.5**	**56,075.6**	**52,300.0**	**63,623.9**	**85,458.7**
AFRICA					
EAC					
Uganda	62,628.8	64,106.1	72,219.6	91,653.3	97,161.0
Tanzania	29,972.2	33,864.9	31,833.0	45,560.3	57,372.2
Rwanda	17,842.2	23,174.9	25,211.3	30,519.7	40,172.7
South Sudan	12,967.7	12,574.7	23,194.7	17,154.1	23,466.0
Burundi	6,592.6	6,725.9	5,878.8	7,530.9	8,308.8
Total EAC	**130,003.5**	**140,446.4**	**158,337.3**	**192,418.4**	**226,480.6**
Rest of Africa					
South Africa	4,387.0	3,312.2	3,480.9	3,956.5	6,851.4
Egypt	20,125.1	18,927.4	18,983.0	21,175.5	26,769.5
Somalia	15,145.3	11,841.8	11,394.4	13,451.5	15,333.3
Ethiopia	6,677.7	7,104.4	9,403.7	13,890.6	17,826.8
Sudan	6,201.6	5,824.1	8,269.5	7,233.7	7,792.5
Democratic Republic of Congo	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
Other[3]	14,595.2	18,961.0	17,523.0	24,656.9	31,367.0
TOTAL AFRICA	**217,602.7**	**224,247.4**	**246,130.2**	**309,252.3**	**357,651.1**

Table 6.13: Value of Total Exports[1] by Destination, 2018-2022 *(Continued)*

KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
ASIA					
MIDDLE EAST					
Iran	2,173.9	2,123.5	1,626.3	2,174.0	5,868.4
Israel	922.1	592.4	623.5	888.7	978.8
Jordan	1,449.3	1,338.6	2,701.9	1,144.5	2,105.4
Saudi Arabia	10,018.5	8,903.1	8,150.0	7,699.5	12,389.8
United Arab Emirates	35,008.8	38,685.0	34,434.9	34,558.9	44,021.5
Yemen Arab Republic	4,890.3	4,977.6	4,691.5	4,985.4	7,143.1
Other .	9,244.2	9,367.2	7,231.4	8,216.0	12,455.1
Total Middle East	**63,707.1**	**65,987.3**	**59,459.5**	**59,666.9**	**84,962.1**
FAR EAST					
China (Mainland)	11,132.9	15,160.3	14,794.5	21,886.4	27,547.0
India	9,100.9	5,404.4	7,686.2	10,408.0	8,055.5
Indonesia	1,092.3	1,084.0	861.0	912.0	1,141.5
Japan	5,072.5	5,478.0	4,789.8	6,716.9	5,986.4
Korea Republic (South Korea)	2,828.4	2,350.7	2,359.4	3,915.2	6,131.5
Pakistan	59,387.4	45,239.5	54,656.5	53,172.9	64,118.2
Singapore	525.0	1,962.1	665.0	651.4	2,478.2
Afghanistan	3,772.7	3,609.3	2,301.5	606.2	3,091.6
Thailand	7,258.0	2,771.4	2,082.7	2,310.0	3,756.9
Other	17,041.5	6,916.5	7,966.9	11,283.9	10,321.1
Total Far East	**117,211.5**	**89,976.2**	**98,163.5**	**111,862.9**	**132,628.0**
TOTAL, ASIA	**180,918.5**	**155,963.5**	**157,623.0**	**171,529.8**	**217,590.1**
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIC					
Australia	2,878.8	2,411.8	2,351.5	2,573.8	3,495.1
Other	1,520.7	3,035.9	261.1	454.3	390.2
TOTAL Australia & Oceania	**4,399.5**	**5,447.7**	**2,612.6**	**3,028.1**	**3,885.3**
All Other Countries	1,269.4	1,585.4	873.8	1,657.2	2,529.6
Aircraft and Ships Stores	1,518.7	2,046.7	12,647.9	3,081.2	2,895.9
Total All Other Counties n.e.s	**2,788.0**	**3,632.0**	**13,521.6**	**4,738.4**	**5,425.5**
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS	**614,315.7**	**596,676.6**	**643,706.2**	**743,671.1**	**873,144.5**

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

Chapter 06

6.27. Table 6.14 presents value of imports by origin from 2018 to 2022. Total imports from Asia increased by 24.7 per cent to KSh 1,722.0 billion in 2022, accounting for 69.1 per cent of the total import expenditure. The value of imports from the Far East increased from KSh 1,024.9 billion in 2021 to KSh 1,110.0 billion in 2022 while imports from the Middle East rose from KSh 356.4 billion in 2021 to KSh 612.0 billion in 2022. The value of imports from UAE more than doubled from KSh 178.5 billion in 2021 to KSh 407.4 billion in 2022 due to the increased importation of gas oil, motor spirit premium, kerosene type jet fuel, and residual fuel oils. Imports from South Korea increased from KSh 22.3 billion in 2021 to KSh 50.2 billion in 2022 mainly due to increased imports of kerosene type jet fuel. Imports from China increased by 2.5 per cent to KSh 452.6 billion and accounted for 18.2 per cent of the total import bill in 2022.

6.28. Imports from Europe decreased by 8.9 per cent to KSh 323.4 billion and accounted for 13.0 per cent of the total import expenditure in 2022. This decline was primarily occasioned by decrease in imports from the Netherlands (31.5%), Ukraine (72.4%), Germany (20.1%) and Spain (22.1%) in the review period. There were notable declines in imports of wheat and meslin; and semi-finished products of iron and steel from Ukraine; motor spirit gasoline premium from the Netherlands; aeroplanes and aircrafts, medicaments, smart cards and road tractors for semi-trailers from Germany; and structures of bridges and bridge sections and rail locomotives from Spain. Imports from the United Kingdom, however, increased from KSh 33.6 billion in 2021 to KSh 34.7 billion in 2022.

6.29. The value of imports from America increased by 17.1 per cent from KSh 123.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 144.9 billion in 2022; largely due to a 10.8 per cent and 76.9 per cent increase in the value of imports from United States of America and Argentina, respectively. This was occasioned by an increase in the importation of vaccines for human medicine, peas and grain sorghum from the United States of America and; wheat and meslin from Argentina.

Table 6.14: Value of Imports by Origin[1], 2018-2022

KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
EUROPE					
WESTERN EUROPE					
European Union					
Germany	46,599.2	46,439.1	40,206.5	42,994.2	34,355.4
United Kingdom[2]	31,555.4	35,265.9			
France	23,929.5	24,691.0	23,283.1	22,491.0	21,266.8
Italy	25,731.4	21,125.2	23,587.0	24,712.1	24,707.0
Netherlands	19,364.1	31,926.0	41,884.7	46,815.4	32,066.3
Belgium	16,204.8	14,586.9	18,580.2	24,086.7	22,885.1
Spain	10,586.1	11,475.8	10,079.4	14,144.5	11,025.0
Poland	4,620.3	5,375.4	5,422.0	6,060.4	6,584.5
Sweden	7,338.6	5,972.4	6,286.0	6,263.3	6,000.5
Czech Republic	4,078.6	2,550.6	3,588.0	3,323.3	4,434.3
Denmark	4,307.1	4,083.4	3,954.8	3,929.2	3,777.4
Ireland	6,651.8	10,134.1	4,044.9	4,533.6	4,055.3
Austria	2,593.9	4,711.1	2,787.1	2,360.9	2,882.2
Finland	2,972.2	3,979.4	5,234.6	6,771.5	6,128.4
Hungary	1,781.2	2,480.8	996.0	1,266.8	1,079.1
Other	11,289.5	10,630.8	14,211.5	18,239.8	20,974.1
Total EU	**219,603.8**	**235,427.9**	**204,145.7**	**227,992.7**	**202,221.4**
United Kingdom[2]			29,190.4	33,594.1	34,748.1
Other Western Europe	32,878.5	30,167.3	29,571.0	36,082.9	42,051.6
Total Western Europe	**252,482.3**	**265,595.2**	**262,907.2**	**297,669.7**	**279,021.1**
EASTERN EUROPE					
Russian Federation	31,720.7	33,733.4	37,996.4	37,660.1	36,837.5
Ukraine	7,456.3	6,960.9	7,473.4	19,293.9	5,321.4
Other	901.7	1,070.8	1,024.2	482.6	2,170.3
Total Eastern Europe	**40,078.8**	**41,765.2**	**46,493.9**	**57,436.6**	**44,329.1**
TOTAL EUROPE	**292,561.0**	**307,360.4**	**309,401.1**	**355,106.3**	**323,350.3**
AMERICA					
U.S.A	53,245.1	62,271.7	56,306.3	84,246.6	93,369.6
Canada	8,920.4	13,891.5	10,436.2	8,698.9	8,189.3
Brazil	9,275.8	5,202.0	5,848.6	7,226.3	9,286.5
Mexico	1,885.3	2,190.3	5,039.1	3,466.0	3,442.9
Argentina	10,825.9	15,019.2	16,431.5	14,960.3	26,470.1
Other	1,701.5	8,098.5	2,561.2	5,073.7	4,119.1
TOTAL AMERICA	**85,853.9**	**106,673.3**	**96,623.0**	**123,671.7**	**144,877.5**
AFRICA					
South Africa	64,733.5	74,040.4	45,779.2	44,078.2	61,062.3
Tanzania	18,011.9	27,699.7	27,881.0	54,472.9	54,043.0
Uganda	52,586.4	38,478.3	25,900.4	34,155.3	39,928.5
Swaziland	8,628.2	12,557.0	8,661.8	12,366.2	11,861.7
Mauritius	6,100.1	7,876.4	4,748.0	6,377.5	7,526.9

Table 6.14: Value of Imports by Origin[1], 2018-2022 *(Cont'd)*

KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Rwanda	1,186.3	1,404.3	2,040.8	3,263.8	3,556.0
Zambia	6,884.6	6,685.1	3,616.8	6,142.6	8,211.1
Other[3]	52,066.7	65,456.4	66,650.2	69,974.0	87,417.5
TOTAL AFRICA	**210,197.8**	**234,197.6**	**185,278.2**	**230,830.5**	**273,607.1**
ASIA					
MIDDLE EAST					
Iran	10,419.3	6,089.1	4,847.2	3,702.8	3,355.7
Israel	6,302.3	5,061.2	4,453.2	5,226.2	6,839.6
Jordan	1,461.4	1,150.2	619.3	923.8	1,227.4
Saudi Arabia	172,703.0	127,164.8	69,002.4	114,678.9	122,032.0
United Arab Emirates	147,416.7	167,877.0	92,282.9	178,534.7	407,394.1
Bahrain	5,408.5	1,075.7	4,197.5	2,954.2	5,567.8
Oman	6,680.3	9,295.0	10,028.5	22,019.0	37,134.0
Other	5,324.8	4,306.3	11,045.5	28,318.7	28,462.9
Total Middle East	**355,716.3**	**322,019.2**	**196,476.5**	**356,358.3**	**612,013.5**
FAR EAST					
China	370,826.4	376,725.6	361,366.7	441,364.8	452,611.6
India .	185,252.1	178,873.4	188,588.4	230,976.4	250,048.5
Indonesia	46,104.6	50,630.4	62,692.7	44,415.0	27,134.9
Japan	99,822.7	99,433.2	87,594.3	97,826.9	97,499.8
Korea South	18,983.1	14,813.1	20,436.4	22,344.6	50,196.2
Pakistan	21,454.6	24,848.2	21,449.4	18,991.3	26,397.4
Singapore	3,116.1	6,891.2	8,884.0	10,555.6	11,945.2
Taiwan	10,105.0	15,039.7	14,475.1	16,213.6	20,545.4
Malaysia	21,482.9	25,651.1	45,563.3	93,751.1	120,604.5
Thailand	19,971.5	19,339.4	15,370.1	19,719.8	23,431.7
Other	15,686.2	17,416.5	19,660.2	28,762.9	29,601.1
Total Far East	**812,805.2**	**829,661.8**	**846,080.4**	**1,024,921.9**	**1,110,016.3**
TOTAL ASIA	**1,168,521.5**	**1,151,681.0**	**1,042,556.9**	**1,381,280.3**	**1,722,029.8**
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA					
Australia	6,328.8	5,386.8	7,018.2	25,897.3	20,750.4
Other	887.1	754.5	496.9	1,415.2	317.0
TOTAL AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA	**7,215.9**	**6,141.3**	**7,515.0**	**27,312.5**	**21,067.4**
All Other Counties n.e.s	121.3	281.0	2,185.9	1,157.8	5,842.6
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS	**1,764,471.5**	**1,806,334.6**	**1,643,560.1**	**2,119,359.1**	**2,490,774.8**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/ 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. Trade with African countries for the period 2018 to 2022 is shown in Table 6.15. Total value of exports to Africa increased by 15.7 per cent to KSh 357.7 billion in 2022 from KSh 309.3 billion in 2021. Total exports to the EAC increased by 17.7 per cent to KSh 226.5 billion in 2022. This development was largely on account of increase in exports to Tanzania (25.9%) and Rwanda (31.6%). Export earnings from COMESA increased by 12.2 per cent to KSh 262.3 billion in 2022 from KSh 233.7 billion in 2021. This growth was largely boosted by increase in domestic exports of crude palm oil and crown corks to Ethiopia, and tea to Egypt. Exports to the Democratic Republic of Congo fell from KSh 24.5 billion in 2021 to KSh 17.8 billion in the review period, largely on account of decreased domestic exports of tea, cut-flowers and coffee to this destination.

6.31. Total imports from Africa grew by 18.5 per cent from KSh 230.8 billion in 2021 to KSh 273.6 billion in 2022. This growth was occasioned by increase in imports from Mozambique, which more than doubled, South Africa (38.5%), Uganda (16.9%) and Zambia (33.7%). In particular, there were increased imports of coal, iron and steel, passenger motor vehicles, and non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates from South Africa; milk and cream, and fowls from Uganda; coal and maize from Mozambique; and maize from Zambia.

Table 6.15: Trade with African Countries[1], 2018-2022

KSh '000

	TOTAL EXPORTS					IMPORTS				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)										
Tanzania	29,972,186.8	33,864,855.0	31,832,967.6	45,560,296.7	57,372,224.2	18,011,924.9	27,699,677.8	27,880,998.1	54,472,909.3	54,043,011.9
Uganda	62,628,771.2	64,106,065.0	72,219,585.0	91,653,328.0	97,160,959.0	52,586,404.5	38,478,296.7	25,900,422.2	34,155,309.0	39,928,547.1
Rwanda	17,842,204.1	23,174,876.1	25,211,279.2	30,519,720.8	40,172,654.1	1,186,307.9	1,404,275.5	2,040,838.4	3,263,812.7	3,555,992.8
Burundi	6,592,609.1	6,725,941.6	5,878,806.4	7,530,898.8	8,308,754.0	67,760.4	65,077.9	355,335.9	498,617.4	130,320.2
South Sudan	12,967,744.5	12,574,655.3	23,194,679.8	17,154,131.4	23,466,019.5	16,554.5	26,955.4	55,993.1	92,343.7	20,126.1
Total, EAC	**130,003,515.7**	**140,446,393.1**	**158,337,318.0**	**192,418,375.7**	**226,480,610.8**	**71,868,952.3**	**67,674,283.2**	**56,233,587.6**	**92,482,992.1**	**97,677,998.1**
COMESA[2]										
Egypt	20,125,101.0	18,927,359.3	18,982,955.5	21,175,453.8	26,769,545.4	36,338,938.7	42,571,055.9	44,853,458.5	48,888,661.1	43,959,924.2
Congo, D.R	15,177,067.8	13,466,012.9	14,298,069.1	24,454,689.3	17,809,138.6	1,289,056.1	1,951,927.4	2,754,354.8	3,616,254.2	3,625,402.9
Ethiopia	6,677,739.6	7,104,395.0	9,403,730.0	13,890,648.8	17,826,848.5	1,785,385.6	2,082,511.9	1,848,605.7	1,919,677.4	3,254,009.9
Sudan	6,201,573.1	5,824,133.3	8,269,478.3	7,233,725.8	7,792,482.2	665,631.2	3,214,940.5	448,465.4	423,700.0	1,335,836.5
Zambia	5,290,334.9	4,364,091.9	4,440,422.1	8,014,460.6	7,420,777.0	6,884,645.3	6,685,124.1	3,616,770.2	6,142,560.5	8,211,092.8
Malawi	3,223,000.1	3,631,902.5	4,115,243.4	5,356,563.5	6,400,629.5	1,410,425.4	3,284,611.8	2,988,290.3	1,716,743.9	2,060,322.0
Zimbabwe	1,146,964.4	979,212.1	1,136,964.4	2,980,094.0	2,981,210.7	1,767,851.0	4,314,144.0	5,664,150.7	1,892,388.4	1,664,976.3
Mauritius	1,211,628.2	1,267,034.5	1,149,942.8	1,237,598.4	1,791,334.0	6,100,113.1	7,876,377.5	4,747,981.0	6,377,537.0	7,526,894.5
Djibouti	641,115.9	675,277.3	728,207.2	982,087.8	2,349,844.4	980.2	112,828.0	4,658.3	7,788.2	246,494.3
Comoros	444,515.6	247,215.9	145,384.3	110,371.8	203,397.0	2,064.2	15.2	14.4	0.2	257.6
Madagascar	353,157.0	658,126.8	216,939.1	314,927.7	1,188,926.2	749,642.9	2,105,015.4	1,898,424.6	1,449,258.1	896,901.0
Eritrea	129,399.0	140,220.3	73,329.8	171,044.8	146,985.4	0.0	0.0	32.2	5.6	36.7
Seychelles	238,610.0	206,909.8	188,425.6	588,788.3	309,837.1	2,975.0	10,729.8	3,740.3	61,568.3	7,024.8
Swaziland	222,192.4	33,316.3	59,923.3	157,228.2	153,086.7	8,628,195.8	12,557,040.1	8,661,804.9	12,366,166.8	11,861,685.4
Libya	30,509.5	124,082.2	56,186.3	223,739.6	79,676.3	0.0	0.0	122.2	33.5	0.0
Sub-Total, COMESA	**61,112,908.6**	**57,649,290.1**	**63,265,201.2**	**86,891,422.2**	**93,223,719.0**	**65,625,904.4**	**86,766,321.6**	**77,490,873.7**	**84,862,343.2**	**84,650,858.9**
Total, COMESA	**161,144,237.4**	**164,230,828.2**	**189,769,551.6**	**233,749,501.2**	**262,332,105.6**	**119,482,931.8**	**126,740,927.1**	**105,843,463.3**	**122,872,426.0**	**128,285,845.1**
OTHER COUNTRIES										
Algeria	40,154.3	118,180.8	36,102.0	69,713.7	121,749.1	2,016.8	21,920.5	15,821.3	10,987.9	26,007.4
Angola	102,839.7	68,561.2	155,715.1	106,106.7	310,484.3	389,445.4	565.9	21,661.4	3,832.4	14,318.2
Ghana	1,258,065.2	596,630.9	914,241.4	1,128,899.0	1,401,002.8	187,016.9	135,309.1	229,304.4	488,118.1	698,344.6
Nigeria	2,231,631.4	2,806,310.8	4,021,785.0	3,631,075.5	5,049,863.7	663,467.8	1,113,014.4	184,672.2	455,993.4	483,539.8
Lesotho	13,717.5	11,235.6	9,472.4	101,067.1	47,620.0	2,416.8	3,188.4	2,321.5	30,080.2	20,261.2
Mozambique	1,214,261.6	3,652,744.9	901,447.5	1,359,331.3	1,431,677.7	3,243,683.6	2,521,151.1	2,090,593.8	2,219,246.4	5,242,325.0
Reunion	193,112.8	172,689.0	108,594.3	225,729.0	215,094.4	20.6	1,269.8	2,129.8	369.4	22,379.7
Somalia	15,145,272.3	11,841,821.1	11,394,369.6	13,451,548.8	15,333,305.9	954,489.9	485,778.4	58,819.5	106,943.7	99,152.0
South Africa	4,386,989.9	3,312,165.3	3,480,852.8	3,956,466.8	6,851,366.4	64,733,515.6	74,040,376.4	45,779,182.4	44,078,230.6	61,062,448.0
All Other African Countries	1,900,279.3	3,571,336.6	3,505,067.0	5,912,517.1	7,184,563.3	2,526,838.3	1,434,410.0	3,169,196.8	6,091,363.3	23,609,455.2
Sub-Total	**26,486,323.9**	**26,151,676.2**	**24,527,647.1**	**29,942,455.0**	**37,946,727.4**	**72,702,911.8**	**79,756,984.0**	**51,553,703.2**	**53,485,165.5**	**91,278,231.2**
TOTAL AFRICA	**217,602,748.1**	**224,247,359.5**	**246,130,166.3**	**309,252,252.9**	**357,651,057.2**	**210,197,768.5**	**234,197,588.9**	**185,278,164.5**	**230,830,500.8**	**273,607,088.2**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/Kenya Revenue Authority

* *Provisional*

[1] *Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity*

[2] *EAC Partner States are also members of COMESA except Tanzania*

Balance of Payments

6.32. Table 6.16 presents balance of payments from 2018 to 2022. The goods account of the Balance of Payments registered increased imports, valued on f.o.b basis, from KSh 1,957.5 billion in 2021 to KSh 2,253.9 billion in 2022. This was mainly driven by increased expenditure on petroleum products, cereals, animal and vegetable fats and oils. Similarly, the country recorded increased revenues from exports which rose by 17.5 per cent to KSh 874.4 billion in 2022. Revenues from exports of tea partly drove the growth in exports during the period.

6.33. The surplus in the services account increased by 20.0 per cent from KSh 113.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 136.4 billion in 2022. This was due to increased receipts from transport, telecommunication, travel, financial and government services which jointly accounted for more than 90.0 per cent of all service receipts. Diaspora remittances, which accounts for the largest proportion of current transfers in the secondary income account, increased by 15.8 per cent to KSh 478.5 billion in 2022. Despite increased receipts from exports of goods and services, coupled with increased remittance inflows, the current account deficit widened from KSh 629.8 billion in 2021 to KSh 679.6 billion in 2022 on account of increased expenditure on imports and payments for services. Consequently, there was no major shift in the current account deficit as a proportion of GDP which stood at 5.1 per cent in 2022 compared to 5.2 per cent in 2021.

6.34. Inward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) declined from KSh 50.8 billion in 2021 to KSh 46.4 billion in 2022. Similarly, outward FDI declined from KSh 45.0 billion in 2021 to KSh 5.8 billion in 2022. There were increased disinvestments in portfolio equity liabilities for the third consecutive year with net portfolio equity outflows of KSh 24.5 billion recorded in 2022. This was occasioned by continued preference for portfolio equity in developed markets such as the United States of America and the United Kingdom where investments in these markets offered higher yields compared to counters in developing and emerging markets. The strengthening of the US dollar in the year under review also caused investors to exit developing and emerging markets which were perceived to have high risk and low returns.

6.35. Net Other Investment inflows declined by 19.3 per cent from KSh 663.0 billion in 2021 to KSh 535.3 billion in 2022 with other investment liabilities of general government and deposit taking corporations declining by 58.5 per cent and 45.7 per cent, respectively. The overall effect was a reduction in external financial inflows from KSh 644.1 billion in 2021 to KSh 494.9 billion in 2022. During the year under review, the country also registered a draw down in reserve assets of KSh 176.2 billion largely on account of servicing external debt. As a result, the overall BOP position recorded a deficit of KSh 251.5 billion in 2022 compared to a surplus of KSh 90.1 billion in 2021.

Table 6.16: Balance of Payments, 2018-2022

KSh Million

	2018+	2019+	2020+	2021+	2022*
A. Current Account	**-505,410.3**	**-536,306.3**	**-510,078.7**	**-629,767.7**	**-679,560.8**
Goods: exports f.o.b	616,581.5	598,764.1	644,206.2	744,332.8	874,437.6
Goods: imports f.o.b	1,649,818.6	1,688,325.5	1,531,835.4	1,957,457.1	2,253,934.2
Services: credit	554,875.5	571,203.1	388,769.4	551,549.3	758,537.6
of which Travel	108,623.9	102,743.0	57,616.9	92,523.8	130,783.5
Services: debit	393,166.0	393,155.0	353,582.8	437,863.8	622,171.6
Balance on goods and services	-871,527.7	-911,513.3	-852,442.7	-1,099,438.8	-1,243,130.6
Primary income: credit	21,621.5	22,174.0	5,642.7	6,750.5	4,648.0
Primary income: debit	162,501.6	185,849.8	190,386.7	207,902.7	209,837.8
Balance on goods, services, and primary income	-1,012,407.8	-1,075,189.0	-1,037,186.7	-1,300,591.0	-1,448,320.4
Secondary income : credit	511,848.0	544,457.2	535,310.5	686,238.0	774,316.6
of which Diaspora Remittances	275,577.4	289,470.9	330,841.8	413,344.1	478,501.8
Secondary income: debit	4,850.5	5,574.5	8,202.5	15,414.8	5,557.0
B. Capital Account	**26,593.0**	**21,146.0**	**14,023.0**	**21,450.6**	**16,508.0**
Capital account: credit	26,593.0	21,146.0	14,023.0	21,450.6	16,508.0
Capital account: debit	-	-	-	-	-
C. Financial Account	**-624,247.5**	**-491,954.3**	**-286,475.7**	**-644,072.8**	**-494,867.7**
Direct investment: assets	-325.9	3,796.8	-15,167.0	44,950.5	5,798.9
Direct investment: liabilities	77,775.4	47,929.8	45,380.5	50,800.5	46,390.1
Portfolio investment: assets	117,891.8	87,442.3	110,688.4	114,140.2	56,341.5
Equity and investment fund shares	108,360.9	72,711.6	84,040.7	83,596.6	30,315.9
Portfolio investment: liabilities	183,638.5	134,177.3	-29,109.3	91,815.2	-27,206.6
Equity and investment fund shares	-25,457.9	861.4	-29,118.5	-10,684.6	-24,544.0
Debt securities	209,096.4	133,315.9	9.2	102,499.8	-2,662.6
Financial derivatives: net	946.46	(737.7)	(1,296.34)	2,467.71	(2,510.4)
Other debt instruments	96,189.1	57,834.1	108,690.3	11,500.3	-61,700.9
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	90,609.0	55,709.5	109,485.7	10,651.4	-61,203.1
Other sectors	5,580.1	2,124.6	-795.4	848.9	-497.8
Other financial corporations	419.8	213.6	-339.3	-304.7	-337.3
Nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs2	5,160.3	1,910.9	-456.1	1,153.6	-160.6
Other investment: liabilities	577,535.1	458,182.7	473,119.9	674,515.8	473,613.4
Other equity	-	-	-	-	-
Special Drawing Rights	-	-	-	81,411.72	-
Central bank	-1,050.4	2,438.1	-306.7	33.2	657.3
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	14,932.3	59,698.1	59,163.3	117,959.2	64,038.2

Table 6.16: Balance of Payments, 2018-2022 *(Cont'd)*

KSh Million

	2018+	2019+	2020+	2021+	2022*
General government	249,739.9	139,550.9	200,372.8	188,486.6	78,214.7
Other sectors	313,913.3	256,495.7	213,890.4	286,625.1	330,703.1
Other financial corporations	12,549.5	12,703.7	-4,236.7	-3,896.5	-3,812.8
Nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs[2]	301,363.8	243,792.0	218,127.1	290,521.6	334,515.9
D. Net Errors and Omissions	**-46,710.8**	**134,609.8**	**57,096.1**	**54,385.4**	**-83,306.6**
E. Overall Balance	**-98,719.4**	**-111,403.7**	**152,483.9**	**-90,141.1**	**251,491.8**
F. Reserves and Related Items	**98,719.4**	**111,403.7**	**-152,483.9**	**90,141.1**	**-251,491.8**
Reserve assets	83,997.1	95,673.3	-87,470.8	127,280.4	-176,177.4
Credit and loans from the IMF	-14,722.3	-15,730.4	65,013.1	92,429.9	75,314.4
Exceptional financing	-	-	-	55,290.7	-
Current Account balance as % of GDP	*-5.4*	*-5.2*	*-4.8*	*-5.2*	*-5.1*

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/Central Bank of Kenya
** Provisional*
+Revised
f.o.b: free on board
[2]NPISHs: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
Elum fuemquam sens etorae, portemnes ina, coertilica; nonsuppl.

International Liquidity

6.36. Official gross foreign reserves reduced to KSh 982.4 billion as at end of December 2022 from KSh 1,072.9 billion as at end of December 2021. This resulted from a decline in both SDR holdings and foreign exchange reserves of the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK). Net Foreign Assets of the CBK decreased by 19.6 per cent as at end of December 2022, resulting from a decline in foreign exchange reserves coupled with increase in Use of Fund Credit. Foreign exchange reserves reduced from KSh 993.1 billion as at end of December 2021 to KSh 910.1 billion as at end of December 2022, while Use of Fund Credit increased by 40.8 per cent to KSh 290.1 billion, over the same period. Reserve position in the IMF stood at KSh 2.2 billion while reserves of Government amounted to KSh 2.3 billion, as at December 2022.

Table 6.17: Central Monetary Authorities: Foreign Exchange Reserves, 2018-2022

KSh Millioon

	Official Foreign Assets and Liabilities								
	Central Bank Of Kenya					Government			
As at end of	S.D.R Holdings	Foreign Exchange Reserves (Incl. cash + gold)	External Banks' Deposits	Use of Fund Credit	Net Foreign Assets[1] of Central Bank	Reserve Position in IMF	Other Holdings	Reserves of Government[2]	Gross Foreign Reserves [3] of Central Monetary Authorities
2018	2,579.3	822,603.8	17,455.2	52,132.8	755,595.1	1,899.1	47.5	1,946.5	827,129.6
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									
January	2,207.7	876,888.3	29,272.4	111,335.9	738,487.7	2,125.9	53.4	2,179.2	881,275.3
February	1,160.8	852,576.3	33,331.1	109,840.9	710,565.1	2,117.0	53.4	2,170.4	855,907.5
March	1,140.0	843,692.2	38,826.7	107,873.4	698,132.1	2,079.1	52.3	2,131.3	846,963.5
April	4,577.5	838,181.2	35,723.2	137,920.9	669,114.6	2,074.5	52.2	2,126.8	844,885.4
May	4,573.1	839,409.9	42,619.6	138,429.2	662,934.2	2,082.2	53.2	2,135.3	846,118.3
June	2,202.7	1,068,594.5	37,609.6	178,322.8	854,864.8	2,060.8	51.8	2,112.6	1,072,909.9
July	1,548.0	1,043,533.6	32,466.5	179,199.5	833,415.7	2,078.7	52.2	2,131.0	1,047,212.6
August	82,876.7	919,585.1	11,314.4	180,711.1	810,436.3	2,096.3	52.7	2,148.9	1,004,610.7
September	82,439.4	978,619.6	32,095.0	179,757.5	849,206.4	2,085.2	52.6	2,137.8	1,063,196.8
October	81,102.4	954,947.9	31,949.0	179,515.2	824,586.2	2,108.7	53.0	2,161.6	1,038,212.0
November	79,906.4	963,765.9	35,614.5	178,567.2	829,490.6	2,110.8	53.0	2,163.8	1,045,836.1
December	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

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
**Provisional*
[1]Comprises SDR Holdings plus Foreign Exchange less External Banks' Deposits and Use of Fund Credit
[2]Comprises Reserve Position in IMF plus Other Holdings. Other holdings refers to holdings by crown agents
[3]Comprises SDRs; 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 Kenya Shilling against Selected Currencies

6.37. Table 6.18 presents foreign exchange rate of the Kenya shilling against selected currencies from 2018 to 2022. In the period under review, the Kenya Shilling continued to weaken against currencies of key trading countries. Trade Weighted Index (TWI) deteriorated from 121.66 in 2021 to 123.81 in 2022. The Kenya Shilling depreciated against, the US dollar (7.5%), the UAE dirham (7.5%), Saudi Riyal (7.4%) and Chinese Yuan (3.1%) in 2022. The Kenya Shilling appreciated against the Euro (4.3%), Pound Sterling (3.3%), South African Rand (2.6%), and the Japanese Yen (9.8%) in review period.

6.38. Within the EAC, the Kenyan Shilling weakened against, the Tanzanian and Ugandan Shilling by 7.0 per cent and 4.5 per cent, respectively, in 2022. However, the Rwandese Franc strengthened against the Kenyan Shilling by 24.8 per cent.

Table 6.18: Foreign Exchange Rates[1] of the Kenya Shilling against Selected Currencies, 2018-2022

Currency	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
1 Euro[2]	119.63	114.18	121.65	129.76	124.19
1 US Dollar	101.29	101.99	106.47	109.65	117.87
1 Pound Sterling	135.25	130.18	136.73	150.85	145.80
1 UAE Dirham	27.58	27.77	28.99	29.85	32.09
1 Deutsche Mark	61.17	58.38	62.20	66.34	63.50
1 Dutch Guilder	54.29	51.81	55.20	58.88	56.36
1 French Franc	18.24	17.41	18.54	19.78	18.93
100 Italian Lira	6.18	5.90	6.28	6.70	6.41
1 Belgian Franc	2.97	2.83	3.02	3.22	3.08
1 Indian Rupee	1.48	1.45	1.44	1.48	1.50
1 Chinese Yuan	15.33	14.76	15.45	17.00	17.53
1 SA Rand	7.69	7.06	6.51	7.42	7.23
100 Japanese Yen	91.74	93.59	99.80	99.94	90.15
1 Saudi Riyal	27.01	27.19	28.37	29.23	31.39
1 Egyptian Pound[3]	5.69	6.07	6.74	6.99	6.14
TSh/KSh[4]	22.48	22.63	21.76	21.12	19.74
1 Pakistan Rupee[3]	0.84	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.58
1 Swedish Kroner	11.67	10.79	11.62	12.79	11.69
1 Swiss Franc	103.58	102.62	113.61	119.98	123.52
USh/KSh[4]	36.81	36.32	34.93	32.72	31.30
1 Congolese Franc[3]	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
100 Rwanda Francs[3]	8.50	8.82	8.86	9.13	11.39
Overall Trade Weighted Index, (2009=100)	**115.66**	**113.04**	**115.37**	**121.66**	**123.81**

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 1Kenya Shilling to Uganda or Tanzania shilling

Agriculture Sector

Overview

The agriculture sector recorded mixed performance in the year 2022. Overall growth in the agriculture sector decelerated from negative 0.3 per cent in 2021 to negative 1.9 per cent in 2022. This was largely occasioned by drought in most parts of the country that severely affected agricultural production. Estimated maize production decreased from 36.7 million bags in 2021 to 34.3 million bags in 2022. Similarly, tea production decreased from 537.8 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 535.0 thousand tonnes in 2022 on account of depressed rainfall in tea growing areas. Volume of marketed milk decreased from 801.9 million litres in 2021 to 754.3 million litres in 2022 largely due to drought that resulted to scarcity of fodder for livestock. Volume of horticultural exports decreased from 405.5 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 392.0 thousand tonnes in 2022. However, the volume of sugar cane deliveries increased from 7.8 million tonnes in 2021 to 8.7 million tonnes in 2022, largely on account of favourable weather conditions in sugar cane growing areas. Coffee production increased from 34.5

thousand tonnes in crop year 2020/21 to 51.9 thousand tonnes in crop year 2021/22, partly attributed to conducive weather conditions in the coffee growing areas and improved crop husbandry.

7.2. Table 7.1 shows agricultural output, intermediate consumption and value added at current and constant prices for the period 2018 to 2022. Output at current prices increased by 10.4 per cent from KSh 2,838.2 billion in 2021 to KSh 3,133.7 billon in 2022. Intermediate consumption and value added under current prices increased by 13.4 per cent and 9.7 per cent from KSh 534.7 billion and KSh 2,303.5 billion in 2021 to KSh 606.6 billion and KSh 2,527.1 billion, respectively, in 2022. Output at constant prices decreased from KSh 1,964.0 billion in 2021 to KSh 1,943.8 billion in 2022. Intermediate consumption grew by 2.4 per cent from KSh 401.2 billion in 2021 to KSh 410.7 billion in 2022. Consequently, Agriculture value added dropped by 1.9 per cent to KSh 1,533.0 billion in 2022.

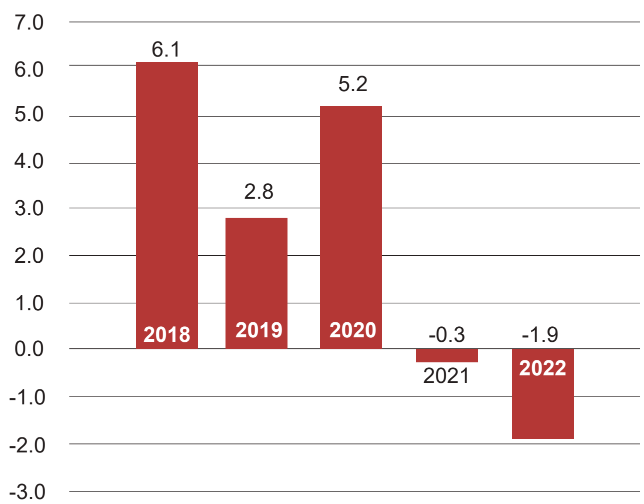
Table 7.1: Agriculture Output and Intermediate Consumption[1], 2018-2022

KSh Million; 2016=100

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
PRODUCTION AT CURRENT PRICES					
Output at basic prices	2,099,266	2,337,922	2,672,546	2,838,170	3,133,710
Intermediate consumption	378,805	416,390	476,067	534,718	606,621
Value added at basic prices, gross	**1,720,461**	**1,921,532**	**2,196,480**	**2,303,453**	**2,527,089**
PRODUCTION CONSTANT PRICES					
Output	1,785,520	1,845,314	1,950,802	1,964,020	1,943,762
Intermediate consumption	335,969	354,775	383,327	401,197	410,719
VALUE ADDED, GROSS	**1,449,551**	**1,490,539**	**1,567,475**	**1,562,823**	**1,533,043**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
** Provisional*
[1]Excludes Forestry and Fishing

Figure 7.1: Real Agricultural Growth Rate, 2018-2022



Chapter 07

Marketed Production

7.3. Earnings from marketed agricultural production from 2018 to 2022 are shown in Table 7.2. Overall, the value of marketed agricultural production increased by 7.1 per cent from KSh 527.0 billion in 2021 to KSh 564.6 billion in 2022 on account of improved prices. The value of marketed production for crops increased by 12.4 per cent to KSh 410.9 billion while that of livestock declined by 4.9 per cent to KSh 153.8 billion during the review period. The crops share in marketed production expanded to 72.8 per cent in 2022 from 69.3 per cent in 2021.

7.4. Earnings from coffee increased from KSh 18.6 billion in 2021 to KSh 27.3 billion in 2022. This was as a result of increased quantity of marketed coffee despite lower coffee prices. Similarly, earnings from tea increased by 24.3 per cent from KSh 126.1 billion in 2021 to KSh 156.7 billion in 2022. This was occasioned by higher prices paid for tea. Earnings from sugarcane increased from KSh 28.4 billion in 2021 to KSh 39.3 billion in 2022. Earnings to farmers for dry pyrethrum flowers more than doubled from KSh 106.7 million in 2021 to KSh 221.5 million in 2022. This was attributed to higher production coupled with higher prices for the pyrethrum flowers. The value of marketed maize decreased by 14.5 per cent from KSh 6.9 billion in 2021 to KSh 5.9 billion in 2022 as a result of decreased quantities of marketed maize. The value of marketed wheat increased by 4.8 per cent from KSh 10.4 billion in 2021 to KSh 10.9 billion in 2022 attributed to higher prices resulted in higher earnings despite the reduction in quantities of marketed wheat. The value of horticulture exports decreased from KSh 157.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 146.1 billion in 2022. This is explained by low demand for cut flowers and vegetables in the international market during the year under review. The value of marketed milk increased by 9.5 per cent from KSh 33.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 36.9 billion in 2022. This was attributed to better prices for milk produce.

Table 7.2: Recorded Marketed Agricultural Production at Current Prices, 2018-2022

KSh Million

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
CEREALS						
	Maize	9,986.9	10,681.2	8,232.5	6,858.1	5,938.4
	Wheat	11,744.7	13,373.4	10,281.5	10,396.6	10,863.4
	Others	7,268.0	11,104.4	11,106.7	10,450.2	15,710.0
	Total	**28,999.6**	**35,159.0**	**29,620.7**	**27,704.9**	**32,511.8**
HORTICULTURE[1]						
	Cut flowers	113,165.2	104,141.8	107,508.6	110,849.3	103,558.5
	Vegetables	27,685.2	27,247.8	24,228.4	28,460.7	22,999.0
	Fruits	12,831.1	13,189.0	18,426.9	18,382.9	19,570.3
	Total	**153,681.5**	**144,578.6**	**150,163.9**	**157,692.9**	**146,127.8**
TEMPORARY INDUSTRIAL CROPS						
	Sugarcane	20,985.5	17,576.9	25,207.3	28,386.3	39,350.4
	Pyrethrum	28.5	68.5	57.0	106.7	221.5
	Others	1,510.4	1,223.2	1,591.7	1,275.6	2,103.3
	Total	**22,524.4**	**18,868.6**	**26,856.0**	**29,768.6**	**41,675.2**
PERMANENT CROPS						
	Coffee	14,837.7	10,164.8	10,817.4	18,551.3	27,322.4
	Tea	127,669.3	104,072.6	122,161.6	126,091.7	156,714.2
	Sisal	3,794.3	4,379.6	4,981.1	5,596.2	6,532.8
	Total	146,301.3	118,617.1	137,960.1	150,239.2	190,569.4
	TOTAL CROPS	**351,506.8**	**317,223.3**	**344,600.8**	**365,405.6**	**410,884.2**
LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS						
	Cattle and Calves	100,248.7	107,352.6	117,144.0	103,500.2	84,725.2
	Goats and Sheep	7,758.8	7,591.4	7,403.6	10,592.8	15,428.3
	Milk	23,026.7	20,576.2	22,721.5	33,680.3	36,887.5
	Chicken and eggs	12,069.2	9,227.8	9,478.8	9,690.7	10,870.2
	Others	4,040.5	3,661.3	3,957.7	4,155.7	5,839.0
	Total	**147,143.9**	**148,409.3**	**160,705.7**	**161,619.6**	**153,750.2**
GRAND TOTAL		**498,650.8**	**465,632.5**	**505,306.5**	**527,025.2**	**564,634.4**

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

Chapter 07

7.5. Quantum and price indices for selected agricultural commodities are shown in Table 7.3. The quantum and price indices have been rebased from 2001 to 2018. The overall price index increased from 95.2 in 2021 to 105.6 in 2022, attributed to higher prices offered for commodities such as tea, sisal, maize and wheat. Similarly, all crops price index increased from 93.0 in 2021 to 102.0 in 2022. The price index for permanent crops increased from 98.3 in 2021 to 114.5 in 2022 in response to better prices offered for tea and sisal. The price index for livestock and livestock products decreased from 124.7 in 2021 to 120.5 in 2022 occasioned by drought and concomitant poor prices offered for livestock. The overall quantum index decreased from 114.0 in 2021 to 109.7 in 2022. The decrease was attributed to drought in some parts of the country resulting in lower quantities of marketed agricultural produce. The quantum index for cereals declined from 77.7 in 2021 to 59.6 in 2022 largely due to a decline in the quantity of marketed maize and wheat. The quantum index for livestock and livestock products declined from 94.7 in 2021 to 90.5 in 2022 while the quantum index for all crops declined from 116.1 in 2021 to 114.3 in 2022. However, the quantum index for permanent crops rose from 106.6 in 2021 to 109.6 in 2022.

Table 7.3: Quantum and Price Indices of Recorded Sales of Agricultural Production, 2018-2022

Base: 2018=100

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
QUANTUM INDICES	Cereals	100.0	111.1	90.5	77.7	59.6
	Temporary Industrial Crops	100.0	95.9	135.2	147.2	163.9
	Horticulture[1]	100.0	99.6	89.4	118.9	110.6
	Permanent Crops	100.0	93.5	111.1	106.6	109.6
	TOTAL CROPS	100.0	98.5	102.7	116.1	114.3
	Livestock and Livestock Products	100.0	102.9	105.5	94.7	90.5
	TOTAL	**100.0**	**99.4**	**103.2**	**114.0**	**109.7**
PRICE INDICES	Cereals	100.0	118.9	113.6	123.8	166.5
	Temporary Industrial Crops	100.0	96.6	94.3	98.6	99.8
	Horticulture[1]	100.0	97.3	110.1	90.4	89.7
	Permanent Crops	100.0	86.6	85.9	98.3	114.5
	TOTAL CROPS	100.0	91.6	97.7	93.0	102.0
	Livestock and Products	100.0	98.1	104.4	124.7	120.5
	TOTAL	**100.0**	**92.8**	**99.1**	**95.2**	**105.6**

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

7.6. Table 7.4 shows average gross commodity prices paid to farmers by various buyers for selected agricultural commodities for the period 2018 to 2022. The price of tea rose by 25.3 per cent from KSh 23,444.4 per 100 kilogramme in 2021 to KSh 29,384.8 per 100 kilogramme in 2022. The price of coffee declined by 25.8 per cent from KSh 65,864.9 per 100 kilogramme in 2021 to KSh 48,871.4 per 100 kilogramme in 2022. This was partly attributed to low demand for coffee in the international market where fewer buyers were involved in the virtual coffee auction. However, the price per 100 kilogramme of maize and wheat increased to KSh 3,938.2 and KSh 5,971.3 in 2022 from KSh 3,002.7 and KSh 4,297.9 in 2021, respectively. The price per 100 kilogramme of sisal rose by 16.8 per cent to KSh 20,296.2 in 2022. The price of milk per 100 litres rose by 12.4 per cent to KSh 4,720.43 in 2022. Price for 100 kilogramme of third grade beef rose from KSh 44,839.6 in 2021 to KSh 46,522.1 in 2022 while 100 kilogramme of pig meat increased by 5.7 per cent to KSh 25,962.2 over the same period.

Table 7.4: Average Gross Commodity Prices[1] to Farmers, 2018-2022

KSh per Unit

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Coffee	100 Kg	40,286.41	30,227.22	44,304.00	65,864.93	48,871.38
Tea	100 Kg	25,896.47	22,681.04	21,414.38	23,444.40	29,384.79
Sisal	100 Kg	16,445.42	16,459.01	16,424.19	17,374.79	20,296.20
Sugar-cane	Tonne	3,959.00	3,853.00	3,707.00	3,912.00	4,519.05
Seed Cotton	100 Kg	4,600.00	5,200.00	5,903.77	5,023.52	5,630.58
Maize	100 Kg	2,261.83	3,372.59	3,152.59	3,002.66	3,938.20
Wheat	100 Kg	3,555.50	3,833.53	3,662.00	4,297.91	5,971.28
Beef (third grade)	100 Kg	38,122.72	42,221.67	42,509.52	44,839.60	46,522.14
Pig meat	100 Kg	23,191.73	23,295.92	25,933.31	24,550.90	25,962.20
Milk	100 Litres	3,530.00	3,000.00	3,320.50	4,200.00	4,720.43

* *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 declined from 73.1 per cent in 2021 to 73.0 per cent in 2022. The value of sales by small farms increased by 7.0 per cent from KSh 385.3 billion in 2021 to KSh 412.2 billion in 2022 while the value of sales by large farms increased by 7.5 per cent from KSh 141.8 billion in 2021 to KSh 152.5 billion in 2022.

Table 7.5: Recorded Sale of Produce from Large and Small Farms, 2018-2022

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	
2018	134,137.1	11.9	364,513.7	10.7	498,650.8	11.0	73.1
2019	124,980.8	(6.8)	341,365.6	(6.4)	466,346.4	(6.5)	73.2
2020	136,094.4	8.9	373,622.4	9.5	509,716.8	9.3	73.3
2021	141,768.0	4.2	385,250.5	3.1	527,018.5	3.4	73.1
2022*	152,451.3	7.5	412,183.1	7.0	564,634.4	7.1	73.0

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

7.8. The quantum and price indices of agricultural inputs are presented in Table 7.6. The base period has been revised from 2001 to 2018. The overall quantum index of agriculture inputs decreased from 118.5 in 2021 to 118.3 in 2022. The decrease in the quantum index was attributable to fertilizer, fuel and power, and purchased seeds used during the review period. The quantum index for manufactured feeds increased from 151.8 in 2021 to 153.4 in 2022 while that of fuel and power decreased from 57.4 to 49.7 over the same period. The overall price index increased from 120.2 in 2021 to 167.3 in 2022, partly due to higher prices of inputs such as fuel and power, fertilizer, seeds and manufactured feeds during the review period. The price index of fuel and power increased from 116.0 in 2021 to 134.1 in 2022.

Table 7.6 - Quantum and Price indices for Purchased Inputs, 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Quantum Indices					
Fertilizers	100.0	108.4	118.1	85.6	63.4
Fuel and Power	100.0	102.8	66.8	57.4	49.7
Bags	100.0	85.5	147.1	106.5	111.5
Manufactured Feeds	100.0	141.6	145.7	151.8	153.4
Seeds	100.0	120.0	118.1	117.8	109.6
Other Material Inputs	100.0	120.0	112.9	98.1	89.1
Total Material Inputs	**100.0**	**124.1**	**123.9**	**115.1**	**108.4**
Service Inputs	100.0	105.0	97.9	101.9	101.8
TOTAL INPUTS	**100.0**	**109.6**	**120.8**	**118.5**	**118.3**
Price Indices					
Fertilizers	100.0	86.1	83.5	100.4	210.3
Fuel and Power	100.0	83.3	79.7	116.0	134.1
Bags	100.0	86.5	86.4	91.3	105.9
Manufactured Feeds	100.0	106.3	73.7	82.3	121.4
Seeds	100.0	139.9	135.6	168.8	224.6
Other Material Inputs	100.0	115.0	79.7	128.4	162.4
Total Material Inputs	**100.0**	**97.9**	**84.3**	**101.8**	**141.8**
Service Inputs	100.0	109.0	110.0	111.0	153.8
TOTAL INPUTS	**100.0**	**98.6**	**85.6**	**120.2**	**167.3**

** Provisional*

7.9. Table 7.7 shows the value of purchased agricultural inputs from 2018 to 2022. The total value of purchased agricultural inputs rose from KSh 77.5 billion in 2021 to KSh 85.5 billion in 2022. Value of livestock drugs and medicines purchased increased by 15.4 per cent to KSh 2.3 billion in 2022. Value of fertilizer purchased increased by 46.3 per cent to KSh 30.0 billion in 2022. During the year under review, the value of manufactured feeds rose by 13.8 per cent to KSh 14.0 billion. The value of fuel and power consumed in the agricultural sector decreased by 10.2 per cent to KSh 14.9 billion. On the contrary, the value of certified seeds increased from KSh 4.2 billion in 2021 to KSh 4.5 billion in 2022.

Table 7.7: Value of Purchased Agricultural Input[1], 2018 – 2022

KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
MATERIAL INPUTS					
Fertilizers	14,950.4	15,697.9	16,207.8	20,480.3	29,970.4
Crop chemicals	11,871.1	11,043.7	14,193.2	16,192.6	16,839.1
Livestock drugs and medicines	2,296.7	2,888.8	1,947.5	2,000.7	2,308.5
Fuel and power	16,378.7	16,816.7	17,171.3	16,583.5	14,933.2
Bags	139.3	127.3	131.9	128.0	133.1
Manufactured feeds	7,900.0	7,669.7	9,865.6	12,286.0	14,012.3
Certified Seeds	3,540.3	4,167.4	4,184.2	4,170.5	4,492.4
Other material inputs	1,751.5	1,787.8	1,956.6	2,070.5	2,173.0
Total	58,828.2	60,199.4	65,657.9	73,912.1	84,862.0
SERVICE INPUTS	3,578.7	3,652.8	3,648.2	3,577.9	3,612.6
TOTAL INPUTS	**62,406.9**	**63,852.2**	**69,306.1**	**77,490.0**	**88,474.6**

**Provisional*
[1]*Excluding labour*

7.10. Agriculture Terms of Trade: The general index of agricultural output prices increased by 10.9 per cent from 101.6 in 2021 to 112.7 in 2022 as shown in Table 7.8. Similarly, the index of purchased consumer goods in rural areas went up by 20.5 per cent from 129.1 in 2021 to 155.6 in 2022. Over the same period, the index of purchased inputs also increased from 100.2 in 2021 to 139.5 in 2022, reflecting a 39.2 per cent rise. Consequently, the agricultural sector terms of trade declined from 88.6 per cent in 2021 to 76.4 per cent in 2022.

Table 7.8: Price Indices and Terms of Trade for Agriculture, 2018– 2022

Base: 2018=100

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
General Index of Agricultural Output Prices	100.0	96.3	97.8	101.6	112.7
PRICE PAID					
Purchased Inputs	100.0	98.0	83.9	100.2	139.5
Index of Purchased Consumer Goods-Rural Areas	100.0	104.0	112.5	129.1	155.6
INDICES OF PRICES PAID	**100.0**	**101.0**	**98.2**	**114.7**	**147.5**
Agricultural Sector Terms of Trade	100.0	95.3	99.6	88.6	76.4

** Provisional*

7.11. Crop production: Table 7.9 indicates estimates of production of selected food crops from 2018 to 2022. Production of maize decreased by 6.5 per cent from 36.7 million bags in 2021 to 34.3 million bags in 2022, largely occasioned by unfavourable weather conditions in 2022. Similarly, production of beans decreased by 23.0 per cent to 5.7 million bags in 2022, while production of sorghum decreased by 20.0 per cent from 1.5 million bags in 2021 to 1.2 million bags in 2022. However, production of millet remained constant at 0.7 million bags in 2022.

Table 7.9: Estimated Production of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018– 2022

Crop	Unit[1]	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Maize	Million bags	44.6	44.0	42.1	36.7	34.3
Beans	Million bags	9.3	8.3	8.6	7.4	5.7
Potatoes	Million tonnes	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8
Sorghum	Million bags	2.1	3.2	3.5	1.5	1.3
Millet	Million bags	0.8	1.5	1.7	0.7	0.7

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

7.12. The average retail market prices of selected food crops in kilogramme from 2018 to 2022 are shown in Table 7.10. The average retail price of maize, finger millet, potatoes and cabbages rose by 25.7, 16.9, 15.3 and 41.4 per cent, respectively in March 2022 compared to March 2021. In September 2022, prices of maize, beans, sorghum, potatoes and bananas increased by 91.7, 27.7, 31.4, 58.8 and 31.2 per cent, respectively, compared to the corresponding period in 2021.

Table 7.10: Average Retail Market Prices of Selected Food Crops, 2018- 2022

KSh per Kg

CROP	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022*	
	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept
Maize	41.32	30.87	31.89	41.49	43.60	41.40	37.40	39.70	47.00	76.10
Beans	88.10	70.86	77.01	81.57	96.20	96.60	101.60	101.60	101.50	129.70
Finger Millet	107.69	89.73	92.54	86.54	93.10	94.30	101.80	112.80	119.00	125.80
Sorghum	73.41	54.68	64.37	61.89	68.60	72.20	71.50	70.10	76.20	92.10
Potatoes	41.54	55.51	43.35	67.88	48.40	46.90	42.60	35.70	49.10	56.70
Cabbages	32.87	26.28	20.73	25.43	25.60	21.90	20.30	27.90	28.70	26.30
Tomatoes	65.29	63.76	77.20	70.11	93.80	57.90	63.30	65.90	60.70	67.20
Bananas	45.57	50.81	45.08	48.72	47.00	46.90	39.90	39.40	43.70	51.70

* *Provisional*

7.13 Table 7.11 presents details on sale of selected crops to various marketing boards from 2018 to 2022. The quantity of cotton delivered to marketing boards increased almost threefold from 1.3 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 3.8 thousand tonnes in 2022. Similarly, the quantity of coffee, sugarcane, pyrethrum, sisal and rice paddy increased by 48.6, 11.5, 92.6, 11.4 and 11.0 per cent respectively, during the review period. On the other hand, the quantity of maize, wheat and tea delivered to marketing boards went down by 34.0, 24.8 and 0.8 per cent, respectively, in 2022.

Table 7.11: Sale of Selected Crops to Marketing Boards, 2018– 2022

Crop	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Maize[1]	000 Tonnes	441.5	316.7	261.3	228.4	150.8
Wheat[2]	000 Tonnes	330.3	348.8	280.8	241.9	181.9
Coffee	000 Tonnes	36.8	33.6	24.4	28.2	41.9
Tea	000 Tonnes	493.0	458.9	569.5	537.8	533.3
Cotton[2]	000 Tonnes	12.0	3.0	3.4	1.3	3.8
Sugar-cane[2]	Million Tonnes	5.3	4.4	6.8	7.8	8.7
Pyrethrum (extract equivalent)	Tonnes	3.8	7.4	5.7	11.5	22.2
Sisal	000 Tonnes	23.1	22.3	28.5	28.9	32.2
Rice Paddy[2]	000 Tonnes	117.8	96.4	108.5	111.6	123.9

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

7.14. Wheat: Information on production and importation of wheat from 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 7.12. Wheat production decreased by 13.0 per cent from 349.1 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 270.7 thousand tonnes in 2022. In the same period, the amount of wheat imported declined from 1.9 million tonnes in 2021 to 1.7 million tonnes in 2022.

Table 7.12: Production and Imports of Wheat, 2018– 2022

'000 Tonnes

Year	Production[1]	Imports	Total
2018	336.6	1,736.7	2,073.3
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*	270.7	1,676.6	1,947.3

** Provisional.*
[1]Includes retention for seed.

7.15. Coffee: Production of coffee increased by 50.4 per cent from 34.5 metric tonnes in 2020/21 to 51.9 metric tonnes in 2021/22 crop year as shown in Table 7.13. The estimated area under coffee also increased from 108.2 thousand hectares in 2020/21 to 109.4 thousand hectares in 2021/22. "Coffee production by cooperatives increased by 59.2 per cent while that of estates likewise increased by 33.3 per cent in 2022. The increased coffee production was attributed to increase in yields coupled with improved crop husbandry practices during the year under review."

Table 7.13: Production, Area and Average Yield of Coffee by Type of Grower, 2017/18-2021/22

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*
AREA (Ha) '000					
Co-operatives	89.6	94.1	94.8	83.2	84.1
Estates	26.1	25.5	24.9	25	25.3
TOTAL	115.7	119.6	119.7	108.2	109.4
PRODUCTION (Tonnes) '000					
Co-operatives	30.4	30.9	25.9	22.8	36.3
Estates	11	14.1	11	11.7	15.6
TOTAL	41.4	45	36.9	34.5	51.9
AVERAGE YIELD (Kg/Ha.)					
Co-operatives	344	348	289	274.6	431.6
Estates	426	543	421	466.4	614.8

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

7.16. Tea: Table 7.14 shows production, area and average yield of tea by type of grower from 2018 to 2022. During the year under review, total area under tea increased to 250.8 thousand hectares. Total production in 2022 declined by 0.5 per cent to stand at 535.0 thousand tonnes against 537.8 thousand tonnes recorded in 2021. Production by smallholders decreased by 4.2 per cent from 284.8 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 272.8 thousand tonnes in 2022. Production by tea estates increased by 3.6 per cent from 253.0 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 262.2 thousand tonnes in 2022. Consequently, the average yield for smallholders decreased from 2,008.5 Kg/ha in 2021 to 1,926.6 Kg/ha in 2022 while for tea estates, the yield increased from 2,735.1 Kg/ha in 2021 to 2,767.5 Kg/ha in 2022. The lower production in 2022 was attributed to depressed and poorly distributed rainfall during the year where rainfall amounts received was below the long-term mean for the respective months.

Table 7.14: Production, Area and Average Yield of Tea by Type of Grower, 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
AREA ('000 Ha)					
Smallholders	141.8	141.6	141.6	128.5	127.9
Estates	92.5	94.8	94.8	114.9	122.9
TOTAL	**234.3**	**236.4**	**236.4**	**243.5**	**250.8**
PRODUCTION ('000 Tonnes)					
Smallholders	272.5	258.1	322.6	284.8	272.8
Estates	220.5	200.7	246.9	253.0	262.2
TOTAL	**493.0**	**458.8**	**569.5**	**537.8**	**535.0**
AVERAGE YIELD (Kg/Ha)[1]					
Smallholders	2,030.6	1,866.2	2,286.3	2,008.5	1,926.6
Estates	2,932.2	2,502.5	2,695.4	2,735.1	2,767.5

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

7.17. Sugarcane: Table 7.15 shows area under cane, area harvested, cane production and average yield from 2018 to 2022. Area under cane expanded by 8.7 per cent to 242.5 thousand hectares in 2022 from 223.0 thousand hectares in 2021. Area harvested increased by 26.1 per cent from 92.4 thousand hectares in 2021 to 116.5 thousand hectares in 2022. Total cane production increased by 11.5 per cent from 7.8 million tonnes in 2021 to 8.7 million tonnes in 2022. The average yield decreased by 12.6 per cent from 70.0 tonnes per hectare in 2021 to 62.9 tonnes per hectare in 2022.

Table 7.15: Planted Area, Area Harvested, Production and Average Yield of Sugarcane, 2018- 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Area under cane ('000 Ha)	202.4	197.4	200.5	223.0	242.5
Area harvested ('000 Ha)[1]	73.1	71.9	89.8	92.4	116.5
Total Production ('000 Tonnes)	5,262.2	4,606.1	6,810.9	7,783.3	8,707.8
Production by non-contracted farmers ('000 Tonnes)	1,233.1	938.8	1,264.2	1,133.3	1,380.0
Average yield (Tonnes/Ha)[2]	55.1	51.0	61.8	72.0	62.9

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

7.18. Table 7.16 presents quantities of sugar production and imports for the period 2018 to 2022. Sugar production increased by 13.8 per cent from 700.2 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 796.6 thousand tonnes in 2022. Sugar imports declined by 32.9 per cent from 426.3 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 320.7 thousand tonnes in 2022 attributed to increased sugarcane production during the period under review. Exports of sugar remained low due to the fact that Kenya is not self-sufficient in sugar production and its high cost of production.

Table 7.16: Production, Imports and Exports of Sugar, 2018-2022

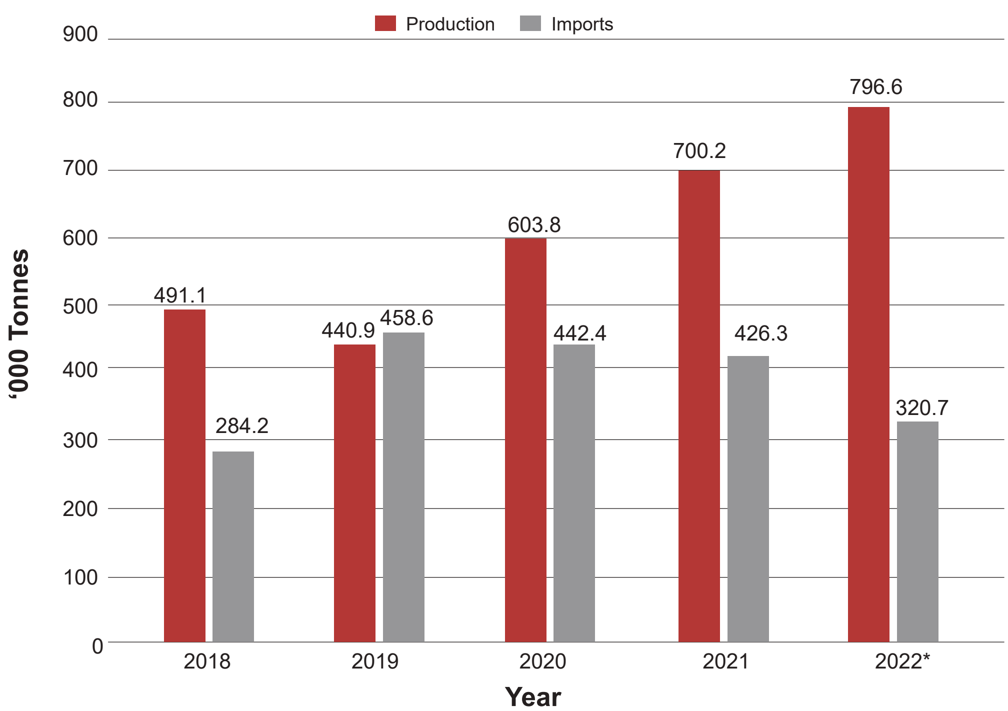
'000 Tonnes

Year	Production	Imports	Exports
2018	491.1	284.2	2.0
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

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

7.19. Figure 7.2 depicts a comparison of sugar production and imports from 2018 to 2022. In the last three years, imports of sugar has been declining as a result of increase in production of sugar in the country.

Figure 7.2: Sugar Production and Imports, 2018-2022



Horticulture:

7.20. Table 7.17 presents volume and earnings from exports of fresh horticultural produce from 2018 to 2022. The volume of fresh horticultural exports declined by 3.3 per cent from 404.5 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 392.0 thousand tonnes in 2022. Earnings from exports of fresh horticultural produce decreased by 7.4 per cent from KSh 157.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 146.1 billion in 2022. The decline in earnings was attributed to lower international prices for horticultural products as well as a decline in quantities of cut flowers and vegetables exported.

7.21. Value of fresh vegetable exports decreased by 19.3 per cent to KSh 23.0 billion in 2022 mostly attributed to low prices and reduced sales volumes in the international market. Earnings from cut flowers exports reduced by 6.5 per cent to KSh 103.6 billion in 2022 from KSh 110.8 billion in 2021. In spite of the decline, cut flowers continued to dominate fresh horticultural exports accounting for 70.9 per cent of the total fresh horticultural export earnings in 2022. On the contrary, earnings from exports of fresh fruits increased by 6.5 per cent while the volumes increased by 11.3 per cent over the same period.

Table 7.17: Exports of Fresh Horticultural Produce[1], 2018-2022

Year	Cut Flowers		Fruits		Vegetables		Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
	000 Tonnes	KSh billion	000 Tonnes	KSh billion	000 Tonnes	KSh billion	'000 Tonnes	KSh billion
2018	161.2	113.2	75.6	12.8	85.8	27.7	322.6	153.7
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*	198.7	103.6	130.5	19.6	62.8	23.0	392.0	146.1

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

Rice Production under Irrigation Schemes:

7.22. Rice production in various irrigation schemes across the country for the period 2017/18 to 2021/22 is shown in Table 7.18. The scheme area cropped rose by 38.2 per cent from 32,028 hectares in 2020/21 to 44,255 hectares in 2021/22. There was an increase in the number of plot holders from 23,634 in 2020/21 to 30,238 in 2021/22. Payment to plot holders rose by 18.3 per cent to KSh 7.8 billion compared to KSh 6.6 billion in the year 2020/21. Paddy production registered a growth of 3.4 per cent to 192,299 tonnes in 2022 mainly contributed by increased area under irrigation.

7.23. Mwea Irrigation scheme accounted for 71.6 per cent of paddy production with a total of 137,769 tonnes in 2021/22. The scheme recorded a reduction of 7.3 per cent in paddy production as a result of prolonged drought. High cost of fertilizer and manual labor during the period under review negatively affected the total net pay to farmers which stood at KSh 6.3 billion. On the other hand, Bura and Tana irrigation schemes recorded exceptional growths in paddy production in 2021/22 compared to previous years.

Table 7.18 Production of Irrigation Schemes, 2017/18 – 2021/22

		Unit	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*
MWEA-							
	Area cropped	Hectares	23,076	25,710	25,911	25,026	25,570
	Plot-holders	Number	7,684	7,684	7,684	9,504	10,024
	Gross value of output	KSh Million	6,122	8,748	9,017	9,664	10,114
	Payments to plot-holders	KSh Million	3,522	5,759	5,177	6,113	6,272
ALL SCHEME AREAS-							
	Area cropped	Hectares	27,383	32,324	31,591	32,028	44,255
	Plot-holders	Number	14,028	15,688	17,020	23,634	30,238
	Gross value of output	KSh Million	6,964	10,109	10,457	11,130	13,199
	Payments to plot-holders	KSh Million	3,849	6,374	5,801	6,602	7,813
CROPS PRODUCED - Paddy							
	Mwea	Tonnes	89,960	120,996	141,920	148,670	137,769
	Ahero	Tonnes	4,596	8,473	9,600	8,338	9,268
	W.Kano	Tonnes	4,527	9,423	5,704	3,169	5,404
	Bunyala	Tonnes	3,741	3,686	3,492	5,751	8,831
	South West Kano	Tonnes	7,386	8,184	8,062	8,184	8,366
	North Kano	Tonnes	1,921	3,040	3,584	2,800	4,000
	Bura	Tonnes	474	1,083	1,728	3,670	10,739
	Tana	Tonnes	0	900	1,200	658	2,462
	Lower Kinja	Tonnes	0	4,800	5,600	4,760	5,460
	TOTAL	**Tonnes**	**112,605**	**160,585**	**180,890**	**186,000**	**192,299**

Source: National Irrigation Authority
** Provisional*

Pyrethrum:

7.24. Table 7.19 presents production and earnings from dry pyrethrum flowers and pyrethrum extract from 2018 to 2022. Deliveries of dry pyrethrum flowers to processors increased by 76.9 per cent from 501.0 tonnes in 2021 to 886.3 tonnes in 2022 due to improved producer prices and increased advance payments. The average price per kilogram of dry pyrethrum flowers rose by 17.4 per cent to KSh 250.0 in 2022. Consequently, earnings from dry pyrethrum flowers rose from KSh 106.7 million in 2021 to KSh 221.5 million in the same period. Production of pyrethrum extract went up from 11.5 tonnes in 2021 to 22.2 tonnes in 2022, representing an increase of 93.0 per cent. As a result, earnings from pyrethrum extract increased from KSh 287.5 million in 2021 to KSh 598.1 million in 2022.

Table 7.19: Pyrethrum Flowers and Extract, Prices and Value, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Pyrethrum flowers (dry)						
Production	Tonnes	187.9	314.6	284.9	501.0	886.3
Price	KSh/ Kg	151.9	217.8	200.0	213.0	250.0
Value	KSh million	28.5	68.5	57.0	106.7	221.5
Pyrethrum Extract						
Production	Tonnes	3.8	7.4	5.7	11.5	22.2
Price	KSh/ Kg	24,980.2	24,999.3	23,151.4	25,000.0	27,000.0
Value	KSh million	94.0	185.3	131.9	287.5	598.1

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority: Miraa, Pyrethrum and other Industrial Crops
** Provisional*

Dairy Produce

7.25. Quantity of dairy products and number of livestock slaughtered from 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 7.20. The quantity of recorded milk declined by 5.9 per cent to 754.3 million litres in 2022. Similarly, the quantity of processed milk and cream reduced **from** 510.6 million litres in 2021 to 466.0 million litres in 2022. Production of butter and ghee; and cheese declined by 28.9 per cent and 41.2 per cent from 1,043.2 tonnes and 158.4 tonnes in 2021 to 742.0 tonnes and 93.2 tonnes in 2022, respectively.

Livestock Slaughtered

7.26. The number of cattle and calves slaughtered increased by 11.6 per cent from 2,004.9 thousand heads in 2021 to 2,237.4 thousand heads in 2022. Sheep and goats, and pigs slaughtered also increased by 14.9 per cent and 9.5 per cent to 10,893.0 thousand heads and 389.3 thousand heads in 2022, respectively. The increase in number of livestock slaughtered was largely attributed to increased offtake as a mitigation measure due to shortage of pasture as a result of prolonged drought.

Table 7.20: Livestock Slaughtered and Dairy Products, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Recorded Milk Production	Million litres	652.3	685.9	684.4	801.9	754.3
Milk Processed						
Milk and cream	Million litres	469.4	492.8	457.9	510.6	466.0
Butter and ghee	Tonnes	1,249.4	1,013.4	957.6	1,043.2	742.0
Cheese	Tonnes	384.3	305.4	158.0	158.4	93.2
Livestock Slaughtered						
Cattle and Calves	'000 Head	2,781.7	3,080.8	1,953.7	2,004.9	2,237.4
Sheep and Goats	'000 Head	10,247.6	11,302.7	12,040.2	9,478.0	10,893.0
Pigs	'000 Head	388.2	413.5	222.2	355.5	389.3

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

7.26 Agricultural Training

7.27. Table 7.21 shows enrolment levels for agricultural courses at various institutions in the country. There was a general decline in enrolment at all levels in 2022 compared to 2021. Student enrolment at degree level declined by 2.9 per cent from 18,668 students in 2021 to 18,120 students in 2022. Bukura Agricultural College registered a reduction in enrolment from 1,477 students in 2021 to 1,437 students in 2022. Enrolment at Bukura Institute for both male and female declined during the period under review. Student enrolment in Animal Health Training Institutes (AHTIs) for diploma level declined by 51.9 per cent from 293 in 2021 to 141 in 2022. Under certificate level category, enrolment at the Naivasha Dairy Training Institute declined by 37.4 per cent to 206 in 2022 while that in AHTIs declined by 12.5 per cent to 743 in 2022.

Table 7.21: Enrolment in Agricultural Training Courses, 2018-2022

Number

	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DEGREE LEVEL															
Public Universities	10,715	7,450	18,165	10,626	6,766	17,392	12,913	7,443	20,356	11,523	7,145	18,668	11,439	6,681	18,120
DIPLOMA LEVEL															
Egerton University	25	6	31	37	10	47	169	64	233	0	0	0	50	16	66
DIPLOMA LEVEL															
Bukura Institute of Agriculture	887	498	1,385	1,079	672	1,751	891	557	1,448	813	664	1,477	809	628	1,437
Naivasha Dairy Training Institute	23	18	41	19	20	39	0	0	0	38	31	69	25	25	50
Total	910	516	1,426	1,098	692	1,790	891	557	1,448	851	695	1,546	834	653	1,487
DIPLOMA - Animal Health Training Institutes															
Kabete	81	18	99	96	38	134	0	0	0	104	42	146	65	28	93
Ndomba[1]	48	13	61	55	12	67	0	0	0	107	40	147	36	12	48
Total	129	31	160	151	50	201	0	0	0	211	82	293	101	40	141
CERTIFICATE LEVEL-															
Naivasha Dairy Training Institute	64	68	132	84	62	146	0	0	0	161	168	329	106	100	206

Table 7.21: Enrolment in Agricultural Training Courses, 2018-2022 (Continued)

Number

	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Animal Health Training Institutes-															
Kabete	70	20	90	77	28	105	0	0	0	79	31	110	134	60	194
Nyahururu	45	26	71	50	28	78	0	0	0	129	66	195	112	68	180
Ndomba[1]	91	39	130	73	35	108	0	0	0	158	57	215	75	88	163
Total	270	153	423	284	153	437	0	0	0	527	322	849	427	316	743
SHORT-TERM VOCATIONAL COURSES-															
Naivasha Dairy Training School	128	73	201	48	45	93	1	1	2	153	150	303	144	106	250
Athi River M.T. School	47	22	69	72	21	93	0	0	0	67	27	94	56	40	96
Ndomba	70	24	94	88	25	113	26	19	45	53	16	69	61	17	78
Total	**245**	**119**	**364**	**208**	**91**	**299**	**27**	**20**	**47**	**273**	**193**	**466**	**261**	**163**	**424**

[1] 2019 numbers have been revised

Societies and Unions in Agricultural Sector

7.28. The number of registered societies and unions from 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 7.22. The number of societies and unions grew by 3.7 per cent from 25,984 in 2021 to 26,948 in 2022. Agricultural societies engaged in coffee and sugarcane activities increased by 2.2 per cent and 2.8 per cent to 688 and 223, respectively during the period under review. Similarly, the number of societies in the dairy sub-sector increased by 2.8 per cent to 689 in 2022, while those in fisheries increased by 1.7 per cent in the same period.

Table 7.22: Number of Societies and Unions, 2018 – 2022

Number

TYPE OF SOCIETY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Agricultural:					
Coffee	651	659	662	673	688
Sugar-cane	211	211	214	217	223
Pyrethrum	149	150	152	152	153
Cotton	62	62	62	66	67
Dairy	623	639	641	670	689
Multi-produce	2,364	2,399	2,729	2,854	2,854
Farm Purchase	122	126	126	126	126
Fisheries	116	118	118	121	123
Other Agricultural Societies	1,916	1,983	2,757	2,850	2,975
Sub- Total	**6,214**	**6,347**	**7,461**	**7,729**	**7,898**
Non-Agricultural:					
Savings and Credit	10,231	10,463	11,723	11,798	12,291
Other Non-Agricultural Societies	4,002	4,091	6,342	6,355	6,358
Sub- Total	**14,233**	**14,554**	**18,065**	**18,153**	18,946
Unions (Agricultural)	100	101	101	102	104
GRAND TOTAL	**20,547**	**21,002**	**25,627**	**25,984**	**26,948**

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

Chapter 07

Highlights of the Agriculture Producer Price Index

7.29. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) has over the recent past produced a quarterly Agriculture Producer Price Index (APPI) based on data collected since June 2019 through the Kenya Continuous Household Survey Programme (KCHSP). Agriculture Producer Price Index measures the average annual change over time in the selling prices by farmers (prices at the farm-gate or at the first point of sale). The index has multiple uses which include deflation of national accounts aggregates from current prices to constant prices, policy making, monitoring and evaluation of the state of food security in the agricultural sector as well as responding to international and domestic user needs.

7.30. The APPI weights were derived from a three-year average (2018-2020) of the Supply and Use Tables (SUT) compiled by the national accounts. The year 2020 is taken as the index reference period (base year 2020=100) and includes only crop, livestock and livestock product activities. The APPI is computed using the Jevons index for elementary aggregate level and the Laspyres price index for higher level indices.

7.31. Table 7.23 shows trends in overall and quarterly APPI for 2020 to 2022. Overall price index increased from 115.2 in the first quarter of 2021 to 141.5 in similar quarter in 2022. Similarly, the index increased from 106.3 in the second quarter of 2021 to 138.1 in a similar quarter in 2022. The increases in both quarters was consistent with adverse weather conditions that have been prevailing over time. This pattern is replicated across the various food groups in varying degrees.

Table 7.23: Agriculture Producer Price Index, 2020 - 2022

Year	2020				2021				2022	
Quarter	Q_1	Q_2	Q_3	Q_4	Q_1	Q_2	Q_3	Q_4	Q_1	Q_2
Commodity Group										
ALL CROPS	100.0	105.2	106.4	98.0	113.0	103.8	97.2	112.7	125.3	119.6
Cereals	100.0	101.3	96.6	88.9	96.0	94.9	94.8	103.9	112.1	115.8
Starchy roots	100.0	104.0	107.4	100.7	117.9	95.4	69.0	89.7	137.4	129.8
Pulses	100.0	102.6	94.6	109.5	110.6	112.2	107.2	108.3	117.7	111.3
Oilcrops	100.0	97.9	116.3	102.4	112.7	102.3	103.0	131.8	117.8	121.8
Vegetables	100.0	109.5	108.6	83.5	93.0	87.6	98.7	96.4	114.6	105.7
Fruits	100.0	106.4	115.3	115.9	149.4	133.7	105.2	159.4	139.7	132.4
Stimulants	100.0	94.6	99.0	100.9	101.5	109.2	101.0	118.4	114.9	131.1
Temporary Industrial Crops	100.0	105.9	109.3	115.3	146.8	122.8	128.1	131.1	155.5	132.6
Livestock	100.0	105.3	106.4	87.4	80.8	84.7	89.7	95.6	81.4	54.1
Livestock Products	100.0	86.3	88.5	95.2	100.3	94.2	91.5	95.0	181.5	193.5
OVERALL INDEX	**100.0**	**105.0**	**106.7**	**101.1**	**115.2**	**106.3**	**98.3**	**113.9**	**141.5**	**138.1**

Food Balance Sheet

7.32. Food Balance Sheet (FBS) is a national accounting/statistical framework, that presents a comprehensive picture of the pattern of a country's food supply and utilization during a specified reference period. It is crucial in assessing countries' resilience vis-à-vis food security of their populations. Further, the FBS is useful in deriving some indicators critical in monitoring human development and a country's sustainability and independence in food production. These include indicators for assessing the quality of nutrition and dietary composition evolution over time and food production self-sufficiency and food imports dependency ratios. All these statistics are of crucial importance for decision-makers, particularly in the agriculture sector, in assessing resilience in the food supply chain and to take prompt remedial actions if needed.

FBS Indicators

7.33. The key Food Balance Sheet Indicators for the period 2018 to 2022 are as shown in Table 7.24. Overall daily caloric supply decreased by 1.3 per cent to 2,081.0 thousand calories in 2022. This was occasioned by decrease in production of both vegetal and animal products which reduced by 0.6 per cent and 7.4 per cent, respectively, during the review period. This was mainly due to a decrease in the supply of cereals, starchy roots and pulses. Per caput daily caloric supply from vegetal products accounted for 55.2 per cent of the total supply. During the period under review, per caput supply of proteins decreased by 1.6 per cent to 61.1 grams. However, per caput supply of fats remained constant at 30.3 grams in 2022. Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) increased from 89.7 per cent in 2021 to 92.5 per cent in 2022. This was mainly attributed to the increase in production of sugarcane and its products. Over the same period, the total Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) increased from 13.4 per cent in 2021 to 15.5 per cent in 2022.

Chapter 07

Table 7.24: Food Balance Sheet, 2018-2022

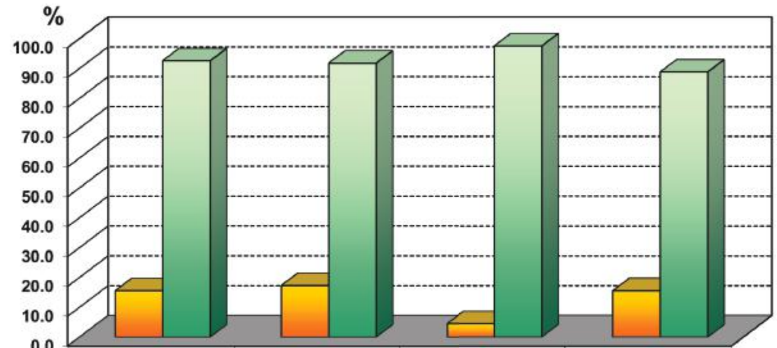
Number

Indicator		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Per Caput Daily Supply	**Calories - '000**	**2,243.0**	**2,171.7**	**2,232.5**	**2,108.2**	**2,081.0**
	Proteins - Grams	68.1	61.9	71.1	62.1	61.1
	Fats - Grams	46.3	46.2	29.3	30.3	30.3
SSR - Per Cent	**Total**	**89.1**	**87.8**	**88.6**	**89.7**	**92.5**
	Vegetal Products	87.3	86.5	87.2	88.2	91.7
	Animal Products[1]	97.6	95.3	97.3	97.9	97.5
	Fishery Products	77.4	79.9	81.2	97.2	88.8
IDR - Per Cent	**Total**	**15.4**	**16.5**	**14.5**	**13.4**	**15.5**
	Vegetal Products	18.1	18.6	16.1	15.2	17.2
	Animal Products[1]	2.9	5.3	4.0	3.3	4.5
	Fishery Products	27.0	25.2	23.3	21.2	15.5
Per Caput Caloric Daily Supply	**Vegetal Products - '000 calories**	**1,982.4**	**1,948.5**	**2,021.4**	**1,889.3**	**1,878.4**
	Of which Cereals - '000 calories	1,033.2	1,014.4	1,031.3	1,054.6	1,036.8
	Animal Products - '000 calories	260.6	223.2	211.1	218.9	202.6

**Provisional*
[1] Contains Fishery Products

7.34. The IDR and SSR for 2022 are shown in Figure 7.3. The highest SSR was for animal products at 97.5 per cent while the lowest was for fishery products at 88.8 per cent in 2022.

Figure 7.3: Import Dependency and Self-Sufficiency Ratios, 2022



	Total Food Products	Vegetal Products	Animal Products	Fishery Products
IDR	15.5	17.2	4.5	15.5
SSR	92.5	91.7	97.5	88.8

7.35. Figure 7.4 depicts the proportion of caloric supply by the main food groups for the year 2022. Cereals accounted for 49.8 per cent of the total caloric supply mainly from maize, wheat, rice, sorghum, and their respective products. Milk and meat accounted for 6.3 per cent and 2.3 per cent, respectively, to caloric supply during the review period.

Figure 7.4: Caloric Supply by Main Food Groups, 2022

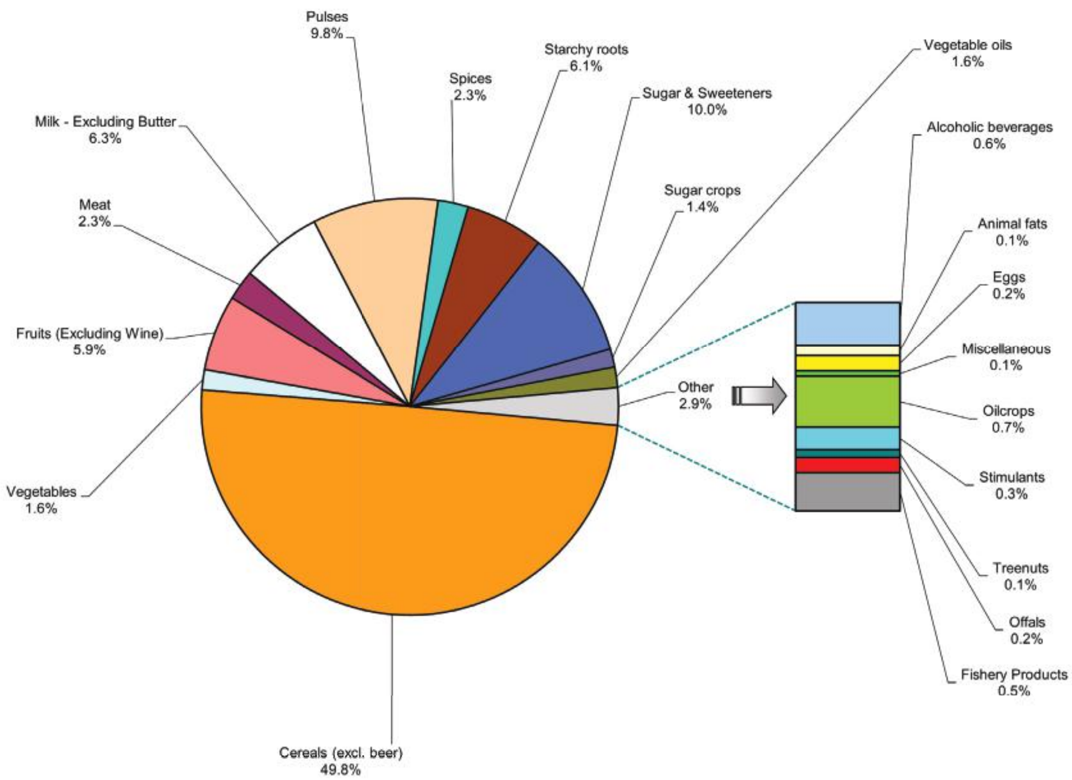


Table 7.25 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2022

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2022 Population (000): 50,623															
Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Stock chang-es	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	YEAR PER FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
Grand total													2081	61	30
Vegetal prod.													1878	48	19
Animal prod.													203	13	12
Cereals (excl. beer)	3749	3789	63	-407	7882	213	339	482	79	59	6710	133	1037	28	7
Wheat and products	271	1716	5	-273	2255	0	39	0	10	32	2173	42.9	322	11	1
Barley and products	20	20	43	-140	137	120	1	0	1	0	16	0.3	2	0	0
Maize and products	3090	831	7	152	3762	40	245	446	59	26	2946	58.2	506	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	-1	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1	0	0	0
Millet and products	63	19	0	-20	102	22	8	8	3	0	61	1.2	10	0	0
Sorghum and products	113	92	7	32	167	32	27	28	6	0	74	1.5	12	0	0
Cereals, Others & Products	0	0	0	-19	19	0	0	0	0	0	19	0.4	3	0	0
Rice & Prod (Milled Equivalent)	192	1108	1	-138	1437	0	20	0	0	1	1417	28.0	180	3	0
Starchy roots	3205	4	40	0	3169	0	259	0	160	43	2707	53.5	126	1	0
Potatoes and products	1754	4	40	0	1718	0	175	0	159	3	1380	27.3	53	1	0
Cassava and products	775	0	0	0	775	0	32	0	0	40	704	13.9	41	0	0
Sweet potatoes	650	0	0	0	650	0	50	0	0	0	600	11.8	31	0	0
Roots & Tubers, Other & Prod.	20	0	0	0	20	0	2	0	0	0	18	0.4	1	0	0

Table 7.25 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2022 *(Cont'd)*

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2022 Population (000): 50,623															
Products	**DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)**					**DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)**						**PER CAPUT SUPPLY**			
	Prod.	**Im-ports**	**Ex-ports**	**Stock chang-es**	**Total D.S.**	**Pro-cessed**	**Loss**	**Feed**	**Seed**	**Other Uses**	**Food**	**YEAR PER FOOD**	**PER DAY Calories**	**Proteins**	**Fats**
Yams	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	6	0.1	0	0	0
Sugar crops	8708	0	0	0	8708	6881	0	0	0	0	1826	36.1	30	0	0
Sugar cane	8708	0	0	0	8708	6881	0	0	0	0	1826	36.1	30	0	0
Sugar Beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sugar & Sweeteners	877	368	46	121	1078	104	0	0	0	0	973	19.2	207	0	0
Sugar non-centrifugal	19	18	8	0	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sugar & Prod. (raw equivalent)	841	349	37	121	1031	75	0	0	0	0	956	18.9	205	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	900	141	47	-272	1266	0	101	0	55	8	1102	21.8	203	14	1
Beans, Dry & Products	510	52	15	-16	562	0	78	0	46	3	435	8.6	79	5	0
Peas, Dry & Products	0	72	27	0	45	0	0	0	0	2	43	0.9	8	1	0
Pulses, Other and products	390	18	5	-257	659	0	23	0	9	3	624	12.3	116	8	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	124	52	5	0	171	51	2	0	1	2	115	2.3	15	0	1
Soyabeans & Products	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1	1	0	0
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	11	49	3	0	56	0	0	0	1	0	55	1.1	11	0	1
Sunflower seed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0

Table 7.25(a): Food Balance Sheet, 2022 *(Cont'd)*

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2022 Population (000): 50,623															
Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Stock chang-es	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	YEAR PER FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
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
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	57	802	18	711	130	17	0	0	0	40	72	1.4	33	0	4
Soyabean Oil	0	2	0	1	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	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	0	770	0	709	61	17	0	0	0	39	4	0.1	2	0	0
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

Table 7.25 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2022 *(Cont'd)*

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2022 Population (000): 50,623															
Products	**DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)**					**DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)**						**PER CAPUT SUPPLY**			
	Prod.	**Im-ports**	**Ex-ports**	**Stock chang-es**	**Total D.S.**	**Pro-cessed**	**Loss**	**Feed**	**Seed**	**Other Uses**	**Food**	**YEAR PER FOOD**	**PER DAY Calories**	**Proteins**	**Fats**
Vegetables	3002	31	117	-40	2956	0	141	0	0	25	2791	55.1	33	1	0
Tomatoes and products	658	20	25	0	653	0	66	0	0	0	587	11.6	6	0	0
Onions, Dry	157	0	0	0	157	0	13	0	0	0	144	2.8	3	0	0
Vegetables, Other & Prod.	2187	12	92	-40	2146	0	63	0	0	25	2059	40.7	24	1	0
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	4431	46	265	-219	4432	0	452	0	0	7	3973	78.5	123	1	2
Oranges, Tang-Mand & Prod.	138	11	11	0	138	0	9	0	0	1	128	2.5	2	0	0
Lemons, Limes and products	55	1	1	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	54	1.1	0	0	0
Grapefruit and products	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	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	1902	0	0	0	1902	0	285	0	0	1	1616	31.9	53	1	0
Plantains	600	0	0	0	600	0	57	0	0	0	543	10.7	22	0	0
Apples and products	2	18	2	-1	19	0	0	0	0	1	18	0.4	1	0	0
Pineapples and prod-ucts	239	0	111	-218	347	0	0	0	0	0	347	6.8	5	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 & Prod-ucts	1340	3	139	0	1204	0	89	0	0	3	1111	22.0	37	0	2
Stimulants	587	14	610	-270	261	0	0	0	0	0	261	5.1	7	0	0
Coffee and products	52	7	58	-75	76	0	0	0	0	0	76	1.5	2	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	-195	183	0	0	0	0	0	183	3.6	4	0	0

Table 7.25 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2022 *(Cont'd)*

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2022 Population (000): 50,623															
Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Stock chang-es	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	YEAR PER FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
Spices	270	3	5	-1	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	-1	268	0	0	0	0	1	267	5.3	49	2	2
Alcoholic beverages	2433	28	1883	0	577	0	0	0	0	17	561	11.1	12	0	0
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	1845	13	1858	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	603	4	51	0	557	0	0	0	0	24	532	10.5	48	4	3
Meat & Products, Bovine	279	0	2	0	278	0	0	0	0	14	264	5.2	27	2	2
Meat & Prod, Sheep & Goat	142	0	20	0	122	0	0	0	0	4	117	2.3	10	1	1
Meat & Products, Pig	26	2	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Meat & Products, Poultry	115	2	0	0	116	0	0	0	0	6	110	2.2	7	1	0
Meat & Products, Other Anim.	40	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	41	0.8	4	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	56	0	0	39	17	12	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	3	0	0
Fats, Animals, Raw	56	0	0	39	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

Table 7.25 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2022 *(Cont'd)*

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2022 Population (000): 50,623															
Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Stock chang-es	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	YEAR PER FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
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	4009	217	8	0	4218	24	197	30	0	1	3965	78.3	132	7	8
Milk & Prod (Excluding Butter)	4009	217	8	0	4218	24	197	30	0	1	3965	78.3	132	7	8
Eggs	73	1	0	0	73	0	5	0	3	0	66	1.3	4	0	0
Eggs and products	73	1	0	0	73	0	5	0	3	0	66	1.3	4	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

Table 7.25 (b): **Food Balance Sheet, 2021**

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2021 Population (000): 49,720															
Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Stock chang-es	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	YEAR PER FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
Grand total													2108	62	30
Vegetal prod.													1889	48	18
Animal prod.													219	14	13
Cereals (excl. beer)	4081	3630	114	-166	7763	168	169	487	83	124	6732	135	1055	28	7
Wheat and products	349	1940	5	19	2265	0	40	0	11	122	2092	42.1	315	10	1
Barley and products	33	22	36	-50	70	66	0	0	1	0	3	0.1	1	0	0
Maize and products	3314	514	10	283	3535	42	74	435	63	1	2921	58.7	511	14	6
Rye and products	0	0	4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oats and products	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Millet and products	66	21	0	-4	90	29	14	19	3	0	27	0.5	9	0	0
Sorghum and products	132	175	58	70	178	32	37	33	4	0	73	1.5	12	0	0
Cereals, Others & Products	0	0	0	-21	21	0	0	0	0	0	21	0.4	3	0	0
Rice & Prod (Milled Equivalent)	186	957	1	-461	1603	0	4	0	2	1	1596	32.1	204	4	0
Starchy roots	3533	4	70	0	3467	0	303	0	173	4	2988	60.1	139	1	0
Potatoes and products	2108	4	70	0	2042	0	211	0	172	3	1656	33.3	65	1	0
Cassava and products	712	0	0	0	712	0	21	0	0	0	691	13.9	41	0	0
Sweet potatoes	686	0	0	0	686	0	69	0	0	0	617	12.4	33	0	0
Roots & Tubers, Other & Prod.	20	0	0	0	20	0	2	0	0	0	18	0.4	1	0	0

Table 7.25 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2021 *(Cont'd)*

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2020 Population (000):48,465															
Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Stock chang-es	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	YEAR PER FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
Yams	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	7	0.1	0	0	0
Sugar crops	7784	0	0	0	7784	5762	0	0	0	1	2021	40.7	33	0	0
Sugar cane	7784	0	0	0	7784	5762	0	0	0	1	2021	40.7	33	0	0
Sugar Beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sugar & Sweeteners	739	397	42	121	973	58	0	0	0	5	910	18.3	192	0	0
Sugar non-centrifugal	22	9	4	0	26	3	0	0	0	5	19	0.4	2	0	0
Sugar & Prod. (raw equivalent)	700	387	37	121	929	55	0	0	0	0	873	17.6	187	0	0
Sweeteners, other & prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Honey	17	1	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	0.4	3	0	0
Pulses	1092	96	96	-136	1228	0	126	0	59	5	1038	20.9	193	14	1
Beans, Dry & Products	671	24	50	55	591	0	112	0	47	2	430	8.6	80	5	0
Peas, Dry & Products	0	62	19	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	43	0.9	8	1	0
Pulses, Other and products	421	10	27	-190	595	0	15	0	12	2	565	11.4	105	8	1
Treenuts	31	1	11	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	21	0.4	2	0	0
Nuts and products	31	1	11	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	21	0.4	2	0	0
Oilcrops	146	45	6	0	186	61	4	0	0	2	119	2.4	15	0	1
Soyabeans & Products	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1	1	0	0
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	13	42	1	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	54	1.1	11	0	1
Sunflower seed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0

Table 7.25 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2021 *(Cont'd)*

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2020 Population (000):48,465															
Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Stock chang-es	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	YEAR PER FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
Rape and Mustardseed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Coconuts - Incl Copra	87	0	0	0	87	22	4	0	0	0	60	1.2	3	0	0
Sesame seed	3	0	3	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
Olives (including preserved)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oilcrops, Other	41	0	1	0	41	39	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils	45	284	22	38	269	171	0	0	0	45	53	1.1	25	0	4
Soyabean Oil	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.1	3	0	0
Groundnut Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sunflowerseed Oil	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0
Rape and Mustard Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cottonseed Oil	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	1	0	0
Palmkernel Oil	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	0.3	8	0	1
Palm Oil	0	262	0	38	224	171	0	0	0	42	11	0.2	5	0	1
Coconut Oil	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	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	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oilcrops Oil, Other	34	0	22	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.3	6	0	1

Table 7.25 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2021 *(Cont'd)*

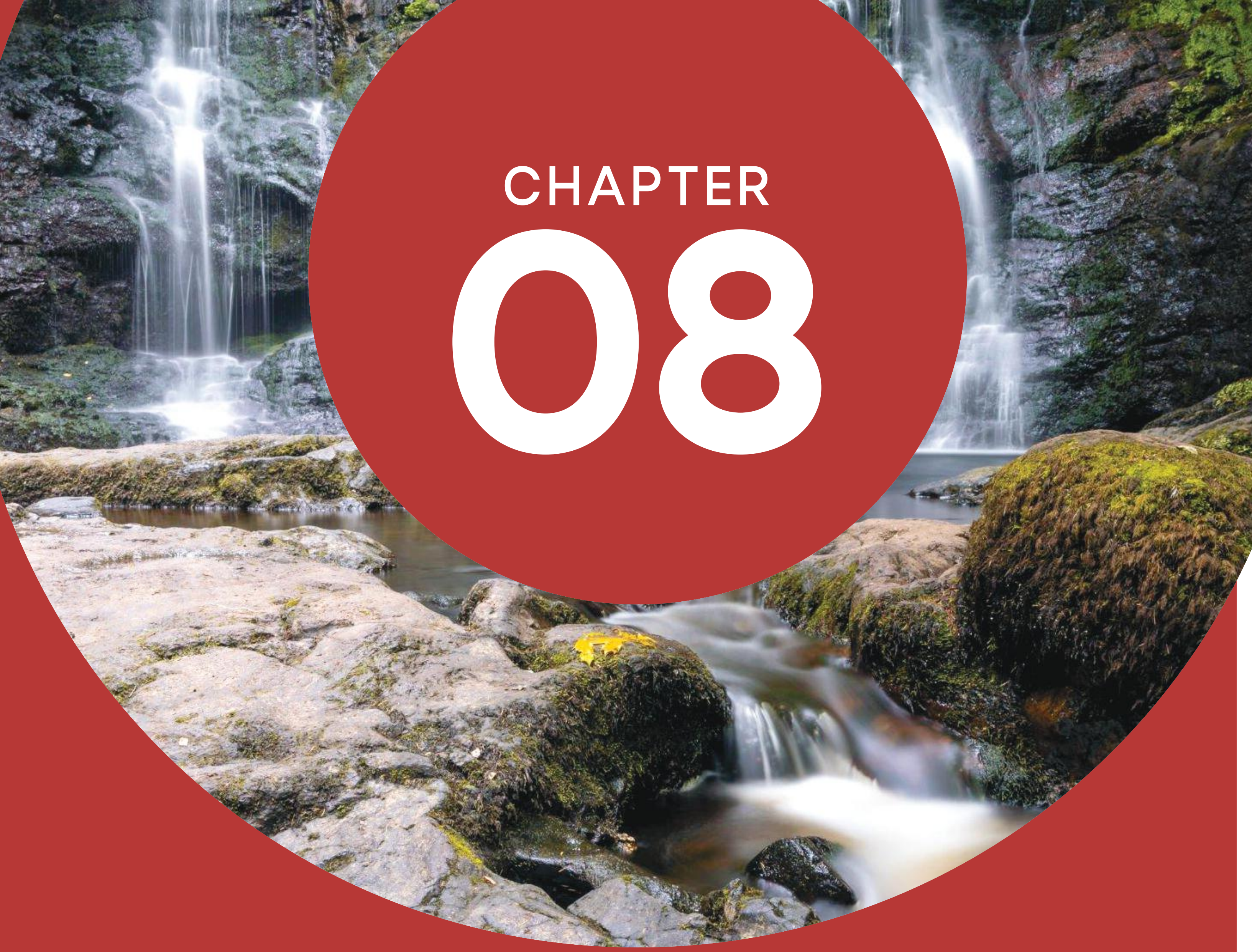
FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2020 Population (000):48,465															
Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Stock chang-es	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	YEAR PER FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
Vegetables	3237	28	106	-3	3162	0	149	0	0	17	2997	60.3	36	1	0
Tomatoes and products	702	15	8	0	709	0	70	0	0	0	639	12.8	7	0	0
Onions, Dry	164	0	0	0	164	0	16	0	0	0	147	3.0	3	0	0
Vegetables, Other & Prod.	2371	13	98	-3	2290	0	62	0	0	16	2211	44.5	26	1	0
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	4662	48	260	-77	4527	3	494	0	0	20	4011	80.7	129	1	2
Oranges, Tang-Mand & Prod.	146	12	10	0	148	0	18	0	0	7	123	2.5	2	0	0
Lemons, Limes and products	68	1	1	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	68	1.4	1	0	0
Grapefruit and products	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.1	0	0	0
Citrus Fruit nes & prod	135	0	1	0	134	0	14	0	0	7	114	2.3	2	0	0
Bananas	1985	0	0	0	1985	0	298	0	0	0	1687	33.9	56	1	0
Plantains	600	0	0	0	600	3	59	0	0	0	538	10.8	22	0	0
Apples and products	2	19	1	1	19	0	0	0	0	1	18	0.4	1	0	0
Pineapples and prod-ucts	284	0	127	-78	236	0	0	0	0	0	236	4.7	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 & Prod-ucts	1420	3	120	0	1303	0	106	0	0	3	1194	24.0	41	0	2
Stimulants	572	19	606	-199	185	0	0	0	0	0	185	3.7	7	0	0
Coffee and products	35	8	49	-55	49	0	0	0	0	0	49	1.0	1	0	0
Cocoa Beans and products	0	1	1	-5	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.1	3	0	0
Tea (including mate)	538	9	557	-140	130	0	0	0	0	0	130	2.6	3	0	0

Table 7.25 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2021 *(Cont'd)*

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2020 Population (000):48,465															
Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Stock chang-es	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	YEAR PER FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
Spices	270	4	7	0	267	0	0	0	0	1	267	5.4	50	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0
Spices, other	269	4	6	0	267	0	0	0	0	1	266	5.4	49	2	2
Alcoholic beverages	624	16	45	15	579	0	0	0	0	3	576	11.6	13	0	0
Wine	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.2	0	0	0
Barley Beer	351	7	22	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	336	6.8	8	0	0
Beverages, fermented	232	0	0	0	232	0	0	0	0	0	232	4.7	5	0	0
Beverages, alcoholic	24	0	22	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0
Alcohol, non food	16	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0
Meat	528	4	44	0	488	0	0	0	0	2	486	9.8	45	4	3
Meat & Products, Bovine	251	0	2	0	249	0	0	0	0	2	247	5.0	26	2	2
Meat & Prod, Sheep & Goat	124	0	15	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	108	2.2	10	1	1
Meat & Products, Pig	24	2	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Meat & Products, Poultry	89	1	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	90	1.8	6	1	0
Meat & Products, Other Anim.	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	0.8	4	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	51	0	0	19	32	26	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	3	0	0
Fats, Animals, Raw	51	0	0	19	31	26	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

Table 7.25 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2021 *(Continued)*

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2020 Population (000):48,465															
Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Stock chang-es	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	YEAR PER FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
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	4641	178	1	0	4818	36	232	31	0	7	4511	90.7	153	8	9
Milk & Prod (Excluding Butter)	4641	178	1	0	4818	36	232	31	0	7	4511	90.7	153	8	9
Eggs	90	1	0	0	90	0	11	0	6	0	74	1.5	5	0	0
Eggs and products	90	1	0	0	90	0	11	0	6	0	74	1.5	5	0	0
Fish & sea food	164	36	31	0	169	0	0	0	0	0	185	3.7	8	1	0
Freshwater fish	135	19	29	0	124	0	0	0	0	0	126	2.5	5	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	18	0.4	1	0	0
Marine fish, other	27	17	1	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	38	0.8	1	0	0
Crustaceans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	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	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	33	0.7	1	0	0
Infant food	0	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	44	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	33	0.7	1	0	0



CHAPTER 08

Environment and Natural Resources

Overview

The use and conservation of natural resources such as water, land, soil, plants, and animals affects various industries, from agriculture and mining to tourism, fishing, and forestry. Addressing environmental degradation and ensuring environmental sustainability greatly affect how World Economies' help to reduce poverty and improve lives as enshrined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This chapter presents statistics on environment and use of natural resources in Kenya.

8.2. Total value of fish landed increased by 6.1 per cent to KSh 31.1 billion in 2022. The value of fish landed from fresh water sources increased from KSh 23.0 billion in 2021 to KSh 24.1 billion in 2022. Total earnings from mineral production increased by 16.6 per cent to KSh 35.2 billion in 2022. There was a notable increase in the value of soda ash from KSh 1.8 billion in 2021 to KSh 2.0 billion in 2022. During the long rains season (March-April- May), all the weather stations across the country received rainfall amounts lower than their Long-Term Means (LTMs). For the short rains (October-November-December), all stations recorded low rainfall compared to their LTMs except the Kakamega and Kericho weather stations, which recorded 532.6 millimetres and 588.2 millimetres of rainfall, respectively.

8.3. Total expenditure on water supplies and related services by the National Government is expected to decline by 2.6 per cent from KSh 46.5 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 45.3 billion in 2022/23. Development funding for rural water supply is expected to decrease by 9.1 per cent to KSh 2.0 billion in the year under review. Development expenditure for the National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority (NWHSA) is expected to decline from KSh 1,345.0 million in the 2021/22 to KSh 1,252.5 million in 2022/23. Similarly, development expenditure for the National Irrigation Authority (NIA) is expected to decline by 20.0 per cent to KSh 8.0 billion in 2022/23.

Environment and Natural Resources Gross Value Added

8.4. The Gross Value Added from the Environment and Natural Resources sector grew by 12 per cent to KSh 487.3 billion in 2022. The contribution of the Environment and Natural resources sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period under review was 3.6 per cent.

Table 8.1: Trends in Environment and Natural Resources Gross Value Added, 2018– 2022

Ksh Million

Industry	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Forestry and Logging	125,979.4	156,606.0	172,958.3	199,011.6	218,098.0
Fishing and Aquaculture	51,033.8	57,571.6	63,175.0	80,725.5	84,317.8
Mining and Quarrying	68,908.6	72,768.8	76,402.4	92,044.8	120,300.3
Water Supply[1]	59,648.4	58,912.1	60,250.3	63,342.2	64,564.6
Total	**305,570.3**	**345,858.4**	**372,786.0**	**435,124.2**	**487,280.8**
GDP at Market Prices	9,340,306.7	10,237,727.3	10,715,070.0	12,027,661.5	13,368,340.0
Resource as per cent of GDP	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6

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

Water Supply

8.5. The number of Water Purification Points (WPPs) is expected to increase from 343 in 2021/22 to 355 in 2022/23 as shown in Table 8.2. This increase is attributed to the expected completion of Siyoi Muruny, Habasweni and Karimenu II water projects, as well as rehabilitation of water supply projects at Ijara, Marsabit and Mandera among other ongoing water projects. There was a notable increase in the number of boreholes drilled in 2021/22 as an alternative source of water following unreliable water supply. This number is expected to further increase by 15.1 per cent to 45,086 in 2022/23 with the private sector accounting for 90.4 per cent of the total boreholes drilled.

Table 8.2: Water Purification Points and Boreholes Drilled[1], 2018/19 - 2022/2023

Number

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
Water Purification Points (WPPs)	315	323	338	343	355
Boreholes Drilled					
Total	**15,418**	**19,008**	**20,409**	**39,163**	**45,086**
Public Sector	1,957	2,249	2,455	3,859	4,323
Private Sector	13,461	16,759	17,954	35,304	40,763

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

8.6. Development expenditure on water supplies and related services is shown in Table 8.3. Overall development expenditure on water supply and related services is projected to decrease from KSh 46.5 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 45.3 billion in 2022/23. Development funding for rural water supply is expected to decrease by 9.1 per cent to KSh 2.0 billion in 2022/23.

8.7. Development expenditure for the National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority (NWHSA) is expected to decline by 6.9 per cent to KSh 1,252.5 million in 2022/23. Development expenditure for the National Irrigation Authority (NIA) is also expected to decline from KSh 10.0 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 8.0 billion in 2022/23.

Table 8.3: Development Expenditure on Water Supplies and Related Services by the National Government, 2018/19 - 2022/23

KSh Million

Sector	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23*
Water Development	21,253.7	32,247.0	49,486.0	30,315.6	32,247.8
Training of Water Development Staff	60.0	68.0	224.0	218.0	183.0
Rural Water Supplies	1,260.0	2,548.0	2,440.0	2,160.4	2,015.0
Miscellaneous and Special Water Programmes	720.3	620.0	676.0	1,135.00	300
National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority	1,150.0	1,380.0	3,325.0	1,345.0	1,252.5
Irrigation Development	1,177.0	713.7	523.0	1,334.4	1,267.0
National Irrigation Authority	5,461.0	6,616.0	8,491.0	10,030.6	8,013.0
TOTAL	**31,082.0**	**44,192.7**	**65,165.0**	**46,539.0**	**45,278.3**

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

8.8. Table 8.4 shows the trend in water abstraction under permit from 2018 to 2022. The total volume of water abstracted increased marginally from 32.3 billion cubic metres in 2021 to 32.4 billion cubic metres in 2022 with surface water abstractions accounting for more than 90.0 per cent of the total volume of water abstracted during the year under review. Ground water abstraction increased from 220.4 million cubic metres in 2021 to 230.8 million cubic metres in 2022.

Table 8.4: Annual Volume of Water Abstracted under Permit, 2018 - 2022

'Million Cubic Metres

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Surface Water	31,195.3	32,075.3	32,097.5	32,120.7	32,199.0
Groundwater	175.6	211.7	227.6	220.4	230.8
Total	**31,370.9**	**32,286.9**	**32,325.1**	**32,341.1**	**32,429.8**

Source: Water Resources Authority
** Provisional*

Fisheries

8.9. Table 8.5 shows the quantity and value of fish landed from 2018 to 2022. The total quantity of fish landed increased by 5.9 per cent to 173.6 thousand tonnes in 2022. Fish production from fresh water sources increased from 135.0 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 141.4 thousand tonnes in 2022. Lake Victoria, the biggest producer of fresh water fish, recorded a 3.4 per cent increase to 97.5 thousand tonnes in 2022. Fish production from marine sources also increased from 29.1 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 32.2 thousand tonnes in 2022.

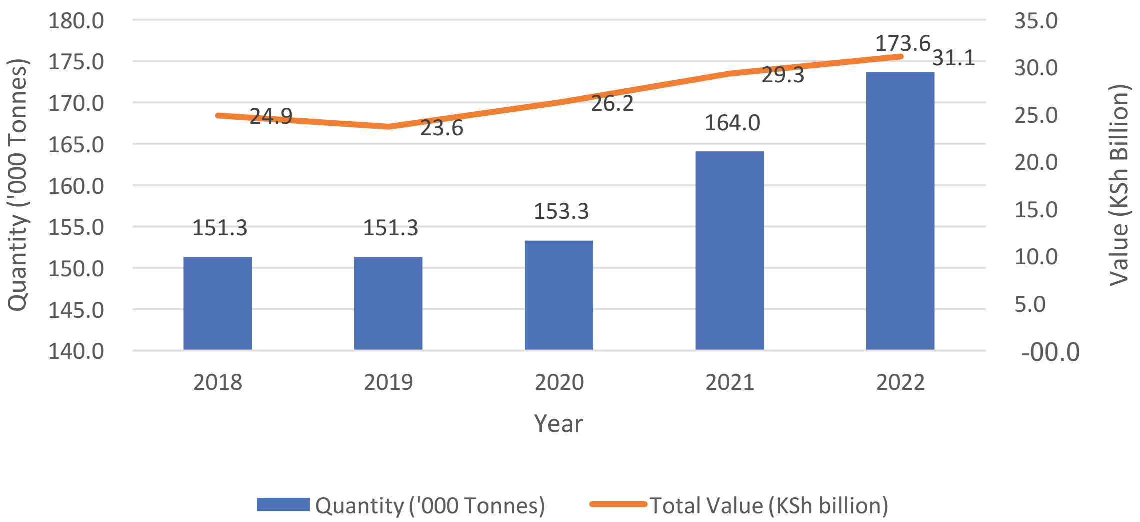
8.10. The total value of fish landed increased by 6.1 per cent to KSh 31.1 billion in 2022 as shown in Table 8.5 and Figure 8.1. Fresh water fish accounted for 77.6 per cent of the total value of fish produced and increased by 4.8 per cent to KSh 24.1 billion in 2022.

Table 8.5: Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, 2018 - 2022

Sector	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Quantities -Tonnes					
Fresh Water Fish					
Lake Victoria	98,150.0	90,743.0	88,223.0	94,349.0	97,540.0
Lake Turkana	7,587.0	7,031.0	13,189.6	15,644.0	17,248.0
Lake Naivasha	2,287.0	3,087.0	2,216.0	1,804.0	2,190.0
Lake Baringo	145.0	203.0	162.0	406.0	421.0
Lake Jipe	131.0	157.0	197.0	227.0	224.0
Lake Kanyaboli	203.0	300.0	264.0	286.0	290.0
Lake Kenyatta	14.0	140.0	167.0	68.0	72.0
Tana River dams	297.0	394.0	283.0	197.0	210.0
Tana River Delta	46.0	94.0	62.8	135.0	146.0
Aquaculture	15,120.0	18,542.0	19,945.0	20,973.0	22,140.0
Turkwel Dam	34.0	50.0	107.0	98.0	102.0
Riverline	320.0	380.0	411.0	393.0	410.0
Small Dams	339.0	459.0	358.0	380.0	390.0
SUB-TOTAL	**124,673.0**	**121,580.0**	**125,585.4**	**134,960.0**	**141,383.0**
Marine Sources					
Marine (Artisanal)	24,221.0	25,670.0	23,684.0	25,380.0	27,320.0
Mariculture	64.0	76.0	85.0	103.0	130.0
Marine Industrial	1,170.0	1,994.0	1,972.0	1,796.0	2,398.0
Shallow Prawn trawl fishery	520.0	535.0	273.0	330.0	408.0
Deep water trawl fishery	141.0	626.0	943.0	1,005.0	1,425.0
Deep water crab fishery	1.0	38.0	86.0	95.0	103.0
Deep Sea Longlining	508.0	795.0	670.0	366.0	462.0
SUB-TOTAL	**26,625.0**	**29,734.0**	**27,713.0**	**29,075.0**	**32,246.0**
TOTAL	**151,298.0**	**151,314.0**	**153,298.4**	**164,035.0**	**173,629.0**
Value - KSh Million					
Freshwater fish	20,113.8	18,724.4	20,585.1	22,998.3	24,094.4
Marine (Artisanal)	4,457.8	4,477.6	4,831.9	5,491.8	5,911.6
Mariculture	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.2
Marine Aquarium	42.4	38.6	34.5	39.2	42.3
Marine Industrial	252.6	405.8	794.0	756.8	1,010.5
TOTAL	**24,868.5**	**23,648.2**	**26,247.6**	**29,288.7**	**31,062.0**

Source: Kenya Fisheries Service
** Provisional*
For marine Fish sources a new method of classification was adopted

Figure 8.1: Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, 2018 – 2022



Forestry

8.11. Table 8.6(a) shows the status of forests from 2018 to 2020 while table 8.6(b) shows the status of forests from 2021 to 2022. The total forest area remained unchanged at 5,226.2 thousand hectares against a total area of 59,196.9 thousand hectares representing a national forest cover of 8.8 per cent in 2022.

Table 8.6(a): Status of Forests, 2018 - 2020[1]

''000 Ha

Category of Forest Cover by Type	2018	2019	2020
Natural Forests			
Indigenous mixed trees	3,925.0	3,925.0	3,925.0
Bamboo	59.0	59.0	59.0
Mangroves	49.0	49.0	49.0
Sub Total (Natural Forests)	4,033.0	4,033.0	4,033.0
Public Plantation forests	141.6	147.6	149.6
Private plantation forests	47.0	47.0	47.0
Total Forest Area	4,221.6	4,227.6	4,229.6
Grassland and Bushland	41,000.0	41,000.0	41,000.0
Total Area for Country	59,196.9	59,196.9	59,196.9
Forest Cover (%)	**7.13**	**7.14**	**7.14**

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

Table 8.6(b): Status of Forests, 2021-2022[1]

'000 Ha

Forest Canopy Density	2021	2022*
Dense Forest [2]	1,756.7	1,756.7
Moderate Forest[3]	1,648.9	1,648.9
Open Forest[4]	1,820.6	1,820.6
Total Forest Area	**5,226.2**	**5,226.2**
Grassland and Bushland	41,647.6	41,647.6
Total Area for Country	**59,196.9**	**59,196.9**
Forest Cover (%)	**8.83**	**8.83**

Source: Kenya Forest Service
** Provisional*
[1] A new forest categorization adopted from 2021,
[2]Dense Forest - Land with tree cover of canopy density of 70% and above
[3] Moderate Forest - Land with tree cover of canopy density of between 40% to 70%
[4]Open Forest - Land with tree cover of canopy density below 40%

8.12. Total area under Government forest plantation stocking increased to 144.0 thousand hectares in 2022 from 143.9 thousand hectares in 2021 as shown in Table 8.7. New area planted recorded an increase from 1.1 thousand hectares realized in 2021 to 1.2 thousand hectares in 2022. As a result of the continued ban on logging in Government forests which took effect in 2018, there was no area clear-felled in 2022.

Table 8.7: Government Forest Plantation Stocking, 2018 – 2022

'000 Ha

Forest Stocking	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Previous Year stocked Plantation Area[1]	135.1	137.0	141.1	142.9	143.9
New Area Planted (Ha)	4.6	5.3	4.1	1.1	1.2
Gross Stocked Plantation Area (Ha)	**139.7**	**142.3**	**145.2**	**144.0**	**145.1**
Area clear felled(Ha)	0.9	0	0	0	0
Planting failures/fire damages (Ha)	1.8	1.2	2.3	0.1	1.1
Total Reduction (Ha)	2.7	1.2	2.3	0.1	1.1
Net Stocked Plantation Area	**137.0**	**141.1**	**142.9**	**143.9**	**144.0**

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

8.13. Table 8.8 shows the recorded sale of Government Forest products. The total sales of timber from Government forests increased by 10.5 per cent to 37.8 thousand true cubic metres in 2022. Sale of soft wood timber declined from 7.9 thousand true cubic metres in 2021 to 4.2 thousand true cubic metres in 2022. The sale of fuelwood/charcoal increased to 15.5 thousand stacked cubic metres in 2022 from 10.5 thousand stacked cubic metres in 2021. There was no recorded sale of power poles in the year under review.

Table 8.8: Recorded Sale of Government Forest Products, 2018 – 2022

Forest Products Sold	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Timber - '000 true cu. metres-					
Soft wood	30.9	1.5	44.1	7.9	4.2
Hard wood	113.3	9.2	35.9	26.3	33.6
TOTAL	**144.2**	**10.7**	**80.0**	**34.2**	**37.8**
Fuelwood/charcoal (000 stacked cu. Metres)	9.6	2.1	4.1	10.5	15.5
Power Poles (000)	29.2	13.2	18.1	0	0

Source: Kenya Forest Service
** Provisional*

Mining

8.14. The quantity and value of mineral production for the country for the period 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 8.9. Production of most of the minerals increased except that of Carbon Dioxide, which decreased from 21.1 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 18.2 thousand tonnes in 2022. Production of Soda Ash increased by 13.5 per cent to 321.8 thousand tonnes in 2022. Similarly, production of Crushed Refined Soda increased by 40.2 per cent during the review period.

8.15. Total earnings from mineral production increased by 16.6 per cent to KSh 35.2 billion in 2022. The value of Soda Ash produced increased from KSh 1.8 billion in 2021 to KSh 2.0 billion in 2022. The value of Titanium ore minerals (Ilmenite, Rutile and Zircon) increased from KSh 25.6 billion in 2021 to KSh 28.3 billion in 2022.

Table 8.9: Quantity and Value of Mineral Production, 2018 – 2022

Mineral	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Quantity - Tonnes					
Soda Ash	294,856.0	282,049.4	254,578.8	283,620.6	321,779.0
Salt	28,841.0	13,727.9	4,702.7	7,098.9	23,214.5
Crushed Refined Soda	511,976.7	388,460.0	159,553.5	418,657.0	586,755.2
Carbon Dioxide	11,000.0	11,111.0	16,256.5	21,127.4	18,156.7
Diatomite	1,548.3	921.0	928.1	763.4	1,400.8
Gold (in Kgs)	472.0	394.9	149.9	291.5	563.6
Gemstones (cut) [1] in '000 carrats	14,500.4	19,796.0	5,186.7	7,398.7	12,844.5
Gemstones (rough) [1]	508.8	403.7	55.6	441.9	1,523.1
Titanium Ore Minerals	597,736.0	486,152.0	439,960.0	440,772.0	441,940.0
Illmenite	463,000.0	352,000.0	334,900.0	345,000.0	188,000.0
Rutile	98,132.0	85,796.0	72,836.0	69,844.0	163,242.0
Zircon	36,604.0	48,356.0	32,224.0	25,928.0	90,698.0
Value - KSh Million					
Soda Ash	1,809.9	1,776.7	1,603.7	1,786.6	2,027.0
Salt	185.2	17.2	5.9	8.9	29.0
Crushed Refined Soda	579.9	435.1	178.7	468.9	657.2
Carbon Dioxide	225.8	286.9	455.2	225.4	193.7
Diatomite	87.6	51.5	55.0	45.2	105.0
Gold	2,041.3	1,408.0	685.1	1,440.9	3,382.7
Gemstones(cut)1	107.5	84.9	91.7	159.0	182.2
Gemstones (rough)1	416.5	440.0	100.6	476.5	402.5
Titanium Ore Minerals	**20,297.6**	**19,643.0**	**19,487.9**	**25,635.9**	**28,258.2**
Illmenite	6,617.9	5,425	6,623.4	10,155.1	748.3
Rutile	8,469.8	9,587	8,804.4	11,264.3	18,597.4
Zircon	5,209.9	4,631	4,060.1	4,216.6	8,912.5
Total	**25,751.3**	**24,143.3**	**22,663.8**	**30,247.2**	**35,237.4**

Source: State Department for Mining; Mining Companies
** Provisional*
[1] Gemstones include corondum,garnets and vermiculite

8.16. Average export prices of selected minerals are presented in Table 8.10. In 2022, average export prices for Soda Ash and Titanium Ore and Concentrates went up considerably by 94.9 per cent and 45.8 per cent, respectively. However, export price of salt dropped by 13.6 per cent to KSh 13,665.6 per tonne.

Table 8.10: Average Export Prices of Selected Minerals, 2018 – 2022

KSh per tonne

Mineral	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Soda Ash	22,642.4	23,999.5	22,778.8	21,416.1	41,730.9
Salt	13,280.5	14,529.7	18,163.9	15,811.7	13,665.6
Titanium Ore and Concentrates	27,249.4	32,555.6	41,746.5	47,445.2	69,185.3

Source: Kenya Revenue Authority, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Wildlife

8.17. Estimates of wildlife population by species within the Kenyan rangelands are shown in Table 8.11(a). The population of several species remained stable but some species like Kudu, Warthog, and Thomson gazelle notably decreased during the review period. In the year under review, the population of Buffalos, Elands and Giraffes increased substantially to 41.7 thousand, 13.5 thousand and 34.2 thousand, respectively. Population of the Hunters Hartebeest and Waterbuck have remained low over the years.

Table 8.11(a): Wildlife Population Estimates in Kenya Rangelands, 2018– 2022

'000 Number

Species[1]	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Buffalo	19.6	19.1	25.7	35.5	41.7
Burchell's Zebra	108.8	107.5	105.0	119.8	122.4
Eland	5.4	5.6	7.5	11.6	13.5
Gerenuk	10.8	10.7	11.7	13.0	13.4
Giraffe[2]	19.9	18.0	22.3	30.5	34.2
Grant's Gazelle	105.3	103.9	101.0	68.7	66.5
Grevy's Zebra	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.0
Hunters Hartebeest	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Impala	48.9	47.5	36.2	26.5	22.2
Kongoni	6.3	6.2	6.5	7.3	6.6
Kudu [3]	8.7	8.6	7.2	4.6	2.5
Oryx	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.1
Ostrich+	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.0
Thomson's Gazelle	38.2	38.1	35.0	28.3	18.1
Topi	12.7	11.4	10.8	10.1	9.4
Warthog	13.5	14.0	13.5	12.7	7.7
Waterbuck	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.2
Wildebeest	289.0	285.0	225.0	148.0	139.8

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

8.18. Estimated population of endangered wildlife species is presented in Table 8.11(b). The number of black rhinos increased from 897 in 2021 to 963 in 2022. White and Black Rhinos, Roan and Sable Antelopes are species that are critically threatened in the country and are monitored on a weekly basis.

Table 8.11(b): Endangered Wildlife Population Estimates in Kenya, 2018 – 2022

Number

Species	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Elephant	33,519	34,487	34,125	36,280	36,280
Black Rhino	766	794	853	897	963
Southern White rhino	622	645	750	842	922
Northern White Rhino	-	-	-	2	2
Hirola Antelope	430	-	475	497	497
Mountain Bongo	125	100	96	150	150
Lions	2,000	2,000	2,489	2,589	2,587
Roan Antelope	19	11	15	15	25
Sable Antelope	60	60	51	51	32
Spotted hyena	2,000-4,000	2000 - 4000	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

Source: Wildlife Research and Training Institute
** Provisional*
The constant number of some species are population estimates from studies done

Refuse Management

8.19. Solid waste generated and collected by the Nairobi City, Nakuru, Kisumu and Mombasa County Governments is shown in Table 8.12. The trend in quantities generated and collected is an indication of how the four counties manage their solid waste. In the year under review, Nairobi City, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru counties collected 74.3, 65.0, 30.0 and 60.0 per cent of their generated waste, respectively. The proportion of waste not collected demonstrates challenges in waste management.

Table 8.12: Solid Waste Generation and Collection, 2018 - 2022

'000 Tonnes

County		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Nairobi City+	Generated	730.0	839.5	876.0	1,095.0	1,095.0
	Collected	345.6	668.8	657.4	1,415.6	813.5
Mombasa+	Generated	804.0	879.0	914.0	920.0	1000.0
	Collected	450.0	405.0	420.0	520.0	650.0
Kisumu	Generated	215.8	220.4	224.8	229.3	236.6
	Collected	64.7	66.1	67.4	68.8	71.0
Nakuru	Generated	-	-	-	-	383.3
	Collected	-	-	-	-	230.0

Source: Nairobi City, Nakuru, Kisumu & Mombasa County Governments
** Provisional*
+ Revised
This data includes information from all the Sub-counties in the four counties

Environment Impact Assessments

8.20. Table 8.13 shows the number of Environment Impact Assessments (EIAs) conducted by sector from 2018 to 2022. The total number of EIAs increased from 115 in 2021 to 1,604 EIAs in 2022. The increase was as a result of the continued push to ensure compliance of set regulations, full automation of the EIA process and easing of processing online applications through integration into the e-Citizen portal. The Human Settlements and Infrastructure sector recorded the highest number of EIAs presented to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), with the number rising from 49 in 2021 to 669 in 2022. Similarly, Commerce and Industry sector EIAs increased from 10 in 2021 to 282 in 2022.

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Table 8.13: Environment Impact Assessments by Sector, 2018–2022

Number

Sector	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Transport and Communication	1,044	215	8	12	240
Energy	436	222	11	11	98
Tourism	14	6	2	2	20
Mining and Quarrying	66	65	3	11	89
Human settlements and Infrastructure	495	302	34	49	669
Agriculture and Forestry	38	28	9	4	31
Commerce and Industry	269	193	8	10	282
Water Resources	94	46	8	16	175
TOTAL	**2,456**	**1,077**	**83**	**115**	**1,604**

Source: National Environment Management Authority
** Provisional*

Environmental Audits

8.21. The number of Environmental Audits (EAs) by sector submitted to the NEMA is shown in Table 8.14. The total number of EAs increased from 2,614 in 2021 to 4,294 in 2022. Commerce and Industry sector recorded the highest number of EAs at 1,167 in 2022. Water resources sector recorded the lowest number of EAs with the number declining to 30 in the year under review from 37 in 2021.

Table 8.14: Environmental Audits by Sector, 2018–2022

Number

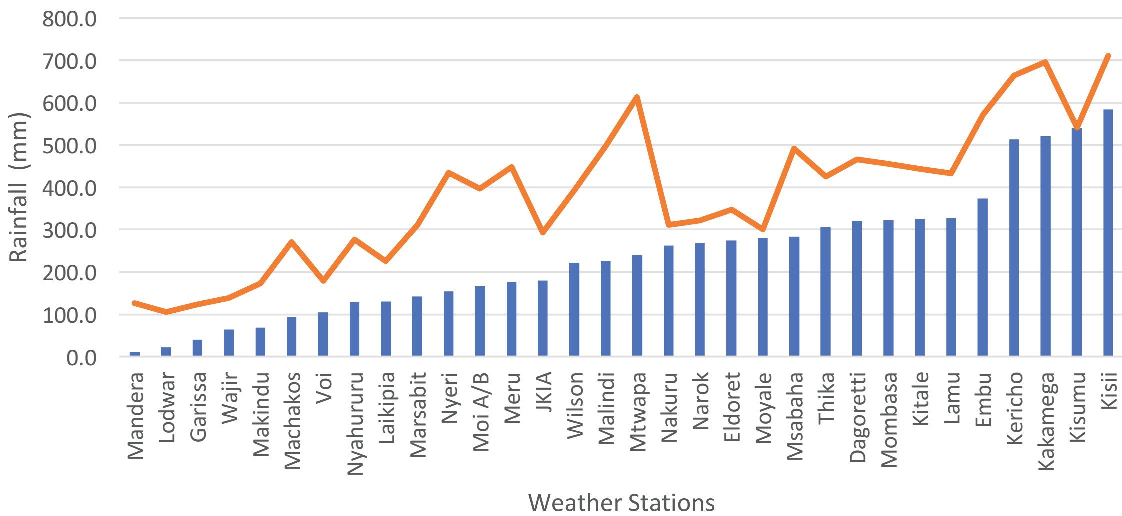
Sector	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Transport and Communication	1,489	1,973	426	114	776
Energy	1,510	1,558	923	854	1,151
Tourism	117	159	70	165	212
Mining and Quarrying	38	44	36	116	129
Human settlements and Infrastructure	90	76	84	64	415
Agriculture and Forestry	65	104	63	366	414
Commerce and Industry	397	460	426	898	1,167
Water Resources	16	23	10	37	30
TOTAL	**3,722**	**4,397**	**2,038**	**2,614**	**4,294**

Source: National Environment Management Authority
** Provisional*

Rainfall

8.22. Most parts of the country received below average amounts of rainfall during the long rains season, March-April-May (MAM) in the year under review. As shown in Figure 8.2, all the weather stations across the country received rainfall amounts lower than their Long Term Means. The highest amount of rainfall during the season was recorded at the Kisii weather station at 584.4 millimetres followed by the Kisumu station which recorded 540.9 millimetres of rainfall. The lowest amount of rainfall, of 11.9 millimetres was recorded at the Mandera weather station.

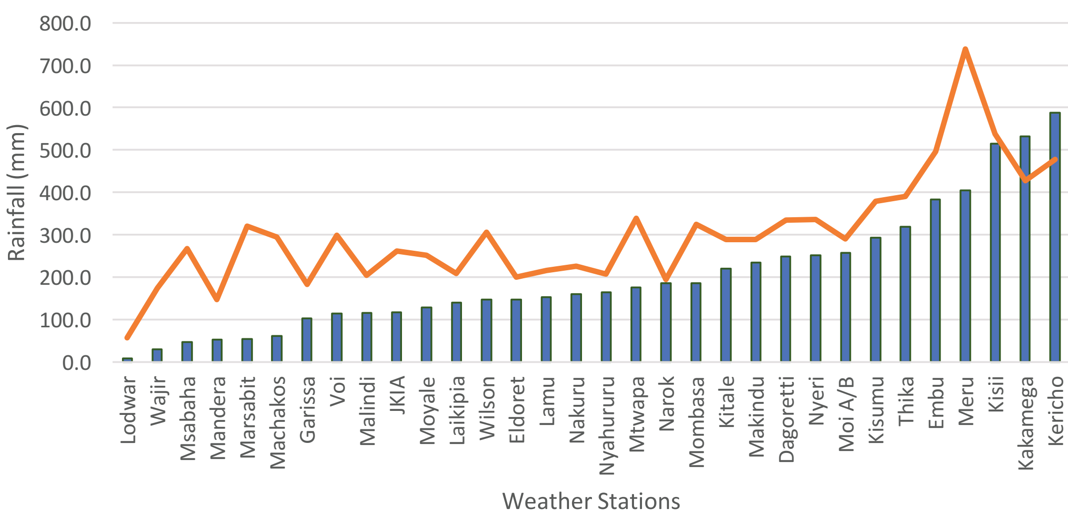
Figure 8.2: Long Rains (March-April-May) Performance, 2022



Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

8.23. The performance of the short rains, October-November-December (OND), in 2022 is presented in Figure 8.3. Most of the weather stations recorded below average rainfall relative to their LTMs except Kakamega and Kericho weather stations which recorded 532.6 millimetres and 588.2 millimetres, respectively. Meru and Kisii weather stations also recorded considerably high amounts of rainfall at 404.9 millimetres and 514. 2 millimetres, respectively. Lodwar, Wajir, Msabaha and Mandera weather stations recorded the lowest amounts of rainfall at 8.5, 30.2, 47.1 and 52.5 millimetres, respectively.

Figure 8.3: Short Rains (October-November-December) Performance, 2022



Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

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8.24. The mean annual rainfall by meteorological region for the past ten years is shown in Table 8.15. Generally, all the regions experienced a substantial decrease in the amount of rainfall except Central Rift Valley which received an increase of 62.3 millimetres of rainfall to 846.4 millimetres in 2022. Western region received the highest amount of rainfall, recording 1,369 millimetres in 2022.

Table 8.15: Mean Annual Rainfall by Meteorological Region, 2013-2022

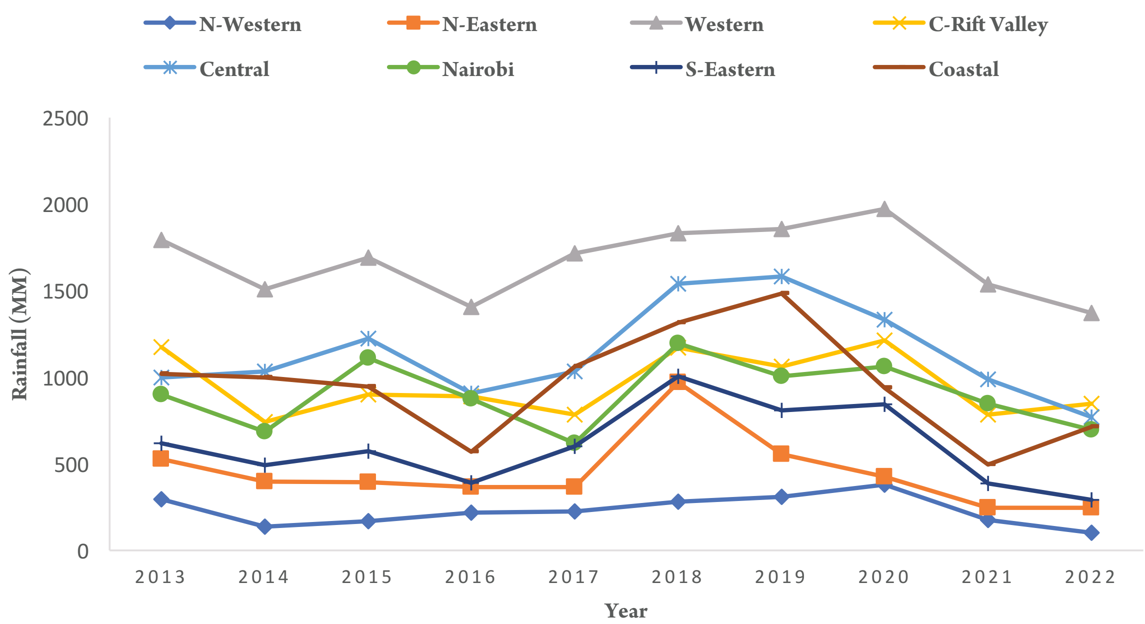
Millimetres

Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
North Western	296.0	139.3	170.0	219.3	226.2	282.7	309.5	380.8	176.5	103.6
North Eastern	529.0	396.6	394.2	367.0	367.7	971.3	555.3	427.0	247.7	246.1
Western	1,793.6	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
Central Rift Valley	1,173.5	744.0	901.8	888.7	786.3	1,169.9	1,062.6	1,212.5	784.1	846.4
Central	1,000.5	1,032.9	1,224.3	908.4	1,033.4	1,540.2	1,582.8	1,334.2	987.9	770.6
Nairobi	902.0	686.8	1,110.0	877.2	618.1	1,195.5	1,006.3	1,061.0	846.4	697.2
South Eastern	621.0	491.5	573.4	392.7	601.6	1,004.2	807.9	843.1	388.4	291.8
Coastal	1,020.8	997.5	947.3	571.1	1,061.2	1,314.2	1,482.0	938.5	495.2	716.0

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department
Note: *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

8.25. The trends in mean annual rainfall from the meteorological stations across the country are shown in Figure 8.4. All regions recorded a decrease in the amount of rainfall received except Central Rift Valley and Coastal regions which had a substantial increase in rainfall received. Coastal region recorded the highest increase of 220.8 millimetres of rainfall to 716.0 millimetres in 2022. Central Rift Valley region recorded an increase of 62.3 millimetres of rainfall to 846.4 millimetres in 2022. The rest of the regions experienced continued reduction in rainfall for the three-year period, 2020 to 2022.

Figure 8.4: Mean Annual Rainfall in millimetres by Regions, 2013-2022



Temperature

8.26. Table 8.16 shows the mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures by meteorological region. During the year under review, the mean annual maximum temperatures for the country remained constant at 28.6 degrees Celsius. The highest mean annual maximum temperatures of 35.9 degree Celsius was recorded in the North Western region. However, the minimum temperatures across the country increased from 17.5 degree Celsius in 2021 to 18.1 degree Celsius in 2022. The North Western region recorded the highest mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures of 35.9 degree Celsius and 24.8 degree Celsius, respectively, in 2022.

Table 8.16: Mean Annual Maximum and Minimum Temperatures by Region, 2013-2022

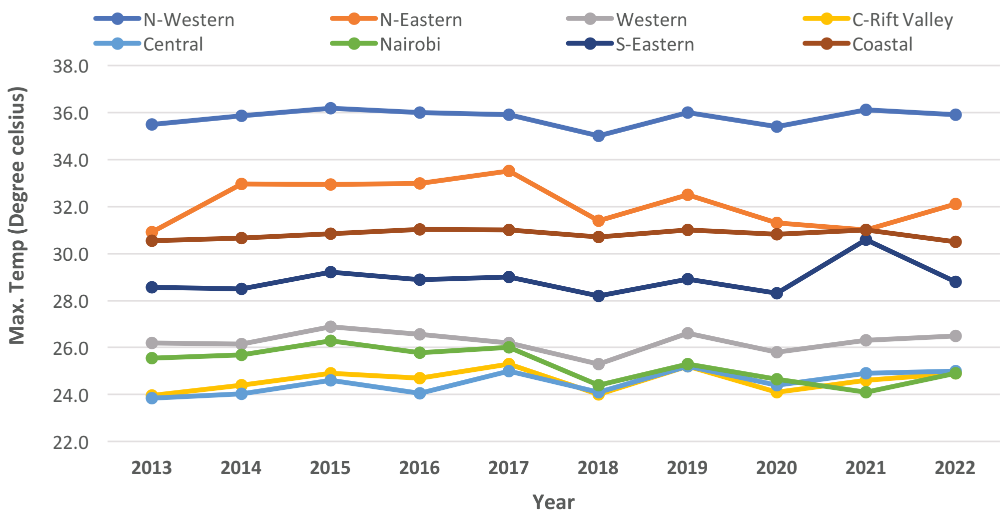
Degrees Celsius

Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Maximum Temperatures										
North Western	35.5	35.9	36.2	36.0	35.9	35.0	36.0	35.4	36.1	35.9
North Eastern	30.9	33.0	32.9	33.0	33.5	31.4	32.5	31.3	31.0	32.1
Western	26.2	26.2	26.9	26.6	26.2	25.3	26.6	25.8	26.3	26.5
Central Rift Valley	24.0	24.4	24.9	24.7	25.3	24.0	25.2	24.1	24.6	24.9
Central	23.9	24.0	24.6	24.0	25.0	24.1	25.2	24.4	24.9	25.0
Nairobi	25.5	25.7	26.3	25.8	26.0	24.4	25.3	24.7	24.1	24.9
South Eastern	28.6	28.5	29.2	28.9	29.0	28.2	28.9	28.3	30.6	28.8
Coastal	30.5	30.7	30.9	31.0	31.0	30.7	31.0	30.8	31.0	30.5
Country	28.1	28.5	29.0	28.7	29.0	27.9	28.8	28.1	28.6	28.6
Minimum Temperatures										
North Western	24.3	24.2	24.7	24.9	23.8	24.7	24.3	24.7	24.1	24.8
North Eastern	21.1	21.1	20.9	21.4	22.5	20.6	21.6	21.7	21.2	21.8
Western	13.8	13.8	14.2	14.2	13.1	13.3	14.6	14.6	14.3	14.9
Central Rift Valley	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.7	10.9	11.9
Central	13.4	13.6	13.4	13.6	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.5	12.5	13.1
Nairobi	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.6	14.3	14.8	14.9	14.4	15.4
South Eastern	17.1	17.2	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.2	17.7	17.3	18.9	18.1
Coastal	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.5	24.3	24.2	24.1	24.5
Country	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.7	17.8	17.5	18.1

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

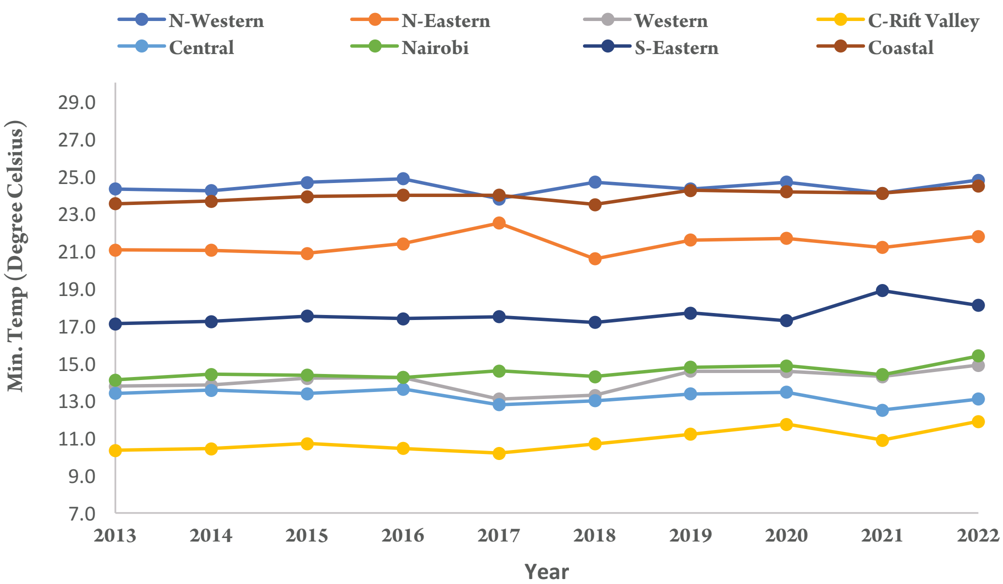
8.27. Trends in mean annual maximum temperatures for various regions are represented in Figure 8.5. There was a notable increase in maximum temperatures in North Eastern and Nairobi regions in the year under review. South Eastern region experienced the highest decline in maximum temperatures from 30.6 degrees Celsius in 2021 to 28.8 degrees Celsius in 2022.

Figure 8.5: Mean Annual Maximum Temperatures, 2013-2022



8.28. The mean annual minimum temperatures recorded from 2013 to 2022 are shown Figure 8.6. The highest increase in mean annual minimum temperatures was recorded in Central Rift Valley region. This was followed by Nairobi and Central region whose mean annual minimum temperatures increased by 6.9 per cent and 4.8 per cent to 15.4 degrees Celsius and 13.1 degrees Celsius respectively in 2022. The South Eastern region experienced a notable decrease in mean annual minimum temperatures from 18.9 degrees Celsius in 2021 to 18.1 degrees Celsius in 2022.

Figure 8.6: Mean Annual Minimum Temperatures, 2013-2022



CHAPTER

09

Energy

Overview

During the review period, the energy sector was characterized by high prices and low demand for petroleum products. This was partly attributed to the geo-political tensions linked to the Russia-Ukraine conflict, which led to the first half of 2022 registering the highest inflation-adjusted crude oil prices since 2014. Further, low global oil inventories contributed to the 2022 crude oil price rise in the first half of the review period. However, in the second half of the year, crude oil prices generally declined. Crude oil spot prices for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) reference basket averaged at US Dollars 105.01 per barrel in the first half of 2022, and declined to an average of US Dollars 94.79 per barrel in the second half, of the same period. Consequently, demand for petroleum products declined by 1.1 per cent to 5.1 million tonnes in 2022. However, demand for electricity increased despite high tariffs imposed on consumers.

9.2. Total volume of petroleum products imported into the country decreased by 7.6 per cent to 5.9 million tonnes in 2022. During the same period, total exports of petroleum products dropped by 17.4 per cent to 504.2 thousand tonnes. The total import bill of petroleum products grew by 80.4 per cent to KSh 628.4 billion in 2022. This was on account of high global petroleum prices as well as weakening of the Kenyan Shilling against the US Dollar.

9.3. The total installed electricity generating capacity increased from 2,989.6 MW in 2021 to 3,321.3 MW in 2022. Consequently, effective electricity generation capacity rose by 10.8 per cent to 3,166.2 MW in 2022. Total electricity generation rose by 4.5 per cent to 12,669.4 GWh in the review period. There was a notable decrease of 17.3 per cent in hydro generation to 3,039.9 GWh in 2022, as a result of depressed rainfall. This resulted to the significant increase of thermal generation by 25.6 per cent to 1,584.9 GWh in the review period. Wind power generation increased by 8.0 per cent to 2,143.0 GWh in 2022, while Solar power generation more than doubled to 383.7 GWh in the review period, on account of the commissioning of Alten Solar Power plant, and the full operationalization of Malindi, Selenkei and Cedate Solar plants.

9.4. Total electricity demand increased from 12,414.7 GWh in 2021 to 12,985.4 GWh in 2022. Domestic demand for electricity increased by 4.6 per cent to 10,008.4 GWh in 2022. Sales to domestic and small commercial consumer rose by 5.0 per cent to 4,291.5 GWh in the review period, while sales to the street lighting declined by 5.4 per cent to 94.2 GWh in 2022. Transmission and distribution losses amounted to 2,955.7 GWh, accounting for 29.5 per cent of total domestic electricity generation in 2022.

Petroleum

9.5. Table 9.1 presents quantities and values of exports and imports of petroleum products for the period 2018 to 2022. The quantity of petroleum products imported decreased by 7.6 per cent to 5.9 million tonnes in 2022. In the same period, total volume of petroleum exports decreased from 610.8 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 504.2 thousand tonnes in 2022. The share of re-exports to total exports dropped from 96.3 per cent in 2021 to 93.6 per cent, over the same period.

9.6. Total import bill of petroleum products rose to KSh 628.4 billion in 2022 from KSh 348.3 billion in 2021. This was mainly attributed to sharp rises in prices of petroleum products, globally. The value of total exports of petroleum products rose by 69.2 per cent to KSh 50.0 billion in 2022. The value of domestic exports of petroleum products increased by 54.6 per cent to KSh 8.1 billion in 2022, while the value of net balance deteriorated from a deficit of KSh 318.8 billion in 2021 to a deficit of KSh 578.4 billion in 2022.

Table 9.1: Quantity and Value of Imports, Exports and Re-exports of Petroleum Products, 2018-2022

Petroleum Products	Quantity ('000 Tonnes)					Value (KSh Million)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
IMPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels[1]	6,101.8	6,425.4	5,723.0	6,409.3	5,924.8	325,247.5	313,821.0	206,826.0	345,447.2	625,585.6
Lubricating Oils	10.0	10.9	9.4	9.2	6.0	1,955.9	2,139.8	1,796.3	2,046.9	1,976.2
Lubricating Greases	2.6	3.2	2.7	3.4	2.7	574.2	642.5	510.0	812.9	823.6
TOTAL	**6,114.4**	**6,439.6**	**5,735.1**	**6,421.9**	**5,933.5**	**327,777.6**	**316,603.4**	**209,132.3**	**348,307.0**	**628,385.5**
DOMESTIC EXPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels [1]	8.4	7.0	2.3	0.4	8.0	588.0	465.6	169.5	35.8	297.5
Lubricating Oils	19.3	16.1	25.8	22.4	24.2	3,646.9	3,100.0	5,001.3	5,210.9	7,817.7
Lubricating Greases	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	14.2	11.0	19.0	16.6	22.3
TOTAL.	**27.7**	**23.2**	**28.2**	**22.9**	**32.3**	**4,249.1**	**3,576.7**	**5,189.8**	**5,263.3**	**8,137.6**
RE-EXPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels[1]	705.6	743.2	802.7	581.7	471.2	33,264.5	37,945.9	37,145.8	22,848.9	41,635.2
Lubricating Oils	6.4	10.1	1.3	6.3	0.7	1,279.7	1,988.8	241.4	1,430.4	212.2
Lubricating Greases	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.6	38.2	3.5	0.0	1.1
TOTAL	**712.1**	**753.4**	**803.9**	**587.9**	**472.0**	**34,589.8**	**39,972.9**	**37,390.7**	**24,279.3**	**41,848.4**
TOTAL EXPORTS	**739.8**	**776.6**	**832.1**	**610.8**	**504.2**	**38,839.0**	**43,549.6**	**42,580.5**	**29,542.6**	**49,986.0**
NET BALANCE[2]						**-288,938.6**	**-273,053.7**	**-166,551.9**	**-318,764.4**	**-578,399.4**

Source: Ministry of Energy and Petroleum; and Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority

** Provisional.*

[1] *Adjustment for inventory changes and losses*

[2] *Net balance refers to the difference in monetary value of a Nation's exports and imports over a certain period.*

9.7. Table 9.2 shows a breakdown of supply and demand for petroleum products for the period 2018 to 2022. Total domestic demand for petroleum products declined by 1.1 per cent to 5.1 million tonnes in 2022. Domestic demand for light diesel oil dropped by 3.7 per cent in the review period. During the same period domestic demand for aviation spirit and illuminating kerosene dropped by 35.7 per cent and 20.0 per cent, respectively. However, during the review period, demand for jet fuel rose by 16.9 per cent indicating an expansion in activities of the aviation sector. Demand for Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) declined by 10.1 per cent to 338.8 thousand tonnes in 2022. Net imports of petroleum fuel decreased by 6.4 per cent from 5.8 million tonnes in 2021 to 5.5 million tonnes in 2022.

Table 9.2: Petroleum Supply and Demand, 2018-2022

'000 Tonnes

Petroleum Fuels	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
DEMAND					
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	222.3	312.1	326.2	371.4	333.8
Motor Spirit (Premium)	1,359.0	1,434.3	1,395.3	1,554.4	1,561.3
Aviation Spirit	18.8	10.2	1.9	1.4	0.9
Jet/Turbo Fuel	674.4	699.4	394.8	506.8	592.3
Illuminating Kerosene	339.4	168.3	127.0	111.3	89.0
Light Diesel Oil	2,173.1	2,198.7	2,157.6	2,305.7	2,219.7
Heavy Diesel Oil	0.2	1.3	1.8	0.8	0.0
Fuel Oil	402.0	382.8	273.9	340.3	337.1
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND	**5,189.2**	**5,207.1**	**4,678.5**	**5,192.1**	**5,134.1**
Exports of petroleum fuels	8.4	7.0	2.3	0.4	8.0
TOTAL DEMAND	**5,197.6**	**5,214.1**	**4,680.8**	**5,192.5**	**5,142.1**
SUPPLY					
Net imports of petroleum fuels	5,396.3	5,682.2	4,920.4	5,827.6	5,453.6
Adjustment[1]	198.6	468.1	239.5	635.1	311.5
TOTAL SUPPLY	**5,197.6**	**5,214.1**	**4,680.8**	**5,192.5**	**5,142.1**

Source: Ministry of Energy and Petroleum; and Energy & 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 2018 to 2022 are presented in Table 9.3. Total net domestic sales of petroleum fuels decreased by 1.1 per cent in 2022 to 5.1 million tonnes. Agriculture, Aviation, Power Generation and Government consumption recorded increases in net domestic sales of petroleum products in 2022, while all other sectors recorded declines. Fuel sales to Power Generation sector increased by 28.8 per cent to 189.9 thousand tonnes in 2022. Similarly, fuel sales to the Aviation sector increased from 499.4 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 570.3 thousand tonnes in 2022, while fuel sales to Government consumption rose by 4.4 per cent, over the same period. Net domestic sales to the Tourism sector dropped by 18.3 per cent in 2022 to 4.9 thousand tonnes.

Table 9.3: Net Domestic Sales of Petroleum Fuels by Consumer Category, 2018-2022

'000 Tonnes

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Agriculture	59.7	25.7	24.8	26.6	29.0
Retail pump outlets and road transport.	3,743.0	3,752.0	3,650.5	3937.8	3,849.3
Rail transport	12.3	19.0	11.4	19.4	19.0
Tourism[1]	9.5	13.9	6.5	6.0	4.9
Marine (excl. Naval Forces)	5.1	5.6	1.1	2.1	1.5
Aviation (excl. Government)	671.4	710.8	392.7	499.4	570.3
Power Generation	34.2	29.1	75.8	147.5	189.9
Industrial, Commercial and Other	635.1	635.5	494.4	530.5	446.3
Government	18.7	15.6	21.5	22.8	23.8
Balancing Item .	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	**5,189.2**	**5,207.1**	**4,678.5**	**5,192.1**	**5,134.1**

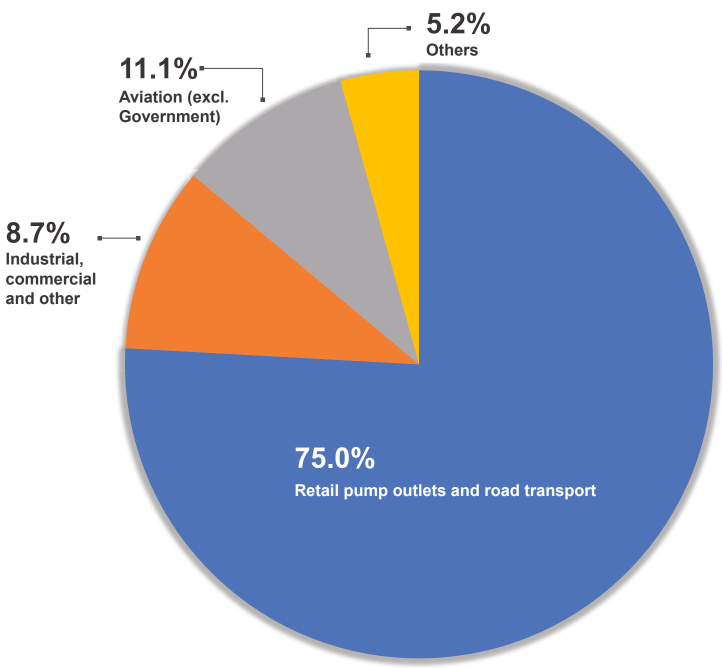
Source: Ministry of Energy and Petroleum; and Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority

** Provisional*

[1] Comprises sales to tour operators

9.9. Figure 9.1 depicts the proportion of petroleum fuel sales by major consumer category in 2022. Sales to Retail pump outlets and road transport had the highest share of the total petroleum fuels at 75.0 per cent in 2022. The Aviation category and the Industrial, Commercial and other category registered a share of 11.1 per cent and 8.7 per cent of total sales, respectively, in the review period.

Figure 9.1: Sales of Petroleum Fuels by Major Consumer Category, 2022



9.10. Average wholesale prices of petroleum fuels in Mombasa for the period 2018 to 2022 for the month of December are presented in Table 9.4. Prices for all the fuels were higher in December 2022 compared to December 2021. Wholesale price of light diesel oil increased by 33.8 per cent to KSh 128,362 per tonne in 2022. Similarly, prices of illuminating kerosene and motor spirit premium increased by 32.2 per cent and 29.1 per cent to KSh 115,692 per tonne and KSh 146,068 per tonne, respectively, in the review period.

Table 9.4: Wholesale Prices[1] of Petroleum Fuels in Mombasa, for the month of December, 2018-2022

KSh per Tonne

Product	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Motor Spirit (Premium)	109,340	100,660	95,000	113,166	146,068
Illuminating kerosene	101,020	93,460	71,740	87,543	115,692
Light diesel oil	108,080	92,930	80,010	95,925	128,362

Source: Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority

** Provisional*

[1]Including duties and VAT.

Not 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. During the period under review, Russia-Ukraine conflict, low global crude oil inventories and the depreciation of the Kenyan Shilling against the US Dollar led to a rise in average crude oil spot prices in the OPEC reference basket in the first two quarters of 2022, averaging US Dollar 105.01 per barrel in the first half of the year. However, the average prices declined by 9.7 per cent to US Dollar 94.79 per barrel in the second half of the review period.

9.12. Table 9.5 presents prices of Murban crude oil/ OPEC reference basket prices for the period 2018 to 2022. The average annual price of average crude oil spot prices in the OPEC reference basket increased sharply from a mean of US Dollar 69.7 per barrel in 2021 to a mean of US Dollar 99.9 per barrel in 2022. The highest price of the average OPEC reference basket at US Dollar 117.72 per barrel was recorded in June 2022, while the lowest price at US Dollar 79.61 per barrel was recorded in December 2022.

Table 9.5: Average Murban ADNOC/OPEC reference basket Prices[1], 2018-2022

US$/BBL

Month/Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	66.28	60.81	66.09	54.38	85.41
February	65.98	65.64	55.53	61.05	93.95
March	66.31	68.60	33.92	64.56	113.48
April	70.97	73.05	17.66	63.24	105.64
May	76.71	69.70	25.17	66.91	113.87
June	73.22	62.75	37.05	71.89	117.72
July	76.00	64.86	43.42	73.53	108.55
August	74.91	60.16	45.19	70.33	101.90
September	78.75	62.39	41.54	73.88	95.32
October	81.28	60.88	40.08	82.11	93.62
November.	68.05	63.48	42.61	80.37	89.73
December	59.33	66.66	49.17	74.38	79.61
Annual average	71.48	64.92	41.45	69.72	99.90

Source : OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report

1 Price:Abu Dhabi Free On Board (FOB)

US$/ BBL: US Dollar per Barrel

2018-2019 prices are Murban Adnoc crude oil monthly average prices

ADNOC: Abu Dhabi National Oil Corporation

As from Feb 2020 all prices published refer to the OPEC reference basket as defined by the Monthly oil market report

As from Feb 2020 all prices published are crude spot prices on the 20th of the reference month

9.13. Domestic average retail prices of selected petroleum products from 2018 to 2022 are shown in Table 9.6. During the period under review, annual average prices of light diesel oil and motor spirit premium recorded increases of 28.7 per cent and 25.1 per cent to KSh 139.69 per litre and KSh 157.34 per litre, respectively. Domestic annual average price of illuminating kerosene recorded an increase of 27.1 per cent to KSh 127.38 per litre while the average price of a 13-Kg cylinder LPG rose by 31.1 per cent to KSh 2,990.41 in 2022.

Table 9.6: Average Retail Prices of Selected Petroleum Fuels, 2018-2022

Year	Month	KSh per Litre			"KSh per 13 Kg cylinder"
		Motor Spirit Premium	Light Diesel Oil	Illuminating Kerosene	Liqufied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
2018	January	107.17	95.79	75.74	2,140.37
	March	108.33	98.82	78.41	2,169.19
	June	113.07	104.21	86.69	2,176.31
	September	117.54	108.97	109.25	2,187.21
	December	114.30	111.89	106.15	2,193.42
	Annual Average[1]	**111.93**	**103.65**	**90.06**	**2,169.07**
2019	January	104.99	103.10	102.56	2,193.13
	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[1]	**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[1]	**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[1]	**125.79**	**108.56**	**100.19**	**2,280.91**
2022	January	130.54	111.51	106.46	2,659.24
	February	130.54	111.51	106.46	2,659.70
	March	135.54	116.51	104.46	2,866.20
	April	145.44	126.41	114.36	2,924.59
	May	150.94	131.91	119.86	3,176.88
	June	159.94	140.91	128.86	3,218.22
	July	159.94	140.91	128.86	3,100.67
	August	159.94	140.91	128.86	3,103.17
	September	180.05	165.91	148.86	3,106.66
	October	179.06	163.92	147.87	3,083.99
	November	178.05	162.91	146.86	3,004.75
	December	178.05	162.91	146.86	2,980.80
	Annual Average[1]	**157.34**	**139.69**	**127.38**	**2,990.41**

[1] *Twelve month average*

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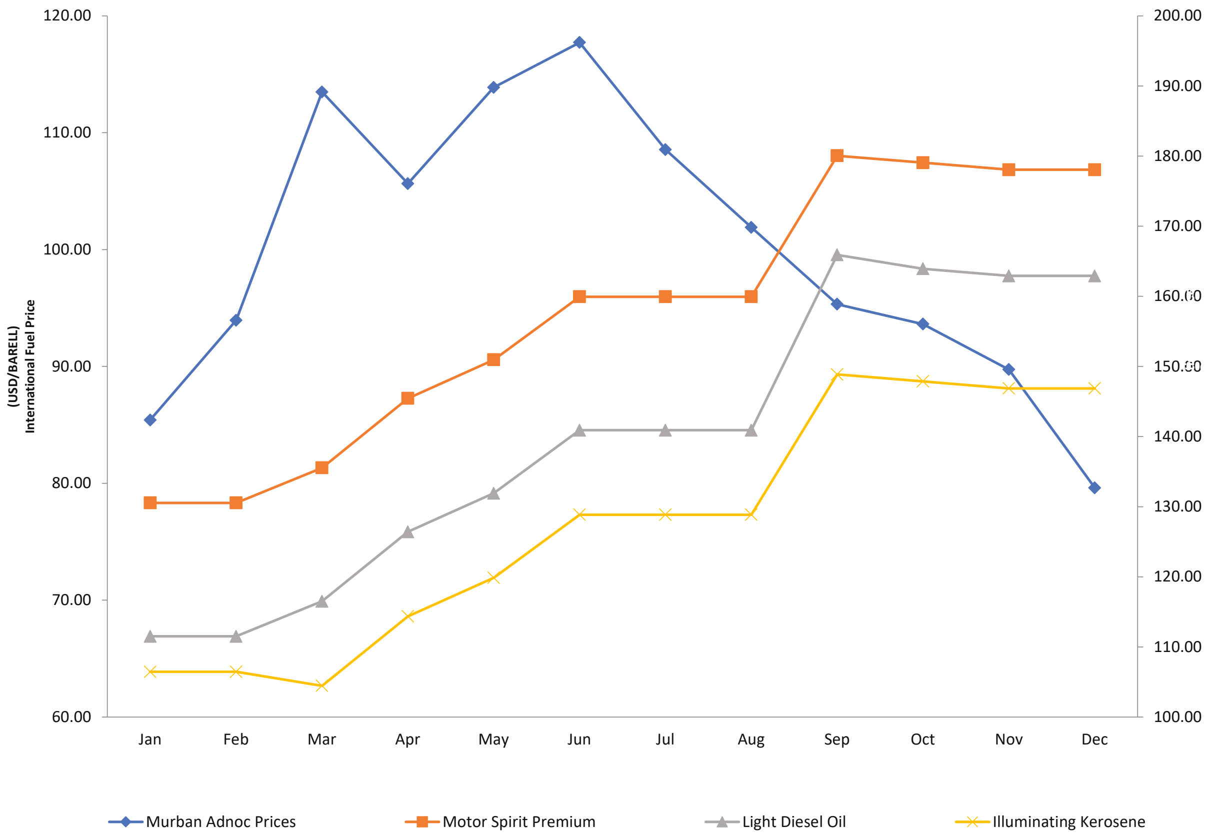
9.14. Figure 9.2 displays the trend of monthly prices of OPEC reference basket crude oil and domestic fuel prices for 2022. The price of OPEC reference basket crude oil rose significantly in the first half of 2022 compared to the second half of the year, with the highest prices recorded in June 2022 and the lowest prices recorded in December 2022. Domestic prices of motor spirit premium, light diesel oil and illuminating kerosene rose steadily, peaking in September, 2022.

Figure 9.2: International Crude Oil Prices against Domestic Fuel Prices, 2022.



Electricity

9.15. Table 9.7 shows the installed and effective capacity of electricity by source from 2018 to 2022. Electricity installed capacity increased to 3,321.3 MW in 2022 from 2,989.6 MW in 2021. The installed capacity of geothermal electricity increased by 10.1 per cent to 950.0 MW in 2022, while solar capacity rose by 23.2 per cent to 212.5 MW attributed to, the commissioning of Alten Solar Power plant, in the review period. Similarly, hydroelectric power capacity increased by 0.8 MW to 838.9 MW in 2022, while thermal oil electricity installed capacity increased from 677.8 MW in 2021 to 681.9 MW in 2022.

9.16. Total effective capacity of electricity increased by 10.8 per cent to 3,166.2 MW during the review period. In 2022, the effective solar capacity increased by 40 MW to 212.2 MW. Similarly, thermal oil electricity effective capacity increased by 1.8 MW to 645.5 MW in 2022. Likewise, geothermal effective capacities increased by 66 MW to 871.1 MW in 2022, while that of cogeneration remained constant.

Table 9.7: Installed and Effective Capacity of Electricity by Source, 2018-2022

INSTALLED CAPACITY									EFFECTIVE CAPACITY							
Year	Hydro	"Thermal Oil"	Geothermal	Wind	"Cogeneration"	Solar	Ethiopia HVDC	Total	Hydro	"Thermal Oil"	Geothermal	Wind	"Cogeneration"	Solar	Ethiopia HVDC	Total
2018	826.2	807.7	663.0	336.1	28.0	50.7	-	2,711.7	805.0	768.2	655.0	335.5	23.5	50.6	-	2,637.8
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

Source: Kenya Power & Lighting Company Ltd and Kenya Electricity Generation Company Ltd
** Provisional*

Notes:
1. 1 Megawatt = 1,000 kilowatts = 1,000,000 watts
2. Installed capacity refers to the maximum theoretical electric output a power station could produce when operating at 100 per cent
3. Effective capacity refers to the maximum electric output a power station is expected to achieve given current operating constraints
4. HDVC Plant in Ethiopia was commissioned in 2022

9.17. Table 9.8 provides information on local generation and electricity imports from 2018 to 2022. Total electricity generation increased by 4.5 per cent to 12,669.4 GWh in 2022. In the review period, wind electricity generation increased by 158.2 GWh to 2,143.0 GWh. The amount of geothermal electricity generated rose by 480.5 GWh to 5,517.5 GWh in 2022. However, hydroelectric power generation declined by 17.3 per cent to 3,039.9 GWh, on account of depressed rainfall in 2022. Imports of electricity increased by 9.7 per cent to 316.0 GWh in 2022.

Table 9.8: Generation and Imports of Electricity, 2018-2022

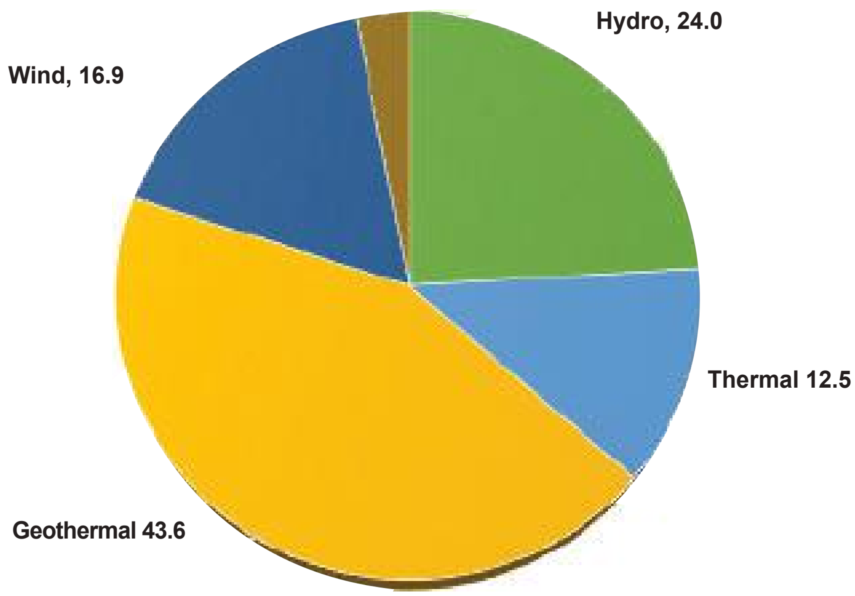
GWh

GENERATION										Imports	Total
		Thermal									
Year	Hydro	KenGen	IPPs and Off-Grid	Total	Geothermal	Cogeneration	Wind	Solar			
2018	3,986.4	755.8	790.1	1,545.8	5,127.8	2.5	375.6	13.68		130.3	11,182.0
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

Source: Kenya Power & Lighting Company Ltd and Kenya Electricity Generation Company Ltd
** Provisional*
Notes:
IPP: Independent Power Producers
1 Gigawatt hour = 1,000,000 kilowatt hours

9.18. Figure 9.3 illustrates the amount of electricity generated by source in 2022. During the period, local electricity generation from renewable sources accounted for 87.5 per cent. Geothermal generation continues to be the largest source of electricity generation, accounting for 43.6 per cent of total electricity generation in 2022. This was followed by hydro generation at 24.0 per cent and wind generation at 16.9 per cent, in the period under review. Thermal oil sources, which were the only source of non-renewable source of energy in 2022, accounted for 12.5 per cent of total electricity generation.

Figure 9.3: Proportion of Electricity Generation by Source, 2022



9.19. Table 9.9 shows captive power capacity by technology from 2018 to 2022. In 2022, total licensed captive power capacity increased by 29.8 per cent to 349.8 MW. Waste heat recovery plants capacity increased threefold on account of the licensing of a new plant in Kwale County with a capacity of 55 MW. Similarly, solar capacity increased by 32.2 per cent to 46.3 MW on account of licensing of 50 small solar plants with a combined capacity of 11.3 MW in 2022, while hydro capacities increased from 28.3 MW in 2021 to 32.4 MW, in the review period. In addition, biothermal captive power capacity plant was licensed with capacity of 2.1 MW, in 2022. During the same period, captive power capacities from coal, cogeneration, bagasse, biogas, biomass and geothermal remained constant.

Table 9.9: Licensed Captive Power Capacities, 2018-2022[1]

MW

Type of Technology	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hydro	26.0	26.0	26.0	28.3	32.4
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	0.0	28.5	83.5
Bagasse	15.7	15.7	15.7	60.2	60.2
Solar+	3.5	3.5	35.0	35.0	46.3
Biomass	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.9	2.9
Thermal	18.5	18.5	18.5	46.1	53.9
Biogas	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8
Biothermal					2.1
Geothermal	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Total	**133.5**	**133.5**	**165.0**	**269.5**	**349.8**

+ Revised
[1] Cumulative: The table presents a stock of available active capacities in the country, these are cumulative in nature
Note: Captive power capacity is the capacity of an autoproducer to generate electricity exceeding 1MW, within their facility which is then used and managed by the autoproducer for their own energy consumption

9.20. Table 9.10 shows electricity demand and supply for the period 2018 to 2022. Total domestic demand for electricity increased by 4.6 per cent to 10,008.4 GWh in 2022. During the review period, demand for electricity increased in all categories except street lighting which declined by 5.4 per cent to 94.2 GWh. Local electricity generation increased by 4.5 per cent to 12,669.4 GWh in 2022, while imports of electricity increased by 9.7 per cent to 316.0 GWh, in the same period.

Table 9.10: Electricity Demand and Supply, 2018-2022

GWh

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Domestic and Small Commercial	3,665.9	3,780.1	3,829.1	4,088.6	4,291.5
Large & Medium (Commercial and Industrial)	4,336.5	4,441.0	4,281.0	4,728.4	4,958.2
Off-peak[1]	30.4	..	..	..	..
Street Lighting	68.2	63.9	74.5	99.6	94.2
Rural Electrification	601.3	569.0	611.9	648.8	664.5
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND	**8,702.3**	**8,854.0**	**8,796.4**	**9,565.4**	**10,008.4**
Exports to Uganda & Tanzania	35.2	16.2	16.5	18.2	21.3
Transmission[2] and Distribution losses	2,444.5	2,750.5	2,790.7	2,831.0	2,955.7
TOTAL DEMAND = TOTAL SUPPLY[3]	**11,182.0**	**11,620.7**	**11,603.6**	**12,414.7**	**12,985.4**
Less imports from Uganda and Ethiopia	130.3	212.0	136.7	288.0	316.0
Local generation	11,051.7	11,408.6	11,466.9	12,126.7	12,669.4

Source: Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd

**Provisional*

1 Category dropped from classification

2 Voltage losses in power transmission lines

3 Total supply equals Total generation

9.21. Table 9.11 presents the average electricity yield by customer category from 2017/18 to 2021/22. In 2021/22, the average yield for domestic consumer category rose by 2.9 per cent to KSh 16.90 per unit while street lighting categories decreased by 1.0 per cent to KSh 9.73 per unit of electricity sold. During the same period, the average electricity yield for the commercial industrial category increased by 1.1 per cent to KSh 16.55 per unit. Similarly, the average electricity yield for the exports category increased by 16.9 per cent to KSh 16.76 in 2021/22, while the yield for the small commercial category increased by 3.3 per cent to KSh 20.22.

Table 9.11: Average electricity yield[1] by Customer Category, 2017/18-2021/2022

KSh/Unit

Category	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*
Domestic	16.30	16.36	17.51	16.43	16.90
Small Commercial	22.08	23.45	20.25	19.58	20.22
Commercial Industrial	14.09	14.31	14.58	16.37	16.55
Off Peak (Interruptible)	11.95				
Street Lighting	7.08	9.66	10.10	9.83	9.73
Exports	17.48	20.38	11.63	14.34	16.76

Source: *Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd*

** Provisional*

[1] Electricity yield is defined as the average revenue received per unit of electricity sold

Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA)

Energy Accounts

9.22. Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA) 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, and 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 Accounting (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, 2022

9.23. Table 9.12(a) shows energy balance for coke and coal and renewable feed stocks in 2022. Renewable feed stocks include wood charcoal, fuel wood and wastes or scraps. Total supply of coke and coal and renewable feed stocks was 567,812.3 Tera Joules (TJ) in 2022. On the demand side, the proportion of renewable feed stocks by households was at 98.9 per cent in 2022.

Table 9.12(a): Energy Balance, 2022- Supply and Demand for Coke and Coal and; Renewable Feedstocks in Tera Joule

TJ

Energy Products	Non Renewable feedstocks				
	Coal and Coke	Wood charcoal	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms	Wastes or scraps	Sub-Total
Domestic Production		43,358.03	501,616.94	17,978.40	562,953.37
Imports	4,888.06				4,888.06
Domestic Exports	29.06				29.06
Re-Exports	0.05				0.05
Stock changes					
Sub-total: Supply	**4,858.95**	**43,358.03**	**501,616.94**	**17,978.40**	**567,812.32**
Statistical differences [1]	1,839.59				1,839.59
Sub-total: Demand	**3,019.36**	**43,358.03**	**501,616.94**	**17,978.40**	**565,972.74**
Industry	3,019.36	349.36	3,126.68	-	6,495.41
Households	..	43,008.66	498,490.26	17,978.40	559,477.33

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ
..Data not available

9.24. Table 9.12 (b) presents electricity energy balance in 2022. In the review period, 97.7 per cent of all electricity supplied was produced domestically. Renewable energy generated accounted for 87.5 per cent of domestically produced electricity. Total electricity demanded locally was 36,030.1 TJ, while electricity transmission and distribution losses amounted to 10,640.4 TJ.

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Table 9.12(b): **Energy Balance, 2022-Supply and Demand for Electricity in Tera Joules**

Energy Products	Power Generation						Electicial energy distribution
	Hydro	Geothermal	Solar	Wind	Thermal	Co-Generation	
Domestic Production	10,943.55	19,863.18	1,381.40	7,714.91	5,705.72	0.97	45,609.72
Imports							1,137.61
Domestic Exports							76.84
Sub-total: Supply							**46,670.49**
Statistical differences							10,640.39
Sub-total: Demand							**36,030.10**
Sub-total: Energy transformation	**10,943.55**	**19,863.18**	**1,381.40**	**7,714.91**	**5,705.72**	**0.97**	**45,609.72**
Electricity plants (Kengen)	10,765.51	16,412.88		188.48	1,781.65		29,148.51
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs)	178.05	3,450.30	1,079.79	7,526.43	3,659.85	0.97	15,895.39
Electricity plants (REREC)			300.63				300.63
Electricity plants (Off-grid))			0.99	..	264.22		265.20
Sub-total: Energy demand							**36,030.10**
Electricity by Sector:							
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing							1,236.18
Mining and Quarrying							592.46
Manufacturing							2,709.19
Electricity, Gas Steam and Air Conditioning Supply							167.13
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities							273.23
Construction							1,276.18
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles							321.16
Transportation and Storage							353.76
Accommodation and Food Service Activities							621.77
Information and Communication							97.80
Finance and Insurance Activities							108.67
Real Estate Activities							8,154.10
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities							75.29
Administrative and Support Service Activities							140.35
Education							274.54
Human Health and Social Work Activities							434.07
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation							56.81
Other Services							7,461.76
Activities of Extraterritorial organization and bodies							1.46
Households							11,674.188

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules

1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

1 GWh=3.6 TJ

..Data not available

9.25. Table 9.12(c) presents energy balance of petroleum fuels in 2022. During the review period, 19,937.9 TJ of petroleum fuels were supplied to the country from imports. Over the same period, 17,902.2 TJ of petroleum fuels were demanded, with 38.0 per cent being demanded by the transportation and storage industry. Energy demand by other commercial sectors demanded 27.2 per cent of petroleum fuels, while the agriculture industry demanded 5.4 per cent of petroleum fuels. Household consumption of petroleum products accounted for 8.2 per cent of petroleum fuels demanded in 2022.

Table 9.12 (c): Energy Balance, 2022-Supply and Demand of Petroleum Fuels

TJ

Energy Products												Liquid fuels	Gas	Sub-Total
	Motor Spirit (Premium)	Aviation gasoline	Jet fuel	Illuminating Kerosene	White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits	Light Diesel Oil	Heavy Diesel Oil	Fuel oils n.e.c.	Lubricating Oils	Lubricating Greases	Other Oils n.e.c.	Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	
Imports	5,528.91	5.78	2,760.93	15.98	7.50	8,380.27	0.04	1,847.16	25.01	11.50	0.33	1,354.43	19,937.86
Domestic Exports	-	0.03	1.18	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.00	2.41	101.44	0.21	0.35	0.00	105.73
Re-Exports	-	0.30	-	-	0.16	39.54	0.09	84.88	3.03	0.01	0.00	1.23	129.23
Stock changes													
Sub-total: Supply	5,528.91	5.46	2,759.75	15.98	7.23	8,340.72	(0.05)	1,759.87	(79.45)	11.29	(0.02)	1,353.21	19,702.90
Statistical differences	657.73	1.55	318.54	(356.19)	7.23	979.11	(0.05)	350.40	(125.37)	11.29	(0.02)	(43.54)	1,800.69
Sub-total: Energy demand	4,871.18	3.91	2,441.21	372.17	..	7,361.61	-	1,409.47	45.92	-	-	1,396.74	17,902.21
Agriculture	544.16	-	0.01	0.11	..	416.93	-	0.30	7.56	..	..	1.25	970.31
Mining & Quarying	4.50	-	-	-	..	181.76	-	99.06	0.74	..	..	0.52	286.57
Manufacturing	200.52	-	-	11.74		908.47	-	141.31	15.19			91.45	1,368.67
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	-	-	-	-	..	7.90	-	801.87	4.55	..	..	-	814.31
Construction	48.92	-	-	1.67	..	653.59	-	6.03	2.67	..	..	0.21	713.09
Transport and Storage	1,709.98	3.91	2,418.87	1.81		2,566.84	-	70.03	5.91			15.80	6,793.15
Road Transport	211.21	-	-	1.17	..	1,842.40	-	4.93	4.88	..	..	0.30	2,064.88
Rail Transport	-	-	-	-	..	318.29	-	-	0.92	..	..	0.18	319.39
Air Transport	0.23	3.91	2,418.87	-		0.36	-	-	0.04			-	2,423.41
Other Transport	1,498.55	-	-	0.64	..	405.79	-	65.09	0.07	..	..	15.32	1,985.47
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	4.28	-	-	-	..	16.48	-	0.45	0.43	..	..	15.99	37.63
Other Commercial Sectors	2,090.33	-	2.62	46.84		2,322.90	-	286.23	7.97			103.45	4,860.34
Public Administration and Defense	268.48	-	19.70	-	..	286.76	-	4.20	0.91	..	..	3.46	583.51
Households				310.00	..					..	..	1,164.63	1,474.63

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
..Data not available

Energy Physical Supply and Use Tables

9.26. Table 9.13 (a) and Table 9.13(b) present physical energy supplied and used, respectively, in 2022. During this period, a total of 1,237,384.0 TJ was supplied with 48.7 per cent being extracted from the environment, while 2.1 per cent were imported mainly in the form of petroleum fuels. Households and industries transformed 501,616.9 TJ of biomass wood to firewood, while KenGen transformed 29,148.5 TJ of energy to electricity.

9.27. In 2022, households utilized 90.0 per cent of all energy mainly in form of firewood. Overall, 544,975.0 TJ of biomass and 36,106.9 TJ of electricity were utilized in 2022.

Table 9.13(a): Physical Energy Supply Table, 2022

TJ

INDUSTRIES	Industries	Households	Rest of the World	Flows from the environment	Total
NATURAL INPUTS:					
Solar				1,381.40	1,381.4
Wind				7,714.91	7,714.9
Hydro				10,943.55	10,943.6
Geo-Thermal				19,863.18	19,863.2
Bagasse				0.97	1.0
Biomass Wood				562,953.4	562,953.4
Sub-total	-	-	-	602,857.4	602,857.4
IMPORTS:					-
Electricity			1,137.61		1,137.6
Coal and Coke			4,888.06		4,888.1
Motor Spirit Premium			5,528.91		5,528.9
Aviation gasoline			5.78		5.8
Jet fuel			2,760.93		2,760.9
Illuminating Kerosene			15.98		16.0
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits			7.50		7.5
Light Diesel Oil			8,380.27		8,380.3
Heavy Diesel Oil			0.04		0.0
Other Gas Oils n.e.c			0.00		0.0
Fuel oils n.e.c.			1,847.16		1,847.2
Lubricating Oils			25.01		25.0
Lubricating Greases			11.50		11.5
Other petroleum oils n.e.c.			0.33		0.3
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)			1,354.43		1,354.4
Sub-total	-	-	25,963.53	-	25,963.53

Table 9.13(a): Physical Energy Supply Table, 2022 *(Cont'd)*

INDUSTRIES	Industries	Households	Rest of the World	Flows from the environment	Total
ENERGY PRODUCTS:					**-**
Electricity plants (Kengen)	29,148.5				29,148.5
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs))	15,895.4				15,895.4
Electricity plants (REREC)	300.6				300.6
Electricity plants (Off-grid))	265.2				265.2
Oil refineries					-
Charcoal	349.36	43,008.66			43,358.0
Firewood	3,126.68	498,490.26			501,616.9
Sub-total	**49,085.77**	**541,498.93**	**-**	**-**	**590,584.70**
RESIDUALS:					-
Other		**17,978.40**			**17,978.4**
TOTAL SUPPLY	**49,085.8**	**559,477.3**	**25,963.5**	**602,857.4**	**1,237,384.0**

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ

Table 9.13(b): Physical Energy Use Table, 2022

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:		**-**	**-**	**3,476.0**	**39,904.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**559,477.3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**602,857.4**
Solar	7000				1,381.40											1,381.4
Wind	7000				7,714.91											7,714.9
Hydro	7000				10,943.55											10,943.6
Geo-Thermal	7000				19,863.18											19,863.2
Co-Generation	7000				0.97											1.0
Biomass Wood				3,476.0								559,477.3				562,953.4
ENERGY PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION:																
Petroleum:		970.3	286.6	4,388.0	814.3	713.1	6,793.1	37.6	4,860.3	583.5	1,839.6	1,474.6	1,800.7	264.1	-	24,825.9
Motor Spirit Premium	4651	544.16	4.50	200.52	-	48.92	1,709.98	4.28	2,090.33	268.48			657.73			5,528.9
Aviation gasoline	4652	-	-	-	-	-	3.91	-	-	-			1.55	0.33		5.8
Jet fuel	4653	0.01	-	-	-	-	2,418.87	-	2.62	19.70			318.54	1.18		2,760.9
Illuminating Kerosene	4669	0.11	-	11.74	-	1.67	1.81	-	46.84	-		310.00	(356.19)	0.00		16.0
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits	4691												7.23	0.27		7.5
Light Diesel Oil	4671	416.93	181.76	908.47	7.90	653.59	2,566.84	16.48	2,322.90	286.76			979.11	39.55		8,380.3
Heavy Diesel Oil	4672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			(0.05)	0.09		0.0
Other Gas Oils n.e.c													0.00	0.00		0.0
Fuel oils n.e.c.	4680	0.30	99.06	141.31	801.87	6.03	70.03	0.45	286.23	4.20			350.40	87.28		1,847.2
Lubricating Oils	4692	7.56	0.74	15.19	4.55	2.67	5.91	0.43	7.97	0.91			(125.37)	104.46		25.0
Lubricating Greases	4692												11.29	0.22		11.5
Other petroleum oils n.e.c.	4699												(0.02)	0.35		0.3

Table 9.13(b): Physical Energy Use Table, 2022 (Cont'd)

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
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	4630	1.25	0.52	91.45	-	0.21	15.80	15.99	103.45	3.46		1,164.63	(43.54)	1.23		1,354.4
Coal and Coke				3,019.36							1,839.59			29.11		4,888.1
Electricity:	7000	1,236.18	592.46	2,709.19	167.13	1,276.18	353.76	621.77	17,399.2			11674.188		76.84		36,106.9
Biomass:		-	-	3,476.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	541,498.9	-	-	-	544,975.0
Firewood				3,126.68								498,490.26				501,616.9
Charcoal				349.36								43,008.66				43,358.0
Wood/Process Waste	5119															-
Farm residue/Animal crop residue	5130															-
RESIDUALS:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**28,618.8**	**28,618.8**
Extraction															17,978.40	17,978.4
Transformation																-
Losses															10,640.39	10,640.4
Other																-
TOTAL USE		**2,206.5**	**879.0**	**14,049.3**	**40,885.5**	**1,989.3**	**7,146.9**	**659.4**	**22,259.6**	**583.5**	**1,839.6**	**1,114,125.1**	**1,800.7**	**340.9**	**28,618.8**	**1,237,384.0**

Developments in the Energy Sector

Rural Electrification

9.28. The number of customers connected under the rural electrification programme grew by 9.9 per cent to 2,100,734 in 2021/22 from 1,912,447 in 2020/21, mainly drawn from domestic and small commercial categories. Revenue apportioned to the Rural Electrification Scheme increased from KSh 1.28 billion in 2020/21 to KSh1.29 billion in 2021/22.

Electricity Generation and Transmission

9.29. The Olkaria 1 Unit 6 geothermal power plant was commissioned in July 2022, with a capacity of 83.3 MW. Further, there were 11 geothermal, solar, hydro, liquified natural gas and wind power plants which are expected to be completed between 2025 and 2029 with a combined expected capacity of 945.1 MW. The 11 projects were in different project phases in the review period with 2 projects in implementation phase, 3 in the tendering/preparation phase, while 6 were in the feasibility phase. Olkaria and Eburru Geothermal Resource had a combined energy equivalent of 97.2 Exajoules in 2022. During the review period, 45,982.7 KT of steam was produced out of which, 35,322 KT were utilized and 10,660.7 KT were vented.

9.30. The country stock of transmission lines remained at 7,676 circuit length kilometers (ckm) with voltages of 132 kV, 220 kV and 400 kV between 31st December 2021 and 31st December 2022. Further, there were 282,261 ckm of transmission and distribution lines of between 400/230 V and 66 kV in the same period. In 2022, 400/220/132 kV Olkaria-Narok transmission line was completed with a circuit length of 68 Km. In addition, Athi river 220/66 kV substation was completed in the review period. The country has ambitious plans to increase transmission lines further by 2,492 Km of circuit length in 2023.

9.31. The period under review registered the commissioning of Ethiopia High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) plant in Ethiopia, which dedicates all its hydroelectric power generation to Kenya.

Oil Exploration

9.32. As of 2022, there were 63 gazetted exploration blocks in Lamu Basin, Mandera Basin, Anza Basin and the Tertiary Rift Basin. Out of the 22 blocks that have been licensed, 11 are under international oil companies, Block 14T has been licensed to the National Oil Corporation of Kenya, while 40 blocks remain open for investors.

9.33. The Government continues to add petroleum data related to blocks, drilled wells, acquired data, discoveries, prospects and leads into the GIS database. Some of the developed maps and dashboard were published on the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum's website in 2022. Currently, a field development plan for Blocks 10BB and 13T submitted to the Ministry and EPRA in 2022, are under review.

Further, a hydrological and social survey for the two blocks was undertaken in 2022, and reports completed. In the review period, there was preliminary engagement with the National Museums of Kenya over archeological clearance plan for the Central Facilities Area. In addition, the Government completed geological and geophysical surveys for Block L19A in Lamu basin, in the year under review.

9.34. Plugging and abandonment of a dry exploratory well in Block L11B within Mlima-1 prospect in offshore Lamu Basin is ongoing. The well was spudded on 28th December 2021 and drilled to a total depth of 4,790 m in 2022.

9.35. An environmental and social impact assessment for the Lokichar-Lamu crude oil pipeline was completed and approved in the review period, while land surveys along the pipeline route were 92 per cent complete by the end of 2022.

LPG Uptake project

9.36. In 2022, the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum procured LPG cylinders, 2-burner table-top cookers and LPG hose pipes in a bid to enhance LPG penetration in the country and to reduce the use of biomass and kerosene for cooking by households.

9.37. The Ministry is currently in the process of working on modalities of distributing the LPG cylinders fitted with grills and burners within Nairobi City County and the beneficiary pool has been developed awaiting deployment. The Ministry will implement the Project through National Oil Corporation of Kenya and is keen on piloting metered gas through Cylinder Smart Metering (CSM) devices from 6-Kg cylinders into 2-burner table-top cookers via PAYGO system.

Chapter 09

CHAPTER 10

Manufacturing Sector Review

Overview

In 2022, the manufacturing sector continued to recover from the effects of COVID-19 pandemic despite the uncertainties relating to general elections, high inflation, high production costs, competition from imported goods and depreciation of Kenya shilling against major trading currencies. In the year under review, the manufacturing sector's real value added grew by 2.7 per cent compared to a growth of 7.3 per cent in 2021. The sector's volume of output expanded by 3.8 per cent in 2022 from a growth of 6.5 per cent in 2021, while its share to GDP, was 7.8 per cent in 2022. The sub sectors that registered major growths in volume of output in 2022 were: Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi-Trailers; processing and preservation of fish; and basic metal products. However, processing of tobacco and key agro-processing sub sectors namely; animal and vegetable oils; dairy products; grain milling; and prepared animal feeds recorded a declines in volume of outputs.

10.2. During the review period, total credit approved by both commercial banks and industrial financial institutions rose to KSh 529.6 billion from KSh 465.4 billion in 2021. The total amount of credit advanced by industrial financial institutions increased from KSh 1.4 billion in 2021 to KSh 2.4 billion in 2022. The Export Processing Zones (EPZ) Program experienced an upward trend in performance with total sales increasing by 16.7 per cent to KSh 115.3 billion in 2022. Exports from the EPZ increased by 17.6 per cent to KSh 106.1 billion while imports increased by 31.7 per cent to KSh 63.6 billion in the same period.

Formal employment

10.3. The number of persons employed in the formal manufacturing sector increased by 4.7 per cent from 336.8 thousand in 2021 to 352.6 thousand in 2022. This accounted for 11.7 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in the formal sector in the country in 2022. The number of local employees in EPZ enterprises rose by 25.3 per cent to 82.8 thousand in 2022.

Manufacturing Output

10.4. Table 10.1 presents manufacturing sector value of output, intermediate consumption, value added and compensation of employees at current prices from 2018 - 2022. The value of output increased by 17.6 per cent to KSh 2,700.2 billion in the year under review. The intermediate consumption increased by 17.3 per cent in 2022 leading to an increase in value added by 18.1 per cent in the same period. Compensation of employees in the sector grew by 8.1 per cent to KSh 250.1 billion in 2022.

Table 10.1: Manufacturing Output, Compensation of Employees and Value Added at Current Prices, 2018-2022

KSh Million

YEAR	Value of Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added	Compensation of Employees
2018	2,216,547	1,431,178	785,369	206,420
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*	3,175,340	2,129,051	1,046,289	250,090

**Provisional*
+Revised

Quantum Indices

10.5. Quantum indices and percentage changes from 2018 to 2022 for key activities in the manufacturing sector are shown in Table 10.2 and Table 10.3 while details on production of selected commodities over the same period are presented in Table 10.4. The volume of output in the manufacturing sector expanded by 3.8 per cent in 2022 from a growth of 6.5 per cent in 2021.

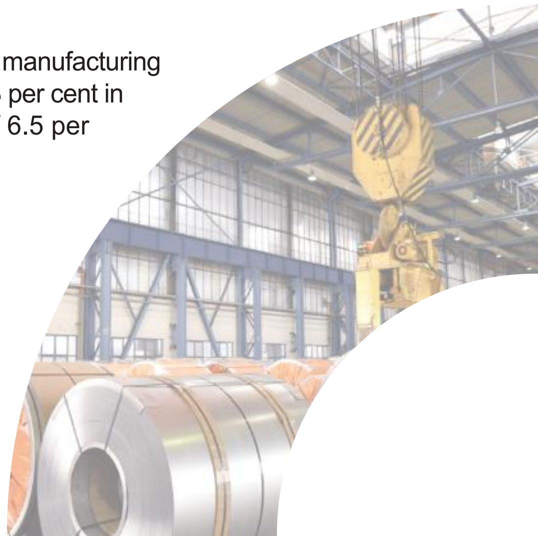


Table 10.2: Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2018-2022

Base: 2017=100

Industry Divisions and Groups Descriptions	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Meat and Meat Products	106.0	117.1	87.1	98.5	104.8
Processing and Preserving of Fish	107.1	100.9	93.4	99.3	114.8
Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	104.1	86.1	81.7	70.7	74.4
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	108.4	115.2	116.3	113.0	102.4
Dairy Products	121.9	127.2	118.6	132.9	121.8
Grain Mill Products	105.4	109.7	122.5	130.1	129.1
Prepared Animal Feeds	96.6	100.5	103.9	103.0	101.3
Bakery Products	114.5	113.3	109.5	119.8	127.4
Sugar	130.6	117.2	160.5	186.2	211.8
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	97.6	106.6	108.8	108.8	113.8
Food Products not elsewhere classified	110.5	105.7	110.6	104.2	107.5
Total Food Products	**110.2**	**109.9**	**116.1**	**119.5**	**120.8**
Beverages	105.7	113.6	92.8	99.8	102.3
Tobacco Products	106.3	114.7	98.3	89.5	80.9
Beverages and Tobacco	**105.8**	**113.8**	**93.7**	**98.1**	**98.8**
Textiles	100.5	116.1	105.1	108.1	104.5
Wearing Apparel	96.2	98.5	91.7	98.3	104.6
Leather and Related Products	125.8	124.9	106.4	123.0	125.9
Wood and Products of Wood	92.4	117.1	140.1	157.6	170.2
Paper and Paper Products	93.0	95.8	85.5	108.1	115.3
Printing and Production of Recorded Media	111.2	135.8	105.9	122.4	122.6
Refined Petroleum Products	106.6	110.4	103.6	104.5	99.7
Chemical and Chemical Products	101.6	108.5	110.4	116.2	121.3
Pharmaceutical Products	108.1	113.2	115.2	114.4	119.8
Plastic Products	114.3	118.0	116.8	121.0	122.7
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	98.2	97.6	117.1	144.4	152.8
Basic Metals	106.3	109.5	103.7	108.0	123.8
Structural Metal Products	91.1	93.3	86.9	95.7	106.8
Fabricated Metal Products,except machinery and equipment	103.1	102.9	113.2	122.1	124.1
Electrical Equipment	100.7	84.3	74.8	74.8	75.4
Machinery and Equipment nec	105.0	110.1	108.5	112.7	125.7
Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi Trailers	98.5	139.1	128.0	155.9	196.1
Motorcycles	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacture of furniture	121.9	108.0	104.3	100.6	101.4
Other Manufacturing	102.5	102.2	106.0	106.3	107.0
Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	102.6	109.2	122.4	130.3	134.2
Overall	**106.7**	**110.0**	**110.2**	**117.3**	**121.8**

** Provisional*

Items in bold refers to independent divisions

Table 10.3: Percentage Change in Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2018-2022

Percentage Change

Industry Divisions and Groups Descriptions	Weight	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Meat and Meat Products	0.9	6.0	10.5	-25.6	13.1	6.4
Processing and preserving of fish	0.3	7.1	-5.8	-7.5	6.3	15.6
Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	2.0	4.1	-17.3	-5.2	-13.5	5.3
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	4.7	8.4	6.3	0.9	-2.8	-9.4
Dairy Products	3.8	21.9	4.4	-6.7	12.0	-8.4
Grain Mill Products	10.9	5.4	4.1	11.7	6.2	-0.7
Prepared Animal Feeds	2.6	-3.4	4.0	3.4	-0.9	-1.6
Bakery Products	3.2	14.5	-1.1	-3.3	9.4	6.3
Sugar	3.2	30.6	-10.2	36.9	16.0	13.8
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1.2	-2.4	9.3	2.0	0.0	4.5
Food Products not elsewhere classified	11.7	10.5	-4.3	4.7	-5.8	3.1
Total Food Products	**44.5**	**10.2**	**-0.2**	**5.6**	**3.0**	**1.1**
Beverages	6.0	5.7	7.5	-18.3	7.5	2.6
Tobacco Products	1.2	6.3	7.9	-14.3	-9.0	-9.5
Beverages and Tobacco	**7.2**	**5.8**	**7.5**	**-17.7**	**4.7**	**0.7**
Textiles	1.3	0.5	15.6	-9.5	2.8	-3.3
Wearing Apparel	3.0	-3.8	2.4	-6.9	7.2	6.4
Leather and Related Products	1.3	25.8	-0.7	-14.8	15.6	2.4
Wood and Products of Wood	0.7	-7.6	26.7	19.6	12.5	8.0
Paper and Paper Products	4.3	-7.0	3.1	-10.7	26.3	6.7
Printing and Production of Recorded Media	2.8	11.2	22.1	-22.0	15.6	0.2
Refined Petroleum Products	0.4	6.6	3.6	-6.1	0.8	-4.6
Chemical and Chemical Products	6.2	1.6	6.8	1.7	5.3	4.3
Pharmaceutical Products	2.0	8.1	4.8	1.8	-0.8	4.7
Plastic Products	4.7	14.3	3.2	-1.0	3.6	1.4
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	6.1	-1.8	-0.6	19.9	23.4	5.8
Basic Metals	8.0	6.3	3.0	-5.3	4.1	14.6
Structural Metal Products	0.5	-8.9	2.5	-6.9	10.1	11.6
Fabricated Metal Products,except machinery and equipment	1.4	3.1	-0.2	10.0	7.9	1.7
Electrical Equipment	0.9	0.7	-16.3	-11.3	0.0	0.7
Machinery and Equipment nec	0.3	5.0	4.8	-1.4	3.8	11.5
Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi Trailers	2.0	-1.5	41.2	-8.0	21.9	25.8
Motorcycles	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacture of furniture	1.1	21.9	-11.4	-3.5	-3.6	0.8
Other Manufacturing	0.5	2.5	-0.3	3.7	0.3	0.7
Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	0.6	2.6	6.4	12.0	6.5	3.0
Overall	**100.0**	**6.7**	**3.0**	**0.2**	**6.5**	**3.8**

10.6. The quantity of manufactured food products registered a decelerated growth of 1.1 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 3.0 per cent in 2021. This was mainly on account of reduced production recorded in the food sub sectors as a result of drought experienced during the year which affected the supply of raw materials for most agro-based industries. The sub sectors that recorded production decreases were Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils; Dairy products; Grain Mill products; and Prepared Animal Feeds. On the other hand, Processing and Preserving of Fish; Meat and Meat Products; Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables; and Production of Sugar registered increase in quantities produced in the year under review.

10.7. In 2022, the production of Meat and Meat Products registered a growth of 6.4 per cent. The growth was partly due to an 8.1 per cent rise in production of sausages. Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils registered a drop of 9.4 per cent in production for the second consecutive year. The quantity of processed and preserved fish grew by 15.6 per cent in 2022 from 6.3 per cent in 2021, while that of Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables increased by 5.3 per cent from a contraction of 13.5 per cent in the previous year.

10.8. The Dairy production and Grain Milling sub sectors contracted by 8.4 and 0.7 per cent, respectively in 2022. In the dairy subsector, the decrease was mainly due to a decline in the production of processed milk from 509.0 million litres in 2021 to 463.9 million litres in 2022 as shown in Table 10.4. In the grain milling sub sector, the production of wheat flour reduced to 1,405.4 thousand tonnes in 2022 from 1,437.5 thousand tonnes in 2021. However, production of maize flour increased to 650.1 thousand tonnes in 2022 from 639.6 thousand tonnes in 2021.

10.9. The Bakery products sector grew by 6.3 per cent in 2022 compared to a 9.4 per cent increase in 2021. The growth was attributed to an increase in quantities of Bread and other bakers' wares from 152.0 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 164.4 thousand tonnes in 2022. The sugar sub sector grew by 13.8 per cent to 796.6 thousand tonnes in 2022 compared to 16.0 per cent growth in 2021. In the same period the quantity of manufactured Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionary Products increased by 4.5 per cent.

10.10. During the period under review, the production quantity of coffee increased to 51.9 thousand tonnes. However, during the same period, the production quantity of tea decreased to 463.0 thousand tonnes as shown in table 10.4. This resulted into a growth of 3.1 per cent of Food Products not elsewhere classified in 2022 from a reduction of 5.8 per cent in 2021.

10.11. The Beverages and Tobacco sub sector increased by 0.7 per cent in the year under review. This growth was partly due to the production of soft drinks (sodas) which registered a growth of 2.6 per cent from 570.8 million litres in 2021 to 579.5 million litres in 2022. However, production quantities of Tobacco Products dropped by 9.5 per cent.

Table 10.4: Production of Selected Commodities 2018 - 2022

Commodity	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Processed Milk	Litres (Millions)	468.2	488.5	456.8	509.0	463.9
Wheat flour[1]	Tonnes ('000)	1,325.4	1,372.7	1,254.0	1,437.5	1,405.4
Maize flour[1]	Tonnes ('000)	686.9	707.4	672.9	650.1	639.6
Biscuits	Tonnes ('000)	14.9	14.8	13.6	14.0	12.8
Cooking oil	Tonnes ('000)	235.5	256.8	260.5	248.8	254.9
Edible fats and magarine	Tonnes ('000)	259.8	270.4	285.1	274.5	275.7
Sugar	Tonnes ('000)	491.1	440.9	603.8	700.2	796.6
Coffee - milled	Tonnes ('000)	41.4	44.9	36.9	34.5	51.9
Tea	Tonnes ('000)	493.0	458.9	494.4	466.9	463.0
Soft drinks (sodas)	Litres (Millions)	581.5	592.5	549.9	570.8	579.5
Assembled vehicles	Number	5,653.0	7,802.0	7,725.0	9,989.0	13,473.0
Galvanized sheets	Tonnes ('000)	270.4	274.4	247.7	250.4	245.8

** Provisional*
[1]Produced by formal Millers

10.12. Production quantities of Textiles recorded a contracted growth of 3.3 per cent in 2022 mainly attributed to decrease of 4.2 and 6.0 percent in quantities of produced woven fabric and Knitting Yarn of Wool respectively. Wearing Apparel production quantities increased by 6.4 per cent in the year under review. The growth was attributed to a 34.8 per cent increase in production of jerseys, pullovers, cardigans in the year under review.

10.13. In the year under review, Leather and Related Products sub sector grew by 2.4 per cent compared to a 15.6 per cent growth in 2021. This was mainly due to increased production of footwear with uppers of leather which increased by 7.7 per cent during the review period.

10.14. The Wood and Products of Wood sub sector recorded a production growth of 8.0 per cent in 2022 mainly as a result of increased production of block boards. The Paper and Paper Products sub sector recorded an increase of 6.7 per cent in the same period. The quantity of printed and produced recorded media registered a growth of 0.2 per cent in 2022 compared to an increase of 15.6 per cent recorded in 2021.

10.15. The production of Chemical and Chemical Products sub sector expanded by 4.3 per cent in 2022 mainly due to 10.5 per cent increase in production of industrial gases (which includes hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide and rare gases). Similarly, production of paints rose by 4.2 per cent in the same period. Production of Pharmaceutical Products grew by 4.7 per cent in 2022 compared to a decrease of 0.8 per cent in 2021.

10.16. Plastic production increased by 1.4 per cent in 2022 compared to 3.6 per cent increase in 2021. This was due to a decline in the production of sacks and bags of plastics which contracted by 7.8 per cent. However, production of plastic tanks grew by 2.8 per cent.

10.17. The production of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products, which mainly comprises of cement, increased by 5.8 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 23.4 per cent in 2021. Details of cement production and utilization are presented in Table 10.5.

10.18. Manufacture of Basic Metals increased by 14.6 per cent in 2022 compared to a growth of 4.1 per cent in 2021. This was attributed to 25.6 and 14.5 per cent increase in production of bars and rods; and angles, shapes and section of iron or steel respectively. Production of Structural Metal Products; and Fabricated Metal Products, except machinery and equipment sub sectors increased by 11.6 and 1.7 per cent, respectively over the same period.

10.19. Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment not elsewhere classified increased by 11.5 per cent in the period under review compared to a growth of 3.8 per cent in 2021. Similarly, production of Electrical Equipment increased by 0.7 per cent in 2022.

10.20. In 2022, the Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers sub sector registered a production growth of 25.8 per cent, mainly attributed to 3.8 and 21.9 per cent increase in production of bodies for motor vehicles; and trailers and semi-trailers, respectively. Manufacture of Furniture also went up by 0.8 per cent in the review period.

Cement Production and Utilization

10.21. Table 10.5 shows cement production, imports and utilization from 2018 to 2022. Cement production grew by 5.5 per cent from 9,247.7 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 9,754.0 thousand tonnes in 2022. The increased production was occasioned by expansion by producers to meet the increased demand in the construction sector. The consumption of cement rose to 9,456.8 thousand tonnes in 2022 from 9,098.4 thousand tonnes in 2021. Export of cement to Uganda and Tanzania rose to 58.7 thousand tonnes in 2022 from 30.5 thousand tonnes in 2021. Similarly, export to all other countries rose significantly by 88.4 per cent to 268.3 thousand tonnes in 2022. Import of cement rose marginally to 29.8 thousand tonnes during the year under review.

Table 10.5: Cement Production and Utilization, 2018 - 2022

'000 Tonnes

Year	Production	Imports	"Consumption and Stocks"	Exports to	
				"Uganda and Tanzania"	All Other Countries
2018	6,069.9	23.0	5,948.6	43.5	100.8
2019	6,163.0	26.4	6,129.2	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*	9,754.0	29.8	9,456.8	58.7	268.3

**Provisional.*

Producer Price Indices

10.23. The Producer Price Index (PPI) is valued at basic prices and measures changes in the price of goods over time as they leave the producer. The overall inflation as measured by Producer Price Index rose by 15.01 per cent to 125.98 in 2022 from 109.54 in 2021 as shown in Table 10.6. The increase in the PPI was witnessed in all subsectors except in electricity which reduced by 1.65 per cent in 2022. The highest increase in index was in Mining and Quarrying at 39.0 per cent followed by Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical products at 31.46 per cent in 2022. Other products that registered increase in index were Manufacture of Pharmaceutical, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products (28.6%); Mining of Metal Ores (25.78%); and Manufacture of Paper and Paper products (23.73%) in 2022.

Table 10.6: Producer Price Indices, 2018- 2022

March 2019= 100

Division	Description	Weights	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	% Change 2022 / 2021
07	Mining of metal ores[1]	1.52	..	102.82	107.24	115.05	144.72	25.78
08	Mining and Quarrying	0.81	99.00	102.12	101.35	109.47	152.16	39.00
10	Manufacture of food products	37.30	104.62	103.63	104.07	110.92	133.67	20.51
11	Manufacture of beverages	5.61	98.60	101.90	105.69	105.09	111.89	6.47
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	1.01	100.10	100.24	104.04	111.68	131.80	18.02
13	Manufacture of textiles	1.34	100.08	100.15	101.79	111.13	128.47	15.60
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	2.47	100.13	100.03	95.03	102.48	118.65	15.78
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1.10	99.92	100.58	106.08	115.98	122.35	5.49
16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture	1.02	92.91	96.98	97.79	96.80	98.80	2.07
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3.74	97.44	98.46	94.98	99.08	122.59	23.73
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	2.64	100.00	100.14	102.68	107.24	123.20	14.88
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	6.41	102.14	103.17	105.81	116.56	153.23	31.46
21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products[1]	1.52	..	99.39	107.85	120.34	154.76	28.60
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	4.41	93.92	99.38	97.11	103.02	110.80	7.55
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	5.91	100.43	100.18	102.99	110.68	113.81	2.83
24	Manufacture of basic metals	6.99	96.74	100.19	97.39	120.15	133.73	11.30
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	2.02	99.88	100.52	99.51	110.27	115.34	4.59
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment[1]	1.30	..	100.12	100.48	108.10	119.20	10.27
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles	1.92	97.37	97.63	94.84	92.40	96.55	4.50
35	Electricity	9.23	99.13	102.21	99.84	105.47	103.72	-1.65
36	Water	1.72	98.92	100.00	100.56	101.80	103.67	1.84
	Total	**100.00**	**100.61**	**101.81**	**102.08**	**109.54**	**125.98**	**15.01**
	Overall percentage change		**0.84**	**1.19**	**0.27**	**7.32**	**15.01**	

[1] Products introduced after the rebasing in March 2019
..Data not available

10.24. Table 10.7 shows the average producer prices of selected products from 2018 to 2022. All the selected products recorded increased producer prices during the year under review. Maize flour registered the highest increase in producer price at 42.2 per cent followed by vegetable oils and wheat flour at 33.0 and 32.2 per cent, respectively in 2022.

Table 10.7 Average Producer Prices of Selected Products, 2018-2022

KSh/Unit

Product	Units of Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Vegetable oils	20 Litres	3,997.2	3,940.8	3,965.4	4,640.9	6,172.4
Milk	Crate 18 packets each 500 Ml	692.4	714.1	720.3	746.8	832.0
Sugar	One Tonne	80,198.7	80,198.7	80,194.2	89,323.0	109,304.5
Wheat flour	12 packets each 2Kg	1,329.7	1,531.6	1,486.7	1,764.1	2,332.7
Maize Flour	12 packets each 2Kg	1,172.6	1,316.3	1,397.9	1,272.4	1,809.6
Paints	4 Litres	2,305.0	2,024.7	1,975.6	1,815.1	1,972.6
Ballast	One Tonne	792.5	792.5	797.4	863.0	991.9
Plastic water tank	5000 litre capacity	32,130.2	31,874.3	31,749.4	32,248.7	33,655.9
Cement	One Tonne	12,130.3	12,069.7	12,187.4	12,962.5	13,327.5
Steel bars	1 Kg	86.2	85.5	86.0	108.8	124.0

** Provisional*

Credit to Manufacturing Sector

10.25. Development finance institutions continued to play a great role in fostering industrial expansion and development through extension of loans. Table 10.8 present approved credit to the manufacturing sector by both commercial banks and industrial financial institutions. In the year under review, total credit approved by both commercial banks and industrial financial institutions rose to KSh 532.0 billion from KSh 465.4 billion in 2021. The total amount of credit advanced by industrial financial institutions increased from KSh 1.4 billion in 2021 to KSh 2.4 billion in 2022. Similarly, the total number of projects funded by these institutions increased from 328 in 2021 to 353 in 2022.

10.26. Kenya Development Corporation (KDC) is a development finance institution established in 2020 after the merging of the operations of Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC), Tourism Finance Corporation and Industrial Development Bank (IDB Capital). Its mandate is to promote sustainable social – economic development by providing development finance to medium and large-scale industries. In the year under review, the number of manufacturing projects approved by KDC more than doubled to 32 with a value to KSh 1.3 billion, from 10 manufacturing projects amounting to KSh 521.4 million in 2021.

10.27. Development Bank of Kenya (DBK) experienced a slight increase in demand for loans and advances in the manufacturing sector in the year under review. The bank approved KSh 353.0 million in three projects in 2022 compared to the same number of projects worth KSh 342.9 million in 2021. The projects were engaged in the manufacturing of various concrete based products, semi-trailers, tankers and truck bodies and printing.

Chapter 10

Table 10.8: Manufacturing Projects Approved by Commercial Banks and Other Financial Institutions, 2018 - 2022

Institution	Number of Projects					Approved credit (KSh Million)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
IDB Capital limited	8	8	6	-	-	551.8	330.0	85.5	-	-
Development Bank of Kenya (DBK)[1].	3	1	3	3	3	230.0	94.0	100.9	342.9	353.0
Kenya Industrial Estates Limited	225	380	308	315	318	243.7	602.7	809.0	530.2	757.6
Kenya Development Corporation[2]	-	-	-	10	32	-	-	-	521.4	1,295.0
Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation	4	6	3	-	-	315.0	640.0	100.9	-	-
Sub - total	**240**	**395**	**320**	**328**	**353**	**1,340.5**	**1,666.7**	**1,096.3**	**1,394.5**	**2,405.6**
All other commercial banks[1]	..	..	..	..	..	335,378	366,249	410,640	463,981	527,235
TOTAL	**240**	**395**	**320**	**328**	**353**	**336,719**	**367,916**	**411,736**	**465,376**	**532,046**

** Provisional*
[1] Source: Central Bank of Kenya (excludes DBK).
[2] IDB Capital, Tourism Finance Corporation and ICDC merged to form KDC

10.28. Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) role is to promote small scale and micro enterprises by financing their development activities. In 2022, the amount of loans advanced by KIE manufacturing projects increased to KSh 757.6 million from KSh 530.2 million in 2021 as presented in Table 10.9. Similarly, the number of manufacturing projects approved increased marginally from 315 in 2021 to 318 in 2022.

Table 10.9: Industrial Projects Approved by the Kenya Industrial Estates, 2018-2022

Descriptions	Number of Projects					Advanced Loans (KSh '000)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Manufacture of food products	56	137	136	116	126	79,244	241,827	443,210	233,600	381,890
Manufacture of beverages	1	2	-			9,000	850	-		
Manufacture of animal feeds	6	-	-			22,550	-	-		
Manufacture of textiles and apparel	36	66	42	53	39	26,535	118,235	89,200	56,710	66,965
Manufacture of leather and related products	3	8	-	5	3	10,680	10,533	-	17,050	1,350
Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture	20	31	39	38	33	12,630	22,835	55,562	34,140	69,084
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	13	29	10	14	24	11,650	78,740	6,375	25,150	64,675
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	5	3	11	2	9	4,450	12,340	61,300	11,000	37,000
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	4	-	-	-		1,570	-	-	-	
Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	72	93	60	63	79	57,769	106,902	135,590	114,720	132,060
Manufacture of furniture	5	-	-	-		4,000	-	-	-	
Manufacture of electricals and accessories	-	9	10	24	5	-	9,675	17,800	37,850	4,600
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	-	1	-	-		-	450	-	-	
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	4	1	-	-		3,600	300	-	-	
TOTAL	**225**	**380**	**308**	**315**	**318**	**245,696**	**602,686**	**809,037**	**530,220**	**757,624**

Source: Kenya Industrial Estates Ltd
** Provisional*
- means no project

10.29. The Investment Promotion Act, 2004, mandates the Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest) to promote investments in the country through policy advocacy, investment promotion and facilitation. KenInvest recorded significant increase in the value of the proposed industrial investments to KSh 34.1 billion in 2022 from 7.4 billion in 2021. However, the number of projects registered decreased from 30 projects to 25 projects as shown in Table 10.10

Table 10.10: Industrial Projects[1] Registered by Kenya Investments Authority, 2018 - 2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Projects	Number	47	43	21	30	25
Capital Cost	KSh billions	14.4	35.1	4.9	7.4	34.1

Source: KenInvest
** Provisional*
[1]Figures presented are only for projects for investors registered with the Authority

Export Processing Zones

10.30. The Export Processing Zones (EPZ) Program experienced an upward trend in performance in 2022 as compared to 2021 as indicated by selected performance indicators shown in Table 10.11. The indicators include the number of gazetted zones, operating enterprises, employment, export, cumulative capital investment among others.

10.31. The number of gazetted EPZs in 2022 stood at 89 compared to 82 in 2021, out of which, 83 were privately owned and operated while 6 were public zones. The distribution of the zones across the counties were Nairobi City (7), Mombasa (27), Kilifi (14), Kwale (7), Machakos (6),Kiambu (5), Nakuru (3), Bomet (3), Embu (2), Nandi (2),Meru (2), Murang'a (1), Kajiado (1), Kirinyaga (1), Taita Taveta (1), Elgeyo-Marakwet (1), Uasin Gishu (1), Laikipia (1), Narok (1), Kitui (1), Kisumu (1) and Homa bay (1).

Table 10.11: Selected EPZ Performance Indicators, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Gazetted Zones	Number	72	74	76	82	89
Enterprises Operating	Number	136	137	138	145	156
Employment - Locals	Number	57,099	60,390	56,293	66,053	82,764
- Expatriates	Number	644	665	647	796	979
Total Workers	**Number**	**57,743**	**61,055**	**56,387**	**66,654**	**83,743**
Exports	KSh Million	72,390	68,572	74,360	90,249	106,143
Domestic Sales[1]	KSh Million	4,880	8,617	6,171	8,618	9,188
Total Sales	**KSh Million**	**77,270**	**77,189**	**80,531**	**98,867**	**115,331**
Imports	KSh Million	34,229	39,840	37,504	48,317	63,635
Local Purchase of Goods and Services	KSh Million	10,385	9,761	12,346	14,678	15,156
Capital Investments	KSh Million	105,066	107,877	116,974	124,490	134,311

Source: Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA)
** Provisional*
[1] Includes sales to duty free shops

10.32. Total sales stood at KSh 115.3 billion in 2022 from KSh 98.9 billion in 2021, while value of exports was KSh 106.1 billion from 90.2 billion in 2021. The increase in total sales was largely attributed to growth in exports of apparel, agro processing, food processing, pharmaceuticals & medical supplies and edible oil. Domestic sales, which include sales to duty free shops, increased from KSh 8.6 billion in 2021 to KSh 9.2 billion in 2022. Imports increased by 31.7 per cent to 63.6 billion from KSh 48.3 billion in 2021 due to increased importation of fabrics, accessories and machinery.

10.33. Direct employment expanded by 25.3 per cent to 82,764 persons in 2022 compared to 66,053 persons in 2021. This was mainly attributed to employment generated by new apparel firms and expansion of the existing ones. Cumulative value of investments for enterprises and zones rose by 7.9 per cent in 2022 to stand at KSh 134.3 billion from KSh 124.5 billion in 2021. The growth was as a result of the new enterprises that entered the program as well as expansion of the existing ones.

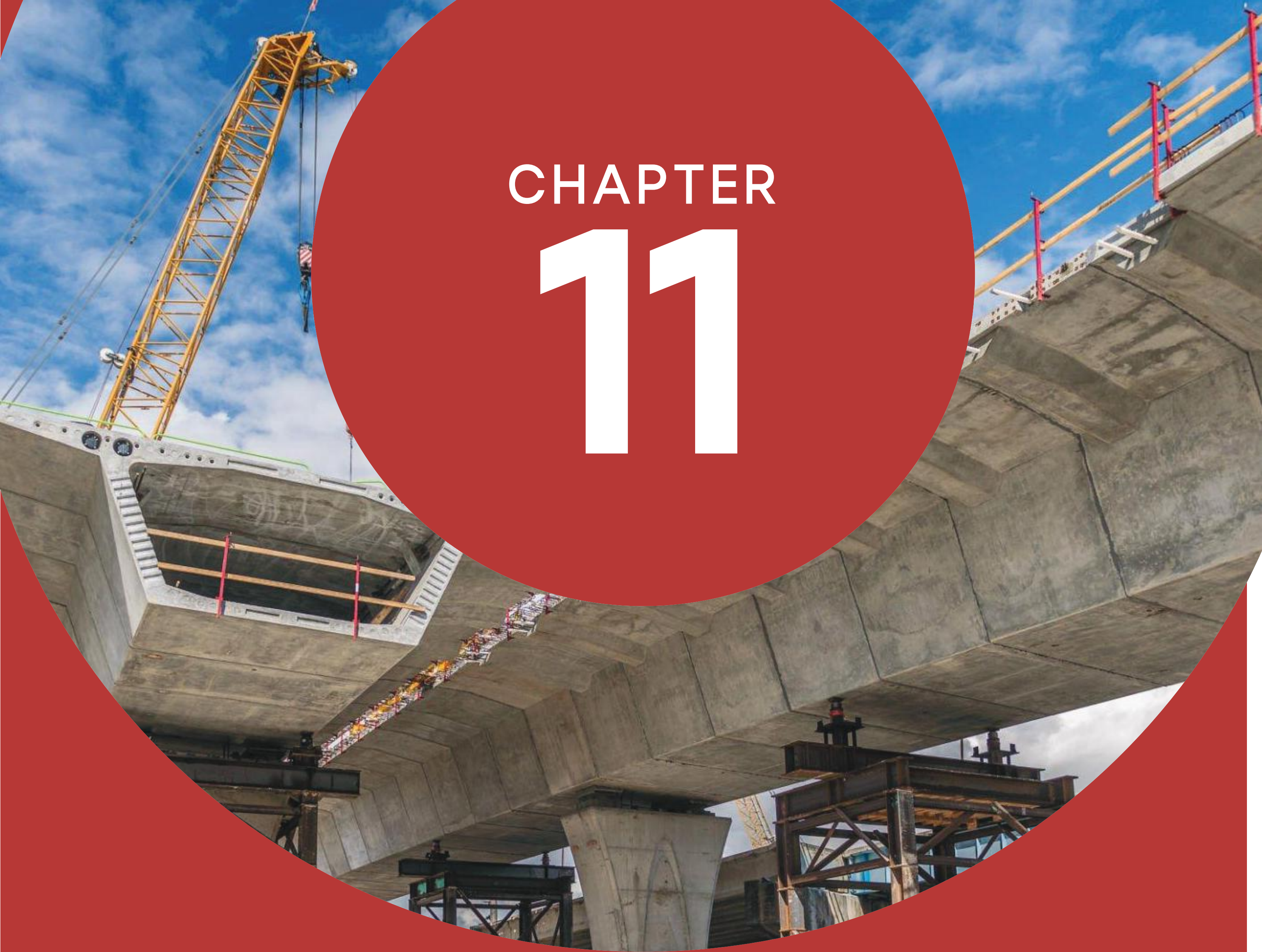
African Growth and Opportunity Act

10.34. Table 10.12 shows performance under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) from 2018 to 2022.The main goal of AGOA is to increase exports especially of apparels from accredited Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) countries to the United States of America (USA). Direct employment in the sub-sector increased significantly by 31.5 per cent to 66.3 thousand persons in 2022. The value of exports expanded from KSh 48.8 billion in 2021 to KSh 54.1 billion in 2022. The value of capital investment increased by 7.2 per cent to KSh 24.9 billion in 2022.

Table 10.12: Selected EPZ Garment / Apparel Performance Indicators under AGOA, 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	% Change
Number of Enterprises	22	24	28	29	36	24.1
Number of Employees	46,248	49,489	45,588	50,422	66,260	31.4
Capital Investment (KSh Million)	16,146	18,065	19,133	23,216	24,878	7.2
Exports (KSh Million)	41,578	46,066	42,278	48,830	54,123	10.8

Source: Export Processing Zones Authority
**Provisional*



CHAPTER 11

Construction Sector

Overview

Investment in infrastructure is central to the government's post COVID-19 pandemic economic recovery plan. The construction sector remains a key driver of socio-economic development in a country. In 2022, the construction sector grew by 4.1 per cent compared to a growth of 6.7 in 2021. The road subsector recorded notable construction and maintenance works in 2022. The Nairobi Eastern Bypass, which allows traffic from Mombasa Road, destined to the central parts of Kenya and beyond to bypass downtown Nairobi, was expanded into a dual carriage way. The bypass, which is 26.8 kilometres long, was under construction in 2022 and was estimated to cost KSh 12.5 billion. In Mombasa County, construction of Makupa Causeway Bridge, which is approximately 2.4 kilometres, was 87 per cent complete as at the end of 2022 compared to 8.1 per cent as at the end of 2021. The bridge has reduced traffic congestion into and out of Mombasa

Island, and is critical for the ecosystem because it allows free flow of ocean water.

11.2. Cement consumption increased by 4.3 per cent to 9.5 million metric tonnes in 2022 compared to 2021. Government spending on roads is anticipated to rise by 7.7 per cent from KSh 177.1 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 191.4 billion in 2022/23. Credit advanced to the construction sector grew by 4.2 per cent to KSh 562.0 billion in 2022.

11.3. The value of building plans approved by the Nairobi City County (NCC) increased by 58.0 per cent to KSh 162.5 billion in 2022, partly explained by the economic recovery from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Similarly, the number of residential housing units completed by the State Department for Housing increased more than threefold, from 431 units in 2021 to 1,390 units in 2022. This was attributable to sustained government's investment in housing and related infrastructure, particularly in support of programmes that advance affordable housing. The overall budgeted government expenditure on housing for 2022/23 is expected to increase from KSh 14.1 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 19.0 billion in 2022/23.

Construction Indicators

11.4. Some selected key indicators for the construction industry for the period 2018 to 2022 are presented in Table 11.1. Government expenditure on roads increased from KSh 534.6 million in 2021 to KSh 555.7 million in 2022, mainly due to major roadworks during the review period. The real value of reported private building works completed in Nairobi City County rose from KSh 464.5 million in 2021 to KSh 733.6 million in 2022. During the review period, cement consumption increased from 9.1 million metric tonnes in 2021 to 9.5 million metric tonnes in 2022.

Table 11.1: Selected Key Economic Indicators in the Construction Sector, 2018-2022

Indicator	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Reported Real Value of Private Building Works Completed in Nairobi City County[1]	KSh Million	466.2	471.7	476.2	464.5	733.6
Reported Real Value of Public Building Works Completed by the State Department for Housing[1]	KSh Million	57.9	38.5	70.8	63.2	203.8
Government Expenditure on Roads	KSh Million	415.4	592.9	494.8	534.6	555.7
Cement consumption	000 tonnes	5,948.7	6,129.1	7,375.6	9,098.4	9,456.8
Private Employment	000 persons	213.4	212.7	212.4	217.3	222.2
Public Employment	000 persons	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.5
Loans and Advances from Commercial Banks to Construction sector[+]	KSh Million	486,031.3	493,168.4	534,745.9	539,241.5	561,976.4

** Provisional*
[+] Revised
[1] Values have been deflated using the Construction Input Price Indice from 2019

Construction Input Price Index

11.5. The Quarterly Construction Inputs Price Index (CIPI) and Inflation from 2019 to 2022 is shown in Table 11.2. The CIPI measures changes in the cost of the inputs into construction industry, such as materials, hiring of equipment, labour, transportation, and fuels. The index rose from 106.12 in the fourth quarter of 2021 to 113.65 in the fourth quarter of 2022. Consequently, construction input inflation rose from 3.44 per cent in December 2021 to 7.10 per cent in December 2022.

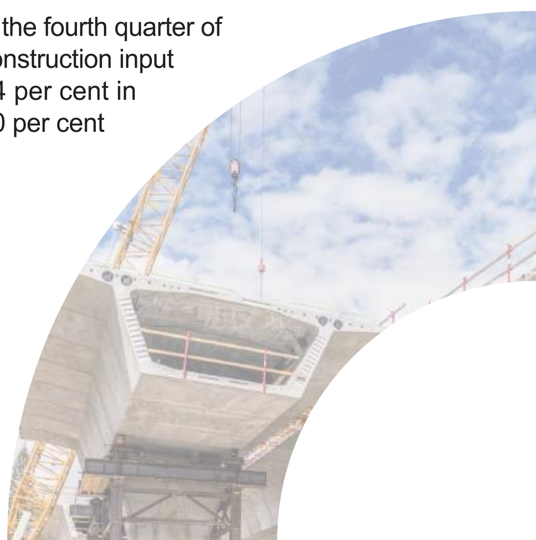


Table 11.2: Quarterly Construction Inputs Price Index and Inflation 2019-2022

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
2022	1	112.65	7.96
	2	114.47	7.97
	3	113.38	6.90
	4	113.65	7.10

11.6. Monthly average minimum wages in the construction industry for 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 11.3. Construction workers are paid according to different skill levels, which promotes effectiveness in labour utilization. The average monthly minimum wage for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers in 2022 increased by 5.0 per cent to KSh 27,585, KSh 37,486 and KSh 49,816 respectively, in line with the registered collective bargaining agreements.

Table 11.3: Monthly Average Minimum Wages in the Construction Industry, 2018 – 2022

KSh

Category of Workers	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Unskilled	22,586	23,651	24,609	26,270	27,585
Semi-Skilled	31,348	32,748	34,074	35,697	37,486
Skilled	45,171	45,611	47,437	47,437	49,816

Source: Ministry of Labour
Notes:
Unskilled workers- includes general and ungraded construction workers
Semi-skilled workers- includes grade II and grade III construction workers
Skilled workers- includes plant operators and grade I construction workers

Construction of Buildings

11.7. Table 11.4 displays the reported number and value of buildings completed in Nairobi City County (NCC) for 2018 to 2022. The number of buildings completed within the NCC increased from13,350 reported in 2021 to 20,025 in 2022. Similarly, the value of building works completed in the NCC rose by 58.0 per cent to KSh 139.2 billion in 2022 from KSh 88.1 billion in 2021.

Table 11.4: Reported Number and Value of Buildings Completed in Nairobi City County, 2018 – 2022

	Number			Value (KSh Million)		
Year	Residential	Non- Residential	Total	Residential	Non-Residential	Total
2018	10,785	1,940	**12,725**	77,722.2	12,405.2	**90,127.4**
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**

Source: Nairobi City County

** Provisional*

11.8. Table 11.5 presents the value of reported buildings completed in the period 2018 to 2022 by National Housing Corporation (NHC) and the State Department for Housing (SDH). The SDH completed 1,390 residential housing units during the review period, including 192 units for the national police service, 463 units for the Mavoko Sustainable Neighbourhood Programmes for Social Housing, and 735 units for the Appropriate Building Materials and Technologies (ABMT). As a result, the value of completed residential housing units by the SDH increased from KSh 741.3 million in 2021 to KSh 1,761.0 million in 2022, following government enabling policies for affordable housing.

Table 11.5: Number and Value of Residential Buildings Completed by NHC and SDH, 2018 – 2022

Year	Number			Value (KSh Million)		
	National Housing Corporation	State Department for Housing	Total	National Housing Corporation	State Department for Housing	Total
2018	180	250	430	816.0	730.3	1,546.3
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

Source: National Housing Corporation and the State Department for Housing

**Provisional*

11.9. The values of building plans approved and building works completed by the NCC are shown in Table 11.6. The value of approved building plans increased by 58.0 per cent to KSh 162.5 billion in 2022 while the reported value of completed buildings increased by 57.9 per cent to KSh 139.2 billion in 2022. This was partly attributed to the online approval of building plans and construction permits following the streamlining of Nairobi's e-construction permit system.

Table 11.6: Value of Private Building Plans Approved and Reported Buildings Completed in Nairobi City County, 2018 – 2022

KSh Million

Year	Value of Building Plans Approved	Value of Buildings Completed
2018	210,296.7	90,127.4
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

Source: Nairobi City County
**Provisional*

Government Expenditure on Housing

11.10. According to budget projections shown in Table 11.7, the government's spending on housing is anticipated to rise by 34.7 per cent to KSh 19.0 billion in 2022/23. Actual expenditure on housing declined from KSh 25.6 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 10.0 billion in 2021/22. The utilization rate of budgeted expenditure declined to 70.6 per cent in 2021/22 compared to 93.9 per cent in 2020/21. The low utilization rate was partly due to underperformance in Appropriation-in-Aid (AiA).

Table 11.7: Government Expenditure on Housing, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Year	Expenditure in KSh Million		Actual as a Percentage of Approved Expenditure
	Approved	Actual	
2018/19	26,810.0	24,793.0	92.5
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**	19,020.0		

Source: State Department for Housing
** Provisional*
** * Budget Estimates*

Road Construction

11.11. The government continued to address the country's need for the national road infrastructure as outlined in the Kenya Vision 2030 blueprint through increased budgetary allocations in 2022/23 as shown in Table 11.8. Consequently, expenditure on roads is anticipated to rise from KSh 177.1 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 191.4 billion in 2022/23. Development expenditure on roads is projected to increase by 1.7 per cent to KSh 124.2 billion in 2022/23. Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) typically serves as the primary source of funding for the annual road maintenance programmes. The projected amount to be collected under the RMLF for 2022/23 is KSh 67.2 billion, representing an increase of 22.1 per cent compared to 2021/22.

Table 11.8: Government Expenditure on Roads, 2018/19 - 2022/23

KSh Million

Financial Year	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*	2022/23**
Development:					
Trunk and Primary Roads (A,B and C)	47,760.6	77,098.0	72,364.2	71,442.3	72,636.5
Secondary and Minor Roads (D and E)	37,784.2	59,106.0	40,944.7	40,423.1	41,098.8
Miscellaneous Roads (Including Urban	11,116.5	13,251.0	10,406.1	10,273.5	10,445.3
Sub-total	**96,661.3**	**149,455.0**	**123,715.1**	**122,139.0**	**124,180.5**
Recurrent:					
Maintenance & Repair (RMLF)	57,815.8	57,738.0	66,653.0	55,000.1	67,182.6
Total	**154,477.2**	**207,193.0**	**190,368.1**	**177,139.1**	**191,363.1**

Source: State Department for Infrastructure and the Kenya Roads Board
**Provisional*
***Budget Estimates*

11.12. Roads 2000 (R2000) Strategy is a programme geared towards maintenance and improvement of roads, with optimum use of labour and local resources. The roadworks include periodic routine maintenance and rehabilitation of identified roads across the country. Table 11.9 shows the status of ongoing R2000 programme for the period, 2020 to 2022. In 2022, approximately 6,505.7 kilometres of rural roads were under improvement with projected cost of KSh 305.7 billion.

Table 11.9: Status of Ongoing R2000 Programme for the Period, 2020-2022

Year	2020				2021				2022*			
County	Total Length at Start (Km)	Additional (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)	Total Length at Start (Km)	Additional (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)	Total Length at Start (Km)	Additional (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)
Mombasa												
Kwale	93.0	22.2	57.7	4,188.1	87.5	52.2	80.8	5,662.3	93.0	5.5	82.3	4,188.1
Kilifi	205.5	154.2	186.4	8,506.7	105.0	85.9	63.0	11,782.3	104.0	62.0	0.0	3,692.1
Tana River	2.4	0.0	2.4	761.6	103.6	103.6	34.5	5,876.0	69.1	0.0	69.1	5,876.0
Lamu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taita Taveta	136.0	136.0	42.8	6,020.7	93.2	0.0	93.2	6,020.7	55.0	0.0	0.0	2,171.2
Garisa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	678.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wajir	65.5	0.0	32.8	4,027.5	57.2	24.5	32.7	3,514.9	90.0	32.8	51.5	4,027.5
Manderra	66.7	3.3	3.6	3,222.8	66.4	3.3	7.9	2,449.8	70.0	3.6	8.3	3,222.8
Marsabit	20.0	12.8	13.9	980.4	6.1	0.0	6.1	980.4	20.0	13.9	15.9	980.4
Isiolo	81.7	44.1	45.8	3,946.1	35.9	0.0	32.1	3,566.3	76.0	40.1	64.0	3,543.7
Meru	349.5	286.2	177.1	16,176.3	172.4	0.0	82.3	11,505.6	239.3	66.9	68.6	10,835.8
Tharaka Nithi	110.7	42.8	35.4	3,470.0	136.3	61.0	55.1	6,034.3	145.5	9.1	44.7	5,979.1
Embu	121.2	88.8	88.7	5,803.6	32.6	0.1	17.8	5,208.5	64.1	31.5	21.4	2,761.6
Kitui	94.9	0.0	47.6	3,821.3	47.4	0.0	40.5	3,397.1	65.0	17.6	52.9	2,840.4
Machakos	179.4	121.3	70.9	7,406.1	108.5	0.0	54.1	5,982.7	146.4	37.9	39.6	5,702.8
Makueni	181.5	89.4	101.6	7,123.5	79.9	0.0	32.4	6,084.5	105.8	25.9	17.2	4,886.4
Nyandarua	95.0	33.9	10.5	5,573.2	156.2	71.7	48.9	6,547.9	251.7	95.5	51.6	10,876.7
Nyeri	513.2	412.4	311.8	20,675.5	476.3	274.9	239.7	31,227.5	596.2	359.6	205.8	24,693.4
Kirinyaga	267.7	161.3	188.9	11,580.8	276.9	198.1	145.0	17,960.9	356.0	79.1	68.8	12,888.8
Muranga	362.8	229.6	233.9	18,501.6	128.9	0.0	102.1	12,339.7	271.8	142.9	158.1	11,059.6
Kiambu	498.4	262.2	404.6	24,579.5	368.8	275.0	238.8	35,501.7	577.5	447.5	233.2	28,275.1
Turkana	153.0	30.7	43.0	6,948.7	110.0	0.0	41.8	6,385.4	153.0	43.0	58.1	6,948.7
West Pokot	80.0	36.1	56.2	3,236.6	152.8	129.0	69.9	7,901.0	168.0	15.2	66.2	6,665.2
Samburu	51.0	51.0	49.1	2,025.2	1.9	0.0	0.7	2,082.6	24.0	22.1	0.0	1,401.3
Trans Nzoia	109.7	0.0	2.8	1,300.1	151.2	44.3	100.8	7,132.3	85.0	34.6	54.0	7,132.3
Uasin Gishu	445.3	287.7	298.0	21,547.2	147.3	0.0	110.3	16,729.2	264.1	116.8	176.9	16,729.2
Elgeyo - Marakwet	231.0	231.0	142.1	10,412.7	88.9	0.0	61.5	4,807.0	54.0	26.6	3.3	4,807.0
Nandi	137.2	0.0	50.6	2,978.1	86.6	0.0	45.7	5,799.4	180.0	93.4	89.6	5,799.4
Baringo	406.0	293.4	270.6	16,253.0	155.4	20.0	53.4	17,117.0	102.0	0.0	35.1	16,069.1
Laikipia	197.4	156.1	178.6	7,268.8	18.8	0.0	17.4	2,186.9	70.0	68.6	49.0	2,803.2
Nakuru	151.3	0.0	63.3	3,090.1	228.7	140.7	118.2	10,289.2	110.5	0.0	77.0	4,562.8
Narok	282.0	206.1	183.1	10,132.9	98.9	0.0	71.2	7,779.8	168.0	69.1	97.6	5,822.3
Kajiado	205.0	161.3	127.7	9,786.0	77.3	0.0	56.8	9,175.0	135.0	57.7	81.3	6,748.4
Bomet	231.4	216.9	161.7	9,885.8	69.7	0.0	25.6	6,319.3	192.0	122.3	68.8	7,288.4
Kericho	179.2	132.2	141.7	8,091.1	149.5	112.0	122.4	10,671.0	149.9	0.4	97.4	7,154.5
Kakamega	188.6	128.7	155.3	7,966.9	64.7	31.4	30.5	8,734.5	158.3	93.5	44.5	7,297.5
Vihiga	46.5	30.1	26.5	1,932.7	100.5	80.5	46.1	4,859.9	62.0	7.6	17.2	2,930.8
Bungoma	135.0	86.1	92.6	6,110.9	42.4	0.0	24.4	4,757.4	159.5	141.6	70.8	8,300.3
Busia	35.0	33.5	29.7	1,680.3	55.3	50.0	43.1	3,202.7	30.0	17.8	30.0	1,759.5
Siaya	10.9	0.0	9.8	253.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	223.2	38.0	36.9	36.0	1,473.1
Kisumu	143.0	111.0	77.2	5,690.8	65.8	0.0	51.2	2,696.7	40.0	25.4	24.4	1,726.8
Homa Bay	141.0	46.3	27.1	5,051.6	131.9	18.0	15.4	5,238.0	177.0	45.1	15.5	6,960.8
Kisii	138.0	80.6	16.4	6,776.5	319.0	197.4	42.6	13,946.7	411.4	92.4	87.8	18,218.8
Migori	171.0	106.6	50.0	7,185.3	121.0	0.0	83.1	6,581.3	96.0	58.1	55.9	4,173.5
Nyamira	96.0	80.2	73.3	4,319.1	112.3	89.6	57.3	8,589.9	81.6	26.6	46.3	4,377.1
Nairobi City												
Total	**7,409.6**	**4,606.1**	**4,382.6**	**316,289.1**	**5,105.2**	**2,078.3**	**2,712.5**	**355,526.9**	**6,505.7**	**2,686.2**	**2,635.8**	**305,651.5**

Source: Kenya Rural Roads Authority
**Provisional*

11.13. As shown in Table 11.10, the length of bituminous roads increased by 2.8 per cent to 22.4 thousand kilometres as at June 2022. The length of national roads under bitumen increased from 18.7 thousand kilometres in 2021 to 19.1 thousand kilometres in 2022 while the length of county roads increased from 3.2 thousand kilometres to 3.3 thousand kilometres in the review period. The length of unpaved roads declined from 140.0 thousand kilometeres in 2021 to 139.6 thousand kilometeres in 2022.

Table 11.10: Kilometres of Roads by Type and Classification as at 30th June, 2018 - 2022

Kilometres

Surface Type/ Year	Earth/Gravel (Unpaved)					Bitumen(Paved)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
National Roads										
Super Highway (S)	0	-			0	81	81	157	157	157
International Trunk Roads (A)	3,008	2,623	2,539	3,112	3,110	4,609	4,994	5,266	5,350	5,469
National Trunk Roads (B)	6,743	6,260	8,798	7,625	6,869	4,109	4,592	5,565	5,632	5,872
Primary Roads (C)	17,131	15,950	15,899	15,985	15,899	4,314	5,495	6,104	7,525	7,611
Sub-total	**26,882**	**24,833**	**27,236**	**26,722**	**25,878**	**13,113**	**15,162**	**17,092**	**18,664**	**19,109**
County Roads										
Secondary Roads (D)	9,424	9,224	8,551	9,150	7,846	1,699	1,899	1,225	1,432	1,432
Minor Roads (E)	12,843	12,643	10,539	11,523	11,523	1,205	1,405	717	645	717
Special Purpose Roads (F)	9,122	9,057	8,954	9,091	9,091	504	569	465	365	465
Unclassified Roads (G)	84,525	84,399	83,524	83,521	85,274	2,135	2,261	1,837	720	720
Sub-total	**115,914**	**115,323**	**111,567**	**113,285**	**113,734**	**5,542**	**6,133**	**4,244**	**3,162**	**3,334**
Grand Total	**142,796**	**140,156**	**138,803**	**140,007**	**139,612**	**18,655**	**21,295**	**21,336**	**21,826**	**22,443**

Source: Kenya Roads Board
**Provisional*
Some roads re-classfied to a higher class after construction and upgrading

A superhighway (S)-Highway connecting two or more cities/towns meant to carry safely a large volume of traffic at the highest legal speed of operation.
International Trunk Road (A) -Roads forming strategic routes and corridors, connecting international boundaries at identified immigration entry and exit points and international terminals such as international air or sea ports.

National Trunk Road (B) - Roads forming important national routes,linking national trading or economic hubs, County headquarters and other nationally important centres to each other and to the national capital or to Class A roads.

Primary Road (C) - Roads forming important regional routes,linking County headquarters or other regionally important centers, to each other and to Class A or B roads. Required to collect regional and local traffic and channel it to class A and B roads.

Secondary Road (D) - Roads linking constituency headquarters,Municipal or Town Council Centers and other towns to each other and to higher class roads. Required to collect local traffic from lower class roads and channel it to the higher class roads.

Minor Road (E)- Major Feeder Roads linking important Constituency centres to each other and meant to carry local traffic and to channel it to class D roads.
Special Purpose Roads (F) -Provide direct access to individual or group of properties, and residential areas, or to places of specific social or economic activity, including industrial and commercial areas and government institutions such as National Parks, schools, hospital, prisons and government housing.

11.14. The annual road works programmes include maintenance of the country's major transportation arteries, national trunk roads, collector roads, and access roads. The Lamu- Ijara- Garissa road, a 453-kilometer project estimated to cost KSh 18.0 billion and 46 per cent complete as of December 2022, was the longest road under construction. The 26.8-kilometer Nairobi Eastern By-pass, which connects Baraka Roundabout and Ruiru/Kamiti Junction, was dualized at an estimated cost of KSh 12.5 billion in the review period. In the same period, the Makupa Causeway Bridge, whose construction began in April 2021, was commissioned. The bridge has greatly improved transportation along the Mombasa-Nairobi Trunk Road as well as movement of cargo from the Port of Mombasa. Roadworks spanning 2.9 thousand kilometres and costing an estimated KSh 295.4 billion were under construction during the period under review.

Table 11.11: Selected Major Road Works in Progress as at December 2022

Project Name	Length (Km)	% Completion	Amount (KSh Million)
Roads under construction			
Lamu- Ijara- Garissa	453.00	46.2	17,960.85
Capacity enhancement of James Gichuru – Rironi	26.00	70.0	20,414.79
Nairobi Western Bypass	19.30	99.0	17,580.85
Isebania – Kisii	184.00	74.0	11,000.82
Garsen – Lamu – Witu	135.00	97.0	10,868.63
Kalobeiyei River – Nadapal/Nakodok	88.00	92.5	9,819.16
Garissa- Isiolo	150.00	3.0	9,453.65
Mombasa – Kwa Jomvu Rd	13.30	94.9	8,538.74
Kenol – Sagana	48.00	54.0	8,496.54
Lokitaung Junction - Kalobeiyei River	80.00	99.0	8,454.76
Loichangamatak – Lodwar	50.00	99.7	7,646.15
Mtwapa - Kwa Kadzengo - Kilifi	40.40	0.3	7,546.32
Mau Mau Road Lot2 – Murang'a	153.80	21.8	6,428.04
Sagana – Marua	36.00	48.8	6,115.04
Lokichar – Loichangamatak	40.00	79.0	5,800.82
Chemelil- Muhoroni- Kipsitet (Lot 3)	20.00	2.4	5,720.77
Eldoret Bypass	32.00	92.0	5,639.87
Barpello - Tot - Sigor Marich Pass Road Project Lot 2: Tot Junction-Kopasi River	46.00	14.0	5,603.04
Mamboleo Junction (A1)- Miwani (lot 1)	21.00	4.0	5,194.52
Miwani-Chemelil (Lot 2)	27.40	5.6	4,964.72
Mteza-Kibundani (MPARD, Package III)	6.86	93.0	4,790.48
Mau Mau Road Lot1A: Kiambu	105.00	42.7	4,567.89

Table 11.11: **Selected Major Road Works in Progress as at December 2022 *(Cont'd)***

Project Name	Length (Km)	% Completion	Amount (KSh Million)
Mau Mau Road Lot1B: Kiambu	112.60	30.5	4,555.62
Barpello - Tot - Sigor Marich Pass Road Project Lot 1	41.00	5.2	4,542.28
Mau Mau Road Lot3: Nyeri	109.10	32.6	4,519.82
Kitale – Endebes - Suam	45.00	79.5	4,474.99
Barpello - Tot - Sigor Marich Pass Road Project Lot 3: Kopasi River-Marich Pass	32.00	5.5	4,419.97
Uplands - Githunguri - Ruiru	47.00	62.8	3,988.06
Kinyona - Gatura - Njabini	68.80	27.2	3,179.05
Kwale - Kinango (B92) Road	29.00	2.5	3,070.68
Valley Road/Ngong Road/Nyerere Road Interchange and Upperhill Overpasses	6.00	39.0	2,987.51
Nyaru - Iten	64.00	94.4	2,418.82
Thika Bypass	17.00	90.0	2,240.54
Marsabit- Segel	23.50	58.3	2,227.58
Thika - Magumu Road	68.00	32.3	2,066.53
Naivasha – Njabini Road	32.00	97.0	1,960.21
Kisumu Boys – Mamboleo	4.60	95.0	1,314.95
Access Roads to Maai Mahiu and Suswa SGR Stations	15.00	2.0	1,199.90
Kiogoro - Gesure - Itibo - Masongo Roads	19.00	98.0	1,075.01
Jomvu Kuu – Jitoni – Rabai Road, Mombasa County	11.70	78.0	1,054.90
Kisii By-Pass Phase II	10.00	7.0	846.92
Busia – Malaba	56.60	93.3	0.00
Sub total	**2,586.96**		**244,749.78**
Dualling			
Nairobi Eastern Bypass (From Baraka Roundabout to Ruiru/Kamiti Junction)	26.80	72.0	12,494.84
Athi River - Machakos Turnoff	10.00	84.9	6,431.33
Magongo Road Phase II	5.80	85.6	2,464.29
Ngong Road (Dagoretti Corner - Karen Roundabout Section)	11.00	91.3	2,382.34
Sub total	**53.60**		**23,772.79**
Upgrading			
Mlolongo - Athi River Joska Road	15.00	50.0	2,193.75
Mombasa Road(Devki)- Kinanie Park/Kinanie Leather Park Machakos County	25.00	35.0	1,785.78

Table 11.11: Selected Major Road Works in Progress as at December 2022 *(Cont'd)*

Project Name	Length (Km)	% Completion	Amount (KSh Million)
Roads within East Africa Portland Housing Scheme in Machakos County	25.00	41.0	1,532.89
Nairobi Roads Lot 1 (Part of Missing Link 12)	1.00	86.0	1,159.26
Mokowe Township Roads-Lamu County	15.00	82.0	1,147.23
Eldoret Township Roads-Uasin Gishu County	15.00	99.0	1,146.52
Meru County Headquarters	13.00	26.0	1,043.33
Maua Town Roads	15.00	85.0	1,021.89
Tartar Junction-Kamuino Chewoyet-Sakas in West Pokot County	13.00	14.3	920.21
Nairobi Roads Lot 2 (Part of Likoni Road, Enterprise Road and Shreeji Road)	5.00	43.2	905.91
Kirinyaga Town Roads	13.00	42.7	881.64
Isiolo Town Roads	10.00	8.0	838.57
Mandera Town Roads	11.70	96.5	767.03
Marsabit County Headquater Roads	10.00	72.0	705.90
Sub total	**186.70**		**16,049.90**
Rehabilitation			
Thika Town roads	26.73	14.0	1,606.45
Eastlands Roads (Phase II)	10.20	97.9	1,388.75
Innercore Estate Roads	7.00	28.9	902.74
Old Malindi Road, Mombasa County	13.00	95.0	796.37
Sub total	56.93		4,694.30
Bridges & Interchanges			
Makupa Causeway Bridge	2.40	87.0	4,511.07
Completion of Interchange at Kericho Jn (B1/C23) & Ahero Jn (A1/B1)	-	63.8	1,388.32
Ngong Road Footbridges (3 in Number)		36.5	190.56
Sub total	**2.40**		**6,089.95**
Grand Total	**2,886.59**		**295,356.73**

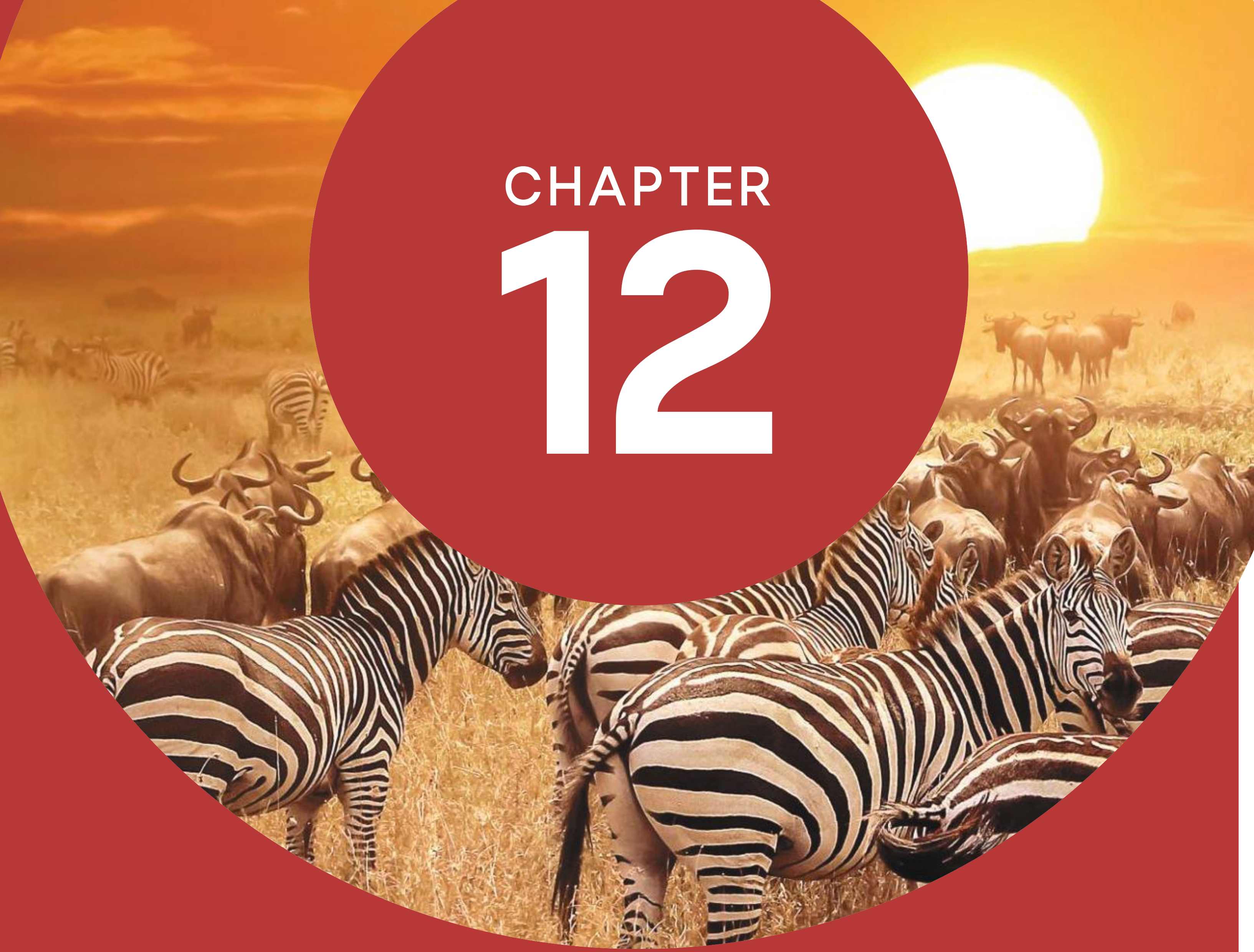
Source; Kenya National Highways Authority and Kenya Urban Roads Authority
- Insignificant

Railway Statistics

11.15. Table 11.12 shows the status of railway lines under construction and revitalization in 2022. Kenya Railways continued with revitalization of Gilgil-Nyahururu and Leseru-Kitale Metre Gauge Railway (MGR) lines with respective lengths of 77.8 and 65 kilometres. At the same time, construction of the 2.8 kilometer Miritini Mombasa MGR line commenced.

Routes	Length in Kilometres	Status of Railway Construction in 2022
Construction		
Miritini MGR-Mombasa Terminus	2.8	15.0
Revitalization		
Gilgil - Nyahururu	77.8	64.0
Kisumu - Butere	69.1	67.0
Leseru - Kitale	65.0	77.0
Gilgil - Nyahururu	77.8	56.1
Kisumu - Butere	69.05	67.0
Leseru - Kitale	65	75.0

Source: Kenya Railways



CHAPTER

12

Tourism Sector

Overview

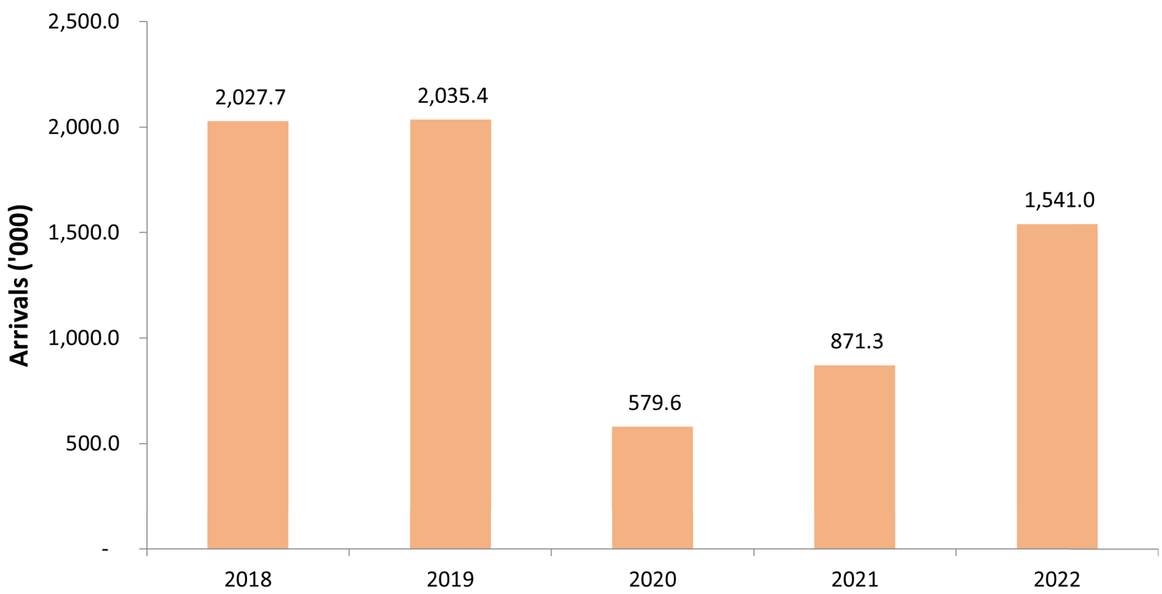
The tourism sector recorded an improved performance in 2022 driven by an increase in international visitors. The increase was mainly on account of continued relaxation of COVID-19 travel restrictions in 2022. The number of international visitor arrivals grew by 76.9 per cent to 1,541.0 thousand visitors in 2022. However, despite the growth, the number of visitors remained below the pre-COVID-19 period.

12.2. During the year under review, hotel bed-nights occupancy rose by 27.0 per cent to 7,009.0 thousand from 5,517.0 thousand in 2021. Visitors to national parks and game reserves increased by 69.1 per cent to 2,543.0 thousand in 2022. The number of visitors to select museums, snake parks and historical sites more than doubled from 403.7 thousand in 2021 to 843.7 thousand in 2022. The number of international conferences and delegates increased from 292 and 9,093 in 2021 to 896 and 23,105 in 2022, respectively. Similarly, the number of local conferences and delegates increased from 8,117 and 164,924 in 2021 to 9,662 and 615,373 in 2022, respectively.

Visitor Arrivals

12.3. Figure 12.1 depicts trends on international visitor arrivals for the period 2018 to 2022. International visitor arrivals grew by 76.9 per cent to 1,541.0 thousand in 2022 from 871.3 thousand in 2021.

Figure 12.1: Number of International Visitor Arrivals 2018-2022



12.4. Trends on monthly international visitor arrivals through Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) and Moi International Airport (MIA) for 2021 and 2022 are depicted in Figures 12.2(a) and 12.2(b), respectively. The number of international visitor arrivals through MIA and JKIA grew by 76.6 and 72.7 per cent in 2021 to 86.1 thousand and 1,112.6 thousand in 2022, respectively. The growth of the monthly visitor arrivals through the two airports was evident in all the months in 2022 as compared to 2021. Arrivals at JKIA increased from January through July before declining in August and September partly due to uncertainties associated with the general election held in 2022.

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Figure 12.2(a): **Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through JKIA, 2021-2022**

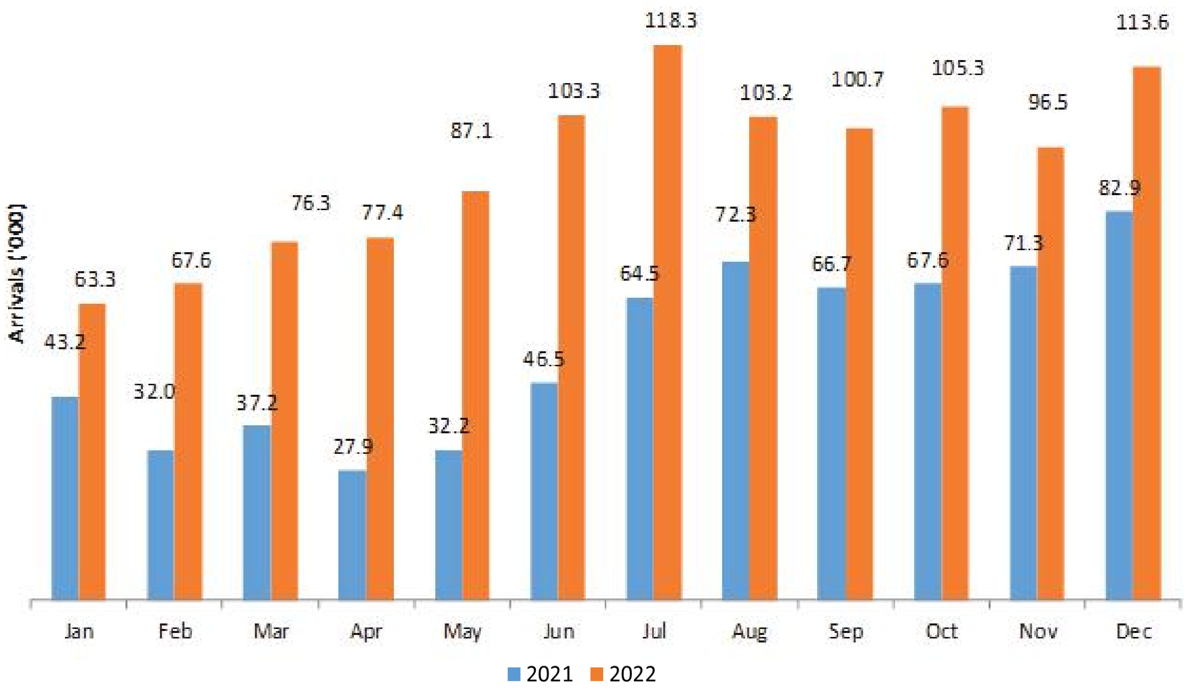
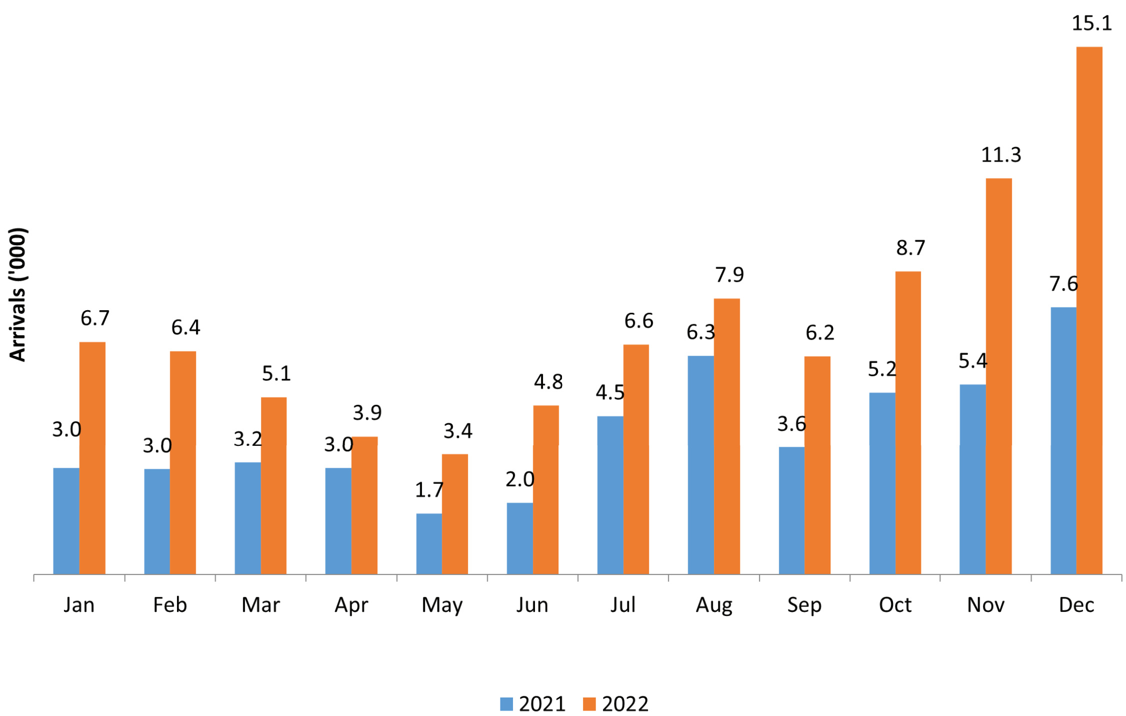
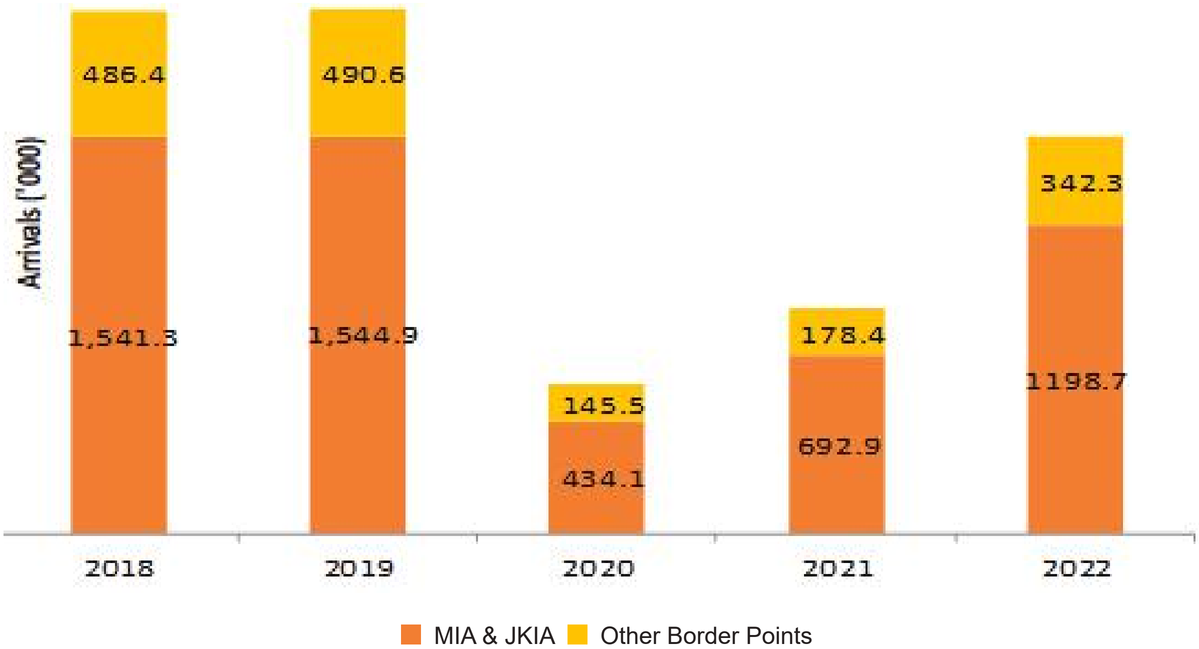


Figure 12.2 (b) **Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through MIA, 2021-2022**



12.5. Figure 12.2(c) shows the trend of international visitor arrivals from MIA, JKIA and other border points from 2018 to 2022. The combined number of visitor arrivals through MIA and JKIA grew by 73.0 per cent to 1,198.7 thousand in 2022 from 692.9 thousand in 2021. Similarly, arrivals through other border points grew from 178.4 thousand in 2021 to 342.3 thousand visitors in the year under review. International visitor arrivals through MIA and JKIA accounted for 77.8 per cent of the total international visitor arrivals.

Figure 12.2(c): Number of International Visitor Arrivals, 2018-2022



12.6. International arrivals by purpose of visit from 2018 to 2022 is shown in Table 12.1. The total number of international arrivals by purpose increased across all the quarters of 2022 compared to 2021. In the first quarter, arrivals increased from 157.8 thousand visitors in 2021 to 287.9 thousand visitors in 2022. There were decelerated growths in the third and fourth quarters of 2022. The number of international visitor arrivals for holiday and business purposes increased from 300.3 thousand and 229.7 thousand in 2021 to 559.1 thousand and 420.6 thousand in 2022, respectively. The number of visitor arrivals on holiday accounted for 36.3 per cent of all international arrivals in 2022 while those on business accounted for 27.3 per cent as depicted in Figure 12.2(d).

Table 12.1: Number of International Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2018-2022

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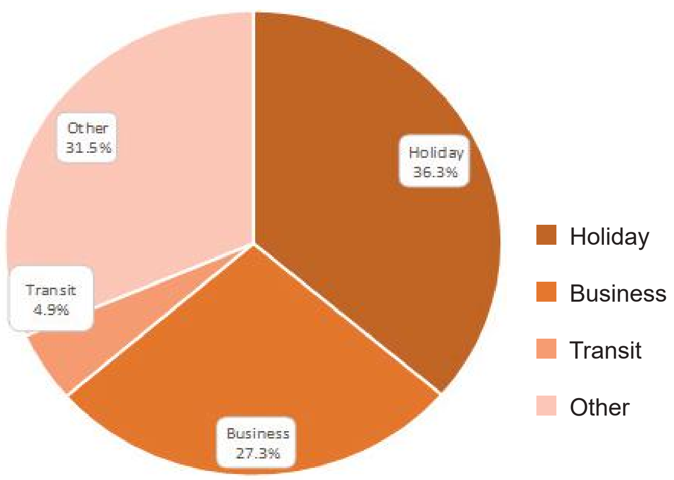
Quarter	Purpose	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
1st	Holiday	350.4	317.5	90.7	46.1	93.7
	Business	62.1	67.7	115.0	47.7	83.8
	Transit	26.0	33.8	25.0	8.4	11.6
	Other[1]	35.1	60.1	159.0	55.8	98.8
	TOTAL	**473.5**	**479.1**	**389.6**	**157.8**	**287.9**
2nd	Holiday	315.2	279.2	0.3	42.1	111.4
	Business	56.6	62.3	0.4	43.9	105.7
	Transit	24.8	40.4	0.1	8.5	16.8
	Other[1]	53.0	79.3	0.5	53.7	123.5
	TOTAL	**449.6**	**461.2**	**1.2**	**148.2**	**357.5**
3rd	Holiday	446.1	361.8	11.2	105.7	179.1
	Business	80.6	83.5	14.2	60.6	110.1
	Transit	22.6	53.3	3.1	10.6	22.9
	Other[1]	50.4	98.0	19.6	89.0	128.6
	TOTAL	**599.7**	**596.6**	**48.1**	**266.0**	**440.7**
4th	Holiday	386.1	329.8	32.7	106.4	174.9
	Business	57.9	60.3	41.5	77.5	120.9
	Transit	23.6	45.4	9.0	20.5	24.5
	Other[1]	37.3	63.0	57.4	94.9	134.6
	TOTAL	504.9	498.5	140.7	299.3	454.9
Annual	Holiday	1,497.7	1,288.4	134.9	300.3	559.1
	Business	257.2	273.8	171.1	229.7	420.6
	Transit	97.1	172.9	37.2	48.0	75.8
	Other[1]	175.8	300.4	236.5	293.4	485.4
	TOTAL	**2,027.7**	**2,035.4**	**579.6**	**871.3**	**1,541.0**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services
**Provisional*
[1]"Other" category include: Medical, Religious Mission/Volunteer, Sports, Health, Study, Visiting Friends and Relatives, Others/Not Stated.

Figure 12.2(d): International Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2022



Visitor Departures

12.8. Table 12.2 shows the total number of international departures by purpose of visit from 2018 to 2022. The number of departing visitors almost doubled from 791.7 thousand visitors in 2021 to 1,431.8 thousand visitors in 2022. The number of departing visitors increased in all the quarters during the year under review.

Table 12.2: Number of International Visitor Departures by Purpose of Visit, 2018-2022

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Quarter	Purpose	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
1st	Holiday	314.4	298.8	45.5	35.1	68.4
	Business	55.7	65.6	80.6	62.9	83.0
	Transit	23.3	28.3	11.0	8.1	11.2
	Other[1]	31.5	50.6	255.6	36.2	107.4
	Total	**424.9**	**443.3**	**392.7**	**142.2**	**269.9**
2nd	Holiday	285.2	257.2	0.8	31.5	79.6
	Business	51.2	59.2	1.4	67.4	105.6
	Transit	22.5	33.5	0.2	6.7	14.0
	Other1	48.0	66.7	4.5	32.8	129.9
	Total	**406.9**	**416.6**	**6.9**	**138.5**	**329.1**
3rd	Holiday	424.2	352.0	5.5	82.2	131.6
	Business	76.6	83.1	9.7	90.2	111.8
	Transit	21.5	48.1	1.3	10.3	18.1
	Other[1]	48.0	89.0	30.9	60.1	153.9
	Total	**570.3**	**572.2**	**47.4**	**242.9**	**415.4**
4th	Holiday	347.6	318.2	13.7	66.2	110.4
	Business	52.2	59.4	24.2	118.5	125.7
	Transit	21.3	39.4	3.3	15.2	18.5
	Other[1]	33.6	48.9	76.8	68.3	162.7
	Total	**454.7**	**465.9**	**118.0**	**268.1**	**417.3**
Annual	Holiday	1,371.5	1,226.3	65.5	223.4	390.0
	Business	235.7	267.3	115.9	336.3	426.1
	Transit	88.6	149.3	15.8	48.0	61.8
	Other[1]	161.0	255.1	367.8	184.1	553.9
	Total	**1,856.8**	**1,898.0**	**565.0**	**791.7**	**1,431.8**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services
**Provisional*
[1]"Others" category include: Medical, Religious Mission/Volunteer, Sports, Health, Study, Visiting Friends and Relatives, Others/Not Stated.

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12.9. Table 12.3 presents the number of departing visitors by country of residence and purpose of visit, excluding visitors whose purpose of visit falls under "Other" category. Departing visitors increased by 44.5 per cent from 607.5 thousand visitors in 2021 to 877.9 thousand visitors in 2022. Departing residents of Europe increased from 150.9 thousand visitors in 2021 to 248.6 thousand visitors in 2022. Similarly, departing residents of North America increased by 36.5 per cent from 108.3 thousand visitors in 2021 to 147.8 thousand visitors in 2022. The number of departing residents of Africa grew by 25.9 per cent to 313.6 thousand in 2022 from 249.1 thousand in 2021.

Table 12.3: Departing Visitors by Country of Residence and Purpose of Visit[1], 2020-2022

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Country of Residence	Holiday			Business			Transit			Total		
	2020	2021	2022*	2020	2021	2022*	2020	2021*	2022*	2020	2021	2022*
Germany	2.8	7.1	14.3	4.9	10.6	15.6	0.7	1.5	2.3	8.4	19.2	32.1
United Kingdom	6.3	14.1	37.3	11.0	21.3	40.8	1.5	3.0	5.9	18.8	38.5	84.0
Switzerland	0.6	1.8	2.6	1.0	2.7	2.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.8	4.8	5.8
Italy	2.1	3.0	8.2	3.8	4.5	8.9	0.5	0.6	1.3	6.4	8.2	18.4
France	2.0	5.1	9.7	3.5	7.7	10.6	0.5	1.1	1.5	5.9	13.8	21.8
Scandinavia	2.6	5.6	8.0	4.6	8.4	8.7	0.6	1.2	1.3	7.8	15.2	18.0
Other Europe	5.1	18.8	30.4	9.1	28.3	33.2	1.2	4.0	4.8	15.5	51.2	68.4
TOTAL EUROPE	**21.4**	**55.5**	**110.4**	**37.9**	**83.5**	**120.7**	**5.2**	**11.9**	**17.5**	**64.5**	**150.9**	**248.6**
USA	8.1	36.2	58.7	14.4	54.5	64.1	2.0	7.8	9.3	24.5	98.5	132.1
Canada	1.5	3.6	7.0	2.7	5.4	7.6	0.4	0.8	1.1	4.5	9.8	15.7
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	**9.6**	**39.8**	**65.7**	**17.0**	**59.9**	**71.7**	**2.3**	**8.5**	**10.4**	**29.0**	**108.3**	**147.8**
Uganda	5.5	18.0	34.2	9.8	27.1	37.4	1.3	3.9	5.4	16.6	49.0	77.0
Tanzania	4.8	17.1	13.9	8.5	25.8	15.2	1.2	3.7	2.2	14.5	46.6	31.4
Burundi	1.0	3.1	0.3	1.7	4.7	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	2.9	8.5	0.6
Rwanda	1.9	6.7	12.1	3.3	10.1	13.2	0.5	1.4	1.9	5.7	18.3	27.3
South Sudan	1.1	4.7	15.5	2.0	7.0	16.9	0.3	1.0	2.4	3.4	12.7	34.8
Other Africa	10.3	41.9	63.3	18.2	63.0	69.2	2.5	9.0	10.0	31.0	113.9	142.5
TOTAL AFRICA	**24.7**	**91.6**	**139.3**	**43.6**	**137.8**	**152.2**	**6.0**	**19.7**	**22.1**	**74.2**	**249.1**	**313.6**
India	3.4	11.8	23.3	6.0	17.7	25.4	0.8	2.5	3.7	10.1	32.0	52.4
Japan	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.5	3.0
Israel	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.9	2.6
Other Asia	4.4	20.6	17.4	7.8	31.0	19.1	1.1	4.4	2.8	13.2	56.1	39.3
TOTAL ASIA	**8.4**	**33.6**	**43.2**	**14.8**	**50.6**	**47.2**	**2.0**	**7.2**	**6.8**	**25.2**	**91.4**	**97.2**
Australia and New Zealand	0.9	1.0	3.6	1.5	1.5	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.6	2.7	8.2
All Other Countries	0.6	1.9	27.8	1.1	2.9	30.3	0.1	0.4	4.4	1.8	5.2	62.5
TOTAL	**65.5**	**223.3**	**390.0**	**115.8**	**336.2**	**426.1**	**15.8**	**47.9**	**61.8**	**197.2**	**607.5**	**877.9**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services
**Provisional*
[1]Excludes visitors whose purpose of visit is categorized as "Other"

12.10. Number of visitor-days stayed by purpose of visit and the average length of stay is shown in Table 12.4. The total visitor-days stayed increased by 29.1 per cent from 9,983.5 thousand in 2021 to 12,890.9 thousand in 2022. The number of days for visitors on holiday and business increased by 30.3 and 28.2 per cent to 7,150.6 thousand and 5,626.6 thousand in 2022, respectively. The average stay for all visitors increased from 10.5 days in 2021 to 11.8 days in 2022.

Table 12.4: Number of Visitor-Days Stayed by Purpose of Visit[1], 2018-2022

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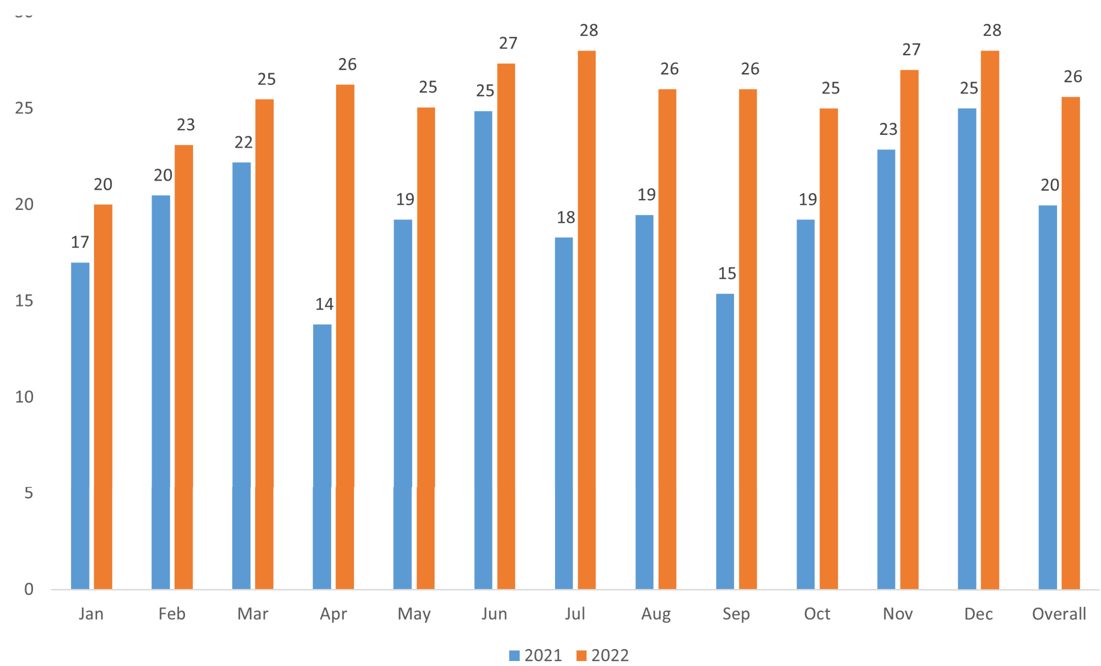
Purpose	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Holiday	16,258.0	16,064.5	2,023.0	5,486.3	7,150.6
Business	3,135.0	3,501.6	2,565.9	4,387.3	5,626.6
Transit	222.0	370.7	74.3	109.9	113.7
Total	**19,615.0**	**19,936.9**	**4,663.2**	**9,983.5**	**12,890.9**
Average length of stay in days	11.6	12.1	9.0	10.5	11.8

**Provisional*
[1]Excludes visitors whose purpose of visit is categorized as "Other"
Number of visitor days stayed means number of days visitor stays in the country

Hotel Bed Occupancy

12.11. Monthly hotel bed occupancy rates for 2021 and 2022 are displayed in figure 12.3. During the period under review, the overall rate of bed occupancy went up from 20.0 per cent to 26.0 per cent, reflecting the sector's recovery following the effects of COVID-19 pandemic. Hotel bed occupancy rate peaked at 28.0 per cent in July and December 2022.

Figure 12.3: Monthly Hotel Bed Occupancy Rates, 2021-2022



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12.12. Hotel bed-nights occupancy by country of residence from 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 12.5. The number of hotel bed-nights occupied grew by 27.0 per cent to 7,009.0 thousand in 2022. The number of hotel bed nights occupied by residents of Kenya increased from 3,829.9 thousand in 2021 to 4,195.6 thousand, accounting for 59.9 per cent of the total hotel bed nights occupied in 2022. Bed-nights occupied by residents of Europe rose by 69.7 per cent to 953.3 thousand in 2022. Similarly, the share of bed-nights by residents of Europe increased from 10.2 per cent in 2021 to 13.6 per cent in 2022. Occupancy by residents of African countries excluding Kenya, increased from 321.1 thousand in 2021 to 795.0 thousand in 2022, while occupancy by Americans increased from 273.2 thousand in 2021 to 480.3 thousand in 2022.

Table 12.5: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Country of Residence, 2018-2022

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Country of Residence	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Domestic Tourism					
Kenya Residents	**4,559.8**	**4,047.3**	**2,567.0**	**3,829.9**	**4,195.6**
International Tourism					
Permanent Occupants[1]	**44.7**	**99.0**	**30.1**	**158.5**	**99.0**
Germany	934.2	1,132.6	182.7	77.0	105.1
Switzerland	85.3	109.4	20.4	45.8	48.3
United Kingdom	285.6	341.3	81.1	91.0	140.6
Italy	103.1	184.6	117.4	24.0	104.6
France	193.3	166.7	56.5	55.0	113.2
Scandinavia	109.6	101.7	41.0	39.7	60.5
Other Europe	566.7	639.0	219.7	229.3	381.1
EUROPE	**2,277.7**	**2,675.4**	**719.0**	**561.7**	**953.3**
Uganda	81.1	105.8	32.7	55.9	159.9
Tanzania	58.9	77.5	23.6	32.4	198.5
East and Central Africa	133.4	171.0	35.7	62.1	115.6
West Africa	74.7	84.0	18.8	49.2	74.8
North Africa	28.4	35.8	10.7	29.5	114.9
South Africa	74.9	92.0	17.5	60.8	79.2
Other Africa	54.0	41.0	10.5	31.2	52.1
AFRICA	**505.5**	**607.1**	**149.4**	**321.1**	**795.0**
U.S.A	346.0	426.9	122.3	221.5	353.0
Canada	69.3	81.2	21.2	26.4	64.6
Other America	44.6	47.1	12.0	25.2	62.7
AMERICA	**459.9**	**555.3**	**155.5**	**273.2**	**480.3**
Japan	48.2	64.2	13.2	18.6	24.0
India	167.2	202.2	28.9	72.7	141.9
Middle East	54.7	71.0	17.2	48.4	54.6
China	230.5	297.2	26.4	44.7	53.8
Other Asia	58.0	77.8	23.0	44.3	59.8
ASIA	**558.6**	**712.4**	**108.7**	**228.7**	**334.1**
Australia and New Zealand	78.2	89.9	13.4	13.1	32.3
All Other Countries	133.5	271.8	59.9	130.7	119.5
Total-Occupied	**8,617.9**	**9,058.2**	**3,803.0**	**5,517.0**	**7,009.0**
Total-Available	**26,500.6**	**26,835.7**	**21,326.1**	**27,630.1**	**30,453.4**
Occupancy rate %	**32.5**	**33.8**	**17.8**	**20.0**	**23.0**

**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 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 12.6. The Coastal Beach remained the most preferred destination for tourists. Hotel bed-nights in this zone rose by 19.3 per cent from 1,967.8 thousand in 2021 to 2,347.9 thousand in 2022. Similarly, bed-nights in Coastal Other increased by 8.4 per cent from 142.7 thousand in 2021 to 154.8 thousand in 2022. The number of hotel bed-nights occupied in Nairobi High Class rose by 29.2 per cent from 1,007.7 thousand in 2021 to 1,301.8 thousand in 2022. In addition, the number of hotel bed-nights occupied in Masailand more than doubled from 362.3 thousand in 2021 to 727.3 thousand in 2022. This was mainly due to the increased number of visitor arrivals as well as increased visits to national parks and game reserves.

Table 12.6: Number of Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Zone, 2018-2022

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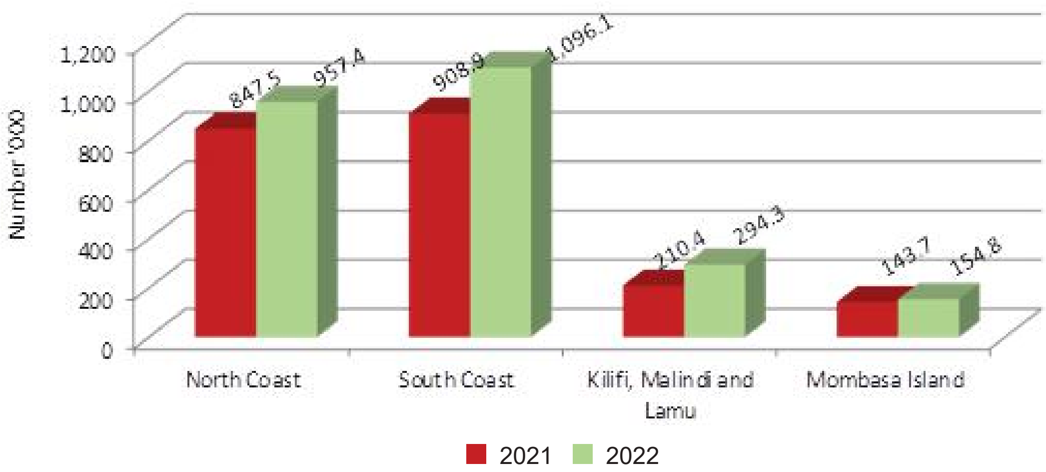
Zone	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Coastal Beach	3,329.0	3,491.3	1,502.6	1,967.8	2,347.9
Coastal Other	280.4	285.1	87.2	142.7	154.8
Coastal Hinterland	107.5	112.0	110.0	62.3	165.8
Nairobi High Class	1,371.7	1,430.6	573.7	1,007.7	1,301.8
Nairobi Other	657.0	774.3	318.3	509.7	539.7
Central	1,128.5	947.9	421.2	739.8	1,034.8
Masailand	827.0	801.0	171.2	362.3	727.3
Nyanza Basin	226.0	382.5	181.2	265.1	284.0
Western	560.3	695.0	357.4	383.9	338.1
Northern	130.6	138.6	80.3	75.7	114.7
Total-Occupied	8,617.9	9,058.2	3,803.0	5,517.0	7,009.0
Total-Available	26,500.6	26,835.7	21,326.1	27,630.1	30,453.4

**Provisional*

12.14. Figure 12.4 shows a comparison of bed-nights occupancy by zone at the Coast for 2021 and 2022. The South Coast continued to be the most preferred destination in 2022, recording 1,096.1 thousand bed-nights occupancy compared to 957.4 thousand in the North coast in 2022. Occupancy within Mombasa Island and those of (Kilifi, Malindi and Lamu) grew by 7.7 and 39.9 per cent, from 143.7 thousand and 210.4 thousand bed-nights in 2021 to 154.8 thousand and 294.3 thousand bed-nights in 2022, respectively.

Figure 12.4: Number of Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Zone, 2021-2022



Chapter 12

12.15 Analysis of bed-nights occupied by area and country of residence for 2021 and 2022 is presented in Table 12.7. Residents of Kenya continued to dominate hotel bed-nights occupancy in all areas, accounting for 32.6, 69.0 and 40.4 per cent of bed occupancy in Nairobi, Coast and Game lodges in 2022, respectively. The share of bed-nights occupied at the lodges went up from 7.9 per cent in 2021 to 10.4 per cent in 2022. However, the percentage share of bed-nights occupied in Nairobi and the Coast declined during the year under review.

Table 12.7: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Area and Country of Residence, 2021-2022

'000

Country of Residence	Nairobi		Coast		Lodges[2]		Others		Total	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Permanent Occupants[1]	26.3	29.2	98.0	8.8	2.2	7.9	32.0	53.1	158.5	99.0
Germany	20.4	9.2	39.1	82.0	11.2	8.9	6.3	5.0	77.0	105.1
Switzerland	8.6	16.4	30.5	16.6	3.6	12.1	3.1	3.3	45.8	48.3
United Kingdom	47.8	35.3	29.8	47.7	8.5	18.7	4.9	38.9	91.0	140.6
Italy	9.6	10.6	8.8	78.6	3.8	11.1	1.8	4.2	24.0	104.6
France	24.3	23.4	11.2	48.0	13.6	28.7	5.8	13.1	55.0	113.2
Scandinavia	13.1	22.3	20.5	24.6	3.6	8.6	2.4	5.0	39.7	60.5
Other Europe	68.0	86.9	120.4	206.3	27.8	60.2	13.0	27.8	229.3	381.1
Kenya	700.7	600.4	1,619.7	1,841.4	261.6	293.7	1,248.0	1,460.1	3,829.9	4,195.6
Uganda	36.4	124.7	10.1	22.2	1.7	2.4	7.7	10.6	55.9	159.9
Tanzania	23.4	181.8	5.1	12.8	0.7	1.4	3.1	2.5	32.4	198.5
East & Central Africa	44.3	56.4	13.7	49.4	0.9	4.1	3.1	5.8	62.1	115.6
West Africa	36.1	48.3	10.6	21.9	0.9	1.7	1.7	2.9	49.2	74.8
North Africa	22.6	103.3	5.0	7.9	1.2	1.7	0.7	2.0	29.5	114.9
South Africa	41.2	55.7	15.3	15.9	2.5	4.8	1.8	2.8	60.8	79.2
Other Africa	17.4	28.0	10.6	17.5	1.0	2.7	2.2	4.0	31.2	52.1
USA	112.0	138.2	40.3	44.8	50.0	117.0	19.2	53.0	221.5	353.0
Canada	13.8	19.3	7.3	19.9	3.4	16.0	2.0	9.4	26.4	64.6
Other America	15.5	29.0	3.0	10.9	4.3	14.2	2.4	8.7	25.2	62.7
Japan	10.3	13.6	5.0	4.8	1.2	3.1	2.2	2.6	18.6	24.0
India	33.2	41.3	18.0	26.6	13.3	53.6	8.2	20.4	72.7	141.9
Middle East	29.4	27.2	9.2	15.1	3.7	7.2	6.1	5.0	48.4	54.6
China	30.9	29.7	4.5	8.5	4.0	6.7	5.3	8.9	44.7	53.8
Other Asia	27.8	42.5	10.8	9.9	4.7	4.6	1.0	2.7	44.3	59.8
Australia & New Zealand	6.3	16.7	1.6	7.0	3.7	5.1	1.4	3.5	13.1	32.3
All Other Countries	97.9	52.2	24.5	19.6	5.0	31.4	3.4	16.3	130.7	119.5
Total	**1,517.4**	**1,841.5**	**2,172.8**	**2,668.5**	**438.0**	**727.3**	**1,388.8**	**1,771.7**	**5,517.0**	**7,009.0**
Percentage Share	**27.5**	**26.3**	**39.4**	**38.1**	**7.9**	**10.4**	**25.2**	**25.3**	**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. Table 12.8 presents bed-nights occupancy in game lodges and type of catering offered, disaggregated by EAC residents and Non-EAC residents. The number of bed-nights occupied increased from 438.0 thousand in 2021 to 727.3 thousand in 2022, representing 66.1 per cent rise. The number of bed-nights occupied by Non-EAC residents rose from 174.1 thousand to 435.7 thousand in 2022. Similarly, bed-nights occupied by East Africa residents grew from 263.9 thousand in 2021 to 291.6 thousand in 2022. Approximately 55.8 per cent of the visitors preferred full catering services to self-service.

12.8: Bed Night Occupied in Game Lodges[1], 2020-2022

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	Bed-Nights Occupied								
	Non-EAC Residents			EAC Residents			Total		
	2020	2021	2022*	2020	2021	2022*	2020	2021	2022*
Game Reserves	42.6	46.9	158.5	98.7	143.7	182.7	141.3	190.6	341.2
National Parks	43.7	127.2	277.2	66.5	120.2	108.9	110.2	247.4	386.1
TOTAL	**86.3**	**174.1**	**435.7**	**165.2**	**263.9**	**291.6**	**251.5**	**438.0**	**727.3**
Of which full Catering	80.8	145.1	287.0	111.7	158.2	118.8	192.5	303.3	405.7
Self Service	5.5	29.0	142.9	53.5	105.7	178.7	59.0	134.7	321.6

**Provisional*
[1]Lodges in National Parks and Game Reserves
EAC - East African Community

12.17. The number of visitors to national parks and game reserves from 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 12.9. All the national parks and game reserves recorded increases in the number of visitors. The number of visitors to the national park and game reserve grew by 69.1 per cent to 2,543.0 thousand in 2022. Visitors to Tsavo West, Lake Nakuru, Maasai Mara and Impala sanctuary more than doubled from 28.6, 79.6, 119.5 and 117.4 thousand in 2021 to 62.6, 185.1, 249.9 and 235.0 thousand in 2022, respectively.

Table 12.9: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves, 2018-2022

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Park/Reserve	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Nairobi National Park	196.7	208.2	203.6	205.9	280.4
Nairobi Safari Walk	158.7	123.3	75.9	110.0	150.5
Nairobi Mini Orphanage	414.8	385.0	120.5	194.3	348.6
Amboseli	175.8	191.7	55.1	90.9	155.7
Tsavo (West)	74.1	61.3	25.0	28.6	62.6
Tsavo (East)	167.0	177.9	75.1	76.2	125.6
Aberdare	43.2	46.9	17.7	31.9	46.8
Lake Nakuru	242.0	233.0	50.9	79.6	185.1
Masai Mara	291.2	286.0	71.5	119.5	249.9
Haller's Park	165.8	301.6	30.6	63.9	72.3
Malindi Marine	29.1	28.8	12.5	18.6	25.7
Lake Bogoria	74.6	72.4	2.9	12.8	18.8
Meru	18.8	17.7	6.3	9.5	16.8
Shimba Hills	25.6	24.2	10.6	14.1	16.5
Mt. Kenya	25.9	24.8	13.5	17.8	23.1
Samburu	11.4	12.7	4.5	3.5	7.0
Kisite/Mpunguti	50.3	53.3	32.5	54.0	73.9
Mombasa Marine	39.8	40.8	21.1	37.4	56.1
Watamu Marine	67.5	72.6	43.8	51.5	68.3
Hell's Gate	165.8	165.6	35.1	73.7	170.8
Impala Sanctuary(Kisumu)	309.4	306.8	59.5	117.4	235.0
Mt. Longonot	60.1	60.1	24.4	35.1	71.0
Others[1]	61.4	80.6	44.4	57.9	82.6
TOTAL	**2,868.9**	**2,975.2**	**1,037.0**	**1,504.0**	**2,543.0**

Source: Kenya Wildlife Services
** Provisional*
[1]Others include Arabuko Sokoke, Ol-Donyo Sabuk, Marsabit, Saiwa swamp, Sibiloi, Bamburi, Chyulu, Ruma National Park, Mwea National Reserve, Central Island National Park, Kiunga, Mt.Elgon, Nasolot, Ndere and Kakamega.

12.18. Table 12.10 shows visitors to national parks and game reserves from 2020 to 2022. The number of Kenya citizens (adults and children) recorded a significant increase in 2022 compared to 2021, with adult's citizens registering the highest proportion. The number of students who are Kenyan citizen visiting national parks and game reserves decreased from 21.9 thousand in 2021 to 12.0 thousand in 2022. The number of non-resident foreign adults visiting national parks and game reserves was higher than resident foreign adults in the period under review.

Table 12.10: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves, 2020-2022

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Years	Category	Kenyan Citizen	Resident Foreigner	Non-Resident Foreigner	Total
2020	Adults	492.2	72.3	157.5	721.9
2021		775.7	67.2	228.1	1,071.0
2022*		1,191.4	133.7	536.8	1,861.9
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
2020	Students	0	5.5	0	5.5
2021		21.9	0.4	0.2	22.4
2022*		12.0	50.6	0.5	63.1

Source: Kenya Wildlife Service
** Provisional*
Note: Non-resident foreigners refers to foreigners expecting to and/or have stayed in Kenya for less than 12 months

Visitors to Selected Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites

12.19. Table 12.11 presents the number of visitors to museums, snake parks and historical sites. Visitors to these attraction facilities more than doubled from 403.7 thousand in 2021 to 843.7 thousand in 2022. Visitors to Nairobi National Museum and snake park, Fort Jesus, Kisumu Museum and Gede Ruins rose from 102.6, 101.6, 52.8 and 33.6 thousand in 2021 to 245.8, 165.9, 166.5 and 66.3 thousand in 2022, respectively. Similarly, the number of visitors to Kariandusi, Hyrax Hill and Karen Blixen increased from 4.6, 11.7 and 17.1 thousand in 2021 to 16.3, 29.4 and 39.3 thousand in 2022.

Table 12.11: Number of Visitors to Selected Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites, 2018-2022

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Name of Facility/Site	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Nairobi National Museum and snake park	239.4	259.3	35.2	102.6	245.8
Nairobi Gallery	5.7	5.9	2.2	4.3	4.4
Fort Jesus	229.2	195.7	43.4	101.6	165.9
Kisumu Museum	184.6	172.7	13.4	52.8	166.5
Kitale Museum	66.6	59.6	11.1	23.3	41.4
Gede Ruins	89.0	92.4	12.4	33.6	66.3
Meru	21.1	19.2	2.4	7.4	12.3
Lamu	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.3	0.0
Jumba la Mtwana	9.8	11.3	4.9	8.6	10.8
Olorgessaile	3.3	12.6	1.1	1.6	2.9
Kariandusi	22.2	23.8	1.4	4.6	16.3
Hyrax Hill	24.7	18.7	5.2	11.7	29.4
Karen Blixen	48.7	51.0	11.9	17.1	39.3
Malindi	30.8	37.1	4.0	13.3	17.8
Kilifi Mnarani	3.0	2.5	0.9	2.4	2.4
Kabarnet	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.2
Kapenguria	13.4	12.8	2.9	7.6	9.0
Swahili House	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
Narok	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
German Post	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Takwa Ruins	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.6
Rabai	4.5	5.0	0.7	2.5	3.0
Lamu Port	0.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	3.7
Maralal	1.5	1.7	0.4	1.1	1.4
Kipini Site	..	0.2	..	..	..
Total	**1,006.3**	**990.2**	**160.7**	**403.7**	**843.7**

Source: National Museums of Kenya
** Provisional*
.. Data not available

Conference Tourism

12.20. International and local conference indicators are presented in Table 12.12. The number of international conferences and delegates increased from 292 and 9,093 in 2021 to 896 and 23,105 in 2022, respectively. Similarly, local conferences and the number of delegates increased from 8,117 and 164,924 in 2021 to 9,662 and 615,373 in 2022. Consequently, the overall conference capacity utilization increased from 7.9 per cent in 2021 to 9.9 per cent in 2022. The improved performance was a result of the return to normalcy after the COVID 19 related interruption' and withdrawal of travel advisories resulting to improved business environment for tourism.

Table 12.12: Indicators of Conference Tourism, 2020-2022

	2020		2021		2022*	
	Local	International	Local	International	Local	International
Number of conferences	1,176	28	8,117	292	9,662	896
Number of delegates	80,139	1,044	164,924	9,093	615,373	23,105
Number of delegate days	317,569	19,321	626,726	49,060	913,361	101,417
Number of delegate days available	6,510,163	6,510,163	7,585,293	7,585,293	8,276,280	8,276,280
Percentage Occupancy	4.9	0.3	7.3	0.6	9.0	0.9
Conference Capacity Utilization (Percentage)	5.2		7.9		9.9	

**Provisional*

Number of delegates day available means maximum number of delegates the conference facility is designed to hold in a day

Training in Hospitality

12.21. The number of trainees pursuing hospitality and tourism courses at the Kenya Utalii College (KUC) is shown in Table 12.13. The number of graduates at KUC rose from 688 in 2021 to 1,712 in 2022. However, there was a decline in short courses graduates from 688 in 2021 to 546 in 2022.

Table 12.13: Kenya Utalii College Graduates, 2018-2022

Number

Year	In- Service			Professional Courses			Grand Total
Year	Refresher	MDP	Sub-Total	Regular Courses	Short Courses	Sub-Total	Total
2018	1,130	253	**1,383**	229	622	851	**2,234**
2019	1,313	269	**1,582**	465	1,039	1,504	**3,086**
2020	137	-	**137**	378	214	592	**729**
2021	-	-	**-**	-	688	688	**688**
2022*	683	250	**933**	233	546	779	**1,712**

Source: Kenya Utalii College

** Provisional*

MDP - Management Development Programmes

CHAPTER 13

Transportation and Storage

Overview

Transport infrastructure such as air, railway, roads and maritime transport reduces geographical isolation, economic and social marginalization. Inefficient infrastructure affects productivity and raises production and transaction costs, which hinders growth by reducing the competitiveness of businesses and the ability of governments to pursue economic and social development policies. The government therefore recognizes the importance of transport and continues to set up policies and developments in an effort to ease mobility. 13.2. The performance of the transportation and storage sector improved significantly in 2022 following the easing of restrictions of movement of persons that were instituted to curb the spread of COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021. Consequently, there was marked improvement in the activities of passenger transportation through air, road and railway. The total number of passengers handled at Kenyan airports rose significantly from 6,703.3 thousand in 2021 to 10,238.6 thousand in 2022. This growth was largely attributed to an increase of 80.4 per cent in the number of international passengers to 5,169.4 thousand in 2022. Similarly, traffic from domestic passengers rose by 32.1 per cent from 3,837.8 thousand passengers to 5,069.2 thousand passengers, during the year under review.

13.3. During the period under review the volume of white petroleum products transported via pipeline decreased from 7,619.4 thousand cubic metres in 2021 to 7,548.9 thousand cubic metres in 2022. White petroleum products transported for domestic consumption rose by 0.8 per cent to 4,674.4 thousand cubic metres in 2022. The total volume of white petroleum products on transit through the pipeline dropped by 3.6 per cent from 2,983.0 thousand cubic metres to 2,874.5 thousand cubic metres in 2022.

13.4. The number of ships that docked at the port of Mombasa decreased by 4.5 per cent from 1,635 in 2021 to 1,561 in 2022. Consequently, cargo handled through the port of Mombasa shrank by 1.9 per cent to 33,880 thousand metric tonnes in 2022, with container traffic rising marginally to 1,449.9 thousand Twenty-foot Equivalent Units in 2022. Import traffic declined by 2.3 per cent from 27,332 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 26,713 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. The number of motor vehicles landed at the port of Mombasa decreased by 21.5 per cent from 126,415 units in 2021 to 99,239 units in 2022. The volume of export traffic rose by 3.4 per cent to 4,771 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. The volume of transit in, increased by 6.7 per cent from 8,673 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 9,257 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. Transit volume out of the country through the Port of Mombasa grew by 12.6 per cent to 977 thousand metric tonnes in 2022.

13.5. The number of newly registered motor vehicles decreased by 7.6 per cent to 99,365 registered in 2022. There was a significant rise in the number of newly registered panel vans and pick-ups from 5,986 units in 2021 to 10,901 units in 2022. The number of lorries/trucks, minibuses/matatus and trailers rose by 42.5, 10.3 and 8.5 per cent, respectively, over the review period. There was a slight decrease in the number of reported road accidents from 10,210 in 2021 to 9,976 in 2022. However, there was a 5.5 per cent increase in number of road accident casualties from 20,625 in 2021 to 21,757 in 2022.

13.6. In the railway sub-sector, the volume of cargo transported via Metre Gauge Railway (MGR) increased by 22.2 per cent from 644 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 787 thousand tonnes in 2022. The increase of cargo volume transported by MGR resulted in an 8.0 per cent rise in freight revenue from KSh 1,118 million in 2021 to KSh 1,207 million in 2022. On the contrary, the number of passengers transported via MGR decreased by 23.7 per cent to 3,430 thousand in 2022 from 4,498 thousand in 2021. The volume of freight transported by Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) rose by 12.6 per cent from 5,407 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 6,090 thousand tonnes in 2022. The number of passengers transported via SGR rose by 20.0 per cent from 1,993 thousand in 2021 to 2,392 thousand in 2022.

Value of Output

13.7. Table 13.1 presents the value of output in the Transportation and Storage sector from 2018 to 2022. There was a 24.5 per cent rise in the total value of output by the sector from KSh 2,307.7 billion in 2021 to KSh 2,873.0 billion in 2022. The highest improvement was experienced in the air transport sector that doubled from KSh 144.5 billion in 2021 to KSh 225.6 billion in 2022. Road transport accounted for the highest contributor for the value of output at 77.5 per cent in 2022. There was a rise in value of output in all sectors except water transport which shrunk by 2.0 per cent to KSh 54.8 billion in 2022.

Table 13.1: Transport and Storage - Value of Output, 2018 – 2022

KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020+	2021	2022*
Road Transport	1,377,138	1,531,990	1,537,403	1,789,928	2,226,222
Railway Transport	11,497	14,828	12,553	15,731	16,695
Water Transport	52,750	54,868	54,649	55,915	54,792
Air Transport	202,000	216,376	111,010	144,524	225,569
Stoarage and Other Services Incidental to Transport	186,224	211,248	204,133	254,125	300,000
Pipeline Transport	30,019	31,879	26,667	28,007	29,809
Postal & Courier Services	21,169	20,982	18,734	19,486	19,891
Total	**1,880,797**	**2,082,170**	**1,965,149**	**2,307,716**	**2,872,977**

** Provisional.*
+ Revised

Road Maintenance Funds

13.8. Table 13.2 shows amount of road maintenance funds by source, disbursed by the Kenya Roads Board (KRB) from 2018/19 to 2022/23. Disbursement to road agencies for road maintenance is projected to rise by 22.1 per cent to KSh 67.2 billion in 2022/23, on account of fuel levy. Actual funds disbursed in 2021/22 dropped by 37.2 per cent from KSh 87.6 billion disbursed in 2020/21 to KSh 55.0 billion in 2021/22.

Table 13.2: Road Maintenance Funds by Source, 2018/19 -2022/23

KSh Million

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*	2022/2023**
Fuel Levy	56,260	61,283	87,050	54,461	66,643
Transit Toll	539	550	550	539	539
Total	**56,799**	**61,833**	**87,600**	**55,000**	**67,182**

Source: Kenya Roads Board
** Provisional.*
*** Estimates*

13.9. Road passenger and freight traffic output from 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 13.3. Road transportation output expanded by 24.4 per cent from KSh 1,790.0 billion in 2021 to KSh 2,226.2 billion in 2022. Passenger and freight traffic output rose by 27.2 and 20.9 per cent to KSh 1,263.2 billion and KSh 963.1 billion respectively, during the period under review.

Table 13.3 Road Transport Output for the period 2018 to 2022

KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020+	2021	2022*
Passenger Traffic	835,109	926,650	928,784	993,304	1,263,157
Freight Traffic+	542,029	605,340	608,618	796,624	963,064
Total Road Traffic Earnings	**1,377,138**	**1,531,990**	**1,537,403**	**1,789,928**	**2,226,222**

** Provisional*
+ Revised

Newly Registered Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles

13.10. Table 13.4 shows details on newly registered motor vehicles and motorcycles from 2018 to 2022. The number of newly registered units dropped by 41.1 per cent from 399,052 in 2021 to 234,879 in 2022.

Motor Vehicles

13.11. The total number of newly registered motor vehicles recorded a decrease of 7.6 per cent from 107,499 in 2021 to 99,365 in 2022. The number of newly registered buses and coaches more than doubled from 893 units in 2021 to 2,173 in 2022. Similarly, there was a significant rise in the number of newly registered panel vans and pick-ups from 5,986 units in 2021 to 10,901 units in 2022. The number of lorries/trucks, minibuses/matatus and trailers rose by 42.5, 10.3 and 8.5 per cent, respectively, over the review period. Decreases of 22.3, 14.5, 9.4 and 44.1 per cent in registration, were recorded in saloon cars, station wagons, wheeled tractors and other vehicles, respectively, in 2022 compared to 2021.

Motorcycles and Autocycles

13.12. The total number of newly registered motorcycles declined by 53.5 per cent from 291,553 in 2021 to 135,514 in 2022. Newly registered three wheelers declined from 6,350 in 2021 to 4,001 in 2022, while motor and autocycles declined from 285,203 to 131,513, over the same period.

Chapter 13

Table 13.4: New Registration of Road Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles, 2018-2022

Number

Type of Vehicle/Motor Cycle	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Saloon Cars	10,504	9,971	7,754	8,170	6,350
Station Wagons	64,179	72,512	57,962	64,350	55,004
Panel Vans, Pick-ups,etc	11,220	10,189	6,065	5,986	10,901
Lorries/Trucks	6,514	6,518	6,476	7,071	10,075
Buses and Coaches	1,065	1,339	900	893	2,173
Mini Buses/Matatu	812	1,932	1,084	822	907
Trailers	2,083	1,639	2,382	3,187	3,457
Wheeled Tractors	4,040	1,815	2,545	2,818	2,553
Other vehicles	1,619	3,836	8,960	14,202	7,945
Total Motor Vehicles	**102,036**	**109,751**	**94,128**	**107,499**	**99,365**
Motor and AutoCycles	188,994	210,103	246,705	285,203	131,513
Three Wheelers	6,259	7,322	5,896	6,350	4,001
Total Motor Cycles	**195,253**	**217,425**	**252,601**	**291,553**	**135,514**
Total Units Registered	**297,289**	**327,176**	**346,729**	**399,052**	**234,879**

Source: National Transport and Safety Authority
** Provisional.*

Road Licenses

13.13. Table 13.5 shows the number of road transport licenses issued from 2018 to 2022. The total number of Public Service Vehicles (PSV) licenses decreased by 35.2 per cent from 55,355 in 2021 to 35,897 in 2022. The number of PSV licenses issued to matatus (0–14 seater) dropped by 61.5 per cent to 12,229 in 2022, while the number of PSV licenses issued to mini buses (15-33 seater) rose slightly by 2.3 per cent. Total individual driving licenses issued increased by 57.0 per cent from 384,899 in 2021 to 604,468 in 2022.

Table 13.5: Road Transport Licenses Issued, 2018 – 2022

Number

Type of License	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
PSV Licenses[1]					
Matatus (Less than or equal to 14 seaters)	36,815	47,183	36,323	31,737	12,229
Mini Buses (15-33 seaters)	13,273	8,969	7,401	11,919	11,699
Buses (34 and above seaters)	7,861	7,786	5,836	11,699	11,969
Total	**57,949**	**63,938**	**49,560**	**55,355**	**35,897**
Driving Licenses[2]					
Original	152,349	..	..	384,004	602,926
Duplicate	10,600	..	..	..	..
Foreign	1,400	..	..	895	1,542
Total	**164,349**	**140,279**	**303,278**	**384,899**	**604,468**

Source: National Transport and Safety Authority
** Provisional.*
[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 and 2022 includes duplicates
..Data not available

Road Traffic Accidents

13.14. The number of reported road accidents, persons injured and fatalities from 2018 to 2022 are shown in Table 13.6(a). There was a slight decrease in the number of reported road accidents from 10,210 reported in 2021 to 9,976 in 2022. However, there was an increase of 5.5 per cent in number of road accident casualties from 20,625 in 2021 to 21,757 in 2022. The number of persons slightly injured decreased from 10,050 in 2021 to 9,935 in 2022, while the number of deaths arising from traffic accidents rose by 2.4 per cent to 4,690 during the period under review.

Table 13.6(a): Reported Road Traffic Accidents, 2018 – 2022

Number

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Reported Traffic Accidents	5,158	7,184	8,919	10,210	9,976
Persons Killed or Injured:- of which:	12,877	15,747	16,970	20,625	21,757
Killed	3,158	3,586	3,975	4,579	4,690
Seriously Injured	4,673	6,952	8,026	10,050	9,935
Slightly Injured	5,046	5,209	4,969	5,996	7,132

Source: Traffic Department, Kenya Police Service
** Provisional.*

13.15. Table 13.6(b) shows the number of casualties from reported road accidents by type and class for the period 2018 to 2022. Passenger casualties increased by 20.8 per cent from 7,586 victims in 2021 to 9,161 victims in 2022. Over the same period, the number of pedal cyclist casualties declined by 26.4 per cent to 159. The number of pillion passenger casualties decreased by 8.6 per cent from 2,716 in 2021 to 2,483 in 2022.The number of pedestrian casualties increased by 2.3 per cent from 3,667 to 3,752, over the same period. Casualties from passengers accounted for 42.1 per cent of the total victims.

Table 13.6 (b) Reported Road Accidents Casualties by Type and Class, 2018 - 2022

Number

Type	Classes	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Pedestrians	Killed	1,205	1,390	1,383	1,558	1,682
	Seriously Injured	851	1,277	1,498	1,765	1,690
	Slightly Injured	256	283	305	344	380
	Sub-Total	**2,312**	**2,950**	**3,186**	**3,667**	**3,752**
Drivers	Killed	306	345	347	446	426
	Seriously Injured	496	651	824	987	927
	Slightly Injured	307	465	582	672	722
	Sub-Total	**1,109**	**1,461**	**1,753**	**2,105**	**2,075**
Passengers	Killed	746	704	580	767	822
	Seriously Injured	2,093	2,771	2,143	3,093	3,582
	Slightly Injured	4,087	3,705	2,947	3,726	4,757
	Sub-Total	**6,926**	**7,180**	**5,670**	**7,586**	**9,161**
Pillion Passengers	Killed	247	348	439	451	445
	Seriously Injured	499	836	1,319	1,594	1,369
	Slightly Injured	206	390	574	671	669
	Sub-Total	**952**	**1,574**	**2,332**	**2,716**	**2,483**
Pedal Cyclist	Killed	63	74	90	87	61
	Seriously Injured	36	76	100	110	79
	Slightly Injured	6	22	21	19	19
	Sub-Total	**105**	**172**	**211**	**216**	**159**
Motor Cyclist	Killed	591	725	1,136	1,270	1,254
	Seriously Injured	698	1,341	2,142	2,501	2,290
	Slightly Injured	184	344	540	564	583
	Sub-Total	**1,473**	**2,410**	**3,818**	**4,335**	**4,127**
All	Killed	3,158	3,586	3,975	4,579	4,690
	Seriously Injured	4,673	6,952	8,026	10,050	9,935
	Slightly Injured	5,046	5,209	4,969	5,996	7,132
	Grand Total	**12,877**	**15,747**	**16,970**	**20,625**	**21,757**

Source: Traffic Department, Kenya Police Service
** Provisional.*

Railway Transport

13.16. The performance of the Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) traffic from 2018 to 2022 is shown in Table 13.7 (a). The volume of cargo transported increased by 22.2 per cent from 644 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 787 thousand tonnes in 2022. As a result, freight revenue from MGR increased by 8.0 per cent from KSh 1,118 million in 2021 to KSh 1,207 million in 2022.

13.17. The number of passengers transported via MGR decreased by 23.7 per cent to 3,430 thousand in 2022 from 4,498 thousand in 2021, mainly attributed to a decline in the number of passengers using Nairobi Commuter Railway (NCR). Consequently, passenger revenue from MGR decreased by 20.9 per cent from KSh 234 million in 2021 to KSh 185 million in 2022.

Table 13.7(a): Meter Gauge Railway Traffic, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Freight:						
Tonnes	000	645	667	652	644	787
Tonne-km	Million	314	375	393	343	424
Revenue	KSh Million	1,123	963	1,114	1,118	1,207
Revenue per tonne-Km	KSh	3.58	2.57	2.83	3.26	2.85
Passenger:						
Journeys	000	2,824	4,025	1,899	4,498	3,430
Passenger-Km	Million	130	146	49	112	95
Revenue	KSh Million	132	167	83	234	185
Revenue per passenger-Km	KSh	1.02	1.14	1.69	2.09	1.95

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation
** Provisional*

13.18. Table 13.7 (b) highlights the performance of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) traffic from 2018 to 2022. The volume of freight transported by SGR increased by 12.6 per cent from 5,407 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 6,090 thousand tonnes in 2022. Revenue generated from hauling cargo went up by 4.0 per cent from KSh 12,178 million in 2021 to KSh 12,670 million, during the period under review.

13.19. The number of passengers transported via the SGR increased by 20.0 per cent from 1,993 thousand in 2021 to 2,392 thousand in 2022. The increase in passenger numbers resulted in a 19.6 per cent rise in the revenue generated to KSh 2,633 million in 2022 from KSh 2,201 million in 2021.

Table 13.7 (b): Standard Gauge Railway Traffic, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Freight[1]:						
Tonnes	000	2,899	4,159	4,418	5,407	6,090
Tonne-km	Million	1,361	1,959	2,095	2,539	2,829
Revenue	KSh Million	4,091	13,013	10,460	12,178	12,670
Revenue per tonne-Km	KSh	3.01	6.64	4.99	4.80	4.48
Passenger:						
Journeys	000	1,666	1,599	812	1,993	2,392
Passenger-Km	Million	786	746	374	921	1,108
Revenue	KSh Million	1,611	1,717	896	2,201	2,633
Revenue per passenger-Km	KSh	2.05	2.30	2.40	2.39	2.38

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation
** Provisional*
[1] Revenue on freight is net revenue having deducted customer discounts

Water Transport

Mombasa Port Throughput

13.20. Table 13.8 shows the volume of traffic handled through the Port of Mombasa for the period 2018 to 2022. Cargo throughput shrank by 1.9 per cent from 34,551 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 33,880 thousand metric tonnes in 2022, partly attributed to decline in import of dry bulk. Container traffic rose marginally to 1,449.9 thousand Twenty-foot Equivalent Units in 2022 from 1,435.3 thousand Twenty-foot Equivalent Units in 2021. This is reflected in the number of ships that docked at the port of Mombasa, which decreased by 4.5 per cent from 1,635 to 1,561 over the same period.

13.21. The volume of export traffic increased by 3.4 per cent from 4,612 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 4,771 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. The quantity of dry general cargo export went up by 7.2 per cent to 4,263 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. There was a decrease in dry bulk exports by 22.7 per cent from 586 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 453 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. Bulk liquids exports rose by 10.0 per cent to 55 thousand metric tonnes in 2022 from 50 thousand metric tonnes in 2021. Transit out of the country through the Port of Mombasa went up by 12.6 per cent to 977 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. The volume of transshipments and restows handled at the Port of Mombasa declined by 7.4 per cent and 22.0 per cent, respectively, during the period under review.

13.22. Import traffic declined by 2.3 per cent from 27,332 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 26,713 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. The volume of dry bulk recorded a drop of 13.1 per cent from 7,165 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 6,229 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. Dry general cargo imports went up from 11,563 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 11,680 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. Similarly, bulk liquid imports increased by 2.3 per cent to 8,804 thousand metric tonnes from 8,604 thousand metric tonnes during the period under review. During the review period, the volume of goods transit in, increased from 8,673 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 9,257 thousand metric tonnes in 2022, translating to a 6.7 per cent increase. In contrast, the number of motor vehicles landed at the port of Mombasa declined by 21.5 per cent from 126,415 units in 2021 to 99,239 units in 2022.

Table 13.8: Traffic Handled at the Port of Mombasa, 2018 – 2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Container Traffic	TEUs	1,303,862	1,416,654	1,359,579	1,435,250	1,449,863
Ships Docking	No.	1,605	1,675	1,621	1,635	1,561
Imports						
Dry General	000' MT	9,782	11,198	11,199	11,563	11,680
Dry Bulk	"	7,929	7,784	8,254	7,165	6,229
Bulk Liquids	"	7,764	8,576	8,318	8,604	8,804
Total Imports	**"**	**25,475**	**27,558**	**27,771**	**27,332**	**26,713**
Of which Transit In	"	8,873	9,244	9,446	8,673	9,257
Motor Vehicles landed	No.	123,168	123,826	101,220	126,415	99,239
Exports						
Dry General	000' MT	3,347	3,620	3,670	3,976	4,263
Dry Bulk	"	733	602	475	586	453
Bulk Liquids	"	45	55	60	50	55
Total Exports	**"**	**4,125**	**4,277**	**4,205**	**4,612**	**4,771**
Of which Transit Out	"	731	703	725	868	977
Total Imports and Exports	"	29,600	31,835	31,976	31,944	31,484
Trans-shipment	"	1,247	2,495	2,031	2,489	2,304
Restows	"	76	110	109	118	92
Grand Total	**"**	**30,923**	**34,440**	**34,116**	**34,551**	**33,880**

Source: Kenya Ports Authority
** Provisional.*
MT - Metric Tonnes
TEUs - Twenty-foot Equivalent Units

Transit Throughput through Port of Mombasa

13.23. Table 13.9 presents transit traffic through the port of Mombasa by destination from 2018 to 2022. Total traffic rose by 7.3 per cent from 9,541.0 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 10,234.1 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. Uganda had the highest share of transit market of 71.5 per cent in 2022, with the volume of transit increasing from 7,263.3 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 7,319.4 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. Transit traffic to and from Tanzania increased by 1.5 per cent from 232.1 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 to 235.5 thousand metric tonnes in 2022. Volumes of transit to and from South Sudan went up by 18.5 per cent from 1,065.7 metric tonnes in 2021 to 1,262.6 thousand metric tonnes in 2022, while volumes to and from DRC rose by 22.2 per cent to 962.9 metric tonnes in 2022.

Table 13.9: Transit Traffic through the Port of Mombasa by destination, 2018 – 2022

Metric Tonnes

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
UGANDA	Transit in	7,417.3	7,646.9	7,152.3	6,592.2	6,641.9
	Transit out	471.8	486.1	546.0	671.1	677.5
	Total	**7,889.1**	**8,132.9**	**7,698.3**	**7,263.3**	**7,319.4**
TANZANIA	Transit in	229.7	234.1	234.6	212.8	196.3
	Transit out	18.4	20.8	18.4	19.3	39.2
	Total	**248.0**	**255.0**	**253.0**	**232.1**	**235.5**
BURUNDI	Transit in	20.6	1.9	0.6	0.5	11.6
	Transit out	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	2.3
	Total	**22.2**	**2.5**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**13.9**
RWANDA	Transit in	219.6	219.9	421.8	177.8	411.2
	Transit out	11.1	11.4	5.1	6.9	18.6
	Total	**230.7**	**231.4**	**426.8**	**184.8**	**429.9**
SOUTH SUDAN	Transit in	563.7	651.5	980.0	978.6	1,112.2
	Transit out	170.5	118.4	76.0	87.1	150.4
	Total	**734.1**	**769.9**	**1,056.0**	**1,065.7**	**1,262.6**
D. R. CONGO	Transit in	413.2	481.1	652.5	704.4	874.5
	Transit out	57.7	65.9	79.6	83.5	88.3
	Total	**471.0**	**547.0**	**732.1**	**787.9**	**962.9**
SOMALIA	Transit in	2.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.2
	Transit out	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
	Total	**2.0**	**0.4**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**
OTHERS	Transit in	7.4	8.6	2.7	6.0	9.4
	Transit out	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
	Total	**7.4**	**8.6**	**2.8**	**6.0**	**9.7**
TOTAL	Transit in	8,873.5	9,244.3	9,445.6	8,672.5	9,257.4
	Transit out	731.1	703.2	725.4	868.4	976.7
	Total	**9,604.6**	**9,947.5**	**10,171.0**	**9,541.0**	**10,234.1**

Source: Kenya Ports Authority
** Provisional.*

Pipeline Transport

13.24. The volume of white petroleum products transported through the pipeline is presented in Table 13.10. The total volume of white petroleum products transported via pipeline decreased from 7,619.4 thousand cubic metres in 2021 to 7,548.9 thousand cubic metres in 2022. White petroleum products throughput for domestic consumption rose to 4,674.4 thousand cubic metres in 2022 from 4,636.4 thousand cubic metres in 2021. The highest increase in volumes for domestic consumption was recorded in jet fuel, rising from 671.9 thousand cubic metres to 801.9 thousand cubic metres, during the period under review. Volumes of kerosene illuminating oil and motor spirit transported for domestic consumption dropped by 12.8 per cent and 2.5 per cent, respectively, over the review period.

13.25. The total volume of white petroleum products for re-export through the pipeline dropped by 3.6 per cent from 2,983.0 thousand cubic metres in 2021 to

2,874.5 thousand cubic metres in 2022. The volume of jet fuel transported increased by 24.6 per cent from 201.3 thousand cubic metres to 250.8 thousand cubic metres during the review period. During the same period, motor spirit premium throughput for re-export dropped from 1,319.1 thousand cubic metres in 2021 to 1,268.6 thousand cubic metres. Volumes of light diesel oil and kerosene illuminating oil for re-export dropped by 7.4 per cent and 6.9 per cent, respectively, during the period under review.

Table 13.10: Pipeline Throughput of White Petroleum Products, 2018 – 2022

'000 Cubic Metres

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Transit[1]					
Motor Spirit (Premium)	739.3	948.3	1,039.0	1,319.1	1,268.6
Illuminating Kerosene	60.8	56.1	50.5	56.7	52.8
Light Diesel Oil	926.6	1,136.7	1,165.7	1,405.9	1,302.3
Jet Fuel	232.7	217.7	188.7	201.3	250.8
Sub-Total	**1,959.5**	**2,358.8**	**2,443.9**	**2,983.0**	**2,874.5**
Domestic Consumption[2]					
Motor Spirit (Premium)	1,368.4	1,690.3	1,627.2	1,861.2	1,814.7
Illuminating Kerosene	316.9	166.1	142.3	117.3	102.3
Light Diesel Oil	1,772.0	1,875.0	1,782.7	1,986.0	1,955.5
Jet Fuel	904.7	935.7	765.3	671.9	801.9
Sub-Total	**4,362.0**	**4,667.1**	**4,317.5**	**4,636.4**	**4,674.4**
Grand Total	**6,321.5**	**7,025.9**	**6,761.4**	**7,619.4**	**7,548.9**

Source: Kenya Pipeline Company
** Provisional.*
[1] Exports in this table implies transit petroleum products destined to neighbouring countries and are different from exports reported in Chapter 6 : International Trade and Balance of Payments "
[2] Excludes fuels transported by Kenya Railways or consumed in the Coastal region.

Note: *The figures may differ from those in Chapter 9 (Energy) due to different definition and classification of throughput in the context of international trade.Furthermore Chapter 9 data are in'000 tonnes whereas conversion of cubic metres to tonnes varies with product.*

Air Transport

13.26. Table 13.11 shows commercial passenger traffic by airport from 2018 to 2022. The number of passengers handled at Kenyan airports significantly rose from 6,703.3 thousand passengers in 2021 to 10,238.6 thousand passengers in 2022. The number of international passengers handled at Kenyan airports increased by 80.4 percent to 5,169.4 thousand in 2022. Similarly, domestic traffic rose by 32.1 per cent from 3,837.8 thousand passengers in 2021 to 5,069.2 thousand passengers during the period under review. Passenger traffic through Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) increased by 65.0 per cent from 3,974.1 thousand passengers in 2021 to 6,556.5 thousand passengers in 2022, while Moi International Airport (MIA) and other airports passenger traffic increased by 41.9 per cent and 31.3 per cent, respectively, during the same period.

Table 13.11: Commercial Passenger Traffic[1] by Airport, 2018 – 2022

'000 Number

Year	Category[1]	Sub-Category	JKIA	MIA	Other Airports	Total Passenger Traffic
2018	Domestic	Arrivals	841.6	514.4	1,108.5	2,464.5
		Departures	730.7	490.3	1,095.6	2,316.7
		Sub-Total	1,572.3	1,004.7	2,204.1	4,781.1
	International	Arrivals	3,147.5	187.8	30.2	3,365.5
		Departures	1,873.3	220.7	17.2	2,111.2
		In Transit	1,426.0	0.0	37.9	1,463.9
		Sub-Total	6,446.8	408.5	85.3	6,940.6
	Total		**8,019.1**	**1,413.2**	**2,289.4**	**11,721.7**
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
		In Transit	1,394.1	51.7	36.9	1,482.7
		Sub-Total	6,563.2	485.3	97.4	7,145.9
	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
		In Transit	345.6	22.9	0.0	368.5
		Sub-Total	1,945.0	180.7	6.1	2,131.8
	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
		In Transit	45.9	40.8	102.1	188.8
		Sub-Total	2,589.3	161.1	115.1	2,865.5
	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
		In Transit	46.1	92.3	99.4	237.8
		Sub-Total	4,738.8	309.3	121.3	5,169.4
	Total		**6,556.5**	**1,327.8**	**2,354.3**	**10,238.6**

Source: Kenya Airports Authority
** Provisional*
[1] Passenger traffic inludes residents

13.27. The volume of commercial cargo and mail handled at Kenyan airports from 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 13.12. The total volume of cargo traffic decreased from 375.8 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 375.3 thousand tonnes, while mail traffic decreased from 1.7 thousand tonnes in 2021 to 1.3 thousand tonnes in 2022. JKIA handled 363.0 thousand tonnes of cargo traffic in 2022 compared to 361.5 thousand tonnes in 2021, while MIA handled 2.3 thousand tonnes compared to 2.0 thousand tonnes, over the same period. All other airports handled 10.0 thousand tonnes in 2022 compared to 12.3 thousand tonnes in 2021.

Table 13.12: Commercial Cargo and Mail Traffic by Airport, 2018 – 2022

Tonnes

Year	Category	Cargo Traffic				Mail Traffic		
		JKIA	MIA	Other Airports	Total	JKIA	MIA	Total
2018	Landed	74,574.4	1,064.0	11,836.0	87,474.4	613.7	0.3	614.0
	Loaded	266,257.8	2,971.1	2,046.0	271,274.9	222.6	1.0	223.6
	Total	**340,832.2**	**4,035.1**	**13,882.0**	**358,749.3**	**836.3**	**1.3**	**837.6**
2019	Landed	69,610.8	731.8	14,131.5	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**	**14,337.4**	**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	12,131.9	321,633.8	1,384.3	0.2	1,384.5
2021	Landed	59,316.9	483.9	12,229.0	72,029.8	477.3	1.0	478.3
	Loaded	302,216.3	1,537.4	47.2	303,800.9	1,193.1	2.0	1,195.1
	Total	**361,533.2**	**2,021.3**	**12,276.2**	**375,830.7**	**1,670.4**	**3.0**	**1,673.4**
2022*	Landed	73,155.0	412.6	9,815.1	83,382.7	425.1	2.0	427.1
	Loaded	289,800.1	1,916.8	172.0	291,888.9	854.8	0.2	855.0
	Total	**362,955.1**	**2,329.4**	**9,987.1**	**375,271.6**	**1,279.9**	**2.2**	**1,282.1**

Source: Kenya Airports Authority
** Provisional*

Chapter 13

Aircraft Movements

13.28. The total aircraft movement at Kenyan airports from 2018 to 2022 is shown in Table 13.13. The number of aircraft movement through the Kenyan airport grew by 27.3 per cent from 253,981 in 2021 to 323,421 in 2022. The number of landings increased by 25.2 per cent from 110,706 in 2021 to 138,638 in 2022, while take-offs increased by 25.6 per cent from 109,438 in 2021 to 137,487, over the same period. Similarly, over-flights rose by 39.8 per cent from 33,837 in 2021 to 47,296, during the same period. The increased activity through Kenya airspace was due to improved performance of aviation industry occasioned by recovery in economic activities coupled with easing of COVID-19 restrictions.

13.29. During the review period, the number of domestic flights rose by 23.6 per cent from 166,634 in 2021 to 205,917, while international flight movements expanded by 31.2 per cent to stand at 70,208. The share of domestic flights to total movements was 63.7 per cent in 2022 compared to 65.6 per cent in 2021.

Table 13.13: Aircraft Movements, 2018 – 2022

Number

Type	Movement	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Domestic	Landings	113,803	108,836	61,060	83,879	103,443
	Take-offs	115,435	110,430	61,988	82,755	102,474
	Total	**229,238**	**219,266**	**123,048**	**166,634**	**205,917**
International	Landings	47,918	48,260	22,488	26,827	35,195
	Take-offs	48,183	49,172	22,791	26,683	35,013
	Total	**96,101**	**97,432**	**45,279**	**53,510**	**70,208**
Total	Landings	161,721	157,096	83,548	110,706	138,638
	Take-offs	163,618	159,602	84,779	109,438	137,487
	Sub-Total	**325,339**	**316,698**	**168,327**	**220,144**	**276,125**
	Over-flights	58,005	58,736	29,101	33,837	47,296
	Grand Total	**383,344**	**375,434**	**197,428**	**253,981**	**323,421**

Source: Kenya Civil Aviation Authority
** Provisional*
Revised for over-flights

Selected Aviation Industry Indicators

13.30. Table 13.14 presents selected aviation industry indicators from 2018 to 2022. The number of aviation personnel licenses went up by 3.8 per cent from 12,025 in 2021 to 12,486 in 2022. Private Pilot Licenses (PPL) issued during the review period rose by 5.5 per cent from 1,829 in 2021 to 1,929 in 2022. Airport Transport Pilot License (ATPL), Student Pilot License (SPL) and Aircraft Maintenance Engineers (AMEL) increased by 4.0, 4.0 and 3.8 per cent, respectively, over the same period. The number of Valid Operational Licenses rose marginally from 1,327 in 2021 to 1,353 in 2022. The number of Flight Dispatcher License and Approved Training Organizations (ATOS) went up by 12.8 per cent and 11.8 per cent, respectively, over the review period.

13.31. The number of aerodromes rose from 561 in 2021 to 562 in 2022. This was occasioned by commissioning of one Class C airstrip in 2022. The number of CAA Inspectors and Air Traffic Controllers increased by 7.0 per cent from 285 in 2021 to 305 in 2022. Flight Operations inspectors went up by 16.7 per cent to 28, while Personnel Licensing rose by 12.5 per cent to 18, over the same period.

Table 13.14: Selected Aviation Industry Indicators, 2018 - 2022

Number

	2018+	2019+	2020+	2021	2022*
Aviation Personnel Licenses					
Air Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL)	1,229	1,423	1,436	1,469	1,528
Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL)	1,714	1,809	1,848	1,937	2,000
Private Pilot Licence (PPL)	1,385	1,669	1,728	1,829	1,929
Student Pilot Licence (SPL)	2,909	3,140	3,270	3,415	3,550
Cabin Crew Member Certificate (CMC)	2,202	2,437	2,450	2,470	2,540
Aircraft Maintainance Engineers (AMEL)	794	830	890	905	939
Total	**10,233**	**11,308**	**11,622**	**12,025**	**12,486**
Valid Operational Licenses					
Aircraft with Valid Certificate of Air Worthiness (COA)	685	682	754	737	726
Air Operator Certificates (AOCs)	87	81	78	78	76
Approved Maintainance Organisations (AMOS)	86	71	87	87	82
Approved Training Organisations (ATOS)	22	19	19	17	19
Flight Dispatcher License	202	329	320	328	370
Scheduled Airlines.	79	79	79	80	80
Total	**1,161**	**1,261**	**1,337**	**1,327**	**1,353**
Aerodrome Category					
International-Class A	8	8	8	8	8
Domestic (Regional)- Class B	23	23	23	23	23
Air strips-Class C	440	440	440	510	511
Heliports/Helipads-Class D	20	20	20	20	20
Total	**491**	**491**	**491**	**561**	**562**
CAA Inspectors and Air Traffic Controllers					
Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs)	175	211	203	198	207
Air Worthiness Inspectors	32	25	26	23	23
Flight Operations	30	20	21	24	28
Personnel Licensing	10	11	9	16	18
Others	23	25	25	24	29
Total	**270**	**292**	**284**	**285**	**305**

Source: Kenya Civil Aviation Authority
* *Provisional*
+ *Revised*

Postal Services

13.32. Performance of postal services from 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 13.15. The volume of Expedited Mail Service (EMS) handled declined by 73.8 per cent from 1,594 thousand in 2021 to 418 thousand in 2022. The volume of total registered and insured items posted, declined by 76.7 per cent to 146 thousand in 2022 from 627 thousand in 2021. This was mainly attributed to a 78.2 per cent decrease in domestic and insured items.

13.33. The volume of domestic unregistered correspondence handled declined by 22.2 per cent from 0.9 million in 2021 to 0.7 million handled in 2022. The volume of international parcels handled went down by half from 16 thousand in 2021 to 8 thousand in 2022. There was a significant increase in the number of Money Orders issued which nearly doubled from 9,425 thousand in 2021 to 18,496 thousand in 2022. The number of private courier operator outlets increased by 14.3 per cent from 901 in 2021 to 1,030 in 2022. This may be partly attributed to a 10.1 per cent rise in the number of licensed courier operators.

Table 13.15: Postal Services, 2018 – 2022

Item	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Post Offices	No.	592	585	575	622	622
Private Courier Operator Outlets	No.	1,027	666	788	901	1,030
Licensed Courier Operators	No.	216	229	262	288	317
Total Private Letter Boxes:						
Installed	'000	549	552	552	575	575
Rented	'000	373	375	370	399	399
Private Bags Rented.	No.	439	531	542	560	560
Total EMS Items Handled:	**'000**	**851**	**898**	**538**	**1,594**	**418**
Accepted	'000	444	572	269	797	209
Delivered	'000	407	326	269	797	209
Total Registered and Insured Items Posted:	**'000**	**696**	**543**	**128**	**627**	**146**
Domestic	'000	609	469	93	601	131
International	'000	87	74	35	26	15
Unregistered correspondence handled	**Millions**	**74**	**85**	**10**	**1**	**1**
Domestic	Millions	56	62	9	1	1
International	Millions	18	23	1	-	-
Parcels handled	**'000**	**66**	**56**	**56**	**16**	**8**
Domestic - Posted.	'000	38	23	38	-	-
International - Posted	'000	28	33	18	16	8
Money Orders Issued:	**'000**	**2,658**	**1,194**	**3,156**	**9,425**	**18,496**
Domestic (IFS)	'000	260	-	23	-	-
PostaPay	'000	2,398	1,194	3,132	9,425	18,496
Inter-state (IFS)	'000	0.1	-	-	-	-

Source: Postal Corporation of Kenya/Communication Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*
IFS - International Financial Services

Storage

Grain Storage Leased Out

13.34. Table 13.16 displays grain storage leased out by the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) as at 31st December 2022. During the period under review, silos in Nairobi City County leased out the largest share in the country at 12.7 per cent, followed by Uasin Gishu at 12.3 per cent, and Bungoma at 9.1 per cent for the 90-Kg capacity. West Pokot County silos leased out the least amount of storage at 0.3 per cent for the 90-Kg capacity.

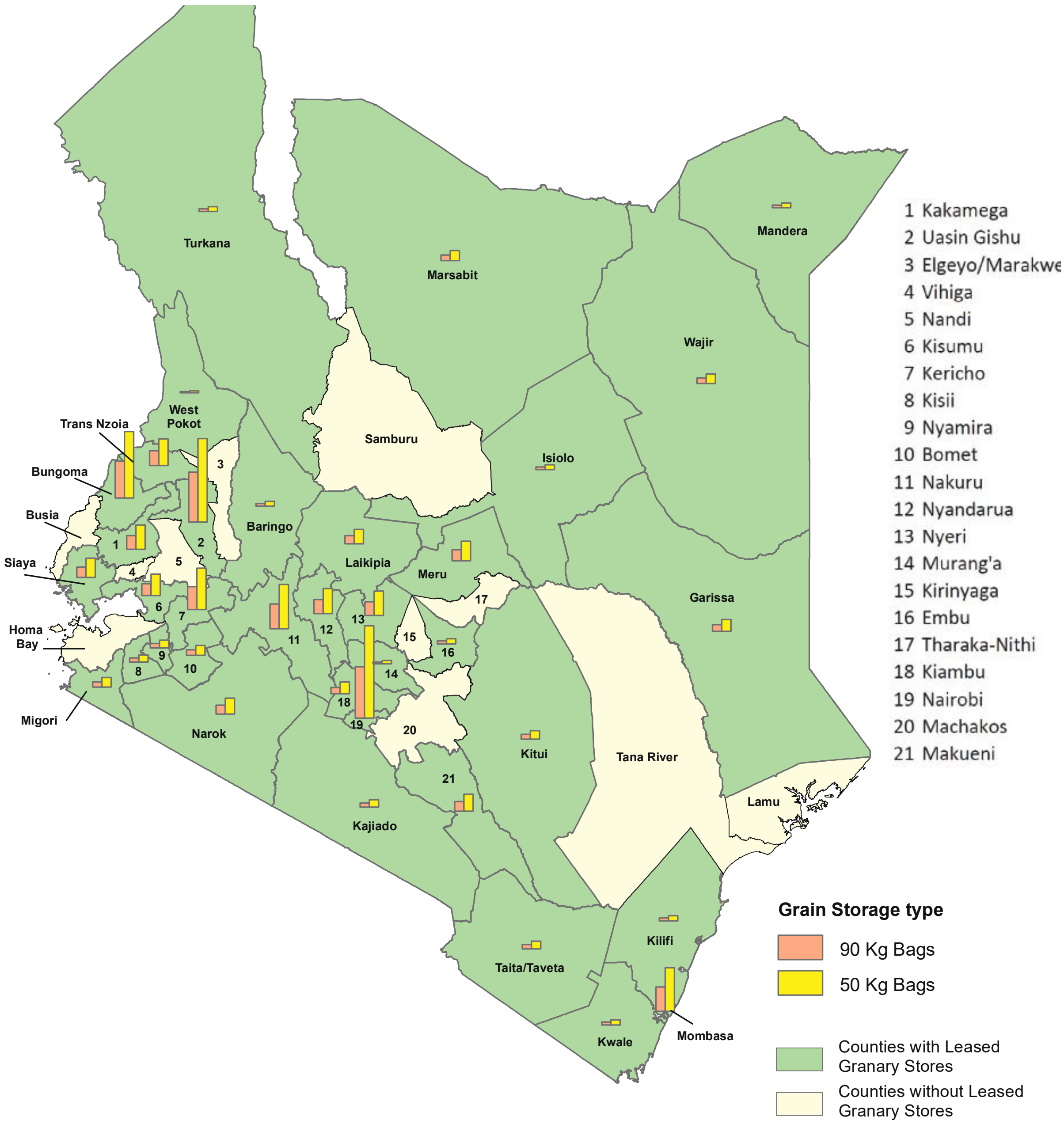
Table 13.16: Grain Storage Leased out by County as at 31st December, 2022

Number

County	90 KG Bags	50 KG Bags
Baringo	50,000	90,000
Bomet	100,000	180,000
Bungoma	675,000	1,215,000
Embu	50,000	90,000
Garissa	120,000	216,000
Isiolo	50,000	90,000
Kajiado	75,000	135,000
Kakamega	245,000	441,000
Kericho	420,000	756,000
Kiambu	120,000	216,000
Kilifi	50,000	90,000
Kisii	75,000	135,000
Kisumu	220,000	396,000
Kitui	89,000	154,200
Kwale	50,000	90,000
Laikipia	150,000	270,000
Makueni	173,000	311,400
Mandera	50,000	90,000
Marsabit	100,000	180,000
Meru	200,000	360,000
Migori	100,000	180,000
Mombasa	443,750	798,750
Murang'a	35,000	63,000
Nairobi City	940,000	1,692,000
Nakuru	450,000	810,000
Narok	160,000	288,000
Nyamira	80,000	144,000
Nyandarua	255,000	459,000
Nyeri	250,000	450,000
Siaya	195,000	351,000
Taita Taveta	80,000	144,000
Trans Nzoia	270,000	486,000
Turkana	50,000	90,000
Uasin Gishu	910,000	1,530,000
Wajir	100,000	180,000
West Pokot	20,000	36,000
Total	**7,400,750**	**13,207,350**

Source: National Cereals and Produce Board

Figure 13.1: Grain Storage Leased by County as at 31st December, 2022



Grain Storage Revenue

13.35. Grain storage revenue by National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) is displayed in Table 13.17. Total revenue generated from leasing of grain storage by NCPB increased by 28.1 per cent from KSh 1,354 million in 2021 to KSh 1,735 million in 2022, as presented in Table 13.17

Table 13.17: Grain Storage Revenue, 2021 and 2022

KSh Million

	2021	2022*
Storage Rent	1,171	1,509
Storage Income	158	186
Warehousing Income	25	40
Total Leasing Earnings	**1,354**	**1,735**

Source: National Cereals and Produce Board
** Provisional.*

Container Freight Traffic

13.36. Table 13.18 displays the volumes of containers handled at container freight stations in 2021 and 2022. The number of TEUs handled by the Container Freight Stations (CFS) dropped by 21.4 per cent from 131,979 TEUs in 2021 to 103,769 TEUs in 2022.

Table 13.18: Container Freight Traffic, 2021 and 2022

TEUs

Month	2021	2022*
January	15,250	11,493
February	13,888	10,620
March	15,780	9,273
April	13,572	9,753
May	11,503	10,351
June	11,117	8,822
July	12,273	7,917
August	12,774	10,243
September	9,901	8,805
October	6,918	8,192
November	11,109	10,212
December	10,190	12,372
TOTAL	**131,979**	**103,769**

Source: Kenya Ports Authority
**provisional*

Developments in the Transport and Storage Sector

Shipping and Maritime

13.37. Operationalization of Phase II of the Mombasa Port Development Project began in July 2022, increasing capacity by 450,000 TEUs, bringing the Mombasa Port's capacity to 2.1 million TEUs. The New Kipevu Oil Terminal (KOT) at Mombasa Port commenced operations in April of 2022. The new facility not only improves the safety of operations, but also allows handling of four post-Panamax vessels of up to 170,000 DWT capacity at ago. This capability will enable the KPA to leverage on economies of scale by supporting the growing demand for port infrastructure in the East African region. KPA plans to enhance its regional presence by opening a liaison office in eastern DRC and South Sudan. This will bring port services closer to the KPA's customers in the area, boosting trade and logistics between the two EAC partners.

Railway Transport

13.38. During the period under review, there was expansion of Nairobi Commuter Rail (NCR) network through the commencement of construction of nine (9) stations. The stations were Gitambaya/ Membley, Mutuini, Strathmore, Makongeni, Olympic East, Gitaru, Kariobangi, Thogoto and Dagoretti. KRC also commenced development of Mombasa Commuter Rail network and the Nairobi Railway City Railway network during the same period. KRC re-embarked on revitalization of MGR lines including the 65 Km Leseru – Kitale line which is 77.0 per cent complete, 69 Km Kisumu – Butere line which is 63.0 per cent complete and the 78 km Gilgil – Nyahururu line which is 64.0 per cent complete.

CHAPTER 14

Information and Communication Technology

Overview

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in Kenya have continually evolved to meet the increasing demand for connectivity, engaging social platforms, dynamic e-commerce, flexible remote work solutions, accessible online education and meetings, and seamless financial services. The growing reliance on digital technologies and the internet has led service providers to focus on expanding network infrastructure, transitioning from voice to data services and launching of rural tower expansion, fifth Generation (5G) networks and expansion of fibre rollouts. The government's commitment to improving digital connectivity was demonstrated by the launching of the Digital Masterplan 2022-2032 in 2022 to support the growth of the digital economy

14.2. In 2022, The ICT output value saw a 7.7 per cent growth, from KSh 564.8 billion in 2021 to KSh 608.1 billion in 2022. Intermediate consumption increased from KSh 273.4 billion in 2021 to KSh 289.8 billion in 2022 while ICT value added increased by 9.2 per cent from KSh 291.4 billion in 2021 to KSh 318.3 billion in 2022. Mobile subscriptions registered a slowed growth in the period under review to 65.7 million compared to 65.1 million in 2021. The fixed broadband exhibited growth in 2022, with total subscriptions rising by 24.5 per cent to 837,990. A key driver of this growth was the 38.0 per cent increase in Fibre to the Home (FttH) subscriptions to 566,901 in 2022, accounting for 67.7 per cent of total fixed broadband subscriptions. The expansion reflects the country's commitment to enhancing digital connectivity and infrastructure.

14.3. Wireless internet subscriptions increased from 45.7 million in 2021 to 48.0 million in 2022, with terrestrial wireless data recording a growth of 67.4 per cent. The 4G transceivers increased from 42,455 in 2021 to 57,498 in 2022 indicating a rising demand for faster internet connectivity. In the period under review, 102 Fifth Generation transceivers were launched indicating the ongoing evolution and advancements of mobile communication technology.

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 saw a 7.7 per cent growth, from KSh 564.8 billion in 2021 to KSh 608.1 billion in 2022. Intermediate consumption increased from KSh 273.4 billion in 2021 to KSh 289.8 billion in 2022. Consequently, ICT value added increased by 9.2 per cent from KSh 291.4 billion in 2021 to KSh 318.3 billion in 2022.

Table 14.1: **Value of Output, Intermediate Consumption, & Value Added of the ICT Sector, 2018 - 2022**

KSh Million

Year	Value of Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added
2018	494,269.2	254,149.3	240,119.9
2019	522,621.8	265,202.9	257,419.0
2020	529,809.0	254,988.6	274,820.4
2021	564,818.0	273,381.4	291,436.6
2022*	608,064.4	289,760.6	318,303.8

**Provisional*

Fixed Telephone and Mobile Network Services

14.5. The performance of fixed and mobile network services from 2018 to 2022 are presented in Table 14.2. Fixed telephony capacity has remained constant for the last three years, whereas fixed connections have consistently declined culminating in a 19.2 per cent reduction to 11,963 in 2022. This trend is mainly attributed to the continuous adoption of mobile technology, as many people continue abandoning fixed telephony in preference of mobile services. The number of fixed Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) subscribers grew by 10.5 per cent to 51,144 in 2022 from 46,296 in 2021. The growth was mainly attributed to a reduction in costs associated

with VoIP services, particularly for international calls.

14.6. The capacity of mobile telephony expanded by 2.1 per cent from 96.0 million Erlangs in 2021 to 98.1 million Erlangs in 2022. The International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) spectrum expanded from 560 Megahertz (MHz) in 2021 to 860 MHz in 2022, out of which operators utilized 740 MHz in 2022, compared to the 520 MHz used in 2021. Mobile subscriptions grew to 65.7 million in 2022, from 65.1 million in 2021.

14.7. Machine-to-machine (M2M) encompasses the mobile subscriptions allocated to machines and devices, enabling seamless data exchange between the interconnected devices. The number of M2M subscribers grew by 36.4 per cent to 1.5 million in 2022 from 1.1 million in 2021.

14.8. The number of mobile money transfer agents and transactions recorded steady growth over the past five years. In 2022, the number of mobile money subscribers rose by 9.7 per cent to reach 38.6 million while the value of mobile money transferred increased by 15.1 per cent to KSh 7.9 trillion. The value of mobile commerce transactions grew by 32.7 per cent from KSh 15.3 trillion in 2021 to KSh 20.3 trillion in 2022.

Table 14.2: **Fixed and Mobile Network Services, 2018– 2022**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Fixed Telephony					
Fixed line Capacity [1] ('000)	144	120	121	121	121
Total Connections	**22,567**	**21,600**	**17,069**	**14,800**	**11,963**
Wireline Connections	21,516	20,588	16,003	13,626	10,676
Wireless Connections[1]	1,047	1,012	1,066	1,174	1,287
Fixed voice over-IP subscriptions	127,915	48,794	49,577	46,296	51,144
Mobile Telephony					
Mobile Telephone Capacity ('000)	85,950	88,700	96,700	96,030	98,072
Spectrum Offered for IMT systems					
Block < 1GHz	190	190	190	190	210
Block 1 GHz - 6 GHz	170	170	170	370	650
Total amount of spectrum offered in MHz	**360**	**360**	**360**	**560**	**860**
Block < 1GHz	90	150	150	150	170
Block 1 GHz - 6 GHz	170	170	170	370	570
Total Spectrum Licensed for IMT systems	**260**	**320**	**320**	**520**	**740**
Connections ('000)	49,502	54,556	61,409	65,085	65,737
Post Paid Subscriptions ('000)	1,241	1,289	1,242	1,329	1,291
Pre Paid Subscriptions ('000)	48,261	51,557	60,167	63,756	64,446
Mobile Numbers Ported[3]	1,916	1,088	1,437	1,081	1,081
Machine to machine (M2M) mobile subscriptions	..	..	..	1,124,396	1,510,236
Population Network Coverage					
Percentage of the population covered by a mobile-cellular network	95	96	96	96	96
Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	86	93	94	95	98
Percentage of the population covered by at least an LTE/WiMAX mobile network	35	57	77	94	97
Mobile Money					
Mobile Money Transfer Agents	205,745	224,108	264,390	292,301	318,607
Mobile Money Transfer Service Subscribers ('000)	31,627	28,976	32,460	35,209	38,646
Total Deposits through Agents (KSh Billion)	2,464	2,584	3,231	4,666	5,589
Total Transfer from Subscriber to Subscriber (KSh Billion)	2,780	2,858	3,324	4,191	4,633
Total Transfers, (KSh Billion)	3,984	4,346	5,214	6,869	7,909
Number of Total Transactions (Million)	1,739.6	1,839.1	1,863.3	2,165.5	2,280
Value of Mobile Commerce Transactions (KSh Billion)	6,077	6,957	9,392	15,324	20,266
Number of Mobile Commerce Transactions[2] ('000)	2,098,627	2,237,837	-	-	-

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya / Central Bank of Kenya
** Provisional*
[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 details telephone call traffic data from 2018 to 2022. The total international outgoing telephone traffic increased by 25.1 per cent to 687.7 million minutes in 2022, mainly attributed to a 25.1 per cent rise in international outgoing mobile traffic. Similarly, international outgoing fixed traffic grew by 16.3 per cent, to 6.2 million minutes. Mobile traffic to the East Africa Community (EAC) increased by 26.1 per cent, while mobile traffic to other countries grew by 24.1 per cent in 2022. The total international incoming telephone traffic, in thousand minutes, declined by 12.7 per cent from 487,310 in 2021 to 425,423 in 2022. This decline was mainly attributed to high international tariffs for incoming calls, which led to consumers opt for more affordable alternatives like instant messaging apps and VoIP services.

14.10. Increasing trends have been observed in total voice roaming in the last five years owing to affordable and comprehensive roaming packages offered by operators and increased global engagement in trade, tourism and international relations. In 2022, outbound roaming rose by 19.9 per cent increase to 568.6 million minutes from 474.2 million minutes in 2021. Conversely, inbound roaming experienced a 9.7 per cent decline to 159.2 million minutes in 2022.

14.11. Total fixed-to-fixed telephone traffic decreased by 6.5 per cent, of which wireless to fixed wireless traffic increased by 5.5 per cent in the period under review. The fixed-to-fixed telephone traffic dropped by 32.0 per cent to 348 million minutes while fixed-to-mobile telephone traffic rose by 43.8 per cent to 95.2 million minutes in 2022. The shift in traffic patterns was attributed to the growing preference for mobile and wireless communication methods as more people rely on mobile devices and high-speed internet connectivity.

14.12. Trends in international outgoing fixed VoIP show fluctuations in usage over the last five years. International outgoing fixed VoIP declined by 12.4 per cent in 2022 to 2.3 million minutes from 2.6 million minutes in 2021. The decline was partly attributed to users' preferences for alternative communication methods.

Table 14.3: Telephone Call Traffic, 2018 - 2022

Minutes '000

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
International Calls					
a. Total International Outgoing Telephone Traffic	**437,827**	**447,342**	**492,451**	**549,893**	**687,723**
International Outgoing Mobile (b+c)	422,012	432,421	481,955	544,535	681,491
International Outgoing Fixed	15,815	14,921	10,496	5,358	6,232
b. Mobile Traffic to East African Countries (EAC)	197,133	207,326	230,272	286,385	361,028
c. Mobile traffic to other countries	224,879	225,095	251,683	258,150	320,463
d. Total International Incoming Telephone Traffic	**599,523**	**606,687**	**531,985**	**487,310**	**425,423**
International Incoming Mobile (e+f)	569,425	582,102	512,657	471,212	412,747
International Incoming Fixed	30,098	24,585	19,328	16,098	12,676
e. Mobile Traffic from East African Countries (EAC)	265,756	320,677	285,557	267,714	274,370
f. Mobile traffic from other countries	303,669	261,425	227,100	203,498	138,377
Total International Telephone Traffic (a+d)	1,037,351	1,054,029	1,024,436	1,037,203	1,113,145
Voice Roaming					

Minutes '000

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
(i) Roaming by Home Subscribers Abroad (Outbound Roaming)	192,763	240,678	341,840	474,224	568,555
(ii) Roaming by Foreign Subscribers Abroad (Inbound Roaming)	169,550	226,741	211,785	176,347	159,218
Total Voice Roaming (i+ii)	362,313	467,419	553,625	650,571	727,772
Broadband Roaming					
Mobile broadband internet traffic In-bound roaming(GB)	140,450	221,675	84,045	221,917	563,088
Mobile broadband internet traffic Out-bound roaming(GB)	25,357	55,058	78,287	160,100	348,986
Total Mobile broadband roaming	**165,807**	**276,733**	**162,332**	**382,017**	**912,074**
Domestic Calls					
Total Fixed to Fixed Telephone Traffic (a+b)	**2,345**	**2,291**	**1,717**	**1,604**	**1,500**
Fixed wireless to Fixed wireless (a)	1,257	1,243	997	1,092	1,152
Fixed to Fixed telephone (b)	1,088	1,048	720	512	348
Fixed to Mobile telephone	41,586	60,736	67,166	66,233	95,237
Mobile to Mobile telephone	55,772,953	58,646,518	60,164,844	79,931,242	78,126,180
Mobile to Fixed telephone	71,684	58,642	65,398	66,218	62,392
Total Domestic Traffic	**55,888,568**	**58,768,187**	**60,299,125**	**80,065,297**	**78,285,309**
International Outgoing Fixed VoIP	2,883	1,662	2,737	2,644	2,316

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*

Message Services Traffic

14.13. Information on message service traffic is presented in Table 14.4. The total domestic SMS traffic in 2022 increased by 19.9 per cent to 51.2 billion, compared to a 37.2 per cent decline observed in 2021. The growth was partly due to the increased use of SMS in the run-up to the general elections in 2022. In 2022, international SMS sent and received fell by 29.2 per cent and 3.7 per cent to 19.8 million and 34.7 million, respectively.

Table 14.4: Message Service Traffic, 2018 - 2022

Messages	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Total SMS sent	**63,412,634**	**65,280,461**	**68,112,877**	**42,776,968**	**51,259,629**
Domestic	63,376,674	65,240,872	68,076,554	42,749,016	51,239,842
International	35,960	39,589	36,323	27,952	19,788
International SMS received	**45,955**	**42,144**	**37,894**	**36,055**	**34,713**

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
** Provisional*

Chapter 14

Internet Services

14.14. Table 14.5 shows the number of licensed internet and content service providers and internet subscriptions. The number of licensed Application Service Providers (ASPs) in Kenya increased to 471 in 2022 from 420 in 2021. In 2022, Content Services Providers (CSPs) increased by 14.0 per cent to 682 from 598 in 2021 owing to the expansion of the digital content market. During the same period, total wireless internet subscriptions increased from 45.7 million subscribers in 2021 to 48.0 million, with terrestrial wireless data growing by 67.4 per cent. The growth was attributable to the expanding mobile market and increased adoption of smartphones and other internet-enabled devices in the country. Total fixed internet subscriptions expanded significantly by 24.5 per cent, with the most notable increase of 34.5 per cent observed in fixed fibre optic data subscriptions. This was attributed to ongoing investments in fibre optic infrastructure and increased demand for high-speed internet connectivity in residential and business settings.

Table 14.5: Internet and Content Providers and Subscriptions, 2018 - 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Licensed Application Services Providers (ASPs)[1]	256	302	366	420	471
Licensed Content Services Providers (CSPs)[2]	364	424	481	598	682
Total Wireless Internet Subscriptions	**45,401,832**	**39,229,398**	**43,812,041**	**45,681,705**	**47,968,774**
Terrestrial Mobile Data	45,333,942	39,156,202	43,707,173	45,556,731	47,760,337
Terrestrial Wireless Data[3]	66,343	71,725	103,598	124,114	207,707
Satellite Data	1,547	1,471	1,270	860	730
Total Fixed (Wired) Internet Subscriptions	**303,608**	**427,692**	**579,449**	**672,672**	**837,208**
Fixed Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) Data	976	751	870	901	807
Fixed Fibre Optic Data	175,824	268,753	400,355	477,962	642,692
Fixed Cable Modem (Dial Up) Data	126,808	158,188	178,224	193,809	193,709
Total Fixed and Wireless Internet Subscriptions	**45,705,440**	**39,657,090**	**44,391,490**	**46,354,377**	**48,805,982**

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
** Provisional*
[1]*Includes Internet Service Providers (ISPs)*
[2]*Licensed Content Services Providers (CSPs) entail local companies that provide digital content services, like streaming video, music, games, or e-books, to end-users.*
[3] *Includes other fixed wired such as Radio*

Broadband Services

14.15. Table 14.6 shows trends in broadband services from 2018 to 2022. In 2022, available bandwidth capacity expanded by 9.9 per cent to 12.0 million Megabits per second (Mbps), mainly driven by increased demand for high-speed internet. However, satellite bandwidth capacity declined by 6.4 per cent to 4,990 Mbps in 2022 due to a shift towards more reliable terrestrial networks.

14.16. Overall, the total utilized bandwidth saw growth between 2021 and 2022, primarily due to the substantial increase in undersea bandwidth usage. The undersea utilized bandwidth, which constitutes the majority of the total utilized bandwidth, rose from 4.8 million Mbps in 2021 to 6.5 million Mbps in 2022. The expansion was attributed to the surging demand for high-speed internet connectivity, the proliferation of online services, and the successful landing of a new submarine cable in the Indian Ocean- Mombasa. The underutilization of bandwidth over the years can be attributed to over-provisioning by networks to ensure there is enough capacity to handle unexpected spikes in demand or to provide a buffer for future growth, as well as limited digital literacy and uneven distribution of users.

14.17. There was an increase of 24.5 per cent in fixed (wired) broadband to 837,990 subscriptions in 2022. Fibre to the Home (FttH) subscriptions, which account for the bulk of fixed broadband at 67.7 per cent, grew by 38.0 per cent to 566,901 in 2022. Likewise, Fibre to the Office (FttO) subscriptions rose by 12.8 per cent to 75,791 in 2022.

14.18. In 2022, total fixed and wireless broadband expanded by 13.0 per cent to 32.9 million subscribers. Data-only mobile broadband grew by 36.0 per cent to 20.8 million users. Conversely, data and voice broadband subscriptions declined by 15.2 per cent to 11.1 million in 2022. This trend was attributed to the growing preference for data-centric communication, as users increasingly rely on internet-based services.

Table 14.6: Broadband Services, 2018 - 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Capacity in Megabits Per Second (Mbps)					
Undersea Bandwidth Capacity	4,559,850	6,241,840	8,085,970	10,886,200	11,965,540
Satellite Bandwidth Capacity	5,720	5,520	5,460	5,330	4,990
1. Total Available Bandwidth Capacity	**4,565,570**	**6,247,360**	**8,091,430**	**10,891,530**	**11,970,530**
Utilized Bandwidth in Mbps					
Undersea Bandwidth	1,137,100	2,717,560	4,008,010	4,816,990	6,467,360
Satellite Bandwidth	5,222	2,700	2,580	2,560	2,590
2. Total Utilized Bandwidth	**1,142,322**	**2,720,260**	**4,010,590**	**4,819,550**	**6,469,950**
Broadband Subscriptions					
Copper line (Dial-up, DSL and xDSL)	976	751	835	848	812
Fibre to the Home	129,979	203,038	340,271	410,762	566,901
Fibre to the Office	45,845	65,715	60,079	67,198	75,791
Cable modem	126,808	158,188	178,224	193,809	193,709
Other fixed wired broadband	7,479	1,690	804	561	777
3.Total Fixed (Wired)- Broadband	**311,087**	**429,382**	**580,213**	**673,178**	**837,990**
4. Satellite broadband	1,547	1,425	1,215	486	455

Table 14.6: Broadband Services, 2018 - 2022 (Cont'd)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
5. Terrestrial fixed wireless broadband	58,864	60,436	92,746	107,632	191,326
6. Total Active mobile broadband (a+b+c+d)[1]	**21,543,425**	**21,595,570**	**25,114,693**	**28,360,642**	**31,888,468**
GSM mobile phones (a)	20,518,223	-	-	-	-
GSM modems (b)	1,025,202	-	-	-	-
Data and Voice mobile broadband[3] (c)	-	14,849,704	14,270,593	13,044,832	11,061,488
Data only mobile broadband[4] (d)	-	6,745,866	10,844,100	15,315,810	20,826,980
7. Total wireless broadband (4+5+6)	**21,603,836**	**21,657,431**	**25,208,654**	**28,468,760**	**32,080,249**
8. Total fixed and wireless broadband (3+7)	**21,914,923**	**22,086,813**	**25,788,867**	**29,141,938**	**32,918,239**
9. Fixed Broadband by speed[2]					
<256 Kbps	570	9,748	10,126	9,295	8,176
512 Kbps	505	-	-	-	-
1 Mbps	8,905	-	-	-	-
2 Mbps	87,772	-	-	-	-
> 2 Mbps	273,746	-	-	-	-
=> 256 Kbps to <2 Mbps	-	10,693	14,743	13,027	12,873
=> 2 Mbps to < 10 Mbps	-	278,461	390,351	397,561	476,023
=> 10 Mbps to < 30 Mbps	-	104,827	143,990	237,280	272,871
=>30 Mbps to < 100Mbps	-	94,582	121,671	136,604	34,850
'=> 100Mbps< 1 Gbps	-	2,594	3,436	4,524	4,329
'=> 1 Gbps	-	-	-	-	75
10. Utilized Mobile and Fixed Broadband					
Fixed broadband internet traffic	-	-	1,195,934	1,182,052	2,025,139
Mobile broadband internet traffic	-	-	551,463,956	810,161,628	1,177,734,947

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*
[1] New categorization starts in 2019 while old category ends in 2018 [2]Fixed broadbands speed category has changed in 2019 from the old tier (from 2015 to 2018)
[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
GSM: Global System for Mobile Communication
CDMA: Code Division Multiple Access

Tariffs

14.19. Table 14.7 presents information on fixed and mobile charges from 2018 to 2022. In the year under review, use of microwave solutions, often employed in areas lacking fibre or copper connections, rose from KSh 65,000 in 2021 to KSh 100,000. In 2022, the average price for on-net calls increased by KSh 0.70 to KSh 3.92, while off-net calls also grew by KSh 0.10 to KSh 3.92. The average cost of an SMS message rose from KSh 1.18 in 2021 to KSh 1.19 in the year under review.

Table 14.7: Fixed and Mobile Charges, 2018 - 2022

KSh

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Fixed Charges					
Installation Fees					
Business and Residential Telephone Service	5,496.00	5,496.00	5,496.00	5,694.00	10,000.00
Copper Solutions	7,000.00	-	-	-	-
Microwave Solutions	85,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	100,000.00
Fibre Solutions	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	10,000.00
Monthly Subscription for Residential Telephone Service	580.00	580.00	580.00	580.00	696.00
Monthly Subscription for Business Telephone Service	580.00	580.00	580.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Average price of a one minute Fixed to Fixed local call	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.14	2.40
Average price of a one minute Fixed to Mobile local call	8.00	8.00	8.00	4.72	3.60
Mobile Charges					
Lowest recharge card value	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Average price of one on-net call	3.00	2.83	2.83	3.22	3.92
Average price of one off-net call	3.46	3.07	3.07	3.82	3.92
Average price of a message via SMS	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.18	1.19

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
** Provisional*
-Data was decommissioned

14.20. Table 14.8 presents the average cost of a one-minute call from mobile phones in Kenya to select countries from 2018 to 2022. The average cost of calls from mobile phones to African countries generally increased, with the exception of Burundi and South Africa, which reduced by KSh 5 and KSh 4 in 2022, respectively while Uganda and South Sudan remained the same. During the same period, call rates for mobile phones to Italy increased by KSh 33.33 per minute to KSh 83.33 per minute.

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Table 14.8: Average International Call Rates from Mobile Phone and Fixed Telephone, 2018- 2022

KSh per Minute

Countries	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Calls originating from Mobile					
Uganda	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.67	10.67
Rwanda	10.00	20.00	10.00	10.67	25.67
Burundi	68.33	83.33	66.67	71.67	66.67
Tanzania	33.33	41.67	46.67	50.00	53.33
Ethiopia	33.33	33.33	33.33	36.67	40.00
Somalia	53.33	60.00	63.33	66.67	68.33
South Sudan	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.67	10.67
South Africa	22.00	26.00	30.00	33.33	29.33
Other African Countries[1]	30.00	..	..	..	..
USA	5.00	5.33	5.33	5.00	5.00
Germany	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Switzerland	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	60.00
Italy	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	83.33
France	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
United Kingdom	18.00	18.00	18.00	25.33	32.67
Other European Countries[1]	26.67	..	..	..	..
India	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.33	5.67
China	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.33	5.67
Japan	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Calls originating from Fixed telephone					
USA	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
United Kingdom	6.00	5.50	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: Communication Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*
.. Data not available
[1]Operators changed the pricing for other African and European countries and hence each country has its own rate in 2019

Kenyan Domains

14.21. Table 14.9 presents details on the number of Kenyan domains from 2018 to 2022. The number of registered Kenyan domains in 2022 rose to 100,420 from 94,526 in 2021. The me.ke domain intended for personal websites and emails, increased to 1,325 in 2022 from 298 in 2021. Domain renewal fees remained constant at 700 while the number of registrars decreased to 183 in 2022 from 194 in 2021.

Table 14.9: Registered Kenyan Domains, 2018 – 2022

Number

Domain	Users	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
.ac.ke	Institutions of Higher Education	891	889	962	1,026	1,079
.co.ke	Companies	77,820	87,243	93,776	85,536	90,000
.go.ke	Government entities	502	565	606	615	656
.info.ke	Information e.g. blogs	443	155	156	144	131
.me.ke	Personal websites & email	345	219	182	298	1,325
.mobi.ke	Mobile content	180	40	43	38	32
.ne.ke	Network Devices	277	96	51	48	48
.or.ke	Non profit making organisations or NGO's	1,976	1,831	1,930	1,895	1,846
.sc.ke	Lower & middle institutions of learning	1,212	902	838	1,002	931
.ke	Second Level Domain (SLD)	2,098	2,226	2,579	3,924	4,372
TOTAL		**85,744**	**94,166**	**101,123**	**94,526**	**100,420**
	Number of registrars	382	203	190	194	183
	Domain renewal fee in KSh	1,160	1,160	1,160	700	700
	Average annual fee to operate domain (Domain registration fee) in KSh	650	650	650	700	700
	Second Level Domain Registration and Renewal fee in KSh	5,800	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500

Source: Kenya Network Information Centre
** Provisional*

Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers

14.22. Table 14.10 presents data on media frequencies and mobile transceivers for the period 2018 to 2022. The number of television frequencies increased from 342 in 2021 to 348 in 2022, while radio FM frequencies increased by 25 to 978 in 2022.

14.23. Direct to Home Satellite subscriptions grew by 6.3 per cent from 1.6 million in 2021 to 1.7 million in 2022. Similarly, digital terrestrial television subscriptions increased by 4.8 per cent from 4.2 million in 2021 to 4.4 million in 2022. indicating an ongoing expansion in the adoption of digital television services.

14.24. Over the last five years, there has been a shift in mobile transceiver technology adoption in line with global trends. The number of 2G transceivers decreased from 150,035 in 2021 to 129,130 in 2022, indicating a decline in the use of older technology. The 3G transceivers increased from 103,823 in 2021 to 104,786 in 2022. The most significant growth was in 4G transceivers, which increased from 42,455 in 2021 to 57,498 in 2022, reflecting the growing demand for faster internet connectivity. In addition, 5G technology was launched in 2022 with 102 transceivers.

Table 14.10: Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers, 2018 - 2022

Number

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
TV Frequencies		324	327	330	342	348
Radio FM Frequencies		850	917	908	953	978
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		**120**	**146**	**122**	**142**	**192**
Number of Households connected to Cable TV[1]		290,968	290,968	..	..	..
Digital Subscriptions						
Cable TV		169,698	160,200	178,224	193,809	193,709
Direct to Home Satellite		1,110,563	1,272,459	1,389,839	1,645,525	1,746,179
Digital Terrestrial Televisions (STBs)		4,512,690	3,701,241	3,935,960	4,169,601	4,385,491
Internet-Protocol TV (IPTV)		23,076	13,765	16,303	19,126	19,126
Total Digital Subscriptions		**5,816,027**	**5,147,665**	**5,520,326**	**6,028,061**	**6,344,505**
Radio Stations						
English and Kiswahili[2]		111	127	129	129	..
All Vernacular Languages[2]		67	72	75	75	..
Total Radio Stations		**178**	**199**	**204**	**204**	**..**
Number of Broadcasting stations on Air						
Commercial FM Radio stations		131	131	131	131	164
Community FM Radio stations		38	42	42	42	51
Public FM Radio stations		13	13	13	13	13
Total Broadcasting stations on Air		**182**	**186**	**186**	**186**	**228**
Mobile Transceivers by Technology	2G	154,250	161,867	153,318	150,035	129,130
	3G	53,557	66,990	79,847	103,823	104,786
	4G	7,469	17,744	25,191	42,455	57,498
	5G	..	..	..	..	102
Total Mobile Transceivers		**215,276**	**246,601**	**258,356**	**296,313**	**291,516**

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
** Provisional*
.. Data not available
STBs- Set Top Boxes
[1]Households connected to cable Tv was decommissioned
[2]This breakdown of the radio category concluded in 2021.

Employment, Investment and Revenue

14.25. Table 14.11 presents details on employment and investment in the ICT sector from 2018 to 2022. The number of employees in Application Service Providers (ASPs) experienced an increase of 29.1 per cent to 15,999 in 2022. The growth was attributed to the expansion of the ICT sector, a rise in the number of ISPs and the growing demand for various digital services.

14.26. The ISPs revenue increased by 31.2 per cent to KSh 84.9 billion in 2022 owing to expanded connectivity, and digital transformation.

Table 14.11: Employment, Investment and Revenue, 2018 - 2022

	Type of Operators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Employment (Number)	Telecommunication Operators[1]	7,016	8,639	8,728	9,163	9,352
	Application Service Providers (ASPs)[2]	10,803	10,035	11,315	12,395	15,999
	Cable Tv operators	..	..	303	364	364
Annual Investment[3] (KSh Billion)	Telecommunication Operators[1]	41.5	57.5	35.6	45.9	51.7
	ISPs[2]	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.5
Annual Revenue[3] (KSh Billion)	Telecommunication Operators[1]	270.5	283.2	300.9	280.1	315.1
	ISPs[2]	29.9	36.5	40.0	64.7	84.9

** 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 available as from 2020

Information Society

14.27. Table 14.12 presents key indicators used for measuring information society for the total population and population 3 years and above. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants in the total population remained constant at 3 users in every 10,000 people in 2022. Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased from 130.9 in 2021 to 143.1 in 2022. Bits per second per capita (Bps/person) increased from 101.6 thousand in 2021 to 147.7 thousand in 2022.

14.28. For the population age three years and above, mobile penetration decreased from 141.7 subscribers per 100 inhabitants in 2021 to 140.4 subscribers per 100 inhabitants in 2022. Bits per second per capita increased from 110.0 thousand in 2021 to 144.9 thousand in 2022. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants grew by 3.3 per cent to 104.2 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2022.

Table 14.12: Key Indicators for Measuring Information Society, 2018 – 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Represents Total Population					
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	106.51	114.70	126.85	130.90	143.12
Wireless internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	97.69	82.62	90.50	91.88	104.44
Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Wireless and Fixed)	98.34	83.38	91.70	93.23	106.26
Bits per second per capita (Bps/person)	25,773.45	59,969.34	86,867.51	101,642.03	147,705.65
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless)	46.49	45.53	52.07	57.26	69.84
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Fixed and Wired)	47.15	46.44	53.27	58.61	71.67
Mobile money subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	68.05	60.92	67.05	70.81	84.14
Represents Population of Three (3) years and above					
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	115.16	123.77	136.87	141.70	140.38
Wireless internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	105.62	89.16	97.65	99.46	102.44
Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Wireless and Fixed)	106.33	89.97	98.94	100.92	104.23
Bits per second per capita (Bps/person)	27,865.02	64,710.08	93,733.13	110,027.86	144,878.50
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless)	50.26	49.13	56.19	61.98	68.51
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Fixed and Wired)	50.98	50.11	51.11	52.11	53.11
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Fixed and Wired)	41.26	50.98	50.11	51.11	52.11

**Provisional*

International Trade in ICT Equipment

14.29. Table 14.13 presents data on international trade in ICT equipment based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) from 2018 to 2022. In 2022, ICT sector exports increased from KSh 1.6 billion in 2021 to KSh 2.2 billion in 2022. The growth was partly attributed to the expansion of the telecommunications industry and infrastructure investments. Similarly, total ICT imports grew by 14.1 per cent in 2022 to KSh 55.2 billion. The increase was partly due to the country's growing demand for office automation and digitisation, along with higher investments in the technology sector. Imports of automatic data processing machines and storage units grew by 15.9 per cent an indication of continuous demand for the digital economy.

Table 14.13: International Trade in ICT Equipment, 2018 – 2022

KSh Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Exports					
Office machines[1]	154.8	70.1	81.6	63.40	60.35
Automatic data processing machines, storage units etc	347.0	498.8	651.4	493.60	497.19
Part and accessories[2]	49.4	40.0	36.9	24.10	68.09
Monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for television[3]	211.7	205.8	108.6	248.51	192.75
Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting[4]	22.0	17.6	11.1	16.15	2.65
Recording equipments[5]	11.3	2.0	1.8	1.23	13.86
Telecommunications equipment[6]	587.9	723.4	513.9	706.42	1,491.18
Total	**1,384.1**	**1,557.7**	**1,405.3**	**1,553.41**	**2,326.07**
Imports					
Office machines[1]	2,115.6	3,291.3	1,006.9	1,251.82	3,457.64
Automatic data processing machines, storage units etc	11,725.2	17,955.5	14,012.3	14,084.75	16,331.50
Part and accessories[2]	668.0	680.1	840.0	795.66	987.59
Monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for television[3]	8,073.4	9,684.7	10,735.2	8,699.54	10,044.81
Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting[4]	628.5	309.7	431.7	314.70	309.53
Recording equipments[5]	558.2	701.7	323.1	275.58	258.95
Telecommunications equipment[6]	25,512.0	26,055.2	25,911.6	22,924.28	23,798.57
Total	**49,281.1**	**58,678.2**	**53,260.8**	**48,346.33**	**55,188.58**

**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

14.30. Table 14.14 presents local daily/weekly newspaper circulation from 2018 to 2022. The English daily newspapers declined by 16.2 per cent from 52,621 in 2021 to 44,097 in 2022. The circulation of English daily and weekly newspapers declined by 16.2 per cent and 10.8 per cent to 44,097 and 7,591 copies in 2022. In contrast, the Kiswahili weekly newspapers circulation increased by 2.8 per cent from 353 in 2021 to 363 in 2022. On the other hand, the average number of online visitors per day increased by 11.9 per cent from 4.2 million in 2021 to 4.7 million in 2022 signifying a continuous transition from print newspapers to online platforms.

Table 14.14: Local Daily/Weekly Newspapers in Circulation[1], 2018 – 2022

'000 Copies

`	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Daily Newspapers					
English	87,121	77,923	62,853	52,621	44,097
Kiswahili	4,524	3,896	3,459	3,049	2,677
Weekly Newspapers					
English	12,232	11,582	9,890	8,504	7,591
Kiswahili	1,169	935	686	353	363
Average online visitors per day	2,857,738	2,910,561	3,726,615	4,151,449	4,720,802

Source: Various Media Houses
** Provisional*
[1]Excludes free newspaper copies

Cybersecurity

14.31. Table 14.15 presents cyber security advisory and reported online crimes from 2018 to 2022. Cybersecurity advisories increased from 8.0 million in 2021 to 13.7 million in 2022. The increase may be attributed to the sophisticated and dynamic nature of cyber threats.

14.32. The total number of reported online crimes reported more than doubled from 339.1 million in 2021 to 700.0 million in 2022. System vulnerabilities increased significantly from 58.0 million in 2021 to 452.4 million in 2022, highlighting the pressing need for organizations to prioritize security patching and risk mitigation strategies. In contrast, reported web application attacks declined from 7.0 million in 2021 to 1.0 million in 2022 due to increased investment in web application security and greater awareness of potential threats.

Table 14.15: Cyber Security Advisories and Reported Online Crimes, 2018 - 2022

Number

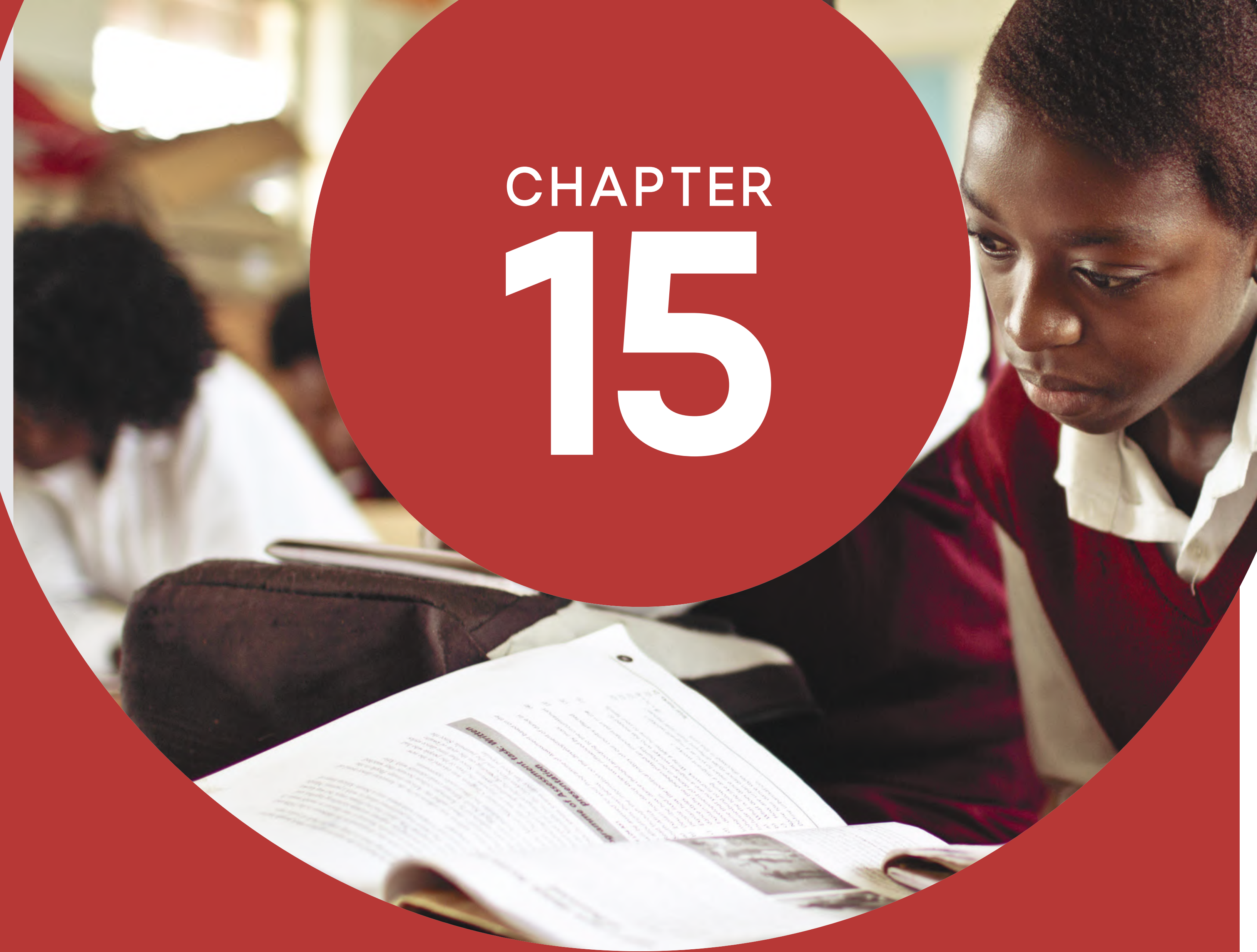
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Cyber Security Advisories					
Malware[1]	5,452	5,951	5,810	193,595	283,101
System vulnerabilities	14,360	43,034	72,076	7,615,412	13,255,964
Botnet/DDoS Attack[2]	563	1,568	1,128	84,087	96,262
Online Impersonation	335	285	562	307	-
Online abuse	2,700	513	262	143	-
Website application attack	1,213	1,509	1,281	80,035	112,183
Phishing[3]	-	102	338	185	-
Online Fraud	-	51	270	148	-
Total	24,623	53,013	81,727	7,973,912	13,747,510
Types of Online Crime Reported					
Malware[1]	18,233,047	85,416,510	124,168,113	181,879,153	163,880,687
Botnet/DDoS[2]	3,389,880	4,407,478	4,060,899	92,108,268	82,742,427
Web Application Attacks	3,842,609	10,284,596	11,589,947	7,033,604	1,000,284
System vulnerabilities	9,477	93,398	114,675	58,045,612	452,412,495
Total	25,475,013	100,201,982	139,933,634	339,066,637	700,035,893

Source: Communication 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

SECTION

C

Social Scene



CHAPTER

15

Education and Training

Overview

In 2022, the first cohort of Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) undertook an examination assesment in grade 6. At the same time, the Government allocated substantial resources in schools infrastructure development in preparation for the smooth transition of the grade 6 learners to Junior Secondary education. The 2022 school year for basic education started in April and ended in December 2022.This was in accordance with the revised calendar with Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) and Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) examinations being undertaken as planned. In the same period, three university constituent colleges were given charters to be fully fledged universities. These includes Kaimosi Friends University, Tharaka-Nithi University and Tom Mboya University.

15.2. Overall expenditure for the education sector is expected to grow by 7.1 per cent from KSh 511.9 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 548.2 billion in 2022/23 financial year. The total recurrent expenditure is expected to increase by 3.4 per cent to KSh 515.8 billion in 2022/23 while that of development expenditure is expected

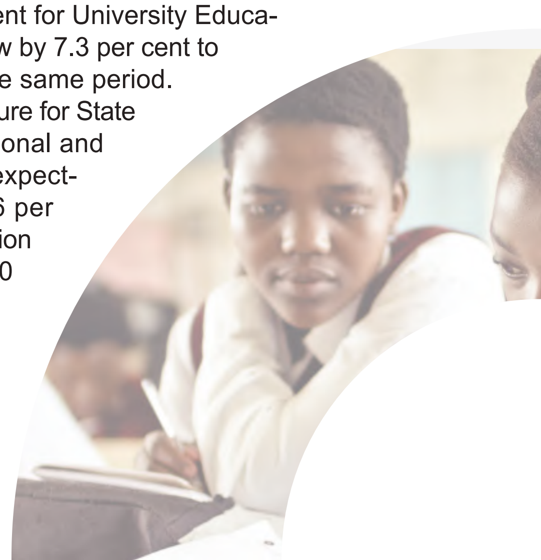
to increase to KSh 32.4 billion from KSh 13.1 billion in 2021/22.

15.3. During the year under review, the total number of pre-primary, primary and secondary schools declined by 2.7 per cent from 83,747 in 2021 to 81,454 in 2022, mainly due to a decrease in the number of registered preprimary and private primary schools. The number of secondary schools rose by 0.2 per cent to 10,502 in 2022. The total number of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions went up by 5.7 per cent to 2,401 in 2022. In the same period, the number of public universities increased from 32 in 2021 to 35 in 2022, due to awarding of charters to Kaimosi Friends University, Tom Mboya and Tharaka-Nithi University.

15.4. Pupil enrolment in pre-primary 1 and 2 increased by 0.8 per cent to 2,867.9 thousand in 2022 while number of trained teachers rose by 1.4 per cent to 69,561 in 2022. Total enrolment in primary schools slightly increased from 10,285.1 thousand in 2021 to 10,364.5 thousand in 2022. In 2022, enrolment of girls went up by 1.5 per cent to 5,116.1 thousand compared to a marginal increase of 0.1 per cent for the enrolment of boys. Total enrolment in secondary schools grew by 5.4 per cent from 3.7 million in 2021 to 3.9 million in 2022 with enrolment of girls rising by 5.1 per cent to 2.0 million compared to increase in boys' enrolment by 3.9 per cent to 1.9 million in 2022. Number of public primary teachers declined by 0.4 per cent from 222,443 in 2021 to 221,510 in 2022, with number of female teachers increasing by 0.6 per cent to 119,185 and a decline of 1.5 per cent for number of male teachers in 2022. Total number of secondary school teachers increased by 3.9 per cent to 124,992 in 2022. Number of female teachers r ose by 4.8 per cent while that of male teachers increased by 3.3 per cent. The total number of teacher trainees rose by 9.5 per cent to 17,984 in 2022. Total enrolment in TVET institutions grew by 11.7 per cent from 503.8 thousand in 2021 to 562.5 thousand in 2022. Total number of students placed by Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Services (KUCCPS) to undertake degree, diploma, certificate, and artisan courses is expected to go down by 6.3 per cent from 272,776 in 2021/22 to 255,612 in 2022/23. Student enrolment in universities marginally increased by 0.2 per cent from 562.1 thousand in 2021/22 to 562.9 thousand in 2022/23. The total number of loan applicants under Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) went up by 27.9 per cent to 481.0 thousand in 2021/22, while loans beneficiaries rose from 341.6 thousand in 2020/21 to 343.1 in 2021/22. The total amount of loans awarded by HELB increased by 1.4 per cent to KSh 14.4 billion. Total number of applicants awarded bursaries reduced by 2.7 per cent to 37,982 in 2021/22. Government capitation decreased by 0.9 per cent from KSh 11.0 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 10.9 billion in 2021/22, while Bursary capitation grew by 7.2 per cent to KSh 408.6 million in 2021/22. Loan repayments rose by 20.9 per cent from KSh 4.3 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 5.2 billion in 2021/22. Number of research license applications under National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) went up by 3.1 per cent from 5,985 in 2020/21 to 6,173 in 2021/22, mainly due to an increase in the number of applicants from Kenya and the East African Community (EAC) countries. Government funding to universities under University Funding is expected to marginally decline from KSh 43,843 million in 2021/22 to KSh 43,827 in 2022/23.

Expenditure for the Education Sector

15.5. Expenditure for the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology from 2018/19 to 2022/23 financial years is shown in Table 15.1. Total expenditure for the education sector is expected to grow by 7.1 per cent from KSh 511.9 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 548.2 billion in 2022/23 financial year. Total recurrent expenditure is expected to increase by 3.4 per cent to KSh 515.8 billion in 2022/23 from KSh 498.8 billion in 2021/22 financial year. During the period under review, recurrent expenditure for the Teachers Service Commission is expected to rise by 2.8 per cent to KSh 297.6 billion in 2022/23 while that of State Department for University Education is expected to grow by 7.3 per cent to KSh 102.7 billion in the same period. The recurrent expenditure for State Department for Vocational and Technical Training is expected to decrease by 1.6 per cent from KSh 19.3 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 19.0



billion in 2022/23 while that of State Department for Post Training and Skills Development is expected to reduce by 16.6 per cent to KSh 187.3 million in 2022/23. The recurrent expenditure for Basic Education is expected to increase by 2.3 per cent during the review period.

15.6. Total development expenditure by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology is expected to more than double from KSh 13.1 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 32.4 billion in 2022/23 mainly on account of infrastructure development especially construction of additional classrooms and science laboratories as well as purchase of furniture in readiness for the large number of learners expected to join Junior Secondary Education. The development expenditure for State Department of Early Learning and Basic Education is expected to greatly increase from KSh 6.9 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 23.5 billion in 2022/23 and will account for 72.5 per cent of the total development expenditure in the review period. In the 2022/23 financial year, development expenditure for Teachers Service Commission and all the state departments is expected to increase except that of the State Department for Post Training and Skills Development with no development expenditure.

Table 15.1: Expenditure for the Education Sector, 2018/19 – 2022/23

KSh Million

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*	2022/23+
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE					
Ministry of Education					
State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education	87,966.70	84,094.24	88,324.00	94,155.00	96,357.55
Teachers Service Commission	240,738.30	255,792.64	274,794.00	289,407.00	297,611.45
State Department for University Education	91,661.66	96,846.68	75,552.00	95,713.00	102,722.95
State Department for Vocational and Technical Training	7,777.79	12,517.11	18,278.00	19,302.00	18,957.26
State Department for Post Training and Skills Development	56.16	115.82	124.00	225.00	187.25
Sub Total	**428,200.60**	**449,366.50**	**457,072.00**	**498,802.00**	**515,836.46**
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE					
Ministry of Education					
State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education	7,462.33	3,409.01	5,905.00	6,867.00	23,531.19
Teachers Service Commission	16.69	271.64	97.00	358.00	1,076.00
State Department for University Education	10,155.01	6,295.41	3,968.00	3,744.00	4,176.60
State Department for Vocational and Technical Training	9,245.20	5,344.61	5,334.00	2,146.00	3,629.42
State Department for Post Training and Skills Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	**26,879.24**	**15,320.67**	**15,304.00**	**13,115.00**	**32,413.21**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**455,079.84**	**464,692.19**	**472,376.00**	**511,917.00**	**548,249.67**

Source: The National Treasury
* *Provisional*
+ Revised budget estimates

Educational Institutions

15.7. Table 15.2 presents the number of educational institutions by category from 2018 to 2022. The total number of pre-primary, primary and secondary schools declined by 2.7 per cent from 83,747 in 2021 to 81,454 in 2022. Registered pre-primary schools decreased by 5.4 per cent to 38,483 in 2022. The number of primary schools went down by 0.4 per cent from 32,594 in 2021 to 32,469, mainly attributed to the decrease in the number of private primary schools by 2.1 per cent to 8,838 in 2022. The number of secondary schools went up by 0.2 per cent to 10,502 in 2022. The total number of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions rose by 5.7 per cent from 2,271 in 2021 to 2,401 in 2022. The number of public universities increased from 32 in 2021 to 35 in 2022, due to awarding of charters to Kaimosi Friends University, Tom Mboya and Tharaka-Nithi University.

Table 15.2: Educational Institutions by Category[1], 2018 – 2022

Number

Category	2018	2019	20201	2021	2022*
Schools:					
Registered Pre-Primary :					
Public	25,589	28,383	28,505	28,585	27,174
Private	16,728	18,147	18,147	12,086	11,309
Sub Total	**42,317**	**46,530**	**46,652**	**40,671**	**38,483**
Primary:					
Public	24,241	23,286	23,368	23,566	23,631
Private	13,669	9,058	8,096	9,028	8,838
Sub Total	**37,910**	**32,344**	**31,464**	**32,594**	**32,469**
Secondary:					
Public	9,643	8,933	9,100	9,238	9,247
Private	1,756	1,530	1,290	1,244	1,255
Sub Total	**11,399**	**10,463**	**10,390**	**10,482**	**10,502**
Total	**91,626**	**89,337**	**88,506**	**83,747**	**81,454**
Teacher Training Colleges:					
Pre-primary:					
Public	26	26	..	..	..
Private	240	240	..	..	..
Sub Total	**266**	**266**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Primary:					
Public	27	27	30	32	35
Private .	110	88	89	26	29
Sub Total	**137**	**115**	**119**	**58**	**64**
Secondary [2]	3	3	3	3	3
Total	**406**	**384**	**122**	**61**	**67**

Table 15.2: Educational Institutions by Category[1], 2018 – 2022 *(Cont'd)*

Category	2018	2019	20201	2021	2022*
TVET Institutions					
Public Vocational Training Centres⁺	982	1,149	1,156	1,031	1,051
Private Vocational Training Centres	47	47	83	88	88
Public Technical and Vocational Colleges	101	191	230	255	277
Private Technical and Vocational Colleges	628	742	820	885	973
National Polytechnics	11	11	12	12	12
Total	**1,769**	**2,140**	**2,301**	**2,271**	**2,401**
Universities [3]					
Public	31	31	31	32	35
Private	32	32	33	33	33
Total	**63**	**63**	**64**	**65**	**68**

Source : Ministry of Education/ Council of Governors/TVET Authority
** Provisional*
[1] Data for 2020 is as at March 2020
[2] Public diploma teacher training colleges
[3] Includes public chartered universities, private chartered universities and universities with Letter of Interim Authority
..Data Not Available

Pre-Primary Education

15.8. Table 15.3 presents pupil enrolment and the number of teachers in pre-primary schools from 2018 to 2022. Pupil enrolment in pre-primary 1 and 2 increased by 0.8 per cent from 2,845.3 thousand in 2021 to 2,867.9 thousand in 2022. Enrolment of girls went up by 1.5 per cent from 1,423.0 thousand in 2021 to 1,443.9 thousand in 2022 while that of boys increased marginally from 1,422.2 thousand in 2021 to 1,423.9 thousand in 2022. The number of trained teachers in pre-primary schools rose by 1.4 per cent from 68,599 in 2021 to 69,561 in 2022, with the number of female teachers accounting for 86.4 per cent of total teachers.

Table 15.3: Pupil Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Pre-primary Schools, 2018 – 2022

Number

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Enrolment					
Boys[1]	1,730,237				
Girls[1]	1,660,308				
TOTAL	**3,390,545**				
Boys [2] Pre-Primary 1 and 2	..	1,393,719	1,436,924	1,422,247	1,423,944
Girls [2] Pre-Primary 1 and 2	..	1,344,868	1,395,973	1,423,018	1,443,921
TOTAL		**2,738,587**	**2,832,897**	**2,845,265**	**2,867,865**
Trained Teachers					
Male	18,703				
Female	94,000				
Sub Total	**112,703**				
Trained Teachers [3]					
Male	..	14,634	15,584	11,225	9,495
Female	..	77,725	79,657	57,374	60,066
Sub Total		**92,359**	**95,241**	**68,599**	**69,561**
Untrained Teachers					
Male	2,294	..	..	..	..
Female	8,158	..	..	..	..
Sub Total	**10,452**				
TOTAL	**123,155**	**92,359**	**95,241**	**68,599**	**69,561**

Source: Ministry of Education/ Council of Governors
** Provisional*
.. data not available
[1] Comprises number of pupils enrolled in baby class, middle class and pre-unit under 8.4.4 System
[2]Comprises of number pupils enroled in pre-primary 1 and 2 under Competency Based Curriculum
[3]Number of teachers under Competency Based Curriculum

Primary Education

15.9. Primary school enrolment by grade/class and sex from 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 15.4. Total enrolment in primary schools increased slightly from 10,285.1 thousand in 2021 to 10,364.5 thousand in 2022. Enrolment of boys and girls rose by 0.1 per cent and 1.5 per cent to 5,248.2 thousand and 5,116.0 thousand, respectively in 2022. During the year under review, the survival rate from grade one in 2018 to grade 5 in 2022 was 91.9 per cent down from the 92.5 per cent recorded in 2021. In the same period, the survival rate of girls was 93.5 per cent while that of boys was 90.3 per cent. Pupil enrolment in class 8 increased by 9.0 per cent to 1,283.2 thousand in 2022.

Chapter 15

Table 15.4: Primary School Enrolment by Class and Sex, 2018 – 2022

Number ('000)

Class	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Grade 1	716.1	674.1	1,390.2	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
Grade 2	704.9	663.9	1,368.8	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
Grade 3	702.4	661.6	1,364.0	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
Grade 4	703.4	674.4	1,377.8	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
Grade 5	690.0	676.2	1,366.2	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
Grade 6	678.5	663.8	1,342.4	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
Standard 7	664.6	661.5	1,326.1	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	504.3	502.8	1,007.1	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
TOTAL	**5,364.3**	**5,178.3**	**10,542.5**	**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**

Source : Ministry of Education

**Provisional*

Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE)

15.10. Table 15.5 shows the number of examination centres, candidates by sex and mean scores by subject in KCPE from 2018 to 2022. During the year under review, all the examinations were undertaken according to the revised school calendar to enable normalization of learning and examinations in 2023. The number of KCPE examination centres dropped from 28,460 in 2021 to 28,405 in 2022 while the number of registered KCPE candidates went up by 1.5 per cent to 1,244.3 thousand in the same period. The number of male candidates increased by 1.7 per cent to 626,557, while that of female candidates rose by 1.4 per cent to 617,775 in 2022. The number of candidates who sat for KCPE grew by 1.6 per cent from 1,214.0 thousand in 2021 to 1,233.4 thousand in 2022. During the review period, the mean score for all subjects increased except for English Composition, Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies.

Table 15.5: Number of Examination Centres, Candidates by Sex and Mean Scores by Subject in KCPE[1], 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Examination Centres	27,157	27,808	28,467	28,460	28,405
Registered KCPE Candidates					
Male	529,276	546,376	596,436	616,296	626,557
Female	531,495	542,610	595,180	609,258	617,775
Total	**1,060,771**	**1,088,986**	**1,191,616**	**1,225,554**	**1,244,332**
Candidates who Sat for KCPE					
Male	529,215	543,582	590,450	610,384	620,693
Female	531,434	539,874	588,742	603,647	612,703
Total	**1,060,710**	**1,083,456**	**1,179,192**	**1,214,031**	**1,233,396**
Subject			Mean Score (%)		
English					
English Language	54.69	53.47	53.51	49.06	49.72
English Composition	39.39	39.91	41.56	41.70	40.33
Kiswahili					
Kiswahili Lugha	51.60	44.54	51.31	52.84	57.84
Kiswahili Insha	46.88	51.73	46.88	53.20	56.28
Mathematics	43.13	49.09	54.91	49.56	47.54
Science	58.96	56.79	53.33	62.94	59.00
Social Studies and Religious Education					
Social Studies	53.89	54.25	56.46	54.62	52.58
Religious Education	73.08	62.32	64.43	61.50	61.57
National Mean Score	**52.70**	**51.51**	**52.80**	**53.18**	**53.11**

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council

** Provisional*

.. Data not available

[1]KCPE was not done in 2020 but was done in March 2021

Chapter 15

15.11. The number of registered KCPE special needs candidates by type of disability and sex from 2018 to 2022 is shown in Table 15.6. The number of registered KCPE special needs candidates decreased by 14.5 per cent to 2,440 in 2022. Male candidates decreased by 19.6 per cent to 1,274 while female candidates decreased by 8.1 per cent to 1,166 in 2022. The proportion of male candidates with special needs registered for KCPE in 2022 was 52.2 per cent compared with 55.5 per cent in 2021. The number of registered candidates who were blind decreased by 10.7 per cent to 134 while those with low vision decreased by 18.6 per cent to 493 in 2022. The registered KCPE candidates that were physically handicapped and those with hearing impairment declined by 19.5 per cent and 4.1 per cent to 1,043 and 770, respectively, in the review period.

Table 15.6: Registered KCPE Candidates with Special Needs by Type of Disability and Sex, 2018-2022

Number

Type of Disability	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Blind	60	44	104	76	50	126	77	34	111	85	65	150	79	55	134
Low Vision	319	244	563	325	281	606	359	273	632	344	262	606	251	242	493
Hearing Impairment	418	373	791	415	377	792	392	344	736	397	406	803	388	382	770
Physically Handicapped[1]	590	447	1,037	506	384	890	694	507	1,201	759	536	1,295	556	487	1043
Total	**1,387**	**1,108**	**2,495**	**1,322**	**1,092**	**2,414**	**1,522**	**1,158**	**2,680**	**1,585**	**1,269**	**2,854**	**1,274**	**1,166**	**2,440**

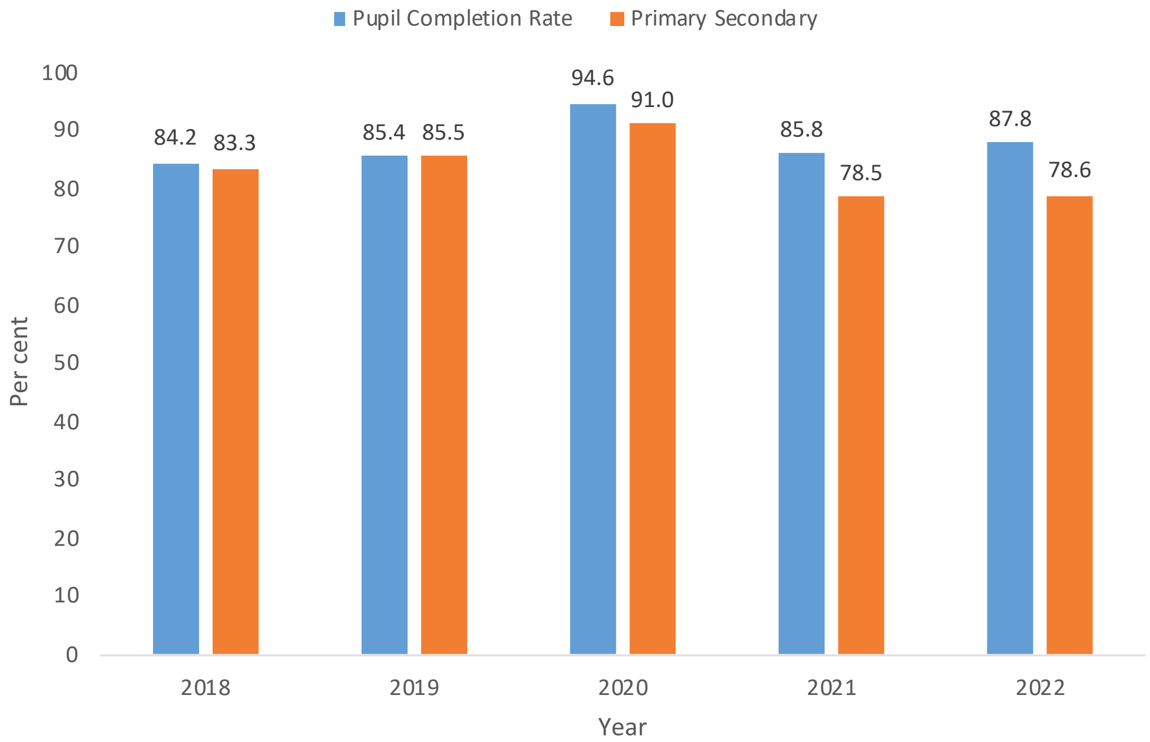
Source: Kenya National Examinations Council

** Provisional*

[1] Physical handicap only in writing

15.12. Figure 15.1 shows Pupil Completion Rate (PCR) and Primary to Secondary Transition Rate (PSTR) from 2018 to 2022. The transition rate presented is based on enrolment of Standard 8 pupils in 2021 and enrolment of Form 1 students in 2022. The PCR rose from 85.8 per cent in 2021 to 87.8 per cent in 2022.The PSTR increased slightly from 78.5 per cent in 2021 to 78.6 per cent in 2022.

Figure 15.1 Pupil Completion Rate and Primary to Secondary Transition Rate, 2018 - 2022



15.13. The number of teachers in public primary schools by qualification or category and sex, from 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 15.7. Overall, the number of public primary teachers declined by 0.4 per cent from 222,443 in 2021 to 221,510 in 2022. This could be partly attributed to retirement, teachers on disciplinary, study leave and natural attrition. The number of certificate teachers decreased by 1.7 per cent to 152, 839 and accounted for the highest number of primary school teachers at 69.0 per cent in 2022. The number of female teachers increased by 0.6 per cent to 119,185 while male teachers decreased by 1.5 per cent to 102,325 in 2022. During the review period, the number of teachers with masters and doctorate degrees, bachelor's degrees and diploma increased by 3.0 per cent, 4.5 per cent and 1.1 per cent to 2,047, 27,324 and 39,300, respectively.

Table 15.7: Public Primary School Teachers[1] by Qualification/Category and Sex, 2018 – 2022

Number

“Qualification/ Category “	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Master and Doctorate Degrees	192	307	499	188	293	481	197	294	491	887	1,100	1,987	889	1,158	2,047
Bachelor Degree	8,730	9,434	18,164	8,576	9,315	17,891	8,627	9,303	17,930	12,866	13,289	26,155	13,209	14,115	27,324
Diploma	13,272	14,461	27,733	11,561	13,043	24,604	9,821	11,811	21,632	17,290	21,588	38,878	17,351	21,949	39,300
Certificate	82,670	87,601	170,271	84,293	91,419	175,712	84,469	93,555	178,024	72,893	82,530	155,423	70,876	81,963	152,839
Contract Teachers	56	6	62	66	6	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	**104,920**	**111,809**	**216,729**	**104,684**	**114,076**	**218,760**	**103,114**	**114,963**	**218,077**	**103,936**	**118,507**	**222,443**	**102,325**	**119,185**	**221,510**

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 2018 to 2022. Total enrolment in secondary schools grew by 5.4 per cent from 3.7 million in 2021 to 3.9 million in 2022. Enrolment of girls went up by 5.1 per cent to 2.0 million while that of boys increased by 3.9 per cent to 1.9 million in 2022, respectively. Analysis of student progression shows that class enrolment has been increasing every year. This could be partly attributed to repetition and students re-joining classes.

Table 15.8: Enrolment in Secondary Schools by Class and Sex1, 2018 – 2022

Number ('000')

Class	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Form 1	414.6	411.4	826.0	423.2	438.2	861.4	487.1	494.4	981.5	450.1	462.9	913.0	452.3	473.3	925.6
Form 2	408.7	392.5	801.2	450.8	457.3	908.1	455.9	466.5	922.4	464.9	478.0	942.8	480.9	499.2	980.1
Form 3	369.4	348.5	717.9	389.0	387.9	776.9	434.8	434.1	868.9	454.3	469.9	924.2	487.5	503.4	990.9
Form 4	312.6	285.0	597.6	363.1	350.5	713.6	373.8	373.9	747.7	453.5	458.6	912.0	472.8	488.6	961.5
TOTAL	**1,505.3**	**1,437.4**	**2,942.7**	**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**	**1,893.5**	**1,964.6**	**3,858.0**

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 centers and registered candidates by sex and mean grade in KCSE for the period 2018 to 2022. The number of KCSE examination centers decreased by 0.9 per cent from 10,612 in 2021 to 10,516 in 2022. The number of registered KCSE candidates grew by 6.4 per cent from 830,991 in 2021 to 884,122 in 2022. The number of male and female candidates increased by 5.1 per cent and 7.7 per cent to 445,103 and 439,019, respectively in 2022. Females accounted for 49.7 per cent of the total registered KCSE candidates up from 49.0 recorded in 2021. The number of candidates who scored C+ and above increased by 19.7 per cent from 145,776 in 2021 to 174,505 in 2022. The number of male candidates who scored C+ and above accounted for 11.1 per cent of the total number of candidates. Female candidates with C+ and above increased by 18.4 per cent to 77,063 in 2022.

Table 15.9: Number of Examination Centres, Candidates by Sex and KCSE Mean Grade, 2018 - 2022

Number

Year	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
Number of Examination Centres	**10,078**			**10,289**			**10,437**			**10,612**			**10,516**		
Registered KCSE Candidates	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	340,978	323,502	664,480	357,079	342,627	699,706	383,404	369,529	752,933	423,393	407,598	830,991	445,103	439,019	884,122
KCSE Grade															
A	201	114	315	360	271	631	589	304	893	791	349	1,140	856	303	1,159
A-	2,180	1,239	3,419	3,625	2,172	5,797	4,049	2,372	6,421	3,908	2,152	6,060	4,620	2,064	6,684
B+	5,179	3,119	8,298	8,223	5,144	13,367	8,815	5,612	14,427	8,516	5,201	13,717	9,802	6,273	16,075
B	10,100	6,398	16,498	14,688	9,804	24,492	14,933	10,274	25,207	14,761	10,475	25,236	17,848	13,600	31,448
B-	15,666	10,681	26,347	20,401	14,977	35,378	21,844	16,352	38,196	21,848	17,900	39,748	27,338	21,583	48,921
C+	20,301	15,772	36,073	24,732	21,438	46,170	30,925	27,073	57,998	30,839	29,036	59,875	36,978	33,240	70,218
C	25,903	24,138	50,041	31,040	32,117	63,157	42,606	42,853	85,459	39,964	41,395	81,359	46,060	49,310	95,370
C-	35,700	35,729	71,429	40,323	43,112	83,435	54,131	55,329	109,460	48,216	51,219	99,435	56,460	62,740	119,200
D+	48,628	48,237	96,865	49,930	51,863	101,793	59,520	58,369	117,889	57,883	58,510	116,393	64,674	70,031	134,705
D	72,878	75,419	148,297	67,974	69,841	137,815	59,130	62,800	121,930	72,069	73,925	145,994	75,429	79,605	155,034
D-	81,248	84,103	165,351	76,176	76,226	152,402	66,563	70,780	137,343	93,851	93,495	187,346	83,503	83,819	167,322
E	16,793	14,061	30,854	16,389	12,944	29,333	15,218	12,812	28,030	26,611	19,587	46,198	17,899	12,639	30,538
Total	**334,777**	**319,010**	**653,787**	**353,861**	**339,909**	**693,770**	**378,323**	**364,930**	**743,253**	**419,257**	**403,244**	**822,501**	**441,467**	**435,207**	**876,674**

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council
** Provisional*

15.16. The number of registered KCSE special needs candidates by type of disability and sex from 2018 to 2022 is shown in Table 15.10. The number of registered KCSE special needs candidates went up by 1.2 per cent from 2,149 in 2021 to 2,175 in 2022. The share of males in total registered Special Needs Education (SNE) candidates was 54.9 per cent in the review period. The number of physically handicapped candidates decreased by 6.8 per cent from 891 in 2021 to 830 in 2022 and accounted for 38.2 per cent of the total special needs candidates. The number of candidates with low vision and hearing impairment increased by 4.2 per cent and 9.3 per cent, respectively in 2022. The number of candidates who were blind increased by 6.6 per cent from 122 in 2021 to 130 in 2022. The number of registered female candidates for the SNE decreased by 16.3 per cent to 57 in the review period.

Table 15.10: Number of Registered KCSE Special Needs Candidates by Type of Disability and Sex, 2018-2022

Number

Type of Disability	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Blind	62	51	113	70	40	110	57	56	113	73	49	122	73	57	130
Low Vision	235	177	412	208	185	393	273	228	501	296	228	524	288	258	546
Hearing Impairment	274	187	461	262	256	518	312	251	563	301	311	612	374	295	669
Physically Handi-capped1	297	216	513	396	255	651	419	292	711	494	397	891	460	370	830
Total	**868**	**631**	**1,499**	**936**	**736**	**1,672**	**1,061**	**827**	**1,888**	**1,164**	**985**	**2,149**	**1,195**	**980**	**2175**

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council

** Provisional*

[1] Physical handcap only in writing

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 from 2018 to 2022. The total number of teachers increased by 3.9 per cent to 124,992 in 2022 with that of female and male teachers rising by 4.8 per cent and 3.3 per cent, respectively. In 2022, male teachers accounted for 57.7 per cent of the total number of public secondary school and teacher training colleges. The number of teachers with bachelors degrees declined by 8.6 per cent to 106,197 in 2022. Teachers with bachelors degrees accounted for the largest share of public secondary and Teacher Training Colleges teachers at 96.6 per cent.

Table 15.11: Teachers in Public Secondary Schools and Teacher Training Colleges by Qualification/Category and Sex[1], 2018 – 2022

Number

Qualification/ Category	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Masters and Doctorate Degrees	1,085	930	2,015	1,024	896	1,920	909	816	1,725	870	783	1,653	3,151	2,671	5,822
Bachelors Degree	55,313	37,554	92,867	59,074	40,551	99,625	63,481	44,628	108,109	67,617	48,583	116,200	61,100	45,097	106,197
Post Graduate Diploma in Education	10	6	16	9	6	15	6	5	11	8	6	14	..	..	..
Diploma	2,343	1,969	4,312	1,951	1,663	3,614	1,763	1,547	3,310	1,297	1,115	2,412	7,848	5,125	12,973
Contract Teachers	**54**	**8**	**62**	**52**	**8**	**60**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	**58,805**	**40,467**	**99,272**	**62,110**	**43,124**	**105,234**	**66,159**	**46,996**	**113,155**	**69,792**	**50,487**	**120,279**	**72,099**	**52,893**	**124,992**

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. Table 15.12 presents enrolment in Teacher Training Colleges by year of study and sex from 2018 to 2022. The total number of teacher trainees rose by 9.5 per cent to 17,984 mainly on account of increase in the number of female teacher trainees by 25.2 per cent to 12,197 in 2022. The number of public Teacher Training trainees for diploma pre-service and those upgrading from P1 to diploma went up from 2,088 in 2021 to 4,006 in 2022. Female teacher trainees increased by nearly four times to 3,170 and accounted for 79.0 per cent of the total trainees in the review period. However, enrolment for primary diploma upgrade declined by 2.1 per cent from 9,723 in 2021 to 9,515 in 2022. During the year under review, the number of teacher trainees in secondary diploma teacher training colleges reduced by 10.7 per cent to 1,293 in 2022 following a 13.3 per cent and 8.4 per cent decline for male and female trainees, respectively.

Table 15.12: Teacher Trainees Enrolment by Year of Study and Sex, 2018 - 2022

Number

Type of Institution/ Certification	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public primary (P1)/Diploma Pre-Service										
1st Year	4,715	6,276	-	-	-	-	1,246	842	326	1,502
2nd Year	5,103	6,137	4,615	6,496	5,527	6,749	-	-	510	1,668
3rd Year	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Sub-Total (a_1)	**9,818**	**12,413**	**4,615**	**6,496**	**5,527**	**6,749**	**1,246**	**842**	**836**	**3,170**
Total Public P1/Diploma Pre-service	**22,231**		**11,111**		**12,276**		**2,088**		**4,006**	
Private primary (P1)/Diploma Pre-service	8,435	9,527	8,593	9,996	1,846	2,598	1,167	2,003	1,064	2,106
Total Private P1/Diploma Pre-service	**17,962**		**18,589**		**4,444**		**3,170**		**212**	**216**
Sub-Total[1] (b_1)	**18,253**	**21,940**	**13,208**	**16,492**	**7,373**	**9,347**	**2,413**	**2,845**	**1,900**	**5,276**
Public primary Diploma Upgrade										
1st Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,593	6,130	3,294	6,221
2nd Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3rd Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sub-Total (a_2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,593**	**6,130**	**3,294**	**6,221**
Total Public Primary Diploma	**0**		**0**		**0**		**9,723**		**9,515**	

Table 15.12: Teacher Trainees Enrolment by Year of Study and Sex, 2018 - 2022 (Cont'd)

Type of Institution/ Certification	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Private primary Diploma	8,435	9,527	8,593	9,996	1,846	2,598	-	-	1,064	2,106
Total Private Primary Diploma	**17,962**		**18,589**		**4,444**		**0**		**3,170**	
Sub-Total[1] (b_2)	**18,253**	**21,940**	**8,593**	**9,996**	**1,846**	**2,598**	**3,593**	**6,130**	**4,358**	**8,327**
Diploma (Secondary)										
1st Year	420	302	213	189	121	133	302	373	167	188
2nd Year	319	237	381	273	257	223	130	154	293	366
3rd Year	465	415	453	528	291	193	252	237	133	146
Sub-Total (c)	**1,204**	**954**	**1,047**	**990**	**669**	**549**	**684**	**764**	**593**	**700**
Total[2]	**19,457**	**22,894**	**14,255**	**17,482**	**8,042**	**9,896**	**6,690**	**9,739**	**5,787**	**12,197**
Grand Total	**42,351**		**31,737**		**17,938**		**16,429**		**17,984**	

Source: Ministry of Education
**Provisional*
Notes
1. Sub Total[1](b_1) = Sub Total (a_1) + Private primary (P1)/diploma pre-service
2. Sub Total[1](b2) = Sub Total (a_2) + Private primary (P1)/diploma upgrade
3. Total[2] = Sub Total[1](b_1) + Sub Total[1] (b_2)+ Sub Total (c)
4. Diploma Pre-service trainees are new entrants who have never been to college
5. 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 2018 to 2022 is shown in Table 15.13. Enrolment in TVET institutions grew by 11.7 per cent from 503.8 thousand in 2021 to 562.5 thousand in 2022. Female students increased by 20.4 per cent to 207.2 thousand while male students increased by 5.5 per cent to 241.7 thousand in 2022. Enrolment in National Polytechnics increased by 10.6 per cent from 102.7 thousand in 2021 to 113.6 thousand in 2022 mainly on account of 18.8 per cent increase in female students. North Eastern National Polytechnic registered the highest increase in student enrolment from 477 in 2021 to 1,449 in 2022. The enrolment of students in Eldoret National Polytechnic increased by 52.6 per cent from 13,566 in 2021 to 20,700 in 2022. Student enrolment in Vocational Training Colleges declined marginally by 0.5 per cent to 162.3 thousand in 2022. Similarly, student enrolment in Public and and Private Technical Training institutes increased by 12.4 per cent and 34.2 per cent to 169.7 thousand and 117.0 thousand, respectively, in the review period.

Table 15.13: Enrolment in TVET Institutions by Sex, 2018 – 2022

Number

Institution	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kenya Technical Training College	**1,730**	**1,374**	**4,871**	**2,157**	**2,791**	**2,232**	**1,833**	**1,850**	**2,525**	**2,647**
Kisumu National Polytechnic	5,137	3,113	6,407	4,349	6,212	4,303	6,135	4,536	6,753	5,535
Eldoret National Polytechnic	7,875	6,040	8,827	6,561	8,238	6,308	7,687	5,879	11,232	9,468
Meru National Polytechnic	4,730	3,113	5,810	4,155	5,440	4,016	5,874	4,102	5,437	4,387
North Eastern National Polytechnic	690	449	898	381	634	409	309	168	927	522
Kenya Coast National Polytechnic	4,033	2,957	4,107	3,011	4,787	3,039	4,904	2,545	3,990	3,480
Kitale National Polytechnic	2,860	1,998	3,973	2,970	4,437	3,494	6,479	4,789	6,786	5,536
Kisii National Polytechnic	3,654	3,137	5,446	4,792	1,834	1,872	7,144	6,945	5,410	5,270
Kabete National Polytechnic	7,034	3,642	11,711	6,260	6,940	4,328	7,701	4,838	4,422	3,340
Nyeri National Polytechnic	2,625	1,807	3,709	2,926	3,393	2,704	4,191	3,625	4,403	3,973
Sigalagala National Polytechnic	4,140	3,208	4,475	4,282	4,462	3,844	4,682	4,102	7,347	7,321
Nyandarua National Polytechnic	..	..	..	..	958	440	1,587	804	1,889	1,013
Sub Total	**44,508**	**30,838**	**60,234**	**41,844**	**50,126**	**36,989**	**58,526**	**44,183**	**61,121**	**52,492**
Total	**75,346**		**102,078**		**87,115**		**102,709**		**113,613**	
Other TVET Institutions										
Public Technical and Vocational Colleges[1]	49,454	34,948	65,347	46,763	76,416	53,648	88,642	62,285	92,238	77,422
Private Technical and Vocational Colleges[1]	41,623	43,997	39,484	41,376	41,879	42,446	42,716	44,441	64,296	52,659
Vocational Traning Colleges[2]	66,894	47,590	81,421	54,129	89,663	60,038	97,624	65,381	85,155	77,116
Sub Total	**157,971**	**126,535**	**186,252**	**142,268**	**207,958**	**156,132**	**228,982**	**172,107**	**241,689**	**207,197**
Total	**284,506**		**328,520**		**364,090**		**401,089**		**448,886**	
Grand Total	**359,852**		**430,598**		**451,205**		**503,798**		**562,499**	

Source: Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA)
** Provisional*
[1] Formerly Technical Training Institutes
[2] Formerly Youth Polytechnics
.. Data not available

University Education

15.20. The number of Government sponsored students in tertiary institutions placed by the KUCCPS from 2018/19 to 2022/23 are shown in Table 15.14. The total number of students placed to undertake degree, diploma, certificate and artisan courses in universities, middle level colleges and TVET institutions went down by 6.3 per cent from 272,776 in 2021/22 to 255,612 in 2022/23. The placement of female students to these institutions reduced by 3.8 per cent to 129.5 thousand while that of male students dropped by 8.7 per cent to 126.1 thousand. Students' placement to undertake degree programmes at the universities decreased by 2.9 per cent to 124,585 with a higher reduction of males (6.0 %) than females (1.1%). The total number of students placed in the middle level colleges to undertake diploma, certificates and TVET courses decreased by 9.3 per cent from 144,440 in 2021/22 to 131,027 in 2022/23. Placement of students at middle level colleges to pursue diploma courses went down by 12.6 per cent to 78,773 while those placed to undertake certificate courses declined by 5.1 per cent to 41,492 in 2022/23. The number of students placed to pursue artisan courses increased marginally by 1.3 per cent from 10,623 in 2021/22 to 10,762 in 2022/23.

Table 15.14: Government Sponsored Students Placed to Universities, Middle level Colleges and TVET Institutions by Programme and Sex, 2018/2019 - 2022/2023

Number

Programme	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
Degree															
Public Universities	33,163	22,731	55,894	42,939	29,038	71,977	55,373	39,702	95,075	56,620	42,055	98,675	52,772	42,350	95,122
Private Universities	7,346	5,310	12,656	9,672	7,839	17,511	14,677	13,079	27,756	15,281	14,380	29,661	14784	14679	29,463
Sub-Total	**40,509**	**28,041**	**68,550**	**52,611**	**36,877**	**89,488**	**70,050**	**52,781**	**122,831**	**71,901**	**56,435**	**128,336**	**67,556**	**57,029**	**124,585**
Diploma	31,530	25,954	57,484	35,024	29,515	64,539	26,165	30,290	56,455	43,108	46,972	90,080	36,039	42,734	78,773
Certificate	16,425	16,095	32,520	20,896	22,766	43,662	13,531	18,181	31,712	18,413	25,324	43,737	17569	23923	41,492
Artisan	2,802	2,096	4,898	4,264	3,458	7,722	2,965	3,477	6,442	4,750	5,873	10,623	4952	5810	10,762
Sub Total	**50,757**	**44,145**	**94,902**	**60,184**	**55,739**	**115,923**	**42,661**	**51,948**	**94,609**	**66,271**	**78,169**	**144,440**	**58,560**	**72,467**	**131,027**
Grand Total	**91,266**	**72,186**	**163,452**	**112,795**	**92,616**	**205,411**	**112,711**	**104,729**	**217,440**	**138,172**	**134,604**	**272,776**	**126,116**	**129,496**	**255,612**

Source: Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS)

**Provisional*

15.21. The enrolment of students in universities from 2019/20 to 2022/23 academic years is presented in Table 15.15. Overall, student enrolment in universities increased marginally by 0.2 per cent from 562.1 thousand in 2021/22 to 562.9 thousand in 2022/23. Enrolment of female students increased by 5.5 per cent to 240.2 thousand while enrolment of male students decreased by 3.5 per cent to 322.8 thousand in 2022/23. The number of students enrolled for undergraduate and postgraduate courses in public universities grew by 0.5 per cent from 448.5 thousand in 2021/22 to 450.6 thousand in 2022/23. Student enrolment in public universities constituent colleges went down by 59.7 per cent to 5,443 in 2022/23, mainly due to awarding of charters to three universities in the review period. Enrolment in private universities declined by 1.1 per cent to 112.3 thousand in 2022/23.

Table 15.15: University Enrolment[1] by Sex, 2019/20 – 2022/23

								Number
INSTITUTION	**2019/20**		**2020/21**		**2021/22**		**2022/23***	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public Universities								
University of Nairobi	47,222	15,741	42,556	12,932	36,556	11,137	21,338	14,913
Kenyatta	32,592	25,727	38,425	31,227	38,357	31,866	37,889	30,016
Moi	15,228	13,716	15,177	13,428	14,497	12,160	11,419	9,500
Egerton	9,710	7,136	10,340	7,649	10,967	7,982	11,130	8,132
Jomo Kenyatta (JKUAT)	19,554	14,616	21,740	15,004	18,243	13,469	19,856	14,664
Maseno	10,782	8,126	13,064	9,787	13,056	9,715	13,392	10,520
Masinde Muliro	11,261	7,771	10,435	8,220	9,366	6,551	10,997	7,508
Technical University of Kenya	5,823	2,782	8,695	3,372	6,894	2,937	5,491	2,516
Technical University of Mombasa	6,768	2,515	7,231	2,769	7,316	2,847	7,343	3,132
Dedan Kimathi	5,346	2,515	5,418	2,628	5,874	2,956	5,691	2,559
Chuka	7,791	5,526	7,548	5,197	8,935	6,419	8,819	5,949
Karatina	3,471	2,652	3,436	2,657	3,916	2,942	4,151	3,367
Kisii	7,140	4,652	10,157	6,562	10,983	7,454	12,688	8,621
Meru	3,198	1,745	4,866	2,657	5,396	2,829	6,152	3,268
Multimedia	3,110	1,921	3,598	2,122	3,404	2,051	3,537	2,074
South Eastern University of Kenya	4,618	2,981	4,870	3,224	5,367	3,199	5,496	3,280
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga	5,103	2,988	4,266	2,390	5,300	2,947	4,915	2,779
Laikipia	3,152	2,705	4,435	3,632	3,979	3,400	3,961	3,412
University of Eldoret	7,028	5,773	8,070	6,625	5,343	4,564	6,357	4,838
Kabianga	3,720	3,166	3,512	2,970	3,695	2,952	4,246	3,539
Pwani	3,593	2,669	3,943	2,690	5,167	3,743	4,246	3,070
Masai Mara	4,557	3,981	4,657	3,864	5,788	4,776	5,769	4,960
Kibabii	3,676	2,600	4,898	3,418	4,455	3,036	5,976	4,121
Embu	4,028	2,799	4,861	3,266	5,783	3,917	5,934	4,057

Table 15.15: University Enrolment[1] by Sex, 2019/20 – 2022/23 *(Cont'd)*

INSTITUTION	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23*	
Machakos	4,242	2,667	5,667	3,695	5,589	3,690	5,644	3,528
Murang'a	3,724	2,020	4,471	1,830	4,823	1,976	5,915	3,467
Rongo	3,650	2,381	3,509	2,409	3,760	2,674	3,847	3,123
Kirinyaga	2,991	1,620	4,762	2,363	6,493	2,959	7,087	3,038
Co-operative	1,951	1,919	2,355	2,346	2,234	2,499	3,613	4,051
Taita Taveta	2,108	966	2,263	1,046	2,235	1,178	2,140	830
Garissa	1,031	530	884	394	253	119	1,676	1,021
Kaimosi Friends University	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,863	1,888
Tharaka University	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,201	1,742
Tom Mboya University	..	..	..	..	..	..	513	420
University Constituent Colleges[2]	3,382	2,384	5,505	4,102	7,877	5,637	2,634	2,809
SUB-TOTAL[3]	**251,550**	**161,290**	**275,614**	**176,475**	**271,901**	**176,581**	**263,926**	**186,712**
Private Universities	**51,494**	**45,134**	**50,257**	**44,353**	**62,560**	**51,024**	**58,833**	**53,454**
GRAND TOTAL	**509,468**		**546,699**		**562,066**		**562,925**	

Source: Individual Universities/ Commission for University Education
** Provisional*
[1] Enrolment excludes Diploma/Certificate students
[2] Includes Alupe, Turkana, Bomet and Koitaleel Samoei
[3] Total excludes enrolment from Moi Forces Memorial University
.. Data not Available

15.22. Students enrolled for diploma and certificate courses in public and private universities from 2020/21 to 2022/23 academic years is shown in Table 15.16. The total number of students enrolled in diploma and certificate courses grew by 20.2 per cent from 63,957 in 2021/22 to 71,472 in 2022/23. Enrolment of female students increased by 18.8 per cent to 35,652 in 2022/23 while enrolment of male students increased by 5.5 per cent to 35,820 during the same period.

Table 15.16: University Enrolment of Diploma and Certificate Courses Students by Sex, 2019/20 – 2021/22

Number

INSTITUTION	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public Universities								
University of Nairobi	3,187	251	2,328	111	1,417	52	315	447
Kenyatta	3,261	2,734	2,989	2,631	1,174	1,345	906	1,012
Moi	317	384	146	126	89	43	283	227
Egerton	445	380	365	375	123	94	234	328
Jomo Kenyatta (JKUAT)	846	345	794	378	573	457	1,209	852
Maseno	432	580	472	596	93	99	238	303
Masinde Muliro	76	39	15	16	1,541	1,249	1,708	1,432
Technical University of Kenya	1,584	1,200	1,457	2,881	3,044	2,054	1,879	1,186
Technical University of Mombasa	1,396	914	5,328	3,447	5,683	3,582	7,700	5,075
Dedan Kimathi	360	201	379	280	233	173	304	247
Chuka	1,057	1,147	1,149	1,238	833	948	392	469
Karatina	107	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kisii	801	821	660	568	359	396	644	892
Meru	318	118	622	299	730	472	621	412
Multimedia	395	422	427	438	469	609	225	272
South Eastern University of Kenya	15	4	14	4	88	49	181	112
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga	183	410	86	234	272	180	136	144
Laikipia	107	87	..	..	..	..	100	166
University of Eldoret	115	199	73	150	101	190	95	187
Kabianga	124	147	111	124	194	76	127	67
Pwani	45	48	88	76	88	71	165	142
Masai Mara	131	154	72	108	188	243	146	161
Kibabii	218	256	382	436	71	120	281	306
University of Embu	207	267	190	250	310	314	522	462
Machakos	373	315	318	350	647	365	1,234	902
Murang'a	95	59	132	107	353	280	253	222
Rongo	508	415	137	189	127	210	199	207
Kirinyaga	60	70	24	42	16	10	0	0
Co-operative	493	535	1,361	785	2,608	1,663	1,580	1,355
Taita Taveta	346	245	36	19	30	27	30	22
Garissa	282	161	239	145	15	6	285	225
Kaimosi Friends University	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	28
Tharaka University	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	263
Tom Mboya University	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
University Constituent Colleges[1]	224	198	198	249	283	331	134	134
SUB-TOTAL	**18,108**	**13,198**	**20,592**	**16,652**	**21,752**	**15,708**	**22,399**	**18,260**
Private Universities	**13,504**	**14,375**	**8,828**	**9,279**	**12,204**	**14,293**	**13,421**	**17,392**
TOTAL	**31,612**	**27,573**	**29,420**	**25,931**	**33,956**	**30,001**	**35,820**	**35,652**
GRAND TOTAL	**59,185**		**55,351**		**63,957**		**71,472**	

Source: Individual Universities/ Commission for University Education
** Provisional*
[1] Includes Alupe, Turkana, Bomet and Koitaleel Samoei
.. Data not available

Chapter 15

Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes

15.23. Table 15.17 shows registration of universities and other institutions offering degree programmes by category from 2018 to 2022. The number of public chartered universities rose from 32 in 2021 to 35 in 2022 due to the awarding of charters to Friends University Kaimosi, Tom Mboya University and Tharaka-Nithi University. Consequently, the number of public university constituent colleges reduced from 8 in 2021 to 5 in 2022. The number of chartered private universities increased from 21 in 2021 to 25 in 2022. The number of universities with Letters of Interim Authority (LIA) declined for the second year in a row from 12 in 2021 to 8 in 2022.

Table 15.17: Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes by Category, 2018 - 2022

Number

Category of Institutions	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Public					
Chartered universities	31	31	31	32	35
University constituent colleges	6	6	7	8	5
University campuses	111	64	64	64	64
Other Institutions[1]	3	4	1	2	..
Private					
Chartered universities	18	19	20	21	25
Universities with Letter of Interim Authority	14	13	13	12	8
University constituent colleges	5	5	3	3	3
Other Institutions[1]	3	3	3	3	..

Source: Commission for University Education

** Provisional*

Data not available

[1] *Institutions approved for collaboration with universities in offering university programmes*

15.24. Table 15.18 presents the number of approved programmes by category of institution from 2018 to 2022. The number of approved public university degree programmes increased by 7.1 per cent from 3,148 in 2021 to 3,371 in 2022. Similarly, private university degree programmes rose from 724 in 2021 to 778 in 2022. In 2022, public universities constituent colleges degree programmes declined to 44 following the elevation of three constituent colleges to fully fledged universities. The number of diploma programmes approved for both public and private universities increased to 552 and 727, respectively in 2022. During the review period, there were no approved certificate programmes in both public and private universities.

Table 15.18: Approved Programmes by Category of Institution, 2018 - 2022

Number

Programme by Category of Institution	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Public University Degree Programmes	3,703	3,605	3,142	3,148	3,371
Public University Constituent Colleges Degree Programmes	79	106	123	144	44
Private University Degree Programmes	587	635	667	724	778
Private University Constituent Colleges Degree Programmes	33	28	30	24	27
Universities with Letter of Interim Authority Degree Programmes	70	87	76	65	52
Registered Private University Degree Programmes	0	0	0	0	0
Degree Programmes for Collaboration with Universities	4	5	0	0	0
Validated Diploma Programmes[1]	0	0	0	0	0
Diploma Programmes - Public Universities[2]	319	429	0	462	552
Diploma Programmes - Private Universities[2]	215	241	0	704	727
Certificate Programmes - Public Universities[2]	..	148	0	325	0
Certificate Programmes - Private Universities[2]	..	99	0	241	0

Source: Commission for University Education
** Provisional*
.. Data not available
[1]Commission currently does not regulate diploma programmes
[2]Diploma and certificate programmes approved by universities' senates

Education Loans

15.25. Table 15.19 presents the number of Higher Educations Loans Bord (HELB) loan applicants, beneficiaries and amount of loans awarded from 2017/18 to 2021/22 academic years. The total number of loan applicants went up by 27.9 per cent from 376.1 thousand in 2020/21 to 481.0 thousand in 2021/22. The number of male loan applicants increased by 29.6 per cent to 283.1 thousand while that of female loan applicants rose by 25.4 per cent to 197.9 in 2021/22. The number of loan beneficiaries rose from 341.6 thousand in 2020/21 to 343.1 thousand in 2021/22 mainly due to 2.5 per cent increase in the number of male beneficiaries. Similarly, the total amount of loans awarded increased by 1.4 per cent to KSh 14.4 billion in 2021/22.

15.26. Total loan applicants from public universities went up by 35.4 per cent to 298.7 thousand while loan beneficiaries decreased by 0.8 per cent to 196.7 thousand in 2021/2022. About two thirds of loan applicants were awarded loans with the total amount of loans awarded increasing by 1.2 per cent to KSh 8.7 billion in 2021/22. Male student loan beneficiaries from public universities increased by 2.3 per cent from 120.0 thousand in 2020/21 to 122.7 thousand, while female student beneficiaries dropped by 5.4 per cent to 74.0 thousand in 2021/22.

15.27. The total number of loan applicants from private universities grew by 22.0 per cent from 43,960 in 2020/21 to 53,640 in 2021/22. The number of loan beneficiaries from private universities went up by 7.1 per cent from 37,599 in 2020/21 to 40,251 in 2021/22. The amount of loans awarded to applicants from private universities grew by 12.5 per cent to KSh 1.8 billion in 2021/22. Male loan applicants from private universities grew by 23.7 per cent to

31,435 while female loan applicants increased 19.7 per cent to 22,205 in 2021/22.

15.28. 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 12.1 per cent from 114,737 in 2020/21 to 128,645 in 2021/22. In 2021/22, the number of student loan beneficiaries increased marginally to 106.1 thousand from 105.8 thousand in 2020/21. Loans awarded to students declined by 2.5 per cent from KSh 4.0 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 3.9 billion in 2021/22. Female students loan applicants rose by 10.7 per cent to 58,942i, while female students loan beneficiaries decreased by 0.7 per cent to 48,905 in 2021/22.

Table 15.19: HELB Loan Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loans Awarded by Sex, 2017/18 – 2021/22

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									
2017/18	162,094	118,950	**281,044**	158,737	117,086	**275,823**	6,375.0	4,683.9	**11,058.9**
2018/19	171,851	126,138	**297,989**	168,852	124,397	**293,249**	6,787.7	4,897.9	**11,685.6**
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**
Public Universities									
2017/18	130,285	91,531	**221,816**	127,605	90,283	**217,888**	5,368.5	3,797.7	**9,166.2**
2018/19	122,522	84,777	**207,299**	120,094	83,568	**203,662**	5,320.2	3,644.6	**8,964.8**
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**
Private Universities									
2017/18	7,384	5,844	**13,228**	7,341	5,812	**13,153**	313.9	249.3	**563.3**
2018/19	14,402	10,968	**25,370**	14,081	10,680	**24,761**	661.3	494.3	**1,155.6**
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**
TVET institutions									
2017/18	24,425	21,575	**46,000**	23,791	20,991	**44,782**	692.6	636.8	**1,329.4**
2018/19	34,927	30,393	**65,320**	34,677	30,149	**64,826**	806.1	759.0	**1,565.2**
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**

Source: Higher Education Loans Board

15.29. 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 2017/18 to 2021/22. In 2021/22, there were 481,027 bursary applicants with male applicants accounting for 58.9 per cent of total applicants. The number of applicants awarded bursaries reduced by 2.7 per cent to 37,982 while the amount of bursary awarded to the beneficiaries increased by 13.8 per cent to KSh 269.8 million in 2021/22.

15.30. Nearly 5.0 per cent of the number of applicants from public universities were awarded bursaries. The number of bursary beneficiaries from public universities declined from 15,804 in 2020/21 to 14,970 in 2021/22. The amount of bursary awarded to applicants from public universities grew by 26.0 per cent from KSh 114.5 million in 2020/21 to KSh 144.3 million in 2021/22. Total applicants awarded bursaries from private universities went down by 12.6 per cent to 3,010 in 2021/22. The amount of bursary awarded to students in private universities however, rose by 13.3 per cent to KSh 25.6 million in 2021/22.

15.31. In 2021/22, 15.5 per cent of bursary applicants from TVET were awarded bursaries. The number of TVET students awarded bursaries decreased marginally from 20,066 in 2020/21 to 20,002 in 2021/22. Similarly, the amount of bursary awarded declined from KSh 100.0 million in 2020/21 to KSh 99.9 million in 2021/22. The amount of bursary awarded to female students in TVET institutions increased by 2.6 per cent to KSh 42.7 million while the amount awarded to male students decreased by 2.0 per cent to KSh 57.2 million in 2021/22. The number of female students in TVET awarded bursaries increased by 2.4 per cent to 8,552 while the number of male students awarded bursaries declined by 2.2 per cent to 11,450 in 2021/22.

Table 15.20: HELB Bursary Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount Awarded by Sex, 2017/18 – 2021/22

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									
2017/18	162,094	118,950	**281,044**	21,714	12,735	**34,449**	149.4	89.7	**239.1**
2018/19	121,568	80,043	**201,611**	24,363	14,163	**38,526**	141.0	81.7	**222.7**
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	**269.8**
Public Universities									
2017/18	130,285	91,531	**221,816**	12,470	6,321	**18,791**	87.3	45.2	**132.5**
2018/19	88,772	56,789	**145,561**	13,593	6,607	**20,200**	83.7	42.8	**126.5**
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	**144.3**
Private Universities									
2017/18	7,384	5,844	**13,228**	526	316	**842**	4.1	2.5	**6.7**
2018/19	8,907	5,870	**14,777**	1,356	691	**2,047**	8.0	4.3	**12.3**
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**
TVET Institutions									
2017/18	24,425	21,575	**46,000**	8,718	6,098	**14,816**	58.0	42.0	**100.0**
2018/19	23,889	17,384	**41,273**	9,414	6,865	**16,279**	49.3	34.7	**84.0**
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**

Source: Higher Education Loans Board
..No bursary applicants for 2020/21, pending applicants from the previous years awarded

15.32. Table 15.21 shows the Government capitation to Higher Education Loans Board, loan repayments, and loans and bursaries awarded from 2017/18 to 2021/22. Government capitation decreased by 0.9 per cent from KSh 11.0 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 10.9 billion in 2021/22, while bursary capitation grew by 7.2 per cent from KSh 237.0 million in 2020/21 to KSh 408.6 million in 2021/22. Total Government capitation and loan repayments went up by 5.8 per cent to KSh 16.5 billion in 2021/22. Loan repayments rose by 20.9 per cent from KSh 4.3 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 5.2 billion in 2021/22. The total amount of student loans and bursaries awarded increased by 2.1 per cent to KSh 14.7 billion in 2021/22 from KSh 14.4 billion in 2020/21.

Table 15.21: Government Capitation to HELB, HELB Loan Repayments and Loans / Bursaries Awarded, 2017/18 - 2021/22

Number

Academic Year	GOK Loans Capitation	GOK Bursaries Capitation	Loan Repay-ments	Total GOK Capitation and Loan Repayments	Loans Awarded	Bursaries Awarded	Total Loans and Bursaries Awarded
2017/18	**7,651.8**	**237.0**	**4,954.2**	**12,843.0**	**11,058.9**	**232.5**	**11,291.3**
2018/19	7,045.7	237.0	4,360.7	11,643.3	11,685.6	210.4	11,896.0
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	14,207.1	237.1	14,444.2
2021/22	10,895.6	408.6	5,208.9	16,513.1	14,456.7	239.0	14,695.7

Source: Higher Education Loans Board

Research and Development

15.33. 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 2017/18 to 2021/22. The number of research license applications went up by 3.1 per cent from 5,985 in 2020/21 to 6,173 in 2021/22, mainly due to applicants from Kenya and the EAC countries. Similarly, the total number of licenses granted increased from 5,153 in 2020/21 to 6,048 in 2021/22. The number of African Non-EAC research license applicants and that of Non-African Nationals also increased during the review period.

Table 15.22: Research License Applications and Licenses Granted by Nationality, 2017/18 - 2021/22

Number

Nationality	2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		2020/21		2021/22*	
	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted
Kenyan/EAC Citizens	4,162	3,894	6,081	5,289	5,779	5,792	5,717	4,895	5,702	5,597
African Non-EAC Citizens	72	62	70	54	58	53	78	75	101	97
Non-African Nationals	384	286	472	376	240	267	190	183	370	354
Total	**4,618**	**4,242**	**6,623**	**5,719**	**6,077**	**6,112**	**5,985**	**5,153**	**6,173**	**6,048**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

** Provisional*

15.34. The number of individual research licences granted by nationality, research category and sex from 2017/18 to 2021/22 is shown in Table 15.23. The total number of individual research licenses granted rose by 17.4 per cent to 6,048 in 2021/22. During the period under review, the number of individual research licences granted to male and female applicants increased by 15.3 per cent to 3,220 and by 19.8 per cent to 2,828 in 2021/22, respectively. The number of individual research licenses granted to Kenyan and EAC citizens increased by 14.3 per cent from 4,895 in 2020/21 to 5,597 in 2021/22. This was mainly on account of applicants in the masters degree category having the highest share of 64.7 per cent. The number of individual research licenses granted to African non-EAC citizens increased to 97 in 2021/22 while licensces granted to Non-African Nationals increased substantially from 183 in 2020/21 to 354 in 2021/22. Research licenses granted to researchers from Kenya and other EAC citizens pursuing doctorate degrees increased to 960 in 2021/22.

Table 15.23: **Number of Individual Research Licenses Granted by Nationality, Research Category and Sex, 2017/18 - 2021/22**

Number

Nationality/Research Category	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kenyan/EAC Citizens:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	47	74	121	64	124	188	346	441	787	264	383	647	362	528	890
Master	1,490	1,448	2,938	2,039	1,933	3,972	2,094	1,865	3,959	1,729	1,456	3,185	1,975	1,645	3,620
Doctorate	407	350	757	583	428	1,011	571	357	928	594	349	943	586	374	960
Post-Doctorate	42	36	78	67	51	118	89	29	118	74	46	120	79	48	127
Sub-Total	1,986	1,908	3,894	2,753	2,536	5,289	3,100	2,692	5,792	2,661	2,234	4,895	3,002	2,595	5,597
African Non-EAC Citizens:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	4
Master	12	5	17	13	12	25	30	14	44	16	29	45	44	26	70
Doctorate	22	18	40	14	2	16	6	3	9	16	6	22	13	3	16
Post-Doctorate	1	-	1	5	4	9	-	-	-	6	1	7	2	5	7
Sub-Total	39	23	62	36	18	54	36	17	53	39	36	75	60	37	97
Non-African Nationals:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	10	10	20	9	23	32	2	10	12	1	1	2	4	6	10
Master	10	22	32	27	27	54	13	13	26	12	12	24	18	26	44
Doctorate	46	67	113	50	49	99	33	58	91	25	28	53	38	70	108
Post-Doctorate	62	59	121	102	89	191	71	67	138	54	50	104	98	94	192
Sub-Total	**128**	**158**	**286**	**188**	**188**	**376**	**119**	**148**	**267**	**92**	**91**	**183**	**158**	**196**	**354**
TOTAL	**2,153**	**2,089**	**4,242**	**2,977**	**2,742**	**5,719**	**3,255**	**2,857**	**6,112**	**2,792**	**2,361**	**5,153**	**3,220**	**2,828**	**6,048**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

** Provisional*

15.35. Table 15.24 shows the number of individual research licenses granted by field of study and sex from 2017/18 to 2021/22. The number of individual research licenses granted to researchers in all fields of study rose by 17.4 per cent from 5,153 in 2020/21 to 6,048 in 2021/22. The number of research licenses granted to females increased by 19.8 per cent to 2,828 while those granted to males increased by 15.3 per cent to 3,220 in 2021/22. Research licenses granted in the field of humanities and social sciences and that of health and biological sciences accounted for 64.4 per cent and 23.3 per cent of all the individual research licenses granted in 2021/22, respectively. The field of study with least number of individual research license granted were the earth and space sciences and physical, industrial and biological sciences with 93 and 92 research licenses, respectively, in the review period. During the review period, there was a general increase in the number of research licenses granted in all field of study for both males and females except for those granted to male researchers under agriculture and natural resources sciences that declined from 181 in 2020/21 to 172 in 2021/22.

15.36. Table 15.25 shows the number of institutional research licenses granted by field of study and nationality from 2017/18 to 2021/22. Generally, all the institutional research licenses granted were from Kenya and the EAC countries. The number of institutional research licenses granted increased from 690 in 2020/21 to 934 in 2021/22 with institutions granted under health and biological sciences accounting for 64.8 per cent of all institutional research licenses granted.

Table 15.24: The number of Individual Research Licenses Granted by Field of Study and Sex, 2017/18 - 2021/22

Number

Field of Study	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture and Natural Resources Sciences	47	33	80	78	65	143	174	129	303	181	116	297	172	144	316
Earth and Space Sciences	84	66	150	149	112	261	34	28	62	39	15	54	55	38	93
Health and Biological Sciences	186	241	427	317	304	621	669	703	1,372	557	556	1,113	707	701	1,408
Humanities and Social Sciences	1,714	1,651	3,365	2,229	2,133	4,362	2,158	1,827	3,985	1,837	1,574	3,411	2,072	1,821	3,893
ICT and Infrastructural Sciences	84	68	152	136	79	215	163	130	293	130	84	214	152	94	246
Physical, Industrial and Energy Sciences	38	30	68	68	49	117	58	39	97	48	16	64	62	30	92
TOTAL	2,153	2,089	4,242	2,977	2,742	5,719	3,256	2,856	6,112	2,792	2,361	5,153	3,220	2,828	6,048

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
** Provisional*

Table 15.25: Institutional Research Licenses Granted by Field of Study and Nationality, 2017/18 - 2021/22

Number

Field of Study	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22*		
	"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	5	16	11	2	13	24	1	25	37	-	37	47	0	47
Earth and Space Sciences	6	8	14	15	4	19	7	1	8	8	-	8	3	0	3
Health and Biological Sciences	44	17	61	106	10	116	185	1	186	403	-	403	605	0	605
Humanities and Social Sciences	113	7	120	129	9	138	145	3	148	220	-	220	251	0	251
ICT and Infrastructural Sciences	4	-	4	3	1	4	2	-	2	16	-	16	16	0	16
Physical, Industrial and Energy Sciences	3	1	4	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	12	0	12
TOTAL	181	38	219	270	26	296	363	6	369	690	0	690	934	0	934

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
** Provisional*

Government Funding to Public and Private Universities

15.37. Government funding to universities is expected to decline from KSh 43,843 million in 2021/22 to KSh 43,827 million in 2022/23 as shown in Table 15.26. The number of students funded from public universities is expected to grow by 4.4 per cent to 353,386 in 2022/23. The number of funded female students will almost double from 97,825 in 2021/22 to 190,956 in 2022/23 while funded male students is expected to decrease by 16.4 per cent to 121,445 in 2022/23. Funding to public university constituent colleges is expected to decline by 14.3 per cent from KSh 2.1 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 1.8 billion in 2022/23 while the number of students is expected to rise by 33.1 per cent to 10,569 in 2022/23.

Table 15.26: Government Funding to Universities and Number of Students Funded, 2020/21 – 2022/23

INSTITUTION	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23*			
	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	11,106	16,076	27,182	5,231.81	19,210	13,221	32,431	5,588.03	10,743	15,873	26,616	5,610.97
Kenyatta	..	..	33,341	3,160.14	..	..	32,162	3,360.80	..	..	30,303	3,374.60
Moi	8,957	9,840	18,797	3,244.03	..	..	23,809	3,424.22	7,276	9,875	22,704	3,438.28
Egerton	6,642	9,572	16,214	2,102.13	10,677	7,373	18,050	2,219.25	7,527	10,396	17,923	2,228.36
Jomo Kenyatta (JKUAT)	8,334	10,424	18,758	2,835.11	14,070	11,260	25,340	2,996.81	10,714	13,990	24,704	3,009.12
Maseno	5,576	7,937	13,513	1,622.93	9,230	6,927	16,157	1,698.16	8,062	10,729	18,791	1,750.13
Masinde Muliro	4,781	7,892	12,673	1,695.39	5,974	3,671	9,645	1,755.53	4,844	7,744	12,588	1,762.74
Technical University of Kenya	2,410	6,708	9,118	1,886.46	7,751	3,005	10,756	1,980.75	3,218	7,571	10,789	1,988.88
Technical University of Mombasa	2,041	5,888	7,929	924.04	6,896	2,397	9,293	958.41	2,783	7,857	10,640	962.35
Dedan Kimathi	2,075	4,181	6,256	892.58	2,355	5,156	7,521	922.32	2,505	5,486	7,991	926.10
Chuka	4,387	7,103	11,490	1,296.78	9,334	6,259	15,593	1,328.40	6,116	9,820	15,936	1,333.85
Karatina	2,398	3,150	5,548	723.10	3,129	2,382	5,511	747.53	2,564	3,439	6,003	750.60
Kisii	3,508	5,836	9,344	1,116.40	..	..	12,118	1,179.04	4,310	6,915	16,126	1,183.88
Meru	1,674	3,259	4,933	693.97	4,122	2,112	6,234	715.84	2,769	5,511	8,280	738.78
South Eastern	2,307	3,831	6,138	911.12	3,831	2,307	6,138	936.51	2,855	5,043	7,898	940.36

Table 15.26: Government Funding to Universities and Number of Students Funded, 2020/21 – 2022/23 (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	2020/21				2021/22				2022/23*			
	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	1,895	3,681	5,576	985.69	3,680	1,858	5,538	1,027.76	2,679	4,921	7,600	1,071.98
Laikipia	2,349	2,655	5,004	865.23	3,678	3,259	6,937	891.04	2,454	2,899	5,353	894.70
University of Eldoret	4,242	5,180	9,422	1,891.50	5,180	4,242	9,422	1,965.43	4,270	5,611	9,881	1,973.50
Kabianga	2,299	2,652	4,951	781.73	4,844	3,107	7,951	811.02	3,163	4,094	7,257	814.34
Pwani	2,474	3,692	6,166	749.45	3,764	2,509	6,273	780.90	3,165	4,581	7,746	784.11
Masai Mara	3,457	3,934	7,391	1,014.42	..	..	7,709	1,051.02	3,681	4,319	8,000	1,055.34
Kibabii	1,509	2,576	4,085	627.05	3,261	2,025	5,286	649.56	1,865	2,974	4,839	652.23
Embu	2,138	3,385	5,523	600.23	4,735	3,110	7,845	626.18	3,170	5,026	8,196	628.75
Machakos	2,564	4,016	6,580	967.73	..	..	8,652	995.44	3,426	5,429	8,855	999.53
Murang'a	1,430	3,632	5,062	498.75	..	..	7,655	513.56	2,333	5,280	7,613	515.67
Rongo	1,602	2,410	4,012	551.93	3,120	1,948	5,068	576.35	2,163	3,282	5,445	628.72
Kirinyaga	1,593	3,123	4,716	346.58	5,402	2,709	8,111	358.63	3,097	6,757	9,854	360.11
Co-operative	1,405	1,511	2,916	265.48	1,712	1,533	3,245	281.90	2,001	2,494	4,495	283.06
Taita Taveta	838	1,921	2,759	392.31	1,921	838	2,759	404.46	768	1,950	2,718	406.12
Garissa	217	490	707	408.75	..	..	694	417.37	473	953	1,426	469.09
University Constituent Colleges[1]	2,122	2,958	5,080	2,032.66	3,051	2,338	7,939	2,064.70	4,333	6,008	10,569	1,671.82
SUB-TOTAL	**100,090**	**152,981**	**286,580**	**41,907.42**	**145,339**	**97,825**	**338,533**	**43,843.96**	**121,445**	**190,956**	**353,386**	**43,827.60**
Private Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	**100,090**	**152,981**	**286,580**	**41,907.42**	**145,339**	**97,825**	**338,533**	**43,843.96**	**121,445.00**	**190,956.00**	**353,386.00**	**43,827.60**

Source: Universities Fund

** Provisional*

.. Data not available

[1] Includes Kaimosi Friends University, Alupe, Turkana, Tom Mboya University, Tharaka-Nithi University, Bomet, Mama Ngina and Koitalel Arap Samoei and data for male and female missing for Tom Mboya and Mama Ngina

Adult Education

15.38. Enrolment in adult education centres by County and sex from 2019 to 2022 is presented Table 15.27. The overall enrolment in adult education centres increased by 7.6 per cent to 138,628 in 2022. The number of male and female learners rose by 15.6 per cent and 3.3 per cent to 51,766 and 86,862 in 2022, respectively. Over the four year period, enrolment in adult education centres in Mombasa and Bungoma counties have exhibited a consistent decline and dropped further from 2,263 and 4,368 in 2021 to 1,456 and 3,651 in 2022 respectively. Turkana county has recorded a consistent increase in enrolment of adult education centres in the same period.

Table 15.27: Enrolment of Learners in Adult Education Centres by Sex and County, 2019 - 2022

Number

County	2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mombasa	1,701	2,470	4,171	1,085	1,631	2,716	1,095	1,168	2,263	705	751	1,456
Kwale	691	3,112	3,803	568	3,039	3,607	393	1,362	1,755	508	1,788	2,296
Kilifi	1,521	7,181	8,702	1,682	6,175	7,857	947	4,946	5,893	1,890	5,321	7,211
Tana River	348	1,151	1,499	921	2,617	3,538	816	2,185	3,001	549	1,637	2,186
Lamu	282	454	736	297	556	853	215	748	963	129	476	605
Taita Taveta	461	1,863	2,324	228	921	1,149	246	696	942	323	654	977
Garissa	3,286	3,211	6,497	2,601	2,097	4,698	2,829	2,551	5,380	1,944	1,312	3,256
Wajir	1,327	1,335	2,662	1,453	1,422	2,875	1,134	1,148	2,282	1,479	1,330	2,809
Mandera	1,641	2,129	3,770	1,482	2,038	3,520	1,406	1,971	3,377	1,926	2,177	4,103
Marsabit	464	965	1,429	1,449	2,056	3,505	109	1,003	1,112	1,137	1,121	2,258
Isiolo	1,103	3,968	5,071	336	729	1,065	193	443	636	275	633	908
Meru	1,966	5,199	7,165	1,799	4,234	6,033	941	2,097	3,038	845	2,112	2,957
Tharaka-Nithi	421	589	1,010	442	1,579	2,021	312	752	1,064	606	1,358	1,964
Embu	785	2,303	3,088	715	1,852	2,567	799	1,696	2,495	736	1,166	1,902
Kitui	1,542	6,719	8,261	1,374	6,185	7,559	1,030	4,228	5,258	1,112	3,917	5,029
Machakos	827	4,447	5,274	906	3,868	4,774	509	1,714	2,223	536	1,965	2,501
Makueni	1,381	7,882	9,263	1,118	6,529	7,647	709	3,262	3,971	914	3,473	4,387
Nyandarua	874	2,852	3,726	543	1,692	2,235	354	1,069	1,423	422	992	1,414
Nyeri	790	2,657	3,447	550	2,051	2,601	235	1,035	1,270	151	424	575
Murang'a	583	1,836	2,419	560	1,879	2,439	354	1,016	1,370	461	1,091	1,552
Kiambu	1,062	2,941	4,003	1,023	2,572	3,595	735	1,816	2,551	939	2,978	3,917

Table 15.27: Enrolment of Learners in Adult Education Centres by Sex and County, 2019 - 2022 *(Cont'd)*

County	2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
West Pokot	4,214	6,053	10,267	1,401	1,867	3,268	935	1,374	2,309	2,140	2,395	4,535
Samburu	1,125	2,037	3,162	1,147	1,833	2,980	1,055	1,844	2,899	1,055	1,844	2,899
Trans Nzoia	971	3,050	4,021	964	1,516	2,480	498	814	1,312	587	867	1,454
Elgeyo/Marakwet	881	1,078	1,959	881	1,078	1,959	1,379	1,548	2,927	1,391	1,352	2,743
Nandi	1,953	2,958	4,911	1,682	2,636	4,318	1,756	2,500	4,256	1,519	2,276	3,795
Baringo	1,580	3,301	4,881	1,537	3,203	4,740	1,184	2,063	3,247	1,444	2,448	3,892
Laikipia	638	1,583	2,221	518	1,259	1,777	485	1,075	1,560	698	1,621	2,319
Nakuru	2,733	4,206	6,939	3,028	4,358	7,386	1,582	2,372	3,954	4,500	5,146	9,646
Narok	790	2,657	3,447	963	1,712	2,675	950	1,694	2,644	961	1,854	2,815
Kajiado	2,334	4,549	6,883	1,994	2,843	4,837	1,172	2,217	3,389	1,357	2,189	3,546
Kericho	1,300	2,369	3,669	1,190	2,103	3,293	718	1,501	2,219	887	1,829	2,716
Bomet	598	1,327	1,925	512	1,197	1,709	551	1,339	1,890	571	1,564	2,135
Kakamega	869	1,925	2,794	800	1,484	2,284	673	979	1,652	673	1,082	1,755
Vihiga	599	2,088	2,687	550	1,956	2,506	284	881	1,165	384	1,224	1,608
Bungoma	1,764	3,226	4,990	1,706	3,041	4,747	1,592	2,776	4,368	1,488	2,163	3,651
Busia	1,160	2,599	3,759	625	1,478	2,103	360	877	1,237	518	1,037	1,555
Siaya	615	1,518	2,133	562	1,645	2,207	445	1,028	1,473	53	98	151
Kisumu	1,224	3,246	4,470	1,449	3,210	4,659	409	1,122	1,531	482	1,316	1,798
Homa Bay	1,396	3,123	4,519	1,039	2,620	3,659	562	1,361	1,923	700	1,101	1,801
Migori	1,581	3,035	4,616	1,406	2,709	4,115	740	1,683	2,423	206	462	668
Kisii	2,330	5,042	7,372	1,710	3,807	5,517	1,025	2,618	3,643	1,338	3,150	4,488
Nyamira	2,193	4,452	6,645	1,909	3,688	5,597	413	1,115	1,528	428	1,125	1,553
Nairobi City	5,860	7,387	13,247	6,479	8,176	14,655	6,538	8,169	14,707	5,219	5,379	10,598
TOTAL	**65,497**	**143,585**	**209,082**	**59,458**	**120,937**	**180,395**	**44,762**	**84,116**	**128,878**	**51,766**	**86,862**	**138,628**

Source: Ministry of Education, Department of Adult Education

**Provisional*

CHAPTER

16

Health and Vital Statistics

Overview

The health sector is an important contributor to the national economic growth and in the realization for sustainability of the nation's human capital base. One of the core pillars of the Government Manifesto is healthcare. Through this, it aims at providing affordable, accessible and quality healthcare services to all its citizens. To achieve this, the Government continuously endeavours to increase resources towards the health sector as well as creating an enabling environment for investments in the healthcare service delivery ecosystem. The Government is also focusing on provision of a social health insurance scheme that will cover all Kenyans, ensuring that no one is left behind. Further, there is concerted effort towards the digitization of health ecosystem to improve the portability of data and interconnectivity of health information.

16.2. National Government total expenditure on health services was KSh 88.2 billion in 2021/22 and is expected to rise by 33.1 per cent to KSh 117.4 billion in 2022/23. County Governments' total expenditure on health services was KSh 108.3 billion in 2021/22 and is expected to grow to KSh 109.8 billion in 2022/23. The ratio of National Government expenditure on health to total National Government expenditure is anticipated to rise to 4.0 per cent in 2022/23.

16.3. The total number of health facilities increased by 2.2 per cent to 16,517 in 2022, mainly attributed to the increase in the number of level 3 facilities. The Government was the main owner of the primary care, secondary care and tertiary referral hospitals during the period under review. The number of hospital beds was slightly higher in private hospitals than public hospitals in 2022. Diseases of the respiratory system accounted for the highest disease caseload at 19.5 per cent followed by malaria at 11.7 per cent in 2022.

16.4. There was an increase in the uptake of permanent family planning methods with the number of women undergoing Sterilization Bilateral Tubal Ligation (BTL) increasing by 13.6 per cent to 4,107 and the number of men undergoing male Sterilization Vasectomy more than doubling to 557 in 2022. The number of adolescents presenting with pregnancy at 1st ANC (Antenatal Care) visit declined nationally by 18.0 per cent to 260.4 thousand in 2022.

16.5. In 2022, graduate nurses increased by 9.1 per cent to 9,937 while registered nurses increased by 6.1 per cent to 81,564. Enrolled nurses increased by 1.8 per cent to 39,458. The total number of middle level medical trainees at Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) increased by 78.1 per cent to 23,286 in the 2021/22 academic year. The number of middle level medical graduates increased by 25.7 per cent to 15,636 in the same period. In the public and private universities, the number of undergraduate and postgraduate health sciences students increased by 21.0 per cent to 28,024 while graduates and post-graduates more than doubled to 7,099 in 2022/23 academic year.

16.6. There was a slight increase in the number of registered births from 1,200.2 thousand in 2021 to 1,221.4 thousand in 2022 with 99.0 per cent of the births occurring in a health facility. The number of deaths registered in 2022 dropped to 213,210 from 231,944 registered in 2021. Registration of births coverage dropped from 83.2 per cent in 2021 to 80.6 per cent in 2022. Similarly, registration of deaths coverage dropped from 52.3 per cent in 2021 to 47.6 per cent in 2022.

Government Expenditure on Health Services

16.7. National Government expenditure on health services for the period 2018/19 to 2022/23 is shown in Table 16.1. National Government expenditure on health services is expected to increase by 33.1 per cent from KSh 88.2 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 117.4 billion in 2022/23. Recurrent expenditure on health services is expected to increase by 23.4 per cent from KSh 40.2 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 49.6 billion in 2022/23. Development expenditure is expected to increase by 41.3 per cent from KSh 48.0 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 67.8 billion in 2022/23.

Table 16.1: National Government Expenditure on Health Services, 2018/19 – 2022/23

KSh Million

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*	2022/23+
Recurrent					
Outpatient services	2,650.0	2,633.7	234.5	207.8	2,481.0
Hospital services	22,952.4	27,496.3	22,267.0	23,204.7	25,917.1
Public health services	9,897.8	12,740.0	3,987.9	2,114.4	2,492.9
Health expenditure n.e.c	6,971.9	18,517.6	14,334.0	14,623.6	18,705.1
Sub-Total	42,472.1	61,387.6	40,823.4	40,150.5	49,596.1
Development					
Outpatient services	9,364.0	6,681.2	7,189.7	8,615.9	8,970.0
Hospital services	487.2	2,349.7	1,728.9	1,963.7	2,881.5
Public health services	23,993.1	32,233.2	37,259.3	28,650.0	44,025.8
Health expenditure n.e.c	367.6	1,507.0	3,799.0	8,809.2	11,886.6
Sub-Total	34,211.9	42,771.1	49,976.9	48,038.8	67,763.9
TOTAL	**76,684.0**	**104,158.8**	**90,800.3**	**88,189.3**	**117,360.0**
TOTAL OUTLAYS	**2,944,798.04**	**2,595,755.80**	**2,731,663.75**	**2,989,647.48**	**3,362,917.02**

Source: National Treasury
**Provisional*
+ Estimates

16.8. Expenditure on health services by County Governments from 2018/19 to 2022/23 is presented in Table 16.2. Total County Government expenditure on health services declined marginally from KSh 108.8 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 108.3 billion 2021/22. This is expected to rise by 1.4 per cent to KSh 109.8 billion in 2022/23. The recurrent expenditure on health services by County Governments rose by 1.3 per cent to KSh 91.8 billion in 2021/22 and is projected to decline by 0.9 per cent to KSh 91.0 billion in 2022/23. In 2021/22, development expenditure on health services by County Governments declined by 9.8 per cent to KSh 16.5 billion and is expected to increase to KSh 18.8 billion in 2022/23.

Table 16.2: County Governments' Expenditure on Health Services, 2018/19 – 2022/23

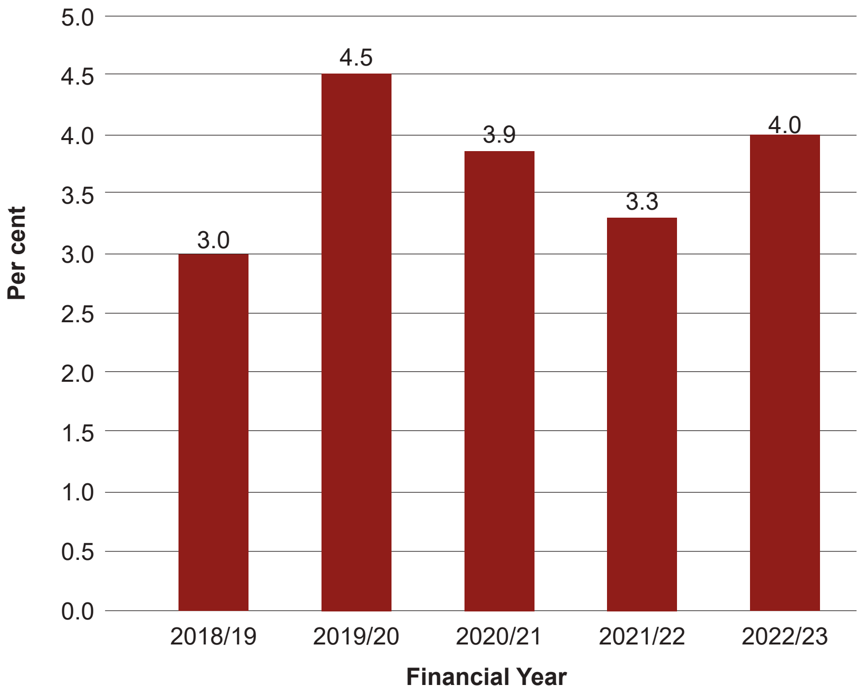
KSh Million

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*	2022/23+
Recurrent	75,940.0	89,139.2	90,554.6	91,775.3	90,999.6
Development	16,083.6	17,588.0	18,284.0	16,497.7	18,796.9
TOTAL	**92,023.6**	**106,727.1**	**108,838.6**	**108,273.0**	**109,796.5**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**405,531.7**	**417,153.5**	**425,039.6**	**447,020.0**	**471,135.3**

Source: The National Treasury
**Provisional*
+ Estimates

16.9. The share of total National Government expenditure on health to total National Government expenditure for the period 2018/19 to 2022/23 is shown in Figure 16.1. In 2021/22, the ratio of National Government expenditure on health to total National Government expenditure stood at 3.3 per cent and is projected to rise to 4.0 per cent in 2022/23.

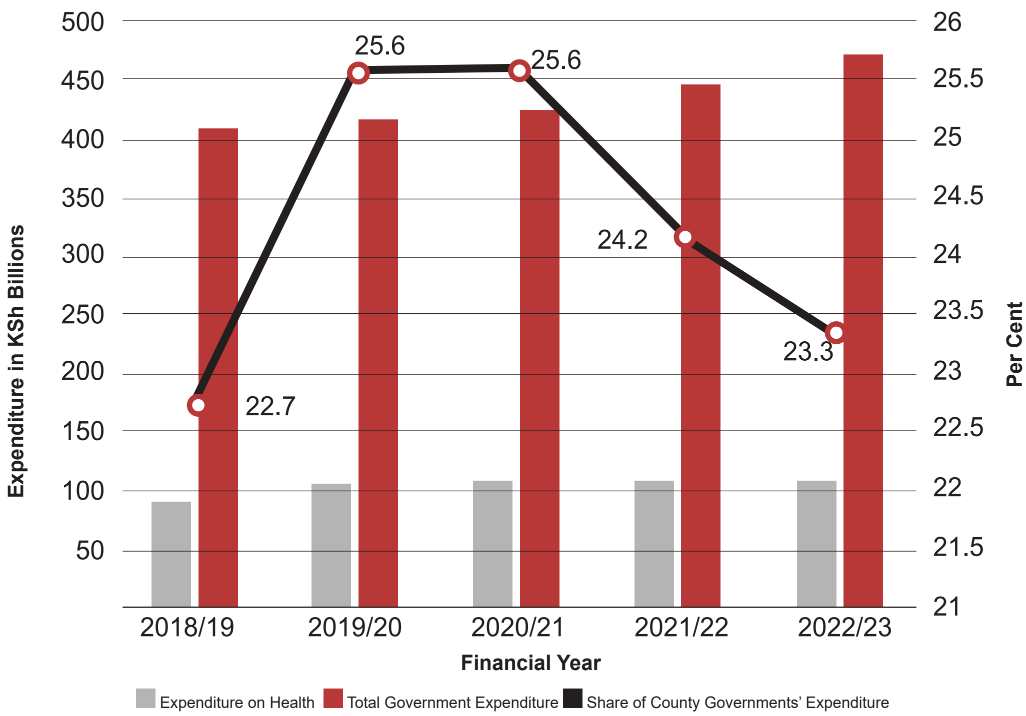
Figure 16.1: Share of Total National Government Expenditure on Health to Total National Government Expenditure, 2018/19 – 2022/23



Note: Total National Government Expenditure excludes funds transfers to the County Governments

16.10. County Governments' share of health expenditure to total expenditure for the period 2018/19 to 2022/23 is shown in Figure 16.2. In 2021/22, the share of expenditure on health to total expenditure was 24.2 per cent and is expected to decline to 23.3 per cent in 2022/23.

Figure 16.2: Share of County Governments' Expenditure on Health to Total County Government Expenditure, 2018/19 – 2022/23



Health Infrastructure

16.11. The number of health facilities categorized by level, type and ownership from 2018 to 2022 is shown in Table 16.3. The number of health facilities increased by 2.2 per cent to 16,517 in 2022, due to increase in the number of level 3 facilities. In 2022, level 2 and level 3 facilities accounted for 77.6 per cent and 16.4 per cent of the total facilities, respectively.

16.12. Primary care hospitals increased by 68 facilities to 958 accounting for 5.8 per cent of the total facilities in 2022. Secondary care hospitals increased by 2 facilities while the tertiary referral hospitals remained the same at 6 facilities in 2022. The Government was the main owner of primary care, secondary care and tertiary referral hospitals.

Table 16.3: Operational Health Facilities by Level, Type and Ownership, 2018 – 2022

Number

KEPH Level1	Type of Health Facility	Ownership	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Level 2	Dispensary	MoH	4,459	4,652	4,818	5,102	5,129
		Private	138	147	153	145	147
		FBO	819	829	843	831	831
		NGO	23	27	36	38	38
	Sub-Total		5,439	5,655	5,850	6,116	6,145
	Medical Clinic	MoH	13	14	20	35	35
		Private	4,193	4,427	4,890	5,763	5,869
		FBO	16	17	23	56	57
		NGO	238	240	245	275	276
	Sub-Total		4,460	4,698	5,178	6,129	6,237
	Stand Alone	MoH	34	34	35	44	47
		Private	149	169	188	244	261
		FBO	22	22	22	22	23
		NGO	90	93	99	107	108
	Sub-Total		295	318	344	417	439
	Total		**10,194**	**10,671**	**11,372**	**12,662**	**12,821**
Level 3	Medical Centre	MoH	0	0	0	0	0
		Private	582	685	719	728	762
		FBO	7	8	9	13	12
		NGO	23	24	18	20	22
	Sub-Total		612	717	746	761	796
	Health Centre	MoH	1,028	1,039	1,093	1,183	1,246
		Private	12	13	14	13	13
		FBO	202	204	214	223	231
		NGO	37	39	47	46	52
	Sub-Total		1,279	1,295	1,368	1,465	1,542
	Nursing Home	MoH	0	0	0	0	0
		Private	249	286	226	352	364
		FBO	5	5	5	5	4
		NGO	9	10	10	6	6
	Sub-Total		263	301	241	363	374
	Total		**2,154**	**2,313**	**2,355**	**2,589**	**2,712**
Level 4	Primary Care Hospitals	MoH	354	356	357	378	414
		Private	269	303	373	384	413
		FBO	106	109	106	115	117
		NGO	12	14	13	13	14
	Total		741	782	849	890	958
Level 5	Secondary Care Hospitals	MoH	13	13	13	13	13
		Private	2	2	2	2	2
		FBO	3	3	3	3	5
		NGO	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		18	18	18	18	20
Level 6	Tertiary Referral Hospitals[2]	MoH	6	6	6	6	6
		Private	0	0	0	0	0
		FBO	0	0	0	0	0
		NGO	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		6	6	6	6	6
Grand total			**13,113**	**13,790**	**14,600**	**16,165**	**16,517**

Source: Kenya Master Health Facility List, Ministry of Health
** Provisional*
[1] KEPH Level - Kenya Essential Package for Health
[2] Comprehensive and Specialized Hospitals

Chapter 16

16.13. Table 16.4 shows the number of hospital beds and cots categorized by ownership from 2018 to 2022. The number of hospital beds rose by 5.0 per cent to 94,925 while the number of hospital cots increased by 4.7 per cent to 10,306 in 2022. The number of hospital beds in private hospitals surpassed the number in public hospitals in the review period. The number of cots in private hospitals were higher than those in public hospitals for the second year in a row.

Table 16.4: Hospital Beds and Cots by Ownership, 2018 - 2022

Number

Ownership	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022*	
	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots
Public	35,556	3,723	36,267	3,773	37,069	3,867	38,132	3,952	39,210	4,177
Private	21,835	2,557	24,154	2,903	30,496	3,413	36,817	4,104	39,883	4,321
FBO[1]	13,253	1,472	13,323	1,476	13,277	1,421	14,068	1,615	14,396	1,627
NGO[2]	957	130	1,124	151	1,249	165	1,400	176	1,436	181
Total	**71,601**	**7,882**	**74,868**	**8,303**	**82,091**	**8,946**	**90,417**	**9,847**	**94,925**	**10,306**

Source: Kenya Master Health Facility List (KMHFL), Ministry of Health
** Provisional*
[1] FBO-Faith Based Organization
[2] NGO-Non-Governmental Organization

Deliveries in Health Facilities

16.14. Table 16.5 shows the mode of delivery in health facilities for the period 2018 to 2022. The number of deliveries in health facilities increased from 1,243.1 thousand in 2021 to 1,249.9 thousand in 2022. There has been a steady increase in the number of Caesarean section deliveries over time. The number of deliveries through Caesarean section rose by 4.8 per cent to 211,227 in 2022. The number of Assisted Vaginal Deliveries decreased by 30.8 per cent to 4,931 while breech deliveries declined by 3.1 per cent to 9,395 in 2022. Normal deliveries declined slightly from 1,024.8 thousand in 2021 to 1,024.4 thousand, accounting for 82.0 per cent of total deliveries in 2022.

Table: 16.5: Mode of Delivery in Health Facilities, 2018 – 2022

Number

Mode of Delivery	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Normal Delivery	939,910	970,267	973,882	1,024,816	1,024,354
Breech[1]	9,171	8,724	9,209	9,693	9,395
Caesarean Section[2]	155,191	171,856	189,119	201,510	211,227
Assisted Vaginal Delivery[3]	3,832	4,660	4,015	7,128	4,931
Total	**1,108,104**	**1,155,507**	**1,176,225**	**1,243,147**	**1,249,907**

Source: Kenya Health Information System (KHIS/DHIS2), Ministry of Health
** Provisional*
[1] Type of birth where a baby is born with the bottom or feet, rather than the head, emerging first
[2] This is the delivery through a surgical incision in the mother's abdomen and uterus
[3] It is vaginal delivery performed with the help of specially designed instruments, such as a vacuum device or forceps

Modern Methods of Contraception

16.15. The uptake of modern contraceptives in health facilities for the period 2018 to 2022 is shown in Table 16.6. During the period under review, number of new clients for all the contraceptive methods declined except for Pills Combined Oral Contraceptives and Sterilization for both males and females. In 2022, Family Planning (FP) Injections remained the most used method of contraception with 2.6 million clients followed by Implants Insertions with 1.1 million clients. There was an increase in the uptake of permanent family planning methods with the number of women undergoing Sterilization BTL rising by 13.6 per cent to 4,107 and the number of men undergoing male Sterilization Vasectomy more than doubling to 557 during the period under review.

Table 16.6: Uptake of Modern Contraceptives in Health Facilities, 2018 - 2022

Number

Contraceptive Method		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
FP Injections[1]						
	New clients	694,486	714,518	616,529	595,703	572,775
	Re-visits	1,783,518	1,879,317	1,649,594	1,837,945	2,026,175
IUCD Insertion[2]						
	New clients	187,558	174,142	111,977	81,705	74,374
	Re-visits	80,409	78,366	48,151	26,095	65,223
Implants Insertion						
	New clients	498,018	514,213	376,242	576,795	566,769
	Re-visits	194,236	218,768	160,760	225,711	537,443
Pills Combined Oral Contraceptive						
	New clients	173,501	237,743	249,637	270,328	315,502
	Re-visits	268,030	378,651	431,981	475,308	524,434
Pills Progestin Only						
	New clients	86,602	92,924	121,518	136,013	115,602
	Re-visits	74,813	78,673	106,685	138,164	117,791
Sterilization BTL[3]						
	New clients	10,814	8,971	4,435	3,616	4,107
Sterilization Vasectomy						
	New clients	646	658	334	248	557

Source: Kenya Health Information System (KHIS/DHIS2), Ministry of Health
** Provisional*
[1] FP - Family Planning
[2] IUCD - Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (also known as coil)
[3] BTL - Bilateral Tubal Ligation

Teenage Pregnancy

16.16. The national trend in the number of adolescents (10 –19 years) presenting with pregnancy at 1st Antenatal Care (ANC) visit for the period 2018 to 2022 is presented in Figure 16.3. The number of adolescents presenting with pregnancy at 1st ANC visit has been declining and reduced further by 18.0 per cent to 260.4 thousand in 2022. The number of adolescents (10-14 years) presenting with pregnancy at 1st ANC visit reduced by 35.4 per cent to 15,043 in 2022. Similarly, the adolescents (15-19 years) presenting with pregnancy at 1st ANC visit reduced by 16.6 per cent to 245,399 in 2022. Bungoma, Kakamega, Narok, Nairobi City and Meru counties contributed the highest number of adolescents presenting with pregnancy at 1st ANC visit in 2022 as shown in Figure 16.4.

Figure 16.3: **Number of Adolescents presenting with Pregnancy at 1st ANC Visit, 2018-2022**

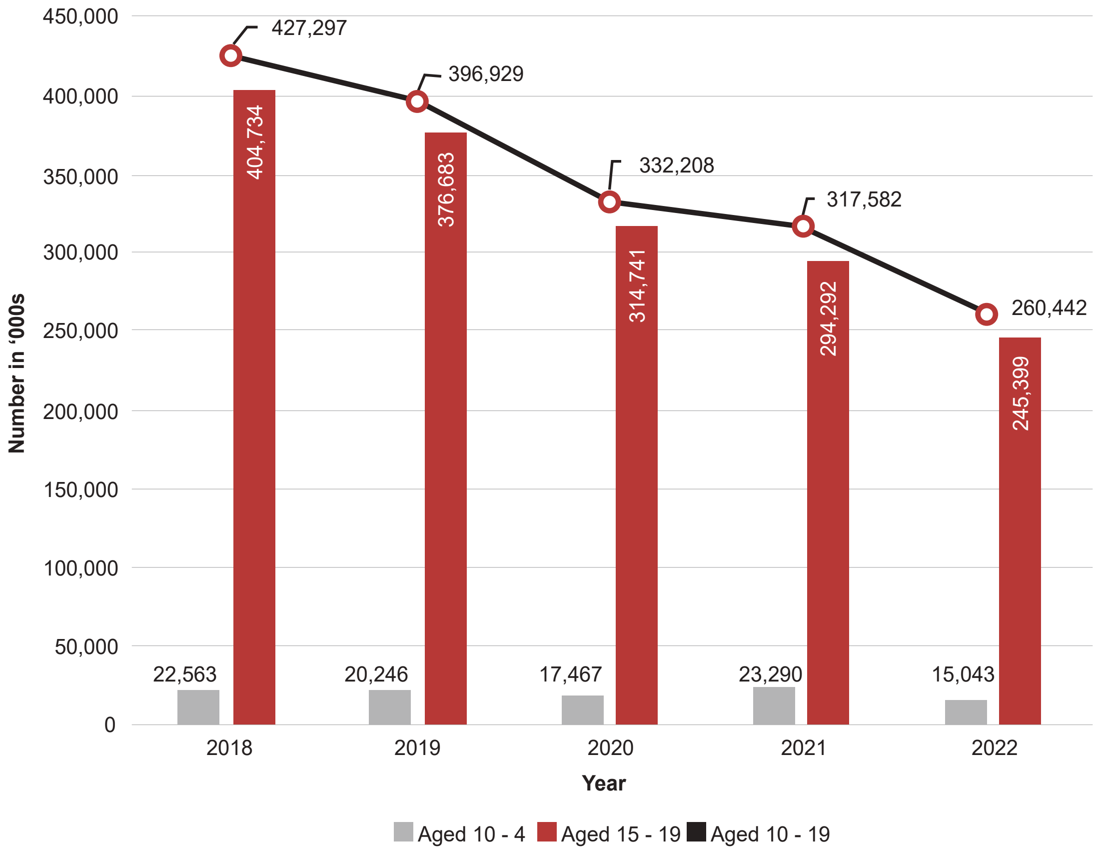
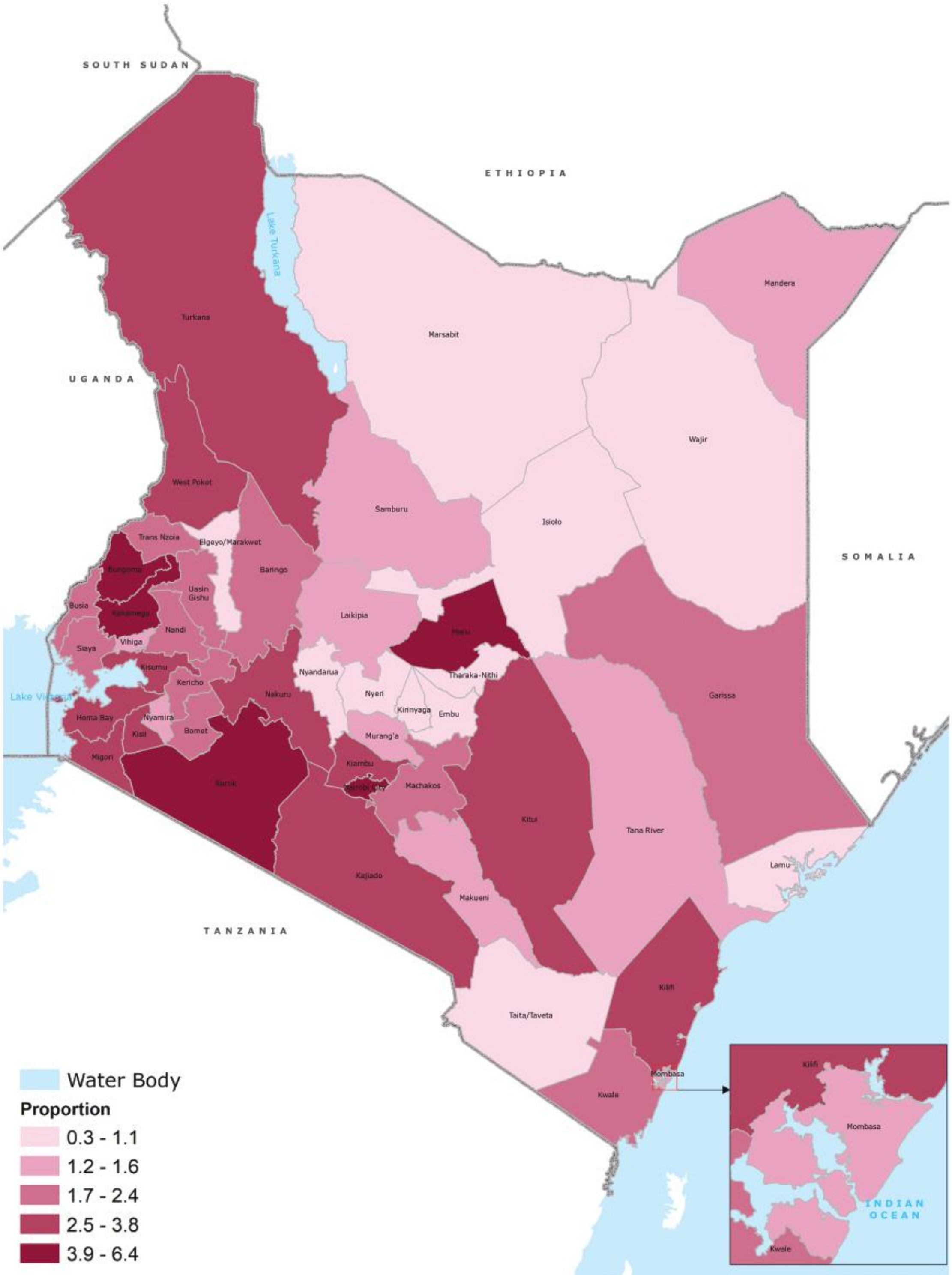


Figure 16.4: County Contribution to the National Total of Adolescents Presenting with Pregnancy at 1st ANC Visit, 2022



Morbidity

16.17. Outpatient disease caseload reported in health facilities for the period 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 16.7. The total cases of diseases reported in health facilities decreased by 6.9 per cent from 94.3 million in 2021 to 87.8 million in 2022. Diseases of the respiratory system accounted for the highest disease caseload at 19.5 per cent followed by malaria at 11.7 per cent in 2022. Despite these two contributing the highest disease caseload, there was a decline in the reported number of cases in 2022.

Table 16.7: Cases of Diseases Reported in Health Facilities, 2018-2022

Disease	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022*	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Disease of the Respiratory System	21,957,171	29.3	21,974,043	25.0	16,562,227	27.6	20,613,455	21.9	17,097,190	19.5
Malaria	10,020,721	13.4	13,073,008	14.9	11,460,477	19.1	14,331,877	15.2	10,246,343	11.7
Diseases of the Skin (Incl. Ulcers)	4,372,923	5.8	4,452,158	5.1	4,272,067	7.1	3,664,898	3.9	8,920,037	10.2
Diarrhoea Diseases	3,069,095	4.1	3,564,833	4.1	2,626,159	4.4	3,259,417	3.5	4,080,265	4.6
Urinary Tract Infections	2,188,576	2.9	2,517,536	2.9	2,490,689	4.2	2,567,446	2.7	3,450,908	3.9
Pneumonia	1,776,108	2.4	1,968,554	2.2	1,562,970	2.6	2,152,687	2.3	2,529,662	2.9
Injuries (Road Trafic Accident)	411,704	0.6	480,993	0.5	247,252	0.4	243,391	0.3	1,687,525	1.9
Rheumatism, Joint pains etc	1,825,551	2.4	2,182,264	2.5	2,367,990	3.9	550,522	0.6	1,639,290	1.9
Intestinal Worms	1,182,013	1.6	1,236,924	1.4	1,099,106	1.8	957,619	1.0	1,471,013	1.7
Eye Infection/ Condition	939,572	1.3	1,013,862	1.2	1,120,623	1.9	1,301,895	1.4	1,448,063	1.7
All Other Diseases	27,069,439	36.2	35,303,784	40.2	16,193,186	27.0	44,655,884	47.4	35,184,525	40.1
TOTAL	**74,812,873**	**100.0**	**87,767,959**	**100.0**	**60,002,746**	**100.0**	**94,299,091**	**100.0**	**87,754,822**	**100.0**

Source: Kenya Health Information System (KHIS/DHIS2), Ministry of Health

** Provisional*

Health Professionals

16.18. Table 16.8 presents the number of registered health professionals by cadre from 2018 to 2022. There was an increase in the number of registered health professionals for all cadres during the year under review. The proportion of registered professionals per 100,000 population remained as it was in 2021 except for pharmaceutical technologists, graduate and registered nurses, diploma clinical officers, public health officers and diploma physiotherapists. The proportion of registered nurses increased from 155 per 100,000 population in 2021 to 161 per 100,000 population in 2022.

Table 16.8: Registered Health Professionals by Cadre, 2018-2022

Professional by Cadre	2018+		2019+		2020+		2021+		2022*	
	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population
Medical Practitioners and Dentists										
Medical Officers	7,863	17	8,353	18	8,590	18	9,298	19	9,638	19
Dentists	823	2	872	2	844	2	924	2	937	2
Pharmacists and Pharmtechs										
Pharmacists	2,572	6	2,864	6	3,025	6	3,344	7	3,684	7
Pharmaceutical Technologists	8,580	18	9,306	20	9,934	20	10,234	21	10,943	22
Nurses										
Graduate Nurses	5,961	13	7,242	15	7,959	16	9,112	18	9,937	20
Registered Nurses	57,564	124	58,247	122	63,580	130	76,878	155	81,564	161
Enrolled Nurses	23,783	51	28,822	61	38,120	78	38,776	78	39,458	78
Clinical Officers										
Graduate Clinical Officers	428	1	608	1	715	1	896	2	1,125	2
Diploma Clinical Officers	20,216	44	21,131	44	22,930	47	24,481	49	25,679	51
Public Health Officers and Technicians										
Public Health Officers	1,775	4	3,087	6	4,021	8	5,016	10	6,031	12
Public Health Technicians	329	1	657	1	750	2	836	2	996	2
Medical Laboratory Techs										
Laboratory Technologists	11,687	25	13,144	28	14,219	29	15,635	31	15,653	31
Laboratory Technicians	3,602	8	3,886	8	3,979	8	4,160	8	4,237	8
Nutritionists and Dieticians										
Nutritionists and Dieticians	3,066	7	3,570	8	3,795	8	4,235	9	4,405	9
Nutrition and Dietetic Technologists	4,430	10	5,282	11	5,775	12	6,340	13	6,543	13
Nutrition and Dietetic Technicians	813	2	921	2	951	2	1,046	2	1,162	2
Physiotherapists										
Physiotherapists (Degree)	201	0.4	258	1	296	1	335	1	423	1
Physiotherapists (Diploma)	846	2	1,147	2	1,521	3	1,687	3	1,876	4

Source: Health Regulatory Bodies

** Provisional*

+ Revised

Chapter 16

Medical Training

16.19. Table 16.9 shows the number of middle level medical trainees from KMTC by course from 2017/18 to 2021/22 academic year. The total number of middle level medical trainees increased by 47.9 per cent from 15,743 in 2020/21 academic year to 23,286 in the 2021/22 academic year with majority of them (55.7%) pursuing diploma courses. Trainees pursuing certificate and diploma courses increased by 52.0 per cent and 46.7 per cent to 9,381 and 12,962 in 2021/22 academic year, respectively.

Tab16.9: Health Sciences' Middle Level Trainees from KMTC, 2017/18 - 2021/22

Number

Level of Training	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*
Certificate in:					
Community Nursing	742	649	952	996	1,102
Medical Engineering Technology	401	803	1,031	997	760
Health Records & Information Technology	1,100	926	1,281	1,484	2,661
Nutrition and Dietetics	305	251	216	193	650
Orthopaedic Plaster Technology	313	323	1,034	1,330	1,568
Community Health Assistant	0	72	433	938	1,606
Environmental Health Sciences	12	146	155	232	710
Emergency Medical Technician	0	0	0	0	324
Sub-Total	**2,873**	**3,170**	**5,102**	**6,170**	**9,381**
Diploma in:					
Community Health Nursing	3,611	4,301	4,574	4,274	4,388
Nutrition and Dietetics	519	381	294	226	307
Environmental Health Sciences	91	107	127	37	205
Medical Laboratory Sciences	227	101	91	81	439
Clinical Medicine & Surgery	1,874	1,922	1,966	1,557	2,014
Medical Engineering Technology	100	233	284	251	631
Community Oral Health	35	47	37	69	91
Dental Technology	57	69	114	126	134
Health Records and Information technology	538	985	840	473	1,130
Occupational Therapy	83	54	150	150	362
Orthopaedic Technology	26	8	54	143	257
Pharmacy	382	406	527	482	701
Physiotherapy	82	163	171	156	314
Medical Imaging Sciences	186	241	264	314	476
Optometry	12	33	50	43	52
Health Education & Promotion	87	64	11	0	11
Medical Social Work	22	13	30	55	157
Registered Nursing & Midwifery	0	90	94	87	251
Diploma in Orthopedic and Trauma Medicine	76	79	210	133	621
Registered Nursing-Mental Health &Psychiatry	152	212	234	180	255
Diploma in Health Counselling	0	0	0	0	166
Sub-Total	**8,160**	**9,509**	**10,122**	**8,837**	**12,962**
Higher Diploma in:					
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	31
Environmental Health Sciences[1]	16	21	24	9	13
Medical Laboratory Sciences[2]	0	14	20	16	14
Nursing[3]	215	276	278	218	273
Clinical Medicine and Surgery[4]	158	173	350	376	413
Medical Engineering[5]	41	25	29	18	14
Ultra Sound Image Pattern Analysis	32	73	145	43	61
Radiography (Therapy)	0	0	0	0	0
Community Health & HIV/AIDS Care	0	13	18	0	7
Health Education & Promotion	0	0	13	0	5
Medical Education	15	17	30	49	76
Physiotherapy	79	63	44	0	0
Orthopedic Technology (Othortics)	0	14	45	0	0
Optometry	0	0	0	0	3
Orthopaedic trauma medicine	0	0	0	0	11
Health Systems Management	9	11	10	7	22
Sub-Total	**565**	**700**	**1,006**	**736**	**943**
Total	**11,598**	**13,379**	**16,230**	**15,743**	**23,286**

Source: Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC), Ministry of Health

** Provisional*

[1] Includes food science and inspection, epidemiology, solid waste and occupational health

[2] Includes clinical chemistry, haematology, histology, parastology, virology, microbiology, bacteriology 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

16.20. Table 16.10 shows the number of middle level medical graduates by course and sex from KMTC from 2017/18 to 2021/22 academic year. The number of middle level medical graduates increased by 25.7 per cent to 15,636 in 2021/22 academic year. Despite the overall increase in the number of graduates, the diploma and higher diploma graduates reduced by 7.3 per cent and 27.9 per cent to 8,146 and 588 in 2021/22, respectively. Diploma holders accounted for 52.1 per cent of middle level graduates in 2021/22.

Table 16.10: Health Sciences' Middle Level Graduates from KMTC, 2017/18-2021/22

Number

Programme	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Certificate in;															
Community Health Nursing	331	283	614	531	270	801	73	83	156	379	332	711	590	1,734	2,324
Medical Engineering	57	66	123	122	161	283	116	127	243	261	418	679	330	707	1,037
Orthopaedic Plaster Technology	54	61	115	82	89	171	31	32	63	137	142	279	483	951	1,434
Health Records & Information Technology	468	1,290	1,758	270	978	1,248	148	293	441	245	548	793	248	1,314	1,562
Environmental Health Sciences	116	78	194	48	45	93	15	17	32	47	84	131	73	180	253
Nutrition & Dietetics	85	229	314	75	166	241	22	72	94	53	183	236	54	238	292
Health Promotion for the Deaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	1,111	2,007	3,118	1,128	1,709	2,837	407	626	1,033	1,122	1,707	2,829	1,778	5,124	6,902
Diploma in;															
Community Health Nursing	1,307	1,421	2,728	1,243	2,065	3,308	583	759	1,342	1,488	2,058	3,546	1,358	2,390	3,748
Nutrition & Dietetics	111	275	386	163	351	514	28	57	115	148	323	471	77	299	376
Environmental Health Sciences	171	158	329	231	231	462	61	59	120	92	94	186	55	67	122
Medical Laboratory Sciences	208	139	347	240	182	422	148	116	264	137	96	233	48	36	84
Clinical Medicine & Surgery	1,155	634	1,789	1,057	571	1,628	90	49	139	1,134	666	1,800	861	662	1,523
Medical Engineering Technology	70	22	92	98	41	139	29	4	33	93	96	189	108	155	263
Community Oral Health	23	17	40	21	21	42	15	12	27	23	20	43	20	23	43
Dental Technology	28	17	45	39	27	66	14	5	19	31	19	50	32	31	63
Health Records & Information Technology	264	255	519	298	412	710	33	75	108	423	651	1,074	239	698	937
Occupational Therapy	70	53	123	51	73	124	17	12	29	44	42	86	18	18	36
Orthopaedic Technology	16	9	25	12	11	23	11	1	12	17	10	27	7	3	10
Pharmacy	230	170	400	400	234	634	102	64	166	211	156	367	167	166	333

Table 16.10: Health Sciences' Middle Level Graduates from KMTC, 2017/18-2021/22 *(Cont'd)*

Programme	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Physiotherapy	67	61	128	153	76	229	34	23	57	44	25	69	48	53	101
Medical Imaging Sciences	82	33	115	133	87	220	40	28	68	159	60	219	145	72	217
Optometry	6	9	15	23	14	37	9	6	15	8	4	12	17	12	29
Mental Health & Psychiatry Nursing	35	43	78	190	121	311	38	37	75	69	77	146	37	62	99
Health Education & Promotion	47	87	134	152	222	374	18	31	49	50	62	112	9	10	19
Orthopaedic and Trauma Medicine	22	16	38	67	58	125	42	53	95	87	75	162	65	78	143
Sub-Total	3,843	3,316	7,159	4,352	4,517	8,869	1,312	1,391	2,733	4,258	4,534	8,792	3,311	4,835	8,146
Higher Diploma in;															
Pharmacy	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental Health Sciences[1]	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	5	8	0	0	0
Medical Laboratory Sciences[2]	5	6	11	9	17	26	0	0	0	33	18	51	0	0	0
Nursing3	48	94	142	60	82	142	39	68	107	100	128	228	94	133	227
Clinical Medicine & Surgery[4]	98	64	162	100	68	168	92	72	164	205	145	350	158	94	252
Medical Engineering[5]	8	4	12	36	21	57	0	0	0	40	18	58	15	10	25
Medical Imaging Sciences	18	8	26	24	10	34	6	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Health & HIV/AIDs Care	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	6	10	6	3	9
Health Education & Promotion	2	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
Medical Education	27	18	45	27	18	45	21	27	48	38	33	71	16	30	46
Orthopaedic Manual Therapy	7	5	12	8	10	18	0	0	0	6	15	21	0	0	0
Health Systems Management	0	0	0	7	4	11	3	3	6	9	10	19	13	4	17
Orthopaedic Technology (Orthotics)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	14	0	0	0	1	4	5
Sub-Total	214	204	418	272	234	506	171	177	348	438	378	816	305	283	588
Total	5,168	5,527	10,868	5,752	6,460	12,711	1,890	2,194	4,114	5,818	6,619	12,437	5,394	10,242	15,636

Source: Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC), Ministry of Health

** Provisional*
[1] Includes food science and inspection, epidemiology, solid waste and occupational health
[2] Includes clinical chemistry, haematology, histology, parastology, virology, microbiology, bacterialogy and blood transfusion sciences
[3] Includes mental & Psychiatry Nursing, Community Health Nursing, pallistive care,nephrology, anaesthetic, intensive care,ophthalmic and Peri-Operative nursing
[4] Includes paediatrics, orthopaedics, anesthesia, lungs & skin, ENT & audiology, mental health & psychiatry, reproductive health, opthalmology, advanced refraction & low vision and opthamology & cataract surgery
[5] Includes Therapeutic equipment option, diagnostic equipment

16.21. The number of Health Sciences' Students enrolled in Universities by Course and Sex from 2018/19 to 2022/23 academic year is shown in Table 16.11. The total number of undergraduate and postgraduate health sciences students increased by 21.0 per cent from 23,164 in 2021/22 to 28,024 in 2022/23. Male students increased by 11.7 per cent to 14,846 while female students increased by 33.4 per cent to 13,166 in 2022/23 academic year. During the period under review, the undergraduate students accounted for 86.5 per cent of the total students. Male students accounted for 53.0 per cent of the total students, a drop from 57.4 per cent in 2021/22 academic year. The highest enrolment for undergraduate students during the review period was in Medicine and Surgery.

Table 16.11: Health Sciences' Students Enrolment in Universities by Course and Sex, 2018/19– 2022/23

NNumber

Undergraduate Students	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
Medicine & Surgery	2,318	1,429	3,747	3,149	1,707	4,856	2,936	1,530	4,466	3,148	1,458	4,606	4,501	3,378	7,879
Dental Surgery	182	117	299	193	96	289	231	114	345	193	49	242	168	171	339
Pharmacy	1032	717	1,749	1,218	791	2,009	1,025	609	1,634	1,505	912	2,417	1,476	1,231	2,707
Nursing	1,583	1,865	3,448	1,766	1,862	3,628	1,921	1,982	3,903	2,437	2,293	4,730	1,911	2,118	4,029
Clinical Medicine and Surgery	867	677	1,544	1076	793	1,869	786	576	1,362	890	731	1,621	1,140	936	2,076
Public Health	235	218	453	207	188	395	636	473	1,109	445	418	863	827	676	1,503
Medical Laboratory Sciences	698	526	1,224	613	438	1,051	1,158	689	1,847	1,056	667	1,723	602	503	1,105
Nutrition & Dietetics	419	585	1,004	274	578	852	250	574	824	247	401	648	168	363	531
Environmental Health	280	237	517	202	172	374	485	405	890	469	566	1,035	355	425	780
Physiotheraphy	76	126	202	151	171	322	191	269	460	197	223	420	198	231	429
Occupational Therapy	19	30	49	11	14	25	29	41	70	72	99	171	187	221	408
Health Records Management	228	328	556	254	319	573	569	695	1,264	554	601	1,155	739	622	1,361
Health System Management	282	367	649	245	241	486	94	74	168	253	202	455	351	311	662
Community Health and Development	237	303	540	164	261	425	293	337	630	68	84	152	234	167	401
Medical Psychology	16	23	39	16	5	21	31	37	68	21	21	42	12	26	38
Sub-Total	**8,472**	**7,548**	**16,020**	**9,539**	**7,636**	**17,175**	**10,635**	**8,405**	**19,040**	**11,555**	**8,725**	**20,280**	**12,869**	**11,379**	**24,248**
Postgraduates	1,713	775	2,488	1,660	722	2,382	1,843	1,317	3,160	1,741	1,143	2,884	1,979	1,787	3,776
Total	**10,185**	**8,323**	**18,508**	**11,199**	**8,358**	**19,557**	**12,478**	**9,722**	**22,200**	**13,296**	**9,868**	**23,164**	**14,848**	**13,166**	**28,024**

Source: Public and Private Universities in Kenya
** Provisional*

16.22. Table 16.12 shows the number of Health Sciences' Graduates in Universities by Course and Sex for the period 2018/19 to 2022/23. The total number of graduates and post-graduates more than doubled to 7,099 in 2022/23. The number of female graduates more than doubled from 1,619 in 2021/22 to 3,584 and accounted for 50.5 per cent of the total graduates in 2022/23. Similarly, the male graduates increased from 1,780 in 2021/22 to 3,515 in 2022/23. During the review period, nursing, public health, medicine and surgery had the highest number of graduates at 1,321, 965 and 892, respectively.

Table 16.12: Health Sciences' Graduates in Public and Private Universities by Course and Sex, 2018/19– 2022/23

NNumber

Graduates	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
Medicine & Surgery	225	116	341	335	293	628	65	37	102	276	200	476	506	386	892
Dental Surgery	21	15	36	39	30	69	9	12	21	113	71	184	146	234	380
Pharmacy	208	171	379	136	123	259	35	14	49	118	114	232	191	174	365
Nursing	379	691	1,070	403	497	900	97	182	279	305	402	707	562	759	1,321
Clinical Medicine and Surgery	116	81	197	92	127	219	68	47	115	176	153	329	242	195	437
Public Health	267	209	476	188	195	383	65	83	148	103	107	210	477	488	965
Medical Laboratory Sciences	286	233	519	160	128	288	56	32	88	178	106	284	264	230	494
Nutrition & Dietetics	202	283	485	102	254	356	7	35	42	48	90	138	208	214	422
Environmental Health	192	158	350	171	164	335	14	28	42	61	40	101	203	166	369
Physiotherapy	2	14	16	21	18	39	18	18	36	25	32	57	80	128	208
Occupational Therapy	15	20	35	9	10	19	7	4	11	9	6	15	38	36	74
Health Records Management	67	73	140	86	97	183	37	37	74	13	12	25	130	77	207
Health System Management	..	..	..	78	66	144	68	40	108	55	27	82	58	72	130
Community Health and Development	..	..	..	63	115	178	53	75	128	20	19	39	34	83	117
Sub-Total	1,980	2,064	4,044	1,883	2,117	4,000	599	644	1,243	1,500	1,379	2,879	3,139	3,242	6,381
Postgraduates	**210**	**216**	**426**	**312**	**328**	**640**	**181**	**80**	**261**	**280**	**240**	**520**	**376**	**342**	**718**
Total	**2,190**	**2,280**	**4,470**	**2,195**	**2,445**	**4,640**	**780**	**724**	**1,504**	**1,780**	**1,619**	**3,399**	**3,515**	**3,584**	**7,099**

Source: Public and Private Universities in Kenya
** Provisional*
.. Data not available

Birth Registration

16.23. Table 16.13 shows registered births by place of occurrence for the period 2018 to 2022. The proportion of registered births reported to have occurred in health facilities went up from 97.8 per cent in 2021 to 99.0 per cent in 2022. Consequently, the share of registered births occurring in the community declined to 1.0 per cent in 2022 from 2.2 per cent in 2021.

Table 16.13: **Registered Births by Place of Occurrence, 2018 - 2022**

Year	Health Facility births		Community births		Total
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number
2018	1,078,411	94.7	60,243	5.3	1,138,654
2019	1,133,835	95.6	52,309	4.4	1,186,144
2020	1,101,248	97.7	25,514	2.3	1,126,762
2021	1,173,786	97.8	26,404	2.2	1,200,190
2022*	1,208,846	99.0	12,598	1.0	1,221,444

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

16.24. Table 16.14 presents registered births by sex from 2018 to 2022. The number of registered births increased from 1,200,190 in 2021 to 1,221,444 in 2022. The share of registered male births in total registered births dropped from 51.0 in 2021 to 50.8 in 2022. This resulted in a drop in the sex ratio to 103 in 2022.

Table 16.14: **Registered Births by Sex, 2018 - 2022**

Year	Male		Female		Total	Sex Ratio
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Males Per 100 Females
2018	582,895	51.2	555,759	48.8	1,138,654	105
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

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

16.25. Table 16.15 presents the proportion of registered births by age of the mother for the period 2018 to 2022. The level of fertility in a population is directly correlated with early childbearing. Women aged 20-24 years accounted for the highest proportion of births registered at 29.8 per cent followed by women aged 25-29 years at 25.9 per cent in 2022. There was a drop in the share of registered births for adolescents (15-19 years) from 12.3 per cent in 2021 to 11.3 per cent in 2022.

Table 16.15: Proportion of Registered Births by Age of the Mother, 2018- 2022

Age of Mother	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Total	**1,138,654**	**1,186,144**	**1,126,762**	**1,200,190**	**1,221,444**
<15	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
15 - 19	11.8	11.8	11.0	12.3	11.2
20 - 24	29.0	29.9	30.4	29.4	29.8
25 - 29	26.4	25.4	25.3	25.1	25.9
30 - 34	18.5	18.2	18.7	17.5	17.7
35 - 39	8.9	8.2	8.6	8.6	9.2
40 - 44	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1
45 - 49	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
50+	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age Not Stated/Unknown	2.1	3.6	3.2	4.5	3.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

16.26. Table 16.16 gives details of birth registration by marital status of the mother from 2018 to 2022. Registered births increased by 1.8 per cent to 1,221,444 in 2022. The proportion of registered births by married women decreased to 85.6 per cent in 2022 from 85.9 per cent in 2021. The proportion of registered births by single mothers increased slightly to 13.9 per cent in 2022 from 13.5 per cent in 2021.

Table 16.16: Proportion of Registered Births by Marital Status of Mother, 2018 - 2022

Marital Status	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Total	**1,138,654**	**1,186,144**	**1,126,762**	**1,200,190**	**1,221,444**
Married	85.4	87.3	86.9	85.9	85.6
Single	13.5	11.9	12.2	13.5	13.9
Divorced	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Widowed	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Unknown/ Not Stated	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

16.27. Table 16.17 shows registration of deaths by place of occurrence for the period 2018 to 2022. The total number of registered deaths decreased by 8.1 per cent from 231,944 in 2021 to 213,210 in 2022. The proportion of registered deaths in health facilities increased marginally from 52.5 per cent in 2021 to 53.0 per cent in 2022. Conversely, proportion of registered deaths in the community decreased from 47.5 per cent in 2021 to 47.0 per cent in 2022.

Table 16.17: Registered Deaths by Place of Occurrence, 2018 - 2022

Year	Health Facility		Community[1]		Total
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number
2018	113,291	58.8	78,728	41.2	192,019
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

Source: Civil Registration Services
** Provisional*
[1] Community Death Registration are those that occur outside the health facilities

16.28. Registration of deaths by sex for the period 2018 to 2022 is shown in Table 16.18. The number of deaths registered for males decreased from 131,599 in 2021 to 120,357 in 2022 while that of females decreased from 100,345 in 2021 to 92,853 in 2022. During the year under review, a higher proportion of male deaths (56.4%) than female deaths (43.6%) were registered.

Table 16.18: Registered Deaths by Sex, 2018 - 2022

Year	Male		Female		Total	Sex Ratio
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Males Per 100 Females
2018	106,318	55.5	85,701	44.5	192,019	124
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

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

16.29. Table 16.19 shows registered deaths by sex and age. In 2022, the number of registered deaths was high among males compared to females across all age groups except for older ages (75+ years). During the same period, the proportion of male and female deaths was highest at 75+ years. A higher proportion of female deaths compared to male deaths were recorded in the older ages (75+ years).

Table 16.19: Registered Deaths by Age and Sex, 2018 – 2022

	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	10,598	9,752	20,350	10,655	10,175	20,830	9,409	9,947	19,356	10,462	9,959	20,421	10,543	9,987	20,530
1 - 4	3,958	3,345	7,303	4,191	3,427	7,618	3,502	2,206	5,708	3,870	3,205	7,075	4,262	3,584	7,846
5 - 14	7,017	5,316	12,333	3,960	3,069	7,029	3,464	2,615	6,079	3,618	2,828	6,446	6,665	3,864	10,529
15 - 24	11,383	9,026	20,409	6,074	3,988	10,062	5,955	3,617	9,572	68,789	4,128	11,006	11,347	6,824	18,171
25 - 34	13,671	9,578	23,249	10,726	7,456	18,182	10,425	6,835	17,260	11,812	7,324	19,136	14,448	8,314	22,762
35 - 44	12,518	8,788	21,306	12,156	7,932	20,088	12,251	7,476	19,727	14,710	8,611	23,321	13,665	8,232	21,897
45 - 54	4,558	3,680	8,238	11,091	7,032	18,123	11,599	7,220	18,819	14,455	8,565	23,020	3,556	2,739	6,295
55 - 74	23,020	16,485	39,505	25,643	18,215	43,858	26,434	17,764	44,198	35,120	23,980	59,100	29,478	20,415	49,893
75+	19,595	19,731	39,326	20,289	22,782	43,071	19,649	21,786	41,435	28,065	29,900	57,965	24,223	27,316	51,539
Age Not Stated	..	..	..	1,083	1,551	2,634	1,833	1,398	3,231	2,609	1,845	4,454	2,170	1,578	3,748
Total	**106,318**	**85,701**	**192,019**	**105,868**	**85,627**	**191,495**	**104,521**	**80,864**	**185,385**	**131,599**	**100,345**	**231,944**	**120,357**	**92,853**	**213,210**

Source: Civil Registration Services
** Provisional*
.. Data not available

16.30. Table 16.20 shows the number of registered births and deaths and expected births and deaths for the period 2018 to 2022. The birth registration coverage rate decreased from 83.2 in 2021 to 80.6 in 2022. Death registration coverage rate also declined from 52.3 in 2021 to 47.6 in 2022.

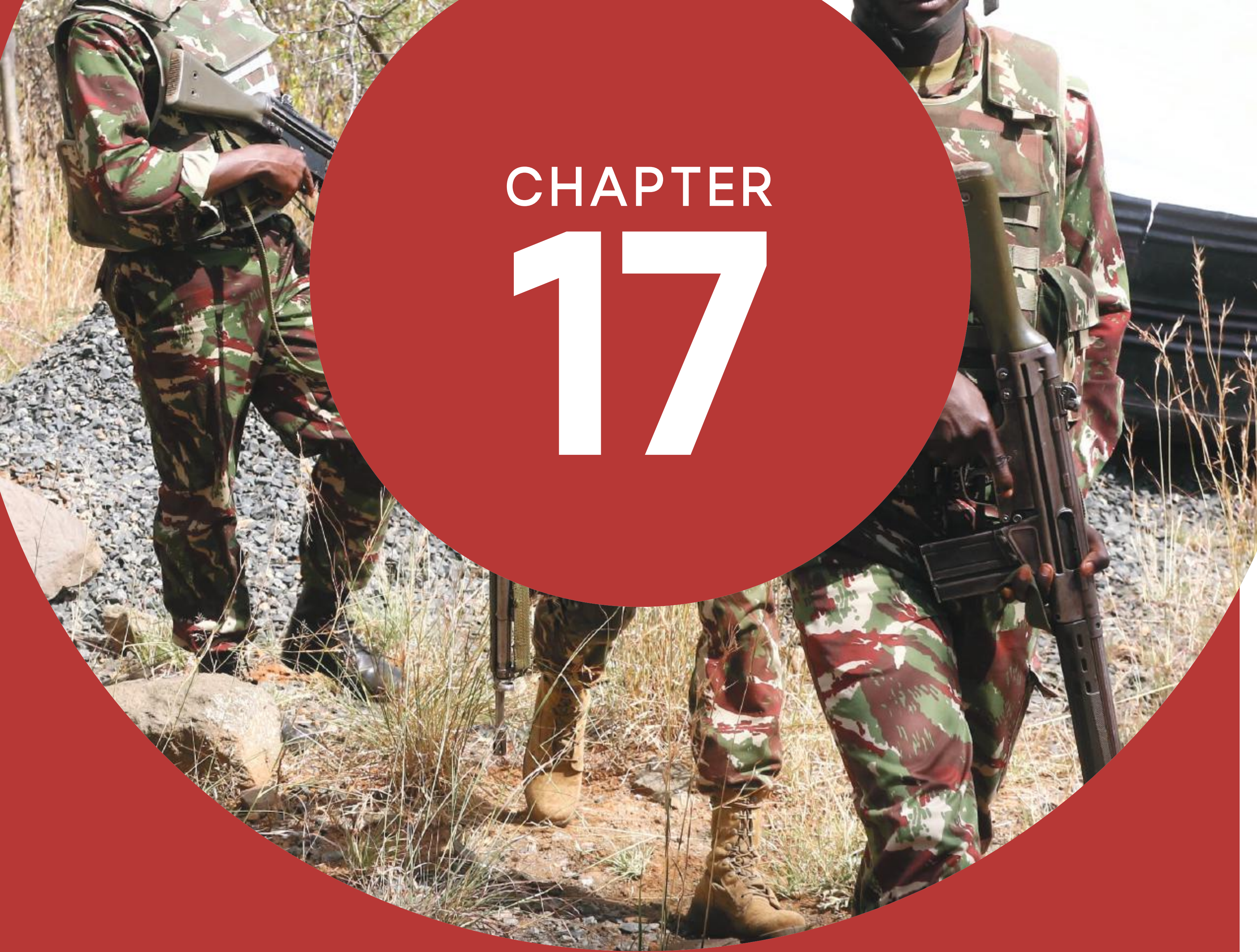
Table 16.20: Trends of Birth and Death Registration in Kenya, 2018-2022

Year	Births			Deaths		
	Registered (Number)	Expected (Number)	Coverage (Per cent)	Registered (Number)	Expected (Number)	Coverage (Per cent)
2018	1,138,654	1,551,693	73.4	192,019	473,927	40.5
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	1,514,828	80.6	213,210	448,250	47.6

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

Appendix 16.1: Out Patient Diseases Reported in the Health Facilities

1	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	28	Road Traffic Injuries	55	Measles
2	Suspected Malaria	29	Chicken Pox	56	Rickets
3	Confirmed Malaria (only Positive cases)	30	Overweight (BMI >25)	57	Chromosomal abnormalities (e.g. Downs, Edwards syndromes, etc)
4	Malaria in pregnancy	31	Mumps	58	Congenital Anomalies
5	Malaria	32	Other Bites	59	Tryponosomiasis
6	Disease of the skin	33	Violence related injuries	60	Physical Disability
7	Other Dis. Of Respiratory System	34	Brucellosis	61	Cerebral Palsy
8	Diarrhoea	35	Mental Disorders	62	Tetanus
9	Urinary Tract Infection	36	Dog Bites	63	Other Meningitis
10	Fevers	37	Epilepsy	64	Fistula (Birth related)
11	Arthritis, Joint pains etc.	38	Abortion	65	Other Central Nervous System Conditions
12	Pneumonia	39	Dysentery (Bloody Diarrhoea)	66	Meningococcal Meningitis
13	Other injuries	40	Malnutrition	67	Kalazar (Leishmaniaisis)
14	Hypertension	41	Disease of Puerperium and Childbirth	68	Cholera
15	Intestinal worms	42	Poisoning	69	Autism
16	Ear Infections/ Conditions	43	Central Nervous System Conditions	70	Viral Haemorrhagic Fever
17	Eye Infections	44	Jiggers Infestation	71	Plague
18	Dental Disorders	45	Cardiovascular conditions	72	Poliomyelitis (AFP)
19	Asthma	46	Bilharzia	73	Neonatal Tetanus
20	Tonsilitis	47	Tuberculosis	74	Yellow fever cases
21	Diabetes	48	Sexual Violence	75	Dracunculosis (Guinea Worm)
22	Typhoid fever	49	Newly Diagnosed HIV	76	All other diseases
23	Muscular skeletal conditions	50	Neoplasms		
24	Other Eye conditions	51	Snake Bites		
25	Sexually Transmitted Infections	52	Other Convulsive Disorders		
26	Anaemia cases	53	Deaths due to Road Traffic Injuries		
27	Burns	54	Hepatitis		



CHAPTER

17

Governance, Peace and Security

Overview

Good governance plays a key role in achievement of social and economic development. Government usually creates conducive environment for the good functioning of markets, private firms, strength of civil society, and welfare of communities and individuals. In addition, good governance determines the sustainability and strength of democracies.The total number of crimes reported to the police increased by 8.4 per cent to 88,083 in 2022. Nairobi City County Command Station recorded the highest number at 8,512 while Mandera County Command Station recorded the least at 337. Similarly, the number of persons reported to have committed crimes increased by 4.4 per cent to 87,858 in 2022. A total of 235 illegally held firearms were recovered while 375 firearms were surrendered in 2022. Police recovered 3,879 rounds of ammunition and seized 5,850 kilogrammes of dangerous drugs during the same period.

17.2. The value of assets traced by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission in 2021/22 more than doubled from KSh 5.1 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 11.2 billion in 2021/22. However, the value of recovered assets declined to KSh 0.9 billion in 2021/22 from KSh 16.0 billion recovered in 2020/21. A total of 403,182 new cases were filed in the courts while 381,877 cases were disposed of and 664,164 cases were pending in 2022. The number of judicial officers increased by 8.7 per cent to 771 in 2022, while that of practicing lawyers increased by 12.7 per cent to 13,906 during the same period. There was near parity in the number of male (382) and female (389) judicial officers in 2022.

17.3. The total number of persons committed to prison increased from 160,121 in 2021 to 169,579 in 2022 out of whom, 60.8 per cent were un-convicted prisoners. About two thirds of the convicted prisoners were individuals serving sentences between one month and two years. The population of convicted juvenile prisoners (under 18 years) and adult prisoners (18 years and above) increased from 406 and 65,057 respectively, in 2021 to 927 and 65,493 respectively, in 2022. Nearly one in four prisoners were those charged with liquor offences. The total population of offenders serving probation sentence, community services and aftercare declined from 8,202, 25,633 and 54 respectively, in 2021 to 8,104, 10,702 and 37 respectively, in 2022. The total number of police officers, prison officers and probation officers increased from 101,421, 28,039 and 1,271 respectively in 2021, to 109,857, 31,384 and 1,289 respectively, in 2022.

17.4. The number of applications made to the National Registration Bureau for national identity cards increased from 1,168.0 thousand in 2021 to 1,201.1 thousand in 2022, while that of new identity cards produced rose by 60.0 per cent to 1,558.3 thousand. The number of the identity cards collected rose by 49.7 per cent to 1,267.3 thousand in the year under review. Similarly, the number of registered voters increased by 12.8 per cent to 22.1 million 2022, with Nairobi City County recording the highest proportion at 11.0 per cent. The increase was attributed to the mass registration which was done in preparation for the 2022 General Election.

17.5. The Immigration Department issued 426,137 passports and 7,963 work permits in 2022. The department registered 23,180 foreign nationals in 2022 compared to 24,713 registered in 2021. The State Department for Refugee Services registered 573,508 refugees and asylum seekers by 2022, with Dadaab Camp accounting for the highest proportion of refugees and asylum seekers at 40.7 per cent. Children accounted for the bulk of the population in the refugee camps at 51.9 per cent at the end of 2022. Similarly, the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) registered 602,133 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) as at June 2022 compared to 552,019 PWDs as at June 2021. Persons with physical disability accounted for 56.1 per cent of those registered.

17.6. The number of child protection cases reported to the Department of Children Services declined by 13.1 per cent to 166,957 in 2022. Cases of children referred to other agencies and those picked up through diversion and counselling decreased by 15.4 per cent and 20.2 per cent, respectively. Moreover, there was an increase in the interventions taken through legal processes, from 2,081 in 2021 to 3,709 in 2022.

Public Safety, Law and Order

17.7. The number of crimes reported to the police for the period 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 17.1. The total number of crimes reported to the police increased by 8.4 per cent to 88,083 in 2022. Other offences against persons, stealing and offences against morality jointly accounted for more than half of total crimes reported to the police in 2022. The highest increase in crimes reported to the police was recorded for theft of stock (36.4%) followed by traffic offences (28.5%) and robbery (27.2%). Similarly, the number of offences reported for stealing increased by 25.1 per cent to 14,718 in 2022.

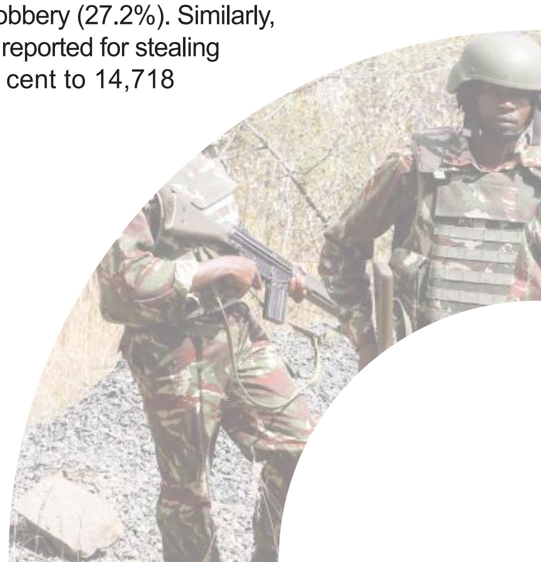


Table 17.1: Crimes Reported to the Police, 2018 – 2022

Number

Crimes[1]	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Homicide	2,856	2,971	3,111	3,281	3,056
Offences against morality	7,233	8,051	9,153	8,182	7,166
Other offences against persons	25,049	27,196	19,288	22,365	22,573
Robbery	2,935	2,858	2,384	2,456	3,125
Breakings	5,970	5,976	4,252	4,973	6,114
Theft of stock	2,077	1,962	1,556	1,964	2,679
Stealing	12,845	13,954	8,709	11,762	14,718
Theft by servant	2,477	2,226	1,467	1,798	1,690
Theft of vehicles and other thefts	1,370	1,298	1,031	1,278	1,459
Dangerous drugs	8,021	8,011	4,477	5,743	6,526
Traffic offences	213	341	186	123	158
Criminal damage	4,783	4,852	3,530	4,627	4,426
Economic crimes	4,100	4,786	3,488	4,004	4,367
Corruption	119	130	133	96	95
Offences involving police officers	174	77	64	75	77
Offences involving tourists	93	48	26	31	26
Other penal code offences	7,953	8,674	6,790	8,514	9,828
Total	**88,268**	**93,411**	**69,645**	**81,272**	**88,083**

Source: National Police Service
**Provisional*
[1] *Refer to Table 17.29 for detailed description of crimes*

17.8. Table 17.2 gives a breakdown of crimes reported to the police by command station for the period 2018 to 2022. Nairobi City, Kiambu and Meru command stations accounted for the highest proportion of crimes reported at 9.7, 8.9 and 6.5 per cent, respectively, in 2022. Samburu, Isiolo, Kiambu and Kajiado command stations also recorded significant increases in crimes during the review period. Notable declines were however, recorded in crimes reported to the police in Kakamega (33.4%), Marsabit (25.3%), Siaya (20.1%) and Nandi (19.0%) command stations during the same period.

Table 17.2: Crimes Reported to the Police by Command Station, 2018-2022

Number

Command Station	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Mombasa	3,108	3,374	2,231	2,358	2,321
Kwale	996	1,060	910	901	840
Kilifi	2,525	2,394	1,798	2,330	2,209
Tana River	368	529	396	534	459
Lamu	434	339	380	404	431
Taita/Taveta	720	860	863	795	975
Garrissa	489	488	498	742	728
Wajir	664	356	243	370	392
Mandera	337	363	305	338	337
Marsabit	743	783	621	857	640
Isiolo	513	619	431	643	897
Meru	5,689	6,077	4,163	5,032	5,698
Tharaka-Nithi	969	1,077	925	884	987
Embu	1,726	1,819	1,528	1,533	1,640
Kitui	2,514	2,190	1,716	2,165	2,314
Machakos	3,090	3,314	2,842	3,275	3,813
Makueni	1,818	2,037	1,306	1,870	2,062
Nyandarua	1,620	1,768	1,323	1,560	1,586
Nyeri	1,910	2,002	1,482	1,658	2,095
Kirinyaga	2,158	1,762	1,452	1,691	1,589
Muranga'	3,070	3,284	2,079	2,691	2,696
Kiambu	6,932	6,597	4,353	5,715	7,844
Turkana	978	733	629	733	846
West Pokot	657	562	463	672	620
Samburu	436	363	380	316	534
Trans Nzoia	1,888	2,388	1,419	1,836	2,022
Uasin Gishu	1,999	2,376	1,948	2,175	2,270
Elgeyo/Marakwet	661	633	434	556	724
Nandi	1,235	2,066	1,151	1,102	893
Baringo	882	836	678	832	868
Laikipia	1,100	1,163	983	1,280	1,229
Nakuru	4,329	4,730	3,492	4,281	4,514
Narok	1,180	849	719	890	784
Kajiado	1,540	1,678	1,107	1,625	2,117
Kericho	1,722	1,819	1,158	1,327	1,499
Bomet	1,195	1,433	1,262	1,223	1,544
Kakamega	2,180	2,621	1,221	1,998	1,331
Vihiga	1,003	1,024	923	952	923
Bungoma	2,686	2,811	2,007	2,193	2,668
Busia	1,762	1,789	1,309	1,306	1,240
Siaya	1,520	1,583	1,280	1,338	1,069
Kisumu	2,363	2,188	2,390	2,258	2,039
Homa Bay	1,719	1,803	1,735	1,710	1,718
Migori	1,305	1,323	1,246	1,274	1,458
Kisii	2,734	3,552	2,602	2,822	2,641
Nyamira	1,440	1,523	1,265	1,351	1,279
Nairobi City	7,128	8,246	5,844	6,686	8,512
KAPU[1]	94	84	66	42	46
Railways Police[1]	139	143	89	148	142
Kenya	**88,268**	**93,411**	**69,645**	**81,272**	**88,083**

17.9. The number of firearms and ammunition recovered or surrendered, and drugs seized for the period 2018 to 2022 are shown in Table 17.3. In 2022, police recovered 235 illegally held firearms compared to 98 firearms recovered in 2021. The number of firearms surrendered increased to 375 in 2022 compared to 16 firearms surrendered in 2021. Police recovered 3,879 rounds of ammunition in 2022 down from 8,225 recovered in 2021. There was a decline in the quantity of dangerous drugs seized from 13,080 kilogrammes in 2021 to 5,850 kilogrammes in 2022.

Table 17.3: Firearms and Ammunition Recovered or Surrendered, and Drugs Seized, 2018–2022

Number

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Firearms Recovered					
Rifles	41	751	118	64	192
Pistols	53	97	34	27	29
Toy Pistols	72	36	15	7	14
Total	**166**	**884**	**167**	**98**	**235**
Firearms Surrendered					
Rifles	19	104	48	16	374
Pistols	0	56	21	0	1
Total	**19**	**160**	**69**	**16**	**375**
Ammunition (Rounds)					
Recovered	1,314	11,987	1,869	8,225	3,879
Surrendered	0	2,099	2,009	7	4,182
Total	**1,314**	**14,086**	**3,878**	**8,232**	**8,061**
Dangerous Drugs[1] Seized (Kg)	3,386	6,533	10,909	13,080	5,850

Source: National Police Service
**Provisional*
[1]Prohibited harmful non pharmaceutical narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances listed in the First Schedule of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances (Control) Act No. 4 of 1994

17.10. Table 17.4 presents the number of persons reported to have committed crimes by sex and command stations from 2018 to 2022. The number of persons reported to have committed crimes increased by 4.4 per cent to 87,858 in 2022. During the review period, the number of crimes committed by males increased by 2.3 per cent to 70,383 while crimes committed by females increased by 13.6 per cent to 17,475. Nairobi City command station recorded the highest number of persons reported to the police to have committed crime at 8,519 followed by Kiambu and Meru command stations at 7,825 and 5,672 persons, respectively. Samburu and Kiambu command stations were among stations that recorded increased number of persons reported to have committed crimes in 2022. However, Kakamega, Siaya and Marsabit 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 Sex and Command Stations, 2018–2022

Number

Command station	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mombasa	2,253	420	2,673	2,747	601	3,348	1,920	424	2,344	2,129	342	2,471	1,971	412	2,383
Kwale	633	138	771	743	71	814	827	108	935	825	106	931	771	82	853
Kilifi	1,537	343	1,880	2,122	348	2,470	1,483	353	1,836	1,768	548	2,316	1,843	343	2,186
Tana River	310	79	389	398	89	487	373	86	459	519	63	582	426	35	461
Lamu	374	45	419	531	84	615	365	58	423	385	25	410	413	29	442
Taita/Taveta	501	94	595	586	90	676	752	148	900	727	131	858	803	180	983
Garissa	152	54	206	458	64	522	420	121	541	604	220	824	493	237	730
Wajir	296	101	397	302	56	358	247	20	267	358	55	413	366	63	429
Mandera	45	5	50	306	48	354	214	47	261	261	76	337	303	41	344
Marsabit	567	135	702	453	192	645	522	65	587	815	94	909	543	106	649
Isiolo	343	180	523	303	102	405	447	70	517	572	119	691	733	168	901
Meru	3,093	1,443	4,536	3,407	1,451	4,858	2,146	651	2,797	3,947	1,152	5,099	4,282	1,390	5,672
Tharaka-Nithi	900	205	1,105	979	182	1,161	829	208	1,037	796	181	977	797	201	998
Embu	1,584	370	1,954	987	417	1,404	1,319	221	1,540	1,323	262	1,585	1,339	272	1,611
Kitui	1,395	291	1,686	856	87	943	1,148	234	1,382	2,011	275	2,286	1,947	343	2,290
Machakos	1,247	192	1,439	1,478	544	2,022	1,685	326	2,011	2,892	468	3,360	2,915	872	3,787
Makueni	1,630	187	1,817	1,434	298	1,732	997	217	1,214	1,615	233	1,848	1,765	257	2,022
Nyandarua	947	189	1,136	1,422	269	1,691	1,208	182	1,390	1,381	173	1,554	1,393	189	1,582
Nyeri	905	268	1,173	1,905	384	2,289	1,227	121	1,348	1,539	198	1,737	1,549	514	2,063
Kirinyaga	984	321	1,305	899	233	1,132	783	292	1,075	1,261	415	1,676	1,271	307	1,578
Muranga'	2,246	237	2,483	2,145	309	2,454	1,449	234	1,683	2,220	410	2,630	2,283	359	2,642
Kiambu	4,125	2,175	6,300	4,270	1,528	5,798	2,470	892	3,362	4,104	1,572	5,676	5,789	2,036	7,825
Turkana	579	134	713	566	134	700	595	82	677	664	94	758	665	180	845
West Pokot	635	175	810	411	92	503	357	109	466	642	81	723	480	141	621

Table 17.4: Persons Reported to the Police to have Committed Crimes by Sex and Command Stations, 2018–2022 (Cnt'd)

Command station	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Samburu	233	68	301	126	17	143	273	91	364	261	70	331	419	114	533
Trans Nzoia	1,250	615	1,865	1,805	534	2,339	1,500	220	1,720	1,624	268	1,892	1,623	393	2,016
Uasin Gishu	1,187	305	1,492	1,671	313	1,984	1,476	170	1,646	1,968	340	2,308	1,847	421	2,268
Elgeyo/Marakwet	215	25	240	499	60	559	450	57	507	547	56	603	598	119	717
Nandi	783	227	1,010	921	259	1,180	739	281	1,020	915	204	1,119	664	216	880
Baringo	850	174	1,024	643	89	732	578	97	675	789	91	880	715	154	869
Laikipia	793	175	968	1,072	177	1,249	1,014	150	1,164	1,386	140	1,526	990	241	1,231
Nakuru	2,340	603	2,943	2,391	416	2,807	2,765	569	3,334	3,299	1,056	4,355	3,191	1,308	4,499
Narok	1,024	214	1,238	718	105	823	677	74	751	872	130	1,002	679	103	782
Kajiado	636	127	763	1,016	218	1,234	787	254	1,041	1,418	255	1,673	1,676	446	2,122
Kericho	1,104	200	1,304	1,101	199	1,300	445	92	537	1,182	193	1,375	1,179	313	1,492
Bomet	1,197	138	1,335	1,258	187	1,445	1,243	143	1,386	1,192	111	1,303	1,413	135	1,548
Kakamega	3,186	541	3,727	3,553	619	4,172	2,051	313	2,364	1,654	356	2,010	1,099	239	1,338
Vihiga	995	139	1,134	975	140	1,115	954	118	1,072	797	206	1,003	773	150	923
Bungoma	2,432	406	2,838	2,649	538	3,187	1,834	286	2,120	1,759	470	2,229	2,142	531	2,673
Busia	1,402	330	1,732	1,261	363	1,624	1,159	180	1,339	1,082	250	1,332	1,016	227	1,243
Siaya	1,349	305	1,654	862	134	996	1,264	143	1,407	1,298	265	1,563	930	143	1,073
Kisumu	1,366	446	1,812	1,980	383	2,363	974	343	1,317	1,695	533	2,228	1,654	385	2,039
Homa Bay	1,603	344	1,947	1,394	186	1,580	1,453	186	1,639	1,492	274	1,766	1,431	273	1,704
Migori	1,251	226	1,477	1,242	301	1,543	1,142	224	1,366	1,034	275	1,309	988	459	1,447
Kisii	2,143	343	2,486	2,568	447	3,015	2,567	520	3,087	2,374	633	3,007	2,359	264	2,623
Nyamira	1,185	252	1,437	932	266	1,198	914	193	1,107	1,114	250	1,364	1,072	158	1,230
Nairobi City	4,887	1,325	6,212	6,709	1,501	8,210	3,890	1,028	4,918	5,551	1,635	7,186	6,627	1,892	8,519
KAPU [1]	68	12	80	57	13	70	59	31	90	32	10	42	32	16	48
Railways' Police[1]	130	24	154	125	24	149	44	16	60	124	13	137	126	18	144
Total	60,890	15,345	76,235	67,236	15,162	82,398	54,035	11,048	65,083	68,817	15,377	84,194	70,383	17,475	87,858

17.11. Table 17.5 presents the number of persons reported to have committed crimes by sex and crime categories from 2018 to 2022. The number of persons reported to the police as having committed crimes against morality declined by 14.8 per cent to 7,199 in 2022. Defilement accounted for 76.8 per cent of the number of persons reported to have committed crimes against morality followed by rape at 11.5 per cent. Persons reported to have committed bestiality increased from 14 in 2021 to 22 in 2022, while those involved in indecent assault increased by 19.0 per cent to 375 in 2022. There was a marked reduction in persons reported to have committed bigamy from 99 in 2021 to 21 in 2022.

17.12. The total number of persons reported to have committed homicides declined by 8.6 per cent to 2,491 in 2022. The decline was recorded in all categories except crimes associated with concealing births. Murder accounted for the largest share of homicides at 78.0 per cent in 2022.

17.13. The total number of persons reported to have committed crime in the category of robbery, breakings and theft increased from 25,721 in 2021 to 29,948 in 2022. Within this category, persons reported to have committed theft of stock, stealing and robbery increased by 28.0, 21.4 and 15.1 per cent, respectively. Cases of theft by servants however, declined by 12.5 per cent to 1,702 in 2022.

17.14. The total number of persons reported to the police for crimes related to dangerous drugs, criminal damage, economic crimes, corruption and offences involving police officers increased from 15,255 in 2021 to 15, 564 in 2022. Persons reported for dealing in dangerous drugs accounted for the highest proportion within this category increasing by 8.3 per cent to 6,544 in 2022. This was followed by persons reported for criminal damages and economic crimes at 28.6 per cent and 28.2 per cent, respectively. However, the number of persons reported for criminal damage declined by 8.8 per cent to 4,457 in 2022.

Table 17.5: Persons Reported to Have Committed Selected Crimes by Type of Offence and Sex, 2018-2022

Number

Offence	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Against morality															
Rape	875	46	921	923	27	950	924	49	973	955	58	1,013	792	35	827
Defilement	4,494	273	4,767	5,094	303	5,397	6,512	289	6,801	6,275	217	6,492	5,415	115	5,530
Incest	277	31	308	240	21	261	288	35	323	352	15	367	254	25	279
Unnatural/sodomy	67	4	71	89	2	91	52	2	54	79	9	88	79	7	86
Bestiality	5	0	5	20	0	20	16	3	19	13	1	14	20	2	22
Indecent assault	131	10	141	208	40	248	235	32	267	287	28	315	311	64	375
Abduction	40	12	52	60	11	71	59	11	70	45	16	61	49	10	59
Bigamy	9	3	12	25	1	26	53	5	58	73	26	99	3	18	21
Sub- total	5,898	379	6,277	6,659	405	7,064	8,139	426	8,565	8,079	370	8,449	6,923	276	7,199
Other offences against persons															
Assault	11,331	4,757	16,088	12,350	3,954	16,304	10,280	2,859	13,139	12,317	3,942	16,259	12481	4016	16,497
Creating distur-bance	4,499	1,244	5,743	5,166	1,351	6,517	3,212	675	3,887	4,552	1,198	5,750	4,234	1,321	5,555
Affray (scuffle)	419	198	617	474	210	684	668	229	897	644	259	903	380	187	567
Sub- total	16,249	6,199	22,448	17,990	5,515	23,505	14,160	3,763	17,923	17,513	5,399	22,912	17,095	5,524	22,619
Homicide															
Murder	1,126	1,207	2,333	1,275	252	1,527	1,558	223	1,781	1,879	209	2,088	1,744	198	1,942
Manslaughter	31	73	104	80	12	92	83	14	97	71	12	83	66	5	71
Infanticide	11	9	20	9	27	36	9	43	52	8	41	49	3	33	36
Procuring abortion	6	6	12	7	45	52	23	27	50	8	28	36	1	24	25
Concealing birth	22	4	26	4	54	58	7	43	50	16	49	65	6	60	66
Causing death by dangerous driving	171	235	406	257	22	279	264	26	290	350	55	405	302	49	351
Sub-total	1,514	1,689	3,203	1,792	448	2,240	2,082	412	2,494	2,332	394	2,726	2,122	369	2,491
Robery, Breakings and Theft															
Robbery	2,343	332	2,675	2,716	351	3,067	2,502	422	2,924	2,457	277	2,734	2,813	334	3,147

Table 17.5: Persons Reported to Have Committed Selected Crimes by Type of Offence and Sex, 2018-2022 (Cont'd)

Offence	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Breakings	4,767	507	5,274	5,162	561	5,723	3,878	468	4,346	4,867	496	5,363	5,373	771	6,144
Theft of stock	1,647	243	1,890	1,699	161	1,860	1,472	131	1,603	1,989	114	2,103	2,405	287	2,692
Stealing	8,472	1,965	10,437	9,428	2,196	11,624	6,339	1,421	7,760	9,862	2,313	12,175	11,554	3,231	14,785
Theft by servant	1,440	652	2,092	1,507	577	2,084	1,142	480	1,622	1,305	640	1,945	1,129	573	1,702
Theft of vehicle & other thefts	932	112	1,044	1,066	135	1,201	772	76	848	1,245	156	1,401	1,312	166	1,478
Sub-total	19,601	3,811	23,412	21,578	3,981	25,559	16,105	2,998	19,103	21,725	3,996	25,721	24,586	5,362	29,948
Dangerous drugs, Criminal damage, Economic crimes and Corruption															
Dangerous drugs	5,449	884	6,333	5,945	922	6,867	3,451	609	4,060	5,060	981	6,041	5,470	1,074	6,544
Criminal damage	3,071	1,009	4,080	3,536	813	4,349	2,688	607	3,295	3,952	937	4,889	3,555	902	4,457
Economic crimes	2,319	732	3,051	3,402	981	4,383	2,324	753	3,077	3,102	1,023	4,125	3,171	1,213	4,384
Corruption	105	56	161	296	92	388	161	34	195	61	42	103	68	32	100
Offences involving police officers	458	133	591	131	48	179	67	12	79	85	12	97	58	21	79
Sub-total	11,402	2,814	14,216	13,310	2,856	16,166	8,691	2,015	10,706	12,260	2,995	15,255	12,322	3,242	15,564

Source: National Police Service
**Provisional*
Note: The number of persons reported in this table are those reported to have committed serious crimes and may not be the same as those in the Table 17.4

Ethics and Corruption

17.15. Table 17.6 shows the number of reports handled by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) and action taken for the period 2017/18 to 2021/22. The number of corruption cases reported for investigations declined by 5.7 per cent to 1,916 in 2021/22. On the other hand, reports pending for more information more than doubled from 73 in 2020/21 to 162 in 2021/22. Similarly, the number of reports forwarded to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) almost tripled from 103 in 2020/21 to 283 in 2021/22. The reports referred to public organizations increased by 26.9 per cent to 496 in 2021/22 while those with no further action (terminated) increased by 5.8 per cent to 822 during the review period.

Table 17.6: Reports Handled by EACC and Action Taken, 2017/2018-2021/2022

Number

Action Taken	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*
Reports for investigation	2,898	3,482	2,221	2,032	1,916
Reports referred to public organizations [1]	493	921	448	391	496
Reports pending for more information	86	226	125	73	162
Complainants advised on where to report [2]	2,207	3,803	2,308	1,621	1,652
Reports with no further action (terminated)	527	876	814	777	822
Reports forwarded to ODPP	183	234	163	103	283

Source: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
** Provisional*
[1] Aggregate of categories "Reports referred to other investigative agencies" and "Reports referred to public service organizations for administrative intervention" in previous reports
[2] Aggregate of categories "Complainants advised on the right authority to report to" and "Complainants advised to seek civil redress" in previous reports

17.16. The number of reports investigated by the EACC and forwarded to the ODPP for the period 2017/18 to 2021/22 are shown in Table 17.7. Files accepted by ODPP after recommendation for prosecution increased by almost seven times from 14 in 2020/21 to 97 in 2021/22. Files returned for further investigations increased by 70.6 per cent to 58 while reports awaiting DPP's action increased by 54.8 per cent to 65 during the review period.

Table 17.7: Action Taken on Reports Forwarded to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution, 2018/19-2021/2022

Number

Action Taken	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*
Recommendation to prosecute accepted	113	77	41	14	97
Recommendation to prosecute not accepted	6	1	3	1	2
Recommendation for administrative or other action accepted	9	13	9	5	9
Recommendation for administrative or other action not accepted	1	0	3	1	2
Recommendation for closure accepted	31	31	20	6	48
Recommendation for closure not accepted	2	2	2	0	2
Files returned for further investigations	18	59	56	34	58
Reports awaiting DPP's[1] action	3	51	29	42	65
	183	**234**	**163**	**103**	**283**

Source: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
** Provisional*
[1] DPP - Director of Public Prosecution

17.17. Table 17.8 presents the status on tracing, recovery and loss aversion of public assets by the EACC. The value of assets traced more than doubled from KSh 5.1 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 11.2 billion in 2021/22. The value of assets recovered however declined from KSh 16.0 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 0.9 billion in 2021/22. The Commission averted the loss of public assets worth KSh 4.0 billion in 2021/22 compared to KSh 8.0 billion in 2020/21.

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Table 17.8. Value of Public Assets Traced, Recovered and Loss Averted by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, 2017/2018 - 2021/2022

KSh Billion

Year	Value of public assets traced	Value of public assets recovered	Loss Averted[1]
2017/18	2.3	3.8	4.7
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

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 EACC

Environmental Crimes

17.18. Table 17.9 shows the total number of environmental crimes reported to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for the period 2018 to 2022. There was a decline in the number of crimes reported to NEMA from 81 in 2021 to 44 in 2022. Cases of illegal movement or dumping of waste accounted for the highest proportion of reported cases in 2022 at 40.9 per cent despite the decline in cases from 79 in 2021 to 18 in 2022.

Table 17.9: Environmental Crimes Reported to NEMA, 2018–2022

Number

Type of cases	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Air pollution	156	78	57	0	1
Water pollution	40	7	24	2	10
Soil pollution	6	12	13	0	15
Illegal movement or dumping of waste	52	19	36	79	18
Total	**254**	**116**	**130**	**81**	**44**

Source: National Environment Management Authority
** Provisional*

Prosecution of Murder Cases

17.19. The number of registered murder cases and convictions made by various High Courts for the period 2018 to 2022 are presented in Table 17.10. The number of registered murder cases decreased from 987 in 2021 to 938 in 2022, while the number of convictions for murder obtained at the High Courts decreased from 486 to 445 during the same period. Nairobi High Court Station registered the highest number of murder cases at 85, followed by Meru with 75 cases in 2022.

Table 17.10: Registered Murder Cases and Convictions obtained by High Court Station, 2018 – 2022

High Court Station	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022*	
	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C
Nairobi	66	33	85	34	82	10	94	17	85	26
Mombasa	24	8	35	8	15	0	32	47	34	19
Kisumu.	22	26	43	4	30	5	24	2	32	9
Eldoret	90	10	62	25	41	6	59	12	36	13
Kitale.	26	2	40	7	33	6	19	1	15	3
Kakamega.	43	18	77	4	48	2	44	3	42	19
Bungoma	18	32	30	15	32	2	36	28	21	14
Meru	79	12	87	21	35	0	46	73	75	48
Machakos.	35	10	39	1	39	1	25	5	32	7
Kericho.	28	4	43	6	25	0	34	6	19	23
Nyeri.	12	2	21	5	13	4	7	27	21	15
Kisii.	32	20	44	8	34	6	30	14	33	10
Embu.	24	20	19	12	25	2	32	13	1	27
Malindi.	18	2	25	5	42	0	20	1	19	9
Nakuru..	88	26	57	14	57	1	29	6	51	12
Busia..	34	14	20	1	24	5	27	21	10	9
Garissa	12	2	10	1	8	0	5	0	16	8
Homa Bay	39	12	32	0	68	0	54	36	32	23
Murang'a	27	7	35	7	34	0	36	10	28	5
Kerugoya	10	4	9	0	30	6	15	3	11	4
Bomet	24	6	28	1	16	0	21	2	27	19
Kajiado	10	5	20	5	14	0	20	2	20	0
Kitui	23	4	21	4	12	0	20	12	23	12
Voi	12	2	16	1	16	1	3	0	3	1
Lodwar	16	4	5	2	14	0	18	13	10	6
Naivasha	25	1	21	4	21	0	3	0	23	3
Chuka	18	1	19	3	19	9	14	4	18	20
Garsen	20	2	8	4	11	1	3	9	8	9
Kabarnet	20	5	27	2	2	0	29	25	14	5
Kapenguria	6	14	9	5	15	3	7	1	19	5
Kiambu	45	5	54	1	47	7	55	6	44	4
Marsabit	6	4	16	5	14	1	14	0	8	0
Migori.	21	8	13	1	16	0	9	7	15	8
Nanyuki	20	8	19	2	11	0	20	2	6	7
Narok	8	6	13	8	8	2	13	3	15	0
Nyamira	12	0	22	3	19	1	27	19	26	8
Siaya	28	16	29	11	19	2	23	47	34	27
Makueni	24	2	31	2	29	0	20	9	12	8
Total	**1,065**	**357**	**1,184**	**242**	**1,018**	**83**	**987**	**486**	**938**	**445**

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

Chapter 17

The Judiciary

17.20. The number of cases filed, disposed of and pending by various courts for 2017/18 to 2021/22 are presented in Table 17.11. The number of cases filed in courts increased by 11.3 per cent to 403,182, while those disposed of increased by 28.2 per cent to 381,877 in 2021/22. In addition, the number of pending cases in various courts increased from 642,859 in 2020/21 to 664,164 in 2021/22. A downward trend was noted in the number of pending cases at the Supreme Court. There was marked increase in the number of cases disposed of by the small claim courts and tribunals from 637 and 3,056, respectively, in 2020/21 to 8,484 and 8,507, respectively in 2021/22. The increase was attributable to the transfer of cases from other courts to the small claim courts and tribunals during the review period.

Table 17.11. Cases Filed, Disposed of and Pending by various Courts, 2017/18–2021/22

Number

Year	Status of Cases	Supreme Court	Court of Appeal	High Court	Employment & Labour Relations Court	Environment and Land Court	Magistrate Courts	Small Claims Courts[1]	Tribunals[2]	Kadhis Court	Total
2017/18	Filed	61	2,013	25,049	5,645	5,834	356,085	-		7,556	402,243
	Disposed of	39	1,195	37,682	3,661	7,887	313,362	-		6,662	370,488
	Pending	95	4,205	98,688	15,733	24,380	402,639	-		3,816	549,556
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	81,489	11,943	17,612	508,698	1,285	22,364	10,407	664,164

Source: Judiciary
**Provisional*
[1] Small claims courts started operations in 2020
[2] Cases handled by Tribunals before 2018/19 were reported under the Magistrate Courts Note:
1. Filed cases refer to all cases brought before a court during the year in reference
2. Disposed of cases refers to all cases that were resolved/determined by 30th June during the year in reference.
3. Pending cases refer to the cases which had not been determined/resolved by 30th June during the year in reference

17.21. Table 17.12 presents the number of judicial officers and practicing lawyers for the period 2018 to 2022. The number of judicial officers increased by 8.7 per cent to 771 in 2022. The number of judges increased by 3 to 177 in 2022. Similarly, the number of magistrates increased by 12.2 per cent to 542 with resident magistrates recording the highest increase of 73.9 per cent during the review period. The number of practicing lawyers also increased by 12.7 per cent to 13,906 in 2022. There was a near parity among male and female judicial officers in 2022.

Table 17.12: Distribution of Judges, Magistrates, Kadhis and Practicing Lawyers, 2018 –2022

Number

Judicial Officers and Practising Lawyers	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Judges															
Supreme Court Judges	5	2	7	5	2	7	4	2	6	4	3	7	4	3	7
Court of Appeal Judges	12	7	19	12	7	19	12	7	19	10	10	20	10	9	19
High Court Judges	45	38	83	45	40	85	42	40	82	40	35	75	40	39	79
Employment & Labour Judges	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	11	10	21	11	10	21
Environment & Land Judges	21	13	34	20	10	30	19	14	33	31	20	51	21	30	51
Sub-Total	**91**	**64**	**155**	**90**	**63**	**153**	**85**	**67**	**152**	**96**	**78**	**174**	**86**	**91**	**177**
Magistrates															
Chief Magistrates	26	19	45	32	26	58	30	22	52	42	33	75	40	29	69
Senior Principal Magistrate	33	22	55	45	32	77	38	26	64	50	23	73	50	23	73
Principal Magistrate	41	23	64	51	36	87	53	37	90	67	72	139	67	72	139
Senior Resident Magistrate	75	76	151	79	110	189	73	106	179	41	67	108	40	68	108
Resident Magistrate	69	75	144	27	65	92	28	61	89	26	62	88	47	106	153
Sub-Total	**244**	**215**	**459**	**234**	**269**	**503**	**222**	**252**	**474**	**226**	**257**	**483**	**244**	**298**	**542**
Kadhis															
Chief Kadhi	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Senior Principal Kadhi	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Principal Kadhi	10	0	10	10	0	10	9	0	9	9	0	9	9	0	9
Senior Resident Kadhi	19	0	19	19	0	19	20	0	20	20	0	20	20	0	20
Resident Kadhi	23	0	23	23	0	23	21	0	21	21	0	21	21	0	21
Sub-Total	**54**	**0**	**54**	**54**	**0**	**54**	**52**	**0**	**52**	**52**	**0**	**52**	**52**	**0**	**52**
Total Judicial Officers	389	279	668	378	332	710	359	319	678	374	335	709	382	389	771
Practicing Lawyers	5,581	4,260	9,841	5,956	4,774	10,730	6,558	5,528	12,086	6,642	5,699	12,341	7,425	6,481	13,906

Source: Judicial Service Commission, Law Society of Kenya
** Provisional*
+ Revised

Prison

17.22. The number of persons committed to prison from 2018 to 2022 by sex is presented in Table 17.13. Prison population increased by 5.9 per cent from 160,121 in 2021 to 169,579 in 2022. The number of un-convicted prisoners (remandees) increased by 9.0 per cent to 103,159, accounting for 60.8 per cent of the prison population in 2022. Convicted prisoners increased from 65,463 in 2021 to 66,420 in 2022.

17.23. Two in every three convicted prisoners were persons sentenced to serve terms of between one month and two years. Prison population per 100,000 population increased from 324.2 in 2021 to 329.1 in 2022. The proportion of females among the convicted prisoners reduced from 13.0 per cent in 2021 to 12.4 per cent in 2022. The proportion of females to total persons committed to prison increased from 9.4 per cent in 2021 to 9.6 per cent in 2022. Among the un-convicted prisoners (remandees), the proportion of females increased from 6.9 per cent in 2021 to 7.8 per cent in 2022.

Table 17.13 Persons Committed to Prison by Sex, 2018 – 2022

Number

	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sentenced to:										
Less than 1 month	16,365	1,657	16,400	1,643	3,563	522	12,579	1,198	12,767	1,209
1 month to < 2 years	48,299	7,865	42,712	7,627	17,254	2,854	37,171	6,885	37,928	6,487
2 yrs or more	7,852	492	7,797	538	4,642	321	6,881	403	7,073	537
Life imprisonment	973	8	507	4	128	2	268	5	318	7
Death	379	6	114	5	20	-	72	1	93	1
Total convicted prisoners	**73,868**	**10,028**	**67,530**	**9,817**	**25,607**	**3,699**	**56,971**	**8,492**	**58,179**	**8,241**
	83,896		**77,347**		**29,306**		**65,463**		**66,420**	
Committed for civil debt	497	103	503	145	178	22	307	115	505	137
Committed to remand	127,834	11,388	129,049	12,251	52,446	4,167	87,824	6,412	94,632	7,885
Total unconvicted prisoners	**128,331**	**11,491**	**129,552**	**12,396**	**52,624**	**4,189**	**88,131**	**6,527**	**95,137**	**8,022**
	139,822		**141,948**		**56,813**		**94,658**		**103,159**	
Total persons committed to prisons	**202,199**	**21,519**	**197,082**	**22,213**	**78,231**	**7,888**	**145,102**	**15,019**	**153,316**	**16,263**
	223,718		**219,295**		**86,119**		**160,121**		**169,579**	
Previously convicted	15,826	1,161	16,484	1,265	7,780	391	9,876	645	10,537	983
Deaths (excluding executions)	108	11	80	3	72	6	105	8	113	3
Prison population per 100,000 population	**468**		**461**		**177**		**324**		**329**	

Source: Kenya Prisons Service
** Provisional*

17.24. Daily average prison population by sex, for the period 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 17.14. The daily average prison population increased by 14.8 per cent to 54,750 in 2022. The increase was higher among convicted prisoners at 20.9 per cent to 31,522 in 2022 compared with the remanded prisoners at 7.6 per cent to 23,228 over the same period. The daily average population of convicted male prisoners increased by 23.6 per cent to 30,081 in 2022, while that of convicted female prisoners declined by 17.7 per cent to 1,441 during the same period.

Table 17.14 Daily Average of Prison Population by Sex, 2018-2022

Number

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Convicted prisoners					
Males	30,246	28,289	10,727	24,331	30,081
Females	1,525	1,507	567	1,751	1,441
Sub-Total	**31,771**	**29,796**	**11,294**	**26,082**	**31,522**
Unconvicted prisoners					
Males	20,141	21,482	8,725	19,954	21,480
Females	1,853	2,070	699	1,636	1,748
Sub -Total	**21,994**	**23,552**	**9,424**	**21,590**	**23,228**
Males	50,387	49,771	19,452	44,285	51,561
Females	3,378	3,577	1,266	3,387	3,189
Total	**53,765**	**53,348**	**20,718**	**47,672**	**54,750**

Source: Kenya Prisons Service
** Provisional*

17.25. Table 17.15 presents the number of convicted persons by age and sex for the period 2018 to 2022. The population of convicted juvenile prisoners (under 18 years) more than doubled from 406 in 2021 to 927 in 2022. On the other hand, the number of convicted adult prisoners (18 years and above) increased slightly from 65,057 in 2021 to 65,493 in 2022. Moreover, the number of convicted juvenile female prisoners increased from 17 to 47 during the period under review while that of convicted adult female prisoners declined from 8,475 in 2021 to 8,194 in 2022.

Table 17.15. Convicted Persons Committed to Prison by Age and Sex, 2018-2022

Number

Year	Sex	Age						
		Under 16	16 -17	18-20	21-25	26-50	Over 50	Total
2018	Male	118	2,028	13,572	22,428	29,280	6,442	73,868
	Female	13	82	1,126	2,448	5,342	1,017	10,028
	Total	**131**	**2,110**	**14,698**	**24,876**	**34,622**	**7,459**	**83,896**
2019	Male	57	1,162	10,831	19,597	30,503	5,380	67,530
	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**
2021	Male	53	336	8,815	17,158	26,942	3,667	56,971
	Female	3	14	840	2,143	4,718	774	8,492
	Total	**56**	**350**	**9,655**	**19,301**	**31,660**	**4,441**	**65,463**
2022*	Male	69	811	8,869	17,676	27,183	3,571	58,179
	Female	0	47	725	1,915	4,989	565	8,241
	Total	**69**	**858**	**9,594**	**19,591**	**32,172**	**4,136**	**66,420**

Source: Kenya Prisons Service
** Provisional*

17.26. The number of convicted prisoners by type of offence and sex, from 2018 to 2022 are shown in Table 17.16. Prisoners convicted for liquor offences accounted for majority of the prisoners. Those convicted for offences related to property and against persons both increased by 16.8 per cent to 7,763 and 5,500 persons, respectively in 2022. Conversely, the number of prisoners convicted for offences which are injurious to the public as well as those related to employment decreased by 8.8 per cent and 11.4 per cent to 2,848 and 1,126, respectively, during the same period. Whereas the total number of prisoners convicted for drugs related offences declined by 8.8 per cent to 2,062, the number of females convicted of the same offence increased by 18.5 per cent to 64 in 2022.

Table 17.16. Convicted Prisoners by Type of Offence and Sex, 2018-2022

Number

Type of Offence[1]	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Male	Female	**Total**	Male	Female	**Total**	Male	Female	**Total**	Male	Female	**Total**	Male	Female	**Total**
Liquor offences	19,163	6,698	**25,861**	15,716	6,406	**22,122**	3,823	178	**4,001**	11,670	4,681	**16,351**	11,930	4,277	**16,207**
Order and administration of lawful authority	10,274	460	**10,734**	9,334	420	**9,754**	1,411	87	**1,498**	8,116	922	**9,038**	8,466	1,015	**9,481**
Related to property	8,065	415	**8,480**	8,011	416	**8,427**	2,693	224	**2,917**	6,325	323	**6,648**	7,361	402	**7,763**
Against person	6,043	401	**6,444**	5,398	438	**5,836**	3,762	186	**3,948**	4,362	348	**4,710**	5,093	407	**5,500**
Drugs related	4,733	136	**4,869**	4,993	273	**5,266**	633	23	**656**	2,207	54	**2,261**	1,998	64	**2,062**
Injurious to public	2,855	197	**3,052**	2,869	211	**3,080**	420	10	**430**	2,884	215	**3,099**	2,692	156	**2,848**
Employment	6,636	185	**6,821**	2,506	191	**2,697**	4,440	2,028	**6,468**	1,233	38	**1,271**	1,101	25	**1,126**
Attempts & conspiracies	1,528	68	**1,596**	1,624	53	**1,677**	1,509	112	**1,621**	1,270	53	**1,323**	1,390	53	**1,443**
Registration of persons[2]	83	4	**87**	49	-	**49**	16	-	**16**	69	13	**82**	40	17	**57**
Various other cases	14,488	1,464	**15,952**	17,030	1,409	**18,439**	6,900	851	**7,751**	18,835	1,845	**20,680**	18,108	1,825	**19,933**
Total	**73,868**	**10,028**	**83,896**	**67,530**	**9,817**	**77,347**	**25,607**	**3,699**	**29,306**	**56,971**	**8,492**	**65,463**	**58,179**	**8,241**	**66,420**

Source: Kenya Prisons 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*

Probation, Community Service and Aftercare

17.27. Table 17.17 shows the number of offenders serving probation sentence, community service and aftercare by sex and type of offence for 2021 and 2022. The total number of offenders serving probation sentence reduced from 8,202 in 2021 to 8,104 in 2022. Offenders under community service more than halved from 25,633 in 2021 to 10,702 in 2022. The total number of offenders serving on aftercare terms declined from 54 in 2021 to 37 in 2022. Among those serving probation sentence, 22.8 per cent of offenders were those charged with offences of stealing. On the other hand, majority (71.5 %) of persons serving community service comprised of persons who committed offences related to substance abuse.

Table 17.17: Offenders Serving Probation Sentence, Community Service and Aftercare by Sex and Type of Offence, 2021 and 2022

Offence[1]	Offenders Serving Probation Sentence							
	2021				2022*			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Murder (including attempt)	28	1	10	2	51	1	10	1
Causing death by dangerous driving	20	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Manslaughter	58	6	19	1	53	2	15	1
Rape (including attempt)	128	143	4	3	112	66	1	1
Other offences against the person	1,188	66	485	39	890	76	282	21
Robbery and allied offences	36	5	3	0	48	8	3	0
Breakings	274	103	8	4	313	110	11	5
Theft of stock	132	56	5	0	136	34	5	1
Stealing	1,184	246	142	15	1,388	276	160	26
Theft of motor vehicles or related parts	12	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Corruption	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Criminal damage	880	51	105	11	741	15	88	6
Offence against morality	143	37	23	16	637	1	204	0
Public Health Act related offences	366	18	108	2	13	1	17	0
Environment, wildlife and forest related offences	35	18	5	30	157	6	22	1
FGM[2] related offences	19	0	1	0	0	0	16	0
Traffic act related offences	5	0	16	1	9	3	1	0
Other acts and penal codes offences	156	19	13	2	325	12	220	1
TOTAL	5,736	914	1,403	149	5,862	696	1,463	83
Total by Sex	6,650		1,552		6,558		1,546	
Grand Total	8,202				8,104			

Offence[1]	Offenders Serving Community Service							
	2021				2022*			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Murder (including attempt)	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
Causing death by dangerous driving	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (including attempt)	49	2	0	0	8	0	0	0
Other offences against the person	494	9	98	0	432	2	6	1
Robbery and allied offences	45	0	3	0	4	0	0	0
Breakings	289	7	2	0	171	4	2	0
Theft of stock	123	1	2	0	140	1	10	0
Stealing	968	37	36	1	1,023	25	54	0
Theft of motor vehicles or related parts	17	0	1	0	7	0	0	0
Corruption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal damage	125	2	1	0	458	0	29	0
Offence against morality	0	0	1	0	272	0	57	0
Public Health Act related offences	560	2	12	2	744	8	57	0
Environment, wildlife and forest related offences	152	1	5	0	399	4	41	0
FGM[2] related offences	2	6	41	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic act related offences	14979	164	2029	13	210	5	83	0
Other acts and penal codes offences	450	12	21	0	10	1	143	0
TOTAL	21,664	284	3,664	21	8,748	70	1,878	6
Total by Sex	21,948		3,685		8,818		1,884	
Grand Total	25,633				10,702			

Offence[1]	Offenders Serving Aftercare							
	2021				2022*			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Murder (including attempt)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Causing death by dangerous driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (including attempt)	5	16	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other offences against the person	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
Robbery and allied offences	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Breakings	1	2	0	0	0	6	0	1
Theft of stock	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Stealing	1	8	0	1	0	7	0	2
Theft of motor vehicles or related parts	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Corruption	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal damage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offence against morality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Public Health Act related offences	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environment, wildlife and forest related offences	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
FGM[2] related offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic act related offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other acts and penal codes offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	15	37	0	2	0	31	0	6
Total by Sex	52		2		31		6	
Grand Total	54				37			

Source: Probation and Aftercare Department
** Provisional*
[1]See Table 17.29
[2]Female Genital Mutilation

17.28. Table 17.18 presents the number of officers in the National Police Service (NPS), Kenya Prisons Service and the Department of Probation and After-care Services by sex from 2018 to 2022. The total number of NPS officers (Kenya Police and Adminis-tration Police) increased by 8.3 per cent to 109,857 officers while that of prison officers increased by 11.9 per cent to 31,384 in 2022. There was a slight increase in the number of probation officers from 1,271 in 2021 to 1,289 in 2022. The proportion of female officers in the NPS, Kenya Prisons Service and the Department of Probation and Aftercare Ser-vices increased by 25.3, 19.3 and 11.2 per cent, to 16,643, 267 and 676 officers respectively, in 2022.

Table 17.18: Police, Prisons and Probation Officers, 2018–2022

Number

Year	Sex	National Police Service Officers			Prison Officers			Probation Officers
		Kenya Police	Administra-tion Police	Total	in Adult Prisons	in Juvenile Prisons	Total	
2018	Male	51,143	40,682	91,825	19,619	348	19,967	407
	Female	8,102	5,940	14,042	4,385	89	4,474	417
	Total	**59,245**	**46,622**	**105,867**	**24,004**	**437**	**24,441**	**824**
2019	Male	58,145	29,934	88,079	19,280	345	19,625	395
	Female	10,077	3,770	13,847	4,262	162	4,424	408
	Total	**68,222**	**33,704**	**101,926**	**23,542**	**507**	**24,049**	**803**
2020	Male	57,051	29,612	86,663	21,749	406	22,155	375
	Female	10,053	3,765	13,818	5,908	209	6,117	394
	Total	**67,104**	**33,377**	**100,481**	**27,657**	**615**	**28,272**	**769**
2021	Male	65,063	23,079	88,142	21,548	386	21,934	663
	Female	11,945	1,334	13,279	5,890	215	6,105	608
	Total	**77,008**	**24,413**	**101,421**	**27,438**	**601**	**28,039**	**1,271**
2022*	Male	69,131	24,083	93,214	23,709	389	24,098	613
	Female	13,355	3,288	16,643	7,019	267	7,286	676
	Total	**82,486**	**27,371**	**109,857**	**30,728**	**656**	**31,384**	**1,289**

Source: National Police Service, Kenya Prisons Service and Department of Probation and Aftercare Service
* Provisional

Immigration

17.29. The number of passports, work permits, and foreign nationals registered for the period 2018 to 2022 is presented in Table 17.19. The number of passports processed and issued increased by 55.9 per cent to 426,137 in 2022. The number of foreign nationals registered decreased from 24,713 in 2021 to 23,180 in 2022. The number of work permits issued increased by 8.6 per cent to 7,963 in 2022 while the work permits renewed decreased slightly from 11,973 in 2021 to 11,667 in 2022.

Table 17.19. Passports and Work Permits Issued, and Foreign Nationals Registered, 2018-2022

Number

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Passports issued	241,095	446,954	219,090	273,328	426,137
Foreign nationals registered[1]	32,332	27,092	19,034	24,713	23,180
Work permits issued[2]	9,465	8,967	5,851	7,332	7,963
Work permits renewed	12,160	10,501	11,395	11,973	11,667

Source: Department of Immigration
**Provisional*
[1]*Means the same as "Aliens registered" in previous reports*
[2]*Means the same as "Entry permits" in previous reports*

National Identity Cards

17.30. Table 17.20 presents the number of applications, production and collection of new identity cards by county from 2018 to 2022. In total, the number of applications made for the national identity cards increased slightly from 1,168.0 thousand in 2021 to 1,201.1 thousand in 2022. The increase was attributed to the mass voter registration in preparation for the 2022 General Election where the national identity card is a requirement. Nairobi City County registered the highest number of applications made at 70,483 followed by Kakamega County at 69,597 applications. The number of new identity cards produced rose by 60.0 per cent to 1,558.3 thousand in 2022, with Migori County recording the highest increase from 25,106 in 2021 to 61,112 in 2022. The number of identity cards collected rose by 49.7 per cent to 1,267.3 thousand in the year under review.

Table 17.20: New Identity Card Applications Made, Produced and Collected by County, 2018-2022

Number

County	NPR Applications					NPR IDs Produced					NPR IDs Collected				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Mombasa .	17,547	21,298	12,793	18,475	19,916	16,760	19,194	13,004	16,113	24,849	16,105	19,194	14,251	14,021	20,480
Kwale	22,139	27,608	11,924	19,514	23,005	19,204	15,862	13,971	17,839	29,548	17,751	15,862	16,222	17,278	24,003
Kilifi	36,771	42,151	19,282	36,693	45,295	30,936	33,902	18,505	27,886	50,191	30,050	33,902	20,828	21,547	40,746
Tana River	4,477	9,945	5,737	8,553	8,351	4,626	3,184	7,738	7,689	10,076	4,281	3,184	6,872	6,269	8,448
Lamu	1,712	3,815	763	3,429	2,024	1,585	2,420	2,595	3,664	5,622	1,807	2,420	2,638	3,351	4,406
Taita/Taveta	7,631	9,934	5,903	7,972	8,919	7,147	8,012	6,039	7,027	11,649	6,590	8,012	6,409	7,108	9,565
Garissa	9,753	4,363	5,901	8,540	8,587	10,744	6,563	5,443	17,067	24,313	4,266	6,563	3,614	6,592	6,201
Wajir	10,156	10,275	8,022	11,909	9,780	7,611	4,776	9,260	13,911	17,990	7,436	4,776	6,319	12,607	14,044
Mandera	7,059	14,206	7,702	10,672	12,584	8,534	7,241	9,846	17,104	20,709	5,075	7,241	6,059	10,684	12,617
Marsabit	9,739	8,485	4,564	6,853	7,874	5,419	6,386	6,191	6,919	9,512	5,704	6,386	7,597	5,018	6,471
Isiolo	3,209	4,097	3,394	3,201	3,385	3,232	1,858	2,954	3,714	3,345	3,367	1,858	2,401	2,432	2,621
Meru	35,678	26,947	24,842	35,681	35,441	23,422	35,056	21,182	34,380	50,633	21,470	35,056	23,695	30,672	38,592
Tharaka-Nithi	9,354	9,506	5,587	10,760	11,092	6,726	11,060	6,986	9,044	15,692	5,817	11,060	6,823	7,544	13,951
Embu	11,554	16,733	8,365	12,626	14,599	10,322	17,167	9,138	11,815	19,596	9,030	17,167	10,052	12,240	17,435
Kitui	34,656	44,712	18,950	38,878	37,202	30,831	42,339	19,817	29,067	49,305	30,299	42,339	22,364	24,716	42,485
Machakos	28,695	40,316	15,958	28,932	34,065	27,080	33,773	18,065	23,531	40,875	24,032	33,773	18,379	21,292	35,749
Makueni	29,629	39,646	14,924	28,385	31,941	28,311	35,487	17,550	25,076	39,041	22,459	35,487	19,112	22,658	33,641
Nyandarua	14,420	23,326	9,789	17,923	16,748	11,535	18,435	10,276	15,867	22,008	10,544	18,435	12,819	13,215	20,437
Nyeri	14,744	18,369	14,857	17,544	16,170	12,326	18,758	11,412	17,016	18,458	11,997	18,758	11,859	13,278	17,449
Kirinyaga	10,905	15,633	8,269	13,136	12,782	9,622	14,187	8,196	12,135	16,313	8,500	14,187	8,279	9,313	13,013
Murang'a	20,100	28,709	16,486	26,230	25,609	17,615	27,827	17,715	23,406	31,319	17,097	27,827	18,035	20,743	27,226
Kiambu	34,439	45,410	29,802	41,518	42,298	31,888	42,866	32,233	40,651	50,729	30,507	42,866	31,418	35,213	45,596
Turkana	17,138	17,192	10,165	16,255	21,769	12,929	10,263	11,555	10,223	17,526	10,402	10,263	11,448	6,513	13,467
West Pokot	16,776	19,149	5,026	16,173	14,679	13,613	12,240	6,721	9,228	19,570	12,404	12,240	9,784	8,201	14,970
Samburu	4,385	9,037	2,761	7,989	8,569	3,872	4,936	3,614	6,011	10,623	3,122	4,936	5,034	2,896	7,617
Trans Nzoia	30,885	30,999	15,994	30,303	32,504	24,337	24,344	16,820	26,583	42,728	20,171	24,344	15,727	22,198	29,269
Uasin Gishu	20,614	26,393	13,725	30,361	24,812	19,627	25,197	14,722	24,053	32,674	19,641	25,197	16,126	22,432	28,723
Elgeyo/Marakwet	11,708	18,554	5,440	16,926	11,773	10,700	11,798	6,096	12,057	16,333	9,147	11,798	7,660	10,011	14,109

Table 17.20: New Identity Card Applications Made, Produced and Collected by County, 2018-2022 (Cont'd)

County	NPR Applications					NPR IDs Produced					NPR IDs Collected				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Baringo	13,863	21,953	11,707	16,181	17,486	14,162	16,321	10,974	14,099	23,418	11,060	16,321	12,665	11,819	19,497
Laikipia	8,289	13,580	7,608	12,717	13,199	8,679	11,112	7,227	9,925	17,410	8,027	11,112	7,889	8,708	13,714
Nakuru	38,437	55,031	35,073	49,065	49,218	35,078	46,648	34,649	42,569	65,895	31,258	46,648	36,547	32,817	54,257
Narok	17,316	30,875	17,568	28,157	22,443	16,518	20,416	17,763	22,422	32,020	15,967	20,416	17,941	15,708	25,696
Kajiado	15,964	18,690	14,749	20,275	20,832	16,379	17,075	14,401	18,819	25,319	13,620	17,075	10,465	13,358	20,263
Kericho	18,048	29,123	13,255	24,575	25,606	16,199	23,711	13,925	21,702	35,157	15,258	23,711	17,027	17,036	30,618
Bomet	15,888	24,875	15,183	20,958	20,680	17,008	18,405	14,542	18,603	30,119	15,778	18,405	16,504	15,982	23,597
Kakamega	51,897	70,331	25,373	58,583	69,597	45,909	57,284	30,753	42,870	88,597	39,673	57,284	38,116	39,884	67,396
Vihiga	16,509	25,730	12,568	20,973	18,729	14,298	18,147	13,662	16,564	25,264	12,907	18,147	15,284	16,454	22,110
Bungoma	44,867	58,973	24,128	47,862	56,598	36,390	39,804	30,464	40,056	70,197	31,405	39,804	30,876	38,427	57,319
Busia	26,352	29,779	14,859	30,334	33,684	22,736	23,080	15,223	27,650	44,329	22,261	23,080	16,903	24,782	37,993
Siaya	19,340	26,619	13,995	29,088	36,777	16,580	23,406	13,569	22,234	51,652	16,170	23,406	15,477	22,695	39,448
Kisumu	25,829	33,831	16,027	40,309	47,549	18,958	29,920	17,280	27,543	55,830	19,228	29,920	16,796	25,028	41,561
Homa Bay	19,088	28,831	13,621	40,035	41,211	16,785	24,588	15,080	25,853	56,479	15,160	24,588	16,244	22,756	42,924
Migori	25,138	32,875	16,220	35,512	43,433	19,800	21,213	17,363	25,106	61,112	17,955	21,213	18,560	21,773	44,634
Kisii	32,603	40,233	19,910	49,171	40,160	28,728	38,640	21,100	36,395	46,137	25,659	38,640	23,222	33,462	45,236
Nyamira	16,653	21,461	10,150	21,012	17,091	14,318	17,580	11,018	17,766	22,014	13,151	17,580	10,869	16,033	20,040
Nairobi City	63,671	71,190	48,036	68,016	70,483	57,602	64,920	49,779	65,339	74,941	51,674	64,920	51,386	60,012	70,737
Foreign Office[1]	743	1,454	912	920	1,210	884	1,060	607	604	967	884	1,060	607	920	967
Total	**967,651**	**1,244,257**	**648,573**	**1,167,954**	**1,209,033**	**846,019**	**1,031,422**	**687,907**	**986,377**	**1,558,230**	**763,603**	**1,031,422**	**727,912**	**846,573**	**1,267,320**

Source: National Registration Bureau
NPR - Not Previously Registred
[1]These are produced in Nairobi for Kenyans abroad who applied through foreign office

Voter Registration

17.31. Table 17.21 presents the number of registered voters by county in 2021 and 2022. The number of registered voters increased from 19.6 million in 2021 to 22.1 million in 2022. The increase is attributed to the mass voter registration which was done in preparation for the 2022 General Election. Voter registration in Nairobi City County accounted for the highest number of registered voters, 2,415,310 while Lamu County had the least number of the total registered voters, in 2022 at 81,453.

Table 17.21: Registered Voters, 2021 and 2022

Number

County/Special Domains	Constituencies	Registered Voters as at 31.12.2021			Registered Voters as at 31.12.2022*		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mombasa	6	305,521	274,702	580,223	353,005	288,908	641,913
Kwale	4	146,178	134,863	281,041	159,734	168,519	328,253
Kilifi	7	263,598	244,470	508,068	282,019	306,583	588,602
Tana River	3	61,668	56,659	118,327	69,878	71,218	141,096
Lamu	2	38,554	31,222	69,776	43,936	37,517	81,453
Taita/Taveta	4	86,506	69,210	155,716	95,492	86,335	181,827
Garissa	6	87,910	75,440	163,350	107,549	93,924	201,473
Wajir	6	88,619	74,283	162,902	109,998	97,760	207,758
Mandera	6	94,786	80,856	175,642	111,155	105,875	217,030
Marsabit	4	77,390	64,318	141,708	85,118	81,794	166,912
Isiolo	2	41,533	33,805	75,338	45,659	43,845	89,504
Meru	9	382,022	320,458	702,480	394,751	377,388	772,139
Tharaka-Nithi	3	117,039	96,115	213,154	117,084	114,848	231,932
Embu	4	166,099	143,369	309,468	169,291	165,011	334,302
Kitui	8	257,010	217,502	474,512	256,016	276,742	532,758
Machakos	8	347,041	273,213	620,254	354,868	332,697	687,565
Makueni	6	239,824	183,486	423,310	242,480	236,921	479,401
Nyandarua	5	175,956	159,678	335,634	180,798	180,367	361,165
Nyeri	6	245,497	211,452	456,949	240,072	241,560	481,632
Kirinyaga	4	184,060	165,776	349,836	189,787	186,214	376,001
Murang’a	7	329,825	257,301	587,126	311,173	309,756	620,929
Kiambu	12	592,700	588,220	1,180,920	633,475	641,533	1,275,008
Turkana	6	97,496	93,939	191,435	103,208	135,320	238,528
West Pokot	4	93,477	86,755	180,232	107,782	112,244	220,026
Samburu	3	42,173	40,614	82,787	46,232	53,782	100,014
Trans Nzoia	5	184,800	154,822	339,622	210,218	188,763	398,981
Uasin Gishu	6	237,952	212,103	450,055	266,337	239,801	506,138

Table 17.21: Registered Voters, 2021 and 2022 (Cont'd)

County/Special Domains	Constituencies	Registered Voters as at 31.12.2021			Registered Voters as at 31.12.2022*		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	4	100,250	80,414	180,664	110,355	103,529	213,884
Nandi	6	188,494	157,513	346,007	211,665	194,623	406,288
Laikipia	3	131,232	115,255	246,487	135,266	127,746	263,012
Nakuru	11	493,646	455,972	949,618	542,004	512,852	1,054,856
Narok	6	180,316	161,414	341,730	207,748	191,036	398,784
Kajiado	5	210,068	201,125	411,193	243,125	220,148	463,273
Kericho	6	205,131	170,537	375,668	222,288	205,779	428,067
Bomet	5	177,924	144,088	322,012	194,507	182,478	376,985
Kakamega	12	401,742	341,994	743,736	420,242	424,309	844,551
Vihiga	5	154,746	117,663	272,409	150,668	159,375	310,043
Bungoma	9	306,106	253,744	559,850	330,303	316,295	646,598
Busia	7	189,671	161,377	351,048	204,960	211,796	416,756
Siaya	6	254,660	203,293	457,953	250,439	283,156	533,595
Kisumu	7	289,661	249,549	539,210	298,805	307,949	606,754
Homa Bay	8	254,957	221,918	476,875	261,792	289,279	551,071
Migori	8	206,881	181,752	388,633	228,856	240,163	469,019
Kisii	9	298,723	247,857	546,580	320,431	316,579	637,010
Nyamira	4	151,426	127,427	278,853	163,206	160,077	323,283
Nairobi City	17	1,154,482	1,096,371	2,250,853	1,314,649	1,100,661	2,415,310
Sub total	**290**	**10,462,312**	**9,139,190**	**19,601,502**	**11,240,267**	**10,862,265**	**22,102,532**
Diaspora		2,272	2,121	4,393	6,697	3,746	10,443
Prisons		4,564	964	5,528	7,075	408	7,483
Total		**10,469,148**	**9,142,275**	**19,611,423**	**11,254,039**	**10,866,419**	**22,120,458**

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commisssion
** Provisional*

Refugees and Asylum Seekers

17.32. Table 17.22 presents the number of registered refugees and asylum seekers by age and sex from 2018 to 2022. The number of registered refugees and asylum seekers increased by 6.2 per cent to 573,508 in 2022. The population of adult refugees and asylum seekers increased by 9.5 per cent to 275,877 in 2022 while child refugees and asylum seekers increased by 3.3 per cent to 297,631 in the review period.

Table 17.22: Refugees and asylum seekers by age and sex, 2018 -2022

Number

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Children (< 18 yrs)					
Male	132,999	140,159	141,221	150,561	155,938
Female	122,178	127,749	129,024	137,502	141,693
Sub Total	**255,177**	**267,908**	**270,245**	**288,063**	**297,631**
Adults (18+ yrs)					
Male	105,318	109,652	116,914	125,792	138,955
Female	111,229	112,187	117,695	126,213	136,922
Sub Total	**216,547**	**221,839**	**234,609**	**252,005**	**275,877**
Total (all ages)					
Male	238,317	249,811	258,135	276,353	294,893
Female	233,407	239,936	246,719	263,715	278,615
Total	**471,724**	**489,747**	**504,854**	**540,068**	**573,508**

Source: State Department for Refugee Services
** Provisional*

17.33. The number of registered refugees and asylum seekers distributed by location, age and sex for the period 2018 to 2022 is shown in Table 17.23. There was an increase in the number of refugees and asylum seekers in Kakuma camp, Kalobeyei Settlement and urban centers by 13.6, 12.2 and 8.1 per cent, respectively. However, the number of registered refugees in Dadaab camp declined from 236,254 in 2021 to 233,661 in 2022.

Table 17.23. Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Location, Age and Sex, 2018-2022

Number

Location	County/ City	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dadaab Camp	Garissa County	101,857	106,776	208,633	106,194	110,957	217,151	109,478	113,942	223,420	116,108	120,146	236,254	114,572	119,089	233,661
Kakuma Camp	Turkana County	99,650	87,699	187,349	102,868	90,816	193,684	106,768	93,768	200,536	93,384	80,351	173,735	106,696	90,741	197,437
Kalobeyei Settlement[1]	Turkana County										22,084	21,388	43,472	24,881	23,914	48,795
Urban Centres	Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Nakuru	36,810	38,932	75,742	40,749	38,163	78,912	41,889	39,009	80,898	44,777	41,830	86,607	48,744	44,871	93,615
Total		238,317	233,407	471,724	249,811	239,936	489,747	258,135	246,719	504,854	276,353	263,715	540,068	294,893	278,615	573,508

Source: State Department for Refugee Services
**Provisional*
[1]*The settlement was opened in 2021*

17.34. Table 17.24 shows the number of registered refugees and asylum seekers by country of origin from 2018 to 2022. The highest proportion of refugees and asylum seekers came from Somalia followed by South Sudan in 2022. The highest percentage increase was recorded among those who came from Burundi at 28.4 per cent followed by Uganda at 21.8 per cent.

Table 17.24: Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Country of Origin, 2018-2022

Number

Country of Origin	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Somalia	257,318	264,265	272,490	288,655	288,648
South Sudan	115,286	121,553	123,968	135,352	153,384
DR Congo	41,305	43,576	45,266	48,284	53,980
Ethiopia	27,701	28,416	29,204	30,367	32,737
Burundi	13,322	15,098	16,520	19,153	24,591
Sudan	10,106	9,926	10,109	9,979	10,439
Uganda	2,412	2,499	2,626	3,086	3,759
Eritrea	1,803	1,831	1,896	2,201	2,599
Rwanda	1,740	1,788	1,871	1,989	2,304
Other	731	795	904	1,002	1,067
Total	**471,724**	**489,747**	**504,854**	**540,068**	**573,508**

Source: State Department for Refugee Services
**Provisional*

Child Protection

17.35. Table 17.25 presents reported cases of child protection by case category and sex from 2018 to 2022. The number of child protection cases reported to the Department of Children's Services decreased by 13.1 per cent from 192,038 in 2021 to 166,957 in 2022. Cases of violence against children, which accounted for 76.1 per cent of total cases against children, reduced by 14.0 per cent to 127,002 in 2022. In addition, cases against child custody declined by 14.0 per cent to 25,347 in 2022. Cases of displaced children and children in conflict with the law increased by 65.8 per cent and 7.7 per cent to 131 and 4,905, respectively, in 2022.

Table 17.25: Child Protection Cases Reported by Sex, 2018-2022

Number

Case Categories	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Child custody	17,928	16,978	34,906	17,662	17,625	35,287	13,766	13,374	27,140	14,558	14,907	29,465	12,940	12,407	25,347
Child in need of registration	1,176	1,079	2,255	968	987	1,955	519	557	1,076	570	542	1,112	536	477	1,013
Child trafficking	827	899	1,726	1,133	1,196	2,329	1,255	1,268	2,523	996	980	1,976	865	775	1,640
Children in conflict with the law	3,339	1,781	5,120	3,835	2,195	6,030	2,082	1,389	3,471	3,025	1,530	4,555	3,510	1,395	4,905
Displaced children	142	135	277	162	186	348	166	144	310	44	35	79	75	56	131
Violence against children	44,224	46,287	90,511	59,474	60,600	120,074	52,016	54,562	106,578	73,481	74,143	147,624	63,784	63,218	127,002
Vulnerable children	4,212	3,742	7,954	4,842	4,222	9,064	2,939	2,844	5,783	3,584	3,643	7,227	3,713	3,106	6,819
Total	**71,848**	**70,901**	**142,749**	**88,076**	**87,011**	**175,087**	**72,743**	**74,138**	**146,881**	**96,258**	**95,780**	**192,038**	**85,525**	**81,432**	**166,957**

Source: Directorate of Children Services.

** Provisional*

17.36. Table 17.26 shows the number of child protection interventions undertaken to help dispose of cases reported to the Department of Children Services. There was a notable decrease in most of the interventions taken to address the reported cases. The total number of interventions taken decreased from 191,766 in 2021 to 166,959 in 2022. Cases of children referred to other agencies and those picked up through diversion and counselling decreased by 15.4 per cent and 20.2 per cent, respectively. However, there was an increase in the interventions taken through legal processes, from 2,081 in 2021 to 3,709 in 2022.

Table 17.26: Child Protection Interventions by Sex, 2018-2022

Number

Interventions	2018			2019			20120			2021			2022*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alternative Family Care	1,909	1,859	3,768	1,651	1,664	3,315	741	716	1,457	1,271	1,352	2,623	1,277	1,176	2,453
Refferal to other agencies	17,291	19,062	36,353	15,220	17,437	32,657	9,811	11,390	21,201	11,845	11,163	23,008	9,863	9,595	19,458
Family reconcilia-tion and support	35,032	33,168	68,200	34,966	33,668	68,634	22,616	22,072	44,688	25,408	26,390	51,798	23,790	22,995	46,785
Repatriation and reunification	1,716	1,586	3,302	1,753	1,621	3,374	1,110	1,055	2,165	1,088	1,089	2,177	1,102	1,018	2,120
Legal processes	2,717	2,673	5,390	2,779	2,659	5,438	1,385	1,757	3,142	1,672	1,943	3,615	2,081	1,628	3,709
Diversion and counselling	2,253	2,320	4,573	2,309	2,212	4,521	1,691	2,048	3,739	1,752	1,644	3,396	1,340	1,369	2,709
Pending cases	10,930	10,234	21,164	29,398	27,750	57,148	35,392	35,090	70,482	52,441	52,708	105,149	46,072	43,653	89,725
Total	**71,848**	**70,902**	**142,750**	**88,076**	**87,011**	**175,087**	**72,746**	**74,128**	**146,874**	**95,477**	**96,289**	**191,766**	**85,525**	**81,434**	**166,959**

Source: Directorate of Children Services.

** Provisional*

Persons with Disability

17.37. The number of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) registered annually by type of disability and sex for the period 2017/18 to 2021/22 is presented in Table 17.27. The number of PWDs registered reduced from 34,770 in 2020/21 to 23,064 in 2021/22. The decline in the number of PWDs registered was recorded across all the broad disability domains. Persons with physical disability accounted for the highest proportion of PWDs registered in 2021/22 at 55.6 per cent. The types of disabilities were reviewed in 2022 leading to emergence of new categories during the period under review.

Table 17.27: Persons with Disability Registered Annually by Type of Disability and Sex, 2017/18-2021/22

Number

Type of Disability	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Persons with Any Disability	**26,333**	**16,563**	**42,896**	**30,829**	**20,061**	**50,891**	**21,033**	**13,737**	**34,770**	**23,104**	**13,742**	**36,846**	**14,232**	**8,832**	**23,064**
Visual	**3,051**	**1,850**	**4,901**	**3,477**	**2,099**	**5,576**	**2,075**	**1,269**	**3,344**	**2,604**	**1,504**	**4,108**	**1,668**	**839**	**2,507**
Hearing															
Deaf-able to talk	171	92	263	175	120	296	131	99	230	166	125	291	38	31	69
Deaf-Uses sign language	1,173	772	1,945	1,284	952	2,236	925	734	1,659	818	593	1,411	300	270	570
Other Hearing disability	1,162	841	2,003	1,387	1,003	2,390	850	677	1,527	1,086	747	1,833	867	665	1,532
Sub total	**2,506**	**1,705**	**4,211**	**2,846**	**2,075**	**4,922**	**1,906**	**1,510**	**3,416**	**2,070**	**1,465**	**3,535**	**1,205**	**966**	**2,171**
Physical															
Albinism	226	127	353	236	181	417	104	91	195	134	96	230	44	25	69
Cerebral palsy	1,368	1,291	2,659	1,621	1,544	3,165	727	520	1,247	825	484	1,309	396	248	644
Short stature1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8
Other Physical disabilities	13,375	7,898	21,273	15,973	9,731	25,704	11,304	6,929	18,233	12,503	7,011	19,514	7,619	4,485	12,104
Sub total	**14,969**	**9,316**	**24,285**	**17,830**	**11,456**	**29,286**	**12,135**	**7,540**	**19,675**	**13,462**	**7,591**	**21,053**	**8,064**	**4,761**	**12,825**
All Other disabilities															
Epilepsy, Mental, Intellectual and Autism Spectrum	5,807	3,692	9,499	6,676	4,431	11,107	4,917	3,418	8,335	4,968	3,182	8,150	2,490	1,702	4,192
Speech, Language, Communication[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	126	298
Chronic Progressive Disorders[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	633	438	1,071
Sub total	**5,807**	**3,692**	**9,499**	**6,676**	**4,431**	**11,107**	**4,917**	**3,418**	**8,335**	**4,968**	**3,182**	**8,150**	**3,295**	**2,266**	**5,561**

Source: National Council for Persons with Disabilities
**Provisional*

[1] *There was no data for prior years due to emergence of new categories of disability*

17.38. Table 17.28 presents the total number of registered PWDs. The total number of registered PWDs increased by 9.1 per cent from 552,019 as at June of 2021 to 602,133 as at June 2022. The share of females in the total registered PWDs was 42.9 per cent in the review period. Persons with physical disability accounted for more than half (56.1%) of all registered PWDs.

Table 17.28. Registered Persons with Disabilities by Type of Disability and Sex as at 30th June 2018-2022

Number

	As at 30th June 2018			As at 30th June 2019			As at 30th June 2020			As at 30th June 2021			As at 30th June 2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Persons with Any Disability	**233,582**	**183,035**	**416,617**	**261,364**	**200,664**	**462,028**	**306,684**	**235,489**	**542,152**	**329,788**	**249,281**	**552,019**	**344,020**	**258,113**	**602,133**
Visual	**27,356**	**22,106**	**49,462**	**30,833**	**24,205**	**55,038**	**32,908**	**25,474**	**58,382**	**35,512**	**27,028**	**62,490**	**37,180**	**27,867**	**65,047**
Hearing															
Deaf-able to talk	4,801	3,946	8,747	4,977	4,066	9,043	5,108	4,165	9,273	5,274	4,290	9,564	5,312	4,321	9,633
Deaf-Uses sign language	13,185	10,452	23,637	14,469	11,404	25,873	15,394	12,872	28,266	16,212	13,465	29,677	16,512	13,735	30,247
Other Hearing disability	11,109	9,489	20,598	12,496	10,492	22,988	13,346	11,169	24,515	14,432	11,916	26,348	15,299	12,581	27,880
Sub total	**29,095**	**23,887**	**52,982**	**31,942**	**25,962**	**57,904**	**33,848**	**28,206**	**62,054**	**35,918**	**29,671**	**65,589**	**37,123**	**30,637**	**67,760**
Physical															
Albinism	3,072	2,855	5,927	3,308	3,036	6,344	3,412	3,127	6,538	3,546	3,223	6,769	3,590	3,248	6,838
Cerebral palsy	5,924	5,611	11,535	7,545	7,155	14,700	8,272	7,675	15,947	9,097	8,159	17,256	9,493	8,407	17,900
Short stature[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Physical disabilities	133,708	103,780	237,488	149,681	113,511	263,192	160,985	120,440	281,425	173,488	127,451	300,939	181,107	131,936	313,043
Sub total	**142,704**	**112,246**	**254,950**	**160,534**	**123,702**	**284,236**	**172,669**	**131,242**	**303,910**	**186,131**	**138,833**	**324,964**	**194,190**	**143,591**	**337,781**
All Other disabilities															
Epilepsy, Mental, Intellectual and Autism Spectrum	55,684	42,718	98,402	62,360	47,149	109,509	67,259	50,567	117,806	72,227	53,749	125,976	74,717	55,451	130,168
Speech, Language, Communication[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	126	298
Chronic Progressive Disorders[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	633	438	1,071
Sub total	**55,684**	**42,718**	**98,402**	**62,360**	**47,149**	**109,509**	**67,259**	**50,567**	**117,806**	**72,227**	**53,749**	**125,976**	**75,522**	**56,015**	**131,537**

Source: National Council for Persons with Disabilities
**Provisional*
[1]There was no data for prior years due to emergency of new categories od disability in 2022.

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
		b) Burglary			
		c) Other Breakings	15	**OFFENCES INVOLVING POLICE OFFICERS**	a) Soliciting for Bribe
6	**THEFT OF STOCK**				b) Accepting Bribe

Table 17.29: **Classification of Offences by the Kenya Police Service (Cont'd)**

CODE	OFFENCES	CATEGORY OF OFFENCES	CODE	OFFENCES	CATEGORY OF OFFENCES
					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, Traffict Act, Tax Act etc

CHAPTER 18

Social and Economic Inclusion

Overview

Kenya has continued to support programs that are geared towards ensuring no one is left behind in development. Government initiatives are geared towards availing opportunities for equal participation of women and men in all aspects of human life. In the period under review, the Government continued to fund socio-economic empowerment programs as well as social protection programs for vulnerable members of society. The government applied corrective quotas to enhance women representation in key decision-making position in public service.

18.2. National Government expenditure on social services is expected to increase by 13.2 per cent from KSh 65.0 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 73.6 billion in 2022/23. Recurrent expenditure on social services is expected to increase by 17.4 per cent to KSh 65.8 billion while development expenditure is expected to decrease to KSh 7.8 billion in 2022/23. Total Government grants to Women Enterprise Funds are expected to contract by 75.0 per cent to KSh 91.8 million in 2022/23 due to budget cuts. Government grants under the National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) are expected to decrease slightly by 0.8 per cent to KSh 2.1 billion in 2022/23. Government grants to Uwezo Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund are expected to increase by 13.9 per cent and 5.3 per cent to KSh 245.6 million and KSh 499.1 million, respectively in 2022/23. The amount reserved for procurement of goods and services under Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) is expected to increase by 10.0 per cent from KSh 44.9 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 49.3 billion in 2022/23.

18.3. The amount allocated for cash transfers for orphans and vulnerable children is expected to remain at KSh 7.9 billion in 2022/23. Similarly, funds allocated to cash transfers to older persons in 2022/23 is expected to remain at KSh 17.5 billion. The amount allocated for hunger and safety net program is expected to increase by 31.7 per cent from KSh 4.1 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 5.4 billion in 2022/23.

18.4. The number of new registered employers in NSSF declined by 62.7 per cent to 12,004 in 2022 from 35,252 in 2021. Whereas, the number of newly registered employees increased by 71.9 per cent from 269,064 in 2021 to 462,515 in 2022. The total amount of contributions towards pensions schemes increased by 22.7 per cent from KSh 121.0 billion in 2021 to KSh 148.5 billion in 2022.

Government Expenditure on Social Services

18.5. Table 18.1 shows National Government expenditure on social services from 2018/19 to 2022/23. Total expenditure on social services is expected to increase by 13.2 per cent from KSh 65.0 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 73.6 billion in 2022/23. Recurrent expenditure is expected to increase by 17.3 per cent from KSh 56.1 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 65.8 billion in 2022/23 while development expenditure is expected to decrease by 13.3 per cent from KSh 9.0 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 7.8 billion in 2022/23.

Table 18.1: National Government Expenditure on Social Services, 2018/19 - 2022/23

KSh Million

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*	2022/23**
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE					
State Department for Labour	1,720.10	1,863.08	1,486.00	1,692.01	2,911.13
State Department for Social Protection	18,716.39	28,943.48	29,987.00	33,116.37	35,004.61
State Department for Public Service	15,426.29	8,093.80	13,445.00	18,708.14	25,347.59
State Department for Youth Affairs	..	12,729.76	1,300.36	1,378.55	1,329.01
State Department for Gender	1,281.00	1,497.02	929.98	1,164.74	1,200.35
SUB TOTAL	**37,143.78**	**53,127.15**	**47,148.34**	**56,059.81**	**65,792.68**
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE					
State Department for Labour	1,003.41	1,188.47	808.00	499.07	422.50
State Department for Social Protection	12,835.71	12,337.04	1,222.00	2,406.69	2,870.30
State Department for Public Service	4,510.63	705.66	1,022.00	482.00	302.71
State Department for Youth Affairs	..	7,829.28	1,896.00	3,221.39	1,409.79
State Department for Gender	2,628.50	2,515.70	2,246.00	2,358.32	2,822.97
SUB TOTAL	**20,978.25**	**24,576.15**	**7,194.00**	**8,967.47**	**7,828.27**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**58,122.03**	**77,703.30**	**54,342.34**	**65,027.28**	**73,620.96**

Source: The National Treasury
**Provisional*
***Approved Estimates*
..Data not available

Economic Empowerment

18.6. Women Enterprise Fund (WEF): Table 18.2 presents information on the Women Enterprise Fund from 2018/19 to 2022/23. Total Government grants are expected to contract by 75.0 per cent to KSh 91.8 million in 2022/23 from KSh 367.2 million in 2021/22. The amount of loans disbursed is expected to contract by 48.4 per cent to KSh 1.6 billion in 2022/23 from KSh 3.1 billion in 2021/22. Similarly, the amount of loan repayments is expected to contract by 54.8 per cent to KSh 1.4 billion in 2022/23 from KSh 3.1 billion in 2021/22. Outstanding loans are expected to increase by 8.7 per cent to KSh 3.6 billion in 2022/23 from KSh 3.3 billion in 2021/22. The number of groups expected to access the funds loan is expected to contract by 54.3 per cent to 4,871 in 2022/23 from 10,650 in 2021/22.

Table18.2: Women Enterprise Fund,Loans Disbursed and Repaid, and Beneficiaries, 2018/19-2022/23

Financial Year	Number of Groups	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Amount Repaid (KSh Million)	Out-standing Loans(KSh Million)	GoK Grant (KSh Million)		
		Female	Male	Total				Devel-opment	Recur-rent	Total
2018/19	13,490	129,432	22,841	152,273	3,085.5	2,626.4	2,871.5	328.5	206.0	534.5
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**	4,871	42,812	10,703	53,515	1,584.0	1,401.9	3,564.4	42.5	49.3	91.8

Source: Women Enterprise Fund
** Provisional*
***Estimates*

18.7. Table 18.3 shows the number of groups and loan disbursement through WEF by sectors from 2018/19 to 2022/23. The number of beneficiary groups and amount of loans disbursed in the Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing sector is expected to decrease to 1,462 and KSh 475.2 million, respectively in 2022/23. Similarly, in the manufacturing and construction sectors the number of beneficiary groups and amount of loans advanced to each sector is expected to contract to 48 and KSh 15.8 million, respectively in 2022/23. The number of beneficiary groups in table banking is expected to decline to 1,608 in 2022/23 while the amount of loans is projected to decline to KSh 522.7 million in 2022/23.

Table 18.3: Women Enterprise Fund Loan Disbursement by Sector, 2018/19 - 2022/23

Sector	2018/19		2019/20		2020/21*		2021/22**		2022/23**	
	Number of Groups	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Groups	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Groups	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Groups	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Groups	Amount Disbursed
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	2,968	678.8	3,786	975.7	3,710	974.4	3,195	919.2	1,462	475.2
Manufacturing	405	92.6	149	27.9	137	32.5	107	30.6	48	15.8
Construction	175	40.1	141	27.9	122	32.5	107	30.6	48	15.8
Other Service Activities[1]	9,942	2,274.0	5,763	1,477.4	5,620	1,494.1	3,728	1,072.4	1,705	554.4
Table Banking[2]			1,123	278.8	2,675	714.6	3,515	1,011.1	1,608	522.7
Total	**13,490**	**3,085.5**	**10,962**	**2,787.6**	**12,264**	**3,248.0**	**10,650**	**3,064.0**	**4,871**	**1,584.0**

Source: Women Enterprise Fund
** Provisional*
***Estimates*
[1]*Other Service Activities include, cybercafe, retail trade, event management, catering, hairdressing, tents & chairs for hire.*
[2]*For the FY 2018/19 Table banking was captured in the system as others hence the merged rows/cells.*

18.8. Uwezo Fund. Table 18.4 shows loans disbursed by Uwezo Fund to women, youth and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) groups from 2018/19 to 2022/23. Total Government grant to Uwezo Fund is expected to increase by 13.9 per cent from KSh 215.6 million in 2021/22 to KSh 245.6 million in 2022/23. Development expenditure is expected to increase by 48.4 per cent from KSh 62.0 million in 2021/22 to KSh 92.0 million in 2022/23. In 2022/23, recurrent expenditure is expected to remain as it was in 2021/22, KSh 153.6 million.

18.9. The amount of loans disbursed to women groups is expected to decrease by 50.0 per cent from KSh 398.0 million in 2021/22 to KSh 199.2 million in 2022/23. Similarly, the amount of loans disbursed to youth and PWDs groups are expected to decrease by 43.3 and 23.1 per cent to KSh 75.8 million and KSh 9.5 million, respectively, in 2022/23. The total number of groups accessing the fund is expected to decrease by 23.7 per cent from 5,245 in 2021/22 to 4,000 in 2022/23.

Table 18.4: Uwezo Fund Loans Disbursement to Women, Youth and PWD Groups, 2018/19-2022/23

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
2018/19	1,121	440	41	1,603	5,617	2,259	7,876	110.2	38.5	3.7	152.4	225.0	170.3	395.3
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	545	62.0	153.6	215.6
2022/23**	3,000	970	30	4,000	9,700	300	10,000	199.2	75.8	9.5	285	92.0	153.6	245.6

Source: Uwezo Fund Oversight Board
** Provisional*
***Estimates*

18.10. Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF): Table 18.5 shows loans disbursed by Youth Enterprise Development Fund from 2018/19 to 2022/23. Government grants are expected to increase by 5.3 per cent to KSh 499.1 million in 2022/23 from KSh 474.1 million in 2021/22. The amount of grants allocated to development is expected to increase by 34.6 per cent to KSh 175.0 million in 2022/23 while recurrent allocation is projected to decline by 5.8 per cent to KSh 324.1 million in 2022/23. The total amount of loan disbursements is projected to increase by 34.5 per cent to KSh 543.0 million in 2022/23. The total number of borrowers of YEDF loans is expected to increase by 34.5 per cent to 42,496 in 2022/23.

Table 18.5: Youth Enterprise Development Fund Loans Disbursed and Beneficiaries, 2018/19- 2022/23

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Amount Repaid (KSh Million)	GoK Grants (KSh Million)		
	Female	Male	Total			Development	Recurrent	Total
2018/19	18,470	27,706	46,176	323.2	290.1	284.0	285.7	569.7
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**	18,928	23,568	42,496	543.0	500.0	175.0	324.1	499.1

Source: Youth Enterprise Development Fund Board
** Provisional*
***Estimates*

18.11. National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF): Grants disbursed by the National Government Affirmative Action Fund from 2018/19 to 2022/23 are presented in Table 18.6. Government grants under the NGAAF are expected to decrease slightly by 0.8 per cent from KSh 2,130.0 million in 2021/22 to KSh 2,112.0 million in 2022/23. Similarly, the total amount disbursed for the three programmes is expected to decrease from KSh 1,178.8 million in 2021/22 to KSh 1,168.8 million in 2022/23.

18.12. The amount of grants disbursed for social economic empowerment programme is expected to decrease from KSh 414.4 million in 2021/22 to KSh 410.9 million in 2022/23. The total number of members from the groups benefiting from the social economic empowerment programmme is expected to increase by 23.3 per cent to 215,121 in 2022/23.

18.13. The amount of grants disbursed through the value addition initiatives is expected to decrease by 0.8 per cent from KSh 380.0 million in 2021/22 to KSh 376.8 million in 2022/23. Similarly, the number of groups benefiting from this programme is expected to decrease slightly from 1,230 to 1,220 during the period under review. Total membership in these groups is also expected to decrease by 23.0 per cent to 80,702 in 2022/23 from 104,824 in 2021/22. Disbursements of bursaries and scholarships for vulnerable students is expected to decrease by KSh 3.2 million to KSh 381.2 million in 2022/23 from KSh 384.4 million in 2021/22. The number of students benefiting from this program is also expected to decrease from 44,183 to 43,810 during the same period.

Table 18.6: National Government Affirmative Action Fund Support by Programme, 2018/19-2022/23

Financial Year	Grants for Social Economic Empowerment					Grants for Value Addition Initiatives[1]					Grants for Bursaries and Scholarship for Vulnerable Students				Total Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	GoK Grants[2] (KSh Million)
	Number of Groups	Members			Amount disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Groups	Members			Amount disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount disbursed (KSh Million)		
		Female	Male	Total			Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total			
2018/19	1,142	107,352	21,809	129,161	259.7	505	15,453	10,302	25,755	101.1	12,379	13,002	25,381	216.6	577.5	2,065.0
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**	2,310	170,288	44,832	215,121	410.9	1,220	58,623	22,079	80,702	376.8	24,632	19,178	43,810	381.2	1,168.8	2,112.0

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 by the National Government includes both Development and Recurrent expenditure*

18.14. Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO): Table 18.7 shows the amounts reserved and awarded for contracts under Access to Government Procurement Opportunities from 2018/19 to 2022/23. The amount reserved for procurement of goods and services is expected to increase by 10.0 per cent from KSh 44.9 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 49.3 billion in 2022/23. The value of tenders awarded is expected to increase from KSh 41.1 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 45.2 billion in 2022/23.

Table 18.7: Number of Registered and Reporting Procuring Entities, Amount Reserved and Awarded under AGPO, 2018/19-2022/23

Category of Procuring Entities		2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22*			2022/23**		
	Total Number of Procuring Entities	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved (KSh Million)	Amount Awarded (KSh Million)	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved (KSh Million)	Amount Awarded (KSh Million)	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved (KSh Million)	Amount Awarded (KSh Million)	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved (KSh Million)	Amount Awarded (KSh Million)	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved (KSh Million)	Amount Awarded (KSh Million)
Ministries/State Departments	51	35	15,048.3	13,535.3	29	5,279.7	5,213.4	33	6,374.9	5,665.7	34	6,066.7	6,916.7	47	6,673.4	7,608.4
State Corporations	354	97	29,132.9	10,350.3	162	32,720.2	9,953.0	117	30,941.0	19,876.9	143	10,941.0	23,623.4	149	12,035.1	25,985.7
Commissions & Independent Offices	20	17	4,610.1	774.4	18	2,950.1	581.0	18	1,218.7	593.1	18	1,218.7	1,491.1	20	1,340.6	1,640.2
Universities & Colleges	148	31	1,715.5	1,290.2	56	3,649.2	1,453.9	45	2,346.9	1,997.1	57	2,346.9	2,257.4	63	2,581.6	2,483.1
Counties Executives	47	15	8,644.7	4,152.9	30	16,321.6	5,409.4	35	23,098.2	8,206.2	21	23,098.2	6,266.4	35	25,408.0	6,893.0
County Assemblies	47	6	473.3	36.6	11	740.3	206.7	19	1,120.6	438.5	12	1,120.6	310.2	19	1,232.7	341.2
County Corporations	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	162.7	127.9	9	62.7	186.1	15	69.0	204.7
Total	**667**	**201**	**59,624.8**	**30,139.7**	**306**	**61,661.1**	**22,817.5**	**267**	**65,263.0**	**36,905.5**	**294**	**44,854.8**	**41,051.3**	**348**	**49,340.3**	**45,156.4**

Source: Public Procurement Regulatory Authority, The National Treasury
** Provisional*
***Estimates*
..Data Not Available

18.15. The number of tenders awarded under AGPO by public procuring entities to Youth, Women and PWDs from 2018/19 to 2022/23 is presented in Table 18.8. The total number of tenders is also expected to increase by 3,438 during the same period, to 37,822 in 2022/23 from 34,384 in 2021/22. The number of tenders awarded to youth, women and PWDs are expected to increase to 12,184, 22,965 and 2,674, respectively in 2022/23. Similarly, the value of tenders awarded to youth, women and PWDs are expected to increase to KSh 16.9 billion, KSh 24.9 billion and KSh 3.4 billion, respectively in 2022/23.

Table 18.8: Tenders Awarded Under AGPO by Public Procuring Entities, 2018/19-2022/23

Category	Financial Year	2018/19		2019/20		2020/21		2021/22*		2022/23**	
	Procuring Entity	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 Ten-ders	Value (KSh Million)
Youth	Ministries	2,742	5,707.6	1,629	3,228.0	2,329	2,571.2	1,967	2,970.7	2,164	3,267.8
	State Corporations	5,943	3,962.2	4,749	3,359.9	4,943	7,267.3	4,600	7,485.3	5,060	8,233.8
	Commissions	898	332.0	713	193.6	672	199.2	601	487.0	661	535.7
	Universities & Colleges	1,935	400.7	1,897	592.6	3,532	953.0	2,460	948.4	2,706	1,043.2
	County Executives	942	2,495.9	1,146	2,418.8	2,104	3,958.7	1,155	3,237.2	1,271	3,560.9
	County Assemblies	62	20.3	69	115.4	182	197.3	97	178.5	107	196.4
	County Corporations	..	..	..	..	69	16.7	196	69.9	216	76.9
	Sub-Total	**12,522**	**12,918.7**	**10,203**	**9,908.3**	**13,831**	**15,163.4**	**11,076**	**15,377.0**	**12,184**	**16,914.7**
Women	Ministries	3,120	7,104.8	1,612	1,904.1	3,197	2,931.4	3,056	3,754.0	3,362	4,129.4
	State Corporations	8,674	5,801.8	7,242	5,584.0	8,139	10,901.0	10,237	13,824.4	11,261	15,206.8
	Commissions	1,043	367.0	759	334.9	859	368.0	1,234	898.9	1,357	988.8
	Universities & Colleges	3,242	813.3	3,141	784.1	3,872	956.2	4,866	1,192.6	5,353	1,311.9
	County Executives	848	1,445.6	1,112	2,229.0	1,918	3,690.2	1,154	2,712.9	1,269	2,984.2
	County Assemblies	38	14.7	72	70.0	197	225.7	160	123.6	176	136.0
	County Corporations	..	..	..	..	70	105.8	170	108.1	187	118.9
	Sub-Total	**16,965**	**15,547.2**	**13,938**	**10,906.1**	**18,252**	**19,178.5**	**20,877**	**22,614.5**	**22,965**	**24,876.0**
PWDs	Ministries	342	722.9	113	81.3	214	163.0	224	192.0	246	211.2
	State Corporations	1,076	586.3	1,052	1,009.2	1,403	1,708.7	1,318	2,313.7	1,450	2,545.1
	Commissions	151	75.4	151	52.5	98	25.8	179	105.3	197	115.8
	Universities & Colleges	440	76.2	373	77.2	499	88.0	516	116.4	568	128.0
	County Executives	151	211.4	185	761.6	336	557.3	154	316.3	169	347.9
	County Assemblies	4	1.6	36	21.3	29	15.4	25	8.0	28	8.8
	County Corporations	..	..	..	..	12	5.4	15	8.1	17	8.9
	Sub-Total	**2,164**	**1,673.8**	**1,910**	**2,003.1**	**2,591**	**2,563.7**	**2,431**	**3,059.8**	**2,674**	**3,365.8**
	TOTAL	**31,651**	**30,139.7**	**26,051**	**22,817.5**	**34,674**	**36,905.5**	**34,384**	**41,051.3**	**37,822**	**45,156.4**

Source: The National Treasury, Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
** Provisional*
***Estimates*
..Data Not Available

18.16. National Youth Service (NYS): Table 18.9 shows the number of National Youth Service servicewomen and servicemen from 2018 to 2022. The number of recruited servicemen were higher compared to servicewomen accounting for 70.2 per cent in 2022. The number of servicemen and servicewomen proceeding for paramilitary training was 21,057 in 2022 accounting for 85.0 per cent of those recruited. During the same period, the number of servicewomen and servicemen who transited to the National Service from paramilitary training was 16,303 accounting for 77.4 per cent of those who had joined paramilitary training. In addition, the total number of servicemen and servicewomen in Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) decreased by 7.3 per cent to 32,307 in 2022.

Table 18.9: Number of Service Men and Women, 2018-2022

Number

Year	Recruited			Paramilitary Training			National Service			Technical and Vocational Training (TVET)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2018	4,850	12,335	17,185	4,690	12,160	16,850	4,590	11,893	16,483	9,450	22,050	31,500
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

Source: National Youth Service
** Provisional*

Decision Making

18.17. Table 18.10 provides details of participation of women and men in selected decision-making positions in the public service from 2021 to 2022. Women representation for the positions of Governor, County Secretaries, Regional Commissioner, Deputy County Commissioner, Chief and Assistant Chief increased by 3, 3, 1, 8, 20 and 29 women to 7,5, 2, 51, 434 and 1,631 women, respectively, while that of Assistant County Commissioners reduced by 17 to 657 in 2022. However, the number of women in the positions of Deputy Governor and Senate each reduced by one over the same period.

18.18. The number of female County Governors more than doubled from 3 in 2021 to 7 in 2022 while female principal secretaries increased from 10 in 2021 to 12 in 2022. On the other hand the number of female Deputy County Commissioners increased from 43 to 51 over the same period.

18.19. There was an increase in the positions held by women in the County Assemblies from 695 in 2021 to 725 in 2022. In the counties, the two-third gender rule was only achieved by Members of County Assembly (MCAs). The number of female judges in the High Court and Magistrates Court increased by 14 and 41 women to 79 and 298 women, respectively, in 2022. Overall, Judicial officers achieved the two-third gender rule during the review period.

Table 18.10: Participation of Women and Men in Selected Decision-Making Positions in the Public Service, 2021-2022

Decision Making Positions	2021				2022*			
	Female	Male	Total	Female(%)	Female	Male	Total	Female(%)
Executive								
National								
Cabinet Secretaries	7	13	20	35.0	7	13	20	35.0
Chief Administrative Secretaries	9	21	30	30.0	9	21	30	30.0
Principal Secretaries	10	32	42	23.8	12	40	52	23.1
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	1	7	8	12.5	2	6	8	25.0
County Commissioners.	5	42	47	10.6	5	42	47	10.6
Deputy County Commissioners	43	297	340	12.6	51	308	359	14.2
Assistant County Commissioners	674	1283	1957	34.4	657	1264	1921	34.2
Chiefs	414	3139	3553	11.7	434	3180	3614	12.0
Assistant Chiefs	1602	6622	8224	19.5	1631	7412	9043	18.0
County								
Governors	3	44	47	6.4	7	40	47	14.9
Deputy Governors	9	36	45	20.0	8	39	47	18.8
County Secretaries	2	45	47	4.3	5	41	46	11.1
County Executive Committee Members	139	290	429	32.4	130	277	407	32.0
Legislature								
National								
Senators	22	45	67	32.8	21	46	67	31.3
Members of Parliament	76	273	349	21.5	81	268	349	23.2
Speakers	0	2	2	0.0	0	2	2	0.0
Clerks	0	2	2	0.0	0	2	2	0.0

Table 18.10: Participation of Women and Men in Selected Decision-Making Positions in the Public Service, 2021-2022 (Cont'd)

Decision Making Positions	2021				2022*			
	Female	Male	Total	Female(%)	Female	Male	Total	Female(%)
County								
Members of County Assembly	695	1442	2137	32.5	725	1454	2179	33.3
Speakers	5	42	47	10.6	1	46	47	2.1
Clerks	3	44	47	6.4	4	43	47	8.5
Judiciary								
Supreme Court Judges	3	4	7	42.9	3	4	7	42.9
Court of Appeal Judges	10	10	20	50.0	10	9	19	52.6
High Court Judges	65	82	147	44.2	79	72	151	52.3
Magistrates	257	226	483	53.2	298	244	542	55.0
Kadhis	-	52	52	-	-	52	52	-

Source: State Department for Interior and Citizen Services, County Assemblies, Cabinet Affairs, National Assembly, Senate, County Governments (Executive), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Judiciary
[1]Ambassadors and High Commissioners
** Provisional*

18.20. Members of County Assemblies (MCAs): Table 18.11 presents the distribution of elected and nominated Members of County Assemblies by county and sex as at 31st December 2021 and 2022. The total number of women and men MCAs increased from 695 and 1,442 in 2021 to 725 and 1,454, respectively, in 2022. Nationally, the two-third gender rule constitutional requirement for members of County Assemblies was met during the review period. Busia County had the highest proportion of women MCAs at 35.8 per cent while Mandera County had the lowest proportion of Women MCAs at 25.5 per cent. Nine County Assemblies did not meet the minimum two-third gender rule requirement in 2022.

Table 18.11: Distribution of Members of County Assembly by County and Sex, 2021 and 2022.

County Code	County	2021							2022*						
		Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female	Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
001	Mombasa	2	13	4	1	6	14	30.0	2	13	6	2	8	15	34.8
002	Kwale	0	20	8	2	8	22	26.7	2	18	8	2	10	20	33.3
003	Kilifi	5	35	15	5	20	40	33.3	1	39	19	1	20	40	33.3
004	Tana River	4	36	16	3	20	39	33.9	1	39	18	2	19	41	31.7
005	Lamu	1	29	15	3	16	32	33.3	1	29	15	3	16	32	33.3
006	Taita/Taveta	1	24	12	2	13	26	33.3	1	24	13	3	14	27	34.1
007	Garissa	2	27	11	1	13	28	31.7	4	26	10	2	14	28	33.3
008	Wajir	0	20	10	2	10	22	31.3	1	19	10	2	11	21	34.4
009	Mandera	2	33	10	2	12	35	25.5	2	33	10	2	12	35	25.5
010	Marsabit	1	59	23	3	24	62	27.9	6	54	24	2	30	56	34.9
011	Isiolo	1	29	16	1	17	30	36.2	1	29	15	2	16	31	34.0
012	Meru	0	20	10	2	10	22	31.3	2	18	9	3	11	21	34.4
013	Tharaka-Nithi	0	15	9	2	9	17	34.6	0	15	9	2	9	17	34.6
014	Embu	1	23	6	2	7	25	21.9	2	23	7	1	9	24	27.3
015	Kitui	6	34	12	2	18	36	33.3	6	34	12	2	18	36	33.3
016	Machakos	4	36	16	3	20	39	33.9	4	36	16	3	20	39	33.9
017	Makueni	1	28	15	3	16	31	34.0	1	29	15	3	16	32	33.3
018	Nyandarua	1	24	12	2	13	26	33.3	1	24	12	2	13	26	33.3
019	Nyeri	4	26	12	2	16	28	36.4	4	26	12	2	16	28	36.4
020	Kirinyaga	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3
021	Murang'a	2	33	16	2	18	35	34.0	2	33	16	2	18	35	34.0
022	Kiambu	1	59	29	3	30	62	32.6	0	59	29	3	29	62	31.9
023	Turkana	2	28	15	2	17	30	36.2	2	28	15	2	17	30	36.2
024	West Pokot	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3
025	Samburu	0	15	10	2	10	17	37.0	0	15	10	2	10	17	37.0
026	Trans Nzoia	1	24	11	3	12	27	30.8	1	23	11	3	12	26	31.6

Table 18.11: Distribution of Members of County Assembly by County and Sex, 2021 and 2022 *(Continued)*

County Code	County	2020							2021*						
		Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female	Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
027	Uasin Gishu	2	28	12	2	14	30	31.8	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	6	24	8	1	14	25	35.9	3	27	12	2	15	29	34.1
030	Baringo	2	28	13	2	15	30	33.3	3	27	12	3	15	30	33.3
031	Laikipia	1	14	5	1	6	15	28.6	2	13	5	1	7	14	33.3
032	Nakuru	6	49	18	2	24	51	32.0	8	47	17	3	25	50	33.3
033	Narok	0	30	15	2	15	32	31.9	0	30	16	3	16	33	32.7
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
036	Bomet	2	23	9	2	11	25	30.6	2	23	11	2	13	25	34.2
037	Kakamega	4	56	26	1	30	57	34.5	2	58	27	3	29	61	32.2
038	Vihiga	1	24	10	1	11	25	30.6	1	24	10	1	11	25	30.6
039	Bungoma	10	35	12	3	22	38	36.7	6	39	14	3	20	42	32.3
040	Busia	3	32	16	2	19	34	35.8	3	32	16	2	19	34	35.8
041	Siaya	4	26	10	2	14	28	33.3	4	26	10	2	14	28	33.3
042	Kisumu	5	29	10	2	15	31	32.6	6	29	10	2	16	31	34.0
043	Homa Bay	2	38	12	2	14	40	25.9	6	34	12	2	18	36	33.3
044	Migori	3	37	16	1	19	38	33.3	3	37	17	2	20	39	33.9
045	Kisii	1	44	22	2	23	46	33.3	1	44	23	3	24	47	33.8
046	Nyamira	1	19	12	3	13	22	37.1	0	20	12	3	12	23	34.3
047	Nairobi City	5	79	36	2	41	81	33.6	4	81	37	2	41	83	33.1
National		**95**	**1,350**	**600**	**92**	**695**	**1,442**	**32.5**	**100**	**1,350**	**625**	**104**	**725**	**1,454**	**33.3**

Source: County Assemblies
** Provisional*

18.21. County Executive Committee (CEC) Members: Table 18.12 presents the distribution of CEC members by county and sex for 2021 and 2022. The proportion of women CEC members reduced from 33.3 per cent in 2021 to 32.8 per cent in 2022. Kilifi County had the highest representation of women CEC members at 50.0 per cent followed by Nairobi City County and Nyeri County with 45.5 per cent and 42.9 per cent respectively.

Table 18.12: Distribution of County Executive Committee Members by County and Sex, 2021 and 2022

County Code	County	2021				2022*			
		Female	Male	Total	% Female	Female	Male	Total	% Female
001	Mombasa	2	4	6	33.3	1	4	5	20.0
002	Kwale	3	7	10	30.0	3	5	8	37.5
003	Kilifi	5	5	10	50.0	5	5	10	50.0
004	Tana River	2	6	8	25.0	1	5	6	16.7
005	Lamu	2	4	6	33.3	2	5	7	28.6
006	Taita/Taveta	3	7	10	30.0	2	4	6	33.3
007	Garissa	3	7	10	30.0	3	5	8	37.5
008	Wajir	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
009	Mandera	3	7	10	30.0	4	6	10	40.0
010	Marsabit	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
011	Isiolo	2	5	7	28.6	3	7	10	30.0
012	Meru	4	7	11	36.4	1	3	4	25.0
013	Tharaka-Nithi	2	5	7	28.6	3	5	8	37.5
014	Embu	3	8	11	27.3	2	8	10	20.0
015	Kitui	4	8	12	33.3	3	5	8	37.5
016	Machakos	3	7	10	30.0	4	6	10	40.0
017	Makueni	3	6	9	33.3	4	6	10	40.0
018	Nyandarua	3	6	9	33.3	4	6	10	40.0
019	Nyeri	5	5	10	50.0	3	4	7	42.9
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	6	10	40.0
023	Turkana	3	7	10	30.0	4	6	10	40.0
024	West Pokot	3	6	9	33.3	4	6	10	40.0
025	Samburu	3	6	9	33.3	3	6	9	33.3
026	Trans Nzoia	4	6	10	40.0	2	3	5	40.0
027	Uasin Gishu	4	6	10	40.0	3	7	10	30.0

Table 18.12: Distribution of County Executive Committee Members by County and Sex, 2021 and 2022 *(Cont'd)*

County Code	County	2020				2021*			
		Female	Male	Total	% Female	Female	Male	Total	% Female
028	Elgeyo/Marakwet	3	6	9	33.3	3	7	10	30.0
029	Nandi	2	7	9	22.2	2	7	9	22.2
030	Baringo	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
031	Laikipia	2	5	7	28.6	1	5	6	16.7
032	Nakuru	3	7	10	30.0	4	6	10	40.0
033	Narok	3	7	10	30.0	4	6	10	40.0
034	Kajiado	3	7	10	30.0	1	6	7	14.3
035	Kericho	2	6	8	25.0	3	7	10	30.0
036	Bomet	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
037	Kakamega	3	5	8	37.5	2	3	5	40.0
038	Vihiga	3	7	10	30.0	1	4	5	20.0
039	Bungoma	3	8	11	27.3	2	8	10	20.0
040	Busia	4	4	8	50.0	3	7	10	30.0
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	3	7	10	30.0
045	Kisii	2	7	9	22.2	3	7	10	30.0
046	Nyamira	2	7	9	22.2	1	6	7	14.3
047	Nairobi City	4	6	10	40.0	5	6	11	45.5
	National	**145**	**291**	**436**	**33.3**	**135**	**276**	**411**	**32.8**

Source: County Governments (Executive)
**Provisional*

Social Protection

18.22. Cash transfer for orphans and Vulnerable Children: Table 18.13 shows the number of caregivers, amount of funds allocated and disbursed to Orphans and Vulnerable Children from 2018/19 to 2022/23. In 2022/23, the amount allocated for the programme is expected to remain at KSh 7.9 billion. However, the amount of funds disbursed is expected to increase by 0.1 per cent to KSh 6.7 billion in 2022/23. The number of beneficiary households is expected to decrease by 757 from 278,945 in 2021/22 to 278,188 in 2022/23. Similarly, the number of women and men caregivers is expected to decrease by 673 and 84 to 221,556 and 56,632, respectively, during the period under review.

Table 18.13: Disbursement of Funds to Orphans and Vulnerable Children, 2018/19- 2022/23

Financial Year	Number of Caregivers[1]			Amount in KSh Million	
	Female	Male	Total	Allocated	Disbursed
2018/19	271,288	69,128	340,416	7,257.4	7,257.8
2019/20	234,761	59,820	294,581	7,065.1	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**	221,556	56,632	278,188	7,930.7	6,676.5

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*

18.23. Older Person Cash Tranfers (OPCT): Disbursement of funds to older persons from 2018/19 to 2022/23 is presented in Table 18.14. In 2022/23, funds allocated to the OPCT Programme is expected to remain at KSh 17.5 billion. The amount disbursed for the program is expected to decline from KSh 18.2 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 18.0 billion in 2022/23. The total number of beneficiaries under the programme is also expected to reduce slightly by 450 from 756,935 in 2021/22 to 756,485 in 2022/23.

Table 18.14: Disbursement of Funds to Older Persons, 2018/19 - 2022/23

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount in KSh Million	
	Female	Male	Total	Allocated	Disbursed
2018/19	487,289	310,122	797,411	17,930.8	18,201.2
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**	465,167	291,318	756,485	17,543.6	17,944.1

Source: State Department for Social Protection, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes
** Provisional*
*** Estimates*

18.24. Cash Transfers to Person with Severe Disabilities: Disbursement of funds to Persons with Severe Disabilities for the period 2018/19 to 2022/23 is presented in Table 18.15. The amount allocated is expected to remain the same at KSh 1.1 billion in 2022/23 as it was in 2021/22. However, the amount disbursed is expected to increase by 4.3 per cent from KSh 864.5 million in 2021/22 to KSh 901.3 million in 2022/23. The total number of caregivers is expected to increase from 37,023 in 2021/22 to 37,553 in 2022/23.

Table 18.15: Disbursement of Funds to Persons with Severe Disabilities, 2018/19 - 2022/23

Financial Year	Number of Caregivers[1]			Amount in KSh Million	
	Female	Male	Total	Allocated	Disbursed
2018/19	8,583	34,268	42,851	1,190	721.8
2019/20	6,817	27,159	33,976	1,190	816.6
2020/21	6,615	27,333	33,948	1,190	814.8
2021/22*	8,664	28,359	37,023	1,128	864.5
2022/23**	9,025	28,528	37,553	1,128	901.3

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

18.25. Hunger Safety Net Programme (HNSP): Table 18.16 shows the disbursement of funds for the hunger safety net programme from 2018/19 to 2022/23. The amount allocated to this programme is expected to increase by 31.7 per cent from KSh 4.1 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 5.4 billion in 2022/23. The amount disbursed is expected to increase by 42.6 per cent from KSh 3.2 billion to KSh 4.6 billion during the same period. The number of beneficiary households is expected to increase by 17.8 per cent from 176,044 in 2021/22 to 207,395 in 2022/23. Female recipients are expected to decrease by 607 to 121,163 in 2022/23.

Table 18.16: Disbursement of Funds for Hunger Safety Net Programme[1], 2018/19 - 2022/23

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiary Households			KSh Million	
	Female Recepients[2]	Male Recepients[2]	Total	Allocated	Disbursed
2018/19	88,494	56,578	145,072	3,848.3	3,605.3
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**	121,163	86,232	207,395	5,400.0	4,557.1

Source: National Drought Management Authority,Ministry of East African Community,the ASALs and Regional Development
**Provisional*
*** Estimates*
[1] The programme runs in Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Samburu, Isiolo, Garissa and Tana River Counties
[2] Recipient receives the benefit on behalf of the household

18.26. National Social Security Fund (NSSF): Table 18.17 presents information on annual membership, contributions and benefits by NSSF from 2018 to 2022. The number of new registered employers in NSSF declined by 62.7 per cent to 12,004 in 2022 from 35,252 in 2021. The number of newly registered employees increased by 71.9 per cent from 269,064 in 2021 to 462,515 in 2022. Newly registered male and female employees increased by 64.9 per cent and 81.0 per cent respectively in 2022. The number of newly registered voluntary members increased by 27.5 per cent from 137,686 in 2021 to 175,567 in 2022. Contributions paid increased by 7.5 per cent to Ksh 16.9 billion in 2022 while the benefits paid dropped by 7.9 per cent to KSh 5.4 billion in 2022.

Chapter 18

Table 18.17: National Social Security Fund Annual Membership, Contributions and Benefits by Sex, 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 *
Newly Registered Employers	44,205	28,080	82,261	32,252	12,004
Newly Registered Employees					
Female	83,135	82,515	68,006	116,148	210,237
Male	132,510	120,071	108,106	152,916	252,278
Sub Total	**215,645**	**202,586**	**176,112**	**269,064**	**462,515**
New Registered Voluntary Members					
Female	60,371	69,362	46,082	56,890	77,625
Male	99,421	107,473	66,498	80,796	97,942
Sub Total	**159,792**	**176,835**	**112,580**	**137,686**	**175,567**
Total Registered Members	375,437	379,421	288,692	406,750	638,082
Contribution (KSh Million)	14,044.3	15,102.4	14,732.6	15,685.3	16,865.7
Benefits Paid (KSh Million)	3,778.9	4,939.1	4,433.5	5,896.2	5,430.4

Source: National Social Security Fund
** Provisional*

18.27. Retirements Benefit Authority (RBA): Table18.18 presents details of contributions by employers and employees; benefits paid out and membership in pension schemes from 2018 to 2022. The total amount of contributions towards pensions schemes increased by 22.7 per cent from KSh 121.0 billion in 2021 to KSh 148.5 billion in 2022. Contributions by employer, employee and additional voluntary contributions by employee increased by 13.7 per cent, 37.8 per cent and 26.4 per cent, respectively, during the same period. Post-retirement medical fund contributions increased significantly from KSh 101.4 million in 2021 to 341.9 million in 2022.

18.28. Benefits paid out increased by 20.7 per cent to KSh 116.1 billion during the same period. Transfers in and transfers out increased by 67.4 per cent and 79.9 per cent, respectively, to KSh 116.1 billion and KSh 20.4 billion, respectively in 2022. Total membership in pensions schemes increased by 17.3 per cent from 1,012,570 in 2021 to 1,187,302 in 2022. Active members increased by 16.5 per cent to 975,388 in 2022 and inactive members increased by 21.0 per cent to 211,914 in the same period.

Table 18.18: Contributions, Benefits and Membership in Pension Schemes, 2018– 2022

	Contributions (KSh Million)						Benefits (KSh Million)			Members		
Year	Employer	Employer Special	Employee	Employee additional Voluntary (AVCs)	Post Retirement Medical Fund	Total	Benefits Paid out	Transfer in	Transfer out	Active	Inactive	Total
2018	48,825.9	6,126.9	43,520.4	652.5	-	99,125.7	70,754.3	16,021.0	8,713.1	725,452	126,878	852,330
2019	50,599.4	4,722.5	46,400.6	553.5	-	102,276.1	62,944.8	15,503.1	7,750.4	837,428	133,417	970,845
2020	56,135.4	2,872.1	47,846.9	1,341.0	6.9	108,202.4	89,211.1	18,332.7	4,675.3	840,066	170,095	1,010,161
2021	61,969.7	5,438.0	52,336.6	1,187.7	101.4	121,033.3	96,112.0	12,210.9	4,922.2	837,407	175,163	1,012,570
2022*	70,466.5	4,420.5	72,126.2	1,501.5	341.9	148,514.8	116,051.9	20,443.4	8,853.6	975,388	211,914	1,187,302

Source: Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA)
** Provisional*

SECTION

D

Emerging Issues

CHAPTER

19

Highlights of Population Projections

Overview

Population projections present a picture of what the future size and structure of the population by sex and age would look like. Projections are calculated based on knowledge of the past trends and assumptions on future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The main purpose of producing population projection is to provide an estimate of the future population as a common framework in planning, policy formation and decision making in a number of different fields.This chapter presents population projection based on the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC).

19.2. The population projections used the cohort-component model which is the most widely used projection method. The cohort-component technique uses the components of demographic change to project population growth. The technique projects the population by age groups, in addition to other demographic attributes such as sex. This projection method is based on the components of demographic change including fertility, mortality and migration.

19.3. The population projections were based on assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality, and net migration, which were informed by the analysis of historical demographic trends in Kenya. At the national level, projections used four historical estimates of fertility generated from the 1989, 1999, 2009 and 2019 censuses as inputs. The method assumed that the total fertility rate (TFR) would continue to decline over the projection period. A similar approach was used to interpolate and extrapolate fertility rates at the county level. Mortality was incorporated into projection by estimating death rates by age group and sex.

19.4. Regarding migration, Kenya continues to record very low volumes of international migration (less than 1%) – hence an insignificant factor in population change, and therefore not incorporated into the national population projections. At county level, the number of in-migrants and out-migrants 12 months prior to the census night was tabulated by age and sex. Recent average net migration rates were computed and subsequently used in the population projection. Extrapolation was done to move the data from 1 year to 5 years.

Use of Population Projections

19.5. Uses of projections include but not limited to:

i. **Distribution of resources** - Changes in size, composition and distribution of population informs the allocation of resources and provision of various services including transportation, health, education among others both at the national and sub-national level.

ii. **Advocacy** – especially where there is a negative impact of a particular phenomenon on population or vice versa.

iii. **Research** - Researchers frequently use projections to try to answer questions that relate to future economic and social development.

iv. **Monitoring and evaluation** - population projections become an important input for programmes not only during target setting, but also for monitoring and evaluation, especially at impact level.

v. **Private sector** – population projections are a critical input in driving production and consumption although use of such projections by the private sector remains minimal in Kenya.

National Population Projections

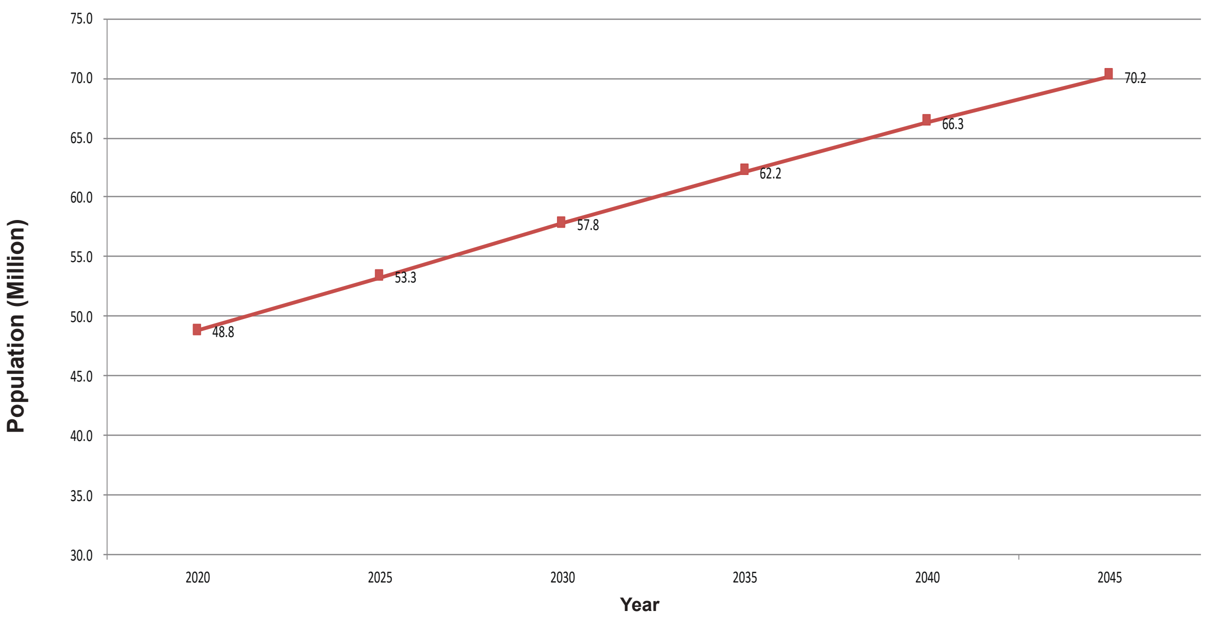
19.6. The national population projections for the period 2020 to 2045 is shown in Table 19.1 and Figure 19.1. Kenya's annual population growth is expected to continue declining over the projection period from 1.8 per cent in 2020 (with a population of 48.8 million) to 1.2 per cent in 2045 (with an expected overall population of 70.2 million). The absolute annual change in population is expected to continue increasing until 2035 and thereafter start declining. Correspondingly, the annual number of births is expected to be 1.29 million in 2035 million and 1.28 million in 2045.

Table 19.1: Projected Population, Kenya, 2020-2045

Number '000

Year	Male	Female	Total
2020	24,214	24,604	**48,818**
2021	24,659	25,061	**49,720**
2022	25,104	25,519	**50,623**
2023	25,549	25,976	**51,526**
2024	25,994	26,434	**52,428**
2025	26,440	26,891	**53,331**
2030	28,666	29,145	**57,811**
2035	30,842	31,322	**62,165**
2040	32,913	33,393	**66,307**
2045	34,846	35,334	**70,180**

Figure 19.1: Kenya's Projected Population, 2020-2045



Age and Sex Structure 2020 and 2045

19.7. Figures 19.2(a) and 19.2(b) show the age-sex distribution of the population in 2020 and 2045, respectively. The pyramid is wider at the base, indicative of high fertility in population in 2020. On the other hand, the age-sex structure in 2045 shows a bulge in the middle of the pyramid which is illustrative of a youthful population. A larger proportion at the top of the pyramid is an indication of an increased older population.

Figure 19.2(a). Kenya Population Pyramid, 2020

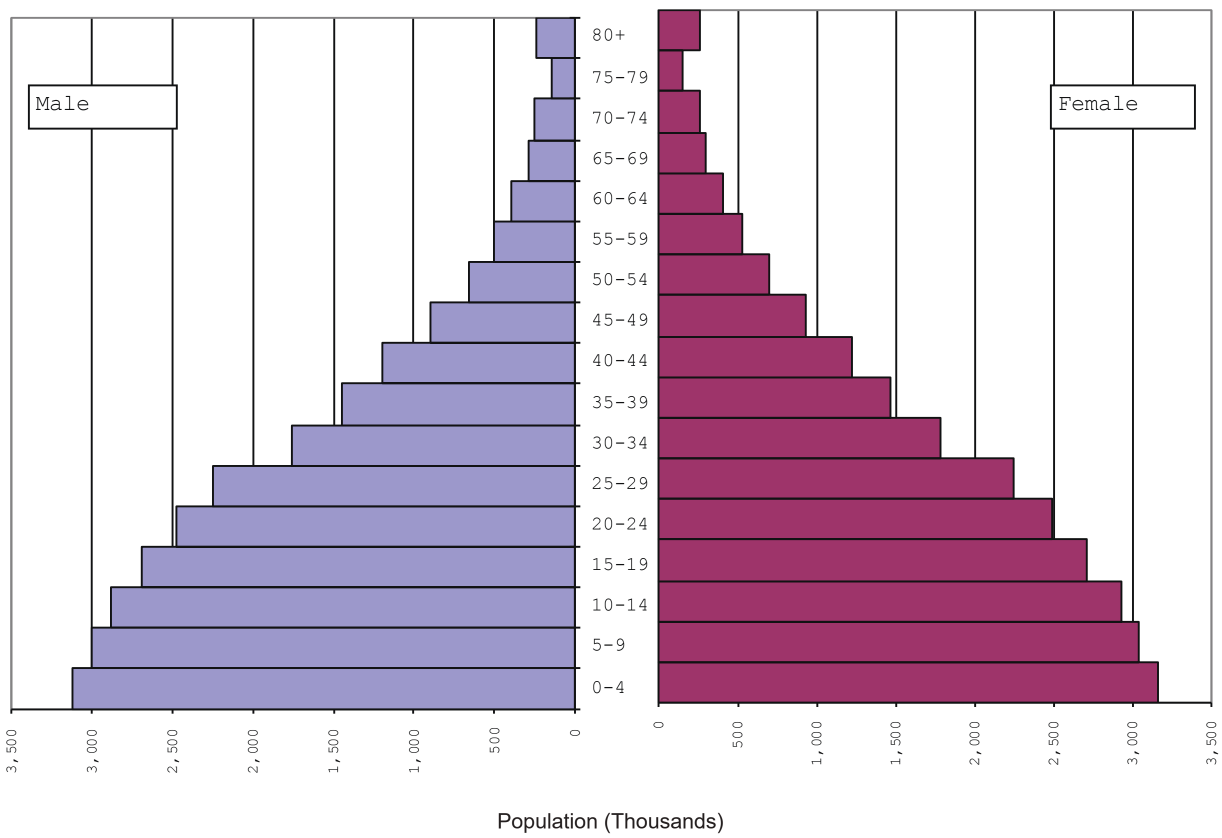
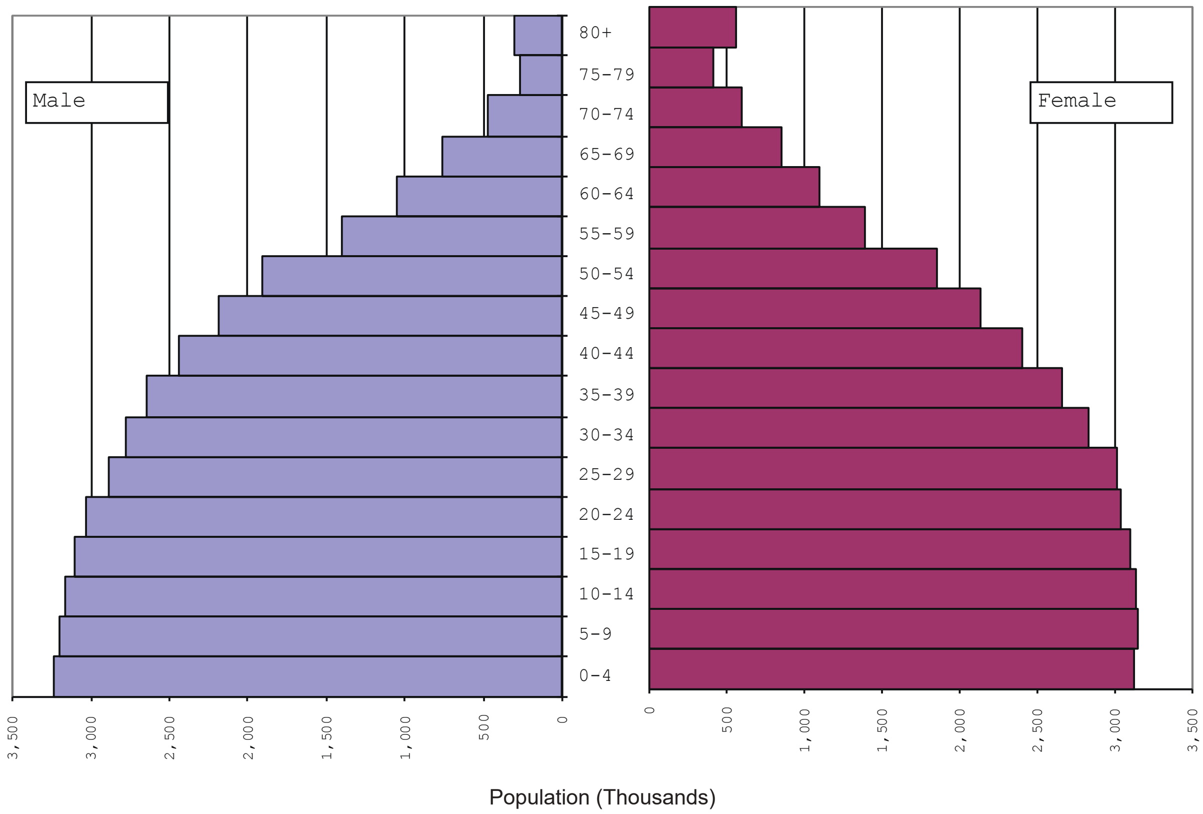


Figure 19.2(b). **Kenya Population Pyramid, 2045**



County Population Projections

19.8. Table 19.2 presents the county population projections from 2020 to 2045. The projected populations of all counties are expected to continue increasing throughout the projection period. Counties expected to experience the highest percentage increase of population during the projection period are Samburu (84%), Tana River (81%), Narok (79%), Lamu (77%), Wajir (75%) and Turkana (75%).

Counties expected to have the lowest population increase are Nyamira (12%), Vihiga (17%), Kisii (18%), Kirinyaga (19%) and Machakos (20%). This may be explained largely by the fact that these counties are net losers in terms of migrants.

Table 19.2: Projected Population by County, 2020-2045

Number '000

County / Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Kenya	**48,818**	**49,720**	**50,623**	**51,526**	**52,428**	**53,331**	**57,811**	**62,165**	**66,307**	**70,180**
Mombasa	1,228	1,256	1,284	1,312	1,340	1,368	1,505	1,635	1,758	1,872
Kwale	879	901	923	944	966	988	1,112	1,247	1,386	1,525
Kilifi	1,489	1,518	1,548	1,577	1,607	1,637	1,786	1,934	2,077	2,214
Tana River	326	335	344	353	361	370	420	475	533	591
Lamu	155	159	163	167	172	176	198	223	248	273
Taita/Taveta	351	355	360	364	368	373	395	416	437	457
Garissa	861	883	905	927	949	971	1,076	1,175	1,268	1,354
Wajir	804	826	848	871	893	915	1,038	1,165	1,290	1,408
Mandera	887	911	935	959	983	1,007	1,140	1,277	1,411	1,541
Marsabit	480	491	503	515	527	539	604	670	734	793
Isiolo	294	301	309	316	323	330	369	409	448	487
Meru	1,565	1,586	1,606	1,626	1,646	1,666	1,765	1,859	1,946	2,024
Tharaka-Nithi	403	408	412	416	421	425	446	464	481	496
Embu	629	635	642	648	655	662	692	720	744	766
Kitui	1,186	1,201	1,215	1,230	1,244	1,259	1,327	1,390	1,446	1,494
Machakos	1,442	1,457	1,472	1,488	1,503	1,518	1,584	1,642	1,691	1,733
Makueni	1,008	1,019	1,031	1,042	1,054	1,065	1,121	1,175	1,225	1,271
Nyandarua	657	670	683	696	708	721	783	842	897	949
Nyeri	810	818	827	835	844	853	895	933	969	1,002
Kirinyaga	637	642	648	653	658	664	690	715	739	760
Murang'a	1,077	1,088	1,100	1,112	1,124	1,136	1,194	1,249	1,299	1,345
Kiambu	2,501	2,552	2,602	2,653	2,704	2,754	3,006	3,251	3,487	3,717
Turkana	946	972	997	1,023	1,048	1,074	1,216	1,365	1,512	1,652
West Pokot	631	646	661	676	691	706	792	883	973	1,061
Samburu	320	330	339	348	358	367	420	476	533	589
Trans Nzoia	1,010	1,030	1,049	1,069	1,089	1,108	1,199	1,283	1,362	1,436
Uasin Gishu	1,183	1,208	1,233	1,257	1,282	1,307	1,428	1,546	1,659	1,766
Elgeyo/Marakwet	474	481	488	495	502	509	542	572	600	623
Nandi	906	921	936	951	967	982	1,054	1,122	1,183	1,239
Baringo	687	702	718	733	749	764	840	911	974	1,030
Laikipia	529	539	550	561	572	583	639	696	750	802
Nakuru	2,202	2,251	2,299	2,348	2,397	2,445	2,690	2,929	3,156	3,372
Narok	1,178	1,213	1,249	1,284	1,320	1,355	1,546	1,740	1,929	2,110
Kajiado	1,179	1,209	1,238	1,268	1,298	1,328	1,475	1,619	1,759	1,894
Kericho	917	930	942	955	967	980	1,037	1,089	1,137	1,178
Bomet	902	914	927	940	953	965	1,021	1,072	1,117	1,156

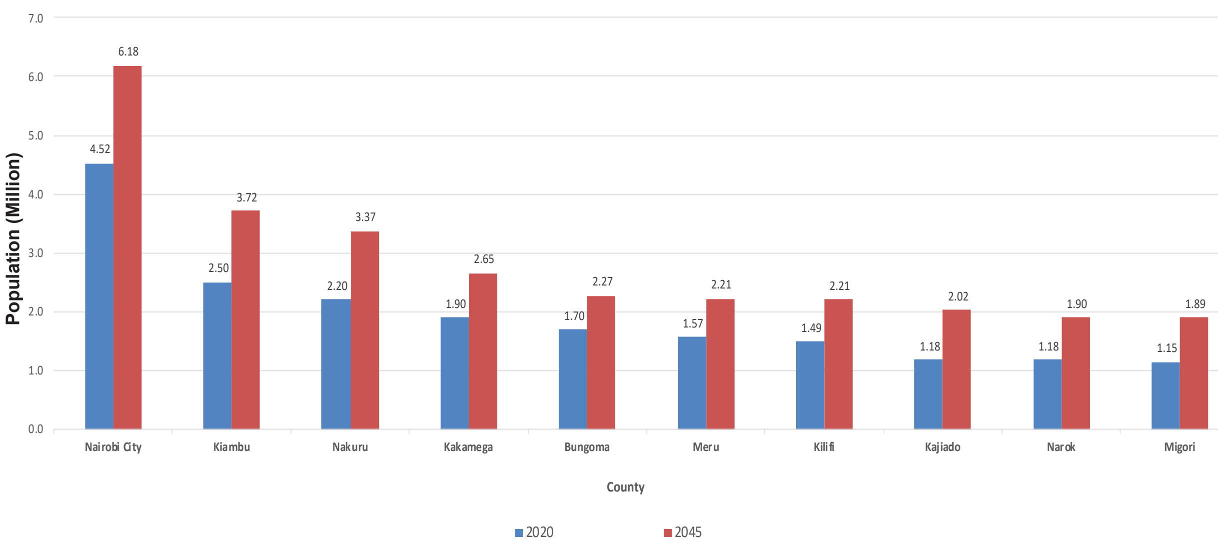
Table 19.2: **Projected Population by County, 2020-2045** ***(Cont'd)***

County / Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Vihiga	610	615	620	626	631	636	660	681	700	716
Bungoma	1,700	1,729	1,758	1,787	1,816	1,845	1,970	2,080	2,178	2,265
Busia	914	932	950	969	987	1,006	1,095	1,181	1,260	1,332
Siaya	1,003	1,022	1,041	1,059	1,078	1,097	1,196	1,294	1,389	1,478
Kisumu	1,186	1,207	1,228	1,248	1,269	1,290	1,389	1,484	1,574	1,658
Homa Bay	1,162	1,185	1,208	1,232	1,255	1,278	1,402	1,526	1,645	1,756
Migori	1,147	1,176	1,205	1,234	1,263	1,292	1,444	1,600	1,754	1,904
Kisii	1,307	1,319	1,332	1,345	1,358	1,370	1,423	1,468	1,504	1,535
Nyamira	646	650	654	658	661	665	683	698	711	722
Nairobi City	4,516	4,594	4,672	4,750	4,828	4,906	5,265	5,596	5,902	6,180

Counties with the Highest Future Population

19.9. Figure 19.3 provides the rankings of the counties that are expected to experience the highest population increase by 2045. Nairobi City is expected to remain the most populous county over the projection period. Other counties whose ranks are expected to remain the same over the next 25 years are Kiambu, Nakuru, Kakamega and Bungoma.

Figure 19.3: **Base and Future Population for Top Ten Counties 2020 and 2045**



School-age Population Projections

19.10. The population of children eligible for basic education under the Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) is expected to increase from 16,368 thousand in 2020 to 17,257 thousand in 2030 while that of 8-4-4 system is expected to increase from 17,614 thousand in 2020 to 18,530 thousand in 2030. Females are expected to account for an average of 50.5 per cent of school going population under both education systems during the projection period.

Table 19.3: Projected School-age Population, 2020-2030

Number '000

	Age	Sex	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
CBC	**4-5**	Male	1,224	1,229	1,233	1,237	1,242	1,246	1,249	1,252	1,255	1,258	1,261
		Female	1,239	1,244	1,249	1,254	1,259	1,264	1,266	1,267	1,269	1,270	1,271
		Total	**2,464**	**2,473**	**2,482**	**2,492**	**2,501**	**2,510**	**2,515**	**2,519**	**2,524**	**2,528**	**2,533**
	6-11	Male	3,558	3,573	3,588	3,603	3,618	3,633	3,645	3,658	3,671	3,683	3,696
		Female	3,611	3,636	3,662	3,688	3,713	3,739	3,749	3,760	3,771	3,781	3,792
		Total	**7,169**	**7,209**	**7,250**	**7,290**	**7,331**	**7,371**	**7,395**	**7,418**	**7,441**	**7,464**	**7,488**
	12-14	Male	1,709	1,718	1,728	1,738	1,748	1,758	1,765	1,773	1,780	1,788	1,796
		Female	1,733	1,747	1,760	1,774	1,788	1,801	1,815	1,829	1,842	1,856	1,870
		Total	**3,442**	**3,465**	**3,489**	**3,512**	**3,535**	**3,559**	**3,580**	**3,601**	**3,623**	**3,644**	**3,665**
	15-17	Male	1,640	1,655	1,670	1,685	1,700	1,715	1,723	1,731	1,739	1,747	1,755
		Female	1,654	1,674	1,695	1,715	1,736	1,756	1,768	1,780	1,792	1,804	1,816
		Total	**3,293**	**3,329**	**3,364**	**3,400**	**3,435**	**3,471**	**3,491**	**3,511**	**3,531**	**3,551**	**3,571**
Total			**16,368**	**16,476**	**16,585**	**16,694**	**16,802**	**16,911**	**16,981**	**17,049**	**17,119**	**17,187**	**17,257**
8-4-4	**3-5**	Male	1,844	1,850	1,857	1,863	1,869	1,876	1,880	1,885	1,889	1,893	1,898
		Female	1,866	1,872	1,878	1,884	1,891	1,897	1,899	1,901	1,904	1,906	1,909
		Total	**3,710**	**3,723**	**3,735**	**3,748**	**3,760**	**3,772**	**3,779**	**3,786**	**3,793**	**3,799**	**3,806**
	6-13	Male	4,705	4,726	4,747	4,767	4,788	4,809	4,827	4,844	4,862	4,880	4,897
		Female	4,775	4,809	4,843	4,877	4,911	4,945	4,965	4,984	5,004	5,024	5,044
		Total	**9,480**	**9,535**	**9,589**	**9,644**	**9,699**	**9,754**	**9,791**	**9,829**	**9,867**	**9,904**	**9,942**
	14-17	Male	2,202	2,221	2,239	2,258	2,277	2,296	2,306	2,317	2,328	2,339	2,349
		Female	2,222	2,248	2,274	2,300	2,326	2,352	2,368	2,384	2,400	2,417	2,433
		Total	**4,424**	**4,469**	**4,513**	**4,558**	**4,603**	**4,647**	**4,674**	**4,701**	**4,728**	**4,755**	**4,782**
Total			**17,614**	**17,727**	**17,837**	**17,950**	**18,062**	**18,173**	**18,244**	**18,316**	**18,388**	**18,458**	**18,530**

Projections of Working Age Population

19.11. The projection of working age population (persons aged 15-64 years) is presented in Table 19.4. Working age population is expected to increase from 28.8 million in 2020 to 36.6 million in 2030.

Table 19.4: Projected Working Age Population, 2020-2030

Number '000

County	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Kenya	**28,757**	**29,551**	**30,346**	**31,140**	**31,935**	**32,729**	**33,514**	**34,298**	**35,083**	**35,867**	**36,651**
Mombasa	779	801	824	846	869	891	913	936	958	980	1,003
Kwale	456	475	494	512	531	549	568	588	607	626	645
Kilifi	876	897	919	940	962	983	1,004	1,025	1,046	1,067	1,087
Tana River	160	167	173	180	186	193	200	208	215	223	231
Lamu	85	88	92	95	99	102	106	110	113	117	121
Taita /Taveta	213	216	220	223	227	231	234	238	241	245	248
Garissa	477	494	510	527	543	559	576	593	610	626	643
Wajir	413	433	453	473	492	512	532	553	573	593	614
Mandera	452	473	494	516	537	559	580	602	623	645	666
Marsabit	245	256	266	276	287	297	307	318	328	338	348
Isiolo	158	164	170	176	182	188	194	200	207	213	219
Meru	938	959	979	1,000	1,021	1,041	1,061	1,080	1,100	1,119	1,139
Tharaka-Nithi	248	252	256	260	263	267	271	275	279	282	286
Embu	392	398	404	411	417	423	429	435	440	446	451
Kitui	682	697	713	728	744	759	775	790	806	821	836
Machakos	924	938	952	966	980	994	1,007	1,020	1,034	1,047	1,060
Makueni	610	622	634	646	659	671	683	696	709	722	734
Nyandarua	404	415	425	435	445	456	465	475	484	494	503
Nyeri	504	512	520	528	536	544	551	558	565	572	579
Kirinyaga	404	409	415	420	426	432	436	441	446	451	456
Murang'a	655	667	680	692	704	716	727	738	748	759	770
Kiambu	1,546	1,587	1,627	1,668	1,709	1,750	1,792	1,834	1,877	1,919	1,961
Turkana	489	511	533	555	577	599	621	643	665	687	710
West Pokot	325	338	352	366	379	393	407	421	435	449	464
Samburu	156	163	171	178	186	193	201	209	217	226	234
TransNzoia	592	610	628	647	665	683	701	719	737	755	773

Number '000

County	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Kenya	**28,757**	**29,551**	**30,346**	**31,140**	**31,935**	**32,729**	**33,514**	**34,298**	**35,083**	**35,867**	**36,651**
Uasin Gishu	720	743	767	790	813	837	860	883	907	930	953
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	261	269	276	284	292	299	306	313	321	328	335
Nandi	547	562	577	591	606	620	634	648	662	676	689
Baringo	367	380	393	405	418	431	443	456	469	481	494
Laikipia	299	309	318	328	338	347	356	366	375	384	394
Nakuru	1,330	1,372	1,415	1,458	1,500	1,543	1,584	1,625	1,666	1,707	1,748
Narok	594	625	656	687	718	749	780	811	841	872	903
Kajiado	716	742	767	792	817	843	868	893	919	944	970
Kericho	553	566	579	592	605	617	630	642	654	667	679
Bomet	521	535	548	562	575	589	602	615	628	641	654
Kakamega	1,098	1,126	1,155	1,184	1,213	1,242	1,270	1,299	1,327	1,356	1,384
Vihiga	351	355	360	365	370	374	379	384	389	395	400
Bungoma	1,033	1,058	1,083	1,108	1,133	1,158	1,182	1,206	1,230	1,254	1,278
Busia	503	519	535	551	566	582	598	614	629	645	660
Siaya	554	571	588	605	622	639	656	674	691	709	726
Kisumu	709	728	747	765	784	803	822	840	859	878	896
Homa Bay	618	640	662	685	707	729	751	774	796	818	840
Migori	610	634	658	682	706	730	755	780	805	830	854
Kisii	814	826	838	849	861	872	883	893	903	913	923
Nyamira	397	401	405	409	413	417	422	426	430	434	438
Nairobi City	2,981	3,049	3,117	3,185	3,254	3,322	3,387	3,453	3,519	3,584	3,650

CHAPTER

20

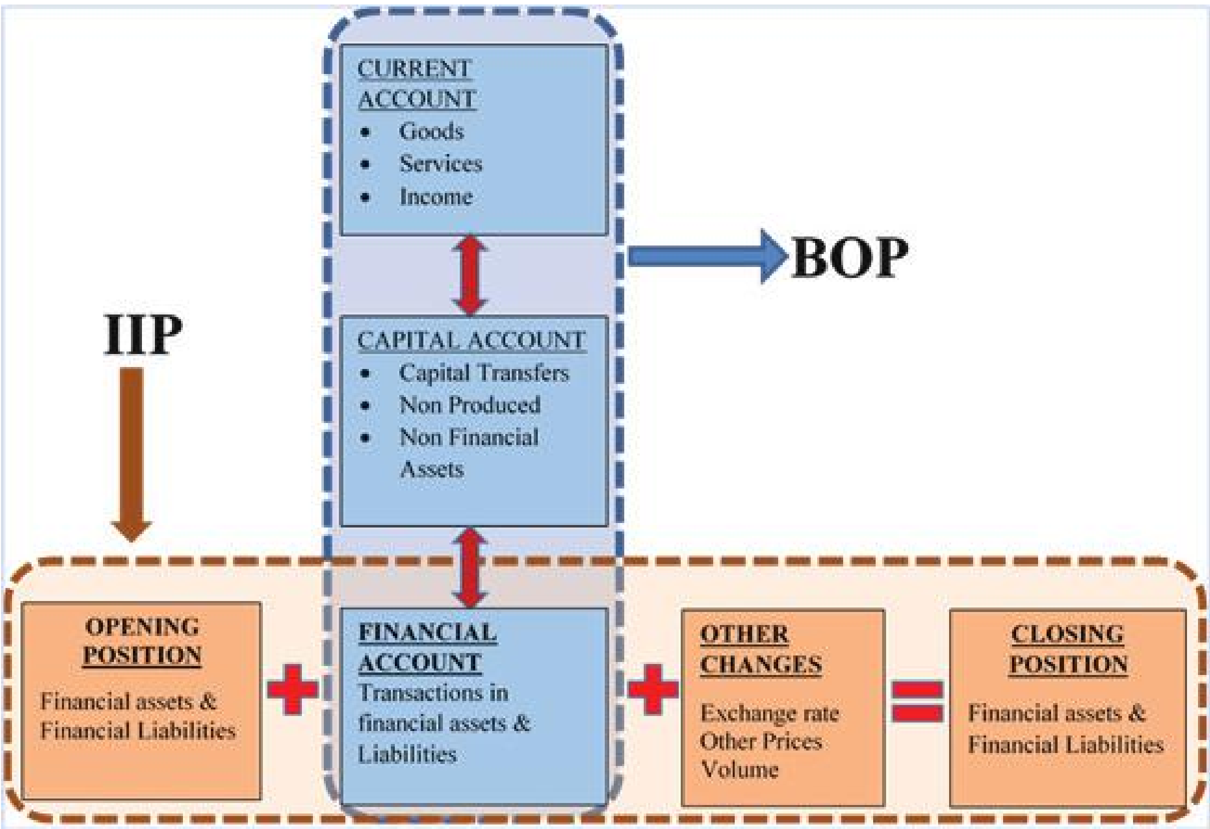
Release of the International Investment Position for Kenya

Introduction

This chapter presents the inaugural release of the International Investment Position (IIP) statement for Kenya for the period 2015 to 2021. The compilation of the International Investment Position statement was a joint initiative of Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, The National Treasury, the Central Bank of Kenya and the Capital Markets Authority. The IIP is a statistical statement that shows at a point in time, the value of a country’s financial assets that are claims on non-residents and financial liabilities that are obligations to non-residents. The IIP statement is presented by categories of financial investments that include direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, other investment and reserve assets. Thus, the IIP statement provides an understanding of the level of external financial assets and liabilities, the composition of financial investments and the direction in terms of source country. The IIP presents a balance sheet analysis and is useful in measuring the degree of financial openness of a country, monitoring a country's external debt and as an indicator of external debt sustainability and financial stability. The difference between an economy's external financial assets and liabilities is the net IIP. A positive net position represents a country's claim on the rest of the world and a negative net position represents a country's obligation to the rest of the world.

20.2. The integrated IIP statement reconciles the opening and closing values of the IIP, with the transactions recorded in the financial account of the Balance of Payments (BOP) statistics and other changes attributed to revaluations and volume movements as shown in Figure 20.1. The BOP statistics summarize financial transactions between an economy and the rest of the world for a given period, and consists of the current account, capital account and financial account.

Figure 20.1: Conceptual Linkage between BOP and IIP



Source: BPM6 manual

20.3. The IIP statement was compiled in accordance with the international standards and best practices based on the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6), Balance of Payments compilation guide and the 2013 External Debt statistics guide.

International Investment Position for Selected Countries

20.4. The net IIP for selected developed, emerging and developing economies remained stable between 2015 and 2017. This was mainly due to valuation changes attributed to the weakening of the US dollar against other major trading currencies, which more than offset the buildup of global current account imbalances during this period. The net IIP moderated in 2021 from the peak observed in 2020, according to the IMF's External Sector Report for 2022. The narrowing of the net IIP in 2021 reflects a reversal of valuation changes driven by tighter financial conditions as inflation increased globally. Inflation rates in developed, emerging markets and developing economies increased in 2021 due to a combination of pandemic induced supply-demand mismatches, rising commodity prices, and policy-related developments. The valuation changes more than offset the concurrent widening of current account balances due to the impact of the Corona Virus Disease of 2019 (COVID-19) on external positions through the travel and medical shocks, the shift in consumption patterns, and transportation costs.

20.5. Overall, international investment debtor positions widened in 2017 despite the narrowing of the United States of America (US) international investment position, driven by the valuation changes. These changes were largely driven by fluctuations of the US dollar in the international currency markets. Advanced economies such as the US experienced a widening current account imbalance attributed to increased fiscal support while China's current account surplus improved due to increased exports of pandemic related goods.

20.6. Overall Creditor and debtor positions remained elevated at USD 21,034 billion and USD 27,595 billion in 2021 compared to USD 12,775 billion and USD15,541 billion in 2015, respectively, as presented in Table 20.1. Large creditor economies included Japan, Germany and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, whereas, large debtor economies included the United States, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Table 20.1: Selected Developed and Emerging Economies: Net International Investment Positions, 2015-2021

USD Billion

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Top creditor economies							
Japan	2,684	2,902	2,915	3,033	3,271	3,417	3,748
Germany	1,537	1,693	2,110	2,102	2,327	2,597	2,759
Hong Kong	1,003	1,154	1,421	1,283	1,579	2,122	2,134
Overall creditor position[1]	12,775	13,825	15,435	15,859	17,616	19,836	21,034
Top debtor economies							
US	-7,462	-8,182	-7,725	-9,685	-11,231	-14,011	-18,101
Spain	-1,052	-1,006	-1,153	-1,097	-1,037	-1,159	-998
United Kingdom	-582	-64	-213	-381	-733	-622	-1,020
Overall debtor position[1]	-15,541	-15,635	-16,228	-18,808	-20,897	-23,850	-27,595

Source: IMF External Sector Reports

[1]For all countries which report to IMF

20.7. Significant divergences were observed in the net IIP as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the selected African countries over the period, as shown in Table 20.2. Most of the economies depicted debtor positions attributed to higher external financial liabilities relative to assets, except for South Africa which recorded a creditor position. The net IIP as a percentage of GDP, registered a notable increase for Rwanda, and Uganda in 2020 and continued to remain elevated in 2021. Egypt's net IIP widened between 2015 and 2021. On the other hand, Ghana's net IIP position as a percentage of GDP narrowed over the period. The net IIP for Kenya widened between 2015 and 2021 from USD -20.9 Billion to USD -62.5 Billion. Similarly, the percentage of the IIP to GDP widened from -34.1 per cent to -57.0 per cent.

Table 20.2: Selected Developing Economies: Net International Investment Position, 2015-2021

Country	Net IIP (USD Billion)							Percentage to GDP						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kenya	-20.9	-28.9	-38.0	-45.2	-52.5	-58.7	-62.5	-34.1	-39.0	-46.3	-49.0	-52.3	-58.3	-57.0
Egypt	-101.5	-123.7	-139.7	-157.0	-176.0	-202.6	-232.3	-29.8	-35.8	-56.6	-59.6	-55.4	-53.0	-54.9
South Africa	41.0	22.2	34.5	45.1	31.1	112.2	102.3	11.8	6.9	9.1	11.2	8.0	33.3	24.4
Tanzania	-23.6	-25.6	-24.9	-28.0	-30.2	-32.9	-37.9	-49.9	-51.4	-46.7	-49.4	-49.7	-51.1	-54.0
Uganda	-13.1	-13.4	-14.5	-17.2	-19.0	-22.3	-25.0	-47.5	-45.2	-46.1	-50.2	-50.0	-59.4	-58.3
Rwanda	-3.1	-3.7	-4.3	-4.9	-5.8	-7.2	-8.1	-36.6	-42.6	-47.0	-51.0	-56.2	-70.3	-73.3
Burundi	-1.4	-1.6	-1.7	-1.9	..	..	..	-46.0	-54.5	-54.6	-62.7	..	..	..
Ghana	-21.1	-25.7	-26.6	-30.4	-25.8	-24.1	-23.5	-42.6	-45.7	-44.1	-45.2	-37.7	-34.5	-29.7

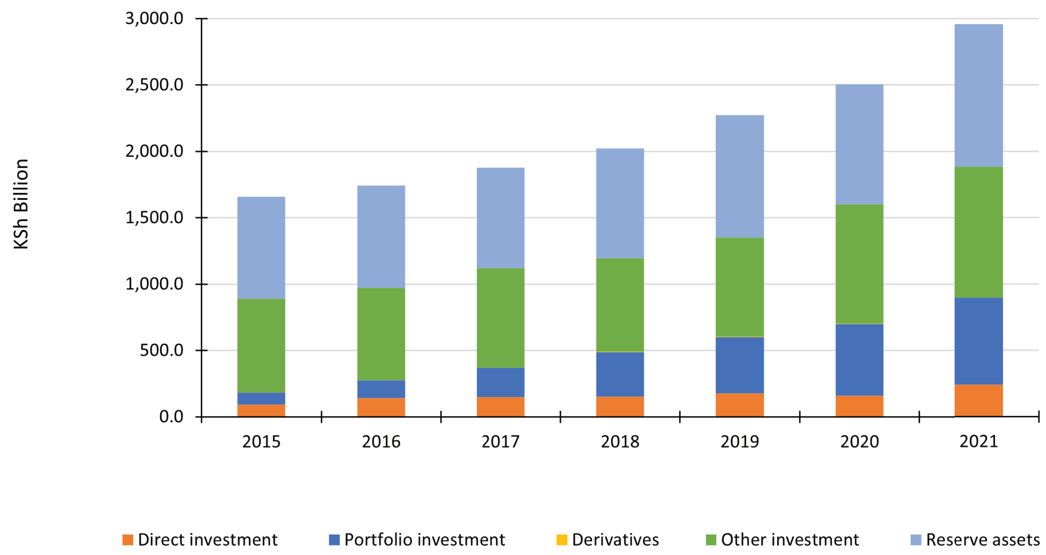
Source: IMF/ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
..Data not available

International Investment Position for Kenya

Foreign Assets

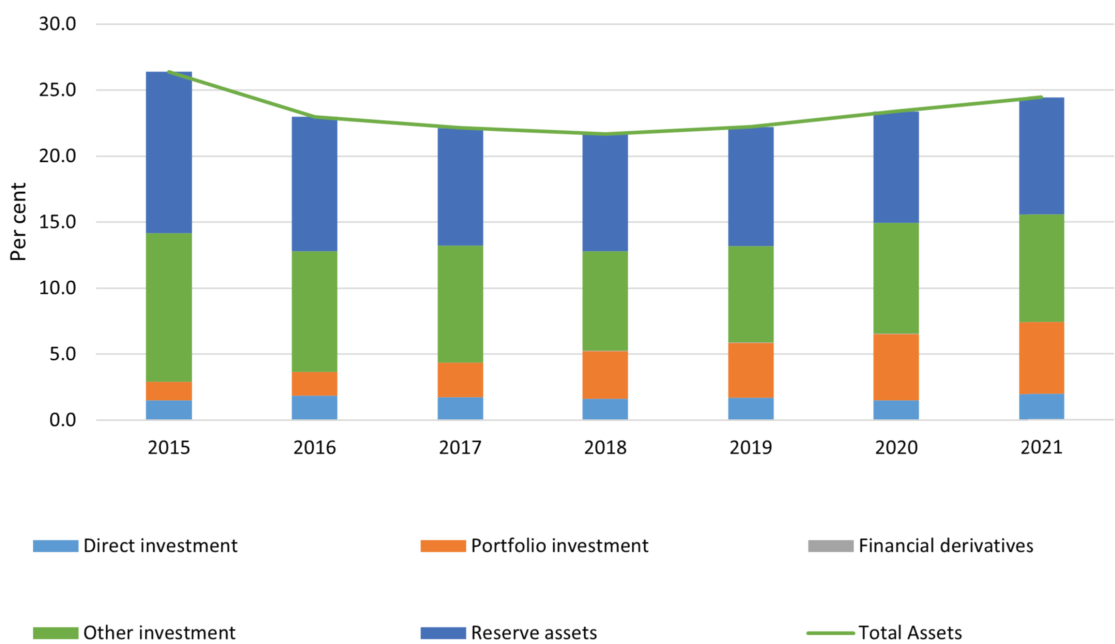
20.8. Foreign asset holdings experienced a substantial growth of 78.4 per cent, to KSh 2,958.5 billion in 2021, compared to KSh 1,658.6 billion in 2015 as presented in Figure 20.2. Notably, the growth in foreign assets increased by 18.0 per cent from KSh 2,506.2 billion in 2020, partly reflecting the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Growths were observed across all functional categories, with portfolio investments and reserve assets recording the most substantial increases as shown in Table 20.3. This was primarily driven by increases in transactions related to acquisition of foreign assets. Further, the valuation gains on account of increased foreign equity prices and exchange rate movements (considering the weakening of the Kenya Shilling) contributed to the increases in the level of foreign assets. The expansion in other investment category was mainly attributed to increases in banks' currency and deposits abroad, as well as loans to non-residents.

Figure 20.2: Foreign Assets by Functional Categories, 2015-2021



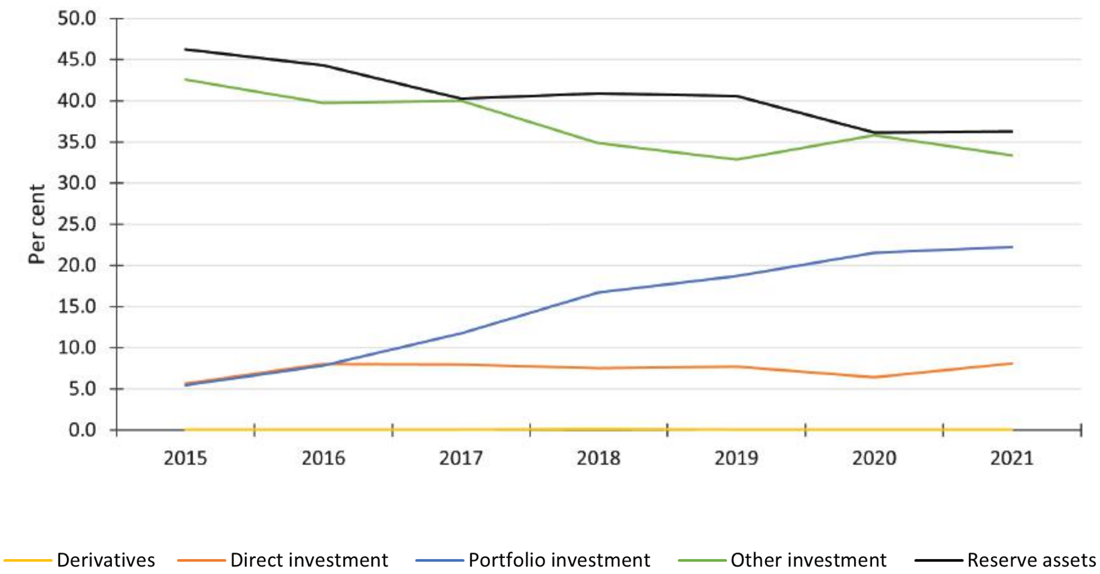
20.9. Figure 20.3 presents the stock of foreign assets as a share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 2015-2021. The foreign assets' share of the GDP remained relatively stable, rising from 21.7 per cent in 2018 to 24.6 per cent in 2021.

Figure 20.3: Stock of Foreign Assets as share of GDP, 2015-2021



20.10. The proportion of reserve assets to total foreign assets declined from 46.3 per cent in 2015 to 36.3 per cent in 2021, while the share of other investment category declined from 42.6 per cent to 33.4 per cent over the same period, as highlighted in Figure 20.4. On the other hand, the share of portfolio investment increased from 5.4 per cent in 2015 to 20.2 per cent in 2021, partly reflecting increased acquisition of foreign equity by non-financial corporations and households. The share of direct investment rose from 5.6 per cent in 2015 to 8.1 per cent in 2021, supported by the regional expansion of Kenyan firms, especially in the banking; and information and communication sectors.

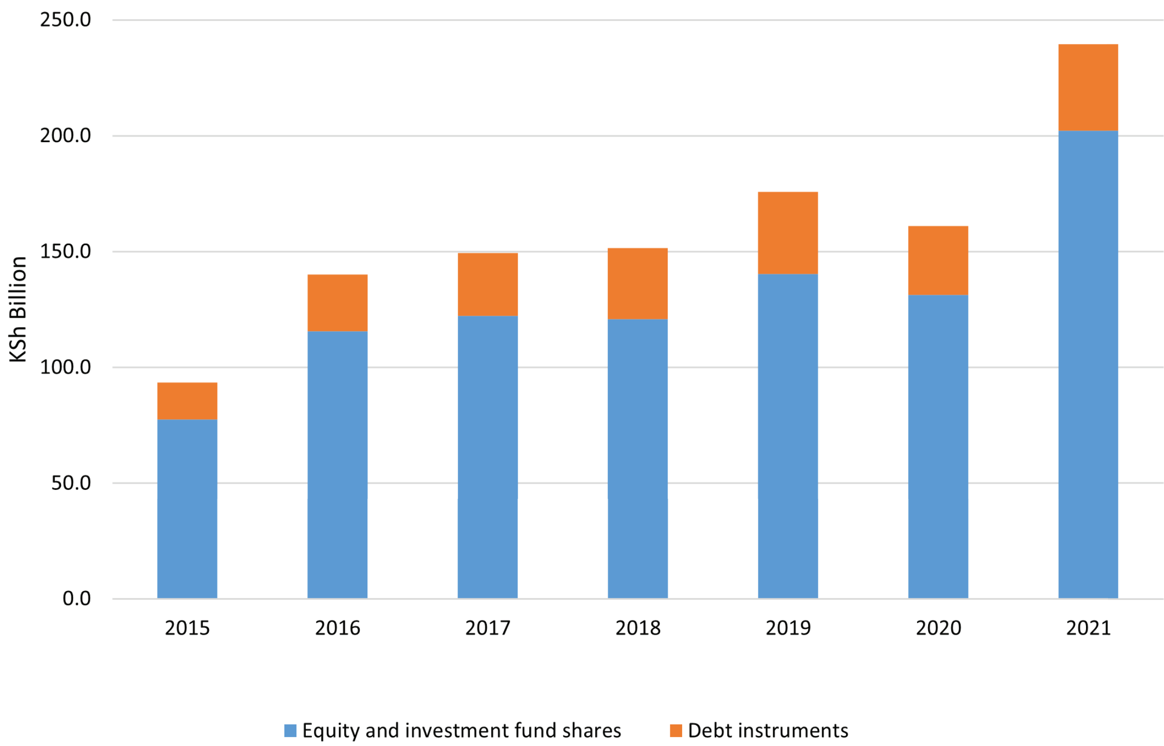
Figure 20.4: **Percentage Share of Foreign Assets by Functional Category, 2015-2021**



Direct Investment Assets

20.11. Direct investment abroad generally exhibited an upward trend over the review period, with a value of KSh 239.6 billion as at the end of 2021, compared to KSh 93.5 billion as at the end of 2015, with the exception of 2020, where the stock of outward direct investment declined by 8.4 per cent to KSh 161.1 billion, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The movement in positions of direct investment assets was mainly attributable to transactions as opposed to revaluations resulting from price and exchange rate movements. Equity and investment fund shares accounted for 84.4 per cent of the total direct investment assets as at the end of 2021. The stock of equity and investment fund shares declined by 6.4 per cent in 2020, but rose to KSh 202.2 billion in 2021, as shown in Figure 22.5.

Figure 20.5: Direct Investment Assets by Financial Instruments, 2015-2021

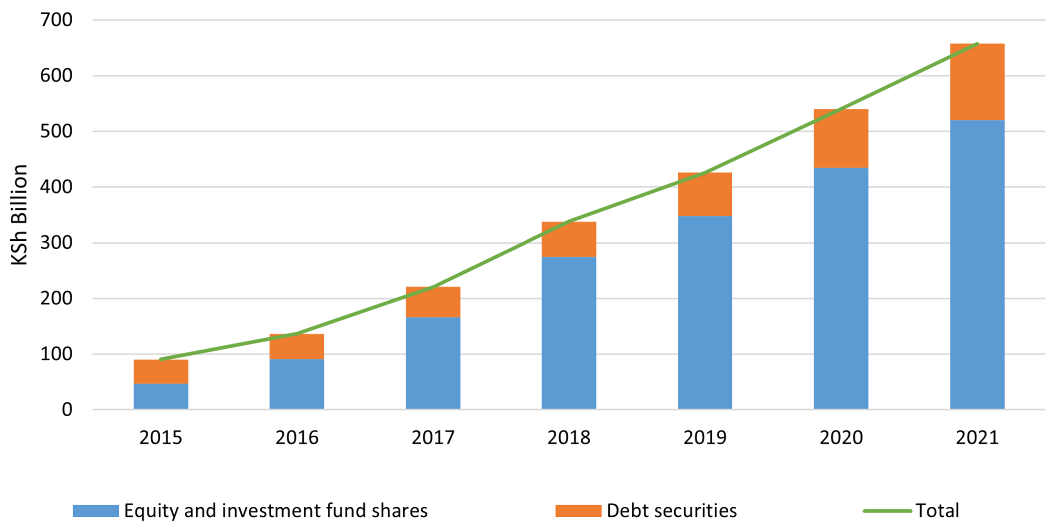


20.12. Tanzania was the leading destination for the country's investment abroad at the start of the review period, with investments declining in 2018, but later recovering to reach KSh 51.5 billion in 2021. Kenya's direct investment in Uganda reached its peak at KSh 56.3 billion in 2019, while investment in Ethiopia reached KSh 60.2 billion in 2021.

Portfolio Investment Assets

20.13. Figure 20.6 presents portfolio investment assets by financial instruments for 2015-2021. The portfolio investment assets exhibited a consistent upward trend, rising from KSh 90.2 billion as at the end of 2015 to KSh 657.5 billion as at the end of 2021. This was a result of an increase in equity and investment fund shares, accounting for an average of 73.8 per cent of portfolio assets between 2015 - 2021. The growth in equity and investment fund shares was supported by increased acquisition of foreign equity by non-financial corporations and households' sectors.

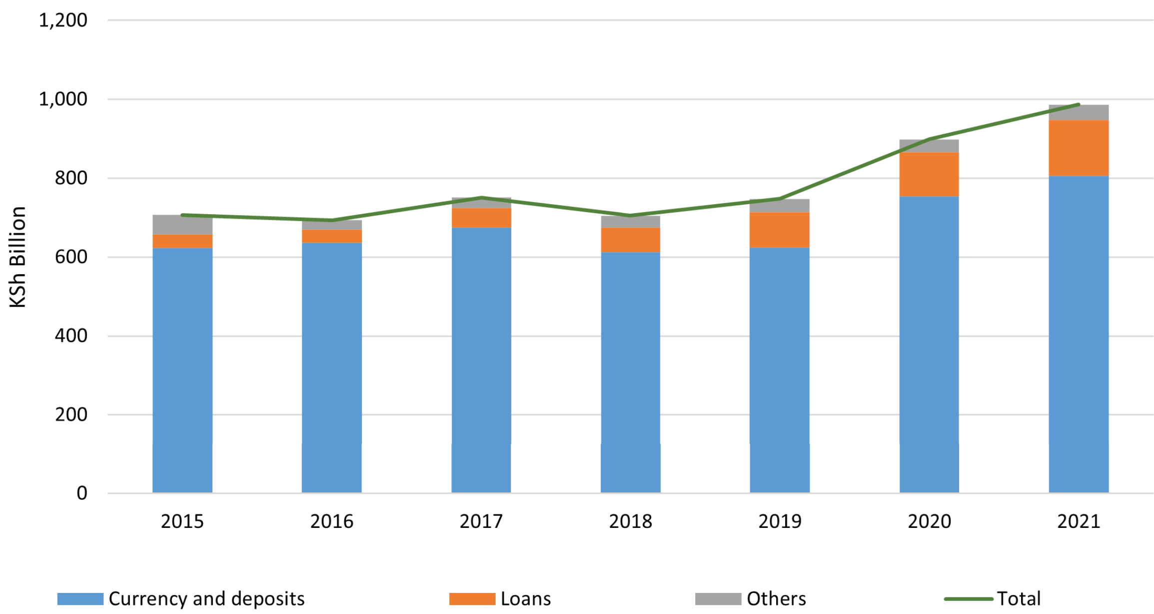
Figure 20.6: Portfolio Investment Assets by Financial Instruments, 2015 – 2021



Other Investment Assets

20.14. Generally, Other Investment assets increased over the seven-year period, mainly driven by increased holdings of currency and deposits abroad, which on average accounted for 86.6 per cent of the total stock of Other Investment assets, as depicted in Figure 20.7. This primarily relates to increased currency and deposits held by banks. Other investment assets in form of loans increased modestly over the review period, with a share of less than 10.0 per cent to the total stock of other investment assets.

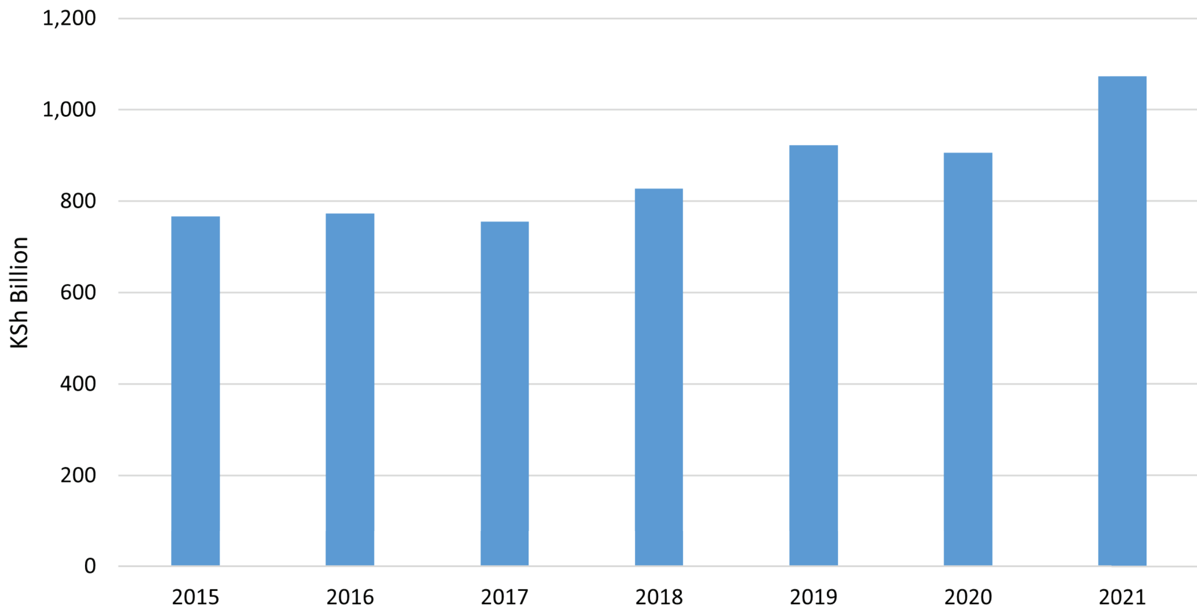
Figure 20.7: Other Investment Asset by financial instruments, 2015-2021



Reserves Assets

20.15. The stock of reserve assets increased from KSh 767.4 billion as at the end of 2015 to KSh 1,072.9 billion as at the end of 2021, as shown in Figure 20.8. The increase was supported by government external receipts, export receipts, and remittances.

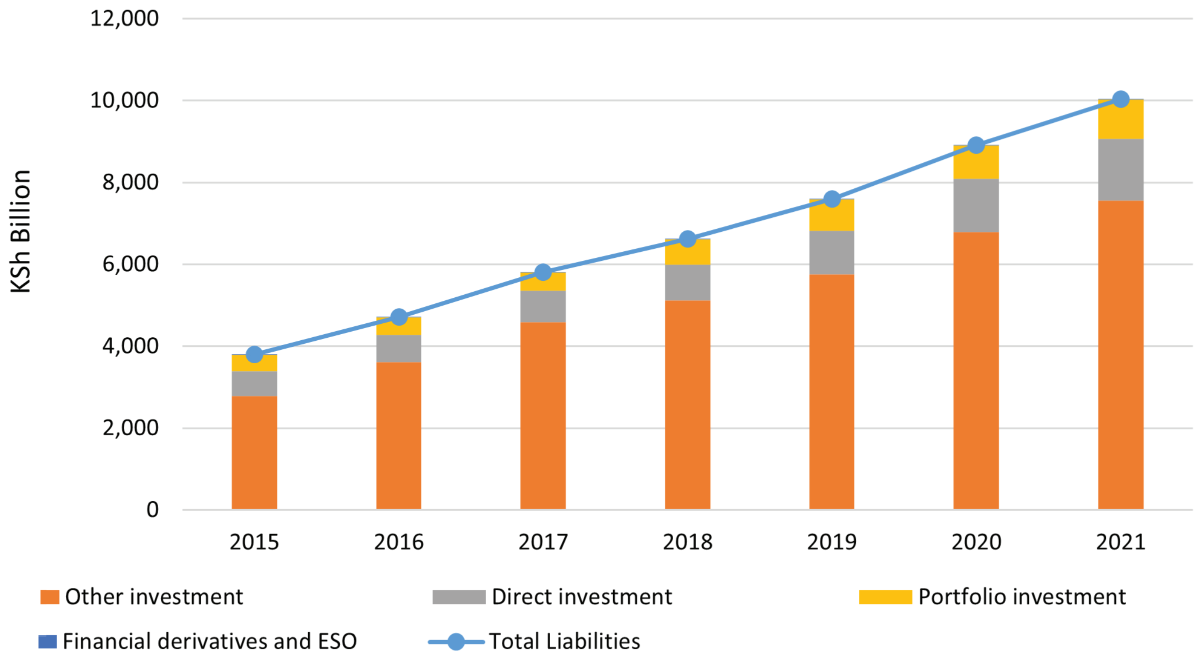
Figure 20.8: **Reserves Assets**



Foreign Liabilities

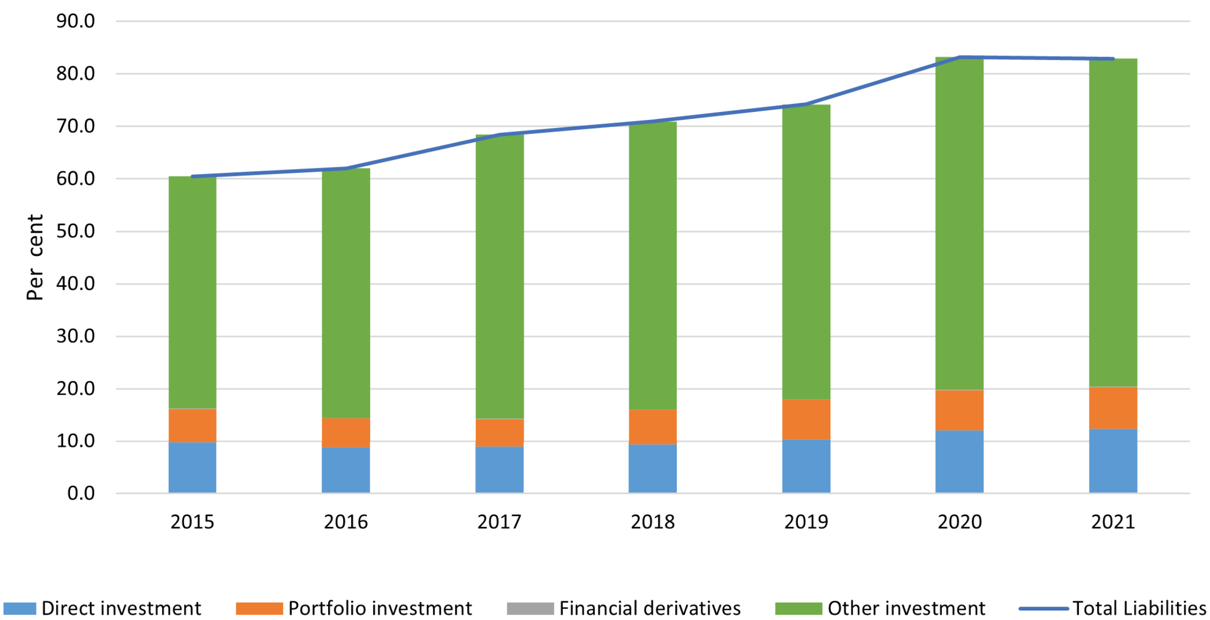
20.16. The stock of foreign liabilities increased from KSh 3,799.0 billion as at the end of 2015 to KSh 10,028.4 billion as at the end of 2021, as presented in Figure 20.9. The Other Investment category had the largest share, contributing 75.4 per cent of total foreign liabilities in 2021, and increased from KSh 2,778.8 billion in 2015 to KSh 7,558.8 billion in 2021. Direct investment accounted for 15.0 per cent of the total foreign liabilities, while portfolio investment was 9.6 per cent, over the same period.

Figure 20.9: Foreign Liabilities by Functional Categories, 2015-2021



20.17. Foreign liabilities as a percentage of GDP increased from 60.5 per cent in 2015 to 82.4 per cent in 2021, as highlighted in Figure 20.10. Other Investment category as a share of GDP was 62.8 per cent while Direct Investment and Portfolio Investment as a share of GDP were 12.4 per cent and 8.0 per cent, respectively.

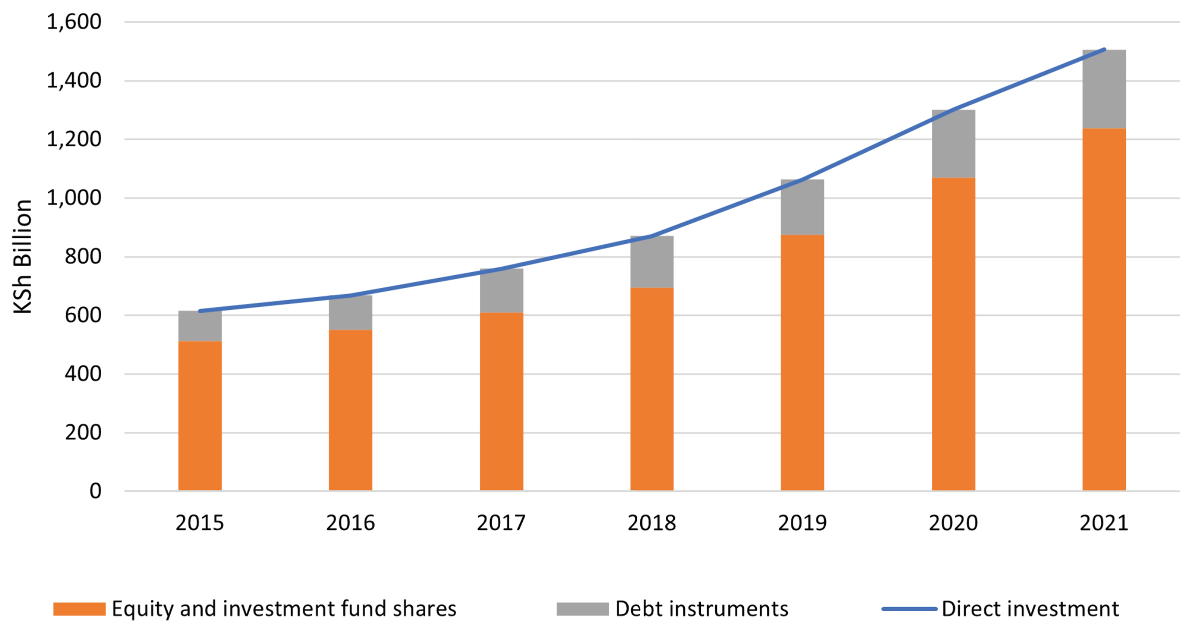
Figure 20.10: Stock of Foreign Liabilities as a share of GDP, 2015-2021



Direct Investment Liabilities

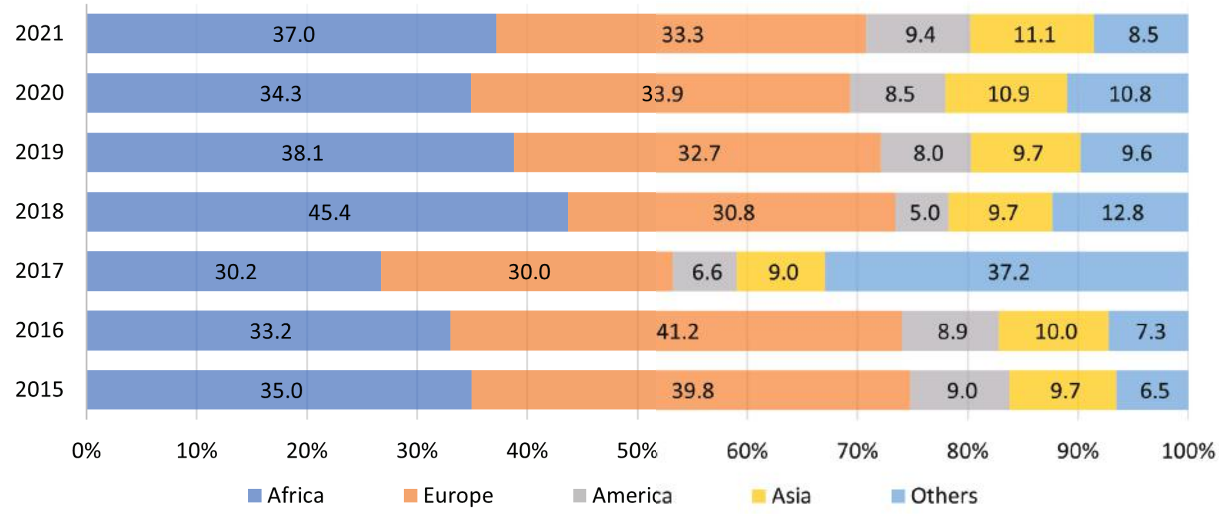
20.18. The stock of direct investment liabilities increased from KSh 614.8 billion as at the end of 2015 to KSh 1,506.1 billion as at the end of 2021, as shown in Figure 20.11. The increase in direct investment was largely due to increases in both equity investments and retained earnings, with valuation effects being the key drivers of the increases, in these instruments. The stock of debt increased from KSh 102.7 billion in 2015 to KSh 267.5 billion in 2021.

Figure 20.11: Direct Investment Liabilities by Financial Instruments, 2015-2021



20.19. Direct investment was mainly from Africa accounting for 37.0 per cent the total stock of direct investment liabilities in 2021. The main source countries included South Africa, Mauritius, Nigeria, Togo, Tanzania and Uganda. The United Kingdom, France, Netherlands and Germany dominated the stock of Direct investment from Europe. However, Direct investment from Europe decreased from 39.8 per cent in 2015 to 33.3 per cent in 2021, as shown in Figure 20.12. The Direct investments from America and Asia increased over the review period. Direct Investment was mainly in the finance and insurance activities, which accounted for 27.2 per cent as at the end of 2021.

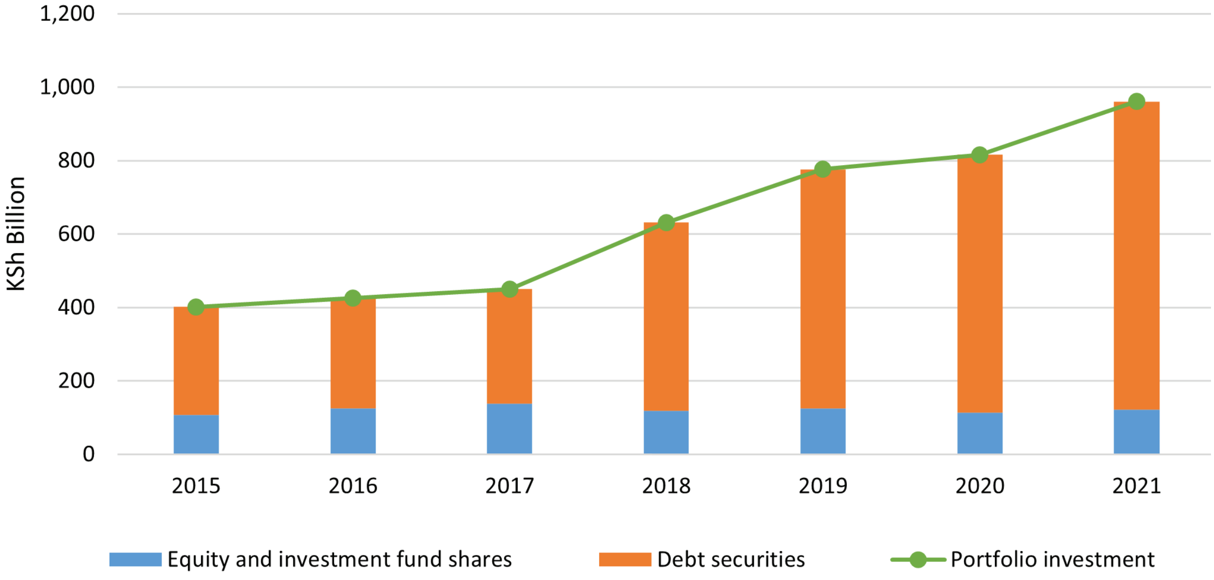
Figure 20.12: Percentage Share of Direct Investment Liabilities by Source Region, 2015-2021



Portfolio investment Liabilities

20.20. The stock of portfolio investment more than doubled from KSh 402.1 billion as at end of 2015 to KSh 961.6 billion as at end of 2021 as presented in Figure 20.13. The stock of portfolio debt securities increased from KSh 294.9 billion in 2015 to KSh 838.7 billion in 2021. The increase was mainly on account of government issuance of sovereign bond in the international capital markets and accounted for 99.8 per cent of the total portfolio debt instruments as at end of 2021.

Figure 20.13: Portfolio Investment Liabilities by Financial Instruments, 2015-2021



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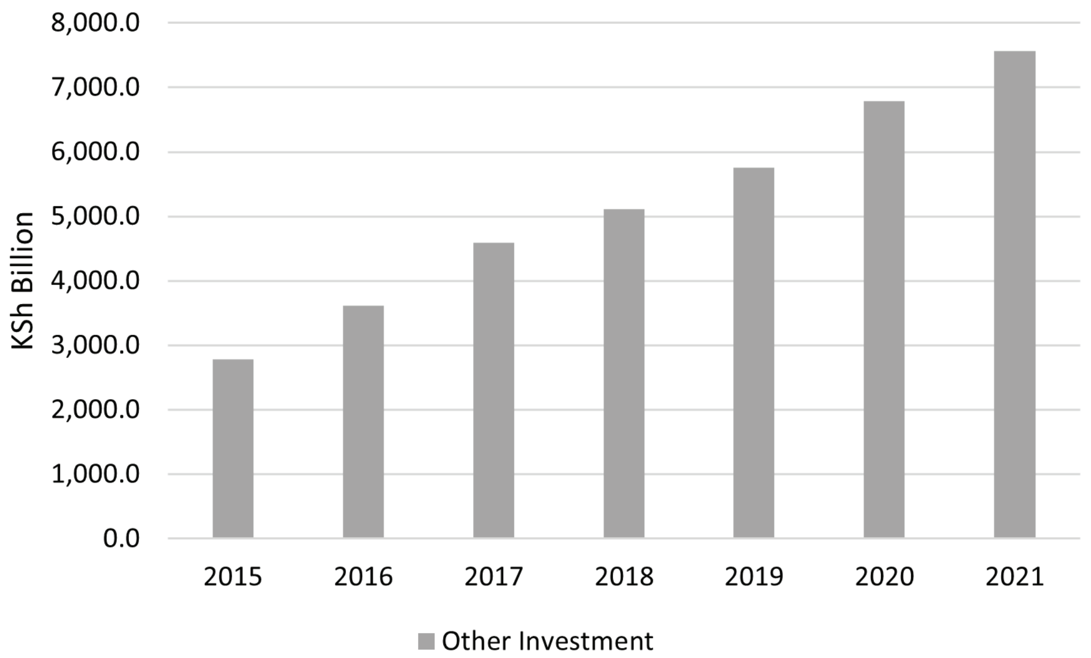
Other Investment Liabilities

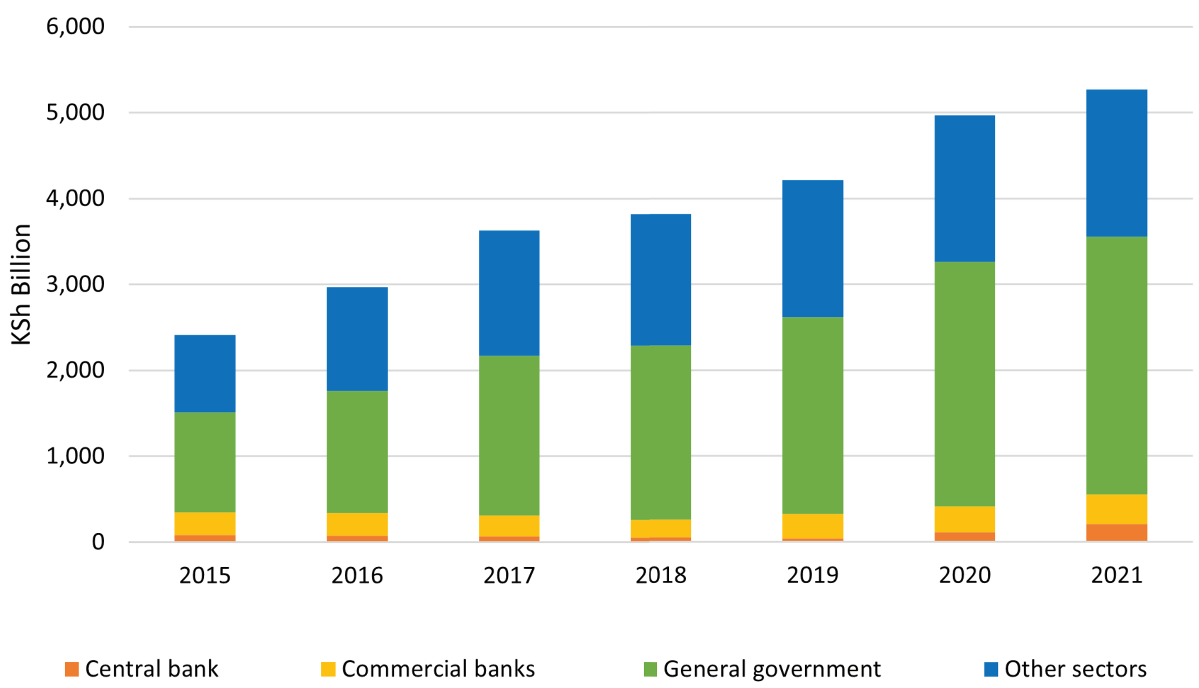
20.21. The stock of other investment liabilities rose from KSh 2,778.8 billion as at end of 2015 to KSh 7,558.8 billion as at end of 2021, as shown in Figure 20.14. The increase was largely driven by loans which accounted for 69.7 per cent in 2021. In addition, Kenya received a Special Drawing Rights(SDR) allocation equivalent to KSh 81.4 billion in 2021 as part of the IMF's effort to boost global liquidity and to help countries cope with the impact of COVID-19 crisis.

Figure 20.14: **Other Investment Liabilities, 2015 – 2021**



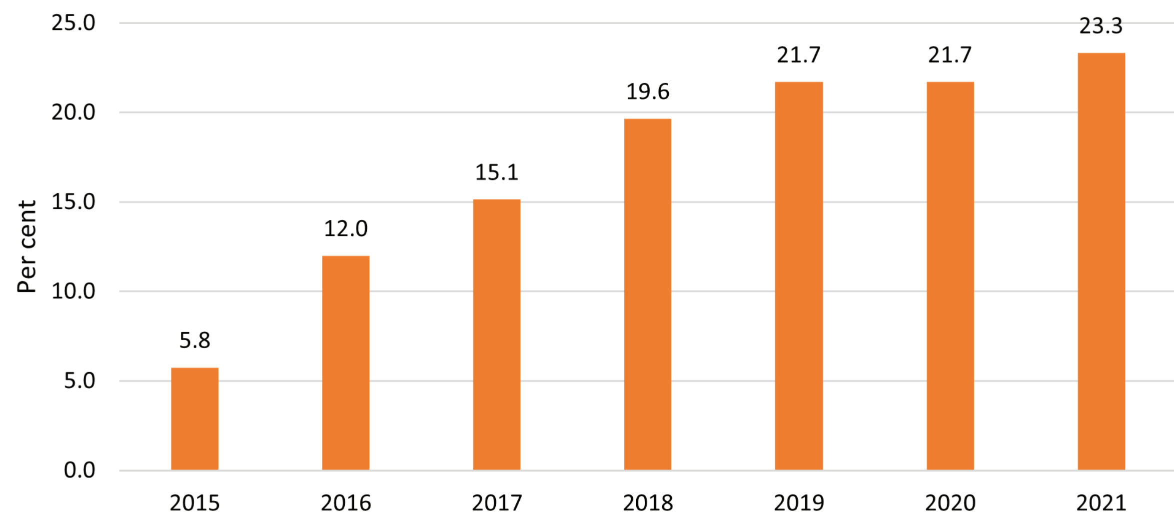
20.22. In 2021, the stock of loans was KSh 5,266.0 billion up from KSh 2,410.9 billion in 2015, mainly attributable to loans to the general government which accounted for 57.0 per cent of the total outstanding loans in 2021, as depicted in Figure 20.15.

Figure 20.15: Outstanding Loans by institutional unit, 2015 - 2021



20.23. The stock of other account payable increased over the review period from KSh 159.8 billion in 2015 to KSh 1,763.1 billion in 2021. This represented an increase in the proportion of other accounts payables in the stock of other investment from 5.8 per cent in 2015 to 23.3 per cent in 2021, as shown in Figure 20.16. The stock of other accounts payables was predominantly held by non-financial corporations, Non-profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) and households 'sectors. Other accounts payables increased significantly between 2017 and 2021 attributed to transactions by enterprises engaged in manufacturing, accommodation and food services, and wholesale and retail trade activities. The main source countries were Germany, China, and Uganda.

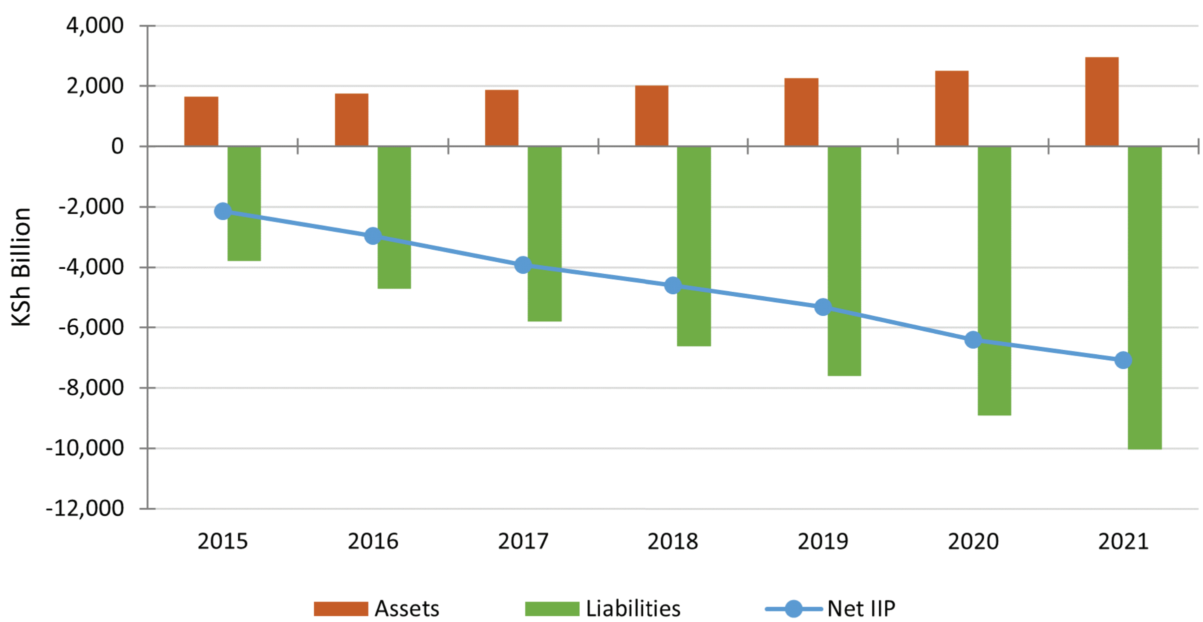
Figure 20.16: Other Accounts Payable as a share of Other Investment, 2015-2021



Net International Investment Position

20.24. Net IIP, which is the difference between foreign financial assets and liabilities, shows that Kenya is a net debtor as reported in Figure 20.17. The net liability IIP increased in the review period, from KSh 2,140.4 billion as at end of 2015 to KSh 7,069.8 billion as at end of 2021.

Figure 20.17: Net International Investment Position, 2015-2021



20.25. Figure 20.18 presents the net international investment position as a percentage of GDP for 2015-2021. The net liability IIP as a percentage of GDP increased from 31.1 per cent in 2015 to 58.4 per cent in 2021. The increase was mainly attributed to growth in the stock of external liabilities relative to external assets, which was predominant in the other investment category, as shown in Figure 20.19. The rise in net foreign liabilities in other investment category was mainly attributed to increase in disbursement of loans and valuation changes (as a result of weakening KSh), especially to the general government.

Figure 20.18: Net International Investment Position as a Percentage of GDP, 2015-2021

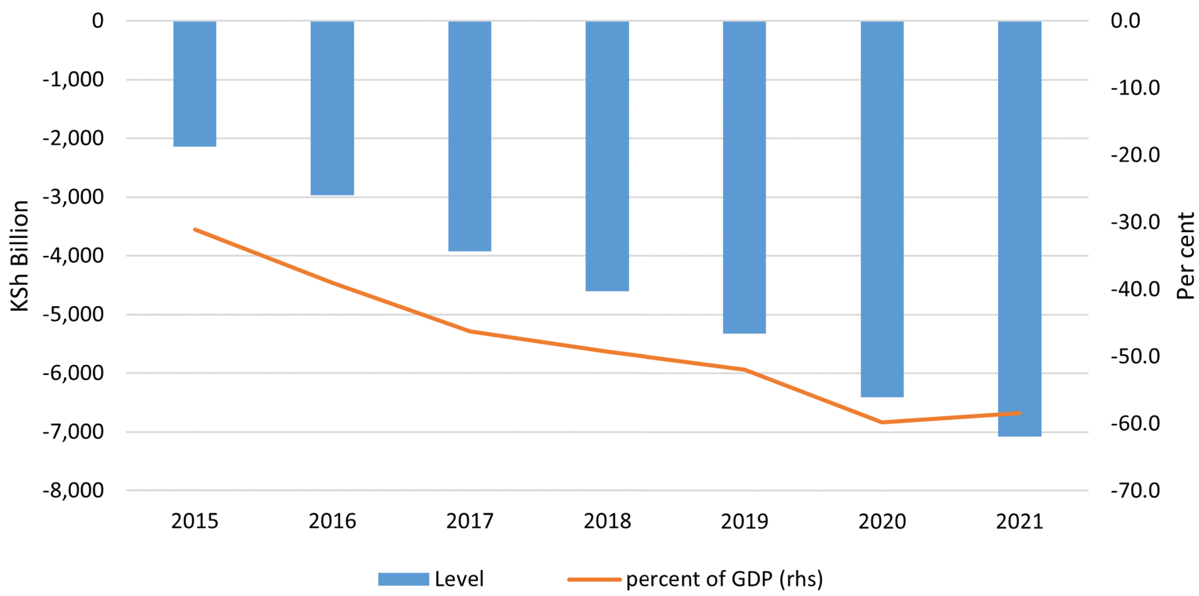


Figure 20.19: Net International Investment Position by Functional Category, 2015-2021

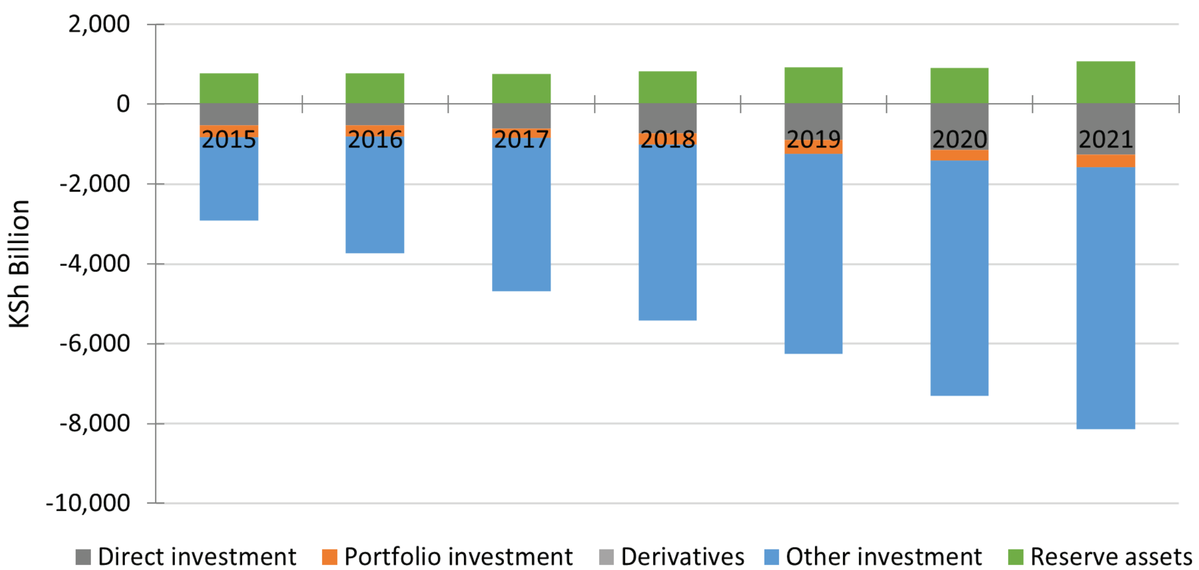


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Table 20.3: **Kenya's International Investment Position, 2015 - 2021**

KSh Million

Component	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Net International Investment Position	**-2,140,431.6**	**-2,965,269.3**	**-3,926,133.9**	**-4,598,416.0**	**-5,322,347.6**	**-6,407,311.3**	**-7,069,839.0**
Assets	**1,658,588.6**	**1,744,326.2**	**1,877,104.7**	**2,023,462.9**	**2,273,950.5**	**2,506,246.2**	**2,958,538.6**
Direct Investment	**93,521.1**	**140,217.1**	**149,496.5**	**151,560.5**	**175,815.2**	**161,089.2**	**239,618.2**
Equity and investment fund shares	77,519.8	115,533.1	122,280.8	120,773.3	140,355.5	131,304.6	202,178.4
Debt instruments	16,001.3	24,684.0	27,215.7	30,787.2	35,459.7	29,784.6	37,439.8
Portfolio Investment	**90,216.7**	**136,588.9**	**220,771.9**	**337,727.5**	**425,931.5**	**540,096.0**	**657,479.9**
Equity and investment fund shares	46,689.2	91,549.2	166,009.5	274,504.5	347,626.1	434,214.6	520,740.7
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	18,974.2	22,752.4	25,708.2	28,828.1	27,710.8	17,814.8	20,793.8
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	27,715.0	68,796.9	140,301.3	245,676.4	319,915.3	416,399.7	499,946.9
Debt securities	43,527.5	45,039.7	54,762.4	63,223.0	78,305.4	105,881.4	136,739.2
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	410.0	265.6	6,928.9	10,886.0	9,619.5	11,028.5	2,420.7
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	43,117.5	44,774.0	47,833.5	52,337.0	68,685.8	94,852.8	134,318.5
Financial Derivatives & Employee Stock Options	**827.8**	**914.8**	**735.4**	**2,246.9**	**1,794.0**	**1,083.8**	**1,852.8**
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	827.8	914.8	735.4	2,246.9	1,794.0	1,083.8	1,852.8
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Investment	**706,608.9**	**693,546.0**	**750,630.6**	**704,800.1**	**747,617.5**	**898,237.1**	**986,737.0**
Other equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency and deposits	623,677.7	637,056.0	675,098.3	611,934.3	623,914.5	753,948.5	805,986.4
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	144,531.6	143,567.9	151,070.0	224,125.4	249,940.2	364,418.6	354,755.8
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	479,146.1	493,488.1	524,028.3	387,809.0	373,974.3	389,529.9	451,230.7
Loans	34,747.2	33,025.3	48,914.6	63,277.7	89,663.8	112,041.5	141,575.2
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 20.3: Kenya's International Investment Position, 2015 - 2021 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

Component	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	34,747.2	33,025.3	48,914.6	63,277.7	89,663.8	112,041.5	141,575.2
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	11,546.0	10,714.3	10,903.2	11,054.5	10,890.7	10,311.4	9,777.3
Central bank	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	11,546.0	10,714.3	10,903.2	11,054.5	10,890.7	10,311.4	9,777.3
Trade credit and advances	8,328.9	6,776.1	9,507.0	9,770.8	15,352.2	11,566.8	17,292.7
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	6,026.4	5,254.9	4,468.8	5,409.9	8,541.7	5,093.4	11,129.6
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	2,302.6	1,521.2	5,038.2	4,360.9	6,810.5	6,473.4	6,163.1
Other accounts receivable	28,309.1	5,974.3	6,207.6	8,762.7	7,796.3	10,369.0	12,105.3
Central bank	14.0	13.4	13.4	13.4	10.2	10.2	10.2
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	26,834.4	3,069.9	2,328.3	2,654.6	908.5	2,986.7	2,580.7
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	1,460.7	2,891.0	3,865.9	6,094.7	6,877.6	7,372.1	9,514.4
Reserve Assets	**767,414.2**	**773,059.4**	**755,470.2**	**827,128.0**	**922,792.3**	**905,740.2**	**1,072,850.6**
Monetary gold	57.2	61.0	74.7	68.1	85.8	114.9	115.3
Special drawing rights	1,489.4	2,872.4	1,491.8	2,579.3	5,980.8	2,867.5	77,625.5
Reserve position in the IMF	1,884.4	1,845.6	1,969.4	1,897.5	1,877.2	2,867.5	2,121.3
Other reserve assets	763,983.2	768,280.4	751,934.3	822,583.1	914,848.6	899,890.2	992,988.6
Liabilities	**3,799,020.2**	**4,709,595.5**	**5,803,238.6**	**6,621,878.9**	**7,596,298.1**	**8,913,557.6**	**10,028,377.6**
Direct Investment	**614,823.0**	**668,343.4**	**759,474.6**	**870,833.2**	**1,063,545.3**	**1,301,052.6**	**1,506,073.7**
Equity and investment fund shares	512,103.1	551,255.6	609,804.4	693,983.1	874,644.8	1,069,967.5	1,238,574.0
Debt instruments	102,719.9	117,087.8	149,670.2	176,850.1	188,900.5	231,085.1	267,499.7
Portfolio Investment	**402,115.0**	**425,480.7**	**450,448.6**	**631,536.1**	**776,458.5**	**816,080.9**	**961,578.1**

Table 20.3: Kenya's International Investment Position, 2015 - 2021 *(Cont'd)*

KSh Million

Component	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Equity and investment fund shares	107,249.6	124,642.2	138,902.2	119,389.7	125,894.8	114,705.6	122,862.9
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	46,120.9	57,252.7	65,251.7	39,320.4	49,076.3	38,097.5	40,471.7
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	61,128.7	67,389.5	73,650.5	80,069.3	76,818.6	76,608.1	82,391.2
Debt securities	294,865.4	300,838.5	311,546.4	512,146.4	650,563.7	701,375.2	838,715.2
Central bank	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0
General government	293,935.2	300,253.0	309,304.1	509,965.0	648,724.5	699,791.8	837,357.0
Other sectors	930.2	585.5	2,242.3	2,181.3	1,839.2	1,583.5	1,358.2
Financial Derivatives & Employee Stock Options	**3,284.9**	**2,784.7**	**2,116.3**	**2,678.3**	**2,963.0**	**3,582.1**	**1,905.2**
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	2,972.0	2,427.9	1,781.4	2,332.5	2,622.7	3,239.0	1,563.5
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	313.0	356.8	334.9	345.8	340.3	343.1	341.7
Other Investment	**2,778,797.3**	**3,612,986.7**	**4,591,199.1**	**5,116,831.4**	**5,753,331.3**	**6,792,842.0**	**7,558,820.6**
Other equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central bank	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency and deposits	78,147.7	72,709.5	113,416.1	149,216.0	130,574.6	196,622.2	295,696.4
Central bank	37.2	53.9	1,199.6	149.2	2,587.3	2,280.6	2,313.8
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	78,110.5	72,655.6	112,216.5	149,066.8	127,987.4	194,341.6	293,382.7
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	2,410,948.2	2,970,154.8	3,627,828.6	3,819,947.1	4,216,406.2	4,965,171.2	5,266,001.5
Central bank	86,449.3	77,306.3	69,884.8	52,705.2	36,548.4	110,995.3	205,887.9
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	262,253.5	265,529.3	238,602.5	207,417.4	286,679.8	304,544.0	348,290.4

Table 20.3: **Kenya's International Investment Position, 2015 - 2021** ***(Cont'd)***

KSh Million

Component	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General government	1,165,476.0	1,419,610.0	1,863,324.0	2,029,627.0	2,294,748.0	2,844,616.0	3,001,069.8
Other sectors	896,769.5	1,207,709.2	1,456,017.3	1,530,197.5	1,598,430.1	1,705,015.9	1,710,753.4
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	87,445.1	94,595.2	110,942.3	98,842.7	111,377.8	106,991.3	102,954.5
Central bank	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	87,445.1	94,595.2	110,942.3	98,842.7	111,377.8	106,991.3	102,954.5
Trade credit and advances	5,649.0	6,462.6	5,886.6	6,625.0	10,081.9	9,098.4	7,672.3
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	2,009.2	2,596.6	1,428.5	2,025.6	3,501.0	3,158.9	2,589.6
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	3,639.8	3,866.1	4,458.1	4,599.4	6,580.9	5,939.5	5,082.7
Component	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Other accounts payable	159,795.4	433,291.7	694,953.4	1,005,422.4	1,248,506.1	1,474,170.9	1,763,108.8
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	25,390.4	1,699.8	3,816.7	6,200.3	1,437.6	5,722.0	1,615.9
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	134,405.0	431,591.9	691,136.7	999,222.1	1,247,068.6	1,468,448.8	1,761,492.9
Special drawing rights (Net incurrence of liabilities)	36,811.7	35,772.8	38,172.1	36,778.1	36,384.6	40,788.0	123,387.2

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