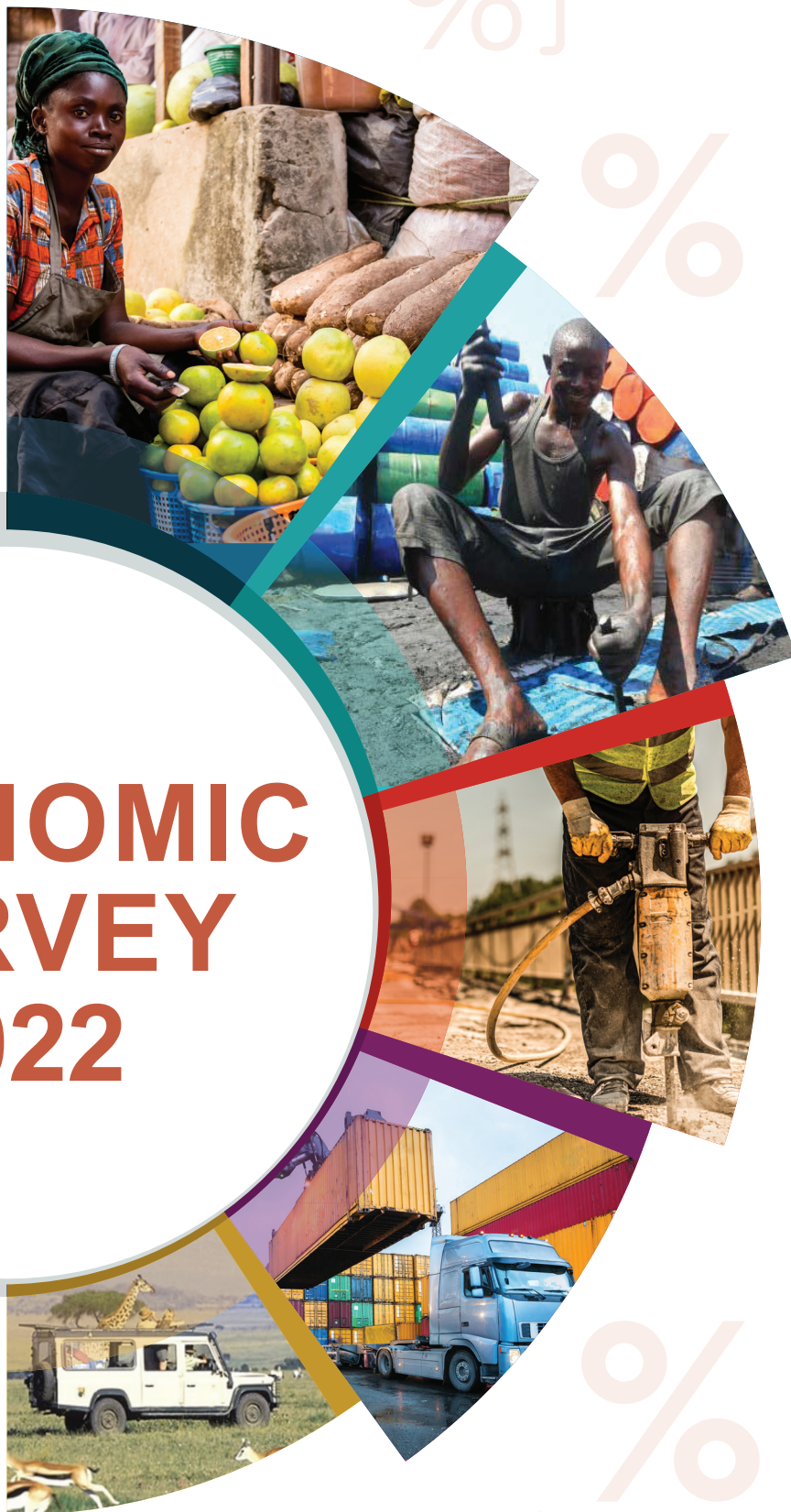


ECONOMIC SURVEY 2022



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Background Information

About KNBS

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is the principal agency of the Government for collecting, analysing and disseminating statistical data, 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).



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

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 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 recognized.

Accuracy and Reliability

All censuses and surveys conducted by the Bureau are based on international standards and methods. Sampling and non-sampling errors that may occur in a census or survey 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.

Periodicity

The Economic Survey report is published annually.

Consistency

The Bureau maintains a compendium of statistical definitions. The Bureau has endeavored to provide the same format of statistical tables as in previous years to enable consistency and trend comparison over time.

Accessibility

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. The hardcopy publication is also available at the head-quarter and county offices.

Timeliness

The report is produced at most 150 days after the end of the review year.



The Bureau maintains a compendium of statistical definitions. The Bureau has endeavored to provide the same format of statistical tables as in previous years to enable consistency and trend comparison over time

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

2G	Second Generation Network
3G	Third Generation Network
4G	Fourth Generation Network
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
BH	Boreholes
BOP	Balance of Payments
Bps	Bits per second
BTL	Bilateral Tubal Ligation
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
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
CPC	Central Product classifications
CPI	Consumer Price Indices
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management Systems
CPL	Commercial Pilot License
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
DDoS	Distributed Denial of Service
DES	Dietary Energy Supply
DHIS	District Health Information System
DMU	Diesel Multiple Units
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
DTSS	Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives
DWT	Deadweight Tons
EA	Environmental Audit
EAC	East African Community
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
EAs	Enumeration Areas
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
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
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FM	Frequency Modulation
FOB	Free On Board
FP	Family Planning
FSDK	Financial Sector Deepening Kenya
FttH	Fibre to the Home
FttO	Fibre to the Office
FY	Financial Year
GB	General Business
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
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
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	Index of Industrial Production
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
IUCD	Intrauterine Contraceptive Device
JKIA	Jomo Kenyatta International Airport
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
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
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KSh	Kenya Shillings
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
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)
MAM	March-April-May
Mbps	Megabits Per Second
MCA	Member of County Assembly
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDP	Management Development Programmes
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
MOTIHU DPW	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.e.c	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s	not elsewhere specified
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NBK	National Bank of Kenya
NCC	Nairobi City County
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NCR	Nairobi Commuter Rail
NDE	New Digital Economy
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NEMIS	National Education Management Information System
NFA	Net Foreign Assets
NGAAF	National Government Affirmative Action Fund
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NIA	National Irrigation Authority
NIB	National Irrigation Board
NIC	National Industrial Credit
NPR	Not Previously Registered
NPS	National Police Service
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
NYS	National Youth Service
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
OL	Overall liquidity
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
PCR	Pupil Completion Rate

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
RBA	Retirement Benefits Authority
RRI	Rapid Results Initiative
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SASRA	Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
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
SMS	Short Messaging Services
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPL	Student Pilot License
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSR	Self-Sufficiency Ratio
SUA	Supply and Utilization Account
SUT	Supply and Use Tables
TEUs	Twenty-foot Equivalent Units
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TJ	Tera Joules
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
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

Summary and Outlook

International Scene

World real Gross Domestic Product is estimated to have grown by 5.9 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 3.1 per cent in 2020. The growth was mainly attributed to easing of COVID-19 restriction measures which led to increased global trade and increased activities in both the industrial and service sectors. The growth was manifested in advanced economies and Emerging Markets and Development Economies which expanded by 5.0 per cent and 6.5 per cent, respectively, in the review period. Sub-Saharan Africa economy grew by 3.7 per cent in 2021, mainly due to favourable weather conditions in most of the countries in the region. East Africa Community economy grew by 4.9 per cent in the period under review compared to 1.0 per cent growth in 2020.

World trade volume increased by 9.3 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 8.2 per cent in 2020, reflecting increased demand and activities in the economy. Global inflation rose from 3.2 per cent in 2020 to 4.3 per cent in 2021 due to increase in prices of energy and agricultural commodities, and supply chain disruptions. Unemployment rate eased from 6.6 per cent in 2020 to 6.2 per cent in 2021 as businesses reopened and the number of working hours increased, after relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions.

Economic Performance

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have grown by 7.5 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 0.3 per cent in 2020. Most economic activities recorded positive growths except in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing activities which contracted by 0.2 per cent in the review period. Activities that were affected more severely by the pandemic in 2020 such as Education and Accommodation and Food Service grew faster than those that were less severely affected. Economic growth in 2021 was supported by improved performance in key sectors of the economy including; Manufacturing (6.9%), Wholesale and Retail Trade (7.9%), Real Estate (6.7%), Transportation and Storage (7.2%), and Financial and insurance activities (12.5%).

In the review period, monetary policy was premised on the need to accelerate economic recovery after a slowdown witnessed in most of the economic activities in 2020. Central Bank Rate (CBR) was maintained at 7.00 per cent throughout 2021. Overall liquidity and broad money grew by 9.48 per cent and 6.1 per cent, respectively in 2021.

Agriculture remained the dominant sector, accounting for about 22.4 per cent of the overall GDP in 2021. Industry related activities and service activities accounted for about 17.0 per cent and 60.6 per cent, respectively in 2021. Nominal GDP increased from KSh 10,716.0 billion in 2020 to KSh 12,098.2 billion in 2021 while Gross National Disposable Income increased from KSh 11,058.4 billion in 2020 to KSh 12,588.2 billion in 2021. Gross domestic per capita increased by 11.4 per cent from KSh 220,132.2 in 2020 to KSh 245,145 in 2021.

Employment, Earnings and Consumer Prices

During the review period, total new jobs created in the economy were 926.1 thousand of which 172.3 thousand were in the modern sector, while 753.8 thousand were in the informal sector. Wage employment in the private sector increased by 6.8 per cent to 1,984.2 thousand persons in 2021 from 1,858.0 thousand persons in 2020. Within the public sector, wage employment increased from 884.6 thousand persons in 2020 to 923.1 thousand persons in 2021.

The nominal wage bill for private and public sectors rose by 8.4 per cent from KSh 2,218.7 billion



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in 2020 to KSh 2,405.4 billion in 2021. The private sector wage bill went up by 9.2 per cent to stand at KSh 1,645.3 billion in 2021 while the public sector wage bill rose by 6.8 per cent. The share of County government wage payments to the total public sector was 23.8 per cent in 2021. The overall annual average earnings per employee in the modern sector increased by 2.3 per cent from KSh 808.9 thousand in 2020 to KSh 827.4 thousand in 2021. The annual inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased from 5.4 per cent in 2020 to 6.1 per cent in 2021.

Money, Banking and Finance

In 2021, the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) lifted some measures that had been put in place in 2020 to mitigate on effects of the Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic including the guideline on loan restructuring. The CBK adopted a conservative monetary policy stance by maintaining the Central Bank Rate at 7.00 per cent throughout 2021.

Broad money supply (M3) grew by 6.1 per cent to KSh 4,235.2 billion while the overall liquidity grew by 10.4 per cent mainly due to a significant increase in Treasury Bills holdings. The 91-day Treasury Bill rate rose to 7.26 per cent while the average commercial bank deposit rate increased to 6.50 per cent from 6.30 per cent.

Total domestic credit growth decelerated by 15.1 per cent to KSh 4,993.8 billion in 2021 from a growth of 18.5 per cent in 2020. The slow growth partly was due to lower credit extended to National Government. Credit to the private sector grew by 8.6 per cent at the end of 2021 to stand at KSh 3,136.8 billion. During the review period, net foreign assets declined by 20.9 per cent to KSh 592.3 billion as at end of December 2021.

In the capital markets, market capitalization and bond turnover increased by 11.0 per cent and 38.3 per cent to KSh 2,592.9 billion and KSh 957.0 billion in 2021, respectively. In the insurance sector, total assets of life insurance business grew by 14.0 per cent to KSh 564.8 billion. However, total assets under the general business declined by 0.3 per cent to KSh 198.0 billion in 2021.

In the pensions sub sector, assets of pension funds increased by 10.6 per cent to KSh 1,547.4 billion in December 2021. Investments in Government securities grew to KSh 707.0 billion, reflecting a growth of 8.4 per cent. Assets of Deposit Taking Saccos increased by 11.0 per cent to stand at KSh 700.3 billion in 2021. There was an increase in deposits and loans and advanced from KSh 431.1 billion and KSh 450.8 billion in 2020 to KSh 540.6 billion and KSh 523.0 billion in 2021, respectively.

Public Finance

In 2021/22, the National Government total revenue including grants is expected to grow by 15.7 per cent from KSh 1,815.1 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 2,100.7 billion. Total expense is expected to grow by 1.4 per cent to KSh 2,672.0 billion in 2021/22 with recurrent and development expenditures estimated at KSh 2,314.1 billion and KSh 358.0 billion, respectively. The total stock of National Government debt was KSh 7,188.1 billion as at end of June 2021, with external debt accounting for 53.5 per cent of the total debt. A total of KSh 1,094.0 billion is expected to be spent on National Government debt servicing.

The total County Government revenues are estimated to increase to KSh 466.6 billion in 2021/22 from KSh 397.9 billion received in 2020/21, translating to a growth of 17.3 per cent. Counties are expected to raise a total of KSh 56.7 billion as own source revenue. Expenditure is expected to increase by 21.0 per cent from KSh 425.0 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 514.3 billion in 2021/22.

International Trade and Balance of Payments

The gradual easing of the COVID-19 containment protocols resulted in the opening of economies culminating in improved global trade in 2021 compared to 2020. In Kenya, the volume of trade amounted to KSh 2,894.9 billion in 2021 rising from KSh 2,287.3 billion in 2020. This was occasioned by a 30.9 per cent growth in imports together with a 15.5 per cent increase in total exports.

Expenditure on imports rose by 30.9 per cent to KSh 2,151.2 billion in 2021, largely on account of

increased expenditure on petroleum products, iron and steel, animal fats and oils; and vehicles. Similarly, earnings from total exports grew for the second consecutive year to KSh 743.7 billion in 2021. Horticultural products, articles of apparel and clothing accessories; titanium ores and concentrates were some of the commodities that drove the increase in export earnings.

The faster growth of imports compared to exports, resulted to a widening of the balance of trade deficit from KSh 999.9 billion in 2020 to KSh 1,407.6 billion in 2021. Earnings from total exports could only cater for 34.6 per cent of the country's imports, during the year under review.

The widening balance of trade deficit in general merchandise trade resulted in a deterioration of the current account balance from a deficit of KSh 510.1 billion in 2020 to a deficit of KSh 663.0 billion in 2021. This was despite a KSh 92.8 billion surplus in the services account and a KSh 671.6 billion surplus in the secondary income account, in 2021. Remittances continued to register robust growth, with inflows of KSh 413.3 billion in 2021.

Net inflows of the financial account more than doubled during the period under review from KSh 289.5 billion in 2020 to KSh 684.6 billion in 2021, following increased disbursements of other investments. There was a buildup of Reserve Assets from a drawdown of KSh 87.5 billion in 2020 to a buildup of KSh 127.3 billion in 2021 following increased disbursements, including Special Drawing Rights (SDR) allocations by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Agriculture Sector

In 2021, agriculture sector recorded mixed performance. The sector recorded a contraction of 0.1 per cent in 2021 compared to a growth of 5.2 per cent in 2020. The observed performance was attributed to erratic and poorly distributed long rains as well as inadequate short rains. Aggregate maize production decreased from 42.1 million bags in 2020 to 36.7 million bags in 2021. Coffee production declined by 6.0 per cent from 36.9 thousand tonnes in 2019/20 to 34.5 thousand tonnes in 2020/21 crop year. Tea production declined by 5.6 per cent from 569.5 thousand

tonnes in 2020 to 537.8 thousand tonnes in 2021, due to unfavourable weather conditions. However, the volume of sugar cane deliveries increased from 6.8 million tonnes in 2020 to 7.8 million tonnes in 2021, largely attributed to improved cane availability in most of the sugar zones. The volume of horticultural exports increased by 4.5 per cent from 313.7 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 405.5 thousand tonnes in 2021. During the review period, the volume of marketed milk increased by 26.6 per cent from 682.3 million litres in 2020 to 801.9 million litres. Overall value of marketed agricultural production increased by 4.3 per cent from KSh 505.3 billion in 2020 to KSh 527.0 billion in 2021.

Environment and Natural Resources

The Gross Value Added from the Environment and Natural Resources sector grew by 17.0 per cent to stand at KSh 435.7 billion during the review period, from KSh 372.5 billion recorded in the year 2020. The contribution of the Environment and natural resources sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period under review stood at 3.6 per cent, compared to a contribution of 3.5 per cent in 2020.

Development expenditure for Rural Water Supplies is expected to increase from KSh 2.4 billion to KSh 3.5 billion as the Government invests more in rural water projects. Value of fish landed from various sources recorded an increase of 16.0 per cent from KSh 26.2 billion in 2020 to KSh 30.4 billion in 2021 with fish production from freshwater fish sources accounting for 76.8 per cent of the total value of fish landed during the review period. There was a 33.0 per cent increase in the value of mineral production during the review period which was largely attributed to increase in value of output from Titanium ore mineral concentrates from KSh 19.5 billion in 2020 to KSh 25.6 billion in 2021. Total forest area stood at 5,225.8 thousand hectares with a forest cover of 8.83 per cent during the review period.

An assessment of the rainfall recorded from 1st March to 31st May 2021 indicates that the rainfall performance was near average to below average over most parts of the country. The distribution, both in time and space, was generally poor over most

parts of the country. The October-November-December (OND) 2021 seasonal rainfall performance was generally poor over most parts of the country especially over the North-Western and North Eastern parts of the country.

Energy Sector

There was increased demand for oil products in 2021 leading to a steady rise in the average Murban crude oil prices, from USD 41.45 per barrel in 2020 to USD 69.72 per barrel in 2021. Consequently, the total import bill of petroleum products rose to KSh 348.3 billion in 2021 from KSh 209.1 billion in 2020. In contrast, the value of total exports of petroleum products declined by 30.6 per cent to KSh 29.5 billion in 2021.

Total installed capacity of electricity increased by 5.4 per cent to 2,989.6 MW in 2021 while total effective capacity rose by 5.6 per cent to 2,857.6 MW in the same period. Similarly, total electricity generation rose by 7.0 per cent to 12,414.7 GWh in 2021, with 89.6 per cent of electricity generated from renewable sources. Domestic demand increased from 8,796.4 GWh in 2020 to 9,565.4 GWh in 2021. The number of customers connected under the Rural Electrification Programme grew from 1,502.9 thousand in 2019/20 to 1,912.4 thousand in 2020/21. As at 31st December 2021, the country had a stock of 7,676 ckm (circuit length kilometres) transmission lines with voltages of between 132kV and 400kV. Additionally, there were 247,905 ckm of transmission and distribution lines of between 400/230v and 66kV in the same period.



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Manufacturing Sector

In 2021, real value added in the manufacturing sector grew by 6.9 per cent compared to a growth of negative 0.4 per cent recorded in 2020. The share of the manufacturing sector to GDP was 7.2 per cent while the volume of output expanded by 6.0 per cent in the same period. The growth was mainly due to increased production of Other Non-metallic Mineral Products like cement, Leather and Related Products and Dairy Products sub sectors among others. However, in the review period decline in production was recorded in Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, Furniture and Pharmaceutical Products sub sectors. The formal employment in the sector increased by 6.7 per cent to 338.0 thousand in 2021 from 316.9 thousand in 2020. Overall annual inflation as measured by the Producer Price Index rose by 7.32 per cent to 109.55 in 2021.

Total credit advanced by both commercial banks and industrial financial institutions to the sector increased to KSh 464.0 billion in 2021 from KSh 410.3 billion in 2020. In the same period, total sales by EPZ enterprises increased by 21.5 per cent to KSh 98.7 billion in 2021. Exports by EPZ enterprises increased by 22.8 per cent to KSh 91.3 billion in 2021.

Construction Sector

The Construction sector registered a growth of 6.6 per cent in 2021 compared to a growth of 10.1 per cent in 2020. Cement consumption rose from 7.4 million tonnes in 2020 to 9.1 million tonnes in 2021 representing an increase of 23.0 per cent. Loans and advances from commercial banks to the construction and real estate sectors grew by 0.9 per cent from KSh 526.5 billion in 2020 to KSh 531.3 billion in 2021. The number of completed public residential buildings constructed by the state Department for Housing were 431 units at an estimated cost of KSh 741.3 million. The total length of roads under bitumen rose by 2.3 per cent to 21.8 thousand kilometres as at June 2021, from 21.1 thousand kilometres in June 2020. The Government expenditure on roads is expected to increase by 6.1 per cent, from KSh 195.3 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 207.2 billion in 2021/22. Wage employment in the construction sector grew

by 2.2 per cent from 221.5 thousand persons in 2020 to 226.5 thousand persons in 2021.

Tourism Sector

The tourism sector recovered significantly in 2021 despite COVID-19 pandemic. International visitor arrivals expanded by 50.3 per cent to 871.3 thousand during the review period. This was supported by reopening of Kenya's source markets, relaxation of travel restrictions and the rising rates of COVID-19 vaccination. Hotel bed-nights occupancy rose by 45.1 per cent to 5.5 million in 2021. Domestic tourism expanded notably with hotel bed-nights occupancy of Kenyan residents growing by 49.2 per cent to 3.8 million, accounting for 69.4 per cent of total bed nights occupancy in 2021.

The number of international conferences held increased from 28 in 2020 to 292 in 2021 while local conferences increased from 1,176 in 2020 to 8,117 in 2021. The number of visitors to national parks and game reserves increased by 50.0 per cent from 1.0 million in 2020 to 1.5 million in 2021. Similarly, the number of visitors to museums, snake parks and historical sites more than doubled to 403.7 thousand in 2021. The number of trainees pursuing hospitality and tourism courses at the Kenya Utalii College declined by 76.4 per cent from 729 in 2020 to 243 in 2021.

Transport and Storage

The performance of the transportation and storage sector improved significantly in 2021 following the easing of restrictions that had been instituted by the Government to curb the spread of COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The total value of output from the sector rose by 16.7 per cent to KSh 2,293.3 billion in 2021. The Road Transport sub-sector contributed 77.9 per cent of the total value of output within the sector, having risen from KSh 1,537.4 billion in 2020 to KSh 1,785.4 billion in 2021. Revenue from haulage on the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) rose by 24.0 per cent to KSh 13.0 billion in 2021. Earnings from the Madaraka Express more than doubled to KSh 2.2 billion in 2021. Similarly, revenue earned from passenger services on the Metre Gauge Rail-

way (MGR) more than doubled to KSh 234 million in 2021. Revenue from cargo transported on the MGR rose marginally from KSh 1,114 million in 2020 to KSh 1,118 million in 2021. Cargo throughput at the Port of Mombasa increased by 1.2 per cent to 34.5 thousand MT in 2021. Container traffic increased from 1,359.6 thousand Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2020 to 1,435.3 thousand TEUs in 2021.

The volume of white petroleum transported through the pipeline recorded a 10.1 per cent increase to 7,447.1 thousand cubic metres in 2021. The volume of white petroleum products transited through the pipeline rose from 2,443.9 thousand cubic metres in 2020 to 2,960.8 thousand cubic metres in 2021. Pipeline throughput for domestic consumption increased by 3.9 per cent to 4,486.3 thousand cubic metres in 2021. Passenger traffic from all airports grew by 46.7 per cent during the review period. The number of domestic air passengers handled at Kenyan airports rose by 65.5 per cent to 3.8 million passengers while the number of international passengers handled increased by 28.9 per cent to 2.7 million in 2021. The number of newly registered motor vehicles rose by 14.2 per cent from 94,128 units in 2020 to 107,499 units in 2021. Similarly, the number of newly registered motorcycles and three wheelers increased by 15.4 per cent from 252,601 units in 2020 to 291,553 units in 2021.

Information and Communication Technology

The value of ICT output increased by 6.9 per cent from KSh 529.8 billion in 2020 to KSh 566.3 billion in 2021. The penetration rate for mobile subscriptions grew to 131.88 per 100 inhabitants in 2021. Mobile money subscriptions increased to 71.34 per 100 inhabitants over the same period. Internet subscriptions increased from 91.70 per 100 inhabitants in 2020 to 93.33 per 100 inhabitants in 2021.

Total domestic telephone traffic increased from 60.3 billion minutes in 2020 to 80.0 billion minutes in 2021. Total international telephone traffic increased marginally from 1,024.4 million minutes in 2020 to 1,037.2 million minutes in 2021. Total mobile money transfers grew by 31.7 per cent to KSh 6.9 trillion in 2021. The value of mobile commerce transactions grew by 63.2

per cent to KSh 15.3 trillion in the same period. The growth is attributed to the Government requirement for the use of mobile money platforms in a bid to curb the spread of COVID-19 through the handling of cash during the review period. The number of domestic SMSs sent declined by 37.2 per cent to 42.7 billion while international SMS sent declined by 23.0 per cent to 28.0 million SMSs in 2021.

In 2021, 44.3 per cent of available bandwidth was utilised compared to 49.6 per cent in 2020. The total fixed and wireless internet subscriptions increased by 4.4 per cent to 46.4 million subscribers in 2021. Digital TV subscribers increased by 9.2 per cent to 6.0 million while digital distributors remained five in the period under review. Average online newspaper visitors per day increased by 11.4 per cent to 4.2 million in 2021.

Education and Training

Total expenditure for the education sector is expected to reduce by 16.3 per cent to KSh 395.5 billion in 2021/22 financial year. Recurrent expenditure for the sector is expected to decrease by 16.7 per cent to KSh 380.6 billion in 2021/22, while Development expenditure for the sector is expected to reduce to KSh 15.0 billion in 2021/22. Total number of schools grew by 1.4 per cent from 88,506 in 2020 school year to 89,747 in 2021 school year. Number of registered pre-primary schools increased from 46,652 in 2020 to 46,671 in 2021. During the review period, the number of primary schools rose by 3.6 per cent to 32,594. The increase in number of schools was mainly attributed to registration of more schools and the reopening of some private schools which were closed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Number of public universities increased to 32 following award of a charter to National Defence University - Kenya.

Enrolment in pre-primary 1 and 2 increased marginally to 2,845.3 thousand in 2021 school year from 2,832.9 thousand in 2020 school year. Total enrolment in primary schools increased by 1.1 per cent to 10,285.1 thousand in 2021 school year. Total enrolment in secondary schools rose by 4.9 per cent to 3.7 million in 2021. Number of teachers in public primary schools increased by 1.2 per cent to 220,744 in 2021,

while number of teachers in public secondary schools and teacher training colleges increased by 6.3 per cent to 120,279 in 2021. Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions grew by 10.4 per cent to 498,326 in 2021, while university enrolment is expected to grow from 546.7 thousand in 2020/21 to 562.1 thousand in 2021/22 academic year. The amount of loans and bursaries awarded by Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) declined from KSh 15.4 billion in 2019/2020 to KSh 14.4 billion in 2020/2021. Government funding to universities through the Universities Fund is expected to increase from KSh 41.9 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 43.8 billion in 2021/22.

Health and Vital Statistics

National Government expenditure on health services is expected to increase by 16.6 per cent to KSh 110.2 billion in 2021/22. The proportion of National Government expenditure on health to total National Government expenditure was 3.3 per cent in 2020/21. County Governments' expenditure on health services is expected to grow to KSh 116.5 billion in 2021/22. The National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) membership increased by 6.6 per cent to 23.4 million with members' contributions growing by 2.1 per cent to KSh 60.8 billion in 2020/21

The number of health facilities decreased by 3.2 per cent to 14,137 while the number of hospital beds and cots increased to 100,183 in 2021. Deliveries in health facilities increased by 5.7 per cent to 1.2 million in 2021 with normal deliveries accounting for 82.4 per cent of total deliveries. There was an increase in the number of registered health professionals to 222,870 in 2021. The number of middle-level medical graduates at Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) increased by more than three times from 4,114 in the 2019/20 academic year to 12,437 in the 2020/21 academic year. The total number of university undergraduate and postgraduate health science students increased by 4.3 per cent to 23,164 while the total number of medical graduates and post-graduates increased by more than two-fold to 3,399 in 2021.

The number of registered births increased from 1.1 million in 2020 to 1.2 million in 2021. Birth registration

coverage rate for 2021 was 86.0 per cent while the death registration coverage rate increased to 55.4 per cent in 2021.

Governance, Peace and Security

During the review period, the total number of crimes reported to police increased by 16.7 per cent to 81,272. Similarly, the total number of child protection cases reported to the Department of Children Services increased from 146,881 in 2020 to 191,766 in 2021 while cases related to Violence Against Children (VAC) increased to 147,352 in 2021. In contrast, reported cases on child trafficking reduced from 2,523 in 2020 to 1,976 in 2021. A total of 13.1 tonnes of dangerous drugs were seized in 2021 compared to 10.9 tonnes in 2020.

In 2020/21, number of cases filed in courts increased by 5.5 per cent to 362,332, while cases disposed of increased from 293,996 in 2019/20 to 297,893 in 2020/21. Murder cases that were concluded with a conviction increased from 33 in 2020 to 486 in 2021.

The total prison population increased by 85.8 per cent from 86,119 in 2020 to 160,021 in 2021. Total number of offenders serving probation sentence increased from 4,730 in 2020 to 8,202 in 2021 while the total number of offenders under community service increased from 15,666 in 2020 to 25,640 in the review period.

The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) traced public assets worth KSh 5.1 billion in 2020/21 compared to KSh 25.3 billion in 2019/20. During the same period, the Commission recovered public assets worth KSh 16.0 billion compared to KSh 12.1

billion in 2019/20.

The number of passports issued increased by 24.8 per cent to 273,328 in 2021 while work permits issued and those renewed, increased by 25.3 and 5.1 per cent, respectively. Similarly, the number of applications made for National Identity Cards almost doubled from 648,573 in 2020 to 1,167,954 in 2021. The number of registered refugees and asylum seekers grew from 504,854 in 2020 to 540,068 in 2021 while that of registered persons with disabilities increased from 542,152 as at 30th June 2020 to 552,019 as at 30th June 2021.

Gender and Development

National Government expenditure on social services is expected to decrease by 23.2 per cent from KSh 64.3 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 49.4 billion in 2021/22. Loan disbursements by the Women Enterprise Fund and the Uwezo Fund are expected to decrease by 4.6 per cent and 5.4 per cent to KSh 3.1 billion and KSh 0.6 billion, respectively, in 2021/22. Disbursement by the Youth Enterprise Development Fund is expected to increase by 25.7 per cent to KSh 730 million in 2021/22. Grants disbursed by the National Government Affirmative Action Fund are expected to increase by 19.4 per cent to KSh 1.1 billion in 2021/21. The total value of public procurement reserved for youth, women and Persons with Disabilities (PWD) groups is expected to increase by 25.0 per cent from KSh 65.3 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 81.6 billion in 2021/22.

The funds disbursed through Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children and Persons with Severe Disabilities Programs are expected to increase by 12.3 per cent and 46.0 per cent to KSh 7.9 billion and KSh 1.2 billion, respectively, in 2021/22.

Disbursement of funds for the Hunger and Safety Net Programme is also expected to increase by 28.8 per cent to KSh 4.4 billion in 2021/22. However, disbursement of funds to Older Persons is expected to decrease by 9.0 per cent to KSh 16.7 billion during the same period.

The number of newly registered employers under the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) decreased



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from 82,261 in 2020 to 21,680 in 2021. Contributions and benefits paid by this scheme also dropped by 3.9 per cent and 23.0 per cent to KSh 14.2 billion and KSh 3.4 billion in 2021, respectively.

Total contributions towards retirement benefits schemes increased by 13.8 per cent to KSh 123.1 billion in 2021. Similarly, benefits paid out to members of pension schemes increased by 13.1 per cent to KSh 100.9 billion during the period under review.

The total number of servicewomen and servicemen

recruited by the National Youth Service declined by 6.8 per cent to 7,500 in 2021, with the number of servicewomen and servicemen being 5,595 and 1,905, respectively. Overall representation of Members of County Assemblies met the two-thirds gender rule in 2021, despite thirteen counties falling short of the constitutional requirement. Similarly, Judicial officers achieved the two-third gender rule during the review period. In contrast, the National Assembly and the Senate failed to achieve the two-thirds gender requirement.

2022 Economic Outlook

The country's macroeconomic environment is expected to remain stable despite the likelihood of a rise in inflation, weakening of the Kenyan Shilling against its major trading currencies and significant rise in energy prices. The electioneering period might slowdown economic activities with investors likely to incline to building savings rather than expanding businesses. However, the electioneering period is expected to be peaceful and therefore conducive for economic activities to thrive. During the first quarter of 2022, inflation rate eased but it is likely to rise in the second and third quarters of the year on account of rising energy prices as well as increase in prices of other commodity including that of food.

The agriculture sector, which contributes close to a quarter of the country's gross domestic product, is projected to underperform on account of poor weather patterns. So far, there was a failure of short rains in most parts of the country during the fourth quarter of 2021 which resulted in suppressed production of key crops in the first quarter of 2022. Moreover, was a delay in the onset of the long rains which is likely to hamper production in the second quarter of 2022. Subsequently, the performance of the sector is expected to be below par in 2022. On the brighter side, activities in the other sectors of the economy are likely to continue on a growth trajectory after the successful containment of the COVID-19 pandemic

and the expected peaceful general election given that Kenya is a mature democracy.

The global economy is projected to remain robust in 2022 as the world copes better with the COVID-19 pandemic. Against this backdrop, the world trade is expected to remain strong and therefore supportive of external demand for Kenyan's goods and services. Consequently, Kenya's export of horticultural product, minerals and other key output is expected to grow and therefore supportive of the respective productive sectors. In addition, the growth of tourist arrivals witnessed in 2021 is likely to continue in 2022 and therefore a boost to the accommodation and food services that has been seriously constrained by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.



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Table 0:

	DESCRIPTION	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021
1	Population	(Million)	45.3	46.4	47.6	48.5	49.4
2	Growth of GDP at Constant Prices	(Per cent)	3.8	5.6	5.1	-0.3	7.5
3	GDP at Market Prices :	(KSh Mn)	8,483,396.5	9,340,306.7	10,237,727.3	10,716,033.9	12,098,200.4
4	Total value of petroleum products	(KSh Mn)	265,253.6	327,777.6	316,603.4	209,132.3	348,307.0
5	Trade balance	(KSh Mn)	-1,138,568.1	-1,150,155.8	-1,209,658.0	-999,853.9	-1,407,562.0
6	Money Supply (M3)	(KSh Mn)	3,030,646.0	3,337,832.0	3,524,026.2	3,990,901.0	4,235,224.0
7	Total domestic credit	(KSh Mn)	3,279,317.4	3,450,164.0	3,660,541.0	4,339,110.0	4,993,765.0
8	Balance of Payments (current account balance)	(KSh Mn)	-593,569.1	-505,410.3	-536,306.3	-510,078.7	-663,787.1
9	Coffee-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	33.7	36.8	33.6	24.4	28.2
10	Tea-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	439.9	493.0	458.9	569.5	537.8
11	Fresh Horticultural Produce exports	('000 tonnes)	304.1	322.6	328.3	313.6	405.5
12	Maize-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	239.2	441.5	316.7	261.3	228.4
13	Wheat-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	156.9	330.3	348.8	280.8	241.9
14	Sugar-cane production	('000 tonnes)	4,751.6	5,262.2	4,606.1	6,810.9	7,783.3
15	Milk sold centrally	(Mn litres)	591.4	652.3	685.9	684.4	801.9
16	Manufacturing output	(KSh Mn)	2,109,602.2	2,216,546.9	2,311,586.1	2,373,278.4	2,685,544.6
17	Construction output	(KSh Mn)	1,074,220.6	1,229,130.0	1,391,357.3	1,623,605.0	1,818,538.8
18	Cement Consumption	('000 tonnes)	5,857.9	5,948.7	6,129.1	7,375.6	9,098.4
19	Petroleum Consumption	('000 tonnes)	5,170.6	5,189.2	5,207.1	4,678.5	5,192.1
20	Electricity consumption	(GWh)	8,410.1	8,702.3	8,854.0	8,796.4	9,565.4
21	New registration of motor vehicles and cycles	(Number)	282,672	297,289	327,176	346,729	399,052
22	Rail freight	('000 tonnes)	1,146.5	3,544.0	4,826.0	5,063.0	6,051.0
23	Air passengers handled	('000) No.	10,118.2	11,721.7	12,011.0	4,450.1	6,585.2
24	Mobile Subscriptions	('000) No.	42,815.1	49,501.5	54,556.0	61,409.0	65,085.0
25	Total mobile money transfer	KSh Bn	3,638.0	3,984.0	4,346.0	5,214.0	6,869.0
26	Wage employment	('000) No.	2,792.6	2,859.8	2,928.4	2,742.6	2,907.3
27	Education-primary enrolment	('000) No.	10,403.7	10,542.5	10,072.0	10,170.1	10,285.1

	DESCRIPTION	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021	
28	Education-second-ary enrolment	('000) No.	2,830.8	2,942.7	3,260.0	3,520.4	3,692.0	
29	Education-University enrolment	('000) No.	522.1	519.5	509.5	546.7	562.1	
30	Education-other post secondary enrolment (TIVET+TTC)	('000) No.	309.5	402.2	462.3	469.1	514.8	
31	Registered doctors and dentists	(Number)	12,133	12,904	13,378	14,136	14,772.0	
32	GDP Per capita (Current):	(KSh)	187,271.4	201,299.7	215,078.3	220,132.2	245,145.3	
33	GDP Per capita (Constant):	(KSh)	174,035.7	179,474.2	183,969.5	179,438.0	190,303.3	
34	Recurrent Revenue and Grants	(KSh Mn)	1,549,875.8	1,733,668.8	1,815,796.6	1,815,098.4	2,100,679.9	
35	Total National Government Expenditure ¹	(KSh Mn)	2,282,995.6	2,573,286.8	2,999,607.4	3,291,828.4	3,373,823.0	
36	Net lending/borrowing (% of GDP) at Current Market Prices	(Per cent)	-7.4	-6.9	-5.6	-6.8	-4.0	
37	External Debt Service Charge as % of GDP at Current Market Prices.	(Per cent)	1.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	
38	External Debt Service as % of Exports of Goods & Services	(Per cent)	9.9	20.0	19.1	22.7	25.7	
INDEX NUMBERS							2017-2021 Annual % rate of change	
39	Export volumes: (2009=100)		109.2	110.9	110.8	122.5	130.1	4.5
40	Import volumes: (2009=100)		109.9	100.6	107.1	109.3	126.6	3.6
41	Terms of trade		75.5	68.0	68.0	74.9	73.3	-0.7
42	NSE 20 Share: (1966=100)		3,172	2,834	2,654	1,868	1903	-12.0
43	Consumer Price Index: (Feb 2019=100)		93.6	98.0	103.2	108.7	115.3	5.4
44	Real wages: (June 2009=100)		91.4	94.1	96.6	94.2	90.6	-0.2
45	Agriculture terms of trade: (2001 =100)		49.9	47.5	44.6	48.4	42.5	-3.9
46	Producer Price Index: (Mar 2019=100)		99.8	100.6	101.8	102.1	109.6	2.4

* Provisional.

¹ The expenditures include disposal of non financial asset and disposal of financial assets (Expenditure is captured in Financial Year)

S E C T I O N



International Scene



International Scene

Overview

World real GDP recorded an accelerated growth of 5.9 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 3.1 per cent in 2020. The growth was supported by relaxation of measures put in place to control the spread of COVID-19. This resulted in an improvement in global trade as well as increased activity in the industrial and services sectors of most economies. The accelerated growth was witnessed across advanced economies as well as in Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs). Advanced economies and EMDEs are estimated to have expanded by 5.0 per cent and 6.5 per cent, respectively, in 2021 compared to a contraction of 4.5 per cent and 2.0 per cent, respectively, in 2020. The recovery in advanced economies was mostly driven by the rollout of COVID-19 vaccines and reduction in mobility restrictions. In the EMDEs, the rebound was underpinned by increased domestic demand and policy support, coupled with the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) boost of general reserve assets of the countries in the bloc. The Sub-Saharan Africa economy grew by 3.7 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 1.7 per cent in 2020. The growth was buoyed by high commodity prices and increased agricultural production attributed to favourable weather conditions. The recovery in Sub-Saharan Africa was, however, slowed by delayed rollout and low vaccine uptake in 2021 which hindered full reopening of the economy. East African Community (EAC) real GDP grew by 4.9 per cent in the period under review compared to a growth of 1.0 per cent in 2020. The accelerated growth was supported by favourable weather conditions in most of the countries coupled with partial lifting of COVID-19 restrictions in Kenya and Rwanda.

1.2. World inflation rose from 3.2 per cent in 2020 to 4.3 per cent in 2021. The surge in inflation was attributed to high agricultural and energy prices as well as supply chain disruptions. High oil demand resulted in an increase in the price per barrel of Murban Adnoc crude oil from USD 41.29 in 2020 to USD 65.68 in 2021. In advanced economies, inflation rose from 0.7 per cent in 2020 to 2.8 per cent in 2021, while that of EMDEs rose from 5.4 per cent in 2020 to 8.4 per cent in 2021. Inflation in Sub-Saharan Africa increased from 10.3 per cent in 2020 to 10.7 per cent in 2021.

1.3. Global trade volume increased by 9.3 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 8.2 per cent in 2020, reflecting increased demand. Further, increase in cross border service activities especially tourism and other service sectors supported the growth in global trade.

1.4. There was a modest increase in global employment levels in 2021 due to reopening of businesses and increased number of working hours, following relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions. Unemployment rate improved from 6.6 per cent in 2020 to 6.2 per cent in 2021, while labour force participation increased from 58.6 per cent in 2020 to 59.0 per cent in 2021.

Regional Economic Analysis

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

1.5. Table 1.1 presents macroeconomic performance of selected economies in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) bloc. The OECD bloc recorded a growth of 5.3 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 4.7 per cent in 2020. The accelerated growth was attributed to improved global demand due to reopening of international borders during the review period.

1.6. Overall inflation rose from 1.5 per cent in 2020 to 3.5 per cent in 2021, mainly due to increased energy and food prices, and supply shortages. Unemployment rate in the OECD eased to 6.2 per cent in 2021 from 7.1 per cent reported in 2020, as a result of increased employment by reopening businesses.

Euro Area

1.7. Real GDP in the Euro Area expanded by 5.2 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 6.5 per cent in 2020. The growth was driven by lifting of COVID-19 containment measures that resulted in increased private consumption and investment. Private consumption was boosted by strong demand and a rise in labour compensation. Inflation increased to 2.4 per cent in 2021 from 0.3 per cent in 2020, mainly attributed to an increase in energy prices and supply

chain disruptions. Unemployment rate declined to 7.7 per cent in 2021 from 7.9 per cent in 2020 as a result of reopening of businesses that were closed in 2020. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP widened from a surplus of 2.7 per cent in 2020 to a 3.4 per cent surplus in 2021, due to a relatively strong export demand in the review period.

United States of America

1.8. The USA economy grew by 5.6 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 3.4 per cent in 2020. The expansion was mostly attributed to strong consumption growth and easing of supply disruption following relaxation of restriction measures put in place to curb the spread of COVID-19. Inflation surged to 3.9 per cent in 2021 from 1.2 per cent in 2020, mainly due to high energy prices, and increased housing and shipping rates. Unemployment rate declined to 5.4 per cent during the review period, down from 8.1 per cent in 2020. The decline in unemployment was attributed to increased labour participation in sectors adversely affected by the pandemic such as leisure and hospitality and transport and storage. The current account balance as a percentage of GDP widened from a deficit of 2.9 per cent in 2020 to a 3.6 per cent deficit in 2021. This was mainly as a result of reduced surplus in primary income coupled with increased imports arising from strong demand.

United Kingdom

1.9. The United Kingdom economy expanded by 6.9 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 9.7 per cent in 2020 supported by strong private consumption. Inflation rose to 2.4 per cent in 2021 from 0.9 per cent in 2020, mainly due to increased energy prices, and supply and labour shortages. The shortages were attributed to imposition of trade and immigration restrictions following the exit of UK from EU single market. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP widened from a deficit of 2.6 per cent in 2020 to a deficit of 2.8 per cent in 2021.

Japan

1.10. Japan's economy expanded by 1.8 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 4.6 per cent in 2020. The growth was supported by strong con-

sumption patterns coupled with reopening of the economy. However, the slowed growth was exacerbated by the reintroduction and expansion of the fourth state of emergency between July and September 2021. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP increased from a surplus of 2.9 per cent in 2020 to a surplus of 3.2 per cent in 2021 due to a steady increase in exports. Unemployment rate remained at 2.8 per cent in 2021.

Germany

1.11. Germany's economy grew by 2.9 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 4.9 per cent

in 2020. The recovery was mainly bolstered by increased household consumption. Nevertheless, the recovery was held back by shortage of manufacturing inputs especially that of semiconductors that affected car production. Inflation rose from 0.4 per cent in 2020 to 3.1 per cent in 2021, due to increased energy prices, supply disruptions and end of Value Added Tax relief put in place to mitigate the effects of COVID-19. Unemployment rate improved to 3.6 per cent in the review period from 3.9 per cent in 2020, mainly due to reopening of businesses. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP remained at a surplus of 6.8 per cent in 2021.

Table 1.1: Key Economic Indicators for Selected OECD Countries, 2019-2022

	2019	2020+	2021*	2022 ¹
World Real GDP Growth	2.8	-3.1	5.9	4.4
World Inflation	3.5	3.2	4.3	3.8
World Trade Growth²	0.9	-8.2	9.3	6.0
Real GDP Growth				
United States of America.	2.3	-3.4	5.6	3.7
United Kingdom	1.7	-9.7	6.9	4.8
Japan	0.0	-4.6	1.8	3.4
Germany	1.1	-4.9	2.9	4.1
Euro Area	1.6	-6.5	5.2	4.3
Total OECD	1.8	-4.7	5.3	3.9
Inflation				
United States of America	1.5	1.2	3.9	4.4
United Kingdom	1.8	0.9	2.4	4.4
Japan	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8
Germany	1.4	0.4	3.1	2.8
Euro Area	1.2	0.3	2.4	2.7
Total OECD	2.0	1.5	3.5	4.2
Current Account Balance as % of GDP				
United States of America.	-2.2	-2.9	-3.6	-3.8
United Kingdom	-2.7	-2.6	-2.8	-3.5
Japan	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.6
Germany	7.6	6.8	6.8	6.1
Euro Area	3.0	2.7	3.4	3.1
Total OECD	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.3
Unemployment Rate				
United States of America	3.7	8.1	5.4	3.8
United Kingdom	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.3
Japan	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.6
Germany	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.2
Euro Area	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.2
Total OECD	5.4	7.1	6.2	5.5

Source: OECD Economic Outlook No. 110, IMF World Economic Outlook datasets (January 2022)

* Provisional

* Revised

¹ Projections

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

Assumptions Underlying Projections

The cut-off date for information used in the projection is November 2021.

The projections assume unchanged exchange rates from those prevailing on 18th October 2021.

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 5.9 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 3.5 per cent in 2020. The growth was mainly supported by strong consumer demand and increased investment, as the COVID-19 restrictions eased. Inflation rose from 3.4 per cent in 2020 to 4.5 per cent in the review period, mainly due to high commodity prices and supply chain disruptions. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP for the bloc widened from a surplus of 0.9 per cent in 2020 to a 2.0 per cent surplus in 2021.

1.13. The Indian economy expanded by 9.4 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 7.3 per cent in 2020. The rebound was supported by increased exports of motor vehicles, strong consumer demand and fiscal measures. Inflation rose from 6.2 per cent in 2020 to 6.4 per cent in 2021, mainly due to increased commodity prices and supply chain disruptions. The current account balance as a percentage of GDP worsened from a surplus of 0.9 per cent in 2020 to a deficit of 0.6 per cent in 2021, mainly due to the increased price of crude oil.

1.14. China reported an accelerated growth of 8.1 per cent in 2021 compared to a 2.3 per cent growth recorded in 2020. The growth was supported by robust investment and consumption, manufacturing and exports. Inflation eased from 2.5 per cent in 2020 to 0.8 per cent in 2021, partly due to a limited shift in the prices of imported raw materials. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP narrowed from a surplus of 1.9 per cent in 2020 to a 1.7 per cent surplus in 2021.

1.15. South African economy grew by 5.2 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 6.4 per cent in 2020. The recovery was supported by increased exports and household consumption driven by government support through social transfers. However, the recovery was curtailed by social unrest in July 2021. Inflation rose to 4.4 per cent in 2021 from 3.3 per cent in 2020. Current account balance as a

percentage of GDP improved from a surplus of 2.0 per cent in 2020 to 4.9 per cent in 2021.

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)

1.16. Sub-Saharan Africa's real GDP is estimated to have grown by 3.7 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 1.7 per cent in 2020, driven by high commodity prices, international tourist arrivals, and increased agricultural production. However, the recovery was slower compared to the global growth, attributed to the onset of the second and third waves of COVID-19 infections between January and July 2021, and low oil production in oil-producing countries. Inflation in the bloc rose from 10.3 per cent in 2020 to 10.7 per cent in 2021, due to a rise in energy and food prices. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP narrowed to a deficit of 2.2 per cent in 2021 from 3.0 per cent recorded in 2020. The narrowing of the deficit was mainly due to more favourable terms of trade and continued growth of remittances.

1.17. The recovery was also curtailed by lackluster performance registered by the three major economies in the region (Nigeria, South Africa and Angola). Nigeria's economy expanded by 2.6 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 1.8 per cent in 2020, mostly supported by non-oil sectors. Growth was constrained by low oil production attributed to work disruption at the oil fields coupled with decline in extractive investments. The economy of Angola contracted by 0.7 per cent in 2021 compared to 5.4 per cent contraction in 2020, mainly due to low oil production as a result of ageing oil fields.

East African Community (EAC)

1.18. East African Community's (EAC) real GDP is estimated to have expanded by 4.9 per cent in the period under review compared to a growth of 1.0 per cent recorded in 2020. The accelerated growth was supported by favourable weather conditions in most of the countries in the region which resulted in bumper cereal output. Inflation remained more or less the same in 2021 due to stable food inflation. Current account balance widened to a 5.7 per cent deficit in 2021 from a deficit of 5.0 per cent recorded in 2020 largely due to sluggish recovery of exports

and remittances that suppressed foreign exchange receipts.

1.19. Tanzania's real GDP grew by 4.0 per cent in 2021 compared to a 4.8 per cent growth in 2020. Rwanda's economy grew by 5.1 per cent in 2021 compared to a 3.4 per cent contraction recorded in 2020. Uganda's economy rebounded from a contraction of 0.8 per cent in 2020 to a growth of 4.7 per cent in 2021, largely supported by increased household demand and an increase in exports. Uganda's current account balance as a percentage of GDP narrowed to an 8.9 per cent deficit in 2021 from a deficit of 9.6 per cent recorded in 2020. Inflation in Uganda stood at 2.2 per cent during the review period compared to 2.8 per cent in 2020.

Southern African Development Community

1.20. Southern African Development Community (SADC) is estimated to have grown by 3.9 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 4.3 per cent in 2020. The rebound was mainly attributed to strengthened domestic demand as the COVID-19 pandemic receded and commodity prices rose due to the global reopening of economies. Inflation eased to 9.3 per cent in 2021 from 11.0 per cent recorded in 2020 due to accommodative monetary policies. The current account balance as a percentage of GDP improved to a surplus of 0.7 per cent in 2021 compared to a deficit of 0.1 per cent in 2020, mainly due to increased exports, especially gold and agricultural products.

West African Economic and Monetary Union

1.21. Real GDP of West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) was estimated to have expanded by 5.5 per cent in 2021 compared to a growth of 1.8 per cent in 2020. The growth was mainly attributed to the recovery of the service sector coupled with an increase in public investment.

Current account balance as a percentage of GDP widened from a deficit of 4.6 per cent in 2020 to a 6.1 per cent deficit in 2021. Inflation rose to 2.9 per cent in the review period compared to 2.2 per cent recorded in 2020, reflecting an increase in food and transport prices. Cote d'Ivoire, the largest economy in the region, reported real GDP growth of 6.0 per cent in 2021 compared to a growth of 2.0 per cent in 2020. The growth was supported by an increase in agricultural production, petroleum products, public investment and improved domestic demand.

Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa

1.22. Real GDP of the Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa (CEMAC) was estimated to have grown by 2.6 per cent during the review period compared to a contraction of 2.5 per cent in 2020, mainly due to the recovery in global trade. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP narrowed to a deficit of 1.7 per cent in 2021 compared to a 4.6 per cent deficit in 2020, largely attributed to an increase in exports of non-energy commodities. Inflation eased to 2.1 per cent in the review period compared to 2.7 per cent reported in 2020, which is below the 3.0 per cent set regional standard.



Real GDP of the Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa (CEMAC) was estimated to have grown by 2.6 per cent during the review period compared to a contraction of 2.5 per cent in 2020, mainly due to the recovery in global trade

Table 1.2: Real GDP Growth, Inflation and Current Account Balances for Selected Regions and Countries, 2019-2022

	Real GDP Growth Rates				Inflation				Current Account Balance (Per cent of GDP)			
	2019	2020+	2021*	2022 ¹	2019	2020+	2021*	2022 ¹	2019	2020+	2021*	2022 ¹
BRIICS	3.1	-3.5	5.9	4.1	3.8	3.4	4.5	4.0	-0.8	0.9	2.0	1.6
Brazil	1.4	-4.4	5.0	1.4	3.7	3.2	7.8	5.1	-3.5	-1.7	-0.5	-0.8
Russia	2.0	-3.0	4.3	2.7	4.5	3.4	5.9	4.8	4.0	2.4	6.1	7.8
India	4.0	-7.3	9.4	8.1	4.8	6.2	6.4	4.8	-0.8	0.9	-0.6	-1.6
Indonesia	5.0	-2.1	3.3	5.2	3.0	1.9	1.7	2.8	-2.7	-0.4	0.4	1.2
China	6.0	2.3	8.1	5.1	2.9	2.5	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.9	1.7	1.5
South Africa	0.1	-6.4	5.2	1.9	4.1	3.3	4.4	4.8	-2.6	2.0	4.9	1.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.1	-1.7	3.7	3.8	8.2	10.3	10.7	8.6	-3.4	-3.0	-2.2	-2.7
EAC-5	6.3	1.0	4.9	5.6	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.5	-5.2	-5.0	-5.7	-5.6
Kenya	5.1	-0.3	7.5	6.0	5.3	5.4	6.1	5.0	-5.3	-4.8	-5.5	-5.1
Tanzania	7.0	4.8	4.0	5.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	-2.5	-1.8	-3.2	-3.8
Uganda	7.7	-0.8	4.7	5.1	2.3	2.8	2.2	5.0	-6.4	-9.6	-8.9	-7.3
Rwanda	9.5	-3.4	5.1	7.0	2.4	7.7	2.4	4.9	-12.1	-12.2	-13.4	-12.2
Burundi	1.8	-1.0	1.6	4.2	-0.7	7.3	5.6	4.6	-11.6	-10.4	-15.4	-14.4
SADC	1.3	-4.3	3.9	3.0	8.7	11.0	9.3	7.0	-2.0	-0.1	0.7	-1.0
WAEMU	5.7	1.8	5.5	6.1	-0.6	2.2	2.9	2.3	-4.9	-4.6	-6.1	-6.1
CEMAC	2.0	-2.5	2.6	2.8	1.8	2.7	2.1	2.3	-3.3	-4.6	-1.7	-1.9
ASEAN-5	4.9	-3.4	2.9	5.8	2.1	1.4	2.0	2.4	1.1	2.0	0.6	0.7
Indonesia	5.0	-2.1	3.3	5.2	3.0	1.9	1.7	2.8	-2.7	-0.4	0.4	1.2
Malaysia	4.4	-5.6	3.5	6.0	0.7	-1.1	2.5	2.0	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.7
Philippines	6.1	-9.6	3.2	6.3	2.5	2.6	4.3	3.0	-0.8	3.6	0.4	-1.8
Thailand	2.3	-6.1	1.0	4.5	0.7	-0.8	0.9	1.3	7.0	3.5	-0.5	2.1
Vietnam	7.0	2.9	3.8	6.6	2.8	3.2	2.0	2.3	3.8	3.7	1.8	3.2
Maghreb	2.1	-7.9	14.0	2.8	2.3	2.3	6.0	5.6	-7.0	-7.9	-4.0	-3.6
Algeria	0.8	-4.9	3.4	1.9	2.0	2.4	6.5	7.6	-9.9	-12.7	-7.6	-5.5
Libya	13.2	-59.7	123.2	5.3	0.2	2.8	21.1	8.0	1.1	-12.2	19.2	15.4
Mauritania	5.8	-1.8	2.7	5.0	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.8	-10.5	-7.6	-7.1	-8.9
Morocco	2.6	-6.3	5.7	3.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	1.2	-3.7	-1.5	-3.1	-3.3
Tunisia	1.0	-8.6	3.0	3.3	6.7	5.6	5.7	6.5	-8.4	-6.8	-7.3	-8.4
Mashreq²	4.3	1.4	2.7	4.7	11.8	8.3	8.0	7.8	-6.8	-4.3	-4.9	-3.9
Egypt	5.6	3.6	3.3	5.2	13.9	5.7	4.5	6.3	-3.6	-3.1	-3.9	-3.7
Jordan	2.0	-1.6	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.4	1.6	2.0	-2.1	-8.0	-8.9	-4.4
Lebanon	-6.9	-25.0	..	..	2.9	84.9	..	..	-27.4	-17.8	..	..

Source: OECD Economic Outlook, December 2021 and Regional Economic Outlook October 2021 - Various Issues except Kenya whose accounts are shown

* Provisional

* Revised

.. Data not available

¹ Projections

² Excludes Syria due to unavailability of data

Southern African Development Community (SADC) includes: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Eswatini, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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

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

Association of South Eastern Asia Nations

1.23. Real GDP in the Association of South Eastern Asia Nations (ASEAN-5) is estimated to have grown by 2.9 per cent in 2021 compared to a 3.4 per cent contraction in 2020, mainly supported by increased household spending and continued foreign demand. Inflation rose from 1.4 per cent in 2020 to 2.0 per cent in 2021. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP narrowed from a surplus of 2.0 per cent in 2020 to a 0.6 per cent surplus in 2021. In the period under review, all member countries registered positive growths with Vietnam recording the highest growth of 3.8 per cent followed by Indonesia with a growth of 3.3 per cent. Thailand registered the slowest growth of 1.0 per cent in the same period.

Maghreb

1.24. Real GDP growth of the Maghreb was estimated to have expanded by 14.0 per cent in 2021 compared to a 7.9 per cent contraction in 2020. The rebound was mainly attributed to the restoration of the global demand, in particular, exports of automotive parts and phosphate coupled with the resumption of oil production. Inflation rose from 2.3 per cent in 2020 to 6.0 per cent in the period under review, largely due to persistent supply disruptions. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP narrowed from a deficit of 7.9 per cent in 2020 to a 4.0 per cent deficit in 2021, due to the increases in oil revenues and exports. Tunisia's economy registered a growth of 3.0 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 8.6 per cent recorded in 2020. The rebound was due to the receding of the COVID-19 pandemic which allowed a resumption of the global economy, especially in Europe, upon which Tunisia relies heavily. Mauritania recorded real GDP growth of 2.7 per cent in 2021 compared to a 1.8 per cent contraction in

2020. The growth was supported by the revival of the global demand for iron, which is Mauritania's main driver of growth. The political and security situation in Libya remained fragile and affected the region's economy in the review period. However, due to the resumption of oil production, the economy grew by 123.2 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 59.7 per cent recorded in 2020. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP for the region narrowed to a deficit of 4.0 per cent in 2021 compared to a 7.9 per cent deficit in 2020.

Mashreq

1.25. During the period under review, the real GDP growth of Mashreq bloc expanded by 2.7 per cent compared to 1.4 per cent growth in 2020. In Egypt, the real GDP registered a decelerated growth of 3.3 per cent in 2021 compared to a 3.6 per cent growth recorded in 2020. The decelerated growth was due to suppressed activities in tourism which is a major economic driver in the country. In the period under review, Iraq and Saudi Arabia reported real GDP growths of 3.6 and 2.8 per cent, respectively. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP for the bloc widened to a deficit of 4.9 per cent in 2021 from a 4.3 per cent deficit in 2020. Inflation eased slightly to 8.0 per cent in 2021 from 8.3 per cent recorded in 2020.

Outlook

1.26. The global economy is projected to grow at 4.4 per cent in 2022 with the world expected to cope better with the COVID-19 pandemic. The GDP for advanced economies is expected to return to the pre-pandemic output path with a projection of 3.9 per cent in 2022, mainly due to withdrawal of fiscal policy support put in place during the onset of the pandemic. The real GDP for USA economy is projected to grow by 3.7 per cent in 2022, mainly owing to easing of supply chain disruptions and strong consumption growth.

1.27. Delivery and administration of COVID-19 vaccines in Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs) is expected to improve steadily in 2022, thus improving the region's economic prospects. The real GDP of EMDEs is projected to grow by 4.8 per cent in 2022. China's economy is expected



Real GDP of the Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa (CEMAC) was estimated to have grown by 2.6 per cent during the review period compared to a contraction of 2.5 per cent in 2020, mainly due to the recovery in global trade

to slow to 5.1 per cent in 2022, due to tighter regulation on certain sectors of the economy and reduced export support. Prospects for India are expected to be much stronger in this group with the economy projected to grow by 8.1 per cent in 2022, supported by the increasing pace of vaccination and inflation slowdown, boosting consumers' sentiments and protecting purchasing power.

1.28. The real GDP for BRIICS is expected to grow by 4.1 per cent in 2022. Brazil's real GDP is likely to slow to 1.4 per cent due to weak investor confidence and private consumption. The real GDP for Indonesia is projected at 5.2 per cent in 2022 supported by strong domestic demand and higher commodity prices. Real GDP for Russia is expected to grow by 2.7 per cent in 2022 due to weak domestic demand and geopolitical tensions which will affect its exports, especially oil, gas and wheat.

1.29. The real GDP of ASEAN-5 economy is expected to grow by 5.8 per cent in 2022 bolstered by high commodity prices and strong domestic demand. In Maghreb, the real GDP is expected to be 2.8 per cent in 2022, while that of Mashreq is projected to grow by 4.7 per cent in the same period.

1.30. Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to grow by 3.8 per cent in 2022. In the near term, recovery is expected to continue supported by elevated commodity prices as activities rebound in the region's main trading partners. South Africa's economy is projected to grow by 1.9 per cent in 2022 supported by strong domestic demand and investment. Growth in EAC is expected to accelerate to 5.6 per cent in 2022 due to resumption of the economy and enhanced rollout of COVID-19 vaccination.



SECTION

B

Domestic Economy



Economic Performance

Overview

The economy recovered from the crippling effects of the COVID-19 pandemic to expand by 7.5 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 0.3 per cent in 2020. The recovery was mainly driven by resumption of most economic activities after the lifting of the COVID-19 containment measures instituted in 2020 to curb the spread of the virus. The nominal GDP rose from KSh 10,716.0 billion in 2020 to KSh 12,098.2 billion in 2021, representing an increase of 12.9 per cent. In 2021, all economic activities registered positive growths except Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing which contracted by 0.2 per cent. Accommodation and Food Services, and Education services that had been severely affected by the pandemic grew significantly faster than those that were less affected in 2020. Economic growth in 2021 was supported by improved performances in key sectors of the economy including; Manufacturing (6.9%), Wholesale and Retail Trade (7.9%), Real Estate (6.7%), Transportation and Storage (7.2%), and Financial and insurance activities (12.5%). In contrast, dry weather conditions that characterized the better part of 2021 adversely affected agricultural production, especially growing of key crops such as maize, beans, vegetables, tea and coffee leading to a contraction in its growth during the review period.

2.2. The monetary policy stance adopted in 2021 was aimed at accelerating economic recovery after a slowdown in most economic activities in 2021 occasioned by the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Central Bank Rate (CBR) remained at 7.00 per cent throughout the year. Broad money supply (M3) and overall liquidity grew by 6.1 and 9.5 per cent, respectively. The weighted average real interest rate for commercial bank deposits increased to 0.77 per cent in 2021 from 0.68 per cent in 2020. Similarly, loans and advances rate increased from 12.02 per cent in December 2020 to 12.16 per cent in December 2021. During the review period, inflation rose from 5.4 per cent in 2020 to 6.1 per cent in 2021 mainly due to increases in prices of fuel and food items. The current account balance widened from a deficit of KSh 510.1 billion in 2020 to a deficit of KSh 663.0 billion in 2021 owing to faster growth of merchandise imports relative to total exports. Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) 20 share index rose from 1,868 points in December 2020 to 1,903 points in December 2021. The average annual price of Murban crude oil increased sharply from USD 41.45 per barrel in 2020 to USD 69.72 per barrel in 2021 mainly resulting from a surge in demand for oil products.

Sectoral Analysis

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

2.3. There was a slowdown in performance of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing activities in 2021 compared to 2020. This was mainly attributed to unfavourable weather conditions which led to reduction in crop production in the review period. The current ban on logging activities continued to affect sales from government forests which led to a reduction in forestry activities thereby curtailing the sector's growth. The sector's real Gross Value Added (GVA) contracted by 0.2 per cent in 2021 compared to 4.6 per cent growth in 2020. There was decline in production of most of the key food crops in the review period. Maize production declined by 12.8 per cent from 42.1 million bags in 2020 to 36.7 million bags in 2021. Beans and wheat production declined by 14.0 per cent and 39.4 per cent to stand at 7.4 million bags and 245.3 thousand tonnes, respectively in 2021. Production of drought resistant crops declined significantly as evidenced by 57.1 per cent reduction in sorghum production. However, total production of potatoes increased by 10.5 per cent to 2.1 million tonnes in 2021.

2.4. There was mixed performance in the production of cash crops during the review period. The volume of coffee and tea produced declined by 6.4 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively in 2021. The value of horticulture exports increased from KSh 150.2 billion in 2020 to KSh 157.7 billion in 2021. During the review period, horticultural output; key among them the cut flowers, benefitted from better export prices offered in the export market. The volume of cane deliveries increased by 14.7 per cent from 6.8 million tonnes in 2020 to 7.8 million tonnes in 2021.

2.5. The performance of the sector was somewhat saved from a steeper contraction by increased dairy activities where the volume of marketed milk increased from 682.3 million litres in 2020 to 801.9 million litres in 2021.

Manufacturing

2.6. Activities in the manufacturing sector were more vibrant in 2021 compared to 2020. This was mainly on account of the relaxation of COVID-19 containment measures which saw reopening of

the economy and increased demand. The sector recorded an accelerated growth of 6.9 per cent in 2021 compared to 0.4 per cent contraction in 2020. The food sub- sector expanded by 5.5 per cent while the non-food sector grew by 8.8 per cent, respectively in the review period. In the manufacture of food products, activities that posted notable increase in 2021 included; processing of sugar (16.0%); meat and meat products (13.1%); dairy products (10.8%); and bakery products (9.3%). However, manufacture of preserved fruits and vegetables, and that of animal and vegetable fats and oils declined during the review period.

2.7. Most of the activities of manufacture of non-food products registered growths in 2021. Some of the non-food activities that posted significant increases include; manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (23.2%); manufacture of leather and related products (15.6%) and manufacture of motor vehicle, trailers and semi-trailers (18.9%). Credit advanced to enterprises in the manufacturing sector increased from KSh 409.3 billion in 2020 to KSh 463.0 billion in 2021.

Construction

2.8. Performance of the construction sector was relatively slower in 2021 compared to 2020. The sector expanded by 6.6 per cent in 2021 compared to a growth of 10.1 per cent in 2020. The growth was mainly supported by continuous public investment in road infrastructure. Some of the major road construction activities that boosted performance of the sector include the Nairobi expressway and the rehabilitation of Longonot-Malaba railway line. The sector's performance, albeit not as strong as in 2020 was evidenced by a 23.4 per cent increase in cement consumption from 7,375.6 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 9,098.4 thousand tonnes in 2021. However, the quantity of imported iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and cement clinkers was reduced in 2021. The quantity of imported cement clinker declined by 46.9 per cent to 1.1 million metric tonnes in 2021 while that of non-ferrous metal decreased from 48,470.2 tonnes in 2020 to 44,110.4 tonnes in 2021. Credit advanced to the construction sector expanded by 1.9 per cent to KSh 121.9 billion in the review period.

Electricity Supply

2.9. The sector's real Gross Value Added (GVA) is estimated to have grown by 4.4 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 0.4 per cent in 2020. This growth was mostly attributed to increase in total electricity generated from 11,556.8 Gigawatt Hour (GWh) in 2020 to 12,347.0 GWh in 2021. Thermal and wind generation increased by 58.3 per cent and 49.1 per cent to stand at 1,194.3 GWh and 1,948.8 GWh, respectively in the review period. However, electricity generated from hydro declined by 13.2 per cent to 3,675.0 GWh due to insufficient rains during the review period. Similarly, electricity generated from geothermal declined by 22.73 GWh to stand at 5,037 GWh in 2021. Electricity imports rose from 136.7 GWh in 2020 to 288.0 GWh in 2021 while exports increased by 10.3 per cent to 18.2 GWh in the same period.

Transportation and Storage

2.10. Transportation and storage sector expanded by 7.2 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 7.8 per cent in 2020. The growth was largely supported by the relaxation of COVID-19 containment measures which constrained activities in the sector for the better part of 2020. Freight transport through the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) increased from 4,411 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 5,407 thousand tonnes in 2021 while passengers through SGR increased from 806 thousand in 2020 to 1,933 thousand in 2021. Total cargo throughput at the Mombasa port increased by 12.5 per cent to stand at 34,760.4 thousand tonnes in 2021.

2.11. Impressive growth in the transportation sector was reflected in increase in consumption of light diesel from 2,143.5 thousand metric tonnes in 2020 to 2,288.0 thousand metric tonnes in 2021. Similarly, passenger traffic by air increased by 46.7 per cent to 6.6 million in 2021 while the number of newly registered motor vehicles increased from 94,128 in 2020 to 107,499 in 2021.

Information and Communication

2.12. The sector recorded real GVA growth of 8.8 per cent in 2021 compared to a growth of 6.3 per cent in 2020. The growth was mainly supported by increase in mobile money and commerce

transactions coupled with the continued use of digital platforms and services which picked up during the pandemic. The total number of mobile money and commercial transfers increased by 31.7 per cent and 35.0 per cent to stand at KSh 6.9 trillion and KSh 9.4 trillion, respectively in 2021. The number of licensed internet service providers increased from 366 in 2020 to 420 in 2021. The total number of fixed and wireless internet subscriptions increased by 4.4 per cent to stand at 46,355.0 thousand in 2021. Fibre to office subscription increased by 11.9 per cent while international telephone traffic increased by 1.3 per cent in the review period.

Financial and Insurance Activities

2.13. Activities of financial and insurance were more vibrant in 2021 than in 2020. The real GVA of the sector expanded by 12.5 per cent in 2021 compared to 5.9 per cent growth in 2020. Most monetary and insurance indicators pointed to better performance of the sector in 2021. The financial sub sector grew by 8.2 per cent in 2021 compared to 4.4 per cent growth in 2020. Broad money supply increased from KSh 3,990.9 billion as at December 2020 to KSh 4,235.2 billion as at December 2021. Total domestic credit grew by 15.1 per cent from KSh 4,339.1 billion in 2020 to KSh 4,993.7 billion in 2021. Credit to national government grew by 21.5 per cent to KSh 1,691.6 billion while credit to private sector grew by 8.6 per cent to KSh 3,136.8 billion as at December 2021. Overall liquidity expanded by 9.5 per cent in 2021 to KSh 6,202.3 billion as at end of 2021.

2.14. Insurance sub-sector grew by 27.6 per cent in 2021 compared to 11.7 per cent growth in 2020. The growth was evidenced by 16.2 per cent growth in net premium income to stand at KSh 246,660 million in 2021.

Accommodation and Food Services

2.15. The sector was boosted by the lifting of most of the COVID-19 mitigation measures both overseas and domestically in 2021. As a result, the sector's real GVA grew by 52.5 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 47.7 per cent in 2020. While still short of pre-covid levels, the number of international visitor arrivals grew by 50.3 per cent from 579.6 thousand visitors in 2020 to 871.3 thousand visitors in 2021.

Bed night occupancy increased by 50.3 per cent to 5,517.0 thousand in 2021 while the number of conferences held increased significantly from 1,204 in 2020 to 8,409 in 2021.

2.16 Table 2.1 presents GDP by activity at current prices for the period 2017-2021 while Table 2.2 provides the contribution of the various sectors to nominal GDP for the same period. Nominal

GDP increased from KSh 10,716.0 billion in 2020 to KSh 12,098.2 billion in 2021. The agricultural sector's contribution to GDP declined marginally in 2021 compared to 2020, registering a contribution of 22.4 per cent. Other sectors that contributed significantly to the economy in 2021 were Transportation and Storage (11.4%); Real Estate (8.9%); Manufacturing (7.2%); Financial and Insurance Activities (7.1 %).

Table 2.1: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2017 - 2021

Industry	Current Prices, KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019	2020+	2021*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,772,490	1,897,475	2,135,709	2,424,075	2,713,414
Growing of crops	1,293,474	1,356,544	1,542,584	1,778,058	1,970,469
Animal production	314,308	341,275	354,712	384,595	431,442
Support activities to agriculture	19,403	22,643	24,236	25,361	30,952
Forestry & logging	102,617	125,979	156,606	172,949	199,836
Fishing & aquaculture	42,687	51,034	57,572	63,112	80,715
Mining and quarrying	71,675	68,909	72,769	76,327	91,849
Manufacturing	741,376	785,369	809,253	815,667	876,420
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	424,039	452,182	467,200	469,123	499,155
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	317,337	333,186	342,053	346,544	377,265
Electricity supply	156,737	157,521	161,716	162,850	177,115
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	59,271	59,648	58,912	60,070	63,274
Construction	455,833	545,654	630,653	750,153	847,422
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	713,561	762,968	837,918	866,502	957,839
Transportation and storage	862,956	1,056,264	1,202,830	1,151,833	1,383,555
Land transport	691,544	858,653	981,744	984,423	1,194,430
Air transport including support services	73,479	85,203	97,215	47,885	65,867
All other transport including postal and courier activities	97,933	112,407	123,871	119,525	123,259
Accommodation and food service activities	85,252	100,019	119,581	77,813	119,865
Information and communication	223,497	240,120	257,419	274,711	294,379
Telecommunications	147,279	157,667	171,633	191,898	205,747
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	76,218	82,452	85,786	82,813	88,632
Financial and insurance activities	634,089	622,625	667,702	724,289	856,513
Financial activities	509,667	480,309	509,946	543,738	617,587

Table 2.1: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2017 - 2021 (Continued)

Industry	Current Prices, KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Insurance activities	124,423	142,315	157,755	180,550	238,926
Real estate	792,515	881,622	946,732	995,910	1,072,543
Professional, scientific and technical activities	154,320	163,959	175,882	159,387	172,246
Administrative and support service activities	83,429	97,502	108,875	92,681	104,962
Public administration and defence	442,962	493,180	541,367	592,610	632,165
Education	365,477	399,515	431,876	413,026	515,129
Pre-primary and Primary education	184,303	208,393	215,329	209,901	250,175
General secondary education	98,828	109,878	119,592	110,004	149,977
Higher and other education	82,346	81,245	96,955	93,121	114,976
Human health and social work activities	175,811	188,778	197,969	213,215	232,623
Arts, entertainment and recreation	22,440	24,541	27,056	19,936	23,440
Other service activities	122,146	135,539	144,894	124,226	142,637
Activities of households as employers;	59,870	65,710	68,917	72,064	75,121
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-241,384	-215,414	-226,631	-218,991	-241,849
All economic activities	7,754,323	8,531,502	9,371,398	9,848,354	11,110,660
Taxes on products	729,074	808,805	866,330	867,680	987,540
GDP at market prices	8,483,396	9,340,307	10,237,727	10,716,034	12,098,200

* Provisional

* Revised

Table 2.2: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2017-2021

Industry	Percentage Contribution to nominal GDP				
	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20.9	20.3	20.9	22.6	22.4
Growing of crops	15.2	14.5	15.1	16.6	16.3
Animal production	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6
Support activities to agriculture	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Forestry & logging	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7
Fishing & aquaculture	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Mining and quarrying	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Manufacturing	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.2
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.1
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.1
Electricity supply	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Construction	5.4	5.8	6.2	7.0	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.9
Transportation and storage	10.2	11.3	11.7	10.7	11.4
Land transport	8.2	9.2	9.6	9.2	9.9
Air transport including support services	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5
All other transport including postal and courier activities	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Accommodation and food service activities	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0
Information and communication	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4
Telecommunications	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities...	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	7.5	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.1
Financial activities	6.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1
Insurance activities	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0
Real estate	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.3	8.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4
Administrative and support service activities	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
Public administration and defence	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.2
Education	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.3
Primary education	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1
General secondary education	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2
Higher and other education	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Human health and social work activities	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other service activities	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2
Activities of households as employers;	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-2.8	-2.3	-2.2	-2.0	-2.0
All economic activities	91.4	91.3	91.5	91.9	91.8
Taxes on products	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.1	8.2
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Provisional

+ Revised

2.17. 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 8,735.0 billion in 2020 to KSh 9,391.7 billion in 2021. This translated to an overall growth of 7.5 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 0.3 per cent in 2020. Accommodation and food services registered the highest growth from a contraction of

47.7 per cent in 2020 to a growth of 52.5 per cent, mainly attributed to recovery of the tourism sector. The various sectors registered mixed performance in 2021 with some registering slowed growths while others recorded improvements. Some of the sectors that recorded higher growths in 2021 compared to 2020 include; Education (21.4%); Financial and Insurance (12.5%); Information and communication (8.8%) Transportation and Storage (7.2 %)

Table 2.3: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2017-2021

Industry	Constant 2016 Prices, KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,501,817	1,587,784	1,630,607	1,706,221	1,703,335
Growing of crops	1,061,320	1,129,072	1,163,210	1,229,553	1,211,234
Animal production	286,095	299,210	304,887	315,107	327,394
Support activities to agriculture	18,753	21,269	22,442	23,052	26,905
Forestry & logging	97,686	96,678	96,789	94,871	92,561
Fishing & aquaculture	37,963	41,554	43,280	43,638	45,242
Mining and quarrying	83,907	79,986	83,386	87,952	103,827
Manufacturing	712,807	738,305	757,794	754,617	807,003
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	395,912	417,709	429,714	422,662	445,899
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	316,895	320,597	328,080	331,955	361,104
Electricity supply	150,627	156,679	159,673	159,039	166,028
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	56,323	57,743	58,473	60,489	64,381
Construction	413,717	438,962	470,526	517,977	552,076
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	655,259	694,215	730,922	727,550	784,736
Transportation and storage	801,274	849,165	902,898	832,068	892,262
Land transport	636,887	670,319	712,945	691,962	737,142
Air transport including support services	70,189	74,769	77,514	35,585	41,973
All other transport including postal and courier activities	94,197	104,078	112,439	104,521	113,147
Accommodation and food service activities	76,883	88,863	101,584	53,114	81,004
Information and communication	223,445	241,178	257,959	274,200	298,324
Telecommunications	150,030	163,634	177,247	199,512	218,868
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	73,415	77,544	80,712	74,687	79,455
Financial and insurance activities	612,981	629,731	680,556	721,033	811,390
Financial activities	493,036	497,023	535,249	558,781	604,388
Insurance activities	119,945	132,708	145,307	162,252	207,002
Real estate	753,420	802,728	856,588	891,574	951,352
Professional, scientific and technical activities	152,058	160,325	171,268	151,533	160,002
Administrative and support service activities	79,064	86,819	92,729	76,392	80,847
Public administration and defence	426,049	459,667	498,143	532,794	562,551
Education	367,395	392,401	414,661	376,301	456,962
Pre-primary and Primary education	177,217	193,608	199,687	182,827	217,733
General secondary education	96,613	102,370	110,715	94,116	126,567
Higher and other education	93,565	96,423	104,259	99,358	112,662
Human health and social work activities	166,956	176,043	185,702	196,367	208,193
Arts, entertainment and recreation	21,292	22,089	23,857	17,114	19,457
Other service activities	114,000	118,593	124,449	100,205	119,109
Activities of households as employers;	55,957	56,797	57,649	58,513	59,391
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured	-245,063	-254,198	-278,418	-273,442	-288,530
All economic activities	7,180,165	7,583,875	7,981,005	8,021,610	8,593,701
Taxes on products	705,356	747,016	775,941	713,430	797,982
GDP at market prices	7,885,521	8,330,891	8,756,946	8,735,040	9,391,684

* Provisional

* Revised

Table 2.4: Gross Domestic Product by Activity (growth)

Industry	Percentage Changes				
	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-1.3	5.7	2.7	4.6	-0.2
Growing of crops	-1.0	6.4	3.0	5.7	-1.5
Animal production	-6.9	4.6	1.9	3.4	3.9
Support activities to agriculture	12.8	13.4	5.5	2.7	16.7
Forestry & logging	3.3	-1.0	0.1	-2.0	-2.4
Fishing & aquaculture	24.1	9.5	4.2	0.8	3.7
Mining and quarrying	3.2	-4.7	4.3	5.5	18.1
Manufacturing	0.7	3.6	2.6	-0.4	6.9
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1.5	5.5	2.9	-1.6	5.5
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	-0.3	1.2	2.3	1.2	8.8
Electricity supply	5.6	4.0	1.9	-0.4	4.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	-3.2	2.5	1.3	3.4	6.4
Construction	6.3	6.1	7.2	10.1	6.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	4.3	5.9	5.3	-0.5	7.9
Transportation and storage	3.5	6.0	6.3	-7.8	7.2
Land transport	6.3	5.2	6.4	-2.9	6.5
Air transport including support services	-16.0	6.5	3.7	-54.1	18.0
All other transport including postal and courier activities	3.7	10.5	8.0	-7.0	8.3
Accommodation and food services	9.4	15.6	14.3	-47.7	52.5
Information and communication	8.1	7.9	7.0	6.3	8.8
Telecommunications	11.9	9.1	8.3	12.6	9.7
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	1.0	5.6	4.1	-7.5	6.4
Financial and insurance activities	4.1	2.7	8.1	5.9	12.5
Financial activities	3.8	0.8	7.7	4.4	8.2
Insurance activities	5.2	10.6	9.5	11.7	27.6
Real estate	6.7	6.5	6.7	4.1	6.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.7	5.4	6.8	-11.5	5.6
Administrative and support service activities	1.6	9.8	6.8	-17.6	5.8
Public administration and defence	3.9	7.9	8.4	7.0	5.6
Education	8.7	6.8	5.7	-9.3	21.4
Primary education	13.6	9.2	3.1	-8.4	19.1
General secondary education	3.2	6.0	8.2	-15.0	34.5
Higher and other education	5.9	3.1	8.1	-4.7	13.4
Human health and social work activities	6.4	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	16.5	3.7	8.0	-28.3	13.7
Other service activities	3.9	4.0	4.9	-19.5	18.9
Activities of households as employers;	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured	-6.0	3.7	9.5	-1.8	5.5
All industries at basic prices	3.7	5.6	5.2	0.5	7.1
Taxes on products	5.7	5.9	3.9	-8.1	11.9
GDP at market prices	3.8	5.6	5.1	-0.3	7.5

* Provisional

* Revised

2.18. Table 2.5 shows the sectoral contribution to the overall growth for the period 2017-2021. Financial and Insurance was the leading source of GDP growth in 2021 accounting for 13.8 per cent followed by Education which accounted for about 12.3 per cent of the overall growth. Other sectors that contribut-

ed significantly to the overall growth include; Taxes on Products (12.9%); Transportation and Storage (9.2%); Real Estate (9.1%); Wholesale and Retail Trade (8.7%). On the other hand, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing contribution to the overall growth contracted by 0.4 per cent in the period under review.

Table 2.5: Sources of Growth, 2017-2021

Industry	Percentage Changes				
	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-6.7	19.3	10.1	-345.2	-0.4
Growing of crops	-3.8	15.2	8.0	-302.9	-2.8
Animal production	-7.2	2.9	1.3	-46.7	1.9
Support activities to agriculture	0.7	0.6	0.3	-2.8	0.6
Forestry & logging	1.1	-0.2	0.0	8.8	-0.4
Fishing & aquaculture	2.5	0.8	0.4	-1.6	0.2
Mining and quarrying	0.9	-0.9	0.8	-20.8	2.4
Manufacturing	1.7	5.7	4.6	14.5	8.0
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	2.0	4.9	2.8	32.2	3.5
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	-0.3	0.8	1.8	-17.7	4.4
Electricity supply	2.7	1.4	0.7	2.9	1.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	-0.6	0.3	0.2	-9.2	0.6
Construction	8.4	5.7	7.4	-216.6	5.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.2	8.7	8.6	15.4	8.7
Transportation and storage	9.4	10.8	12.6	323.3	9.2
Land transport	12.9	7.5	10.0	95.8	6.9
Air transport including support services	-4.6	1.0	0.6	191.4	1.0
All other transport including postal and courier activities	1.1	2.2	2.0	36.1	1.3
Accommodation and food services	2.3	2.7	3.0	221.3	4.2
Information and communication	5.7	4.0	3.9	-74.1	3.7
Telecommunications	5.5	3.1	3.2	-101.6	2.9
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	0.2	0.9	0.7	27.5	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	8.3	3.8	11.9	-184.8	13.8
Financial activities	6.2	0.9	9.0	-107.4	6.9
Insurance activities	2.0	2.9	3.0	-77.4	6.8
Real estate	16.3	11.1	12.6	-159.7	9.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.9	1.9	2.6	90.1	1.3
Administrative and support service activities	0.4	1.7	1.4	74.6	0.7
Public administration and defence	5.5	7.5	9.0	-158.2	4.5

* Provisional

* Revised

Table 2.5: Sources of Growth, 2017-2021 (Continued)

Industry	Percentage changes				
	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Education	10.1	5.6	5.2	175.1	12.3
Primary education	7.3	3.7	1.4	77.0	5.3
General secondary education	1.0	1.3	2.0	75.8	4.9
Higher and other education	1.8	0.6	1.8	22.4	2.0
Human health and social work activities	3.5	2.0	2.3	-48.7	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.0	0.2	0.4	30.8	0.4
Other service activities	1.5	1.0	1.4	110.7	2.9
Activities of households as employers	0.3	0.2	0.2	-3.9	0.1
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured	5.3	-2.1	-5.7	-22.7	-2.3
All industries at basic prices	87.0	90.6	93.2	-185.4	87.1
Taxes on products	13.0	9.4	6.8	285.4	12.9
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Provisional

* Revised

2.19. The annual production accounts for all industries at current prices for the period 2017-2021 are presented in Table 2.6. The total value of output generated in 2021 stood at KSh 18,444.8 billion in 2021 up from KSh 16,210.4 billion in 2020. the value of intermediate consumption increased from KSh 6,362.0 billion in 2020 to KSh 7,334.1 billion in 2021. Total value addition to the economy rose to KSh 11,110.7 billion in 2021 from KSh 9,848.4 billion in 2020.

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2017-2021

<i>Current Prices, KSh Million</i>					
Industry	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing					
Output at basic prices	2,161,306.4	2,299,659.7	2,578,151.4	2,928,655.1	3,298,200.7
Intermediate consumption	388,816.3	402,185.2	442,442.2	504,580.4	584,787.1
Value added, gross	1,772,490.1	1,897,474.6	2,135,709.3	2,424,074.7	2,713,413.6
Compensation of employees	153,173.4	163,855.1	182,358.2	206,809.2	221,474.9
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	1,619,316.7	1,733,619.5	1,953,351.1	2,217,265.4	2,491,938.7
Mining and quarrying					
Output at basic prices	141,012.3	136,425.2	141,312.5	149,853.4	190,641.5
Intermediate consumption	69,337.3	67,516.5	68,543.7	73,526.0	98,792.8
Value added, gross	71,675.0	68,908.6	72,768.8	76,327.4	91,848.8
Compensation of employees	14,475.0	15,471.5	17,004.3	15,625.9	15,307.3
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	57,200.0	53,437.2	55,764.5	60,701.5	76,541.4
Manufacturing					
Output at basic prices	2,109,602.2	2,216,546.9	2,311,586.1	2,373,278.4	2,685,544.6
Intermediate consumption	1,368,226.5	1,431,178.2	1,502,332.8	1,557,611.9	1,809,124.9
Value added, gross	741,375.7	785,368.7	809,253.3	815,666.5	876,419.8
Compensation of employees	190,338.9	206,419.9	218,255.2	215,492.4	231,984.5
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	551,036.9	578,948.8	590,998.1	600,174.1	644,435.3
Electricity, gas and water supply					
Output at basic prices	267,454.5	270,644.5	276,182.9	280,093.1	302,969.0
Intermediate consumption	51,446.5	53,475.3	55,555.2	57,172.8	62,580.1
Value added, gross	216,007.9	217,169.2	220,627.7	222,920.3	240,388.9
Compensation of employees	38,664.3	41,686.5	44,404.4	45,226.1	46,311.0
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	177,343.6	175,482.7	176,223.3	177,694.2	194,078.0
Construction					
Output at basic prices	1,074,220.6	1,229,130.0	1,391,357.3	1,623,605.0	1,818,538.8
Intermediate consumption	618,388.1	683,476.2	760,703.9	873,451.6	971,116.9
Value added, gross	455,832.6	545,653.8	630,653.3	750,153.4	847,421.9
Compensation of employees	294,487.5	352,677.0	411,515.5	466,791.8	507,697.8
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	161,345.1	192,976.8	219,137.8	283,361.6	339,724.1
Wholesale and retail trade					
Output at basic prices	1,342,702.3	1,465,228.5	1,601,687.9	1,647,047.8	1,876,017.1
Intermediate consumption	629,141.7	702,260.5	763,770.1	780,545.6	918,178.5
Value added, gross	713,560.6	762,968.0	837,917.8	866,502.3	957,838.6
Compensation of employees	219,945.6	275,818.4	269,347.5	277,162.9	288,337.3

* Provisional

* Revised

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2017-2021 (Continued)

Industry	Current Prices, KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	493,615.0	487,149.5	568,570.3	589,339.4	669,501.3
Transportation and storage					
Output at basic prices	1,625,039.2	1,880,796.9	2,082,169.9	1,965,157.0	2,293,249.8
Intermediate consumption	762,082.9	824,533.3	879,339.8	813,324.4	909,694.5
Value added, gross	862,956.3	1,056,263.6	1,202,830.1	1,151,832.6	1,383,555.3
Compensation of employees	191,131.7	212,354.2	260,947.4	256,972.1	266,991.2
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	671,824.6	843,909.4	941,882.7	894,860.4	1,116,564.2
Accommodation and Food Services					
Output at basic prices	229,018.7	277,731.0	346,938.9	171,968.1	287,959.6
Intermediate consumption	143,766.4	177,711.9	227,357.9	94,155.4	168,094.8
Value added, gross	85,252.3	100,019.1	119,581.0	77,812.8	119,864.9
Compensation of employees	36,388.3	39,639.4	43,273.9	28,816.5	33,828.2
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	48,863.9	60,379.7	76,307.1	48,996.3	86,036.6
Information and communication					
Output at basic prices	462,012.6	494,269.2	522,621.8	529,809.0	566,260.1
Intermediate consumption	238,515.6	254,149.3	265,202.9	255,098.3	271,881.1
Value added, gross	223,497.0	240,119.9	257,419.0	274,710.7	294,379.0
Compensation of employees	83,750.4	95,132.8	101,835.1	97,418.6	113,074.1
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	139,746.6	144,987.1	155,583.8	177,292.1	181,304.9
Financial and insurance activities					
Output at basic prices	865,756.1	864,482.3	924,259.2	967,206.2	1,126,852.5
Intermediate consumption	231,666.8	241,857.7	256,557.5	242,917.5	270,339.5
Value added, gross	634,089.3	622,624.6	667,701.7	724,288.7	856,513.0
Compensation of employees	135,321.8	136,426.9	147,642.4	151,847.8	163,733.3
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	498,767.5	486,197.7	520,059.3	572,440.9	692,779.7

* Provisional

* Revised

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2017-2021 (Continued)

<i>Current Prices, KSh Million</i>					
Industry	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Real estate					
Output at basic prices	864,898.1	962,638.1	1,035,989.1	1,092,311.1	1,183,126.0
Intermediate consumption	72,382.6	81,016.5	89,256.8	96,400.9	110,583.1
Value added, gross	792,515.5	881,621.7	946,732.3	995,910.2	1,072,542.9
Compensation of employees	71,424.0	79,475.0	85,478.1	90,172.5	97,611.6
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	721,091.5	802,146.6	861,254.1	905,737.8	974,931.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities					
Output at basic prices	226,976.6	244,042.9	262,094.0	238,960.0	261,753.4
Intermediate consumption	72,656.2	80,083.7	86,212.2	79,572.9	89,507.7
Value added, gross	154,320.4	163,959.2	175,881.8	159,387.0	172,245.7
Compensation of employees	41,550.5	44,352.1	49,185.5	48,114.7	47,664.4
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	112,769.9	119,607.1	126,696.3	111,272.3	124,581.3
Administrative and support service activities					
Output at basic prices	120,522.4	139,970.3	155,697.1	132,645.1	152,378.4
Intermediate consumption	37,093.1	42,468.1	46,822.2	39,963.7	47,416.1
Value added, gross	83,429.3	97,502.2	108,874.9	92,681.4	104,962.3
Compensation of employees	47,152.4	52,842.6	59,423.7	50,295.8	60,719.9
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	36,276.9	44,659.6	49,451.1	42,385.6	44,242.4
Public administration and defence					
Output at basic prices	705,299.8	776,605.9	847,824.3	925,953.9	982,240.4
Intermediate consumption	262,337.8	283,425.5	306,457.5	333,344.2	350,074.9
Value added, gross	442,962.0	493,180.4	541,366.8	592,609.8	632,165.5
Compensation of employees	334,220.7	367,383.6	412,289.1	456,035.9	487,215.3
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	108,741.3	125,796.8	129,077.7	136,573.9	144,950.2
Education					
Output at basic prices	550,958.0	603,676.0	649,507.1	580,722.1	742,525.6
Intermediate consumption	185,480.7	204,160.8	217,631.5	167,696.2	227,397.0
Value added, gross	365,477.2	399,515.2	431,875.5	413,026.0	515,128.6
Compensation of employees	314,694.5	358,634.2	384,783.7	379,703.1	469,096.2
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	50,782.7	40,880.9	47,091.8	33,322.9	46,032.5
Health and social work					
Output at basic prices	285,712.0	300,199.6	317,761.5	337,189.3	375,016.8
Intermediate consumption	109,901.1	111,422.1	119,792.6	123,974.0	142,394.3

* Provisional

* Revised

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2017-2021 (Continued)

Industry	Current Prices, KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Value added, gross	175,810.8	188,777.5	197,968.9	213,215.3	232,622.5
Compensation of employees	126,233.9	138,350.1	149,923.7	164,789.4	174,217.1
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	49,576.9	50,427.4	48,045.2	48,425.9	58,405.5
Other service activities					
Output at basic prices	253,783.0	278,112.2	296,750.5	265,896.6	301,520.7
Intermediate consumption	49,328.0	52,322.5	55,884.0	49,670.6	60,322.9
Value added, gross	204,455.0	225,789.6	240,866.5	216,226.1	241,197.8
Compensation of employees	103,213.4	114,218.3	122,698.5	123,020.6	132,694.0
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	101,241.6	111,571.4	118,168.0	93,205.5	108,503.8
Less: Financial services indirectly measured					
Intermediate consumption	241,384.2	215,414.2	226,631.1	218,991.1	241,848.7
Value added, gross	-241,384.2	-215,414.2	-226,631.1	-218,991.1	-241,848.7
All industries at basic prices					
Output at basic prices	13,286,274.6	14,440,159.1	15,741,891.6	16,210,351.3	18,444,795.1
Intermediate consumption	5,531,951.9	5,908,657.4	6,370,494.1	6,361,997.3	7,334,134.7
Gross value added at basic prices	7,754,322.7	8,531,501.7	9,371,397.5	9,848,354.0	11,110,660.5
Other taxes on production	224,818.9	246,468.0	260,330.6	283,678.9	302,885.0
Less: Subsidies					
Compensation of employees	2,396,166.1	2,694,737.6	2,960,366.2	3,074,295.3	3,357,957.9
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	5,133,337.7	5,590,296.1	6,150,700.7	6,490,379.7	7,449,817.6
Total economy					
Taxes on products	729,073.8	808,804.8	866,329.8	867,679.6	987,540.0
Subsidies on products					
GDP at market prices	8,483,396.5	9,340,306.5	10,237,727.2	10,716,033.6	12,098,200.5

* Provisional

* Revised

2.20. 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. Gross domestic expenditure increased from KSh 11,550.7 billion in 2020 to KSh 13,058.0 billion in 2021. The share of private consumption

remained dominant over the five-year period. Government final consumption expenditure increased by 9.7 per cent to stand at KSh 1,466.4 billion in 2021. The contribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) to the overall GDP increased by 0.2 percentage points to stand at 19.6 per cent in 2021.

Table 2.7: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2017-2021

Expenditure category	Current Prices - KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Government final consumption expenditure	1,046,433.6	1,153,405.5	1,246,013.1	1,336,975.5	1,466,387.1
Private final consumption expenditure	6,495,722.0	7,099,419.0	7,818,862.0	7,988,961.5	9,023,553.0
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH ²	113,943.1	102,229.3	107,458.7	115,540.7	112,129.1
Gross fixed capital formation	1,687,832.9	1,783,811.4	1,941,233.8	2,073,889.9	2,371,134.3
Changes in inventories	65,133.2	25,965.2	38,930.4	35,357.9	84,747.5
Gross domestic expenditure	9,409,064.7	10,164,830.3	11,152,498.0	11,550,725.5	13,057,950.9
Exports of goods and services	1,080,501.3	1,171,459.0	1,169,967.1	1,032,975.6	1,278,675.1
Imports of goods and services	1,973,102.0	2,042,984.6	2,081,480.4	1,885,418.3	2,431,743.0
Discrepancy ¹	-33,067.9	47,002.3	-3,257.7	17,751.2	193,316.9
Gross domestic product at market prices	8,483,396.0	9,340,307.0	10,237,727.0	10,716,034.0	12,098,200.0

¹ Difference between GDP production approach and GDP expenditure approach

² Non Profit Institutions Serving Households

* Provisional

* Revised

Table 2.8: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2017-2021

Expenditure category	Percentage contribution to GDP				
	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Government final consumption expenditure	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.5	12.1
Private final consumption expenditure	76.6	76.0	76.4	74.6	74.6
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
Gross fixed capital formation	19.9	19.1	19.0	19.4	19.6
Changes in inventories	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7
Gross domestic expenditure	110.9	108.8	108.9	107.8	107.9
Exports of goods and services	12.7	12.5	11.4	9.6	10.6
Imports of goods and services	23.3	21.9	20.3	17.6	20.1
Discrepancy	-0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Provisional

* Revised

2.21. The components of GDP valued at 2016 prices, that show how supply of resources generated in the economy are utilized as either final consumption expenditure or assets, are presented in Table 2.9 while Table 2.10 shows the annual percentage changes for the period 2017-2021. Gross domestic expenditure increased by 7.5 per cent in 2021 from 0.9 per cent

contraction reported in 2020, mainly occasioned by increase in the real private consumption and real Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in 2021. The real value of exports and imports of goods and services recovered from a contraction of 8.8 per cent and 9.2 per cent to register growths of 12.9 per cent and 18.9 per cent, respectively during the review period.

Table 2.9: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2017-2021

<i>Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million</i>					
Expenditure category	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Government final consumption expenditure	1,017,294.1	1,088,333.0	1,149,604.0	1,184,313.6	1,252,252.6
Private final consumption expenditure	5,977,927.0	6,281,580.0	6,596,982.5	6,427,462.0	6,840,807.0
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	109,418.7	93,682.4	97,100.5	101,100.1	92,599.2
Gross fixed capital formation	1,590,554.9	1,584,335.3	1,655,651.0	1,696,805.9	1,881,194.4
Changes in inventories	54,910.4	22,633.4	35,704.1	35,258.9	83,752.0
Gross domestic expenditure	8,750,105.0	9,070,564.0	9,535,042.0	9,444,940.5	10,150,605.2
Exports of goods and services	995,953.8	1,063,400.8	1,029,821.9	938,956.3	1,060,427.1
Imports of goods and services	1,845,374.5	1,871,835.1	1,906,360.5	1,730,361.0	2,057,942.1
Discrepancy ¹	-16,868.3	65,474.3	98,442.6	81,504.2	238,593.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	7,883,816.0	8,327,604.0	8,756,946.0	8,735,040.0	9,391,684.0

¹ Difference between GDP production approach and GDP expenditure approach

* Provisional

* Revised

Table 2.10: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2017-2021

<i>Percentage Changes (growth)</i>					
Expenditure category	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Government final consumption expenditure	6.2	7.0	5.6	3.0	5.7
Private final consumption expenditure	4.8	5.1	5.0	-2.6	6.4
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	11.4	-14.4	3.6	4.1	-8.4
Gross fixed capital formation	8.0	-0.4	4.5	2.5	10.9
Gross domestic expenditure	6.3	3.7	5.1	-0.9	7.5
Exports of goods and services	-1.0	6.8	-3.2	-8.8	12.9
Imports of goods and services	12.4	1.4	1.8	-9.2	18.9
Gross domestic product at market prices	3.8	5.6	5.2	-0.3	7.5

* Provisional

* Revised

2.22. Table 2.11a and Table 2.11b provides details of the value of additions to fixed assets by type at current prices for the period 2017-2021 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 capital (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) in current prices increased from KSh

2,073.9 billion in 2020 to KSh 2,371.1 billion in 2021. The value of additions to fixed assets of transport equipment increased by 42.2 per cent to KSh 311.1 billion in 2021. In the review period, dwellings and other structures contributed 32.9 per cent and 26.7 per cent to the overall GFCF, respectively.

Table 2.11a: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2017-2021

Type of Asset	Current Prices - KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Dwellings	438,881.2	494,867.3	544,309.8	671,668.6	780,955.6
Buildings other than dwellings	144,429.4	162,595.5	178,414.9	218,279.1	252,006.4
Other structures	424,860.6	483,791.2	561,004.4	598,053.8	632,096.1
Transport equipment	257,057.2	242,356.0	273,876.5	218,783.9	311,143.1
ICT equipment	108,145.9	88,813.1	95,562.7	92,961.1	98,243.6
Other machinery and equipment	270,777.6	270,493.2	259,340.0	237,636.1	263,861.6
Animal resources yielding repeat products	8,741.2	13,623.7	8,728.4	17,829.3	16,651.6
Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	8,922.0	9,614.9	10,001.4	10,301.3	9,466.3
Intellectual property products	26,017.9	17,656.6	9,995.6	8,376.6	6,709.9
Total	1,687,833	1,783,811	1,941,234	2,073,890	2,371,134

* Provisional

* Revised

Table 2.11b: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2017-2021

Type of Asset	Percentage Contribution				
	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Dwellings	26.0	27.7	28.0	32.4	32.9
Buildings other than dwellings	8.6	9.1	9.2	10.5	10.6
Other structures	25.2	27.1	28.9	28.8	26.7
Transport equipment	15.2	13.6	14.1	10.5	13.1
ICT equipment	6.4	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.1
Other machinery and equipment	16.0	15.2	13.4	11.5	11.1
Animal resources yielding repeat products	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.7
Tree crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Intellectual property products	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Provisional

* Revised

2.23. Table 2.12a and 2.12b presents the real value of GFCF components and the percentage changes for the period 2017-2021. Real GFCF grew by 10.9 per cent in 2021 to stand at KSh 1,881.2 billion. Generally, real value of additions to Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products, Intellectual

property products and Animal resources yielding repeat products contracted during the period under review. However, growth in the value of Transport equipment, ICT equipment and Other machinery and equipment improved during the review period.

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

<i>Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million</i>					
Type of Asset	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Dwellings	419,096.0	441,612.0	464,649.9	540,335.3	599,064.5
Buildings other than dwellings	139,951.2	147,587.3	155,435.6	180,934.0	200,445.7
Other structures	373,632.3	392,376.6	424,843.7	436,029.5	442,663.8
Transport equipment	249,659.2	232,650.0	259,773.0	206,323.4	295,039.4
ICT equipment	103,509.2	80,868.6	87,675.9	86,014.6	90,511.9
Other machinery and equipment	261,448.0	250,929.3	237,171.6	214,954.9	224,977.1
Animal resources yielding repeat products	8,390.4	12,428.4	8,016.5	15,707.0	15,147.2
Tree crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	8,406.3	8,623.1	8,669.6	8,608.7	7,450.3
Intellectual property products	26,462.4	17,260.1	9,415.2	7,898.6	5,894.4
Total	1,590,554.9	1,584,335.2	1,655,651.0	1,696,805.8	1,881,194.4

* Provisional

+ Revised

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

<i>Percentage Changes (growth)</i>					
Type of Asset	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Dwellings	4.3	5.4	5.2	16.3	10.9
Buildings other than dwellings	4.4	5.5	5.3	16.4	10.8
Other structures	12.6	5.0	8.3	2.6	1.5
Transport equipment	19.5	-6.8	11.7	-20.6	43.0
ICT equipment	8.8	-21.9	8.4	-1.9	5.2
Other machinery and equipment	6.1	-4.0	-5.5	-9.4	4.7
Animal resources yielding repeat products	-52.0	48.1	-35.5	95.9	-3.6
Tree crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	1.7	2.6	0.5	-0.7	-13.5
Intellectual property products	-6.9	-34.8	-45.5	-16.1	-25.4
Total	8.0	-0.4	4.5	2.5	10.9

* Provisional

+ Revised

2.24. The relationship between the GDP and Gross National Income (GNI) for the period 2017 to 2021 is shown in Tables 2.13 and 2.14. The GNI valued at current prices grew by 12.9 per cent to stand at KSh 12,098.2 billion in 2021 from KSh 10,716.0 billion in 2020. Gross domestic product per capita increased from KSh 220,132.2 in 2020 to KSh 245,145.3 in 2021. Primary incomes receivable from the rest of the

world increased from KSh 5.6 billion in 2020 to KSh 6.8 billion in the year under review. Current transfers receivable from the rest of the world expanded by 28.3 per cent to stand at KSh 687.0 billion in 2021. Gross National Disposable Income increased from KSh 11,058.4 billion in 2020 to KSh 12,588.2 billion in 2021.

Table 2.13: Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income, 2017-2021

	<i>Current Prices - KSh Million</i>				
	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Current Prices, KSh Million					
Compensation of employees	2,396,166.0	2,694,737.8	2,960,366.3	3,074,295.3	3,357,957.8
Consumption of fixed capital	1,095,186.3	1,246,988.4	1,238,480.9	1,297,551.9	1,379,989.0
Net operating surplus	4,262,969.9	4,589,776.1	5,172,550.1	5,476,507.3	6,372,713.3
Taxes on products	729,073.8	808,804.8	866,329.8	867,679.6	987,540.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	8,483,396.0	9,340,307.0	10,237,727.0	10,716,034.0	12,098,200.0
Primary incomes					
Receivable from the rest of the world	14,874.8	21,621.5	22,174.0	5,642.7	6,750.5
Payable to rest of the world	-176,303.3	-162,501.6	-185,849.8	-190,386.7	-188,292.9
Gross national income at market prices	8,321,967.6	9,199,426.9	10,074,051.2	10,531,290.0	11,916,657.6
Current transfers					
Receivable from the rest of the world	466,247.6	511,848.0	544,457.2	535,310.5	687,003.2
Payable to rest of the world	-5,787.4	-4,850.5	-5,574.5	-8,202.5	-15,414.8
Gross national disposable income	8,782,427.8	9,706,424.5	10,612,933.9	11,058,398.0	12,588,246.1
Per capita, KSh					
Gross domestic product at market prices	187,271.4	201,299.7	215,078.3	220,132.2	245,145.3
Gross national income at market prices	183,707.9	198,263.5	211,639.7	216,337.1	241,466.8
Constant prices					
GDP at market prices, KSh Million	7,883,816.0	8,327,604.0	8,756,946.0	8,735,040.0	9,391,684.0
Per capita	174,035.7	179,474.2	183,969.5	179,438.0	190,303.3
- Annual percentage change	1.5	3.1	2.5	-2.5	6.1

* Provisional

* Revised

Table 2.14: National Disposable Income and Saving, 2017-2021

<i>Current Prices - KSh Million</i>					
	2017	2018	2019	2020+	2021*
Gross national disposable income	8,782,427.8	9,706,424.5	10,612,933.9	11,058,398.0	12,588,246.1
Consumption of fixed capital	1,095,186.3	1,246,988.4	1,238,480.9	1,297,551.9	1,379,989.0
Net national disposable income	7,687,241.6	8,459,436.1	9,374,453.1	9,760,846.2	11,208,257.1
Final consumption expenditure	7,656,098.6	8,355,053.8	9,172,333.8	9,441,477.7	10,602,069.2
Private	6,495,722.0	7,099,419.0	7,818,862.0	7,988,961.5	9,023,553.0
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	113,943.1	102,229.3	107,458.7	115,540.7	112,129.1
General government	1,046,433.6	1,153,405.5	1,246,013.1	1,336,975.5	1,466,387.1
Saving, net					
Financing of capital formation					
Saving, net	31,142.9	104,382.3	202,119.2	319,368.5	606,187.9
Capital transfers from abroad, net	19,046.0	26,593.0	21,146.0	14,023.0	21,450.6
Total	50,188.9	130,975.3	223,265.2	333,391.5	627,638.5
Gross fixed capital formation	1,687,832.9	1,783,811.4	1,941,233.8	2,073,889.9	2,371,134.3
Consumption of fixed capital	-1,095,186.3	-1,246,988.4	-1,238,480.9	-1,297,551.9	-1,379,989.0
Changes in inventories	65,133.2	25,965.2	38,930.4	35,357.9	84,747.5
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing(-)	-607,590.9	-431,812.9	-518,418.0	-478,304.4	-448,254.3
Total	50,188.9	130,975.3	223,265.2	333,391.5	627,638.5

* Provisional

* Revised

Table 2.15 Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommodation & Food services	Transport and storage	Current prices – KSh million	
										Information and communication	Financial & insurance
2017		1,772,490	71,675	741,376	216,008	455,833	713,561	85,252	862,956	223,497	634,089
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		2,424,075	76,327	815,666	222,920	750,153	866,502	77,813	1,151,833	274,711	724,289
2021		2,713,414	91,849	876,420	240,389	847,422	957,839	119,865	1,383,555	294,379	856,513
2017	1	455,717	18,853	185,976	52,926	105,861	170,280	19,803	203,224	53,646	148,549
	2	525,600	17,227	178,513	53,536	110,531	170,796	19,925	207,655	51,430	155,550
	3	414,509	17,059	178,723	54,655	116,065	185,667	21,568	227,799	58,806	161,469
	4	376,665	18,536	198,164	54,891	123,376	186,817	23,957	224,278	59,614	168,522
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	662,775	22,706	209,324	54,508	175,745	211,081	31,906	288,150	67,398	168,894
	2	672,951	21,894	196,895	52,285	178,799	208,787	15,890	259,809	61,859	167,783
	3	495,456	15,684	189,613	56,891	191,306	205,730	13,333	296,246	70,805	180,365
	4	592,893	16,044	219,834	59,235	204,303	240,904	16,685	307,628	74,648	207,246
2021*	1	715,399	18,098	219,393	58,721	198,954	241,190	20,996	322,710	71,332	196,707
	2	746,950	24,765	211,317	56,903	204,341	227,271	27,372	345,215	71,037	209,959
	3	582,422	21,593	212,238	61,970	221,019	228,426	30,621	371,277	73,331	214,152
	4	668,643	27,392	233,471	62,794	223,108	260,952	40,877	344,352	78,680	235,694

+ Revised

* Provisional

Table 2.15: Gross Domestic Product by Activity (Continued)

Year	Quarter	Public administration	Professional, admin and support services	Real estate	Education	Health	Other services	FISIM	All indust. at basic prices	Taxes on products	Current prices – KSh million	
											GDP at market prices	GDP, seasonally adjusted
2017		442,962	237,750	792,515	365,477	175,811	204,455	-241,384	7,754,323	729,074	8,483,396	
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		592,610	252,068	995,910	413,026	213,215	216,226	-218,991	9,848,354	867,680	10,716,034	
2021		632,165	277,208	1,072,543	515,129	232,623	241,198	-241,849	11,110,660	987,540	12,098,200	
2017	1	104,066	55,293	189,730	92,612	38,731	49,803	-59,713	1,885,355	180,528	2,065,883	2,051,033
	2	115,038	59,639	195,199	91,551	42,266	49,789	-60,827	1,983,418	178,237	2,161,655	2,103,456
	3	110,165	61,857	200,864	91,134	45,055	52,167	-60,495	1,937,067	177,527	2,114,594	2,144,556
	4	113,693	60,960	206,723	90,180	49,758	52,695	-60,348	1,948,483	192,782	2,141,264	2,191,104
2018	1	114,705	60,357	212,776	101,752	42,764	54,548	-53,058	2,091,678	193,552	2,285,230	2,262,731
	2	127,754	65,292	218,249	101,607	46,240	54,978	-51,893	2,182,434	199,461	2,381,895	2,317,288
	3	123,897	66,800	223,142	99,962	47,842	57,589	-53,278	2,123,734	200,580	2,324,314	2,362,971
	4	126,824	69,013	227,454	96,194	51,931	58,675	-57,185	2,133,656	215,212	2,348,868	2,401,615
2019	1	125,089	65,835	231,811	95,684	45,109	59,909	-54,015	2,286,245	196,866	2,483,110	2,454,518
	2	140,935	71,216	235,397	97,226	48,600	59,834	-53,135	2,377,975	218,351	2,596,326	2,526,082
	3	135,858	71,413	238,476	110,441	49,953	61,233	-56,051	2,347,655	215,061	2,562,716	2,615,509
	4	139,485	76,293	241,047	128,524	54,306	59,891	-63,430	2,359,523	236,052	2,595,574	2,646,152
2020+	1	133,691	70,854	243,111	117,108	46,662	60,191	-51,642	2,512,463	228,005	2,740,468	2,703,726
	2	150,844	54,950	246,283	85,422	54,593	48,486	-51,507	2,426,021	188,278	2,614,300	2,546,368
	3	150,848	59,318	250,564	96,245	54,426	55,647	-53,330	2,329,148	210,957	2,540,106	2,604,933
	4	157,227	66,946	255,953	114,251	57,534	51,903	-62,513	2,580,722	240,439	2,821,161	2,863,047
2021*	1	145,254	61,108	262,450	134,442	49,475	56,153	-55,187	2,717,196	245,422	2,962,618	2,918,517
	2	164,302	66,508	267,324	118,062	61,594	61,525	-55,870	2,808,576	237,862	3,046,438	2,971,829
	3	159,366	71,354	270,572	127,199	57,630	64,293	-59,214	2,708,248	239,061	2,947,309	3,035,180
	4	163,243	78,238	272,197	135,425	63,924	59,226	-71,577	2,876,640	265,194	3,141,835	3,175,428

+ Revised

* Provisional

Table 2.16 Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity & water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommodation & Food Services	Transport and storage	Constant 2016 Prices –KSh Million		
										Information and communication	Financial & insurance	
2017		1,501,817	83,907	712,807	206,950	413,717	655,259	76,883	801,274	223,445		612,981
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		1,706,221	87,952	754,617	219,528	517,977	727,550	53,114	832,068	274,200		721,033
2021		1,703,335	103,827	807,003	230,409	552,076	784,736	81,004	892,262	298,324		811,390
2017	1	406,302	20,945	178,428	50,407	101,673	162,341	18,784	198,495	53,257		142,407
	2	422,846	21,254	175,185	51,496	101,694	153,316	18,350	195,367	50,790		147,129
	3	345,059	20,530	174,647	52,237	104,346	166,363	19,043	207,907	59,051		156,365
	4	327,609	21,179	184,547	52,810	106,004	173,238	20,706	199,505	60,347		167,079
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	463,601	22,997	195,345	54,879	125,191	188,219	21,764	225,777	66,959		166,611
	2	496,572	22,528	178,073	51,453	123,779	166,845	10,147	188,488	61,489		167,801
	3	354,080	20,260	180,176	55,635	133,588	176,083	8,977	205,822	71,053		180,026
	4	391,968	22,167	201,024	57,561	135,418	196,402	12,226	211,981	74,699		206,595
2021*	1	465,677	25,463	199,445	56,879	133,762	202,424	14,572	207,885	73,690		186,278
	2	494,225	24,983	198,150	55,153	132,229	182,160	19,285	223,579	71,982		196,810
	3	356,169	23,576	198,496	59,194	142,539	187,293	20,421	235,067	73,977		201,217
	4	387,264	29,805	210,910	59,184	143,546	212,859	26,726	225,732	78,674		227,085

+ Revised
* Provisional

Table 2.16: Gross Domestic Product by Activity (Continued)

Year	Quarter	Constant 2016 Prices –KSh Million										
		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
2017		426,049	231,122	753,420	367,395	166,956	191,249	-245,063	7,180,165	705,356	7,885,521	
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		532,794	227,925	891,574	376,301	196,367	175,832	-273,442	8,021,610	713,430	8,735,040	
2021		562,551	240,849	951,352	456,962	208,193	197,957	-288,530	8,593,701	797,982	9,391,684	
2017	1	101,827	53,782	184,222	91,047	37,945	47,870	-57,292	1,792,441	172,992	1,965,433	1,952,043
	2	111,183	57,462	186,886	91,290	40,951	46,989	-58,777	1,813,409	168,319	1,981,729	1,948,859
	3	105,339	60,230	189,687	92,240	42,416	48,417	-62,429	1,781,448	175,372	1,956,820	1,981,881
	4	107,700	59,648	192,625	92,818	45,645	47,974	-66,566	1,792,866	188,674	1,981,540	2,005,534
2018	1	107,773	57,885	195,701	98,630	40,005	48,578	-60,428	1,884,463	182,979	2,067,442	2,049,890
	2	119,262	61,509	198,924	97,374	43,643	48,166	-59,982	1,912,828	188,946	2,101,774	2,065,954
	3	115,123	62,920	202,293	98,095	44,520	50,019	-63,847	1,877,346	183,190	2,060,536	2,092,881
	4	117,509	64,829	205,810	98,303	47,874	50,716	-69,941	1,909,238	191,901	2,101,139	2,124,102
2019	1	115,767	61,765	209,991	102,178	42,073	51,741	-66,603	1,987,463	180,013	2,167,476	2,147,075
	2	130,083	66,473	213,239	100,591	45,961	51,448	-64,533	2,028,738	198,753	2,227,491	2,187,366
	3	124,860	66,033	215,771	104,633	47,145	52,282	-68,744	1,972,132	191,300	2,163,432	2,205,694
	4	127,433	69,725	217,588	107,259	50,523	50,483	-78,537	1,992,671	205,876	2,198,547	2,217,970
2020+	1	121,204	63,461	218,690	107,101	45,073	49,855	-64,103	2,072,623	189,951	2,262,574	2,238,917
	2	135,895	49,512	220,812	79,357	50,089	39,163	-64,384	1,977,617	157,919	2,135,536	2,095,967
	3	135,234	53,911	223,955	87,772	49,197	45,018	-67,247	1,913,541	174,949	2,088,490	2,138,917
	4	140,461	61,041	228,118	102,071	52,008	41,797	-77,708	2,057,829	190,611	2,248,440	2,261,048
2021*	1	129,498	55,183	233,302	119,435	47,675	45,691	-67,253	2,129,608	193,285	2,322,892	2,296,211
	2	146,253	58,556	237,190	104,458	53,211	50,446	-66,182	2,182,488	187,187	2,369,675	2,325,518
	3	141,713	61,142	239,782	112,652	51,222	52,990	-70,647	2,086,804	196,886	2,283,690	2,349,931
	4	145,087	65,967	241,078	120,417	56,084	48,830	-84,448	2,194,802	220,625	2,415,426	2,420,221

+ Revised
* Provisional

Table 2.17: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommodation & restaurant	Transport and storage	Percentage Changes (growth)	
										Information and communication	Financial & insurance
2017		-1.3	3.2	0.7	3.0	6.3	4.3	9.4	3.5	8.1	4.1
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	-0.4	0.6	10.1	-0.5	-47.7	-7.8	6.3	5.9
2021		-0.2	18.1	6.9	5.0	6.6	7.9	52.5	7.2	8.8	12.5
2017	1	0.0	4.0	3.5	2.3	9.6	3.7	4.6	7.6	8.7	3.2
	2	-2.1	4.7	0.2	4.3	4.9	4.6	6.3	5.5	8.3	5.7
	3	-0.6	1.4	-1.4	3.1	5.7	5.3	9.0	-1.5	7.4	4.0
	4	-2.5	2.8	0.5	2.5	5.1	3.5	17.9	3.2	8.0	3.5
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	4.5	6.5	1.4	1.5	8.9	5.5	-14.1	2.1	7.8	6.2
	2	8.0	3.9	-5.4	-4.5	6.0	-3.8	-57.2	-16.8	4.9	3.2
	3	-4.3	5.6	-2.2	0.8	10.2	-5.1	-62.0	-10.2	4.9	3.3
	4	9.8	6.0	4.3	4.6	15.2	1.4	-57.7	-6.2	7.5	10.6
2021*	1	0.4	10.7	2.1	3.6	6.8	7.5	-33.0	-7.9	10.1	11.8
	2	-0.5	10.9	11.3	7.2	6.8	9.2	90.1	18.6	17.1	17.3
	3	0.6	16.4	10.2	6.4	6.7	6.4	127.5	14.2	4.1	11.8
	4	-1.2	34.5	4.9	2.8	6.0	8.4	118.6	6.5	5.3	9.9

+ Revised

* Provisional

Table 2.17: Gross Domestic Product by Activity (Continued)

Year	Quarter	Public administration	Professional, ad- min and support services	Real estate	Education	Health	Other services	FISIM	Percentage Changes (growth)			
									All indust. at basic prices	Taxes on products	GDP at market prices	GDP, seasonally adjusted
2017		3.9	3.0	6.7	8.7	6.4	4.4	-6.0	3.7	5.7	3.8	
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	-9.3	5.7	-14.6	-1.8	0.5	-8.1	-0.3	
2021		5.6	5.7	6.7	21.4	6.0	12.6	5.5	7.1	11.9	7.5	
2017	1	2.5	1.1	7.9	8.1	7.4	6.4	-9.7	4.7	12.5	5.4	0.7
	2	3.0	1.9	6.8	8.5	6.9	4.3	-7.9	3.5	0.4	3.3	-0.2
	3	5.6	2.9	6.2	8.8	7.1	3.9	-4.8	3.1	4.6	3.2	1.7
	4	4.5	5.9	6.0	9.4	4.6	3.3	-1.7	3.3	5.8	3.5	1.2
2018	1	5.8	7.6	6.2	8.3	5.4	1.5	5.5	5.1	5.8	5.2	2.2
	2	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.6	2.5	2.1	5.5	12.3	6.1	0.8
	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	1.5
2019	1	7.4	6.7	7.3	3.6	5.2	6.5	10.2	5.5	-1.6	4.8	1.1
	2	9.1	8.1	7.2	3.3	5.3	6.8	7.6	6.1	5.2	6.0	1.9
	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	0.6
2020+	1	4.7	2.7	4.1	4.8	7.1	-3.6	-3.8	4.3	5.5	4.4	0.9
	2	4.5	-25.5	3.6	-21.1	9.0	-23.9	-0.2	-2.5	-20.5	-4.1	-6.4
	3	8.3	-18.4	3.8	-16.1	4.4	-13.9	-2.2	-3.0	-8.5	-3.5	2.0
	4	10.2	-12.5	4.8	-4.8	2.9	-17.2	-1.1	3.3	-7.4	2.3	5.7
2021*	1	6.8	-13.0	6.7	11.5	5.8	-8.4	4.9	2.7	1.8	2.7	1.6
	2	7.6	18.3	7.4	31.6	6.2	28.8	2.8	10.4	18.5	11.0	1.3
	3	4.8	13.4	7.1	28.3	4.1	17.7	5.1	9.1	12.5	9.3	1.0
	4	3.3	8.1	5.7	18.0	7.8	16.8	8.7	6.7	15.7	7.4	3.0

+ Revised
* Provisional



Employment, Earnings and Consumer Prices

Overview

The economy continued to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic and dynamics in associated restrictions during the review period. Relaxation of various containment measures, such as the night curfew, lockdowns and travel restrictions coupled with the rollout of COVID-19 vaccination had a positive impact on economic activities. This provided an environment that spurred economic recovery and growth in the year under review. There was a general decline in unemployment and inactivity levels, with total employment surpassing the pre-pandemic level. Total employment outside small-scale agriculture and pastoralist activities grew by 5.3 per cent to 18.3 million in 2021. Wage employment in the modern sector recorded a growth of 6.0 per cent in 2021 compared to a decline of 6.3 per cent in 2020. Total number of self-employed and unpaid family workers within the modern sector rose to 163.7 thousand in 2021 from 156.1 thousand in 2020. Informal sector accounted for 83.3 per cent of total employment outside of small-scale agriculture and pastoralist activities

3.2. During the review period total nominal wage bill rose by 8.4 per cent from KSh 2,218.7 billion in 2020 to KSh 2,405.4 billion in 2021. Nominal average earnings per employee increased by 2.3 per cent to KSh 827.4 thousand compared to a 3.1 per cent increase in 2020. Real average earnings decreased by 3.8 per cent to KSh 718.8 thousand in 2021. The annual inflation rate for the year 2021 was 6.1 per cent compared to 5.4 per cent in 2020.

Employment

3.3. Total employment outside small scale agriculture and pastoralist activities stood at 18.3 million persons as shown in Table 3.1. Wage employment in the modern sector recorded a growth of 6.0 per cent to 2.9 million in 2021. In the year under review, the modern sector created a total of 172.3 thousand jobs. The number of self-employed and unpaid family

workers engaged in the modern sector increased by 4.9 per cent in 2021 compared to a decline of 4.1 per cent recorded in 2020. The informal sector created 753.8 thousand jobs accounting for 81.4 per cent of the total jobs created outside of small-scale agriculture and pastoralist activities.

Table 3.1: Total Recorded Employment¹, 2017 - 2021

	‘000				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Modern Establishments					
Wage Employees	2,792.7	2,859.7	2,928.4	2,742.6	2,907.3
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	139.4	152.2	162.7	156.1	163.7
Sub -Total	2,932.1	3,011.9	3,091.1	2,898.7	3,071.0
Informal Sector ²	13,539.6	14,283.6	15,051.6	14,508.0	15,261.8
TOTAL	16,471.7	17,295.5	18,142.7	17,406.7	18,332.8

* Provisional

¹ Refers to employment stock as at 30th June and excludes small scale agriculture and pastoralist activities.

² Estimated

Employment in the Modern Sector

3.4. Details of wage employment in the modern sector by industry and sector are presented in Table 3.2. Total wage employment in this sector of the economy increased by 6.0 per cent from 2,742.6 thousand jobs in 2020 to 2,907.3 thousand jobs in 2021. This was supported by a partial resumption of international travel, and a broad-based recovery in the manufacturing sector.

3.5. Private sector: The share of private sector employment was 68.3 per cent in 2021, which was slightly higher than the previous year which stood at 67.8 per cent. In 2021, the private sector recorded a growth of 6.8 per cent in employment levels compared to a decline of 10.0 per cent registered in 2020.

3.6. During the review period, the top three industries providing wage employment in the private sector were Manufacturing, Agriculture, Forestry and Fish-

ing and Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicle accounting for 15.8, 14.9 and 12.9 per cent of the total private sector employment, respectively. There was a turnaround in Accommodation and Food Services which recorded a significant growth of 23.9 per cent compared to a decline of 38.7 per cent registered in 2020. This was followed by Administrative and Support Service Activities, Education and, Arts and Entertainment at 20.8, 16.3 and 15.9 per cent, respectively. Employment in Accommodation and Food Activities industry has been on a recovery mode from the drastic decline at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. The easing of the pandemic restrictions impacted positively on the employment in the industry as well as the bed occupancy rate, hence increasing employment in the sector.

3.7. Public sector: Employment in the public sector increased by 4.3 per cent to 923.1 thousand persons

in 2021. The increase was mainly attributed to recruitment in the civil service for essential services. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security registered the highest growth of 5.9 per cent in 2021. Other economic activities in the public sector that realized growth in employment were Hu-

man health and social work activities, Education and Transportation and Storage which registered growths of 4.9, 4.4 and 4.2 per cent, respectively. However, Electricity, Gas, Steam, and Air Conditioning Supply Activities recorded a decline of 2.9 per cent in 2021.

Table 3.2: Wage Employment by Industry and Sector, 2017- 2021

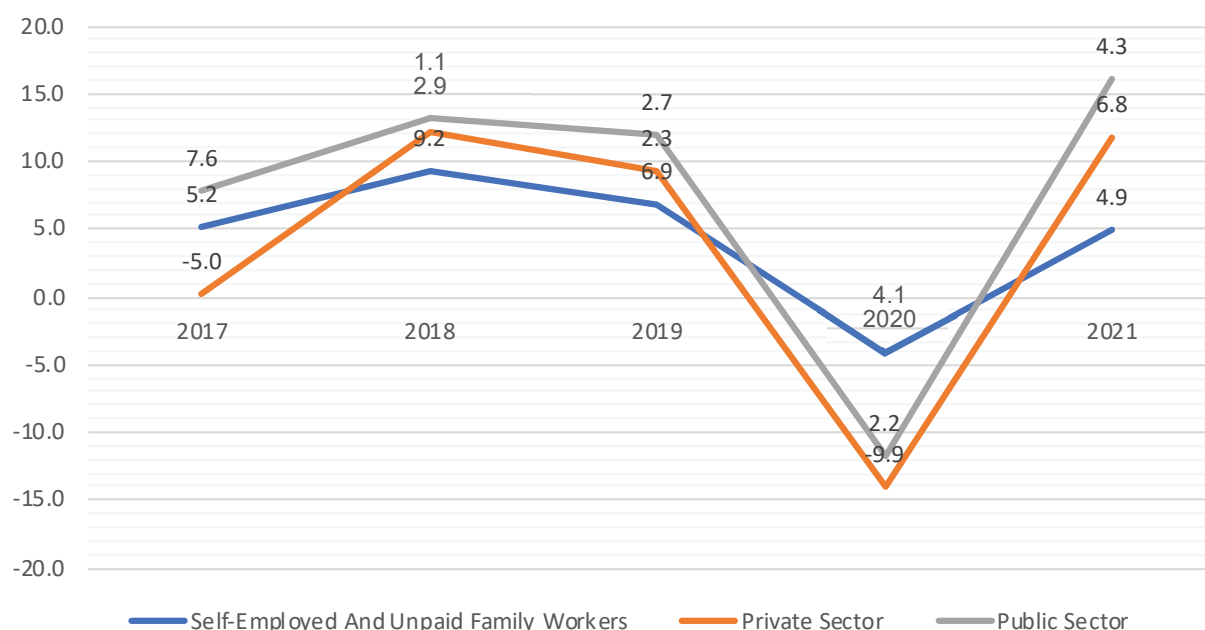
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	Percentage change
PRIVATE SECTOR:						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	289.8	294.3	296.7	280.6	295.3	5.2
Mining and quarrying	14.4	14.6	15.2	13.7	14.0	2.2
Manufacturing	317.5	321.3	329.0	293.8	313.5	6.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	2.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4.6	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.7	3.6
Construction	204.9	209.8	212.7	212.4	217.3	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	249.3	258.9	267.7	249.7	256.3	2.6
Transportation and storage	68.9	71.0	73.9	58.0	64.2	10.7
Accommodation and food service activities	78.2	79.9	81.2	49.8	61.7	23.9
Information and communication	122.4	129.3	130.4	117.2	132.1	12.7
Financial and insurance activities	63.5	64.0	65.9	66.5	66.8	0.5
Real estate activities	4.2	4.3	4.4	3.7	4.1	10.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	60.4	62.4	64.3	57.0	63.2	10.9
Administrative and support service activities	5.8	6.1	6.4	4.8	5.8	20.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	212.1	223.9	228.7	181.1	210.6	16.3
Human health and social work activities	102.2	108.0	114.6	103.6	106.7	3.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.4	5.1	15.9
Other service activities	34.7	36.3	38.0	32.8	37.4	14.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	115.4	115.8	116.4	117.0	117.9	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	-
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	1,959.5	2,017.0	2,063.2	1,858.0	1,984.2	6.8

Table 3.2: Wage Employment by Industry and Sector, 2017- 2021 (Continued)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	Percentage change
PUBLIC SECTOR:						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing ..	42.3	42.3	41.9	41.7	41.9	0.4
Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	-
Manufacturing	26.2	26.3	24.1	23.0	23.3	1.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17.9	18.0	18.5	17.5	17.0	(2.9)
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.4	3.3
Construction	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.2	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	-
Transportation and storage	19.3	19.9	18.8	19.1	19.9	4.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	-
Information and communication	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	-
Financial and insurance activities	11.3	11.9	12.0	11.1	11.0	(0.9)
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.7	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	294.1	296.5	304.6	311.3	329.8	5.9
Education	349.6	354.9	369.1	381.9	398.6	4.4
Human health and social work activities	40.6	40.2	42.8	45.2	47.4	4.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	-
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	833.2	842.7	865.2	884.6	923.1	4.3
TOTAL WAGE EMPLOYMENT	2,792.7	2,859.7	2,928.4	2,742.6	2,907.3	6.0

* Provisional.

3.8. Figure 3.1 shows percentage changes in wage employment in public, private and self-employed from 2017 to 2021. The percentage change for self-employed and unpaid family workers was 4.9 per cent in 2021 compared to a decline of 4.1 per cent recorded in 2020.

Figure 3.1: Percentage changes in wage employment in Public, Private and Self-employed, 2017-2021

3.9. Employment in the different public sector domains is presented in Table 3.3. Total wage employment in the public sector registered a growth of 4.3 per cent to 923.0 thousand in 2021 compared to 2.3 per cent recorded in 2020. Employment in Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions registered the highest growth of 7.1 per cent in 2021. The Teachers

Service Commission which is the largest employer in the public sector registered a 5.7 per cent growth in employment to stand at 349.9 thousand in 2021. During the year under review, employment in County governments registered a growth of 1.7 per cent compared to an increase of 7.7 per cent recorded in 2020.

Table 3.3 Wage Employment in the Public Sector, 2017– 2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	'000 "Annual Percentage Change"
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions ¹	197.6	206.4	207.2	206.1	220.7	7.1
Teachers Service Commission	302.9	313.6	324.5	331.1	349.9	5.7
Parastatal Bodies ²	110.1	96.7	96.2	95.7	96.7	1.0
Corporations controlled by the Government ³	47.0	47.5	47.3	47.1	47.5	1.0
County governments	175.5	178.7	190.0	204.6	208.1	1.7
TOTAL	833.1	842.9	865.2	884.7	923.0	4.3

* Provisional.

¹ Includes employees of Judiciary and Parliament.

² Refers to Government wholly-owned corporations.

³ Refers to institutions where the Government has over 50 per cent shares but does not wholly own them.

3.10. Wage employment by industry and sex is presented in Table 3.4. Male employees in modern sector wage employment accounted for 60.7 per cent of the total wage employment in 2021. Inter sectoral comparison shows that Education, Manufacturing and Public administration and defence; compulsory social security engaged the largest number of males accounting for 17.6 per cent, 13.7 per cent and 12.4

per cent of total males engaged, respectively. On the other hand, majority of female employees were working in Education accounting for 26.4 per cent of total females engaged in the modern sector. Overall, casual employment registered a growth of 22.0 per cent and accounted for 17.5 per cent of the total wage employment.

Table 3.4: Wage Employment by Industry and Sex, 2020 and 2021

INDUSTRY	Male		Female		Total	
	2020	2021*	2020	2021*	2020	2021*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	170.6	174.8	151.7	162.4	322.3	337.2
Mining and quarrying	12.3	12.5	2.1	2.2	14.4	14.7
Manufacturing	235.9	242.5	80.9	94.3	316.8	336.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17.7	17.4	4.8	4.7	22.5	22.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11.1	11.5	3.5	3.6	14.6	15.1
Construction	165.8	144.8	55.7	81.7	221.5	226.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	174.7	183.2	77.2	75.3	251.9	258.5
Transportation and storage	63.4	75.7	13.7	8.4	77.1	84.1
Accommodation and food service activities	33.7	37.1	17.8	26.3	51.5	63.4
Information and communication	75.4	91.5	43.7	42.5	119.1	134.0
Financial and insurance activities	42.6	40.7	35.0	37.1	77.6	77.8
Real estate activities	2.3	2.5	1.4	1.6	3.7	4.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	46.2	52.7	17.5	17.2	63.7	69.9
Administrative and support service activities	3.6	4.3	1.2	1.5	4.8	5.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	209.8	220.3	101.5	109.5	311.3	329.8
Education	287.2	310.7	275.8	298.5	563.0	609.2
Human health and social work activities	65.4	69.9	83.4	84.2	148.8	154.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.6	5.3	2.2	2.2	6.8	7.5
Other service activities	18.3	26.9	14.5	10.5	32.8	37.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	39.0	40.1	78.0	77.8	117.0	117.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4
TOTAL	1,680.6	1,765.4	1,062.0	1,141.9	2,742.6	2,907.3
Of which: Regular	1,385.9	1,456.4	889.8	942.0	2,275.7	2,398.5
Casual	294.7	308.9	172.2	199.9	416.9	508.8

Wage Earnings in the Modern Sector

3.11. Total wage payments by industry in the modern sector for the period 2017 to 2021 is shown in Table 3.5. The nominal wage bill rose by 8.4 per cent from KSh 2,218.7 billion in 2020 to KSh 2,405.4 billion in 2021. The private sector wage bill went up by 9.2 per

cent from KSh 1,506.9 billion in 2020 to KSh 1,645.3 billion in 2021. The public sector wage bill increased by 6.8 per cent and accounted for 31.6 per cent of the total wage payments in 2021.

Table 3.5: Wage Payments¹ by Industry and Sector, 2017- 2021

	KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
PRIVATE SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	87,915.3	98,220.6	109,613.1	105,614.7	111,496.4
Mining and quarrying	7,373.1	7,896.0	9,600.8	8,896.1	9,337.4
Manufacturing	139,106.8	154,247.0	174,362.8	164,038.0	178,783.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8,163.4	9,015.6	10,129.8	10,330.2	10,554.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,079.2	1,449.5	1,658.4	1,589.2	1,694.5
Construction	129,121.5	140,913.3	152,690.8	161,078.8	166,055.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	169,098.0	192,234.7	219,873.4	218,416.2	228,761.1
Transportation and storage	90,105.8	99,258.8	111,084.2	87,980.3	98,559.6
Accommodation and food service activities	32,538.5	34,685.2	36,862.4	21,373.3	27,679.1
Information and communication	111,453.1	126,498.7	137,106.0	132,533.2	152,523.6
Financial and insurance activities	111,658.3	117,989.0	128,416.9	136,591.2	139,004.6
Real estate activities	1,187.6	1,277.1	1,359.2	1,199.9	1,336.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	69,341.0	77,556.1	86,714.2	82,569.1	93,502.4
Administrative and support service activities	8,540.2	9,495.8	10,620.0	8,085.3	10,108.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	197,516.5	215,223.6	227,896.7	177,642.6	212,883.0
Human health and social work activities	84,684.5	96,890.5	111,236.9	109,037.2	114,980.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3,092.6	3,413.3	3,737.7	3,430.2	3,999.8
Other service activities	30,332.7	34,802.1	40,045.4	37,232.1	43,562.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	26,952.8	29,185.5	31,637.8	34,195.6	35,233.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4,036.4	4,484.4	4,838.7	5,113.3	5,229.8
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	1,313,297.3	1,454,737.0	1,609,485.1	1,506,946.7	1,645,287.3

Table 3.5: Wage Payments¹ by Industry and Sector, 2017- 2021 (Continued)

	<i>KSh Million</i>				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17,833.6	18,333.7	20,062.1	21,302.7	21,569.5
Mining and quarrying	261.4	276.8	319.0	349.5	360.9
Manufacturing	22,729.6	23,759.1	23,756.7	24,089.4	24,258.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	23,674.7	24,235.3	26,945.6	26,627.3	26,042.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5,839.8	5,824.9	6,171.8	6,084.5	6,307.1
Construction	6,173.1	6,250.7	7,161.6	7,861.9	8,035.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,827.7	1,848.2	2,021.1	2,297.8	2,297.2
Transportation and storage	31,394.5	33,289.8	35,479.0	38,811.1	42,003.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,464.0	2,864.0	3,507.8	4,195.2	4,111.0
Information and communication	1,457.5	1,518.2	1,701.9	1,812.8	1,818.9
Financial and insurance activities	18,339.4	20,532.4	22,856.6	24,833.5	21,620.4
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5,190.6	5,568.3	6,385.6	7,845.2	7,935.6
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	181,975.9	191,134.1	199,023.0	199,433.9	221,650.5
Education	211,256.8	235,545.7	262,788.2	264,583.1	281,497.8
Human health and social work activities	55,735.4	57,805.4	68,206.1	79,353.9	88,398.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,783.8	1,779.9	2,035.2	2,222.1	2,239.0
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	587,937.8	630,566.5	688,421.3	711,703.7	760,147.1
TOTAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE	1,901,235.1	2,085,303.5	2,297,906.4	2,218,650.4	2,405,434.3

* Provisional

3.12. Wage payment in the public sector by type of employer is summarised in Table 3.6. The Teachers Service Commission wage bill rose by 7.6 per cent to KSh 259.6 billion and accounted for 34.2 per cent of total public sector wage bill in 2021. The share of the Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions wage bill to the total public sector wage

bill increased marginally from 21.4 per cent in 2020 to 21.6 per cent in 2021. Total earnings in County governments registered an increase of 9.4 per cent from KSh 165.0 billion in 2020 to KSh 180.5 billion in 2021. Total wage payments in Parastatal Bodies and Corporations Controlled by the Government recorded an increase of 1.9 per cent each.

Table 3.6: Total Wage Payments in the Public Sector¹, 2017 - 2021

	<i>KSh Million</i>				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions ¹	107,989.0	121,088.3	143,290.7	152,461.6	164,053.2
Teachers Service Commission	180,901.3	202,176.4	229,191.2	241,272.1	259,638.2
Parastatal Bodies ²	91,521.0	93,830.4	92,878.5	92,728.6	94,513.4
Corporations Controlled by the Government ³	60,322.4	60,951.4	60,333.0	60,235.6	61,395.0
County governments	147,204.1	152,520.1	162,728.0	165,005.9	180,547.3
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	587,937.8	630,566.5	688,421.3	711,703.7	760,147.1

* Provisional.

¹ Includes employees of 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. Annual average earnings per employee for the period 2017-2021 is shown in Table 3.7. In the year under review, overall annual earnings increased by 2.3 per cent to KSh 827.4 thousand compared to a 3.1 per cent increase registered in 2020. This translates to an average monthly earning of KSh 68,953.4.

The average annual earnings in the private sector increased by 2.2 per cent to KSh 829.2 thousand in 2021 compared with an increase of 2.4 per cent to KSh 823.6 thousand in the public sector, over the same period.

Table 3.7: Average Wage Earnings per Employee, 2017- 2021

	<i>KSh</i>				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
PRIVATE SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	303,399.8	333,781.6	369,443.3	376,329.8	377,630.0
Mining and quarrying	513,360.1	540,008.7	631,213.0	649,873.2	666,150.1
Manufacturing	438,168.1	480,058.2	529,912.1	558,307.6	570,371.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,613,312.0	1,747,216.0	1,899,820.0	2,052,500.0	2,077,242.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	235,386.0	257,042.0	282,240.0	290,473.3	294,899.2
Construction	630,177.5	671,815.6	717,755.7	758,453.2	764,324.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	678,269.3	742,485.4	821,477.7	874,784.6	892,517.3
Transportation and storage	1,308,364.8	1,398,523.7	1,502,417.0	1,517,948.8	1,536,129.7
Accommodation and food service activities	415,943.8	433,879.9	454,070.9	428,829.9	448,724.2
Information and communication	910,542.6	978,690.3	1,051,571.8	1,130,713.5	1,154,939.2
Financial and insurance activities	1,759,562.7	1,844,010.0	1,947,716.7	2,052,923.3	2,082,067.3
Real estate activities	281,424.2	294,540.4	310,382.7	323,347.9	327,360.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,147,554.5	1,243,763.7	1,349,343.6	1,448,250.2	1,478,672.7
Administrative and support service activities	1,484,227.4	1,565,150.4	1,658,850.1	1,688,308.7	1,734,470.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	931,440.0	961,150.1	996,661.7	980,708.3	1,010,686.8
Human health and social work activities	828,851.1	896,968.5	970,509.8	1,052,848.4	1,077,155.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	641,752.4	682,669.4	727,743.2	775,896.9	787,216.7
Other service activities	874,366.6	957,892.4	1,053,187.9	1,135,263.9	1,163,443.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	233,630.7	251,955.3	271,769.4	292,280.0	298,895.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,163,332.0	3,334,152.0	3,519,080.0	3,699,960.0	3,757,013.2
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	670,327.7	721,230.1	780,072.9	811,030.1	829,234.9

Table 3.7: Average Wage Earnings per Employee, 2017- 2021 (Continued)

	KSh				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	421,219.1	433,001.5	479,060.9	511,470.3	515,093.2
Mining and quarrying	406,580.2	427,174.7	479,654.5	519,280.4	522,339.7
Manufacturing	867,806.5	901,742.0	986,737.4	1,048,868.9	1,041,861.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,322,016.5	1,345,282.0	1,457,147.2	1,518,954.8	1,529,985.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	629,225.0	621,391.7	652,965.2	669,139.8	669,044.7
Construction	729,244.4	730,392.5	810,870.0	864,611.3	874,117.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,260,480.7	905,075.5	990,747.7	1,050,195.5	1,060,093.0
Transportation and storage	1,628,432.0	1,671,761.2	1,882,677.1	2,031,354.9	2,111,985.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,587,634.9	1,777,768.7	2,120,817.5	2,444,728.7	2,476,497.1
Information and communication	764,701.5	789,519.2	873,650.3	930,604.3	937,081.9
Financial and insurance activities	1,629,590.0	1,719,491.1	1,899,332.6	2,234,029.6	1,967,098.4
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	834,240.7	874,685.9	983,002.0	1,179,367.83	1,192,971.91
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	618,767.3	644,614.1	653,355.0	640,562.08	672,170.89
Education	604,281.7	663,712.9	712,026.1	692,751.03	706,234.91
Human health and social work activities	1,373,201.2	1,437,515.9	1,594,048.1	1,753,909.14	1,864,526.43
Arts, entertainment and recreation	772,221.8	793,547.2	867,878.1	916,337.61	921,767.23
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	705,738.5	748,060.7	795,648.5	804,481.3	823,585.6
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	680,892.6	729,138.0	784,674.8	808,917.8	827,441.2
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	546,428.5	586,551.5	691,615.0	739,581.7	743,207.6
Teachers Service Commission	597,282.3	644,765.0	706,201.0	728,740.4	742,118.3
Parastatal Bodies ²	831,516.4	970,019.5	965,557.0	968,453.7	976,979.1
Corporations Controlled by the Government ³	1,283,772.0	1,282,282.4	1,276,383.4	1,280,212.5	1,291,482.3
County governments	838,640.5	853,669.7	856,242.4	806,295.0	867,614.1
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	705,738.5	748,060.7	795,648.5	804,481.3	823,585.6

* Provisional.

¹ Annualised June earnings² 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.

3.14. Table 3.8 presents the percentage change in wage employment and average earnings for the periods 2021/2016 and 2020/2021. During the five-year period from June 2016 to June 2021, total wage employment rose by 8.4 per cent. The public sector recorded a growth in wage employment of 19.2 per cent compared to a growth of 4.0 per cent recorded in the private sector.

3.15. Annual average earnings for employees in the modern sector have risen by 31.6 per cent over the five-year period. The public sector average earnings rose by 22.0 per cent compared to 33.7 per cent for the private sector. In the private sector, employees in

other service activities recorded the highest increase in average earnings by 48.5 per cent.

3.16. Real average earnings present the effects of inflationary pressures on workers' earnings over a period. Table 3.9 shows the estimated real average earnings for the period 2017 to 2021. This gives the real value of their earnings given the prevailing inflation rates. Overall real average earnings decreased by 3.8 per cent to 718.8 thousand in 2021. Real average earnings per annum in the private sector decreased by 3.8 per cent to KSh 720.4 thousand in 2021 while in the public sector it declined by 3.7 per cent to KSh 715.8 thousand over the same period.

Table 3.8: Wage Employment and Average Earnings¹, percentage changes, 2021/2016 and 2021/2020

	EMPLOYMENT		AVERAGE EARNINGS	
	2021/2016*	2021/2020*	2021/2016*	2021/2020*
PRIVATE SECTOR:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.3	5.2	37.8	0.3
Mining and quarrying	-3.4	2.2	47.0	2.5
Manufacturing	-0.5	6.7	44.4	2.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	13.3	2.0	41.9	1.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	23.9	3.6	40.2	1.5
Construction	9.1	2.3	25.8	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.5	2.6	44.5	2.0
Transportation and storage	-5.3	10.7	27.6	1.2
Accommodation and food service activities	-18.7	23.9	13.2	4.6
Information and communication	14.7	12.7	35.4	2.1
Financial and insurance activities	2.8	0.5	24.1	1.4
Real estate activities	0.0	10.8	23.2	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	8.4	10.9	40.5	2.1
Administrative and support service activities	7.4	20.8	24.4	2.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-
Education	7.0	16.3	12.7	3.1
Human health and social work activities	11.5	3.0	40.9	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10.9	15.9	31.0	1.5
Other service activities	12.7	14.0	48.5	2.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	3.1	0.8	38.5	2.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	16.7	0.0	25.5	1.5
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	4.0	6.8	33.7	2.2

Table 3.8: Wage Employment and Average Earnings¹, percentage changes, 2021/2016 and 2021/2020 (Continued)

	EMPLOYMENT		AVERAGE EARNINGS	
	2021/2016*	2021/2020*	2021/2016*	2021/2020*
PUBLIC SECTOR:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.8	0.4	23.8	0.7
Mining and quarrying	16.7	0.0	31.4	0.6
Manufacturing	-12.1	1.3	18.1	-0.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4.3	-2.9	13.6	0.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	19.0	3.3	3.4	0.0
Construction	15.0	1.1	22.6	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	69.2	0.0	-11.4	0.9
Transportation and storage	10.6	4.2	31.9	4.0
Accommodation and food service activities	13.3	0.0	69.3	1.3
Information and communication	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	-2.7	-0.9	18.3	-11.9
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	13.6	0.0	80.8	1.2
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	0.0	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	33.2	5.9	29.8	4.9
Education	14.1	4.4	20.9	1.9
Human health and social work activities	39.8	4.9	63.7	6.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.0	19.1	0.6
Other service activities	-	-	-	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	19.2	4.3	22.0	2.4
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	2.4	6.0	31.6	2.3
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:				
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	22.8	7.1	40.0	0.5
Teachers Service Commission	17.5	5.7	27.2	1.8
Parastatal Bodies ²	2.4	1.0	9.4	0.9
Corporations Controlled by the Government ³	4.6	1.0	9.4	0.9
County governments	32.3	1.7	17.8	7.6
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	19.1	4.3	22.0	2.4

* Provisional.

¹ Annualised June earnings² 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 Wage Earnings per Employee¹, 2017 – 2021

	<i>KSh</i>				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
PRIVATE SECTOR					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	320,401.2	338,030.9	356,885.6	347,598.7	328,059.4
Mining and quarrying	542,126.8	546,883.4	609,757.6	600,258.2	578,706.1
Manufacturing	462,721.4	486,169.7	511,900.0	515,683.3	495,500.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,703,715.8	1,769,459.3	1,835,243.7	1,895,800.7	1,804,567.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	248,576.1	260,314.3	272,646.4	268,296.9	256,188.5
Construction	665,490.3	680,368.3	693,358.6	700,548.7	663,993.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	716,276.9	751,937.8	793,555.1	807,998.6	775,358.6
Transportation and storage	1,381,680.6	1,416,328.0	1,451,348.7	1,402,060.1	1,334,485.5
Accommodation and food service activities	439,251.7	439,403.5	438,636.7	396,090.6	389,821.2
Information and communication	961,566.0	991,149.7	1,015,828.1	1,044,388.5	1,003,333.0
Financial and insurance activities	1,858,161.9	1,867,485.6	1,881,512.3	1,896,191.6	1,808,759.1
Real estate activities	297,194.2	298,290.1	299,832.5	298,661.7	284,388.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,211,859.0	1,259,597.7	1,303,478.4	1,337,682.6	1,284,570.8
Administrative and support service activities	1,567,397.8	1,585,075.9	1,602,464.6	1,559,413.8	1,506,790.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	983,634.4	973,386.2	962,784.4	905,835.5	878,016.3
Human health and social work activities	875,296.7	908,387.6	937,521.4	972,468.0	935,759.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	677,713.7	691,360.2	703,006.7	716,660.6	683,880.6
Other service activities	923,362.8	970,087.0	1,017,389.3	1,048,591.5	1,010,720.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	246,722.5	255,162.9	262,531.7	269,965.7	259,660.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,340,593.0	3,376,598.1	3,399,463.8	3,417,484.4	3,263,838.8
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	707,890.3	730,411.9	753,557.6	749,111.6	720,383.2

Table 3.9: Estimated Real Average Wage Earnings per Employee¹, 2017 – 2021 (Continued)

	KSh				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
PUBLIC SECTOR					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	444,822.6	438,513.9	462,777.3	472,421.8	447,478.1
Mining and quarrying	429,363.4	432,613.0	463,350.7	479,635.6	453,773.4
Manufacturing	916,435.0	913,221.9	953,197.4	968,792.4	905,098.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,396,097.3	1,362,408.4	1,407,617.7	1,402,989.3	1,329,147.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	664,484.4	629,302.5	630,770.4	618,054.0	581,220.7
Construction	770,108.5	739,691.0	783,307.9	798,602.1	759,373.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,331,113.2	916,597.8	957,071.4	970,017.7	920,937.0
Transportation and storage	1,719,683.2	1,693,043.9	1,818,683.4	1,876,269.9	1,834,749.7
Accommodation and food service activities	1,676,599.8	1,800,401.0	2,048,729.3	2,258,084.4	2,151,413.1
Information and communication	807,552.4	799,570.3	843,954.3	859,556.8	814,073.4
Financial and insurance activities	1,720,906.0	1,741,381.5	1,834,772.8	2,063,471.3	1,708,882.0
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	880,988.3	885,821.3	949,589.0	1,089,328.3	1,036,373.3
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	653,440.6	652,820.5	631,147.0	591,658.0	583,936.6
Education	638,143.3	672,162.4	687,823.8	639,862.5	613,529.1
Human health and social work activities	1,450,150.2	1,455,816.5	1,539,865.2	1,620,005.9	1,619,774.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	815,494.2	803,649.6	838,378.3	846,379.3	800,769.0
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	745,285.4	757,584.0	768,603.8	743,062.7	715,475.4
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	719,047.2	738,420.4	758,003.1	747,160.5	718,824.9
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	577,048.2	594,018.7	668,106.5	683,117.9	645,648.5
Teachers Service Commission	630,751.8	652,973.3	682,196.7	673,104.3	644,702.1
Parastatal Bodies ²	878,111.4	982,368.5	932,737.0	894,516.5	848,733.3
Corporations Controlled by the Government ³	1,355,709.6	1,298,606.7	1,232,998.1	1,182,473.9	1,121,952.4
County governments	885,634.7	864,537.6	827,138.1	744,738.0	753,724.4
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	745,285.4	757,584.0	768,603.8	743,062.7	715,475.4

* Provisional.

¹ Average earnings adjusted for the rise in consumer prices(Base year 2019). Annualised June earnings deflated by June CPI² Refers to Government wholly-owned corporations.³ Refers to institutions where the Government has over 50 per cent shareholding but does not fully own them.

3.17. Table 3.10 shows changes in wage employment, prices, and real earnings from 2017 to 2021. Wage employment grew by 6.0 per cent in 2021 compared to a decline of 6.3 per cent in the previous

year. The inflation rate increased from 4.6 per cent in June 2020 to 6.3 per cent in June 2021. Real average earnings further decreased to 3.8 per cent in 2021 compared to a decline of 1.4 per cent in 2020.

Table 3.10: Changes in Wage Employment, Prices, and Real Earnings, 2017 – 2021

	<i>Per cent</i>				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Wage employment	4.1	2.4	2.4	-6.3	6.0
Average earnings at current prices	0.9	3.3	4.9	1.7	2.9
Consumer prices (Inflation rates) ¹	9.2	4.3	4.8	4.6	6.3
Real average earnings	-0.8	2.7	2.7	-1.4	-3.8

* Provisional

¹ June inflation using the Feb 2019=100 base

Employment in the Informal Sector

3.18. The informal sector covers all small-scale activities that are usually semi organized, unregulated, use low and simple technologies and employ few persons. Majority of the small businesses such as retailers, hawkers and other service providers are in this sector. The ease of entry and exit into this sector coupled with the use of low level or no technology makes it an easy avenue for employment creation. This sector however excludes criminal activities such

as drug trafficking and any other illegal activity.

3.19. The COVID-19 pandemic had an unprecedented impact on the economy, especially the informal sector. Employment in the sector, however, grew by 5.5 per cent from an estimated 14.5 million persons in 2020 to 15.3 million persons in 2021. As shown in Table 3.11, the informal sector created of 753.8 thousand jobs over the review period.

Table 3.11: Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector by Activity¹, 2017- 2021

	<i>000</i>				
Activity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Manufacturing	2,728.9	2,878.8	3,044.9	2,874.2	3,151.8
Construction	348.6	367.8	385.2	406.6	427.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	8,111.3	8,557.1	9,005.6	8,879.3	9,366.1
Transport and Communications ²	422.3	445.5	470.2	390.1	443.8
Community, Social and Personal Services	1,316.1	1,388.2	1,462.5	1,334.3	1,563.6
Others	612.6	646.2	683.2	623.3	730.4
TOTAL	13,539.6	14,283.6	15,051.6	14,508.0	15,261.8
Urban	4,801.9	5,070.7	5,337.4	5,143.8	6,224.0
Rural	8,737.6	9,212.9	9,714.2	9,364.1	9,037.8

* Provisional

¹ Estimated

² Includes mainly support services to transport activity

3.20. Table 3.12 presents gazetted monthly minimum wages in respect of the agricultural industry for the last five years. There has been no review of minimum wages since 2018 and therefore no new minimum wages were gazetted in 2021.

Table 3.12: Gazetted Monthly Basic Minimum Wages for Agricultural Industry, 2017 – 2021

	KSh				
Type of Employee	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Unskilled employees	6,416	6,736	6,736	6,736	6,736
Stockman, Herdsman and Watchman	7,409	7,779	7,779	7,779	7,779
Skilled And Semi-Skilled Employees:					
House servant or cook	7,224	7,585	7,585	7,585	7,585
Farm foreman	11,574	12,152	12,152	12,152	12,152
Farm clerk	11,574	12,152	12,152	12,152	12,152
Section foreman	7,492	7,867	7,867	7,867	7,867
Farm artisan	7,668	8,051	8,051	8,051	8,051
Tractor driver	8,131	8,538	8,538	8,538	8,538
Combine harvester driver	8,958	9,406	9,406	9,406	9,406
Lorry driver or car driver	9,401	9,871	9,871	9,871	9,871
AVERAGE	8,585	9,014	9,014	9,014	9,014

"Source: Ministry of Labour

3.21. Table 3.13 presents average gazetted monthly basic minimum wages in urban areas. The wages remained the same as in 2020 since there have been no reviews since 2018. Average monthly basic minimum wages for Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu cities were higher than in all other towns.

Table 3.13: Average Gazetted Monthly Basic Minimum Wages in Urban Areas in 2020 and 2021

KSh

Occupation	Nairobi , Mombasa & Kisumu Cities		All former Municipalities and Town Councils of Mavoko, Ruiru and Limuru		All other towns	
	2020	2021*	2020	2021*	2020	2021*
General labourer including cleaner, sweeper, gardener, children's ayah, house servant, day watchman, messenger	13,572.88	13,572.88	12,522.72	12,522.72	7,240.96	7,240.96
Miner, stone cutter, turn boy .waiter, cook, logger, line cutter	14,658.84	14,658.84	13,005.67	13,005.67	8,366.35	8,366.35
Night watchman	15,141.95	15,141.95	14,037.98	14,037.98	8,636.30	8,636.30
Machine attendant, sawmill sawyer, machine assistant, mass production machinist, shoe cutter, bakery worker, bakery assistant, tailor's assistant	15,383.45	15,383.45	14,315.28	14,315.28	11,602.87	11,602.87
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	17,560.99	16,428.30	16,428.30	13,431.29	13,431.29
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	18,319.51	16,907.89	16,907.89	13,975.29	13,975.29
Pattern designer (draughts-man), garment and dress cutter, single hand oven man, charge-hand baker, general clerk, telephone operator, receptionist, storekeeper	20,904.92	20,904.92	19,112.05	19,112.05	16,295.95	16,295.95
Tailor, driver (medium sized vehicle)	23,039.42	23,039.42	21,175.14	21,175.14	18,881.21	18,881.21
Dyer, crawler tractor driver, salesman	25,435.20	25,435.20	23,731.79	23,731.79	21,418.48	21,418.48
Saw doctor, caretaker (buildings)	28,147.61	28,147.61	26,283.29	26,283.29	24,485.11	24,485.11
Cashier, driver (heavy commercial vehicle) salesman - driver	30,627.45	30,627.45	28,822.13	28,822.13	27,023.96	27,023.96
Ungraded artisan	18,319.51	18,319.51	16,907.89	16,907.89	3,975.29	13,975.29
Artisan Grade III	23,039.47	23,039.47	21,175.14	21,175.14	18,845.56	18,845.56
Artisan Grade II	24,884.06	24,884.06	23,731.79	23,731.79	21,418.48	21,418.48
Artisan Grade I	30,627.45	30,627.45	28,822.13	28,822.13	27,023.96	27,023.96
Average	21,310.85	21,310.85	19,798.61	19,798.61	16,841.40	16,841.40

Source: Ministry of Labour

* Excluding Housing Allowance

3.22. The total number of agreements registered decreased to 166 in 2021 from 172 recorded in 2020. The number of collective bargaining agreements registered by the Employment and Labour Relations Court in 2020 and 2021 is shown in Table

3.14. Number of unionisable employees covered by the agreements increased to 431.9 thousand in 2021 from 16.1 thousand in 2020. During the review period average monthly basic wage of KSh 63,073 was offered in the agreements.

Table 3.14: Collective Bargaining Agreements Registered by the Industrial Court, 2020 and 2021

Activity	Agreements (Number)		Unionsable employees (Number)		Average basic wages (KSh)		Average monthly allowances offered ¹ (KSh)	
	2020	2021*	2020	2021*	2020	2021*	2020	2021*
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing	2	12	2,958	14,356	18,434.3	25,655.6	4,160.0	8,797.7
Mining And Quarrying							-	-
Manufacturing	42	65	7,819	24,606	33,380.4	39,232.6	11,327.0	14,513.1
Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply		1		27		126,370.1	-	38,888.0
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	6	9	3,296	947	51,546.0	38,850.9	25,237.4	19,619.0
Construction	5	1	81	1,405	19,632.9	19,523.0	9,405.2	7,172.5
Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	1	4	60	118	22,605.8	68,151.2	6,550.0	12,863.7
Transportation And Storage	6	10	888	868	56,457.0	47,360.3	11,525.7	19,444.6
Accommodation And Food Service Activities							-	-
Information And Communication	67	5	67	475	54,688.4	61,140.6	5,504.5	30,466.7
Financial And Insurance Activities	28	13	950	22,307	33,932.5	122,914.7	16,700.0	37,671.6
Real Estate Activities		1		46		223,425.6	-	6,400.0
Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities							-	-
Administrative And Support Service Activities		3		12,499		18,244.9	-	10,474.1
Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security							-	-
Education		30		338,710		48,914.2	-	15,656.8
Human Health And Social Work Activities	12	10	14	15,470	40,540.8	50,714.2	14,081.7	13,698.3
Arts, Entertainment And Recreation		2		86		25,987.1	-	29,400.0
Other Service Activities							-	-
Activities Of Extraterritorial Organizations And Bodies	3		5	5	29,611.7	29,611.7	15,626.0	-
Total/ Average	172	166	16,138	431,925	34,016	63,073	6,006	13,253

Source :Ministry of Labour : Central Planning and Monitoring Unit

*Provisional

¹ Includes Housing, Leave and Travel allowances

Consumer Price Index

3.23. The annual inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased from 5.4 per cent in 2020 to 6.1 per cent in 2021. The increase was mainly due to increase in the prices of fuel and food items.

3.24. Table 3.15a shows changes in Consumer Price Indices (CPI) in the broad Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) divisions from 2019 to 2021. In 2021, Transport Index which consti-

tutes 9.7 per cent of the total household expenditure recorded the highest inflation rate of 12.3 per cent. This was mainly due to increase in prices of petrol and diesel. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Index recorded an inflation rate of 8.5 per cent in 2021. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels Index, recorded an annual inflation rate of 4.8 per cent mainly due to increase in prices of kerosene, cooking gas and electricity during the review period.

Table 3.15a: National Consumer Price Indices and Rates of Inflation by COICOP Divisions, 2019 - 2021

COICOP Divisions	Share (%)	2019	2020	2021	"% Change 2021/2020"
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	32.91	107.03	116.73	126.65	8.5
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	3.33	103.53	109.98	113.02	2.8
Clothing and Footwear	2.99	101.05	103.50	105.91	2.3
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	14.61	101.00	103.33	108.26	4.8
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	3.74	101.08	103.00	107.19	4.1
Health	2.91	100.56	102.69	106.20	3.4
Transport	9.65	102.40	111.50	125.16	12.3
Information and Communication	7.78	100.49	101.11	103.04	1.9
Recreation, Sport and Culture	1.72	100.61	103.02	104.92	1.8
Education Services	5.56	100.19	101.74	103.70	1.9
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	8.10	101.03	104.01	107.30	3.2
Insurance and Financial Services	2.24	100.18	100.94	102.56	1.6
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	4.45	101.28	103.59	106.59	2.9
Weighted Average of All Items	100.00	103.16	108.69	115.33	6.1

3.25. Table 3.15b present details of inflation in respect to the COICOP classes of the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages division. In 2021, Oils and fats category recorded the highest rate of inflation of 25.6 per cent mainly due to high increase in prices of cooking oil and cooking fats. Readymade food and other foods recorded the second highest inflation

rate, which stood at 23.4 per cent in 2021. During the review period, Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses recorded an inflation rate of 12.5 per cent. Other non-alcoholic beverages (such as energy/health drink) recorded the lowest inflation rate of 2.2 per cent.

Table 3.15b: Consumer Price Indices for Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages by COICOP Classes, 2019 -2021

COICOP Classes of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Division	Share (%)	2019	2020	2021	"% Change 2021/2020"
Cereals and cereal products	8.865	106.58	111.75	116.57	4.3
Live animals, meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals	4.777	101.61	104.64	114.45	9.4
Fish and other seafood	1.317	105.29	115.90	130.47	12.6
Milk, other dairy products and eggs	4.960	103.68	107.11	111.12	3.7
Oils and fats	1.738	100.33	102.01	128.18	25.6
Fruits and nuts	2.005	112.80	133.36	147.56	10.6
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses	6.103	117.93	146.02	164.25	12.5
Sugar, confectionery and desserts	1.525	100.33	103.49	106.85	3.3
Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c.	0.228	107.71	128.02	157.96	23.4
Fruit and vegetable juices	0.141	101.15	103.04	107.65	4.5
Coffee and coffee substitutes	0.009	101.73	102.35	105.52	3.1
Tea, maté and other plant products for infusion	0.344	101.40	103.00	107.13	4.0
Cocoa drinks	0.044	100.84	102.16	106.27	4.0
Water	0.236	100.81	103.04	105.87	2.8
Soft drinks	0.495	102.10	105.05	109.24	4.0
Other non-alcoholic beverages	0.001	100.95	102.52	104.74	2.2
Services for processing primary goods for food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.122	100.59	102.19	105.78	3.5

n.e.c.: not elsewhere classified

3.26. Table 3.15c presents the annual average retail prices of selected consumer goods in the CPI basket from 2017 to 2021. In 2021, majority of selected consumer goods recorded an increase in prices. During the review period, petrol, kerosene, cabbag-

es, and diesel recorded the highest price increases, which went up by 21.8, 18.5, 17.5 and 15.6 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, price of maize grain-loose went down by 3.4 per cent during the same period.

Table 3.15c: Annual Average Retail Prices of Selected Consumer Goods in the Consumer Price Basket, 2017 – 2021

ITEM	Unit	KSh per Unit					% change
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	
Beef - with bones	1 Kg	410.28	439.04	426.66	436.76	474.52	8.6
Offals - Matumbo	1 Kg	254.12	262.87	253.69	260.46	279.66	7.4
Bread, White	400 Gms	49.55	50.24	48.41	48.29	52.67	9.1
Maize grain- loose	1 Kg	57.66	49.20	47.20	49.79	48.07	-3.4
Milk - Packeted	1/2 Litre	59.60	60.59	49.73	48.72	49.60	1.8
Sugar	1 Kg	137.82	132.62	116.21	113.94	115.30	1.2
Wheat Flour	2 kg	131.29	122.28	121.94	119.37	131.39	10.1
English Potatoes	1 Kg	81.14	67.86	71.07	67.28	70.20	4.3
Kales - Sukuma-wiki	1 Kg	52.82	50.75	44.19	49.08	54.47	11.0
Cabbages	1 Kg	66.52	40.84	43.02	38.52	45.28	17.5
Petrol (Super)	1 Litre	99.30	110.86	110.50	103.25	125.79	21.8
Diesel	1 Litre	86.02	104.78	102.89	93.91	108.56	15.6
Kerosene	1 Litre	66.99	90.06	102.97	84.55	100.18	18.5
Electricity	200 KW/h	3,727.71	4,269.52	4,647.00	4,561.80	4,941.13	8.3
Electricity	50 KW/h	597.33	813.72	809.05	789.55	884.38	12.0
Gas	13 Kg	2,075.32	2,173.40	2,024.75	2,047.28	2,280.91	11.4

3.27. Table 3.16 presents annual inflation rate segmented into Nairobi (lower, middle and upper) income groups, Nairobi overall as well as the rest of urban areas. In 2021, rest of urban areas and Nairobi lower

income group recorded the highest annual inflation rates of 6.7 per cent and 6.0 per cent, respectively. Nairobi upper income group recorded the lowest inflation rate of 4.0 per cent in 2021.

Table 3.16: Annual Inflation, 2017 - 2021

Income Group	Per cent				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Nairobi Lower Income	8.6	4.6	5.3	6.2	6.0
Nairobi Middle Income	6.1	5.7	5.2	2.6	4.2
Nairobi Upper Income	3.4	5.9	5.9	2.6	4.0
Nairobi	3.4	4.9	5.3	4.7	5.2
Rest of Urban Areas	8.2	4.6	5.2	5.9	6.7
Overall Inflation	8.0	4.7	5.2	5.4	6.1

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 constitute 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 constitute of households spending KSh 184,395 or more per month in February 2016 (they constitute 3.53 per cent of all households in Nairobi).

3.28. Table 3.17 presents details of the annual average CPI for Nairobi lower income group. Annual average CPI for the Nairobi lower income group stood at 116.51 in 2021. The index was highest in

December 2021 at 119.56 and lowest at 113.63 in January 2021. The movement in the index was mainly driven by food and transport indices.

Table 3.17: Consumer Price Indices for Nairobi Lower Income Group, 2017 - 2021

February 2019=100

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	90.10	95.90	98.72	107.50	113.63
February	92.07	97.36	100.00	108.36	114.56
March	94.20	99.26	101.83	108.85	115.15
April	96.15	100.34	102.91	109.88	116.11
May	96.55	101.23	103.63	109.93	116.37
June	95.01	100.25	104.06	109.70	116.48
July	93.89	98.87	104.33	110.01	116.80
August	94.62	98.02	104.37	109.90	116.86
September	94.28	98.43	104.54	110.04	117.16
October	94.27	97.17	104.90	110.40	117.60
November	93.99	97.20	105.76	111.31	117.84
December	94.53	97.84	106.58	113.06	119.56
Annual Average	94.14	98.49	103.47	109.91	116.51

3.29. Consumer Price Indices for Nairobi middle- and upper-income groups, overall Nairobi, rest of urban areas and aggregated national indices from 2017 to 2021 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, 2017 - 2021

February 2019=100

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	89.07	94.73	99.62	102.99	106.20
February	90.08	95.28	100.00	103.34	106.75
March	90.82	95.70	100.23	103.52	107.12
April	92.05	95.92	100.62	104.04	107.64
May	92.37	96.63	101.04	103.74	107.75
June	91.47	96.63	101.30	104.14	107.88
July	91.41	96.32	101.50	103.37	108.63
August	91.97	97.28	101.67	103.49	108.88
September	92.10	98.39	101.93	103.63	109.27
October	92.51	98.08	102.05	104.42	109.42
November	92.64	98.36	102.38	104.76	109.69
December	93.33	99.09	102.71	105.65	110.37
Annual Average	91.65	96.87	101.25	103.92	108.30

Table 3.19: Consumer Price Indices, Nairobi Upper Income Group, 2017 - 2021

February 2019=100

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	90.58	94.08	100.19	102.65	105.63
February	91.02	94.83	100.00	103.41	106.56
March	91.19	94.98	100.52	103.42	107.25
April	91.21	94.98	100.77	103.69	107.38
May	91.33	95.20	101.30	104.00	107.86
June	90.99	96.22	101.51	103.84	108.15
July	91.22	96.19	101.74	103.79	108.42
August	91.64	98.76	101.82	104.55	108.54
September	91.55	100.17	101.92	104.26	109.30
October	92.22	98.82	101.97	104.60	109.42
November	92.46	98.87	102.26	104.59	109.69
December	93.20	100.53	102.66	105.10	110.09
Annual Average	91.55	96.97	101.39	103.99	108.19

Table 3.20: Consumer Price Indices, Overall Nairobi, 2017 - 2021

February 2019=100

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	89.90	95.59	98.96	105.48	110.30
February	91.61	96.83	100.00	106.16	111.11
March	93.38	98.36	101.16	106.50	111.64
April	95.11	99.22	101.92	107.27	112.36
May	95.49	100.05	102.52	107.24	112.60
June	94.13	99.35	102.87	107.22	112.73
July	93.27	98.24	103.11	107.14	113.19
August	93.96	97.89	103.20	107.21	113.31
September	93.73	98.48	103.39	107.30	113.70
October	93.83	97.41	103.64	107.79	114.00
November	93.65	97.50	104.26	108.41	114.26
December	94.23	98.20	104.88	109.74	115.49
Annual Average	93.52	98.09	102.49	107.29	112.89

Table 3.21: Consumer Price Indices, the Rest of Urban Areas, 2017 - 2021

February 2019=100

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	90.69	94.16	99.34	107.25	114.20
February	92.15	95.49	100.00	107.89	114.97
March	93.52	96.70	101.81	108.17	115.36
April	95.15	98.31	102.65	109.36	116.44
May	96.08	99.35	103.52	109.57	116.67
June	95.07	98.34	103.98	109.01	116.80
July	94.12	97.61	104.34	109.22	117.05
August	94.62	98.35	104.64	109.54	117.42
September	93.87	99.62	104.77	109.48	117.77
October	92.81	99.02	105.19	110.89	118.57
November	92.56	98.67	105.82	112.46	119.30
December	93.01	99.28	106.66	113.38	120.26
Annual Average	93.64	97.91	103.56	109.69	117.07

Table 3.22: Consumer Price Indices Kenya, 2017 - 2021

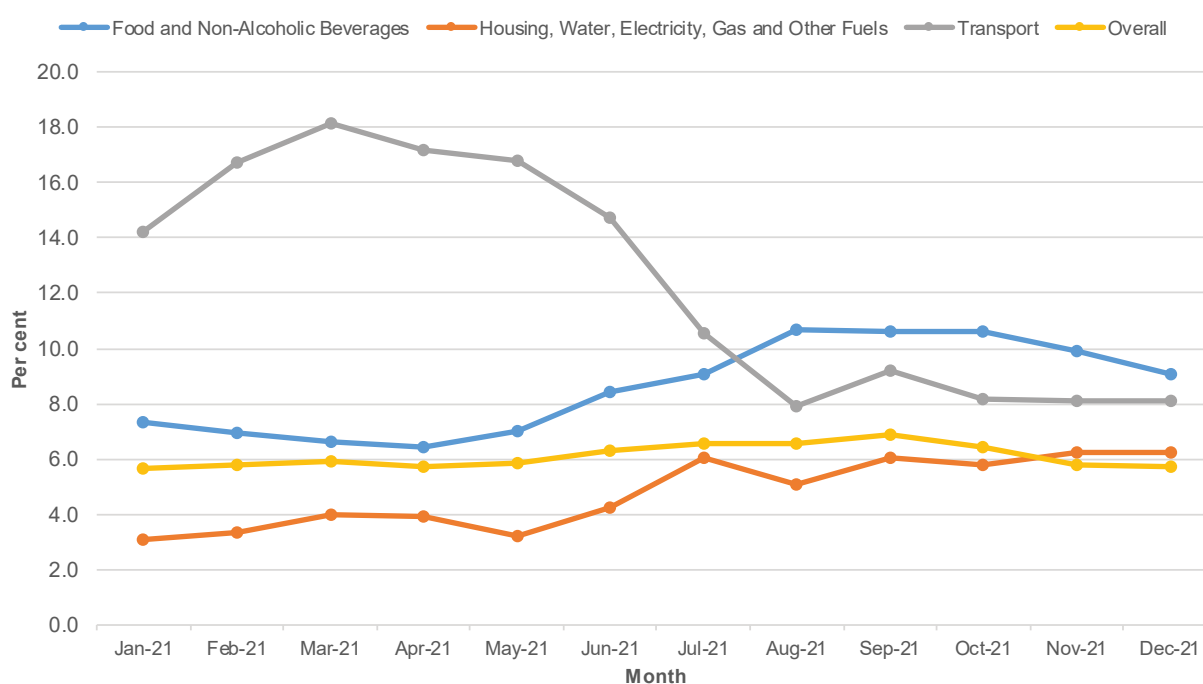
February 2019=100

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	90.37	94.74	99.66	106.51	112.58
February	91.93	96.03	100.00	107.17	113.36
March	93.46	97.37	101.54	107.47	113.81
April	95.13	98.68	102.34	108.49	114.75
May	95.84	99.63	103.11	108.60	114.98
June	94.69	98.74	103.52	108.27	115.11
July	93.78	97.86	103.83	108.35	115.45
August	94.35	98.16	104.04	108.57	115.71
September	93.81	99.16	104.20	108.57	116.08
October	93.22	98.38	104.54	109.60	116.67
November	93.00	98.20	105.17	110.78	117.20
December	93.50	98.84	105.92	111.87	118.27
Annual Average	93.59	97.98	103.16	108.69	115.33

3.30. Figure 3.2 shows the trends in overall and key divisions inflation from January to December 2021. The figure shows that the highest overall inflation rate was recorded in September 2021 at 6.9 per cent and the lowest overall inflation rate was recorded in

both January and December 2021 at 5.7 per cent. Transport division recorded highest inflation rate in March 2021 at 18.1 per cent and thereafter, it recorded a continuous decline in inflation rate from April 2021 up to August 2021.

Figure 3.2: Trends in Overall and Key COICOP Divisions Inflation, January – December 2021



Money, Banking and Finance

Overview

In 2021, the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) lifted some measures that had been put in place in 2020 to mitigate on effects of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic including the guidelines on loan restructuring. The monetary policy stance was conservative as Central Bank Rate (CBR) remained at 7.00 per cent throughout 2021. Broad money supply (M3) and overall liquidity recorded growth of 6.1 per cent and 10.4 per cent, respectively in the review period. Broad money supply (M3) stood at KSh 4,235.2 billion as at December 2021.

4.2. The 91-day Treasury bills rate rose to 7.26 per cent in December 2021 from 6.90 per cent in December 2020, while the average commercial bank deposits rate increased to 6.50 per cent in December 2021. However, an increase in interest rate on loans and advances to 12.16 per cent led to a reduction in average interest rates spread to 5.66 per cent in 2021.

4.3. The growth in total domestic credit decelerated to 15.1 per cent in 2021 compared to a growth of 18.5 per cent in 2020, partly due to slower growth in credit extended to National Government. Credit to the private sector grew by 8.6 per cent at the end of 2021 to KSh 3,136.8 billion compared to a growth of 8.3 per cent at the end of 2020. During the review period, net foreign assets declined by 20.9 per cent from KSh 749.2 billion as at December 2020 to KSh 592.3 billion as at end of 2021.

Selected Monetary Indicators

4.4. Selected monetary indicators from 2017 to 2021 are shown in Table 4.1. Net foreign assets declined by 20.9 per cent from KSh 749.2 billion as at end of December 2020 to KSh 592.3 billion as at end of December 2021. This was partly attributed to reduction in holdings of financial assets overseas. Total domestic credit recorded a slowed growth of 15.1 per cent from KSh 4,339.1 billion in 2020 to KSh 4,993.8 billion in 2021. The slowed increase was attributed to a reduced growth of credit to the National Government of 29.3 per cent compared to a growth of 50.9 per cent as at end of December 2020. However, credit to the private sector grew by 8.6 per cent at the end of 2021 to KSh 3,136.8 billion.

4.5. Commercial banks' liquidity ratio increased to 59.3 per cent as at December 2021 from 56.5 per cent as at end of December 2020, implying an increased ability of commercial banks to fund obligations as they fall due. Advances to deposit ratio declined from 75.8 per cent as at end of 2020 to 74.7 per cent as at end of the first quarter 2021 and later increased to 75.8 per cent as at the end of 2021.

Table 4.1: Selected Monetary Indicators, 2017 - 2021

As at end of:	Net Foreign Assets ¹ (KSh Million)	Domestic Credit (KSh million)					Broad Money Supply ⁴ (M3) (KSh Million)	Commercial Banks Liquidity Ratio ⁵ (Per cent)	Advances/ Deposits Ratio (per cent)
		Private Sector ²	Para-statals	Local/ County Govt (Net)	National Government ³	Total			
2017 Dec	518,393	2,418,192	108,424	3,975	748,726	3,279,318	3,030,646	46.4	84.1
2018 Dec	716,095	2,490,088	96,608	4,342	859,126	3,450,164	3,337,832	50.6	78.4
2019 Dec	806,441	2,667,874	87,985	4,299	900,383	3,660,541	3,524,026	52.6	79.4
2020 Dec	749,171	2,889,526	85,550	5,654	1,358,379	4,339,110	3,990,901	56.5	75.8
2021* Mar	693,232	2,945,619	83,573	5,741	1,430,555	4,465,488	4,029,992	57.1	74.7
2021 Jun	785,985	2,981,133	77,783	6,642	1,458,846	4,524,404	4,137,813	57.3	74.7
2021 Sep	664,073	3,059,152	74,195	6,634	1,608,650	4,748,631	4,177,661	57.2	75.1
2021 Dec	592,333	3,136,803	81,869	18,268	1,756,825	4,993,765	4,235,224	59.3	75.8

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

4.6. Table 4.2 shows the components of money supply from 2017 to 2021. Money supply (M1) grew by 7.4 per cent to KSh 1,848.1 billion at the end of 2021 compared to a 12.8 per cent growth as at end of 2020. Similarly, quasi-money grew by 3.5 per cent in 2021 compared to a 11.0 per cent growth as at end of 2020. During the same period, Money supply (M2), Broad Money supply (M3) and Overall Liquidity (L) recorded growths of 5.6, 6.1 and 9.5 per cents to stand at KSh 3,431.6 billion, KSh 4,235.2 billion and KSh 6,202.3 billion respectively.

Table 4.2: Money and Quasi-Money Supply, 2017 – 2021

		KSh Million				
		M1	Quasi-Money*	M2	M3	L
2017	December	1,385,918	1,165,895	2,551,811	3,030,646	4,013,640
2018	December	1,477,526	1,278,447	2,755,973	3,337,832	4,461,216
2019	December	1,525,237	1,379,115	2,904,352	3,524,026	4,831,493
2020	December	1,720,132	1,530,090	3,250,223	3,990,901	5,665,218
2021*	January	1,716,364	1,520,544	3,236,907	3,992,885	5,688,002
	February	1,734,582	1,528,872	3,263,455	4,042,989	5,739,578
	March	1,716,744	1,533,546	3,250,290	4,029,992	5,769,054
	April	1,718,771	1,559,275	3,278,045	4,040,835	5,812,232
	May	1,726,768	1,567,399	3,294,167	4,039,609	5,776,390
	June	1,779,227	1,598,250	3,377,477	4,137,813	5,899,511
	July	1,788,031	1,628,882	3,416,913	4,174,644	5,986,270
	August	1,821,013	1,641,354	3,462,367	4,233,437	6,094,089
	September	1,770,791	1,637,347	3,408,138	4,177,661	6,073,184
	October	1,827,519	1,609,542	3,437,061	4,210,912	6,136,408
	November	1,822,003	1,613,301	3,435,304	4,234,004	6,186,454
	December	1,848,086	1,583,477	3,431,563	4,235,224	6,202,347

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.

Notes:

- (a) M1 comprises of currency outside banks plus all demand deposits except; those of the National Government, Commercial Banks and Non Residents deposits
- (b) Quasi Money: Refers to 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.
- (e) Overall Liquidity, L, comprises M3 and Treasury Bill holdings by the non-bank public.

*Provisional

+Revised

Consolidated Accounts of the Banking System

4.7. Table 4.3 shows the total assets and liabilities of depository corporations which includes the CBK, commercial banks and microfinance banks from 2017 to 2021. Assets of the banking sector recorded a growth of 9.8 per cent from KSh 5,088.3 billion as at end of 2020 to KSh 5,586.1 billion as at end of 2021. The increase in assets was mainly due to 29.3 per cent and 8.6 per cent growth in credit to the National Government and the private sector, respectively. The slowed growth in the total assets is attributed to decline in the net foreign assets from KSh 749.2 billion as at the end of 2020 to KSh 592.3 billion as at the end of 2021.

4.8. On the other hand, increase in liabilities in 2021 was driven by growth in demand deposits, currency outside banks, foreign currency deposits and treasury bill holdings at 8.1, 8.5, 8.5 and 17.5 per cent, respectively in 2021. Other drivers of the growth in total liabilities were increases in Money supply (M1) and quasi money at 7.4 and 3.5 per cent, respectively. Over the review period, other deposits at the Central Bank declined by 4.3 per cent from a growth of 37.2 per cent as at the end of 2020.

Table 4.3: Consolidated Accounts of the Banking System, 2017 – 2021

KSh Million

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*			
LIABILITIES-	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sept	Dec
1. Money (M1):								
1.1 Demand Deposits	1,119,837	1,175,559	1,253,380	1,385,857	1,405,626	1,409,949	1,430,150	1,498,379
1.2 Other Deposits at Central Bank	41,389	71,704	73,371	100,670	85,425	143,477	106,399	96,335
1.3 Currency outside banks	225,838	230,344	198,486	233,605	225,693	225,801	234,241	253,371
Sub-Total	1,385,918	1,477,526	1,525,237	1,720,132	1,716,744	1,779,227	1,770,791	1,848,086
2. Quasi-Money(MS):								
2.1 Call + 7 days Notice Deposits	135,599	148,690	160,398	177,957	178,359	185,885	190,432	184,166
2.2 Savings Deposits	160,082	175,536	189,358	210,088	210,562	219,446	224,814	217,418
2.3 Time Deposits	870,214	954,223	1,029,360	1,142,047	1,144,626	1,192,921	1,222,103	1,181,895
Sub-Total (quasi-money banks)	1,165,895	1,278,447	1,379,115	1,530,090	1,533,546	1,598,250	1,637,347	1,583,477
Broad Money Supply(M2)	2,551,811	2,755,973	2,904,352	3,250,223	3,250,290	3,377,477	3,408,138	3,431,563
3. Foreign Currency Deposits	478,834	581,859	619,675	740,678	779,702	760,336	769,524	803,661
Broad Money Supply(M3)	3,030,646	3,337,832	3,524,026	3,990,901	4,029,992	4,137,813	4,177,661	4,235,224
4. Treasury Bill Holdings	982,994	1,123,384	1,307,467	1,674,317	1,739,062	1,761,698	1,895,523	1,967,123
Overall Liquidity(L)	4,013,640	4,461,216	4,831,493	5,665,218	5,769,054	5,899,511	6,073,184	6,202,347
5. Other Items Net(OIN)	767,065	828,427	942,956	1,097,380	1,128,728	1,172,576	1,235,043	1,350,874
TOTAL LIABILITIES (M3+OIN)	3,797,711	4,166,259	4,466,982	5,088,280	5,158,720	5,310,389	5,412,704	5,586,098
ASSETS-								
6. Net Foreign Assets ¹	518,393	716,095	806,441	749,171	693,232	785,985	664,073	592,333
7. Domestic Credit:								
7.1 National Govt. (Net) ²	748,726	859,126	900,383	1,358,379	1,430,555	1,458,846	1,608,650	1,756,825
7.2 Other Public Bodies	112,399	100,950	92,284	91,204	89,314	84,425	80,829	100,137
7.3 Private Sector ³	2,418,192	2,490,088	2,667,874	2,889,526	2,945,619	2,981,133	3,059,152	3,136,803
Sub-Total	3,279,318	3,450,164	3,660,541	4,339,110	4,465,488	4,524,404	4,748,631	4,993,765
TOTAL ASSETS	3,797,711	4,166,259	4,466,982	5,088,280	5,158,720	5,310,389	5,412,704	5,586,098

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.

* Provisional

Notes:

(a) Other Items Net Includes Special Drawing Rights allocated by IMF.

(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 Agents² Includes Government reserve position in the IMF and deposits with Crown Agents³ Includes interest in suspense on non-performing loans

Sources of Changes in Money Supply

4.9. Table 4.4 presents changes in money supply and their sources for the period 2017 to 2021. Broad Money supply (M3) increased by KSh 244.3 billion as at end of 2021 compared to a growth of KSh 466.9 billion as at end of 2020. The increase in the value of M3 was as a result of KSh 398.4 billion and KSh 247.3 billion increases in domestic credit to the

National Government and private sector, respectively. However, the growth in M3 was slowed by KSh 156.8 billion decline in Net Foreign Assets. Foreign currency deposits and Quasi-money increased by KSh 63.0 billion and KSh 53.4 billion, respectively as at end of the review period.

Table 4.4: Changes in Money Supply and the Sources, 2017 – 2021

		KSh Million				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
MONEY SUPPLY CHANGES						
1	Currency plus demand deposits (M1)	87,220	90,463	47,711	194,895	127,953
2	Quasi-money	89,514	113,699	100,667	150,976	53,387
3	Foreign Currency Deposits	67,988	103,025	37,816	121,003	62,983
4	Broad Money supply (M3)	244,723	307,187	186,194	466,875	244,323
SOURCES OF CHANGES						
5	Net foreign assets	22,871	197,715	90,333	-57,270	-156,850
6	All Domestic Credit					
	(a) to National Government (net)	167,077	110,387	41,271	457,996	398,458
	(b) to other public sector	7,680	-11,450	-8,666	-1,080	8,933
	(c) to private sector	71,094	71,896	177,785	221,652	247,277
7	Other Items (net)	-24,000	-61,361	-114,529	-154,424	-253,494
8	Total sources of change (5+6+7)	244,723	307,187	186,194	466,875	244,323

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

* Provisional

Selected Financial Aggregates in Real Values

4.10. Real values of selected financial aggregates deflated using the respective December consumer price indices for the period 2017 to 2021 are presented in Table 4.5. Broad money supply (M3) increased in real terms from KSh 3,567.6 billion as at end of 2020 to KSh 3,580.9 billion as at end of 2021. Total commercial bank credit to the private sector

grew marginally in real terms by 2.7 per cent to KSh 2,652.1 billion compared with a 2.1 per cent real growth in deposit liabilities of the commercial banks as at the end of 2021. Real values of overall liquidity, total commercial bank credit and total liabilities of the banking system recorded growths of 3.6, 11.2 and 3.8 per cent, respectively during the review period.

Table 4.5: Real Values of Selected Financial Aggregates¹, 2017 – 2021

		KSh Million				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
1	Money Supply (M3).	1,655,601	1,724,889	1,720,968	3,567,573	3,580,858
2	Overall Liquidity (L)	2,242,398	2,354,976	2,359,473	5,064,289	5,244,049
3	Commercial bank credit to private sector	1,382,428	1,285,058	1,302,864	2,384,884	2,652,149
4	Total commercial bank credit	1,776,606	1,831,395	1,875,995	3,906,046	4,164,286
5	Commercial Banks' Deposit Liabilities	1,765,907	1,764,615	1,775,160	3,665,429	3,743,349
6	Total liabilities of banking system	2,047,960	2,152,994	2,181,463	4,548,550	4,723,014
Memorandum item:						
7	Memorandum item:	86.2	82.0	81.4	80.6	79.3

* Provisional

¹Selected financial aggregates values are deflated using December Consumer Price Indices

Nominal and Real Interest Rates

4.11. During the year under review, the Central Bank of Kenya retained the Central Bank Rate (CBR) at 7.00 per cent. The 91-day Treasury Bill rate rose to 7.26 per cent in December 2021 from 6.90 per cent in December 2020. The savings deposit rate, overdraft rate and the interbank rate reduced to 2.55, 11.45 and 5.10 per cent in December 2021 from 2.70, 11.51

and 5.29 per cent, respectively in December 2020. However, loans and advances rate increased from 12.02 per cent in December 2020 to 12.16 per cent in December 2021. The loans-deposit interest rates spread declined from 5.73 per cent in December 2020 to 5.66 per cent in December 2021.

Table 4.6: Nominal Principal Interest Rates, 2017 – 2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	
	December	December	December	December	June	December
CENTRAL BANK OF KENYA						
91- day Treasury Bills Rate	8.01	7.34	7.17	6.90	7.03	7.26
Central Bank Rate.	10.00	9.00	8.50	7.00	7.00	7.00
Repo rate.	7.75	7.72	7.45	6.93	5.36	5.31
Inter-bank rate.	7.27	8.15	6.03	5.29	4.63	5.10
COMMERCIAL BANKS¹						
Average deposits	8.22	7.41	7.11	6.30	6.37	6.50
Savings deposits.	6.91	5.13	4.02	2.70	2.55	2.55
Loan and Advances (maximum)	13.64	12.51	12.24	12.02	12.02	12.16
Overdraft.	13.54	12.17	11.67	11.51	11.18	11.45
Loans-Deposits Spread	5.41	5.09	5.14	5.73	5.64	5.66

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.

¹Weighted average commercial bank interest rates

*Provisional

4.12. Table 4.7 shows the selected real principal interest rates from 2017 to 2021. Real interest rates reflect the real cost of borrowing, savings and return on investment. The weighted average real interest rate for commercial bank deposits increased to 0.77 per cent in 2021 from 0.68 per cent in 2020. Commercial banks loans and advances rate increased

from 6.40 per cent in December 2020 to 6.43 per cent in December 2021. The real average interest rate for the 91-day Treasury Bills increased from 1.28 per cent in December 2020 to 1.53 per cent in December 2021 while the inter-bank rate declined further from negative 0.33 per cent in December 2020 to negative 0.63 per cent in December 2021.

Table 4.7: Selected Real Principal Interest Rates, 2017 – 2021

				<i>Per cent</i>
	Year	Nominal Interest	Inflation Rate	Real Interest¹
Average Interest Rate for 91-day Treasury Bills	2017	8.01	4.50	3.51
	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
Commercial bank deposits (Weighted average)	2017	8.22	4.50	3.72
	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
Commercial bank loans and advances (maximum)	2017	13.64	4.50	9.14
	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
Inter-Bank Rate	2017	7.27	4.50	2.77
	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

Note: Interest rates are as at December

¹ *Real Interest Rate equals Nominal Rate minus Inflation Rate*

**Provisional*

4.13. Table 4.8 shows the assets and liabilities of the Central Bank of Kenya for the period 2017 to 2021. Total assets grew by 21.9 per cent as at the end of 2021 to KSh 1,489.7 billion compared to a growth of 7.6 per cent to KSh 1,478.8 billion as at the end of 2020. Balances with external banks and stocks of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) increased to KSh 258.7 billion and KSh 77.7 billion respectively, as at the end of 2021. The increase in SDRs holdings is attributed to an increase in allocation to member countries by International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 2021.

Table 4.8: Central Bank of Kenya Assets and Liabilities, 2017 – 2021

KSh Million

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*			
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	March	June	September	December
ASSETS								
1. Foreign Exchange:-								
1.1 Balances with External Banks	485,322	392,126	316,693	200,502	191,330	279,007	224,306	258,724
1.2 Securities	229,344	414,902	560,287	638,788	616,530	740,094	728,691	651,714
1.3 Other Investments	38,693	40,304	56,101	85,285	73,727	76,985	64,599	83,475
1.4 Special Drawing Rights	1,487	2,577	5,974	2,868	1,139	2,201	82,740	77,698
TOTAL	754,846	849,909	939,056	927,442	882,726	1,098,287	1,100,336	1,071,610
2. Advances & Disc. to Banks	28,292	53,210	50,685	70,018	68,587	67,439	66,079	76,387
"3. Direct Advances & Overdraft to the Government	42,335	64,843	63,730	132,877	49,283	59,279	55,110	59,313
"4. Other Assets including Treasury Bills & Bonds	80,507	95,627	81,476	90,827	173,871	248,283	257,264	282,403
TOTAL ASSETS	905,980	1,063,590	1,134,946	1,221,165	1,174,467	1,473,288	1,478,789	1,489,713
LIABILITIES :								
1. Capital	5,000	5,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
2. Currency-	129,062	123,982	119,494	158,535	234,348	153,535	176,013	176,013
2.1 Notes	270,593	279,192	249,572	280,991	272,062	267,388	273,008	300,327
2.2 Coins	8,566	9,107	9,373	9,553	9,524	9,741	9,836	9,951
Total Currency	279,159	288,299	258,945	290,544	281,586	277,129	282,844	310,278
3. Deposits								
3.1 Government	144,903	207,553	276,335	197,796	181,828	298,062	271,374	215,372
3.2 Local Banks ¹	159,619	203,725	202,148	179,321	169,369	172,665	195,968	211,341
3.3 External Banks	127,717	110,417	105,754	188,958	192,015	262,466	339,563	371,038
3.4 Other	41,389	71,704	73,371	100,670	85,425	143,477	106,399	96,335
TOTAL DEPOSITS	473,628	593,398	657,607	666,744	628,638	876,671	913,304	894,086
4. Other Liabilities	19,132	52,910	63,900	70,341	-5,105	130,952	71,628	74,335
TOTAL LIABILITIES	905,980	1,063,590	1,134,946	1,221,165	1,174,467	1,473,288	1,478,789	1,489,713

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

*Provisional

¹ Deposits from commercial banks excluding Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs)

4.14. The total credit advanced by commercial banks to both the public and private sectors is presented in Table 4.9(a). Total credit advanced by the commercial banks increased by 12.7 per cent as at the end of 2021 to KSh 4,925.3 billion from KSh 4,369.5 billion recorded as at end of December 2020. Credit advanced to the private sector represented 63.6 per cent of the total credit advanced by commercial banks as at the end of 2021.

4.15. Credit advanced to the National Government increased by 21.5 per cent from KSh 1,392.1 billion as at the end of December 2020 to KSh 1,691.6 billion as at the end of December 2021. The amount of credit to County Governments increased from KSh 5.7 billion as at the end of December 2020 to KSh 18.3 billion as at the end of December 2021. Commercial banks' credit to enterprises, parastatal bodies and other public entities declined by 4.3 per cent in the review period to KSh 81.9 billion. Credit advanced to manufacturing sector, agriculture, mining & quarrying increased by 13.1, 0.5 and 42.9 per cent, respectively as at the end of December 2021.

Table 4.9(a): Commercial Banks' Bills, Loans and Advances¹, 2017 – 2021

	KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
National Government (net) ²	817,775	956,267	1,084,808	1,392,132	1,691,645
County Government (net)	3,975	4,342	4,299	5,654	18,268
Enterprises, Parastatal bodies and other Public entities	108,424	96,608	87,985	85,550	81,869
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	930,174	1,057,217	1,177,091	1,483,336	1,791,782
PRIVATE ENTERPRISES:					
Agriculture	84,697	83,005	80,990	93,418	93,883
Mining and Quarrying	16,470	14,700	13,852	12,065	17,236
Manufacturing	314,176	334,618	365,351	409,293	462,972
Building, Construction and Real Estate ³	482,717	482,725	489,889	526,489	531,294
Transport, Storage and Communication	190,531	172,695	186,665	212,059	242,308
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	417,376	429,314	467,420	485,042	526,470
Financial Institutions	82,082	96,482	96,877	103,720	109,724
Other Business	315,720	346,249	400,709	451,493	510,315
TOTAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISES	1,903,769	1,959,787	2,101,754	2,293,580	2,494,203
Community and Personal Services (including Non-Profit Making Institutions)	385,078	411,738	434,761	452,136	469,208
Other Activities (nec)	127,076	115,190	127,867	140,486	170,074
TOTAL BILLS, LOANS AND ADVANCES	3,318,907	3,543,932	3,841,474	4,369,538	4,925,267

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

¹ Commercial Banks' bills, loans and advances excludes portfolio investment by private enterprises and bank deposits placed with non-bank financial institutions.

² Data on Credit to National Government includes investments in Government Securities

³ Series revised combining activities of building, construction and real estate.

*Provisional

4.16. Table 4.9(b) shows the shares of total credit advanced by commercial banks to various sectors of the economy for the period 2017 to 2021. Overall share of credit advanced to the public sector during the review period increased to 36.4 per cent from 33.9 per cent recorded as at end of December 2020. The share of overall credit advanced to the National Government increased to 34.3 per cent as at end of

December 2021 compared to a share of 31.9 per cent recorded as at the end of December 2020. However, the share of credit advanced to the private sector decreased marginally to 50.6 per cent as at end of December 2021 from 52.5 per cent as at December 2020. Notably, among private enterprises, Building, Construction and Real Estate had the highest share at 10.8 per cent as at December 2021.

Table 4.9(b): Commercial Banks' Bills, Loans and Advances Sector Shares¹, 2017 – 2021

	Per cent				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
National Government (net) ²	24.6	27.0	28.2	31.9	34.3
County Government (net)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Enterprises, Parastatal bodies and other Public entities	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	28.0	29.8	30.6	33.9	36.4
PRIVATE ENTERPRISES:					
Agriculture	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9
Mining and Quarrying	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4
Building, Construction and Real Estate ³	14.5	13.6	12.8	12.0	10.8
Transport, Storage and Communication	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	12.6	12.1	12.2	11.1	10.7
Financial Institutions	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2
Other Business	9.5	9.8	10.4	10.3	10.4
TOTAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISES	57.4	55.3	54.7	52.5	50.6
Community and Personal Services (including Non-Profit Making Institutions)	11.6	11.6	11.3	10.3	9.5
Other Activities (nec)	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5
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 and bank deposits placed with non-bank financial institutions.

² Data on Credit to National Government includes investments in Government Securities

³ Series revised combining activities of building, construction and real estate.

*Provisional

4.17. Table 4.10 presents commercial banks' deposit liabilities and liquid assets from 2017 to 2021. The overall liquidity ratio for commercial banks as at the end of 2021 increased to 59.3 per cent compared to 56.5 per cent recorded as at end of December 2020. Liquid assets grew by 13.5 per cent from KSh 2,315.3 billion as at December 2020 to KSh 2,626.8

billion as at end of December 2021. Deposit liabilities increased significantly by KSh 327.0 billion to KSh 4,427.4 billion as at end of 2021 from KSh 4,100.4 billion recorded as at end of 2020. During the review period, the highest value of deposit liabilities was recorded in August at KSh 4,452.4 billion.

Table 4.10: Commercial Banks' Deposit Liabilities and Liquid Assets, 2017 – 2021

		Deposit Liabilities ¹ (KSh Million)	Liquid Assets ² (KSh Million)	Overall Liquidity Ratio (Per cent)
2017	December	3,068,346	1,444,155	47.1
2018	December	3,414,706	1,726,988	50.6
2019	December	3,634,996	1,911,337	52.6
2020	December	4,100,369	2,315,261	56.5
2021*	January	4,111,058	2,323,199	56.5
	February	4,190,839	2,380,674	56.8
	March	4,211,485	2,403,133	57.1
	April	4,239,813	2,431,371	57.3
	May	4,263,939	2,455,458	57.6
	June	4,303,875	2,468,004	57.3
	July	4,384,464	2,500,857	57.0
	August	4,452,380	2,559,451	57.5
	September	4,398,757	2,516,030	57.2
	October	4,434,970	2,537,891	57.2
	November	4,445,756	2,544,813	57.2
	December	4,427,409	2,626,849	59.3

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.

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

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

*Provisional

Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives

4.18. Table 4.11 presents key performance indicators of the deposit taking savings and credit cooperatives for the period 2017 to 2021. The assets for deposit taking, savings and credit co-operatives increased by 11.0 per cent from KSh 630.9 billion in 2020 to KSh 700.3 billion in 2021. The deposits, and loans and advances increased by 25.4 per cent and 16.0 per cent to KSh 540.6 billion and KSh 523.0 billion in 2021, respectively.

Table 4.11: Key Performance Indicators for Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives, 2017 – 2021

KSh Million					
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Assets	442,919	497,276	555,917	630,884	700,258
Deposits	305,305	342,296	381,081	431,094	540,578
Loans and Advances	320,494	358,617	401,994	450,841	523,018
Capital Reserves	84,117	107,113	175,183	142,907	144,028

Source: Sacco Society Regulatory Authority (SASRA)

*Provisional

Capital Markets

4.19. Table 4.12 presents the gross secondary capital market statistics from 2017 to 2021. Market capitalization and bonds turnover increased by 11.0 per cent and 38.3 per cent to KSh 2,592.9 billion and KSh 957.0 billion in 2021, respectively. The total number of shares traded decreased by 1,213.4 million in 2021 from 5,264.5 million in 2020. The total value of shares traded reduced by 7.6 per cent from KSh

148.7 billion in 2020 to KSh 137.4 billion in 2021. Total number of deals increased from 263,907 in 2020 to 277,611 in 2021 while the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) 20 share index increased from 1,868 points in 2020 to 1,903 points in 2021. The number of licensed institutions increased to 161 in 2021 from 148 in 2020.

Table 4.12: Gross Secondary Market Statistics, 2017–2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
Equities Market					
Total No. of Shares Traded (million)	7,065.0	6,336.0	4,832.0	5,264.5	4,051.1
Total No. of Deals	284,982	305,597	247,815	263,907	277,611
Total Value of Shares Traded (KSh billion)	171.6	175.7	153.8	148.7	137.4
NSE 20 Share Index (Base Jan 1966=100)	3,712	2,801	2,654	1,868	1,903
Market Capitalization (KSh billion)	2,521.8	2,102.0	2,540.0	2,336.7	2,592.9
Fixed Income Securities Market					
Total bond Turnover (KSh billion)	435.9	562.7	651.7	691.8	957.0
“Capital Markets, Licensed/ approved Institutions”					
Securities Exchange (NSE)	1	1	1	1	1
Central Depositories (CDSC)	1	1	1	1	1
Investment Banks	13	13	16	15	15
Stockbrokers	9	9	10	9	9
Investment advisers	13	13	14	14	17
Fund Managers	27	27	24	24	26
Collective Investment Schemes	22	22	24	24	29
Authorized depositories/Custodians	14	14	19	18	20
Credit Rating Agencies	3	3	4	5	5
Real Estate Investment Trust(REIT) Managers	7	7	9	10	10
Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) Trustees	3	3	3	3	3
Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOPS)	13	13	16	14	14
Authorized Real Estate Investment Trusts	1	1	1	3	3
Authorised Securities Dealer	1	2	3	2	2
Non-Dealing Online Foreign Exchange Broker	..	1	2	4	6
Money Manager	..	..	1	1	..
Total	128	130	148	148	161

Source: Capital Markets Authority

* Provisional

.. Data not available

Selected Insurance Indicators

4.20. Table 4.13 presents performance indicators for life insurance business from 2017 to 2021. Total assets of life insurance business grew by 14.0 per cent to KSh 564.8 billion in December 2021 while total assets under the reinsurance life grew by 7.8 per cent over the same review period. On the other hand, total liabilities of life insurance business grew by 15.3 per cent to KSh 508.1 billion, while those of reinsurance life recorded a decline of 55.3 per cent under the review period.

4.21. In 2021, life insurance business recorded growth in gross premiums of 21.2 per cent while reinsurance life recorded a growth in gross premium of 0.5 per cent. Benefits payments and commissions in life insurance business grew by 19.4 per cent and 15.5 per cent to KSh 78.3 billion and KSh 6.7 billion respectively, during the review period. The growth in benefits payments and commissions is attributed to significant growths of 20.7 per cent and 14.1 per cent in net premiums and investments, respectively.

Table 4.13: Performance Indicators for Life Insurance Business, 2017–2021

<i>KSh Million</i>					
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Life Insurance Business					
Gross Premium Income	82,971	87,408	97,669	102,078	123,713
Net Premium Income	77,165	80,360	90,545	95,327	115,056
Benefits Payment	45,912	52,670	54,056	65,594	78,306
Commissions	5,357	4,888	5,926	5,793	6,692
Management Expenses	12,020	13,928	15,023	14,382	15,489
Shareholders' Funds	45,962	41,352	52,128	54,890	56,764
Total Assets	353,608	392,262	451,868	495,377	564,815
Total Liabilities	307,646	350,910	399,740	440,486	508,051
Investments	318,922	354,778	415,350	459,559	524,349
Reinsurance-Life					
Gross Premium Income	2,771	3,254	3,792	3,146	3,130
Net Premium Income	2,445	2,919	3,393	2,817	2,784
Benefits Payment	1,208	1,293	1,553	1,964	2,237
Commissions	672	781	989	824	821
Management Expenses	313	329	381	259	233
Shareholders' Funds	5,164	6,322	7,038	1,716	8,778
Total Assets	9,923	12,137	13,342	17,526	16,157
Total Liabilities	4,759	5,815	6,304	15,810	7,379
Investments	9,029	10,626	12,101	15,965	14,898

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority

* Provisional

4.22. Table 4.14 presents performance indicators for general insurance business from 2017 to 2021. Total assets declined by 0.3 per cent to KSh 198.0 billion in 2021 compared with a growth of 11.4 per cent in total assets of reinsurance general business. Total liabilities of general business and reinsurance general business grew by 3.4 per cent and 21.1 per cent to KSh 128.9 and KSh 22.7 billion, respectively in the same period.

4.23. As at December 2021, gross premium income for general business grew by 12.1 per cent to KSh

148.8 billion while claims incurred grew by 16.6 per cent to KSh 68.0 billion over the same period. In contrast, claims incurred under reinsurance general business contracted by 8.8 per cent in December 2021. However, gross premiums recorded a positive growth of 20.2 per cent to KSh 28.1 billion. Over the review period, general business recorded a 2.1 per cent growth in investments, while reinsurance general business investments grew by 7.1 per cent, mainly due to an increase in net premium income of 11.2 per cent in general business and 20.3 per cent in reinsurance general business.

Table 4.14: Performance Indicators for General Insurance Business, 2017–2021

<i>KSh Million</i>					
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
General Business					
Gross Premium Income	124,709	127,512	129,450	132,698	148,761
Net Premium Income	87,552	91,963	91,566	92,526	102,894
Net Earned Premium Income	90,044	91,084	90,667	91,620	98,520
Claims Incurred	54,861	56,928	57,601	58,311	68,015
Commissions	6,819	6,600	6,082	5,364	6,475
Management Expenses	27,808	30,144	29,956	29,792	30,373
Shareholders' Funds	70,397	72,042	73,352	73,845	68,992
Total Assets	179,023	185,691	190,132	198,653	197,985
Total Liabilities	108,626	113,649	116,781	124,807	128,992
Investments	117,483	123,175	125,946	135,769	138,566
Reinsurance-General business					
Gross Premium Income	17,494	17,692	20,984	23,366	28,089
Net Premium Income	16,778	16,168	19,498	21,547	25,927
Net Earned Premium Income	15,931	16,381	18,001	24,255	24,690
Claims Incurred	9,218	10,264	11,793	15,135	13,800
Commissions	4,560	4,515	4,993	6,273	6,755
Management Expenses	1,900	2,098	3,363	2,571	3,383
Shareholders' Funds	26,640	29,419	31,247	35,618	37,838
Total Assets	42,290	44,945	50,204	54,377	60,556
Total Liabilities	15,650	15,526	18,957	18,759	22,718
Investments	32,763	35,658	39,367	45,168	48,368

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority
* Provisional

Pension Funds

4.24. During the year under review, assets of pension funds increased by 10.6 per cent to KSh 1,547.4 billion in December 2021 from KSh 1,399.0 billion as at end of December 2020, as shown in Table 4.15. Investments in government securities grew to KSh

707.0 billion, a growth of 8.4 per cent in 2021 compared to a growth of 4.2 per cent in 2020. Similarly, holdings of quoted equities increased by 14.5 per cent in 2021 as activity in capital markets recovered from the impact of COVID-19.

Table 4.15: Assets of Pension Funds, 2017-2021

KSh billion										
Asset item	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21*	Dec-21*
Government Securities	353.5	394.2	423.7	459.7	518.4	563.4	581.8	625.7	652.1	707.0
Quoted Equities	180.4	210.2	241.5	201.5	203.6	234.6	187.5	218.1	249.8	254.6
Immovable Property	204.6	226.7	229.3	229.9	233.6	238.5	246.1	251.3	247.4	254.5
Guaranteed Funds	103.7	143.0	159.6	167.5	186.5	201.6	221.4	230.6	247.5	259.8
Listed Corporate Bonds	46.8	42.0	41.5	40.3	34.5	19.6	9.2	5.3	2.9	6.8
Fixed Deposits	45.5	32.9	31.6	36.4	40.0	39.4	44.8	39.0	37.1	27.9
Offshore	9.7	12.8	15.0	13.1	7.2	6.3	5.9	11.4	16.7	19.4
Cash	13.9	13.0	19.0	12.7	15.8	15.0	21.8	12.2	17.9	9.5
Unquoted Equities	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.5
Private Equity	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.5	3.0
Real Estate Investment Trusts(REITs)	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Commercial paper, non-listed bonds by private companies	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1
Total	963.1	1,080.1	1,166.7	1,166.5	1,244.9	1,323.5	1,322.6	1,399.0	1,478.1	1,547.5

Source: Retirement Benefits Authority

*Provisional

Developments in the Financial Sector

4.25. In December 2021 the Central Bank of Kenya (Amendment) Act, 2021, came into effect. The Amended Act enables the Central Bank of Kenya to license and oversight the previously unregulated digital credit providers. This development is expected to expand the scope and reporting for various financial indicators including interest rates for digital loans.

4.26. On June 8, 2021, CBK reviewed the capital adequacy risk weighting for all residential mortgag-

es from 50 per cent to 35 per cent in an attempt to increase banks' lending capacity for residential mortgages. In addition, CBK issued guidelines on Climate-Related Risk Management to the banking sector on October 15, 2021 with an aim of enabling banks to mitigate climate-related risks while leveraging on opportunities in the transition to a low carbon climate-resilient economy.

4.27. In the capital market sector, Nairobi Securities

Exchange (NSE) launched day trading of shares in November 2021 following approval by the regulator, Capital Markets Authority (CMA), making Kenya the first frontier market to launch day trading. Day trading is the practice of purchasing and selling a security within a single day or trading session or multiple times over the course of the day. On the other hand, the regulator, Capital Market Authority issued a guidance on share buy backs for listed companies in November 2021 aimed at enhancing investor protection and promoting orderly capital markets.

4.28 the pensions sector, the Public Service Superannuation Scheme (PSSS) was effected in January 2021 following the enactment of the Public Service Superannuation Scheme Act, 2012. The PSSS is a contributory scheme, with members estimated at 352,000 in December 2021. The government had been operating a non-contributory pension scheme since independence fully financed by the Exchequer.



Public Finance

Overview

In the fiscal year 2021/22, the Government continued to implement policy measures aimed at stimulating resilient and sustainable economic recovery which included re-instatement of taxes on income. In terms of fiscal policy, the Government focused on reduction of the fiscal deficit by enhancing revenue mobilization and expenditure prioritization. Additionally, the Government strengthened implementation of programs and strategies that ensured more inclusive growth, fostering macroeconomic stability and availing liquidity to the private sector.

5.2. During 2021/22, the National Government revenue collection is expected to increase as a result of an improved business environment occasioned by easing of COVID-19 containment measures. The National Government total revenue including grants; is expected to grow by 15.7 per cent from KSh 1,815.1 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 2,100.7 billion in 2021/22 while expenses are expected to grow by 1.4 per cent to KSh 2,672.0 billion in 2021/22. Recurrent expenditure is estimated to grow by 2.9 per cent to KSh 2,314.1 billion while development expenditure is expected to decrease by 7.0 per cent to KSh 358.0 billion in 2021/22. Total stock of National Government debt was KSh 7,188.1 billion as at end of June 2021, with external debt accounting for 53.5 per cent of the total debt. A total of KSh 1,094.0 billion is expected to be spent on National Government debt servicing.

5.3. The total County Government revenues are estimated to increase to KSh 466.6 billion in 2021/22 from KSh 397.9 billion received in 2020/21, translating to a growth of 17.3 per cent. The revenues comprise of KSh 370.0 billion as equitable share of the revenue, KSh 39.9 billion conditional grant and KSh 56.7 billion as own source revenue during 2021/22. Expenditure by the County Governments is expected to increase by 21.0 per cent from KSh 425.0 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 514.3 billion in 2021/22.

National Government

5.4. Table 5.1 details the statement of the National Government operations for the period 2017/18 to 2021/22. During the fiscal year 2021/22, total revenue including grants, is expected to grow by 15.7 per cent from KSh 1,815.1 billion to KSh 2,100.7 billion, while expenses are estimated to rise by 1.4 per cent to KSh 2,672.0 billion.

Table 5.1: Statement of National Government Operations, 2017/18-2021/22

	<i>KSh Million</i>				
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21*	2021/22*
1. Revenue ¹	1,549,875.82	1,733,668.82	1,815,796.58	1,815,098.40	2,100,679.91
2. Expense	2,018,655.91	2,223,927.23	2,490,667.17	2,634,561.07	2,672,042.92
2.1 Current Expenditure	1,766,703.26	1,929,382.36	2,055,923.49	2,249,483.23	2,314,066.32
2.2 Capital Transfers	251,952.65	294,544.87	434,743.68	385,077.84	357,976.60
3. Gross Operating Balance (1-2)	-468,780.09	-490,258.40	-674,870.59	-819,462.67	-571,363.01
4. Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets(net) ²	191,994.61	185,064.82	105,088.64	92,974.33	93,136.65
5. Net lending/Borrowing (3-4)	-660,774.70	-675,323.22	-569,781.96	-726,488.34	-478,226.36
FINANCING (6-7)	-614,662.82	-613,823.76	-717,804.68	-462,297.11	-542,578.37
6. Net Acquisition of financial assets	18,301.34	16,942.82	21,805.12	32,844.77	17,683.39
6.1. Domestic	18,301.34	16,942.82	21,805.12	32,844.77	17,683.39
6.2. External	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Net Incurrence of liabilities	707,526.84	723,820.11	437,202.00	495,141.88	560,261.76
7.1. Domestic	352,549.94	309,302.58	315,362.00	388,829.56	421,896.89
7.2. Foreign	354,976.90	414,517.54	121,840.00	106,312.32	126,059.38
MEMORANDUM ITEMS:					
8. Public debt redemption	344,334.90	475,483.17	315,290.54	490,233.03	546,010.32
8.1. External	150,282.37	266,241.02	101,600.00	128,278.00	202,066.07
8.2. Internal	194,052.52	209,242.15	213,690.54	361,955.03	343,944.24

* Provisional

* Revised

¹ includes grants

² Acquisition of non financial assets(net) equals acquisition of non financial assets minus gross disposal of non financial assets

5.5. Table 5.2 presents analysis of the key fiscal ratios from 2017/18 to 2021/22. Gross operating balance as a percentage of revenue is estimated at negative 27.2 per cent from negative 45.2 per cent in 2020/21. Net lending/borrowing as a percentage of revenue is estimated to improve from a deficit of 40.0 per cent to a deficit of 22.8 per cent in 2021/22. Over the same period, net lending/borrowing position

as a percentage of total expenditure is expected to improve from negative 27.6 per cent to negative 17.9 per cent. Revenue as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices is expected to increase to 17.4 per cent while total government expenditure as a percentage of GDP at current market prices is expected to decrease to 27.9 per cent.

Table 5.2: Analysis of Key Fiscal Ratios, 2017/18 - 2021/22

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21*	2021/22*
Gross operating balance as a % of Revenue	-29.28	27.35	-37.17	-45.15	-27.20
Gross operating balance as a % of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net)	-238.15	-258.09	-642.19	-881.39	-613.47
Ratio of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net) to Current Expenditure	10.87	9.59	0.05	0.04	0.04
Net lending/Borrowing as % of Revenue	-41.58	-37.95	-31.38	-40.02	-22.77
Net lending/Borrowing as % of Total Expenditure	-25.23	-22.88	-22.88	-27.58	-17.90
External Grants and Loans as % of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net)	199.26	199.36	323.95	347.74	291.17
Net Short-Term Borrowing as % of Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (net)	90.84	38.60	-68.39	-102.36	-69.60
Revenue as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	17.39	17.69	17.74	16.94	17.36
Total Government Expenditure as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	28.91	30.06	29.30	30.72	27.89
Net lending/Borrowing as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	-7.41	-6.89	-5.57	-6.78	-3.95

*Provisional

*Revised

5.6. Comparison of National Government budgetary estimates with the actual out-turns for the period 2018/19 to 2021/22 is provided in Table 5.3. For the year 2020/21, actual revenue collected was KSh 1,783.8 billion which was below the set target of KSh 1,837.8 billion by 2.9 per cent.

Table 5.3: Comparison of National Government Budget Estimates with Actual Out-turns, 2018/19 – 2021/22

KSh Million

	2018/19			2019/20*		
	Budget	Actual	Difference	Budget	Actual	Difference
Total Ordinary Revenue	1,794,522.17	1,704,362.53	-80,555.16	1,573,418.45	1,795,976.83	222,770.91
Recurrent Expenditure ¹	1,947,932.11	2,375,052.84	427,120.74	2,291,413.24	2,339,114.26	47,701.02
Recurrent Balance	-153,409.94	-670,690.32	-522,825.61	-717,994.79	-545,360.98	175,069.89
Development Expenditure	607,199.40	569,745.19	-37,454.21	594,943.67	608,460.56	13,516.90
External Financing (Net) ²	479,840.96	368,947.00	-110,893.96	340,431.33	360,251.07	19,819.74
Balance for Domestic Financing (Net)	-280,768.38	-871,488.51	-596,265.36	-972,507.12	-843,379.44	270,978.21
	2020/21*			2021/22*		
	Budget	Actual	Difference	Printed Budget	Revised Budget	Difference
Total Ordinary Revenue	1,837,835.12	1,783,777.97	54,057.15	1,783,777.97	2,038,677.60	-261,068.87
Recurrent Expenditure ¹	1,783,746.54	2,706,990.35	-923,243.80	2,706,990.35	2,882,145.13	-485,745.84
Recurrent Balance	54,088.58	-923,212.38	977,300.96	-923,212.38	-843,467.53	224,676.97
Development Expenditure	10,893.00	584,838.05	-573,945.05	584,838.05	491,677.88	68,549.31
External Financing ² (Net)	417,552.85	323,309.58	94,243.27	323,309.58	271,182.17	52,127.41
Balance for Domestic Financing (Net)	460,748.44	-1,184,740.84	1,645,489.27	-1,184,740.84	-1,063,963.24	208,255.07

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

* Revised

¹Recurrent expenditure consists of current expenditure, acquisition of non financial assets (net), Consolidated Fund Services and current transfers to county governments² Includes external grants

5.7. Table 5.4 presents the National Government's gross receipts on recurrent account from 2017/18 to 2021/22. The total ordinary revenue which comprises of both tax and non-tax revenue is estimated to grow by 14.3 per cent from KSh 1,783.8 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 2,038.7 billion in 2021/22. Tax revenue is expected to account for 89.9 per cent of the overall ordinary revenue, growing by 20.6 per cent to KSh 1,831.9 billion in 2021/22. Taxes on income are expected to account for 45.7 per cent of the total tax revenue in 2020/21 and are estimated to rise by 20.2 per cent from KSh 694.1 billion to KSh

834.5 billion in 2021/22. This is partly attributable to the reinstatement of the relaxed Pay As You Earn (PAYE) which was intended to cushion the economy during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Value Added Tax (VAT) category which accounts for 25.8 per cent of the total tax revenue is estimated to increase by 15.1 per cent from KSh 410.8 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 472.9 billion in 2021/22. The non-tax revenue, which is estimated at 10.1 per cent of the total ordinary revenue, is expected to decrease by 22.1 per cent from KSh 265.4 billion to KSh 206.8 billion during the review period.

Table 5.4: National Government Gross Receipts on the Recurrent Account, 2017/18 - 2021/22*KSh Million*

	2017/18	2018/19*	2019/20*	2020/21*	2021/22*
Taxes on income	640,546.17	685,329.95	706,936.33	694,052.52	834,471.79
Income tax from individuals (P.A.Y.E)	363,305.11	393,439.73	399,201.24	363,343.07	435,926.54
Income tax from corporations (other income tax)	277,241.06	291,890.22	307,735.09	330,709.45	398,545.25
Value Added Tax (VAT)	357,128.74	414,143.41	383,713.19	410,758.40	472,907.22
VAT on domestic goods and services	206,242.94	230,775.54	213,884.17	197,071.70	248,991.04
VAT on imported goods and services	150,885.81	183,367.86	169,829.02	213,686.70	223,916.18
Taxes on other goods and services	274,126.47	291,941.55	213,599.83	236,989.75	343,030.60
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	28,928.42	13,258.70	13,758.24	15,748.83	8,391.60
Excise taxes	167,753.13	196,608.90	198,031.61	219,085.01	244,482.05
Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use the goods or to perform services and activities	1,580.25	2,222.19	1,809.97	2,155.91	2,273.72
Taxes on goods and services collected as AIA	75,864.67	79,851.76	76,502.27	75,653.00	87,883.23
Taxes on international trade transactions	138,285.55	152,374.87	151,274.15	176,621.78	181,477.23
Custom duties	93,685.38	106,874.93	98,022.24	108,375.17	118,954.11
Other taxes on international trade and transactions	44,600.17	45,499.94	53,251.91	68,246.62	62,523.12
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	1,410,086.94	1,543,789.78	1,455,523.50	1,518,422.45	1,831,886.84
Social security contributions	510.96	475.37	314.80	336.36	473.48
Property income	26,833.34	29,718.58	118,541.89	51,039.82	32,786.98
Sale of goods and services	16,094.97	24,767.80	18,340.67	16,531.86	25,198.76
Fines penalties and forfeitures	2,078.74	2,601.59	2,206.65	2,271.13	2,205.21
Ministerial Appropriation in Aid	60,754.12	11,809.25	33,824.81	50,183.00	31,517.84
Other receipts not elsewhere classified	5,916.61	91,931.14	167,224.51	144,993.35	114,608.50
TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUE	112,188.74	161,303.72	340,453.34	265,355.52	206,790.76
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	1,522,275.68	1,705,093.50	1,795,976.83	1,783,777.97	2,038,677.60

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

* Revised

5.8. Details of import duty levied on selected categories of commodities from 2017 to 2021 are presented in Table 5.5. The total import duty collected on selected commodities increased by 70.2 per cent from KSh 84.5 billion in 2020 to KSh 143.8 billion

in 2021. The import duty collected from food, drinks and tobacco more than doubled from KSh 21.8 billion to KSh 45.9 billion while transport equipment and metal increased by 92.8 per cent and 76.9 per cent respectively, in the review period.

Table 5.5: Import Duty Collections on Selected Categories of Commodities, 2017 – 2021

End-Use Category	KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Food, drinks and tobacco	24,204.83	23,944.30	25,190.24	21,751.92	45,857.20
Basic materials	5,242.27	6,280.80	6,729.61	4,645.22	7,445.01
Fuels	1,380.31	2,539.23	1,707.49	1,698.59	2,267.51
Chemicals	4,050.77	4,412.57	4,933.82	4,229.26	6,381.69
Textiles	2,653.99	3,931.42	4,357.12	4,195.69	5,405.69
Semi-manufactures ¹	5,126.76	6,515.45	6,607.99	6,506.46	8,311.88
Metals	6,386.79	9,547.60	10,950.90	9,913.57	17,536.62
Transport equipment	16,597.57	17,462.38	18,504.73	10,222.17	19,705.47
Machinery	8,736.77	10,304.67	10,916.16	9,760.01	13,414.30
Miscellaneous commodities	9,852.98	12,854.18	13,987.41	11,568.90	17,508.01
TOTAL	84,233.04	97,792.60	103,885.48	84,491.79	143,833.37

Source: Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

¹ Excludes non-metallic mineral manufactures

5.9. Table 5.6 presents the excise revenue collected from domestically manufactured commodities and services from 2017 to 2021. The total excise revenue collected from domestically manufactured commodities and services amounted to KSh 131.1

billion in 2021, an increase of 27.6 per cent from KSh 102.7 billion collected in 2020. Excise revenue increased across all the sub-categories except for airtime which decreased by 19.8 per cent from KSh 37.2 billion to KSh 29.8 billion.

Table 5.6: Excise Revenue Levied on Commodities and Services¹, 2017 – 2021

	KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Beer	24,842.54	27,627.32	27,772.48	19,112.87	28,579.32
Wines and Spirits	8,772.87	11,477.89	13,637.28	15,684.42	16,125.32
Mineral Water, Soft Drinks and Juices	3,464.11	4,156.94	3,743.25	5,216.29	5,421.42
Cigarettes	13,052.09	12,804.50	12,236.22	11,466.16	12,309.14
Airtime	16,129.29	26,285.35	28,609.96	37,210.80	29,827.68
Financial Transactions	13,701.09	10,101.61	27,479.40	11,656.32	28,900.18
Other Commodities ²	2,881.04	829.79	3,379.01	2,368.45	9,921.49
TOTAL	82,843.03	93,283.40	116,857.62	102,715.30	131,084.54

Source: Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

¹ Domestically manufactured commodities² Includes revenue from betting, cosmetics, internet and plastic shopping bags

5.10. Table 5.7 shows the National Government financing of non-financial assets from 2017/18 to 2021/22. The acquisitions of non-financial assets are expected to reach KSh 93.1 billion in 2021/22. External grants disbursements are estimated to in-

crease by 98.0 per cent to KSh 62.0 billion while external loans are expected to decrease by 16.1 per cent from KSh 323.3 billion to KSh 271.2 billion in the review period.

Table 5.7: National Government Financing of Non-Financial Assets, 2017/18 - 2021/22

	KSh Million				
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21*	2021/22*
EXPENDITURE:					
Acquisition of Non Financial Assets (Net)	191,994.61	209,725.41	105,088.64	92,974.33	93,136.65
TOTAL	191,994.61	209,725.41	105,088.64	92,974.33	93,136.65
FINANCING:	735,127.08	678,249.58	759,429.09	923,048.84	816,360.21
External Grants	27,600.14	47,483.00	19,819.74	31,320.43	62,002.31
LONG TERM BORROWING:	533,128.22	559,323.06	811,477.05	986,897.09	819,177.12
External Borrowing	354,977.00	321,464.00	340,431.33	323,309.58	271,182.17
Long-Term Domestic Borrowing (Net)	178,151.22	237,859.06	471,045.71	663,587.50	547,994.95
SHORT TERM BORROWING:	174,398.72	71,443.52	-71,867.70	-95,168.68	-64,819.22
Treasury Bills (Net)	117,549.48	70,965.05	-61,689.78	-107,298.34	-80,234.88
Other Short-Term Borrowing (Net)	56,849.24	478.47	-10,177.92	12,129.66	15,415.66
CHANGE IN CASH BALANCES¹: Increase=(-)	-543,132.47	-468,524.17	-654,340.45	-830,074.50	-716,928.03
TOTAL	191,994.61	209,725.41	759,429.09	923,048.84	816,360.21

Source: The National Treasury and Central Bank of Kenya

* Provisional.

* Revised

¹ Balancing item

5.11. Table 5.8 presents National Government expenditure classified by functions of government from 2018/19 to 2021/22. Total expenditure is expected to grow by 2.5 per cent to KSh 3,373.8 billion with recurrent and development expenditures estimated at KSh 2,882.1 billion and KSh 491.7 billion, respectively in 2021/22. Outlays on health and education are estimated to increase by 16.5 per cent and 2.9 per cent

to KSh 110.2 billion and KSh 486.1 billion in 2021/22, respectively. Public debt transactions in 2021/22 are estimated at KSh 1,094.0 billion, accounting for 32.4 per cent of the total expenditure. Current transfers to other levels of government inclusive of conditional grants to County Governments are estimated at KSh 409.9 billion, translating to 12.1 per cent of the total expenditure during the review period.

Table 5.8 National Government Expenditure Classification by Functions of Government, 2018/19-2021/22

	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21*			2021/22*			KSH Million
	Recur- rent Account	Deve- lopment Account	Total	Recur- rent Account	Deve- lopment Account	Total	Recur- rent Account	Deve- lopment Account	Total	Recur- rent Account	Deve- lopment Account	Total	
General public services	161,097.87	60,516.70	221,614.57	197,591.76	132,248.94	329,840.70	170,207.00	116,118.20	286,325.20	221,974.31	109,735.51	331,709.82	
Public debt transactions	846,358.14	0.00	846,358.14	772,369.84	0.00	772,369.84	994,804.30	0.00	994,804.30	1,093,966.59	0.00	1,093,966.59	
Transfers of general character betw. levels of govt.	372,481.38	0.00	372,481.38	325,278.06	0.00	325,278.06	398,992.75	0.00	398,992.75	409,880.89	0.00	409,880.89	
Defense	142,264.75	0.00	142,264.75	138,018.08	0.00	138,018.08	157,672.83	0.00	157,672.83	157,122.71	0.00	157,122.71	
Public order and safety	150,161.52	16,410.78	166,572.31	161,726.79	9,304.08	171,030.87	159,229.17	4,928.03	164,157.19	157,304.40	9,069.78	166,374.17	
Economic affairs	104,900.19	339,139.19	444,039.38	129,006.56	305,481.93	434,488.50	140,959.24	301,586.33	442,545.57	130,573.95	228,885.46	359,459.41	
General economic, commercial & labour affairs	10,002.44	8,082.84	18,085.27	22,572.42	22,308.61	44,881.03	17,848.84	10,719.79	28,568.63	21,061.33	10,654.48	31,715.81	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	28,341.19	25,850.55	54,191.74	20,267.81	35,247.61	55,515.42	32,976.98	39,777.92	72,754.90	27,791.51	36,653.59	64,445.10	
Fuel and energy	2,359.56	50,750.55	53,110.11	2,481.06	49,858.86	52,339.92	3,565.46	50,928.53	54,493.99	3,599.61	34,955.70	38,555.31	
Mining, manufacturing and construction	1,000.16	324.13	1,324.29	2,133.53	316.85	2,450.38	549.75	80.56	630.31	579.20	131.37	710.57	
Transport	53,172.48	231,741.55	284,914.03	69,233.15	182,062.26	251,295.41	74,857.86	179,587.66	254,445.52	66,398.26	124,551.94	190,950.20	
Communication	6,229.87	21,453.44	27,683.31	6,500.87	15,078.67	21,579.54	8,652.58	17,079.06	25,731.64	5,936.72	21,700.88	27,637.60	
Other industries	3,794.50	936.13	4,730.63	5,817.71	609.08	6,426.79	2,507.77	3,412.80	5,920.58	5,207.32	237.50	5,444.82	
Environmental protection	4,947.38	2,389.38	7,336.75	9,787.50	9,867.70	19,655.20	11,302.85	1,282.41	12,585.26	11,820.20	10,382.91	22,203.10	
Housing and community amenities	13,441.84	70,813.96	84,255.81	13,084.44	64,990.80	78,075.24	13,464.84	81,635.17	95,100.00	13,917.45	37,143.75	51,061.20	
Health	42,472.11	34,211.92	76,684.03	61,387.61	42,771.15	104,158.75	48,883.83	45,637.40	94,521.24	41,672.95	68,479.61	110,152.56	
Outpatient services	2,650.04	9,364.00	12,014.04	2,633.71	6,681.24	9,314.95	3,392.22	7,108.55	10,500.76	2,749.49	9,071.10	11,820.59	
Hospital services	22,952.41	487.23	23,439.64	27,496.26	2,349.66	29,845.92	26,898.47	1,562.54	28,461.00	24,328.18	2,577.14	26,905.32	

Table 5.8 National Government Expenditure Classification by Functions of Government, 2018/19-2021/22 (Continued)

	2018/19			2019/20*			2020/21*			2021/22*		
	Recur- rent Account	Deve- lopment Account	Total	Recur- rent Account	Deve- lopment Account	Total	Recur- rent Account	Deve- lopment Account	Total	Recur- rent Account	Deve- lopment Account	Total
Public health services	9,897.75	23,993.11	33,890.86	12,740.01	32,233.24	44,973.25	3,969.84	31,594.96	35,564.81	1,720.22	46,195.66	47,915.88
Health expenditure not elsewhere classified	6,971.91	367.58	7,339.49	18,517.62	1,507.01	20,024.63	14,623.30	5,371.36	19,994.66	12,875.05	10,635.71	23,510.77
Recreation, culture and religion	6,847.85	1,458.13	8,305.98	4,464.24	10,127.99	14,592.23	3,653.16	6,904.04	10,557.21	4,270.04	7,629.79	11,899.83
Education	428,200.60	26,879.24	455,079.84	449,366.50	16,320.67	465,687.17	456,558.70	15,853.47	472,412.18	475,950.70	10,112.23	486,062.93
Administration	2,148.72	0.00	2,148.72	2,667.59	0.00	2,667.59	3,311.04	0.00	3,311.04	3,743.66	9.00	3,752.66
Pre-primary and primary education	165,667.43	3,871.03	169,538.47	179,008.07	1,574.52	180,582.59	185,343.88	2,590.54	187,934.42	189,024.08	976.10	190,000.18
Secondary education	135,263.34	2,724.53	137,987.88	138,782.81	2,678.87	141,461.68	155,142.79	3,696.85	158,839.64	159,820.79	4,652.70	164,473.49
Tertiary education	108,271.52	19,938.54	128,210.06	113,113.50	11,885.84	124,999.34	97,290.00	9,370.51	106,660.52	107,018.97	4,081.38	111,100.35
Education expenditure not elsewhere classified	16,849.59	345.13	17,194.71	15,794.52	181.44	15,975.97	15,470.99	195.57	15,666.56	16,343.20	393.05	16,736.25
Social protection	101,879.19	17,925.90	119,805.09	129,256.44	17,156.27	146,412.71	151,261.68	10,893.00	162,154.68	163,690.94	10,238.85	173,929.79
TOTAL OUTLAYS¹	2,375,052.84	569,745.19	2,944,798.04	2,391,337.81	608,269.54	2,999,607.35	2,706,990.35	584,838.05	3,291,828.39	2,882,145.13	491,677.88	3,373,823.01

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

+ Revised

¹Total in this Table vary with that in Table 5.9 by disposal of non financial and disposal of financial assets

5.12. Table 5.9 presents the National Government expenditure by economic classification from 2017/18 to 2021/22. Total expenditure less disposal of non-financial assets is expected to increase by 2.1 per cent to KSh 3,328.9 billion in 2021/22. The total consumption expenditure on goods and services which constitutes the compensation of employee's and use of goods and services is expected to grow from KSh 824.9 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 825.1 billion in 2021/22. The total expense category is expected to increase by 1.4 per cent from KSh 2,634.6 billion to KSh 2,672.0 billion in 2021/22, accounting for 80.3

per cent of the total expenditure. Total current grants are also expected to decrease from KSh 749.8 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 747.8 billion in 2021/22. Over the reporting period, expenditure on interest payments is estimated to increase by 10.7 per cent from KSh 495.1 billion to KSh 548.0 billion. The net expenditure on the acquisition of non-financial assets is estimated to increase marginally to KSh 93.1 billion in 2021/22. During the same period, public corporations and extra-budgetary units are expected to receive KSh 358.0 billion as capital transfers.

Table 5.9: Economic Analysis of National Government Expenditure, 2017/18-2021/22

	KSh Million				
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/2020*	2020/2021*	2021/2022*
Expense					
Consumption expenditure on goods and services:					
Compensation of employees	482,905.41	527,191.25	536,896.12	589,958.59	578,853.43
Use of Goods and Services	233,159.20	215,089.28	208,868.74	234,955.47	246,220.34
Total Consumption Expenditure	716,064.61	742,280.53	745,764.86	824,914.06	825,073.77
Subsidies	55,477.04	60,278.98	61,372.62	62,623.36	48,358.41
Interest:					
Domestic	239,469.90	272,351.03	315,362.00	388,829.56	421,896.89
External	84,420.24	103,372.13	121,840.00	106,312.32	126,059.38
Total Interest	323,890.14	375,723.16	437,202.00	495,141.88	547,956.28
Current Grants:					
International organisations	3,517.71	3,858.25	4,175.27	5,453.75	4,480.44
General Government units	235,485.20	282,388.28	358,151.96	315,744.69	310,354.64
County Governments	345,681.02	372,481.38	325,278.06	398,992.75	409,880.89
Other Grants	11,625.02	15,479.98	26,758.62	29,595.86	23,078.36
Total Current Grants	596,308.95	674,207.89	714,363.91	749,787.05	747,794.32
Social benefits	71,983.70	75,889.99	94,783.63	114,071.59	141,642.75
Other expense	2,978.81	1,001.80	2,436.47	2,945.29	3,240.80
Total Current Expenditure	1,766,703.26	1,929,382.36	2,055,923.49	2,249,483.23	2,314,066.32
Capital Grants (Transfers)	251,952.65	299,630.76	434,743.68	385,077.84	357,976.60
1 Total Expense	2,018,655.91	2,229,013.12	2,490,667.17	2,634,561.07	2,672,042.92
2 Acquisition of Non Financial Assets(net)	191,994.61	185,064.82	105,088.64	92,974.33	93,136.65
Building and structures	153,621.59	195,387.73	131,644.22	102,019.28	21,180.00
Machinery and equipment	26,368.68	24,320.78	13,842.15	10,649.00	110,261.31
Inventories	10,879.50	8,352.30	557.47	5,918.84	319.14
Non- produced assets & Land	3,903.08	5,232.20	5,923.38	6,173.02	6,325.94
Less Disposal of Non financial assets	(2,778.24)	(48,228.19)	(46,878.59)	(31,785.81)	(44,949.74)
3 Equity Participation and on-lending	18,301.34	16,942.82	21,805.12	32,844.77	17,683.39
4 Public Debt Redemption	344,334.90	470,634.98	335,167.84	499,662.41	546,010.32
Total Outlays (1+2+3+4)	2,573,286.76	2,896,569.85	2,952,728.76	3,260,042.59	3,328,873.27

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional.

* Revised

5.13. Table 5.10 presents details of the National Government outstanding debt by source as at 30th June for the period 2017 to 2021. The total stock of public debt rose by 14.9 per cent from KSh 6,254.4 billion as at end of June 2020 to KSh 7,188.1 billion as at the end of June 2021. Total external debt grew by 14.7 per cent to KSh 3,842.3 billion accounting for 53.5 per cent of the total debt. The stock of debt from France and Japan grew by 15.2 per cent and 14.6 per cent to KSh 91.9 billion and 87.2 billion, respectively while China's debt grew by 5.8 per cent accounting for 71.5 per cent of the total debt of the bilateral agencies. Stock of debt attributed to International Development Association/International Fund for Agricultural Development (IDA/IFAD) rose

by 23.0 per cent to KSh 1,094.3 billion as at the end of June, 2021. In addition, stock of debt from African Development Bank (AfDB) grew by 22.2 per cent to KSh 322.3 billion over the same period.

5.14. Domestic debt rose by 15.2 per cent to KSh 3,345.8 billion, as at the end of June 2021. Outstanding debt due to commercial banks declined by 8.7 per cent to stand at KSh 340.0 billion as at the end of June, 2021. The stock of Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds accounted for 10.6 per cent and 39.6 per cent of the overall debt position, respectively. The Treasury Bonds increased by 28.4 per cent to KSh 2,849.9 billion, while the Treasury Bills decreased by 13.8 per cent to KSh 765.4 billion during the review period.

Table 5.10: National Government Outstanding Debt* by Source, 2017-2021

<i>KSh Million</i>					
Outstanding as at 30th June	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
EXTERNAL DEBT:					
Lending Countries:					
Germany	23,492.55	27,149.15	30,745.63	30,487.00	32,033.68
Japan	46,903.42	48,342.19	63,681.49	76,115.00	87,244.22
France	63,262.08	60,803.04	72,567.94	79,719.00	91,869.79
USA	3,497.23	2,672.67	2,089.28	1,580.00	1,417.57
Netherlands	1,752.72	983.02	343.19	55.00	0.00
Denmark	1,355.76	1,049.23	874.88	604.00	473.19
Finland	1,711.78	1,642.00	1,796.41	1,427.00	1,220.08
China	489,452.30	560,534.48	661,058.54	719,359.00	761,089.12
Belgium	9,938.02	10,198.56	11,590.96	11,975.00	12,684.02
Other	28,467.83	45,642.37	73,232.13	72,374.00	76,240.48
Total(bilateral)	669,833.69	759,016.72	917,980.45	993,695.00	1,064,272.15
International Organisations:					
IDA/IFAD	535,847.73	520,307.49	604,385.58	889,916.00	1,094,316.26
EEC/EIB	20,399.50	19,544.23	17,240.62	16,796.00	23,228.55
IMF	77,637.37	71,588.41	49,208.15	110,605.00	178,215.20
ADF/AfDB	197,490.09	204,706.87	229,638.40	263,749.00	322,293.12
Other multilateral	8,347.06	9,151.67	9,318.64	35,769.00	41,358.18
Total(multilateral)	839,721.75	825,298.66	909,791.39	1,316,835.00	1,659,411.31
Commercial Banks	348,901.68	350,664.64	395,010.25	372,615.43	340,031.27
International Sovereign Bond	285,207.18	479,987.50	624,019.63	649,786.64	766,445.00
Suppliers' Credit	15,303.14	16,725.20	16,931.81	17,630.96	12,162.09
TOTAL EXTERNAL	2,158,967.44	2,431,692.72	2,863,733.53	3,350,563.04	3,842,321.82
INTERNAL DEBT:					
Treasury Bills ¹	744,155.00	878,623.00	954,250.00	887,696.50	765,375.00
Treasury Bonds	1,332,001.27	1,521,230.47	1,749,709.95	2,220,339.49	2,849,936.00
Non Interest bearing debts ²	24,448.76	23,338.76	22,228.76	21,118.76	20,008.76
Others(includes stocks)	11,131.70	64,447.02	60,854.77	49,266.53	61,774.05
Less government deposits ³ and on-lending	-255,433.63	-330,626.49	-332,759.34	-274,623.92	-351,324.72
TOTAL INTERNAL (net)	1,856,303.10	2,157,012.76	2,454,284.13	2,903,797.36	3,345,769.08
TOTAL DEBT	4,015,270.53	4,588,705.49	5,318,017.66	6,254,360.40	7,188,090.90

Source: The National Treasury and Central Bank of Kenya

* Provisional

*Revised

¹ Excludes Repo Bills² Pre-1997 Government Overdraft debt(Repo T-bills)³ Government deposits in Central Bank and Commercial Banks

5.15. National Government debt servicing charges and receipts from interest and loan repayments from 2017/18 to 2021/22 are shown in Table 5.11. The net servicing charges on internal and external debt is expected to increase by 11.6 per cent to KSh 1,090.5 billion in 2021/22. In the same period, the receipts on

interest and loan repayments are expected to decline by 58.9 per cent to KSh 3.4 billion. The net charges on external debt servicing and net domestic debt servicing charges are expected to increase by 28.5 per cent and 2.6 per cent, respectively in 2021/22.

Table 5.11: National Government Debt Servicing, 2017/18-2021/22

KSh Million

Year	Debt Servicing Charges			Interest and Loan Repayment Receipts	Net Servicing Charges		
	External	Internal	Total		External	Internal	Total
2017/18	234,702.61	433,522.43	668,225.04	4,507.32	234,702.61	429,015.11	663,717.72
2018/19	369,613.15	481,593.18	851,206.33	5,055.62	369,613.15	476,537.56	846,150.71
2019/20	223,440.00	529,143.54	752,583.54	4,395.80	223,440.00	524,747.73	748,187.73
2020/21	234,590.32	750,784.59	985,374.91	8,354.00	234,590.32	742,430.59	977,020.91
2021/22*	328,125.46	765,841.14	1,093,966.59	3,433.87	328,125.46	762,407.27	1,090,532.72

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

5.16. Table 5.12 shows the National Government external debt servicing charges and earnings from export of goods and services from 2017/18 to 2021/22. The percentage of debt servicing charges to export earnings is expected to increase to 25.7 per cent in 2021/22 compared to 22.7 per cent in 2020/21.

Table 5.12: National Government Debt Service Charges and Earnings from Export of Goods and Services, 2017/18-2021/22

Year	Debt Service Charges on External Debt ¹	Exports of Goods and Services (Calendar Year)	External debt service Charges as a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services
	KSh Million	KSh Million	Per cent
2017/18	234,702.61	1,080,501.14	21.72
2018/19	369,613.15	1,171,456.91	31.55
2019/20	223,440.00	1,169,967.15	19.10
2020/21	234,590.32	1,032,975.57	22.71
2021/22*	328,125.46	1,278,675.10	25.66

* Provisional.

¹ Includes debt redemption and Interest Payment.

County Governments

5.18. Table 5.13 presents County Governments revenue by source for 2020/21 and 2021/22. The total county revenues are expected to increase by 17.3 per cent from KSh 397.9 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 466.6 billion in 2021/22. Counties expect to receive

KSh 370.0 billion as equitable share, an increase of 16.9 per cent from KSh 316.5 billion in 2020/21. During the review period, counties expect to receive KSh 39.9 billion from conditional grants and collect KSh 56.7 billion from own source revenue

Table 5.13: County Government Revenues, 2020/21-2021/22*

KSh Million

County	Equitable Share		Conditional Grant ¹		Annual Own Source Revenue		Total Revenue	
	2020/21	2021/22 ⁺	2020/21 ²	2021/22 ⁺	2020/21	2021/22 ⁺	2020/21	2021/22 ⁺
Baringo	5,095.65	6,369.39	752.87	681.62	205.20	258.55	6,053.72	7,309.56
Bomet	5,507.10	6,691.10	832.35	806.48	183.01	300.00	6,522.46	7,797.58
Bungoma	8,893.65	10,659.44	876.59	696.07	395.12	500.00	10,165.36	11,855.51
Busia	6,013.50	7,172.16	845.88	600.43	322.56	499.80	7,181.93	8,272.39
Elgeyo Marakwet	3,861.30	4,606.53	735.21	855.35	69.08	166.10	4,665.58	5,627.98
Embu	4,304.40	5,125.24	998.06	607.12	375.33	900.00	5,677.78	6,632.36
Garissa	7,026.30	7,927.21	1,651.83	1,241.03	103.53	150.00	8,781.65	9,318.24
Homa Bay	6,741.45	7,805.35	704.95	607.76	120.41	143.81	7,566.81	8,556.93
Isiolo	4,241.10	4,710.39	942.48	813.49	57.18	113.69	5,240.76	5,637.57
Kajiado	6,424.95	7,954.77	927.74	729.50	862.29	1,605.36	8,214.97	10,289.63
Kakamega	10,412.85	12,389.41	1,499.98	844.39	1,118.24	2,113.00	13,031.06	15,346.80
Kericho	5,380.50	6,430.66	780.03	722.35	595.98	494.05	6,756.51	7,647.07
Kiambu	9,431.70	11,717.53	1,418.16	742.54	2,425.25	3,883.30	13,275.10	16,343.37
Kilifi	10,444.50	11,641.59	1,807.24	2,307.31	833.85	925.00	13,085.59	14,873.90
Kirinyaga	4,241.10	5,196.18	592.59	726.94	346.52	485.00	5,180.21	6,408.11
Kisii	7,785.90	8,894.27	1,244.00	728.94	403.00	700.00	9,432.90	10,323.22
Kisumu	6,836.40	8,026.14	1,197.23	922.93	822.30	1,984.00	8,855.93	10,933.07
Kitui	8,830.35	10,393.97	833.88	658.52	326.45	850.00	9,990.68	11,902.49
Kwale	7,785.90	8,265.59	1,164.15	1,237.99	250.09	315.00	9,200.14	9,818.58
Laikipia	4,177.80	5,136.27	715.83	748.11	840.40	1,006.00	5,734.03	6,890.37
Lamu	2,595.30	3,105.65	770.20	579.12	108.43	120.00	3,473.93	3,804.77
Machakos	7,754.25	9,162.30	1,248.05	717.13	1,296.36	1,682.89	10,298.67	11,562.33
Makueni	7,406.10	8,132.78	825.71	753.51	527.53	475.00	8,759.33	9,361.30
Mandera	10,222.95	11,190.38	1,158.45	760.72	143.31	200.04	11,524.71	12,151.14
Marsabit	6,773.10	7,277.00	970.97	906.61	110.37	170.00	7,854.44	8,353.62
Meru	8,039.10	9,493.86	1,157.90	931.64	435.93	575.00	9,632.93	11,000.50
Migori	6,773.10	8,005.02	727.20	544.39	288.54	280.00	7,788.84	8,829.41
Mombasa	7,057.95	7,567.35	2,076.40	1,467.20	3,314.53	4,966.33	12,448.88	14,000.88

Table 5.13: County Government Revenues, 2020/21-2021/22* (Continued)

County	Equitable Share		Conditional Grant ¹		Annual Own Source Revenue		Total Revenue	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22 ²	2020/21	2021/22
Murang'a	6,298.35	7,180.16	865.83	608.23	627.16	1,500.00	7,791.35	9,288.38
Nairobi City County	15,919.95	19,249.68	869.61	1,020.09	9,958.04	19,360.74	26,747.60	39,630.51
Nakuru	10,476.15	13,026.12	1,228.94	972.58	1,628.82	1,712.13	13,333.91	15,710.83
Nandi	5,348.85	6,990.87	772.17	678.10	261.04	387.11	6,382.06	8,056.07
Narok	8,039.10	8,844.79	785.35	799.26	618.99	2,374.55	9,443.44	12,018.60
Nyamira	4,810.80	5,135.34	900.98	716.67	162.86	400.00	5,874.65	6,252.01
Nyandarua	4,874.10	5,670.44	856.79	912.19	408.72	590.00	6,139.61	7,172.63
Nyeri	5,412.15	6,228.73	1,167.74	833.56	886.89	1,000.00	7,466.78	8,062.29
Samburu	4,620.90	5,371.35	602.39	624.24	70.38	100.00	5,293.67	6,095.58
Siaya	5,791.95	6,966.51	855.19	693.45	332.88	445.45	6,980.02	8,105.40
Taita/Taveta	4,241.10	4,842.17	1,120.24	1,532.98	302.01	376.00	5,663.35	6,751.15
Tana River	5,855.25	6,528.41	919.77	696.86	83.08	79.86	6,858.10	7,305.13
Tharaka -Nithi	3,924.60	4,214.20	855.91	829.59	254.75	350.00	5,035.26	5,393.79
Trans Nzoia	5,760.30	7,186.16	733.14	724.98	340.45	529.50	6,833.89	8,440.64
Turkana	10,539.45	12,609.31	1,295.35	939.55	209.83	180.00	12,044.63	13,728.85
Uasin Gishu	6,330.00	8,068.86	877.39	762.15	1,105.68	1,000.00	8,313.07	9,831.01
Vihiga	4,652.55	5,067.36	737.84	570.61	169.11	232.70	5,559.50	5,870.67
Wajir	8,545.50	9,474.73	1,288.48	1,313.36	73.96	100.00	9,907.93	10,888.09
West Pokot	5,000.70	6,297.28	813.58	713.25	68.87	170.00	5,883.15	7,180.54
Total³	316,500.00	370,000.00	47,002.61	39,880.89	34,444.28	56,749.96	397,946.90	466,630.85

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.² this excludes an allocation of KSh 6.4 billion for World Bank: Kenya Urban Support Project³ Excludes cash balances of KSh. 36.30 billion for the FY 2019/20

5.19. County Governments' expenditure by economic classification for the period 2017/18 to 2021/22 is shown in Table 5.14. The total expenditure is expected to grow from KSh 425.0 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 514.3 billion in 2021/22, a growth of 21.0 per cent. Expenditure on compensation of employees is estimated to increase by 9.8 per cent from KSh 169.7 billion to KSh 186.4 billion during the same period, accounting for 36.2 per cent of the total expenditure.

Over the same period, outlay on use of goods and services is expected to increase by 24.4 per cent to KSh 100.5 billion from KSh 80.8 billion. Expenditure on acquisition of non-financial assets is estimated at KSh 120.8 billion, a 38.2 per cent increase in 2020/21, with expenditure on building and structures category estimated to rise by 36.9 per cent to KSh 100.3 billion in 2021/22.

Table 5.14: County Governments Expenditure by Economic classification, 2017/18 - 2021/22

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21*	2021/22*
Compensation of Employees	150,526.27	155,833.81	167,311.37	169,710.21	186,421.19
Salaries	112,115.30	114,796.79	122,096.61	126,533.99	138,097.51
Allowances	35,088.75	37,723.26	40,631.41	38,471.86	42,449.76
Social contributions	3,322.22	3,313.76	4,583.36	4,704.35	5,873.93
Use of goods and services	74,033.21	88,944.57	85,904.58	80,775.48	100,511.98
Utilities, Supplies and Services	2,128.84	3,050.88	2,415.19	2,689.07	2,728.35
Printing , Advertising and Information Supplies and Services	2,269.85	2,825.15	2,680.27	2,463.58	3,671.77
Rentals	1,426.07	2,295.70	1,799.54	2,042.64	2,583.97
Communication, Supplies and Services	777.67	831.77	777.09	890.14	1,409.25
Transportation costs	13,474.53	14,063.19	15,861.19	14,060.35	17,419.13
Training Expenses	4,307.96	7,261.60	3,671.13	3,194.56	4,705.78
Hospitality Supplies and Services	5,210.77	6,300.42	6,232.56	5,866.56	6,427.08
Insurance	6,889.76	6,390.80	7,850.34	8,946.08	11,235.12
Specialised Materials	11,797.26	14,096.59	14,688.70	12,827.21	17,640.77
Office and General Supplies and Services and materials	1,756.93	2,202.19	2,202.23	2,338.15	3,078.61
Fuel Oil and Lubricants	2,676.42	3,312.88	3,280.36	3,351.75	3,948.01
Other Operating Expenses	15,531.06	18,986.53	17,196.85	15,496.39	17,730.96
Routine Maintenance	5,786.09	7,326.87	7,249.14	6,608.99	7,933.19
Subsidies	106.58	980.21	818.97	1,314.71	870.11
Interest	3,652.36	5,607.34	8,537.25	9,916.08	4,620.63
Grants	13,986.57	34,216.97	49,659.29	55,172.73	83,012.57
Other expense	9,639.88	9,351.32	4,703.87	7,973.37	2,473.82
Social benefits	7,639.18	2,025.57	2,360.47	2,550.38	3,689.12
Acquisition of Non-financial Assets	66,336.42	96,959.00	84,427.99	87,548.83	120,830.15
Building and Structures	52,937.88	77,548.44	70,064.35	73,255.14	100,284.46
Plant and Machinery	9,247.47	12,473.17	9,775.68	8,842.03	14,379.93
Inventories	1,757.06	2,214.96	1,749.40	1,600.12	2,234.13
Non- produced assets & Land	2,394.01	4,722.42	2,838.56	3,851.53	3,931.63
Acquisition of Financial Assets	10,477.02	11,612.93	13,429.75	10,077.84	11,842.09
Total	336,397.48	405,531.74	417,153.55	425,039.63	514,271.66

Source: The National Treasury-IFMIS

*Approved estimates

* Provisional.

5.20. Table 5.15 details the classification of expenditure by functions for County Governments, from 2017/18 to 2021/22. Expenditure on general public services is estimated to increase by 32.1 per cent from KSh 141.8 billion to KSh 187.3 billion in 2021/22, accounting for 36.4 per cent of the total expenditure. Expenditure on economic affairs function is expect-

ed to grow by 21.3 per cent to KSh 95.2 billion in 2021/22. Expenditure on health is estimated to grow by 7.1 per cent to KSh 116.5 billion while expenditure on education is estimated to grow by 11.4 per cent to KSh 35.9 billion accounting for 22.7 per cent and 7.0 per cent of the total expenditure respectively in 2021/22.

Table 5.15: County Governments Expenditures Classified by Functions, 2017/18 - 2021/22

	<i>KSh Million</i>				
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21 ⁺	2021/22 [*]
General Public Services	130,647.39	133,667.56	137,001.84	141,803.06	187,312.98
Economic Affairs	58,715.78	88,250.79	81,821.80	78,470.21	95,163.36
General economic affairs	12,945.02	17,386.02	15,664.84	13,294.46	16,823.44
Agriculture	11,783.83	21,055.53	21,792.72	21,456.03	28,980.91
Transport	29,496.22	45,608.79	39,924.98	39,414.87	42,906.56
Other economic Affairs	4,490.72	4,200.45	4,439.25	4,304.86	6,452.46
Environmental Protection	10,809.34	14,391.45	11,840.48	12,293.37	14,301.59
Housing and Community Ammenities	22,671.51	37,915.84	38,986.15	43,127.96	52,909.81
Health	83,978.29	92,023.58	106,727.14	108,838.64	116,528.74
Recreation, Culture and Religion	4,869.95	5,965.27	7,619.42	6,550.87	9,630.30
Education	23,754.34	31,038.16	31,285.14	32,223.63	35,907.02
Social Protection	950.87	2,279.09	1,871.57	1,731.90	2,517.85
Total	336,397.48	405,531.74	417,153.55	425,039.63	514,271.66

Source: The National Treasury-IFMIS

⁺Revised

^{*} Provisional

General Government

5.21. Table 5.16 details the consolidated General Government statement of operations from 2016/17 to 2020/21. Total revenue increased from KSh 2,255.5 in 2019/20 to KSh 2,268.5 billion in 2020/21. Tax revenue and other revenue accounted for 67.7 per cent and 29.1 per cent of the total revenue, respectively. Total expense grew by 5.5 per cent from KSh 2,765.8 billion to KSh 2,918.5 billion in 2020/21 with

compensation of employees, and use of goods and services accounting for 34.2 per cent and 20.6 per cent of the total expense, respectively. Expenditure on net acquisition of non-financial assets declined by 7.8 per cent to KSh 333.2 billion in 2020/21. General Government net borrowing position increased by 12.8 per cent to KSh 983.2 billion.

Table 5.16: General Government Consolidated¹ Statement of Operations², 2016/17 – 2020/21

	<i>KSh Million</i>				
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 ⁺	2020/21 ⁺
Revenue	1,661,784.65	1,804,761.93	2,042,968.98	2,255,535.29	2,268,511.33
Tax revenue	1,286,814.89	1,350,988.58	1,557,817.34	1,468,680.81	1,536,348.32
Social contributions	45,704.32	55,354.32	15,558.25	41,585.66	40,167.26
Grants:					
International organisation	25,903.99	27,600.14	47,483.00	19,819.74	31,320.43
Other revenue	303,361.46	370,818.89	422,110.39	725,449.07	660,675.33
Sale of Goods & Services	122,583.60	122,292.96	230,556.31	328,108.54	329,252.29
Property income	53,892.51	52,965.75	43,445.92	162,916.31	98,172.64
Ministerial AIA	75,881.13	139,056.53	99,379.85	33,824.81	50,183.00
Fines, Penalties & Forfeits	17,555.26	18,414.57	3,018.68	2,228.19	2,305.37
Other transfers NEC	33,448.97	38,089.08	45,709.63	198,371.22	180,762.02
Expense	1,578,274.92	1,800,999.47	2,213,109.05	2,765,765.67	2,918,521.92
Compensation of employees	670,762.20	784,526.08	851,682.87	944,890.07	998,643.04
Use of goods and services	408,853.15	439,545.94	348,579.16	578,720.15	602,361.94
CFC/Depreciation	14,537.86	15,029.16	17,455.53	39,665.51	40,887.83
Interest	243,616.09	329,429.36	382,705.62	451,240.63	510,100.82
Subsidies	53,950.42	64,547.92	61,259.19	62,191.59	70,837.78
Grants:					
International Organisation	2,619.73	3,517.71	3,858.25	13,868.02	5,453.75
Other General Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social benefits	104,527.19	117,296.33	136,476.37	98,832.22	118,357.33
Other expense	79,408.29	47,106.97	411,092.05	576,357.45	571,879.43
Net Operating Balance	83,509.73	3,762.46	-170,140.07	-510,230.38	-650,010.59
Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	421,070.30	378,082.48	477,674.91	361,676.59	333,174.40
Acquisition of fixed assets	425,753.35	373,873.01	522,107.19	381,878.24	348,024.02
Inventories	7,630.78	12,636.56	10,567.26	2,306.88	7,518.96
Non-produced Assets and Land	10,452.73	9,380.32	10,684.18	64,035.58	50,305.06
Disposal of non-financial assets	-22,766.56	-17,807.40	-65,683.72	-86,544.11	-72,673.64
Net lending/Borrowing	-337,560.58	-374,320.02	-647,814.98	-871,906.97	-983,184.99

Table 5.16: General Government Consolidated¹ Statement of Operations², 2016/17 – 2020/21
(Continued)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21*
Net Financial Worth	-693,548.49	-683,734.29	-706,009.45	-292,845.20	-375,148.59
Transactions in Financial assets	269,299.29	298,035.90	310,539.64	1,092,579.80	1,053,030.08
Currency and deposits	47,199.76	105,712.40	-67,330.04	564,919.81	607,222.54
Debt securities	40,675.14	51,631.34	2,483.97	8,291.94	-9,825.09
Loans	24,420.26	28,778.36	28,555.75	21,805.12	32,844.77
Equity and investment fund shares	447.07	2,430.69	-659.41	7,181.01	15,474.06
Accounts receivable	156,557.06	109,483.10	347,489.37	490,381.92	407,313.80
Transactions in Liabilities	962,847.78	981,770.19	1,016,549.09	1,385,425.00	1,428,178.67
Debt securities	320,356.46	490,481.02	521,153.58	409,355.94	556,289.16
Domestic	320,356.46	295,700.70	308,824.11	409,355.94	556,289.16
Foreign	0.00	194,780.33	212,329.48	0.00	0.00
Loans	456,335.66	301,091.77	161,703.18	330,054.20	339,718.88
Equity and investment fund shares	51,452.25	48,892.78	2,203.83	98,271.72	62,850.72
Accounts payable	134,703.41	141,304.62	331,488.49	547,743.13	469,319.90

Source: The National Treasury, Central Bank of Kenya

* Provisional

* Revised

¹ Refers to netting out of Intra-sectoral transactions to avoid double counting.² Consists of the National & County governments, and State-owned state corporations classified as non-market producers in the Public Sector.

International Trade and Balance of Payments

Overview

The gradual easing of protocols imposed in 2020 to contain the COVID-19 Pandemic resulted into the opening of economies and increased demand for goods and services, culminating into improved global trade in 2021. In mid-2021, merchandise trade flows from major economies had registered recovery to near pre-pandemic level. In Kenya, the easing of COVID-19 restrictions, led to the resumption of business and travel, albeit cautiously monitoring the evolutions of the COVID-19 Delta variants in mid-2021 and the Omicron variant towards the end of the year.

6.2. The volume of trade amounted to KSh 2,894.9 billion in 2021 rising from KSh 2,287.3 billion in 2020. This was occasioned by a 30.9 per cent growth in imports together with a 15.5 per cent increase in total exports. The increase in imports, which surpassed the increase in total exports, widened the trade deficit from KSh 999.9 billion in 2020 to KSh 1,407.6 billion in 2021.

6.3. Total export earnings improved from KSh 643.7 billion in 2020 to KSh 743.7 billion in 2021, translating to a 15.5 per cent increase. The growth was largely attributable to increases in domestic exports of horticulture; titanium ores and concentrates; and articles of apparel and clothing accessories. Similarly, imports rose from KSh 1,643.6 billion in 2020 to KSh 2,151.2 billion reflecting a 30.9 per cent growth, mainly driven by an increase in imports of petroleum products.

6.4. The current account deficit worsened from a deficit of KSh 510.1 billion in 2020 to a deficit of KSh 663.8 billion in 2021. This was largely on account of faster growth of merchandise imports relative to total exports. Receipts from services rose from KSh 388.8 billion in 2020 to KSh 530.7 billion in 2021, with travel receipts growing by 60.6 per cent, indicative of recovery in international travel following gradual easing of travel restrictions imposed earlier to contain the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. Similarly, there was an increase in net current transfers from a surplus of KSh 527.1 billion in 2020 to a surplus of KSh 670.8 billion in 2021, largely driven by sustained increases in inflows of remittances, amounting to KSh 413.3 billion in 2021.

6.5. Net inflows in the financial account increased from a surplus of KSh 289.5 billion in 2020 to a surplus of KSh 684.6 billion in 2021, largely attributable to increased inflows to Portfolio and Other Investment. There was a buildup of reserve assets by KSh 127.3 billion in 2021 from a drawdown of KSh 87.5 billion in 2020, mainly as a result of increase in Special Drawing Rights (SDR) holdings.

Balance of Trade

6.6. Total exports increased by 15.5 per cent to KSh 743.7 billion in 2021, as shown in Table 6.1. This

increase in total exports was largely driven by a 17.5 per cent increase in earnings from domestic exports, which rose for the second consecutive year to KSh 666.7 billion in 2021. Imports, valued on cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f), registered a significant growth from KSh 1,643.6 billion in 2020 to KSh 2,151.2 billion in 2021. These increases led to an improvement in the volume of trade from KSh 2,287.3 billion in 2020 to KSh 2,894.9 billion in 2021, while the trade deficit deteriorated from a deficit of KSh 999.9 billion in 2020 to a deficit of 1,407.6 billion in 2021. Consequently, the export to import cover ratio declined from 39.2 per cent in 2020 to 34.6 per cent in 2021.

Table 6.1: Balance of Merchandise Trade, 2017-2021

	KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
EXPORTS (f.o.b)					
Domestic Exports ¹	534,392.8	542,856.5	520,787.4	567,370.4	666,738.7
Re-exports	63,511.3	71,459.2	75,889.3	76,335.8	76,932.4
Total	597,904.1	614,315.7	596,676.6	643,706.2	743,671.1
IMPORTS (c.i.f)					
Commercial ¹	1,682,573.6	1,705,062.1	1,758,963.8	1,590,249.1	2,094,134.6
Government	53,898.5	59,409.3	47,370.8	53,310.9	57,098.6
Total	1,736,472.1	1,764,471.5	1,806,334.6	1,643,560.1	2,151,233.1
BALANCE OF TRADE²	-1,138,568.1	-1,150,155.8	-1,209,658.0	-999,853.9	-1,407,562.0
TOTAL TRADE	2,334,376.2	2,378,787.2	2,403,011.2	2,287,266.2	2,894,904.2
COVER RATIO ³ (in percentage)	34.4	34.8	33.0	39.2	34.6

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/Kenya Revenue Authority

*Provisional

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

²Balance of Trade = Total Exports minus Total Imports

³Cover Ratio = (Total Exports/Total Imports)*100

f.o.b: free on board

c.i.f: cost, insurance and freight

Price Changes

6.7. Highlights of export and import unit price indices of commodity groups for the period 2017 to 2021 are presented in Table 6.2. There was a notable increase in all exports price index from 142.6 in 2020 to 157.7 in 2021. The increase was majorly as a result of increase in export price indices of machinery and transport equipment; and animal and vegetable oils and fats which rose by 62.7 per cent and 39.3 per cent,

respectively. Over the same period, all imports price index increased by 13.1 per cent to 215.2 in 2021. This was occasioned by an increase in import price indices of all commodity groupings except import price indices of food and live animals; and miscellaneous manufactured articles which decreased by 5.5 per cent and 17.1 per cent, respectively, in 2021.

Table 6.2: Export and Import Price Indices, 2017-2021

	2009=100				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
EXPORTS:					
Food and live animals	169.6	150.4	144.0	135.0	155.6
Beverages and tobacco	167.9	164.7	154.1	174.6	136.2
Crude materials, (inedible)	113.9	141.1	146.9	175.1	166.2
Mineral fuels	108.3	167.4	152.6	147.3	162.8
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	125.8	114.4	157.3	135.0	188.0
Chemicals	116.0	156.2	123.4	126.1	133.5
Manufactured goods	132.3	109.4	106.2	119.6	140.0
Machinery and transport equipment	213.4	254.7	188.9	100.4	163.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	190.6	189.2	200.2	172.0	197.7
All Exports	150.4	151.1	145.1	142.6	157.7
Non-oil Exports	151.2	150.8	145.0	142.5	157.7
IMPORTS:					
Food and live animals	191.3	260.0	274.5	205.2	193.9
Beverages and tobacco	125.2	176.0	191.8	170.7	212.9
Crude materials, (inedible)	152.3	187.1	181.1	167.1	178.0
Mineral fuels	125.3	159.5	147.8	101.1	154.0
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	148.8	126.5	109.1	148.4	199.1
Chemicals	161.2	184.5	190.8	158.6	228.9
Manufactured goods	147.0	151.5	152.0	158.4	186.1
Machinery and transport equipment	331.1	339.5	335.1	295.4	296.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	159.3	160.8	177.3	197.1	163.3
All Imports	199.2	222.1	213.4	190.3	215.2
Non-oil Imports	221.6	241.8	233.4	218.2	233.5

* Provisional

Terms of Trade

6.8. Table 6.3 presents terms of trade for the period 2017 to 2021. The terms of trade for all items reduced from 74.9 per cent in 2020 to 73.3 per cent in 2021. In contrast, terms of trade for non-oil items increased from 65.3 per cent in 2020 to 67.5 per cent in 2021.

Table 6.3: Terms of Trade¹, 2017-2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
All Items	75.5	68.0	68.0	74.9	73.3
Non-oil Items	68.2	62.4	62.1	65.3	67.5

* Provisional

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

Quantum Indices

6.9. Quantum indices for the period 2017 to 2021 are illustrated in Table 6.4. In 2021, the quantum index of all exports went up by 6.2 per cent to 130.1. Similarly, the quantum index of non-oil exports increased by 6.3 per cent to 131.8 over the same period. The growth was due to increase in quantum indices of all export commodity groups except food and live animals; mineral fuels; and machinery and transport equipment which declined by 5.9, 7.5 and 23.2 per cent respectively, in 2021.

6.10. The overall quantum index of imports rose from 109.3 in 2020 to 126.6 in 2021. This was due to increase in quantum indices of all import commodity groupings except for animal and vegetable oils and fats; and chemicals which declined by 4.3 per cent and 14.1 per cent respectively. In addition, the quantum index of non-oil import commodities registered a 17.0 per cent increase to 122.0 in 2021.

Table 6.4: Quantum Indices, 2017-2021

	2009=100				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
EXPORTS:					
Food and live animals	113.7	130.0	121.2	147.4	138.7
Beverages and tobacco	75.3	78.5	75.2	78.3	91.1
Crude materials, (inedible)	178.9	149.1	142.7	124.7	172.0
Mineral fuels	70.0	39.0	53.9	56.0	51.8
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	58.4	79.3	69.2	127.1	134.7
Chemicals	115.0	92.1	117.1	124.3	135.6
Manufactured goods	75.2	85.5	94.8	83.1	98.2
Machinery and transport equipment	38.1	39.5	66.5	101.1	77.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	96.3	98.0	90.7	109.1	116.4
All Exports	109.2	110.9	110.8	122.5	130.1
Non-oil Exports	109.9	112.6	112.1	124.0	131.8
IMPORTS:					
Food and live animals	148.7	77.2	76.3	94.9	122.8
Beverages and tobacco	164.4	149.9	148.3	123.5	134.1
Crude materials, (inedible)	109.6	108.8	137.5	140.0	159.3
Mineral fuels	133.3	127.3	135.3	135.7	147.4
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	167.0	170.3	199.1	229.9	220.1
Chemicals	144.1	134.7	129.7	169.1	145.3
Manufactured goods	163.2	184.9	183.0	172.1	197.4
Machinery and transport equipment	61.7	57.2	62.6	60.4	72.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	194.3	210.1	181.1	147.9	216.0
All Imports	109.9	100.6	107.1	109.3	126.6
Non-oil Imports	105.2	94.7	101.2	104.3	122.0

* Provisional

Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports

6.11. Table 6.5 presents quantities of principal domestic exports for the period 2017 to 2021. The volume of domestic exports of horticultural products went up by 15.2 per cent to 682.3 thousand metric tonnes in 2021. Other products that registered increased quantities of domestic exports include titanium ores and concentrates, cement and soda ash which rose by 11.2, 43.7 and 32.6 per cent to 444.6, 172.5 and 302.5 thousand metric tonnes, respectively.

6.12. In contrast, quantities of exported tea declined from 576.1 thousand metric tonnes in 2020 to 557.3 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 on account of reduced tea production. Domestic exports of coffee also declined from 43.4 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 37.5 thousand tonnes in 2021. Quantities of exported iron and steel decreased by 7.1 per cent to 140.3 thousand metric tonnes in 2021. In addition, the number of exported automatic data processing machines more than halved from 14,724 in 2020 to 7,047 in 2021.

Table 6.5: Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports, 2017-2021

Commodity	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Fish and fish preparations	Tonne	5,321.1	7,250.2	8,844.3	8,418.3	10,875.3
Maize (unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	Tonne	5,419.7	2,673.3	3,128.8	6,640.6	5,127.6
Meals and flours of wheat	Tonne	1,648.0	2,281.6	2,032.1	2,748.6	2,867.4
Horticulture	Tonne	457,201.3	497,416.9	467,602.7	592,068.2	682,279.4
Sugar confectionery	Tonne	31,064.0	29,042.3	34,800.7	49,901.5	64,670.2
Coffee, unroasted	Tonne	43,469.4	44,679.6	48,735.1	43,407.0	37,504.1
Tea	Tonne	467,032.9	501,785.7	475,502.9	576,052.9	557,351.0
Margarine and shortening	Tonne	18,102.2	19,523.1	20,795.4	20,863.3	21,654.0
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	25,463.4	27,685.3	32,116.6	35,493.7	43,108.3
Beer made from malt	000 Lt.	28,593.7	33,965.1	21,739.2	18,583.4	21,953.4
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures.	Tonne	21,439.3	21,775.2	20,295.0	24,081.7	19,983.9
Hides and skins	Tonne	1,105.2	1,221.4	1,662.4	1,083.3	2,496.3
Sisal*	Tonne	22,119.8	28,593.7	24,133.5	27,655.4	31,152.1
Stone, sand and gravel	Tonne	92,408.4	147,615.1	159,663.3	163,996.5	183,779.4
Fluorspar	Tonne	8,925.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salt	Tonne	320,441.9	311,816.6	266,402.0	264,615.3	265,788.0
Soda ash	Tonne	342,639.3	294,305.6	254,714.3	228,199.8	302,536.4
Titanium ores and concentrates ..	Tonne	533,762.5	563,835.2	425,502.4	399,743.0	444,620.0
Metal scrap	Tonne	12,647.3	14,211.7	12,726.7	12,462.0	17,874.9
Animal and Vegetable oils	Tonne	36,058.8	56,507.7	85,936.2	99,506.4	96,610.4
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	000 Lt.	4,871.6	1,698.4	1,123.7	1,189.6	1,462.1
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Tonne	14,337.9	15,162.4	13,514.3	14,963.6	15,977.6
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Tonne	13,876.5	13,085.6	12,576.7	13,258.1	11,864.3
Essential oils	Tonne	88,158.4	101,972.5	124,860.6	143,252.4	149,593.4
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	Tonne	5,194.0	5,105.2	5,211.6	5,696.7	6,582.4
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	2,455.3	2,873.8	2,659.5	3,698.1	4,335.0
Leather	Tonne	24,270.6	23,141.6	15,775.4	8,626.3	8,634.3
Wood manufactures n.e.s	Tonne	263.3	279.4	415.7	375.4	582.2
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	32,769.6	33,860.5	27,018.9	22,695.0	20,713.4
Textile yarn	Tonne	1,921.1	1,797.9	1,916.1	2,048.1	1,901.7
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	Tonne	7,763.8	7,245.7	8,285.7	8,894.7	8,085.3
Glassware	Tonne	14,192.8	14,558.3	16,572.0	18,518.9	19,675.0
Cement	Tonne	387,593.1	144,275.3	61,658.0	120,023.5	172,523.3
Iron and steel	Tonne	108,717.4	110,471.6	149,325.2	151,053.1	140,323.9
Metal containers	Tonne	2,456.1	1,931.7	3,120.3	3,939.3	5,341.2
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc.	Tonne	7,211.6	5,121.9	4,083.3	4,550.7	11,523.4
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	6,224.5	3,550.5	3,741.8	3,677.1	5,437.8
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	11,480.2	12,107.6	11,955.7	10,223.6	8,227.4
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof	No's	33,050.0	8,560.0	23,335.0	14,724.4	7,047.0
Footwear	' 000' Pairs	34,480.2	34,411.0	39,268.7	35,518.7	29,367.8
Printed matter	Tonne	4,909.2	5,643.8	4,544.1	5,173.0	7,001.5
Articles of plastic	Tonne	43,306.8	33,900.9	43,563.5	47,750.1	57,302.7

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/Kenya Revenue Authority

* Revised

* Provisional.

Quantities of Principal Imports

6.13. Table 6.6 shows the quantities of principal imports for the period 2017 to 2021. The quantities of imported cement clinkers declined from 2.0 million metric tonnes in 2020 to 1.1 million metric tonnes in 2021, reflecting a 46.9 per cent decline. Other commodities which exhibited notable declines in imported quantities during the year include wheat flour (87.6%), animal and vegetable fats and oils (23.3%), chemical fertilizers (9.3%); and insecticides and fungicides (25.8%).

6.14. The volume of imported maize nearly doubled from 273.5 thousand metric tonnes in 2020 to 486.5 thousand metric tonnes in 2021. Similarly, quantities of imported secondhand clothing increased by 50.9 per cent to 183.8 thousand metric tonnes in 2021 while quantities of imported paper and paper board rose by 14.1 per cent to 362.7 thousand metric tonnes in 2021.

Table 6.6: Quantities of Principal Imports, 2017-2021

Commodity	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Wheat, unmilled	Tonne	1,854,953.8	1,736,691.7	1,998,852.1	1,882,450.5	1,889,921.9
Rice	Tonne	625,142.7	599,338.8	608,601.9	605,147.5	630,910.5
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	Tonne	1,327,971.7	529,558.3	228,783.5	273,472.2	486,525.0
Wheat flour	Tonne	13,951.2	22,641.7	987.8	4,942.9	611.1
Sugars, Mollases and Honey	Tonne	1,119,609.4	408,383.0	627,167.6	482,070.2	468,785.1
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	104,972.5	92,864.5	102,742.1	89,959.0	85,988.5
Textile fibres and their waste	Tonne	20,124.7	24,145.6	24,344.6	26,867.4	29,468.3
Second - hand clothing	Tonne	135,868.4	177,160.0	184,555.2	121,778.2	183,830.1
Petroleum products	Mn. Lt.	5,542.1	5,471.3	6,234.9	5,514.3	6,148.7
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	Tonne	87,123.6	177,988.8	150,110.7	198,441.6	152,674.9
Liquefied propane and butane	Tonne	198,481.9	240,484.3	304,407.7	321,183.9	373,865.3
Animal/vegetable fats and oils	Tonne	850,497.4	867,296.9	1,006,481.3	1,208,218.6	926,435.4
Organic & inorganic chemicals	Tonne	279,539.7	315,055.3	342,366.9	360,441.3	346,409.4
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Tonne	43,330.6	52,511.7	44,341.8	49,431.7	52,159.1
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Tonne	24,790.8	29,847.8	32,377.7	39,389.1	30,182.2
Essential oils & pefumes	Tonne	64,353.3	64,187.5	72,427.3	73,134.0	85,819.5
Chemical fertilizers	Tonne	853,113.0	632,074.6	768,824.9	836,071.9	758,456.5
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	Tonne	453,783.5	471,676.2	501,451.4	569,396.2	576,188.6
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	17,986.0	20,340.1	15,606.0	25,809.7	19,159.2
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s	Tonne	50,075.8	49,330.3	49,388.6	54,012.7	55,810.3
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	"000" No	8,123.6	10,476.2	10,182.3	10,985.2	11,338.7

Table 6.6: Quantities of Principal Imports, 2017-2021 (Continued)

Commodity	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Paper and Paperboard	Tonne	365,370.7	400,137.1	359,150.6	317,842.0	362,717.6
Textile yarn.	Tonne	19,696.1	21,917.8	21,828.1	18,874.3	23,436.4
Cement Clinkers	Tonne	1,504,626.5	2,016,670.0	1,813,898.4	2,008,427.2	1,065,708.6
Iron and steel	Tonne	1,374,712.5	1,313,822.2	1,594,243.5	1,737,982.6	1,711,277.0
Non-ferrous metals	Tonne	46,035.8	46,321.9	40,226.0	48,470.2	44,110.4
Structures and parts of structures of iron, steel or aluminium	Tonne	69,821.4	59,363.5	45,920.2	47,972.2	62,565.7
Hand & machine tools	Tonne	9,471.9	11,932.9	12,731.6	14,438.8	12,590.9
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s	Tonne	45,873.3	45,327.4	42,730.3	45,064.1	43,105.7
Industrial Machinery ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Machinery and Tractors ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof	"000" No	1,245.3	498.4	1,089.2	938.3	1,241.0
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s. ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parts, n.e.s. and accessories of the motor vehicles ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor	"000" No	199.7	204.2	231.4	232.9	342.2
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	"000" No	151.2	159.7	198.9	210.9	256.7
Road Motor Vehicles	Nos.	94,464.0	101,964.0	109,933.0	94,569.0	103,859.0
Aircraft and associated equipment ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prefabricated buildings	Tonne	19,263.2	18,185.4	9,403.7	9,205.4	10,752.8
Furniture and parts thereof ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quality control instruments and apparatus, n.e.s. ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed matter	Tonne	8,876.4	14,150.5	13,835.5	6,298.5	8,788.6
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	Tonne	42,345.5	42,043.2	38,540.8	37,569.8	36,026.6

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional.

¹ Items have different units of measurement

Values of Principal Exports

6.15. Table 6.7 presents the value of principal domestic exports for the period 2017 to 2021. Domestic exports were valued at KSh 666.7 billion in 2021 compared to KSh 567.4 billion in 2020, representing a 17.5 per cent increase. This was largely attributable to increases in earnings from horticultural products (21.8%); articles of apparel and clothing accessories (29.7%); animal and vegetable oils (47.3%); titanium ores and concentrates (26.4%); and iron and steel (28.5%). Domestic exports of horticultural products, valued at KSh 165.7 billion, accounted for 24.8 per

cent of the total domestic exports while tea accounted for 19.6 per cent and was valued at KSh 130.9 billion, in 2021. Domestic exports of animal and vegetable oils continued to grow for the fifth consecutive year, with earnings amounting to KSh 15.2 billion in 2021.

6.16. In contrast, the value of domestic exports of tobacco and tobacco manufactures registered a 16.4 per cent decline from KSh 16.3 billion in 2020 to KSh 13.7 billion in 2021.

Table 6.7: Values of Principal Domestic Exports¹, 2017-2021

Commodity	KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Fish and fish preparations	2,124.8	2,975.0	3,412.8	2,739.1	3,431.2
Maize (unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	766.4	513.8	508.7	1,147.7	642.8
Meals and flours of wheat	72.0	88.9	94.3	150.8	166.4
Horticulture	113,349.4	124,266.8	122,916.3	135,959.7	165,655.4
Sugar confectionery	5,073.0	4,854.6	4,884.5	5,721.1	6,877.8
Coffee, unroasted	23,452.7	23,094.9	20,309.9	22,242.7	26,141.1
Tea	147,250.8	138,835.5	113,550.7	130,353.4	130,896.6
Margarine and shortening	2,368.1	2,705.2	3,492.1	3,803.0	4,604.2
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	5,985.2	5,938.6	6,740.1	7,510.7	9,678.5
Beer made from malt	2,520.9	2,641.1	1,695.3	1,573.3	1,952.8
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	13,735.7	13,988.0	13,024.0	16,334.1	13,652.7
Hides and skins (undressed)	51.1	66.1	152.2	56.2	123.1
Sisal*	3,909.5	4,080.3	3,886.9	4,571.1	5,488.6
Stone, sand and gravel	578.9	791.5	769.6	855.3	1,055.5
Fluorspar	158.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salt	4,039.6	4,141.1	3,870.7	4,806.4	4,202.6
Soda ash	7,090.7	6,663.8	6,113.0	5,198.1	6,479.1
Titanium ores and concentrates	13,792.7	15,364.2	13,852.5	16,687.9	21,095.1
Metal scrap	3,328.0	3,943.1	3,388.6	3,082.3	5,989.4
Animal and Vegetable oils	4,356.0	5,338.4	6,516.9	10,347.1	15,241.2
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	405.4	197.6	109.0	132.4	221.2
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	2,171.8	2,653.3	2,197.1	2,248.3	2,622.7
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	10,951.5	10,445.0	10,326.7	10,964.5	11,116.2
Essential oils	10,113.1	11,850.7	13,391.3	15,811.9	18,978.1

Table 6.7: Values of Principal Domestic Exports¹, 2017-2021 (Continued)

KSh Million					
Commodity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	1,636.8	1,815.5	2,005.3	2,022.3	2,572.5
Insecticides and fungicides	1,716.3	1,981.8	1,871.3	2,662.8	2,468.2
Leather	5,088.3	4,420.4	2,947.9	2,086.4	1,903.8
Wood manufactures n.e.s	135.2	149.1	148.4	120.9	121.4
Paper and paperboard	4,855.0	5,626.7	4,716.1	4,265.4	3,535.2
Textile yarn	859.0	798.6	835.3	1,052.3	1,012.6
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	2,080.9	1,962.4	2,192.3	2,506.1	2,197.0
Glassware	924.1	927.3	1,069.2	1,245.9	1,330.5
Cement	3,505.2	1,482.6	679.0	1,148.2	1,656.4
Iron and steel	11,716.7	12,344.0	15,697.6	14,889.0	19,137.9
Metal containers	511.5	393.0	669.0	768.6	1,056.3
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc	1,077.1	557.4	525.0	538.6	1,305.6
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s	1,907.3	867.7	1,083.9	1,272.8	1,734.1
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	2,562.4	2,821.7	2,813.4	2,195.1	2,199.4
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof	167.4	243.7	299.4	359.1	307.3
Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.s.	1,517.7	1,966.6	2,114.5	2,474.3	2,956.2
Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles	947.9	1,315.7	1,121.9	950.3	1,201.3
Furniture and parts thereof;	1,068.5	1,025.2	1,293.7	1,094.9	1,189.8
Footwear	3,229.5	3,369.0	3,825.9	4,210.1	3,712.5
Printed matter	5,682.6	6,859.9	3,241.2	5,578.8	5,322.4
Articles of plastics	8,800.8	7,200.1	6,759.5	7,581.5	8,596.9
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	32,447.6	34,328.4	34,767.7	32,918.4	42,700.6
TOTAL	470,084.0	477,894.4	445,880.8	494,238.8	564,530.0
All other Commodities	64,308.8	64,962.1	74,906.6	73,131.6	102,208.7
GRAND TOTAL	534,392.8	542,856.5	520,787.4	567,370.4	666,738.7

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/ Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

¹Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity

+ Revised

Values of Principal Imports

6.17. Table 6.8 highlights the values of principal import commodities for the period 2017 to 2021. Import expenditure grew from KSh 1,643.6 billion in 2020 to KSh 2,151.2 billion in 2021. The commodities that contributed immensely to the growth include petroleum products (66.7%), iron and steel (48.0%), animal and vegetable fats and oils (28.4%), industrial machinery (9.9%), and road motor vehicles (22.5%). Petroleum products accounted for the bulk of the import bill, with expenditure on this commodity rising from KSh 201.1 billion in 2020 to KSh 335.3 billion in 2021 occasioned by the increase in the

price of crude petroleum in the international markets. Increased expenditure was also observed in imports of food products such as wheat, rice and maize with expenditure on these commodities jointly rising from KSh 82.7 billion in 2020 to KSh 107.3 billion in 2021.

6.18. Expenditure on imported telecommunication equipment; and insecticides and fungicides went down by 11.5 per cent and 17.6 per cent respectively, in 2021. Similarly, there was a decline in the value of imports of cement clinkers from KSh 8.6 billion in 2020 to KSh 6.7 billion in 2021.

Table 6.8: Values of Principal Imports¹, 2017-2021

Commodity	KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Wheat, unmilled	42,400.1	42,898.5	51,346.5	48,934.0	62,403.4
Rice	26,781.9	25,589.5	25,062.6	26,336.1	31,148.3
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	40,265.0	12,008.4	6,297.3	7,460.2	13,749.2
Wheat flour	618.2	823.0	43.9	213.7	35.4
Sugars, Mollases and Honey	61,626.8	22,508.3	33,257.3	26,920.5	28,855.8
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	11,941.7	11,034.9	13,060.7	16,393.8	16,272.2
Textile fibres and their waste	5,386.8	6,549.5	6,584.7	6,584.6	8,034.8
Second - hand clothing	13,061.3	16,933.2	17,770.2	12,242.0	18,964.2
Petroleum Products	234,896.0	295,059.6	307,468.6	201,141.7	335,338.1
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	4,780.5	7,429.0	7,914.4	8,969.9	8,998.5
Liquefied propane and butane	11,748.7	15,090.0	16,042.4	15,384.5	25,979.9
Animal/vegetable fats and oils	68,553.5	59,425.9	59,891.7	94,105.2	120,828.5
Organic & inorganic chemicals	26,046.6	30,318.5	26,485.6	27,955.7	35,306.9
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	7,670.8	8,747.1	8,565.3	8,952.1	10,510.3
Medicinal & Pharmaceuticals Products	55,623.4	59,746.4	65,758.0	75,918.8	88,442.5
Essential oils & perfumes	21,926.9	22,859.6	24,229.1	21,124.6	26,341.1
Chemical Fertilizers	29,159.2	23,492.3	27,011.3	27,413.8	38,808.8
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	61,308.0	68,868.4	66,498.2	69,232.9	98,231.3
Insecticides and fungicides	11,892.1	14,034.0	11,255.8	16,538.1	13,625.8
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	15,873.2	16,071.2	15,024.4	17,770.3	18,315.3
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	14,027.7	16,273.1	16,118.1	15,585.4	18,650.3
Paper and Paperboard	33,009.8	41,852.7	34,707.6	29,063.7	38,963.9
Textile yarn	3,881.6	4,939.6	4,660.2	3,706.4	5,539.1
Cement Clinkers	6,544.6	9,576.3	8,378.1	8,646.4	6,675.6

Table 6.8: Values of Principal Imports¹, 2017-2021 (Continued)

<i>KSh Million</i>					
Commodity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Iron and Steel	83,579.8	97,686.4	104,111.9	105,100.6	155,539.2
Non-ferrous metals	16,902.2	16,424.7	14,014.6	16,010.4	18,730.5
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	13,436.6	11,221.7	9,398.9	10,094.6	18,322.4
Hand & machine tools	2,626.2	2,749.4	2,930.9	3,257.3	3,503.9
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	9,258.3	10,975.9	9,351.3	9,622.4	11,335.9
Industrial Machinery	238,366.3	252,461.4	257,635.1	231,854.3	254,821.8
Agricultural Machinery and Tractors	8,477.6	9,298.0	7,006.0	9,188.0	11,349.4
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof	25,233.2	11,725.2	17,955.5	14,012.3	14,083.9
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s.	32,014.7	25,512.0	26,055.3	25,911.8	22,924.2
Parts, n.e.s. and accessories of the motor vehicles	9,016.6	10,103.4	11,129.6	11,998.5	14,114.0
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor	11,432.1	11,316.0	13,273.1	13,630.8	20,767.2
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	434.0	505.3	600.0	662.3	882.0
Road Motor Vehicles	85,219.9	92,585.9	92,140.5	81,181.4	99,462.8
Aircraft and associated equipment	11,311.6	16,159.5	22,146.0	9,094.4	17,894.7
Prefabricated buildings	4,112.3	5,181.7	2,704.7	3,447.0	4,017.3
Furniture and parts thereof	7,965.3	8,802.7	8,402.8	7,218.6	8,813.5
Quality control instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	12,692.1	12,952.0	11,393.4	8,788.3	10,201.6
Printed matter	8,876.7	7,544.8	8,185.2	4,949.7	7,565.8
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	8,248.1	8,880.0	8,575.4	7,997.4	9,344.5
TOTAL	1,398,227.9	1,444,215.0	1,480,442.1	1,360,614.4	1,773,693.8
All other Commodities	338,244.2	320,256.5	325,892.5	282,945.6	377,539.3
GRAND TOTAL	1,736,472.1	1,764,471.5	1,806,334.6	1,643,560.1	2,151,233.1

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/ Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

¹Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity

Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports

6.19. Table 6.9 highlights the unit prices of principal domestic exports for the period 2017 to 2021. Over the review period, export prices of metal scrap; and iron and steel rose by 35.5 per cent and 38.4 per cent to exchange at KSh 335,075.4 per tonne and KSh 136,338.8 per tonne, respectively. Similarly, export prices of one tonne of manufactures of base metals

rose from KSh 214,712.9 in 2020 to KSh 267,324.6 in 2021, representing 24.5 per cent increase.

6.20. One tonne of exported maize fetched KSh 125,366.5 in 2021 from KSh 172,836.7 in 2020. The export prices of wood manufactures declined by 35.3 per cent in 2021 to KSh 208,436.9 per tonne.

Table 6.9: Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports, 2017-2021

Commodity	Unit	KSh/Unit				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Fish and fish preparations	Kg	399.3	410.3	385.9	325.4	315.5
Maize (unmilled,excluding sweet corn) ¹	Tonne	141,418.5	192,206.8	162,571.2	172,836.7	125,366.5
Meals and flours of wheat	Tonne	43,716.5	38,981.5	46,418.9	54,849.9	58,015.0
Horticulture	Kg	247.9	249.8	262.9	229.6	242.8
Sugar confectionery	Kg	163.3	167.2	140.4	114.6	106.4
Coffee, unroasted	Kg	539.5	516.9	416.7	512.4	697.0
Tea	Kg	315.3	276.7	238.8	226.3	234.9
Margarine and shortening	Kg	130.8	138.6	167.9	182.3	212.6
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Kg	235.1	214.5	209.9	211.6	224.5
Beer made from malt	Lt.	88.2	77.8	78.0	84.7	89.0
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	Kg	640.7	642.4	641.7	678.3	683.2
Hides and Skins(undressed)	Kg	46.2	54.1	91.5	51.9	49.3
Sisal	Tonne	163,996.2	163,578.0	165,138.0	161,350.2	171,822.8
Stone, sand and gravel	Tonne	6,264.8	5,361.9	4,820.4	5,215.2	5,743.1
Fluorspar	Tonne	17,794.7	..	..	..	..
Salt	Tonne	12,606.2	13,280.5	14,529.7	18,163.9	15,811.7
Soda Ash	Tonne	20,694.4	22,642.4	23,999.5	22,778.8	21,416.1
Titanium ores and concentrates	Tonne	25,840.5	27,249.4	32,555.6	41,746.5	47,445.2
Metal scrap	Tonne	263,139.1	277,455.0	266,260.5	247,336.7	335,075.4
Animal and vegetable oils	Kg	120.8	94.5	75.8	104.0	157.8
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	Lt.	83.2	116.3	97.0	111.3	151.3
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Kg	151.5	175.0	162.6	150.2	164.1
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Kg	789.2	798.2	821.1	827.0	936.9
Essential oils	Kg	114.7	116.2	107.2	110.4	126.9
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	Kg	315.1	355.6	384.8	355.0	390.8
Insecticides and fungicides	Kg	699.0	689.6	703.6	720.0	569.4
Leather	Kg	209.6	191.0	186.9	241.9	220.5
Wood manufactures n.e.s.	Tonne	513,422.3	533,695.6	357,019.3	322,007.6	208,436.9
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	148,155.3	166,172.4	174,546.6	187,942.0	170,671.8

Table 6.9: Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports, 2017-2021 (Continued)

Commodity	Unit	KSh/Unit				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Textile yarn	Kg	447.1	444.2	435.9	513.8	532.5
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	Kg	268.0	270.8	264.6	281.8	271.7
Glassware	Kg	65.1	63.7	64.5	67.3	67.6
Cement	Tonne	9,043.5	10,276.1	11,012.3	9,566.1	9,600.8
Iron and steel	Tonne	107,772.1	111,738.8	105,123.7	98,568.1	136,383.8
Metal containers	Tonne	208,254.2	203,475.9	214,415.3	195,106.5	197,770.5
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc	Tonne	149,362.0	108,817.1	128,561.0	118,359.0	113,300.5
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	306,417.4	244,390.9	289,670.4	346,131.1	318,899.6
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	223,197.1	233,052.5	235,319.3	214,712.9	267,324.6
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof	No's	5,065.7	28,469.8	12,832.6	24,388.3	43,610.1
Footwear	Pair	93.7	97.9	97.4	118.5	126.4
Printed matter	Kg	1,157.5	1,215.5	713.3	1,078.5	760.2

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional.

¹ Mainly seeds

.. Not available

Unit Prices of Principal Imports

6.21. The unit prices of majority of imported commodities exhibited increases as presented in Table 6.10. The unit price of imported road motor vehicles rose by 11.6 per cent in 2021 from an average of KSh 858,435.9 in 2020. The average cost of rubber tyres and tubes rose by 15.9 per cent over the same period. The cost of one tonne of imported non-ferrous metal increased from KSh 330,314.7 in 2020 to KSh 424,628.7, translating to a 28.6 per cent increase. Other commodities whose unit import prices

registered an increase included chemical fertilizers (56.1%), iron and steel (50.3%), petroleum products (49.5%); and animal and vegetable oils (67.5%).

6.22. The import price of automatic data processing machine averaged KSh 11,348.7 in 2021 compared to 2020 where it averaged KSh 14,933.1. The import price of one tonne of prefabricated buildings slightly declined from an average of KSh 374,460.3 in 2020 to KSh 373,608.1 in 2021.

Table 6.10: Unit Prices of Principal Imports, 2017-2021

						<i>KSh/Unit</i>
Commodity	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Wheat, unmilled	Tonne	22,857.8	24,701.3	25,688.0	25,994.8	33,019.0
Rice	Tonne	42,841.2	42,696.2	41,180.7	43,520.2	49,370.4
Maize, unmilled	Tonne	30,320.7	22,676.3	27,525.0	27,279.6	28,260.1
Wheat flour	Tonne	44,312.8	36,348.7	44,400.6	43,230.2	58,014.3
Sugars, mollasses and honey	Tonne	54,956.6	55,012.7	53,027.7	55,843.5	61,554.5
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	113,760.3	118,828.2	127,121.1	182,235.9	189,236.5
Textile fibres and their waste	Tonne	267,671.1	271,251.3	270,477.4	245,075.9	272,660.0
Second - hand clothing	Tonne	96,132.1	95,581.2	96,286.5	100,526.7	103,161.7
Petroleum products	Lt.	42.4	53.9	49.3	36.5	54.5
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	Kg	54.9	41.7	52.7	45.2	58.9
Liquefied propane and butane	Kg	59.2	62.7	52.7	47.9	69.5
Animal and vegetable oils	Kg	80.6	68.5	59.5	77.9	130.4
Organic & inorganic chemicals	Kg	93.2	96.2	77.4	77.6	101.9
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Kg	177.0	166.6	193.2	181.1	201.5
Medicinal & pharmaceuticals products	Kg	2,243.7	2,001.7	2,031.0	1,927.4	2,930.3
Essential oils & perfumes	Kg	340.7	356.1	334.5	288.8	306.9
Chemical fertilizers	Tonne	34,179.8	37,167.0	35,133.3	32,788.8	51,168.1
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	Tonne	135,104.0	146,007.8	132,611.5	121,590.0	170,484.6
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	661,189.6	689,964.2	721,247.3	640,773.3	711,190.6
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	Tonne	316,984.0	325,788.2	304,207.9	329,002.5	328,171.4
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	No.	1,726.8	1,553.3	1,583.0	1,418.8	1,644.8
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	90,346.0	104,596.0	96,638.1	91,440.7	107,422.2
Cement clinkers	Tonne	4,349.6	4,748.6	4,618.8	4,305.0	6,264.0
Iron and steel	Tonne	60,798.0	74,352.8	65,304.9	60,472.7	90,890.7
Non-ferrous metals	Tonne	367,154.0	354,577.9	348,396.7	330,314.7	424,628.7
Structures and parts of structures of iron, steel or aluminium	Tonne	192,442.3	189,034.3	204,678.8	210,425.1	292,850.7
Hand & machine tools	Kg	277.3	230.4	230.2	225.6	278.3
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	201,822.6	242,147.7	218,844.5	213,528.0	262,978.4
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof	No.	20,263.0	23,523.7	16,484.5	14,933.1	11,348.7
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor	No.	57,241.5	55,420.4	57,352.2	58,517.2	60,687.9
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	No.	2,869.7	3,164.6	3,016.1	3,141.2	3,435.8
Road motor vehicles	No.	902,141.2	908,025.1	838,151.5	858,435.9	957,671.9
Prefabricated buildings	Tonne	213,479.7	284,934.8	287,624.1	374,460.3	373,608.1
Printed matter	Tonne	1,000,031.7	533,179.7	591,604.8	785,850.4	860,856.6
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	Tonne	194,780.0	211,211.3	222,501.3	212,867.6	259,378.8

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional.

Composition of Exports

6.23. As shown in Table 6.11, domestic exports rose by 17.5 per cent to KSh 666.7 billion in 2021 from KSh 567.4 billion in 2020. Food and beverages category accounted for the largest proportion of all domestic exports at 43.1 per cent, followed by consumer goods at 27.6 per cent. Domestic exports of non-food industrial supplies increased from KSh 134.9 billion in 2020 to KSh 170.0 billion in 2021, occasioned by a significant increase in processed non-food industrial supplies. On the other hand, an

increase in domestic exports of non-durable consumer goods, which accounted for 74.6 per cent of the total value of domestic exports of consumer goods, resulted to the 23.8 per cent increase in domestic exports within this category from KSh 148.7 billion in 2020 to KSh 184.1 billion, in 2021. In the category of fuel and lubricants, domestic exports of processed motor spirit more than halved from KSh 12.5 million in 2020 to KSh 6.2 million in the year under review.

Table 6.11: Value of Domestic Exports¹ by Broad Economic Category, 2017-2021

	KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	256,256.8	258,728.0	230,315.0	263,273.7	287,088.5
Primary	212,307.2	212,923.7	180,015.7	207,727.1	227,942.7
For Industry	26,920.6	25,380.9	22,720.5	25,643.5	30,079.6
For Household Consumption	185,386.5	187,542.8	157,295.2	182,083.6	197,863.1
Processed	43,949.7	45,804.4	50,299.2	55,546.6	59,145.8
For Industry	3,335.6	3,939.6	4,079.2	4,756.0	5,795.4
For Household Consumption	40,614.1	41,864.8	46,220.0	50,790.6	53,350.5
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES (Non-Food)	126,525.7	127,684.5	124,660.4	134,917.0	170,000.7
Primary	48,683.9	49,201.5	46,260.8	50,849.0	62,263.4
Processed	77,841.9	78,483.0	78,399.6	84,067.9	107,737.3
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	5,527.2	5,379.5	6,175.8	5,943.8	6,036.2
Primary	48.1	48.5	1,691.5	25.4	32.2
Processed	5,479.1	5,331.0	4,484.3	5,918.5	6,004.0
Motor Spirit	63.5	62.7	149.3	12.5	6.2
Other	5,415.6	5,268.3	4,335.0	5,905.9	5,997.9
MACHINERY & OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	7,172.2	6,810.3	10,073.8	9,529.2	11,844.1
Machinery & Other Capital Equipment	5,939.1	5,407.4	7,981.1	7,819.0	10,133.6
Parts and Accessories	1,233.1	1,402.9	2,092.6	1,710.2	1,710.5
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	4,479.6	6,089.4	6,365.7	4,975.1	7,073.5
Passenger Motor Vehicles	260.0	224.7	381.2	164.6	360.2
Other	2,113.7	3,472.6	3,429.7	4,810.5	6,713.3
For Industry	2,012.5	3,352.5	3,188.7	1,772.0	2,264.9
Non-Industrial	101.3	120.1	241.0	284.2	412.2
Parts and Accessories	2,105.9	2,392.2	2,554.7	2,754.3	4,036.2
CONSUMER GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	134,415.6	138,145.3	143,173.4	148,714.1	184,117.0
Durable	1,510.2	1,354.9	1,666.7	1,548.3	2,034.7
Semi-Durable	35,739.7	35,353.7	36,861.9	36,967.9	44,787.4
Non-Durable	97,165.6	101,436.7	104,644.8	110,197.9	137,294.9
GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	15.6	19.5	23.3	17.6	578.6
TOTAL	534,392.8	542,856.5	520,787.4	567,370.4	666,738.7
SHARES:					
Food and Beverages	47.95	47.66	44.22	46.40	43.06
Industrial Supplies (Non-Food)	23.68	23.52	23.94	23.78	25.50
Fuel and Lubricants	1.03	0.99	1.19	1.05	0.91
Machinery and other Capital Equipment	1.34	1.25	1.93	1.68	1.78
Transport Equipment	0.84	1.12	1.22	0.88	1.06
Consumer Goods not elsewhere specified	25.15	25.45	27.49	26.21	27.61
Goods not elsewhere specified	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/ Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

¹Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity

Composition of Imports

6.24. The value of imports by Broad Economic Category (BEC) for the period 2017 to 2021 is presented in Table 6.12. In the review period, total imports were valued at KSh 2,151.2 billion compared to KSh 1,643.6 billion in 2020. This was largely on account of significant increases in imports of processed fuel and lubricants and processed non-food industrial

supplies, which went up by 67.1 per cent and 30.1 per cent, respectively. Notably, the increase in fuel and lubricants was largely attributable to increased demand and consumption of petroleum products following the easing of restrictions that had been imposed to curb the spread of COVID-19.

Table 6.12: Value of Total Imports¹ by Broad Economic Category, 2017-2021

	<i>KSh Million</i>				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	250,067.0	176,149.5	186,763.6	176,314.5	212,792.0
Primary	117,580.6	88,962.3	87,431.4	80,460.9	105,556.6
For Industry	92,555.1	63,494.5	67,078.9	64,378.7	89,388.9
For Household Consumption	25,025.5	25,467.8	20,352.4	16,082.2	16,167.7
Processed	132,486.5	87,187.2	99,332.2	95,853.6	107,235.4
For Industry	57,566.4	19,260.3	28,253.1	22,375.9	16,484.7
For Household Consumption	74,920.1	67,926.9	71,079.1	73,477.7	90,750.7
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES (Non-Food)	551,420.7	610,090.4	604,125.1	638,952.3	830,186.3
Primary	29,245.2	34,146.9	36,937.2	28,370.1	35,999.8
Processed	522,175.5	575,943.5	567,187.8	610,582.2	794,186.5
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	282,687.8	338,671.3	334,184.1	224,582.3	376,110.1
Primary	4,784.8	7,482.5	5,112.8	6,192.4	11,135.3
Processed	277,902.9	331,188.8	329,071.3	218,389.9	364,974.8
Motor Spirit	70,873.9	86,977.6	92,003.2	70,082.6	121,336.7
Other	207,029.0	244,211.2	237,068.1	148,307.3	243,638.1
MACHINERY AND OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	310,776.6	290,556.0	324,531.8	278,805.9	335,904.1
Machinery and Other Capital Equipment	260,185.6	237,848.5	262,767.6	222,521.9	282,967.5
Parts and Accessories	50,591.0	52,707.5	61,764.2	56,284.0	52,936.6
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	197,405.9	189,104.3	190,545.2	163,588.9	200,225.1
Passenger Motor Vehicles	53,895.0	58,200.3	60,287.0	49,180.3	55,452.7
Other	103,199.0	90,282.5	80,751.9	114,408.6	144,772.4
Industrial	90,421.7	77,632.5	65,602.5	57,141.3	70,298.0
Non-Industrial	12,777.2	12,650.0	15,149.4	15,164.8	22,445.7
Parts and Accessories	40,311.9	40,621.5	49,506.3	42,102.4	52,028.7
CONSUMER GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	138,920.2	148,661.7	156,442.9	157,065.1	191,791.5
Durable	25,802.0	31,010.1	30,979.7	31,132.7	34,669.1
Semi-Durable	39,638.4	41,413.6	42,698.0	44,166.4	57,966.3
Non-Durable	73,479.8	76,238.0	82,765.2	81,766.0	99,156.1
GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	5,194.1	11,238.3	9,742.0	4,251.1	4,224.0
TOTAL SHARES:	1,736,472.1	1,764,471.5	1,806,334.6	1,643,560.1	2,151,233.1

Table 6.12: Value of Total Imports¹ by Broad Economic Category, 2017-2021 (Continued)

	KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Food and Beverages	14.40	9.98	10.34	10.73	9.89
Industrial Supplies (Non-Food)	31.76	34.58	33.44	38.88	38.59
Fuel and Lubricants	16.28	19.19	18.50	13.66	17.48
Machinery and other Capital Equipment	17.90	16.47	17.97	16.96	15.61
Transport Equipment	11.37	10.72	10.55	9.95	9.31
Consumer Goods not elsewhere specified	8.00	8.43	8.66	9.56	8.92
Goods not elsewhere specified	0.30	0.64	0.54	0.26	0.20
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/ Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

¹Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity

Direction of Trade

6.25. The values of total exports by destination for the period 2017 to 2021 are presented in Table 6.13. During the review period, total exports to Africa amounted to KSh 309.3 billion increasing from KSh 246.1 billion in 2020 and accounted for the bulk of the country's exports. This development was majorly boosted by increase in exports to the East African economic bloc which rose from KSh 158.3 billion to KSh 192.4 billion, contributing 54.0 per cent of all exports to the African continent.

6.26. The value of exports to Uganda, increased from KSh 72.2 billion in 2020 to KSh 91.7 billion in 2021, largely driven by increase in domestic exports of cement clinkers, palm oil, flat rolled products of iron and non-alloy steel and; re-exports of machine tools for drilling, boring, sinking, milling, threading or tapping. As a result, Uganda continued to be the country's key export destination accounting for 12.3 per cent of total export earnings. Similarly, exports to Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo exhibited significant rise from KSh 31.8 billion and KSh 14.3 billion in 2020 to KSh 45.6 billion and KSh 24.4 billion, respectively. The rise was occasioned by increase in domestic exports of tea, cut flowers and coffee to the Democratic Republic of Congo and soap to Tanzania. Conversely, in the same period, exports to South Sudan declined by 26.0 per cent to

KSh 17.1 billion, resulting from reduction in domestic exports of food supplements, and re-exports of dried leguminous vegetables to this destination.

6.27. In the period under review, total exports to Asia improved by 8.9 per cent, growing from KSh 157.6 billion in 2020, largely boosted by increased exports to China and India. Total exports to China were valued at KSh 21.9 billion in 2021 compared to KSh 14.8 billion in 2020, representing a 48.1 per cent increase. This was majorly attributable to an increase in domestic exports of titanium ores and concentrate to this destination. Total exports to India rose from KSh 7.8 billion in 2020 to KSh 10.4 billion in 2021, occasioned by an increase in domestic exports of dried leguminous vegetables. Despite the increase in exports to Asia, exports to Pakistan and Afghanistan dropped by 2.7 per cent and 73.7 per cent, respectively, slowing down the growth of exports to this region, over the review period. This was mainly attributable to a decline in domestic exports of tea to the two countries.

6.28. Total exports to the European Union (EU) rose significantly from KSh 99.3 billion to KSh 115.9 billion, translating to a 16.7 per cent increase. Notably, increase in domestic exports of cut flowers; avocados; plants and parts of plants used for pharmaceutical

purposes, and re-exports of kerosene type jet fuel to the Netherlands drove the rise in exports to the EU economic bloc. On Eastern Europe, exports to the Russian Federation increased from KSh 8.0 billion in 2020 to KSh 10.5 billion in 2021, resulting from increased domestic exports of cut flowers.

6.29. During the period under review, the value of exports to America registered an increase of 21.7

per cent from KSh 52.3 billion in 2020 to KSh 63.6 billion. This was largely driven by the increase in the value of domestic exports of macadamia nuts; and articles of apparel and clothing accessories to the United States of America. Exports to this destination rose from KSh 49.4 billion in 2020 to KSh 59.6 billion in 2021.

Table 6.13: Value of Total Exports¹ by Destination, 2017-2021

	<i>KSh Million</i>				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
EUROPE					
WESTERN EUROPE:					
European Union					
Belgium	6,025.5	6,344.5	7,368.5	6,855.7	7,922.5
Finland	1,029.8	736.9	811.3	984.4	1,093.6
France	7,773.3	7,924.8	7,864.4	9,150.6	9,722.3
Germany	11,740.9	11,160.4	11,306.2	14,533.4	14,268.1
Italy	3,408.7	3,968.0	3,479.6	3,589.4	3,260.1
Netherlands	43,891.8	46,365.2	48,004.8	48,737.6	61,666.0
Spain	2,963.0	4,443.5	4,436.5	5,372.5	6,262.9
Sweden	2,863.0	2,829.3	1,975.3	2,252.6	2,820.1
United Kingdom ²	38,552.7	40,192.1	40,082.3		
Poland	2,213.9	2,220.4	2,652.5	2,375.2	2,402.2
Other	5,152.8	5,016.7	5,413.5	5,435.0	6,392.7
TOTAL EU	125,615.3	131,201.7	133,394.9	99,286.4	115,810.6
United Kingdom ²				49,920.9	49,400.3
Other Western Europe	8,945.7	9,146.4	7,027.2	9,224.4	10,297.1
Total Western Europe	134,561.0	140,348.1	140,422.1	158,431.7	175,508.0
EASTERN EUROPE:					
Russian Federation	7,996.8	8,572.7	6,348.3	8,008.5	10,465.5
Kazakhstan	3,432.6	2,949.2	3,226.9	3,783.2	3,796.0
Other	995.3	863.3	1,313.1	1,295.3	1,729.0
Total Eastern Europe	12,424.8	12,385.3	10,888.3	13,087.0	15,990.6
TOTAL EUROPE	146,985.7	152,733.3	151,310.5	171,518.7	191,498.5
AMERICA					
U.S.A	47,269.9	47,341.0	51,921.6	49,378.0	59,562.4
Canada	3,633.9	3,140.1	2,926.4	1,244.4	2,194.8
Other	3,860.8	5,392.4	1,227.6	1,677.6	1,866.7
TOTAL AMERICA	54,764.6	55,873.5	56,075.6	52,300.0	63,623.9
EAC					
Uganda	63,421.5	62,628.8	64,106.1	72,219.6	91,653.3
Tanzania	29,265.2	29,972.2	33,864.9	31,833.0	45,560.3
Rwanda	17,124.0	17,842.2	23,174.9	25,211.3	30,519.7
South Sudan	16,844.2	12,967.7	12,574.7	23,194.7	17,154.1
Burundi	7,382.0	6,592.6	6,725.9	5,878.8	7,530.9
Total EAC	134,037.0	130,003.5	140,446.4	158,337.3	192,418.4

Table 6.13: Value of Total Exports¹ by Destination, 2017-2021 (Continued)

KSh Million

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
REST OF AFRICA					
South Africa	2,758.6	4,387.0	3,312.2	3,480.9	3,956.5
Egypt	19,005.2	20,125.1	18,927.4	18,983.0	21,175.5
Somalia	19,745.1	15,145.3	11,841.8	11,394.4	13,451.5
Ethiopia	8,230.4	6,677.7	7,104.4	9,403.7	13,890.6
Sudan	6,906.5	6,201.6	5,824.1	8,269.5	7,233.7
Democratic R of Congo	18,879.3	15,177.1	13,466.0	14,298.1	24,454.7
Zambia	3,869.0	5,290.3	4,364.1	4,440.4	8,014.5
Other ³	14,209.7	14,595.2	18,961.0	17,523.0	24,656.9
TOTAL AFRICA	227,640.8	217,602.7	224,247.4	246,130.2	309,252.3
ASIA					
MIDDLE EAST					
Iran	1,523.7	2,173.9	2,123.5	1,626.3	2,174.0
Israel	747.5	922.1	592.4	623.5	888.7
Jordan	1,593.7	1,449.3	1,338.6	2,701.9	1,144.5
Saudi Arabia	7,845.7	10,018.5	8,903.1	8,150.0	7,699.5
United Arab Emirates	26,370.1	35,008.8	38,685.0	34,434.9	34,558.9
Yemen Arab Republic	6,387.3	4,890.3	4,977.6	4,691.5	4,985.4
Other	6,906.6	9,244.2	9,367.2	7,231.4	8,216.0
Total Middle East	51,374.7	63,707.1	65,987.3	59,459.5	59,666.9
FAR EAST					
China(Mainland)	9,997.5	11,132.9	15,160.3	14,794.5	21,886.4
India	5,981.7	9,100.9	5,404.4	7,686.2	10,408.0
Indonesia	1,190.9	1,092.3	1,084.0	861.0	912.0
Japan	4,504.8	5,072.5	5,478.0	4,789.8	6,716.9
Korea Republic (South Korea)	2,352.5	2,828.4	2,350.7	2,359.4	3,915.2
Pakistan	64,057.8	59,387.4	45,239.5	54,656.5	53,172.9
Singapore	375.4	525.0	1,962.1	665.0	651.4
Afghanistan	3,146.8	3,772.7	3,609.3	2,301.5	606.2
Thailand	5,000.8	7,258.0	2,771.4	2,082.7	2,310.0
Other	14,477.4	17,041.5	6,916.5	7,966.9	11,283.9
Total Far East	111,085.7	117,211.5	89,976.2	98,163.5	111,862.9
TOTAL ASIA	162,460.3	180,918.5	155,963.5	157,623.0	171,529.8
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIC					
Australia	2,284.8	2,878.8	2,411.8	2,351.5	2,573.8
Other	1,291.7	1,520.7	3,035.9	261.1	454.3
TOTAL AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA	3,576.5	4,399.5	5,447.7	2,612.6	3,028.1
All Other Countries	1,213.3	1,269.4	1,585.4	873.8	1,657.2
Aircraft and Ships Stores	1,262.9	1,518.7	2,046.7	12,647.9	3,081.2
Total All Other Counties n.e.s	2,476.2	2,788.0	3,632.0	13,521.6	4,738.4
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS	597,904.1	614,315.7	596,676.6	643,706.2	743,671.1

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/ Kenya Revenue Authority

*Provisional

¹Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity²United Kingdom exited the EU in February 2020³See Table 6.15 for details

6.30. Imports from Asia accounted for 65.7 per cent of the total import bill in 2021, with imports from this source having risen by 35.5 per cent to KSh 1,413.2 billion during the year under review, as presented in Table 6.14. Imports from the Far East rose from KSh 846.1 billion in 2020 to KSh 1,056.8 billion in 2021. Similarly, imports from the Middle East rose from KSh 196.5 billion in 2020 to KSh 356.4 billion in 2021. This increase was evident in majority of the countries within these sub-regions. Expenditure on imported motor spirit premium, gas oil and other refined petroleum products from the UAE rose from KSh 59.5 billion in 2020 to KSh 141.1 billion in 2020, resulting to a 93.5 per cent increase in total import expenditure from this source. Similarly, increased imports of refined petroleum products, specifically automotive gas oil and jet fuel, from Saudi Arabia drove the increase in imports from this source, from KSh 69.0 billion in 2020 to KSh 114.7 billion in 2021. Imports of crude palm oil from Malaysia accounted for 66.6 per cent of total imports from this source in 2021 and largely contributed to the marked increase in imports from KSh 26.8 billion in 2020 to KSh 62.4 billion in 2021.

6.31. China remained the single leading source of Kenya's imports, accounting for 20.5 per cent of total imports valued at KSh 441.4 billion in 2021. Increased imports of iron and steel; and assorted machinery and equipment resulted to the growth in

expenditure on imported products from China.

6.32. Europe accounted for 16.5 per cent of the total import bill in 2021 with imports valued at KSh 355.1 billion. This was a 14.8 per cent increase in imports from the value recorded in the previous year. Imports from the European Union constituted the bulk of imports from Europe at KSh 228.0 billion in 2021. The Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Spain and Poland were some of the EU countries that recorded increased imports with the value of imports from these sources jointly growing from KSh 139.8 billion in 2020 to KSh 158.8 billion in 2021.

Increased imports of petroleum products from the Netherlands and Belgium; and imports of structures such as bridge and bridge sections; and miscellaneous chemical products from Spain partly resulted to the increase in import expenditure from these sources. Similarly, imports from the United Kingdom rose from KSh 29.2 billion in 2020 to KSh 33.6 billion in 2021 while those from Ukraine more than doubled to KSh 19.3 billion in the same period. Alcoholic beverages, motor vehicles; and paper and paperboard were some of the commodities which recorded increased expenditure from the United Kingdom. A marked increase in imports of wheat; and products of iron and steel from Ukraine drove the growth in imports from this source in 2021.

6.33. America accounted for 5.7 per cent of total imports valued at KSh 123.7 billion in 2021. Within this region, imports from the United States of America rose from KSh 56.3 billion in 2020 to KSh 84.2 billion in 2021. This was largely attributable to expenditure on imported liquefied butanes, aircraft equipment and parts; and medicinal and pharmaceutical products which jointly rose from KSh 20.4 billion in 2020 to KSh 44.9 billion in 2021. However, imports from Canada declined for the second consecutive year to KSh 8.7 billion in 2021.



Expenditure on imported motor spirit premium, gas oil and other refined petroleum products from the UAE rose from KSh 59.5 billion in 2020 to KSh 141.1 billion in 2020, resulting to a 93.5 per cent increase in total import expenditure from this source

Table 6.14: Value of Imports by Origin¹, 2017-2021

	<i>KSh Million</i>				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
EUROPE					
WESTERN EUROPE					
European Union					
Germany	42,988.8	46,599.2	46,439.1	40,206.5	42,994.2
United Kingdom ²	30,050.2	31,555.4	35,265.9		
France	26,834.8	23,929.5	24,691.0	23,283.1	22,491.0
Italy	22,388.0	25,731.4	21,125.2	23,587.0	24,712.1
Netherlands	19,539.5	19,364.1	31,926.0	41,884.7	46,815.4
Belgium	15,364.0	16,204.8	14,586.9	18,580.2	24,086.7
Spain	10,696.4	10,586.1	11,475.8	10,079.4	14,144.5
Poland	6,354.3	4,620.3	5,375.4	5,422.0	6,060.4
Sweden	6,255.5	7,338.6	5,972.4	6,286.0	6,263.3
Czech Republic	4,442.6	4,078.6	2,550.6	3,588.0	3,323.3
Denmark	3,763.6	4,307.1	4,083.4	3,954.8	3,929.2
Ireland	3,255.8	6,651.8	10,134.1	4,044.9	4,533.6
Austria	2,343.9	2,593.9	4,711.1	2,787.1	2,360.9
Finland	2,122.7	2,972.2	3,979.4	5,234.6	6,771.5
Hungary	1,252.5	1,781.2	2,480.8	996.0	1,266.8
Other	8,881.5	11,289.5	10,630.8	14,211.5	18,239.8
Total EU	206,534.0	219,603.8	235,427.9	204,145.7	227,992.7
United Kingdom ²				29,190.4	33,594.1
Other Western Europe	29,696.4	32,878.5	30,167.3	29,571.0	36,082.9
Total Western Europe	236,230.3	252,482.3	265,595.2	262,907.2	297,669.7
EASTERN EUROPE					
Russian Federation	36,178.9	31,720.7	33,733.4	37,996.4	37,660.1
Ukraine	9,516.8	7,456.3	6,960.9	7,473.4	19,293.9
Other	788.9	901.7	1,070.8	1,024.2	482.6
Total Eastern Europe	46,484.6	40,078.8	41,765.2	46,493.9	57,436.6
TOTAL EUROPE	282,714.9	292,561.0	307,360.4	309,401.1	355,106.3
AMERICA					
U.S.A	57,377.4	53,245.1	62,271.7	56,306.3	84,246.6
Canada	9,902.0	8,920.4	13,891.5	10,436.2	8,698.9
Brazil	27,819.0	9,275.8	5,202.0	5,848.6	7,226.3
Mexico	21,139.6	1,885.3	2,190.3	5,039.1	3,466.0
Argentina	9,536.2	10,825.9	15,019.2	16,431.5	14,960.3
Other	2,772.3	1,701.5	8,098.5	2,561.2	5,073.7
TOTAL AMERICA	128,546.7	85,853.9	106,673.3	96,623.0	123,671.7

Table 6.14: Value of Imports by Origin¹, 2017-2021 (Continued)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
AFRICA					
South Africa	61,879.6	64,733.5	74,040.4	45,779.2	44,078.2
Tanzania	18,224.6	18,011.9	27,699.7	27,881.0	54,472.9
Uganda	50,726.2	52,586.4	38,478.3	25,900.4	34,155.3
Swaziland	11,230.6	8,628.2	12,557.0	8,661.8	12,366.2
Mauritius	7,318.0	6,100.1	7,876.4	4,748.0	6,377.5
Rwanda	1,683.6	1,186.3	1,404.3	2,040.8	3,263.8
Zambia	7,739.4	6,884.6	6,685.1	3,616.8	6,142.6
Other ³	52,592.1	52,066.7	65,456.4	66,650.2	69,974.0
TOTAL AFRICA	211,394.2	210,197.8	234,197.6	185,278.2	230,830.5
ASIA					
MIDDLE EAST					
Iran	13,169.1	10,419.3	6,089.1	4,847.2	3,702.8
Israel	6,292.6	6,302.3	5,061.2	4,453.2	5,226.2
Jordan	3,197.5	1,461.4	1,150.2	619.3	923.8
Saudi Arabia	114,606.9	172,703.0	127,164.8	69,002.4	114,678.9
United Arab Emirates	138,359.3	147,416.7	167,877.0	92,282.9	178,534.7
Bahrain	8,845.1	5,408.5	1,075.7	4,197.5	2,954.2
Oman	5,107.0	6,680.3	9,295.0	10,028.5	22,019.0
Other	3,822.8	5,324.8	4,306.3	11,045.5	28,318.7
Total Middle East	293,400.4	355,716.3	322,019.2	196,476.5	356,358.3
FAR EAST					
China	390,622.3	370,826.4	376,725.6	361,366.7	441,364.8
India	170,410.2	185,252.1	178,873.4	188,588.4	230,976.4
Indonesia	56,861.9	46,104.6	50,630.4	62,692.7	44,415.0
Japan	81,662.9	99,822.7	99,433.2	87,594.3	97,826.9
Korea South	17,595.4	18,983.1	14,813.1	20,436.4	54,218.6
Pakistan	25,496.6	21,454.6	24,848.2	21,449.4	18,991.3
Singapore	5,829.2	3,116.1	6,891.2	8,884.0	10,555.6
Taiwan	11,813.7	10,105.0	15,039.7	14,475.1	16,213.6
Malaysia	17,867.6	21,482.9	25,651.1	45,563.3	93,751.1
Thailand	21,006.7	19,971.5	19,339.4	15,370.1	19,719.8
Other	15,015.9	15,686.2	17,416.5	19,660.2	28,762.9
Total Far East	814,182.4	812,805.2	829,661.8	846,080.4	1,056,795.9
TOTAL ASIA	1,107,582.7	1,168,521.5	1,151,681.0	1,042,556.9	1,413,154.3
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA					
Australia	4,934.1	6,328.8	5,386.8	7,018.2	25,897.3
Other	1,093.3	887.1	754.5	496.9	1,415.2
TOTAL AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA	6,027.4	7,215.9	6,141.3	7,515.0	27,312.5
All Other Counties n.e.s	206.2	121.3	281.0	2,185.9	1,157.8
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS	1,736,472.1	1,764,471.5	1,806,334.6	1,643,560.1	2,151,233.1

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/ Kenya Revenue Authority

*Provisional

¹Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity²United Kingdom exited the EU in February 2020³See Table 6.15 for details

6.34. Table 6.15 presents trade with other African countries for the period 2017 to 2021. Total exports to Africa rose by 25.6 per cent from KSh 246.1 billion in 2020 to KSh 309.3 in 2021. The East African Community (EAC) accounted for 62.2 per cent of the total value of exports to the Africa continent, growing from KSh 158.3 billion in 2020 to KSh 192.4 billion in 2021. This growth was largely on an account of increase in exports to Uganda (26.9%) and Tanzania (43.1%). Despite the overall increase in exports to the EAC, exports to South Sudan declined by

26.0 per cent over the review period. In 2021, export earnings from the COMESA region amounted to KSh 124.8 billion, representing an increase of 23.2 per cent from the previous period. The growth was partly contributed by increased exports to the Democratic Republic of Congo which exhibited an increase of KSh 10.2 billion from the previous year. However, export earnings from Sudan declined from KSh 8.3 billion in 2020 to KSh 7.2 billion in the period under review, largely on account of reduced exports of manufactured tobacco.



Imports from Africa rose from KSh 185.3 billion in 2020 to KSh 230.8 billion in 2021. Imports from the EAC accounted for 40.1 per cent of total imports from Africa having risen by 64.5 per cent to KSh 92.5 billion in 2021 with all EAC countries recording increased demand for goods

6.35. Imports from Africa rose from KSh 185.3 billion in 2020 to KSh 230.8 billion in 2021. Imports from the EAC accounted for 40.1 per cent of total imports from Africa having risen by 64.5 per cent to KSh 92.5 billion in 2021 with all EAC countries recording increased demand for goods. Imports from Tanzania nearly doubled from KSh 27.9 billion in 2020 to KSh 54.5 billion in 2021 partly attributable to increase in imports of maize and rice from this country. Increased demand for sugar and milk led to the increased expenditure of imports from Uganda.

Table 6.15: Trade with African Countries¹, 2017-2021

TOTAL EXPORTS											IMPORTS					KSh '000
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*					
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)																
Tanzania	29,265,238.4	29,972,186.8	33,864,855.0	31,832,967.6	45,560,296.7	18,224,635.4	18,011,924.9	27,699,677.8	27,880,998.1	54,472,909.3						
Uganda	63,421,501.3	62,628,771.2	64,106,065.0	72,219,585.0	91,653,328.0	50,726,238.0	52,586,404.5	38,478,296.7	25,900,422.2	34,155,309.0						
Rwanda	17,124,028.3	17,842,204.1	23,174,876.1	25,211,279.2	30,519,720.8	1,683,595.7	1,186,307.9	1,404,275.5	2,040,838.4	3,263,812.7						
Burundi	7,381,994.2	6,592,609.1	6,725,941.6	5,878,806.4	7,530,898.8	59,481.4	67,760.4	65,077.9	355,335.9	498,617.4						
South Sudan	16,844,222.9	12,967,744.5	12,574,655.3	23,194,679.8	17,154,131.4	33,203.7	16,554.5	26,955.4	55,993.1	92,343.7						
Total, EAC	134,036,985.2	130,003,515.7	140,446,393.1	158,337,318.0	192,418,375.7	70,727,154.1	71,868,952.3	67,674,283.2	56,233,587.6	92,482,992.1						
COMESA ²																
Egypt	19,005,227.8	20,125,101.0	18,927,359.3	18,982,955.5	21,175,453.8	35,382,586.2	36,338,938.7	42,571,055.9	44,853,458.5	48,888,661.1						
Congo, D.R	18,879,329.9	15,177,067.8	13,466,012.9	14,298,069.1	24,454,689.3	504,619.1	1,289,056.1	1,951,927.4	2,754,354.8	3,616,254.2						
Ethiopia	8,230,358.8	6,677,739.6	7,104,395.0	9,403,730.0	13,890,648.8	3,209,969.8	1,785,385.6	2,082,511.9	1,848,605.7	1,919,677.4						
Sudan	6,906,507.5	6,201,573.1	5,824,133.3	8,269,478.3	7,233,725.8	2,186,197.2	665,631.2	3,214,940.5	448,465.4	423,700.0						
Zambia	3,868,968.5	5,290,334.9	4,364,091.9	4,440,422.1	8,014,460.6	7,739,372.0	6,884,645.3	6,685,124.1	3,616,770.2	6,142,560.5						
Malawi	2,972,318.5	3,223,000.1	3,631,902.5	4,115,243.4	5,356,563.5	402,119.3	1,410,425.4	3,284,611.8	2,988,290.3	1,716,743.9						
Zimbabwe	1,506,220.0	1,146,964.4	979,212.1	1,136,964.4	2,980,094.0	2,946,018.2	1,767,851.0	4,314,144.0	5,664,150.7	1,892,388.4						
Mauritius	1,111,360.5	1,211,628.2	1,267,034.5	1,149,942.8	1,237,598.4	7,317,990.0	6,100,113.1	7,876,377.5	4,747,981.0	6,377,537.0						
Djibouti	779,675.1	641,115.9	675,277.3	728,207.2	982,087.8	47,183.9	980.2	112,828.0	4,658.3	7,788.2						
Comoros	559,762.0	444,515.6	247,215.9	145,384.3	110,371.8	788.5	2,064.2	15.2	14.4	0.2						
Madagascar	328,854.2	353,157.0	658,126.8	216,939.1	314,927.7	1,644,846.4	749,642.9	2,105,015.4	1,898,424.6	1,449,258.1						
Eritrea	175,703.0	129,399.0	140,220.3	73,329.8	171,044.8	3,034.7	0.0	0.0	32.2	5.6						
Seychelles	174,562.3	238,610.0	206,909.8	188,425.6	588,788.3	0.0	2,975.0	10,729.8	3,740.3	61,568.3						
Swaziland	56,433.0	222,192.4	33,316.3	59,923.3	157,228.2	11,230,575.2	8,628,195.8	12,557,040.1	8,661,804.9	12,366,166.8						
Libya	47,493.3	30,509.5	124,082.2	56,186.3	223,739.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	122.2	33.5						
Sub-Total, COMESA	64,602,774.4	61,112,908.6	57,649,290.1	63,265,201.2	86,891,422.2	72,615,300.7	65,625,904.4	86,766,321.6	77,490,873.7	84,862,343.2						
Total, COMESA	169,374,521.2	161,144,237.4	164,230,828.2	189,769,551.6	233,749,501.2	125,117,819.5	119,482,931.8	126,740,927.1	105,843,463.3	122,872,426.0						

Table 6.15: Trade with African Countries¹, 2017-2021 (Continued)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
OTHER COUNTRIES										
Algeria	30,196.5	40,154.3	118,180.8	36,102.0	69,713.7	8,678.9	2,016.8	21,920.5	15,821.3	10,987.9
										KSh '000
	TOTAL EXPORTS					IMPORTS				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Angola	39,138.2	102,839.7	68,561.2	155,715.1	106,106.7	161,827.9	389,445.4	565.9	21,661.4	3,832.4
Ghana	542,356.5	1,258,065.2	596,630.9	914,241.4	1,128,899.0	202,174.3	187,016.9	135,309.1	229,304.4	488,118.1
Nigeria	2,649,018.9	2,231,631.4	2,806,310.8	4,021,785.0	3,631,075.5	425,429.2	663,467.8	1,113,014.4	184,672.2	455,993.4
Lesotho	325,832.2	13,717.5	11,235.6	9,472.4	101,067.1	1,173.2	2,416.8	3,188.4	2,321.5	30,080.2
Mozambique	1,215,776.0	1,214,261.6	3,652,744.9	901,447.5	1,359,331.3	3,173,283.8	3,243,683.6	2,521,151.1	2,090,593.8	2,219,246.4
Reunion	149,490.3	193,112.8	172,689.0	108,594.3	225,729.0	0.0	20.6	1,269.8	2,129.8	369.4
Somalia	19,745,139.3	15,145,272.3	11,841,821.1	11,394,369.6	13,451,548.8	102,618.7	954,489.9	485,778.4	58,819.5	106,943.7
South Africa	2,758,621.2	4,386,989.9	3,312,165.3	3,480,852.8	3,956,466.8	61,879,610.9	64,733,515.6	74,040,376.4	45,779,182.4	44,078,230.6
All Other African Countries	1,545,464.1	1,900,279.3	3,571,336.6	3,505,067.0	5,912,517.1	2,096,910.3	2,526,838.3	1,434,410.0	3,169,196.8	6,091,363.3
Sub-Total	29,001,033.2	26,486,323.9	26,151,676.2	24,527,647.1	29,942,455.0	68,051,707.3	72,702,911.8	79,756,984.0	51,553,703.2	53,485,165.5
TOTAL AFRICA	227,640,792.8	217,602,748.1	224,247,359.5	246,130,166.3	309,252,252.9	211,394,162.1	210,197,768.5	234,197,588.9	185,278,164.5	230,830,500.8

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

¹ Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity² EAC Partner States are also members of COMESA except Tanzania

Balance of Payments

6.36. During the review period, the current account deficit worsened by 30.1 per cent to KSh 663.8 billion from KSh 510.1 billion in 2020 as summarised in Table 6.16. This was mainly on account of a 30.2 per cent increase in imports valued on f.o.b. basis to KSh 1,993.9 billion supported by growth in import bill on petroleum products. Total exports improved by 16.1 per cent to KSh 748.0 billion in 2021 from KSh 644.2 billion in 2020, on account of increased exports of horticultural products.

6.37. International trade in services recorded a surplus of KSh 92.8 billion in 2021 compared to a surplus of KSh 35.2 billion recorded in 2020. The significant growth was partly as a result of 60.6 per cent increase in travel receipts which reflected a recovery as international travel continues to improve following gradual easing of travel restrictions earlier imposed to contain the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. The continued recovery in international travel and increased demand for goods and services positively

impacted revenues from freight and passenger transport services which also contributed to the growth in services receipts. The secondary income account posted a surplus of KSh 670.8 billion in 2021 from a surplus of KSh 527.1 billion in 2020, an increase of 27.3 per cent. This was mainly on account of remittances which continued to be resilient, increasing by 24.9 per cent to KSh 413.3 billion in 2021, an indication of increased support from Kenyans in the diaspora. The current account balance was 5.5 per cent of the GDP in 2021 compared to 4.8 per cent of the GDP in 2020.

6.38. In 2021, net financial inflows more than doubled to a surplus of KSh 684.6 billion from a surplus of KSh 289.5 billion in 2020. During the period under review, nearly all the functional categories in the financial account recorded improved inflows with Other Investment registering a 74.1 per cent increase in net inflows to a surplus of KSh 641.5 billion in 2021, partly due to Special Drawing Rights (SDR) allocations and disbursements to Government. The country received KSh 81.4 billion in SDR allocations as relief towards addressing the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Similarly, deposit taking corporations increased their uptake of loans and reduced their holdings of foreign assets. Portfolio inflows increased following the issuance of the fourth International Sovereign Bond by the Government in the second quarter of 2021. In the year under review, the country received the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) relief, amounting to KSh 55.3 billion. The DSSI relief was in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and was meant to free up resources to support COVID-19 related expenditures. Reserve assets increased by KSh 127.3 billion in 2021 mainly supported by increase in SDR holdings.



International trade in services recorded a surplus of KSh 92.8 billion in 2021 compared to a surplus of KSh 35.2 billion recorded in 2020. The significant growth was partly as a result of 60.6 per cent increase in travel receipts which reflected a recovery as international travel continues to improve following gradual easing of travel restrictions earlier imposed to contain the spread of COVID-19 pandemic

Table 6.16: Balance of Payments, 2017-2021

	<i>KSh Million</i>				
	2017 ⁺	2018 ⁺	2019 ⁺	2020 ⁺	2021 ⁺
A. Current Account	-593,569.1	-505,410.3	-536,306.3	-510,078.7	-663,787.1
Goods: exports f.o.b	599,900.2	616,581.5	598,764.1	644,206.2	747,958.6
Goods: imports f.o.b	1,653,359.8	1,649,818.6	1,688,325.5	1,531,835.4	1,993,852.4
Services: credit	480,601.0	554,875.5	571,203.1	388,769.4	530,716.5
of which Travel	94,705.3	108,623.9	102,743.0	57,616.9	92,523.8
Services: debit	319,742.2	393,166.0	393,155.0	353,582.8	437,890.7
Balance on goods and services	-892,600.9	-871,527.7	-911,513.3	-852,442.7	-1,153,067.9
Primary income: credit	14,874.8	21,621.5	22,174.0	5,642.7	6,750.5
Primary income: debit	176,303.3	162,501.6	185,849.8	190,386.7	188,292.9
Balance on goods, services, and primary income	-1,054,029.3	-1,012,407.8	-1,075,189.0	-1,037,186.7	-1,334,610.3
Secondary income : credit	466,247.6	511,848.0	544,457.2	535,310.5	686,238.0
of which Diaspora Remittances	202,918.7	275,577.4	289,470.9	330,841.8	413,344.1
Secondary income: debit	5,787.4	4,850.5	5,574.5	8,202.5	15,414.8
B. Capital Account	19,046.0	26,593.0	21,146.0	14,023.0	21,450.6
Capital account: credit	19,046.0	26,593.0	21,146.0	14,023.0	21,450.6
Capital account: debit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C. Financial Account	-592,677.5	-614,126.7	-482,990.0	-289,468.9	-684,575.7
Direct investment: assets	11,365.8	-325.9	3,796.8	-15,167.0	-14,370.9
Direct investment: liabilities	139,198.7	77,775.4	47,929.8	45,380.5	50,800.5
Portfolio investment: assets	104,240.3	116,631.2	88,266.4	112,235.5	111,914.8
Equity and investment fund shares	70,985.3	107,367.9	79,777.8	79,236.0	75,972.1
Debt securities	33,255.0	9,263.3	8,488.7	32,999.5	35,942.7
Portfolio investment: liabilities	5,460.3	189,589.6	131,626.1	-28,587.4	92,327.8
Equity and investment fund shares	-6,377.0	-25,457.9	861.4	-29,118.5	-10,684.6
Debt securities	11,837.4	215,047.5	130,764.8	531.1	103,012.4
Financial derivatives: net	470.8	946.5	-737.7	-1,296.3	2,467.7
Other investment: assets	18,073.8	97,145.5	60,976.6	105,168.8	17,481.5
Other debt instruments	18,073.8	97,145.5	60,976.6	105,168.8	17,481.5
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	19,946.9	91,565.4	58,852.0	105,964.2	16,632.6
Other sectors	-1,873.2	5,580.1	2,124.6	-795.4	848.9
Other financial corporations	-41.6	419.8	213.6	-339.3	-304.7
Nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs ¹	-1,831.5	5,160.3	1,910.9	-456.1	1,153.6

Table 6.16: Balance of Payments, 2017-2021 (Continued)

	KSh Million				
	2017*	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*
Other investment: liabilities	582,169.2	561,158.9	455,736.2	473,616.8	658,940.6
Other equity	883.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special Drawing Rights	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81,411.7
Other debt instruments	581,285.7	561,158.9	455,736.2	473,616.8	577,528.8
Central bank	1,513.5	-17,426.6	-8.4	190.2	12.4
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	11,620.6	14,932.3	59,698.1	59,163.3	117,959.2
General government	297,287.9	249,739.9	139,550.9	200,372.8	172,932.1
Other sectors	270,863.7	313,913.3	256,495.7	213,890.4	286,625.1
Other financial corporations	14,264.4	12,549.5	12,703.7	-4,236.7	-3,896.5
Nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs ¹	256,599.3	301,363.8	243,792.0	218,127.1	290,521.6
D. Net Errors and Omissions	-30,175.3	-36,590.0	143,574.0	54,102.8	-62,679.5
E. Overall Balance	12,020.9	-98,719.4	-111,403.7	152,483.9	20,440.3
F. Reserves and Related Items	-12,020.9	98,719.4	111,403.7	-152,483.9	-20,440.3
Reserve assets	-24,432.9	83,997.1	95,673.3	-87,470.8	127,280.4
Credit and loans from the IMF	-12,412.0	-14,722.3	-15,730.4	65,013.1	92,429.9
Exceptional financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55,290.7
Current Account balance as % of GDP	-7.0	-5.4	-5.2	-4.8	-5.5

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/Central Bank of Kenya

* Provisional

* Revised

f.o.b: free on board

¹NPISHs: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

International Liquidity

6.39. The stock of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) holdings increased from KSh 2.9 billion as at December, 2020 to KSh 77.6 billion as at December 2021 as highlighted in Table 6.17. This was mainly attributable to disbursements from the IMF, including SDRs allocations in August, 2021 as part of the COVID-19 relief. The increase in SDR holdings drove the increase in external assets of the Central Bank from KSh 902.8 billion in 2020 to KSh 1,070.7 billion in 2021. Similarly, the stock of external liabilities rose

by 69.2 per cent to KSh 242.2 billion at the end of 2021, with the Use of Fund Credit having risen from KSh 111.0 billion at the end of 2020 to KSh 206.1 billion at the end of 2021. Consequently, net foreign assets of the Central Bank rose by 9.1 per cent to KSh 828.5 billion. The overall effect was an increase in the stock of Gross Foreign Reserves from KSh 905.0 billion at the end of 2020 to KSh 1,072.9 billion at the end of 2021.

Table 6.17: Central Monetary Authorities: Foreign Exchange Reserves, 2017-2021

KSh Million

As at end of	Official Foreign Assets and Liabilities								
	Central Bank Of Kenya					Government			
	S.D.R Holdings	Foreign Exchange Re-serves (Incl. cash + gold)	External Banks' Deposits	Use of Fund Credit	Net Foreign Assets ¹ of Central Bank	Reserve Position in IMF	Other Holdings	Re-serves of Govern-ment ²	Gross Foreign Reserves ³ of Central Monetary Authorities
2017	1,491.8	751,960.7	18,991.6	69,815.9	664,644.9	1,967.5	48.4	2,015.8	755,468.3
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									
January	5,309.8	886,491.7	20,763.6	35,521.6	835,516.2	1,855.3	46.7	1,902.0	893,703.5
February	4,357.7	876,799.3	19,871.4	34,663.6	826,621.9	1,857.7	46.6	1,904.3	883,061.2
March	4,526.6	896,634.5	24,439.6	35,715.3	841,006.2	1,914.1	48.3	1,962.4	903,123.6
April	1,480.8	892,254.9	23,737.9	33,481.7	836,516.1	1,963.9	49.3	2,013.2	895,748.8
May	1,455.1	1,036,973.8	23,800.4	113,154.7	901,473.9	1,965.6	49.2	2,014.8	1,040,443.6
June	3,252.9	1,031,259.7	24,450.1	110,605.1	899,457.3	1,963.1	49.5	2,012.6	1,036,525.2
July	2,717.5	1,032,400.8	27,264.7	114,212.6	893,640.9	2,038.8	51.0	2,089.9	1,037,208.1
August	1,734.9	990,350.5	29,097.2	114,218.5	848,769.6	2,056.8	51.7	2,108.5	994,193.8
September	8,597.9	939,359.5	22,174.4	113,607.5	812,175.5	2,045.8	51.4	2,097.2	950,054.6
October	5,333.9	901,693.7	27,205.1	110,959.5	768,863.1	2,057.8	52.0	2,109.8	909,137.4
November	5,457.2	893,523.0	25,431.8	113,685.1	759,863.2	2,108.3	52.8	2,161.2	901,141.3
December	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

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

*Provisional

¹Comprises SDR Holdings plus Foreign Exchange less External Banks' Deposits and Use of Fund Credit²Comprises Reserve Position in IMF plus Other Holdings³Comprises 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

6.40. In 2021, the Kenya Shilling weakened against currencies of key trading countries as reflected in the Trade Weighted Index (TWI), which increased by 5.4 per cent from 115.37 in 2020 to 121.66, as presented in Table 6.18. The Kenya Shilling depreciated against, the Pound Sterling (10.3%), the Euro

(6.7%), the US Dollar (3.0%), Chinese Yuan (10.0%) and South African Rand (13.9%) in the period under review. Similarly, the Tanzanian and Ugandan Shillings gained against the Kenyan Shilling by 3.0 per cent and 6.4 per cent, respectively, in 2021.

Table 6.18: Foreign Exchange Rates¹ of the Kenya Shilling against Selected Currencies, 2017-2021

Currency	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
1 Euro ²	116.73	119.63	114.18	121.65	129.76
1 US Dollar	103.41	101.29	101.99	106.47	109.65
1 Pound Sterling	133.20	135.25	130.18	136.73	150.85
1 UAE Dirham	28.15	27.58	27.77	28.99	29.85
1 Deutsche Mark	59.68	61.17	58.38	62.20	66.34
1 Dutch Guilder	52.97	54.29	51.81	55.20	58.88
1 French Franc	17.80	18.24	17.41	18.54	19.78
100 Italian Lira	6.03	6.18	5.90	6.28	6.70
1 Belgian Franc	2.89	2.97	2.83	3.02	3.22
1 Indian Rupee	1.59	1.48	1.45	1.44	1.48
1 Chinese Yuan	15.30	15.33	14.76	15.45	17.00
1 SA Rand	7.77	7.69	7.06	6.51	7.42
100 Japanese Yen	92.22	91.74	93.59	99.80	99.94
1 Saudi Riyal	27.57	27.01	27.19	28.37	29.23
1 Egyptian Pound ³	5.80	5.69	6.07	6.74	6.99
TSh/KSh ⁴	21.63	22.48	22.63	21.76	21.12
1 Pakistan Rupee ³	0.98	0.84	0.68	0.66	0.67
1 Swedish Kroner	12.12	11.67	10.79	11.62	12.79
1 Swiss Franc	105.04	103.58	102.62	113.61	119.98
US\$KSh ⁴	34.92	36.81	36.32	34.93	32.72
1 Congolese Franc ³	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
100 Rwanda Francs ³	8.11	8.50	8.82	8.86	9.13
Overall Trade Weighted Index, (2009=100)	116.52	115.66	113.04	115.37	121.66

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 Review

Overview

Growth in the agriculture sector decelerated from 5.2 per cent recorded in 2020 to negative 0.1 per cent in 2021. This was occasioned by unfavourable weather conditions in various parts of the country, which resulted in reduced crop and livestock production. Consequently, maize production decreased from 42.1 million bags in 2020 to 36.7 million bags in 2021. Coffee production declined by 6.0 per cent to 34.5 thousand tonnes in 2020/21. This was attributed to increased cost of farm inputs, leaf rust infestation, and the shift in land use from coffee farming to real estate, in addition to the unfavorable weather conditions. Tea production declined by 5.6 per cent in 2020 to 537.8 thousand tonnes in 2021. The volume of sugar cane deliveries increased from 6.8 million tonnes in 2020 to 7.8 million tonnes in 2021. This was largely attributed to improved cane availability in most of the sugar zones. The volume of marketed milk increased by 17.2 per cent to 801.9 million litres in 2021, while the volume of horticultural exports increased by 29.3 per cent to 405.5 thousand tonnes in 2021.

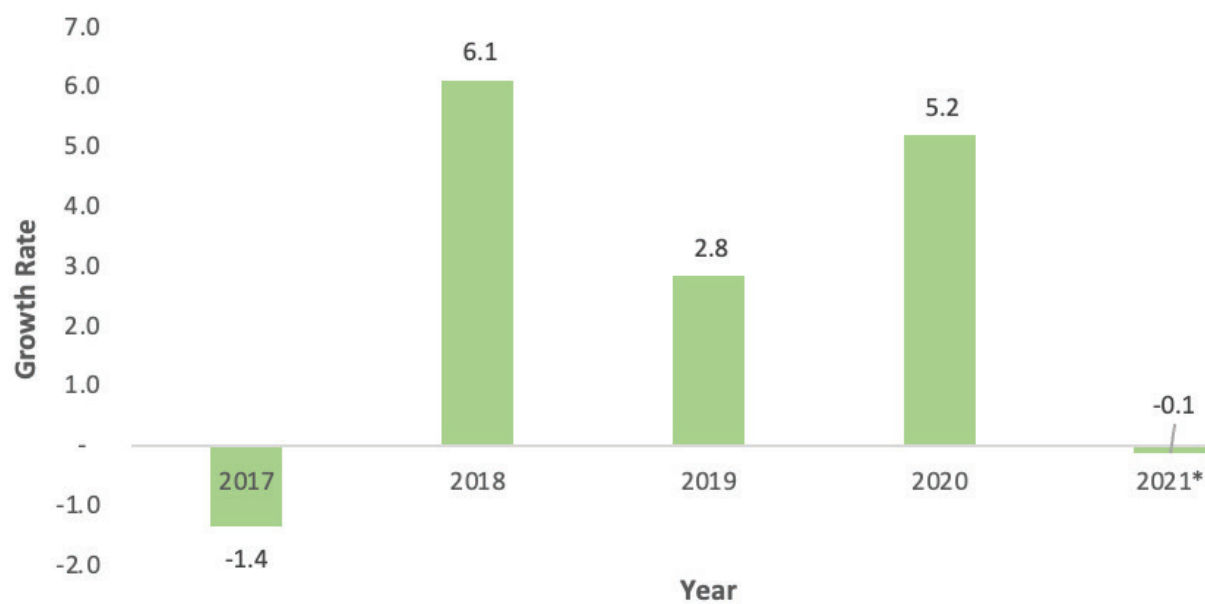
7.2. Table 7.1 shows agricultural output, intermediate consumption and value added at current and constant prices for the period 2017 to 2021. Output at current prices increased by 12.0 per cent from KSh 2,662.7 billion in 2020 to KSh 2,982.9 billion in 2021. Intermediate consumption and gross value added at current prices increased by 15.9 per cent and 11.1 per cent in 2021 largely due to increase in prices of intermediate inputs and outputs, respectively. Output and intermediate consumption at constant prices increased by 1.0 per cent and 5.5 per cent to KSh 1969.9 billion and KSh 404.4 billion, respectively, in 2021. Gross value added declined to negative 0.1 per cent to KSh 1,565.5 billion, in 2020.

Table 7.1: Agriculture Output and Input, 2017-2021

	KSh Million				
PRODUCTION AT CURRENT PRICES	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Output at basic prices	1,992,705	2,099,266	2,337,922	2,662,709	2,982,940
Intermediate consumption	365,519	378,805	416,390	474,695	550,078
Value added at basic prices, gross	1,627,186	1,720,461	1,921,532	2,188,014	2,432,863
PRODUCTION CONSTANT PRICES					
Output	1,689,721	1,785,520	1,845,314	1,951,021	1,969,882
Intermediate consumption	323,554	335,969	354,775	383,310	404,350
VALUE ADDED, GROSS	1,366,167	1,449,551	1,490,539	1,567,711	1,565,532

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

* Provisional

Figure 7.1: Real Agricultural Growth Rate, 2017 - 2021

Marketed Output

7.3. Table 7.2 shows earnings from marketed agricultural output for the period 2017 to 2021. Overall, the value of marketed agricultural production increased by 4.3 per cent from KSh 505.3 billion in 2020 to KSh 527.0 billion in 2021. Crops contributed the highest share of marketed production in 2021, at 69.3 per cent. This was largely driven by better prices for most of the commodities.

7.4. Earnings from coffee increased significantly from KSh 10.8 billion in 2020 to KSh 18.6 billion in 2021. This was attributed to the twin effect of increased quantity of marketed coffee and higher prices. Sim-

ilarly, earnings from tea increased by 3.2 per cent from KSh 122.2 billion in 2020 to KSh 126.1 billion in 2021. The effect of higher prices offered for marketed tea outweighed the effect of lower quantities, resulting in higher earnings in the year under review. Earnings from sugar cane increased by 12.6 per cent from KSh 25.2 billion in 2020 to KSh 28.4 billion in 2021. Earnings from pyrethrum flowers almost doubled from KSh 57.0 million in 2020 to KSh 100.0 million in 2021, attributed to increased production.

7.5. The value of marketed maize decreased by 16.7 per cent from KSh 8.2 billion in 2020 to KSh 6.9 billion in 2021 as a result of lower maize production in the review period. The value of marketed wheat increased from KSh 10.3 billion in 2020 to KSh 10.4 billion in 2021. The higher prices for wheat more than offset the effect of lower volumes of the crop. The value of horticultural exports increased by 5.0 per cent from KSh 150.2 billion in 2020 to KSh 157.7 billion in 2021, partly explained by higher quantities exported despite lower international prices during the year under review. The value of marketed milk increased by 48.2 per cent from 22.7 billion in 2020 to 33.7 billion in 2021, mostly due to better prices coupled with higher volumes of the produce delivered



Earnings from coffee increased significantly from KSh 10.8 billion in 2020 to KSh 18.6 billion in 2021. This was attributed to the twin effect of increased quantity of marketed coffee and higher prices. Similarly, earnings from tea increased by 3.2 per cent from KSh 122.2 billion in 2020 to KSh 126.1 billion in 2021

Table 7.2: Recorded Marketed Agricultural Products at Current Prices, 2017-2021

		KSh Million				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
CEREALS-						
	Maize	8,478.7	9,986.9	10,681.2	8,232.5	6,858.1
	Wheat	5,283.1	11,744.7	13,373.4	10,281.5	10,396.6
	Others	5,965.1	7,268.0	11,104.4	11,106.7	10,450.2
	Total	19,726.9	28,999.6	35,159.0	29,620.7	27,704.9
HORTICULTURE¹						
	Cut flowers	82,248.9	113,165.2	104,141.8	107,508.6	110,849.3
	Vegetables	24,064.6	27,685.2	27,247.8	24,228.4	28,460.7
	Fruits	9,009.3	12,831.1	13,189.0	18,426.9	18,382.9
	Total	115,322.8	153,681.5	144,578.6	150,163.9	157,692.9
TEMPORARY INDUSTRIAL CROPS						
	Sugar-cane	20,133.8	20,985.5	17,576.9	25,207.3	28,386.3
	Pyrethrum	19.2	28.5	68.5	57.0	100.0
	Others	1,689.7	1,510.4	1,223.2	1,591.7	1,275.6
	Total	21,842.7	22,524.4	18,868.6	26,856.0	29,761.9
PERMANENT CROPS						
	Coffee	16,037.1	14,837.7	10,164.8	10,817.4	18,551.3
	Tea	134,826.0	127,669.3	104,072.6	122,161.6	126,091.7
	Sisal	3,557.8	3,794.3	4,379.6	4,981.1	5,596.2
	Total	154,420.9	146,301.3	118,617.1	137,960.1	150,239.2
	TOTAL CROPS	311,313.3	351,506.8	317,223.3	344,600.8	365,398.9
LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS						
	Cattle and Calves	93,630.2	100,248.7	107,352.6	117,144.0	103,500.2
	Goats and Sheep	6,782.4	7,758.8	7,591.4	7,403.6	10,592.8
	Milk	23,047.9	23,026.7	20,576.2	22,721.5	33,680.3
	Chicken and eggs	10,674.8	12,069.2	9,227.8	9,478.8	9,690.7
	Others	3,634.9	4,040.5	3,661.3	3,957.7	4,155.7
	Total Livestock and Products	137,770.2	147,143.9	148,409.3	160,705.7	161,619.6
GRAND TOTAL		449,083.6	498,650.8	465,632.5	505,306.5	527,018.5

* Provisional.

¹Data refers to fresh horticultural exports only

7.6. Trends in the quantum and price indices for selected agricultural commodities are shown in Table 7.3. The overall quantum index rose from 277.5 in 2020 to 284.0 in 2021 on account of increased production of horticulture. The growth was however hampered by decreased production of cereals, permanent crops and livestock and livestock products.

The overall price index rose from 269.4 in 2020 to 275.7 in 2021. The increase was mainly driven by increased prices of livestock and livestock products and permanent crops. The price index of horticultural products dropped by 20.5 per cent to 162.0 during the period under review.

Table 7.3: Volume and Price Indices of Recorded Sales of Agricultural Production, 2017-2021

		Base: 2001=100				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
QUANTUM INDICES	Cereals	73.0	118.8	133.3	108.7	93.6
	Temporary Industrial Crops	117.1	129.4	111.2	174.2	190.1
	Horticulture ¹	323.8	332.6	338.4	302.8	407.7
	Permanent Crops	136.0	152.0	141.7	171.5	163.3
	Total crops	158.7	176.1	170.4	192.0	204.6
	Livestock and Products	321.3	348.2	359.3	367.1	343.3
	TOTAL	236.5	260.1	262.7	277.5	284.0
PRICE INDICES	Cereals	255.6	182.4	236.9	226.3	231.3
	Temporary Industrial Crops	221.9	204.6	209.4	193.3	180.7
	Horticulture ¹	146.6	187.7	176.6	203.9	162.0
	Permanent Crops	261.9	222.2	189.6	198.2	237.3
	Total crops	246.8	195.7	183.2	189.9	202.6
	Livestock and Products	331.2	333.0	330.8	352.3	418.3
	TOTAL	273.4	262.8	255.3	269.4	275.7

* Provisional.

¹Data refers to fresh horticultural exports only

Table 7.4: Average Gross Commodity Prices¹ to Farmers, 2017-2021

		KSh per Unit				
	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Coffee	100 Kg	47,547.71	40,286.41	30,227.22	44,304.00	65,864.93
Tea	100 Kg	30,652.18	25,896.47	22,681.04	21,414.38	23,444.40
Sisal	100 Kg	16,121.73	16,445.42	16,459.01	16,424.19	17,374.79
Sugar-cane	Tonne	4,237.25	3,959.00	3,853.00	3,707.00	3,912.00
Seed Cotton	100 Kg	4,600.00	4,600.00	5,200.00	5,903.77	5,023.52
Maize	100 Kg	3,987.33	2,261.83	3,372.59	3,152.59	3,002.66
Wheat	100 Kg	3,197.99	3,555.50	3,833.53	3,662.00	4,297.91
Beef (third grade)	100 Kg	38,090.90	38,122.72	42,221.67	42,509.52	44,839.60
Pig meat	100 Kg	23,172.37	23,191.73	23,295.92	25,933.31	25,995.09
Milk	100 Litres	3,897.30	3,530.00	3,000.00	3,320.50	4,200.00

* Provisional.

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

7.8. The performance of marketed agricultural outputs for large and small farms is shown in Table 7.5. Overall, the value of recorded sale of produce from large and small farms increased by 3.4 per cent to KSh 527.0 billion in 2021. The smallholder sector remains the main contributor to total market-

ed agricultural produce at 73.1 per cent. The value of sales for small farms increased by 3.1 per cent from KSh 373.6 billion in 2020 to KSh 385.3 billion in 2021. Similarly, the value of sales from large farms increased by 4.2 per cent from KSh 136.1 billion in 2020 to KSh 141.8 billion in 2021.

Table 7.5: Recorded Sale of Produce from Large and Small Farms, 2017-2021

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	
2017	119,905.3	7.4	329,178.2	9.1	449,083.6	8.7	73.3
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

* Provisional.

¹ 20 hectares and above

7.9. Trends in the quantum and price indices of agricultural inputs are reflected in Table 7.6. The overall quantum index for purchased inputs declined from 475.9 in 2020 to 381.3 in 2021, mainly due to lower inputs of fertilizer, seeds, fuel and power. The quantum index for manufactured feeds increased from

988.7 in 2020 to 1,029.6 in 2021. The overall price index increased from 167.7 in 2020 to 234.3 in 2021, attributable to higher prices for all inputs during the review period. The price index of fuel and power increased from 121.5 in 2020 to 176.9 in 2021.

Table 7.6: Quantum and Price Indices for Purchased Inputs, 2017 – 2021

Base: 2001=100

		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Quantum Indices						
	Fertilizers	307.7	262.8	284.8	310.4	224.9
	Fuel and Power	145.9	152.5	155.4	101.0	86.8
	Bags	43.6	68.9	58.9	67.1	73.4
	Manufactured Feeds	542.7	678.4	960.3	988.7	1,029.6
	Certified Seeds	185.2	187.3	224.9	221.2	220.6
	Other Material Inputs	157.2	156.7	188.1	176.9	153.7
	Total Material Inputs	232.1	263.5	295.0	550.3	434.1
	Service Inputs	316.4	326.5	342.8	319.6	332.8
	TOTAL INPUTS	301.6	321.8	356.8	475.9	381.3
Price Indices-						
	Fertilizers	234.1	241.6	208.1	234.2	290.5
	Fuel and Power	148.5	168.1	127.1	121.5	176.9
	Bags	259.4	263.9	228.4	227.9	240.9
	Manufactured Feeds	279.2	240.6	255.9	177.3	198.1
	Certified Seeds	175.9	163.3	172.2	221.5	275.7
	Other Material Inputs	221.3	221.9	255.2	267.9	284.8
	Total Material Inputs	212.6	194.9	191.9	146.3	199.6
	Service Inputs	263.7	246.5	268.7	271.1	273.6
	TOTAL INPUTS	208.9	196.0	192.1	167.7	234.3

* Provisional

7.10. The total value of inputs purchased rose from KSh 69.3 billion in 2020 to KSh 77.5 billion in 2021, representing an 11.8 per cent increase as shown in Table 7.7. The value of fertilizer purchased increased by 26.4 per cent to KSh 20.5 billion in 2021. During the year under review, value of manufactured feeds

rose by 24.5 per cent to KSh 12.3 billion. The value of fuel and power consumed in the agricultural sector decreased by 3.4 per cent to KSh 16.6 billion, while the value of certified seeds decreased to KSh 4,170 million in the review period.

Table 7.7: Value of Purchased Agricultural Input¹, 2017 – 2021

		<i>KSh Million</i>				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
MATERIAL INPUTS						
	Fertilizers	17,612.1	14,950.4	15,697.9	16,207.8	20,480.3
	Crop chemicals..	7,044.8	11,871.1	11,043.7	14,193.2	16,192.6
	Livestock drugs and medicines	4,610.7	2,296.7	2,888.8	1,947.5	2,000.7
	Fuel and power	16,140.1	16,378.7	16,816.7	17,171.3	16,583.5
	Bags	135.2	139.3	127.3	131.9	138.5
	Manufactured feeds	9,519.1	7,900.0	7,669.7	9,865.6	12,286.0
	Certified Seeds	4,194.7	3,540.3	4,167.4	4,184.2	4,170.5
	Other material inputs	1,560.0	1,751.5	1,787.8	1,956.6	2,070.5
	Total	60,816.7	58,828.2	60,199.4	65,657.9	73,922.6
SERVICE INPUTS		3,793.4	3,578.7	3,652.8	3,648.2	3,577.9
TOTAL INPUTS		64,610.1	62,406.9	63,852.2	69,306.1	77,500.5

*Provisional

¹Excluding labour

7.11. Agriculture Terms of Trade: Price indices and terms of trade for agriculture from 2017 to 2021 are shown in Table 7.8. The general index of agricultural output prices expanded by 2.3 per cent from 176.5 in 2020 to 180.6 in 2021. The index of purchased consumer goods in rural areas rose by 6.1 per cent

from 580.3 in 2020 to 615.7 in 2021. Similarly, the index of purchased inputs rose from 167.7 in 2020 to 234.3 in 2021, representing a 39.7 per cent rise. In general, the agriculture terms of trade worsened by 4.7 percentage points from 47.2 per cent in 2020 to 42.5 per cent in 2021.

Table 7.8: Price Indices and Terms of Trade for Agriculture, 2017– 2021

		<i>Base: 2001=100</i>				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
General Index of Agricultural Output Prices		180.1	173.8	167.3	176.5	180.6
PRICE PAID						
	Purchased Inputs	208.1	196.0	192.1	167.7	234.3
	Index of Purchased Consumer Goods-Rural Areas	513.1	536.5	558.0	580.3	615.7
INDICES OF PRICES PAID		360.6	366.3	375.1	374.0	425.0
	Agricultural Sector Terms of Trade(%)	49.9	47.5	44.6	47.2	42.5

* Provisional

7.12. Crop production: Table 7.9 shows estimates of production of selected food crops from 2017 to 2021. Production of maize decreased by 12.8 per cent from 42.1 million bags in 2020 to 36.7 million bags in 2021, mainly attributable to unfavorable weather conditions in 2021. Similarly, production

of beans decreased by 14.0 per cent to 7.4 million bags in 2021, while production of millet and sorghum decreased by 58.8 per cent and 57.1 per cent respectively to 0.7 million bags and 1.5 million bags in 2021. However, production of potatoes increased by 10.5 per cent to 2.1 million tonnes.

Table 7.9: Estimated Production of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2017– 2021

Crop	Unit ¹	Million				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Maize	Bags	35.4	44.6	44.0	42.1	36.7
Beans	Bags	9.4	9.3	8.3	8.6	7.4
Potatoes	Tonnes	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1
Sorghum	Bags	1.6	2.1	3.2	3.5	1.5
Millet	Bags	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.7	0.7

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives

¹ Refers to a 90kg bag

7.13. The average retail market prices of selected food crops from 2017 to 2021 are shown in Table 7.10. The average retail prices of beans, finger millet and sorghum increased by 5.6, 9.3 and 4.2 per cent, respectively in March 2021 compared to March

2020. Similarly, in September 2021, prices of beans, finger millet, cabbages and tomatoes increased by 5.2, 19.6, 27.4, and 13.8, respectively, compared to the corresponding period in 2020.

Table 7.10: Average Retail Market Prices of Selected Food Crops, 2017- 2021

CROP	KSh per Kg									
	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept
Maize	48.02	43.86	41.32	30.87	31.89	41.49	43.60	41.40	37.4	39.7
Beans	93.96	87.46	88.10	70.86	77.01	81.57	96.20	96.60	101.6	101.6
Finger Millet	108.59	105.20	107.69	89.73	92.54	86.54	93.10	94.30	101.8	112.8
Sorghum	72.65	64.85	73.41	54.68	64.37	61.89	68.60	72.20	71.5	70.1
Potatoes	55.96	30.67	41.54	55.51	43.35	67.88	48.40	46.90	42.6	35.7
Cabbages	37.54	29.79	32.87	26.28	20.73	25.43	25.60	21.90	20.3	27.9
Tomatoes	73.84	79.82	65.29	63.76	77.20	70.11	93.80	57.90	63.3	65.9
Bananas	49.18	50.68	45.57	50.81	45.08	48.72	47.00	46.90	39.9	39.4

7.14 Table 7.11 presents details on sale of selected crops to various marketing boards from 2017 to 2021. The quantity of pyrethrum delivered to marketing boards increased two-fold from 5.7 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 11.5 thousand tonnes in 2021. Similarly, the quantity of coffee, sugarcane, sisal and rice

paddy increased by 15.6, 14.7, 1.4 and 2.9 per cent, respectively, during the review period. In contrast, the volumes of maize, wheat, tea and cotton delivered to marketing boards decreased by 12.6, 13.8, 5.6 and 61.8 per cent, respectively, in 2021.

Table 7.11: Sale of Selected Crops to Marketing Boards, 2017– 2021

Crop	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Maize ¹	000 Tonnes	239.2	441.5	316.7	261.3	228.4
Wheat ²	000 Tonnes	156.9	330.3	348.8	280.8	241.9
Coffee	000 Tonnes	33.7	36.8	33.6	24.4	28.2
Tea	000 Tonnes	439.8	493.0	458.9	569.5	537.8
Cotton ²	000 Tonnes	11.9	12.0	3.0	3.4	1.3
Sugarcane ²	Million Tonnes	4.8	5.3	4.4	6.8	7.8
Pyrethrum (extract equivalent)	Tonnes	3.0	3.8	7.4	5.7	11.5
Sisal	000 Tonnes	20.6	23.1	22.3	28.5	28.9
Rice Paddy ^{2,3}	000 Tonnes	83.6	117.8	96.4	108.5	111.6

* Provisional.

¹ Includes purchases by National Cereals and Produce Board and millers.

² Deliveries to factories/ginneries.

³ Series revised based on KIHBS 2015/16 and CCIFSC 2020 data

7.15. Wheat: Information on the production and importation of wheat from 2017 to 2021 is presented in Table 7.12. Wheat production decreased by 39.4 per cent from 405.0 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 245.3 thousand tonnes in 2021. As a result, the amount of wheat imported increased by 6.4 thousand tonnes to 1.89 million tonnes in 2021.

Table 7.12: Production and Imports of Wheat, 2017– 2021

'000 Tonnes			
Year	Production ¹	Imports	Total
2017	165.2	1,855.0	2,020.2
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	245.3	1,888.9	2,134.2

* Provisional.

¹ Includes retention for seed.

7.16. Coffee: Production declined by 6.5 per cent from 36.9 metric tonnes in 2019/20 to 34.5 metric tonnes in 2020/21 crop year as shown in Table 7.13. The estimated area under coffee also declined from 119.7 thousand hectares in 2019/2020 to 108.2 thousand hectares in 2020/21, despite new planting re-

ported in Trans Nzoia, Bungoma, Busia, Homa Bay and Siaya. New planting in traditional coffee growing regions were mainly replacements. In general, production has been on downward trend over the years, mainly due to uprooting of coffee trees to make way for investment in real estate.

Table 7.13: Production, Area and Average Yield of Coffee by Type of Grower, 2016/2017-2020/21

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21*
AREA (Ha) '000					
Co-operatives	88.8	89.6	94.1	94.8	83.2
Estates	25.9	26.1	25.5	24.9	25
TOTAL	114.7	115.7	119.6	119.7	108.2
PRODUCTION (Tonnes) '000					
Co-operatives	24.5	30.4	30.9	25.9	22.8
Estates	14.2	11	14.1	11	11.7
TOTAL	38.7	41.4	45.0	36.9	34.5
AVERAGE YIELD (Kg/Ha.)					
Co-operatives	279	344	348	289	274.6
Estates	551	426	543	421	466.4

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

7.17. Tea: Table 7.14 shows production, area and average yield of tea by type of grower from 2017 to 2021. The area under tea increased to 249.8 thousand hectares in 2021 from 236.4 thousand hectares during the year 2020. In 2021, tea production decreased by 5.6 per cent to 537.8 thousand tons from 569.5 thousand tonnes in 2020, due to unfavourable weather conditions in 2021. The smallholder

sub-sector registered a decrease of 11.7 per cent in production to 284.8 thousand tonnes while the output from the estate sub-sector recorded an increase of 2.5 per cent to 253.0 thousand tons. Consequently, the average yield for the estate sub-sector increased from 2,695.4 Kg/Ha to 2,735.1 Kg/Ha while for the smallholder sub-sector decreased from 2,286.3 Kg/Ha to 2,008.5 Kg/Ha.

Table 7.14: Production, Area and Average Yield of Tea by Type of Grower, 2017-2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
AREA ('000 Ha)					
Smallholders	141.1	141.8	141.6	141.6	141.7
Estates	91.6	92.5	94.8	94.8	108.1
TOTAL PRODUCTION ('000 Tonnes)	232.7	234.3	236.4	236.4	249.8
Smallholders	246.1	272.5	258.1	322.6	284.8
Estates	193.7	220.5	200.7	246.9	253.0
TOTAL	439.8	493.0	458.8	569.5	537.8
AVERAGE YIELD (Kg/Ha) ¹					
Smallholders	1,913.7	2,030.6	1,866.2	2,286.3	2,008.5
Estates	2,603.5	2,932.2	2,502.5	2,695.4	2,735.1

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Tea Directorate

* Provisional

¹ Obtained by dividing current production by the area four years ago

7.18: Sugarcane: Table 7.15 shows area planted, area harvested, production and average yield of sugarcane from 2017 to 2021. The area under cane production increased by 11.2 per cent to 223.0 thousand hectares in 2021 from 200.5 thousand hectares in 2020. The area harvested increased by 2.9 per cent from 89.8 thousand hectares in 2020 to 92.4 thousand hectares in 2021. Similarly, total

cane production increased by 14.3 per cent from 6.8 million tonnes in 2020 to 7.8 million tonnes in 2021. This was attributed to improved availability of mature cane for harvesting brought about by favourable weather conditions in cane growing areas over the year. Consequently, the average yield increased by 16.4 per cent from 61.6 tonnes per hectare in 2020 to 72.0 tonnes per hectare in 2021.

Table 7.15: Area Planted, Area Harvested, Production and Average Yield of Sugarcane, 2017- 2021

	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Area under cane	('000 Ha)	191.2	202.4	197.4	200.5	223.0
Area harvested	('000 Ha) ¹	67.7	73.1	71.9	89.8	92.4
Total Production	('000 Tonnes)	4,751.6	5,262.2	4,606.1	6,810.9	7,783.3
Production by non-contracted farmers	('000 Tonnes)	1,004.3	1,233.1	938.8	1,264.2	1,133.3
Average yield	(Tonnes/Ha) ²	55.3	55.1	51.0	61.6	72.0

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Sugar Directorate

* Provisional

¹ Excludes area harvested by non-contracted farmers² Yield = (Total production - production by non-contracted farmers)/area harvested

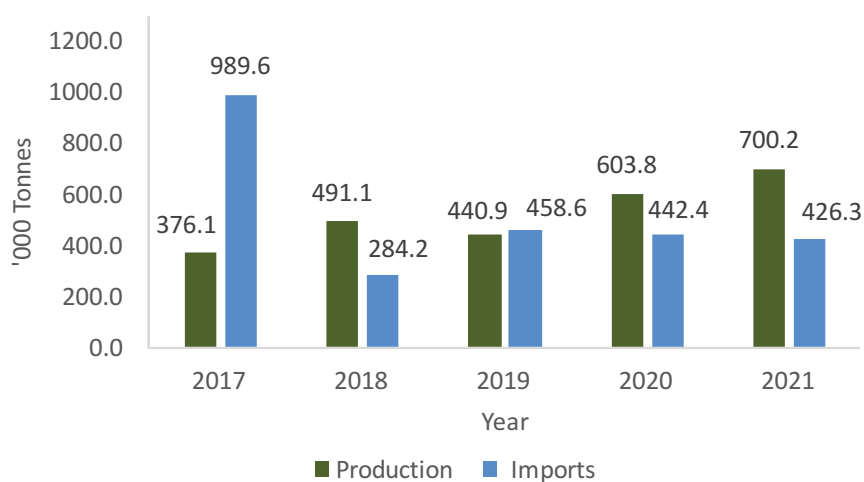
7.19. Table 7.16 and Figure 7.3 show domestic sugar production and imports for the period 2017 to 2021. During the review period, domestic sugar production increased by 16.0 per cent to 700.2 thousand tonnes in 2021, as a result of increased harvest and enhanced investments by Government and private sector players. Imports declined by 3.6 per cent to 426.3 thousand tonnes in 2021.

Table 7.16: Production, Imports and Exports of Sugar, 2017-2021

'000 Tonnes			
Year	Production	Imports	Exports
2017	376.1	989.6	0.4
2018	491.1	284.2	2.0
2019	440.9	458.6	0.8
2020	603.8	442.4	2.4
2021*	700.2	426.3	0.1

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Sugar Directorate
*Provisional

Figure 7.2: Sugar Production and Imports, 2017-2021



7.20. Horticulture: Table 7.17 presents volume and earnings from exports of fresh horticultural produce from 2017 to 2021. During the year under review, earnings from exports of horticulture exports increased by 5.0 per cent to KSh 157.7 billion in 2021. The volume of horticulture exports increased by 29.3 per cent to 405.5 thousand tonnes in 2021. Export earnings from cut flowers increased by 3.1 per cent to KSh 110.8 billion in 2021, and accounted for 70.3 per cent of total fresh horticulture export

earnings. The increase in export earnings from cut flowers was attributed to better prices offered in the export market in the review period. In 2021, earnings from export of fruits was KSh 18.4 billion accounting for 11.7 per cent of fresh horticultural export earnings. During the period under review, the value of vegetable exports increased by 17.8 per cent to KSh 28.5 billion, accounting for 18.1 per cent of total horticultural export earnings.

Table 7.17: Exports of Fresh Horticultural Produce¹, 2017-2021

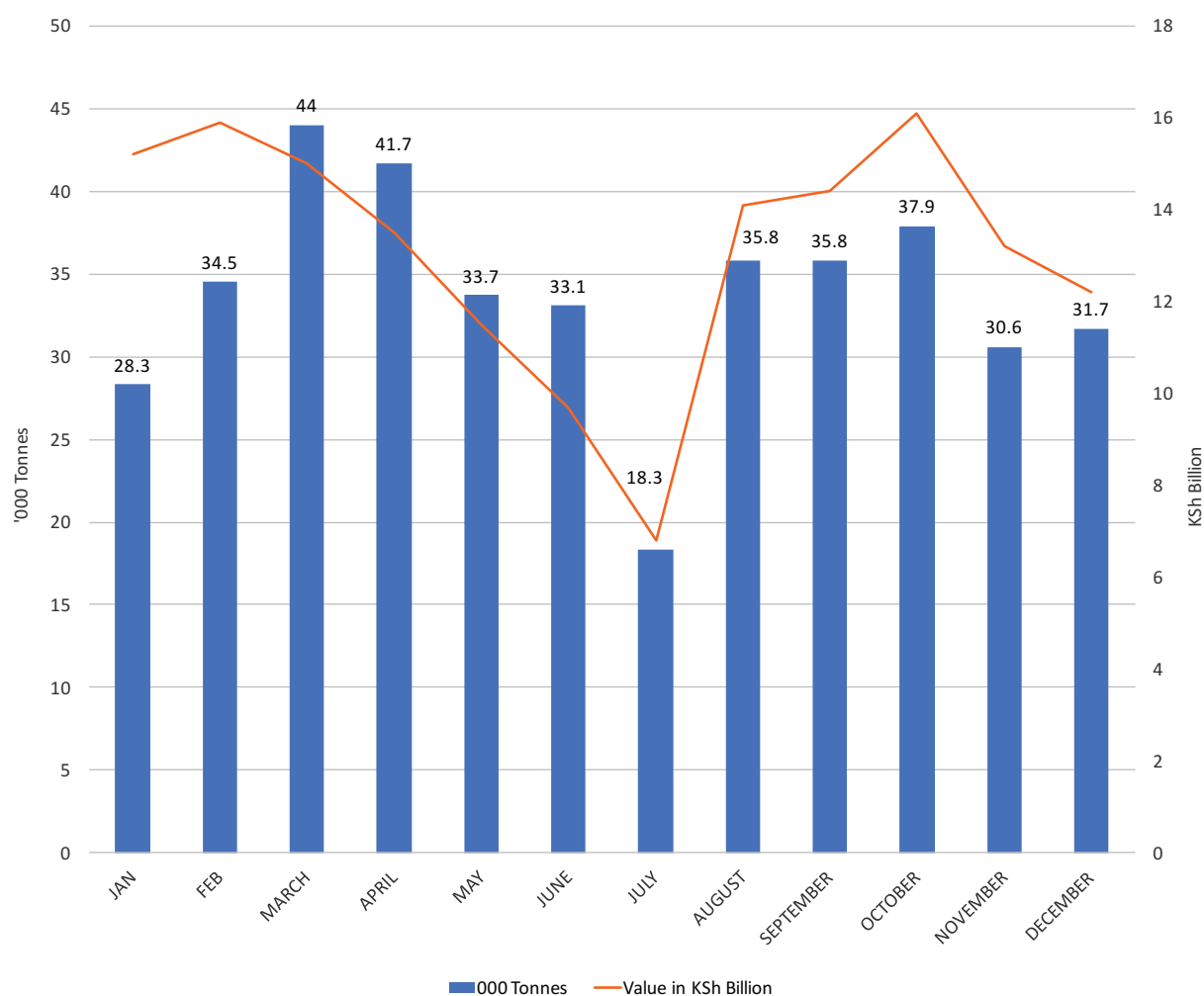
Year	Cut Flowers		Fruits		Vegetables		Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
	000 Tonnes	KSh billion	000 Tonnes	KSh billion	000 Tonnes	KSh billion	'000 Tonnes	KSh billion
2017	160.0	82.2	56.9	9.0	87.2	24.1	304.1	115.3
2018	161.2	113.2	75.6	12.8	85.8	27.7	322.6	153.7
2019	173.7	104.1	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

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Horticulture Directorate

* Provisional.

¹ Excludes exports of processed horticultural produce and nuts.

7.21. Monthly quantity and value of fresh horticultural exports for 2021 are depicted in Figure 7.3. The highest quantities of fresh horticultural exports amounting to 44.0 thousand tonnes were recorded in the month of March 2021. Export earnings from horticulture were highest in October 2021 and lowest in July 2021.

Figure 7.3: Monthly Performance of Fresh Horticultural Exports, 2021

7.22 Irrigation: Table 7.18 presents data on the performance of various irrigation schemes across the country from 2016/17 to 2020/21. During the review period, area cropped increased by 1.3 per cent to 32.0 thousand hectares, while the number of plot holders increased by 38.9 per cent to 23.7 thousand in 2020/21. Paddy production rose by 2.8 per cent to 186.0 thousand tonnes in 2020/21, with production from Mwea Irrigation Scheme accounting for 80.0 per cent of total production. Paddy production in

Mwea irrigation scheme increased by 4.8 per cent, largely attributed to efficient water distribution and good crop husbandry during the review period. There were notable improvements in paddy production from Bunyala and Bura schemes. The value of paddy output from all schemes increased from KSh 10.5 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 11.1 billion in 2020/21, while payment to plot-holders increased from KSh 5.8 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 6.6 billion in 2020/21.

Table 7.18: Rice Paddy Production of Irrigation Schemes, 2016/17-2020/21

		Unit	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21*
MWEA							
	Area cropped	Hectares	17,146	23,076	25,710	25,911	25,026
	Plot-holders	Number	7,178	7,684	7,684	7,684	9,504
	Gross value of output	KSh Million	3,558	6,122	8,748	9,017	9,664
	Payments to plot-holders	KSh Million	1,816	3,522	5,759	5,177	6,113
ALL SCHEME AREAS							
	Area cropped	Hectares	21,949	27,383	32,324	31,591	32,028
	Plot-holders	Number	16,326	14,028	15,688	17,020	23,634
	Gross value of output	KSh Million	4,395	6,964	10,109	10,457	11,130
	Payments to plot-holder	KSh Million	2,169	3,849	6,374	5,801	6,602
PADDY PRODUCED - Tonnes							
	Mwea	Tonnes	59,291	89,960	120,996	141,920	148,670
	Ahero	Tonnes	7,752	4,596	8,473	9,600	8,338
	W.Kano	Tonnes	4,083	4,527	9,423	5,704	3,169
	Bunyala	Tonnes	3,632	3,741	3,686	3,492	5,751
	South West Kano.	Tonnes	6,440	7,386	8,184	8,062	8,184
	North Kano.	Tonnes	-	1,921	3,040	3,584	2,800
	Bura	Tonnes	-	474	1,083	1,728	3,670
	Tana	Tonnes	-	-	900	1,200	658
	Lower Kinja..	Tonnes	-	-	4,800	5,600	4,760
	TOTAL PADDY	Tonnes	81,198	112,605	160,585	180,890	186,000

Source: National Irrigation Authority

* Provisional

7.23. Pyrethrum: Table 7.19 shows production and earnings from dry pyrethrum flowers and pyrethrum extract from 2017 to 2021. During the period under review, deliveries of dry pyrethrum flowers to processors was 501.0 metric tonnes, an increase of 76.4 per cent from 284.9 metric tonnes recorded in 2020. The increase was attributed to acreage expansion by the new licensed processors and government support in the purchase and distribution of seedlings. Similarly, the average price paid per kilogramme to farmers for the produce increased by 6.5 per cent from KSh

200.0 in 2020 to KSh 213.0 in 2021. Consequently, the value of dry pyrethrum flowers almost doubled from KSh 57.0 million in 2020 to KSh 106.7 million during the review period. Production of pyrethrum extract doubled to 11.5 tonnes in 2021 while the average price paid increased to KSh 25.0 thousand per kilogramme of the extract in 2021. Subsequently, earnings from the sale of pyrethrum extract more than doubled to KSh 287.5 million during the review period.

Table 7.19: Pyrethrum Flowers and Pyrethrum Extract Production, Prices and Value, 2017-2021

	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Pyrethrum flowers (dry)						
Production	Tonnes	147.6	187.9	314.6	284.9	501.0
Price	KSh/ Kg	130.00	151.91	217.77	200.00	213.00
Value	KSh million	19.2	28.5	68.5	57.0	106.7
Pyrethrum Extract						
Production	Tonnes	3.0	3.8	7.4	5.7	11.5
Price	KSh/ Kg	24,990.35	24,980.19	24,999.26	23,151.35	25,000.00
Value	KSh million	73.8	94.0	185.3	131.9	287.5

Source AFA, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives

* Provisional

7.24. Dairy Produce: Table 7.20 presents details on livestock slaughtered and dairy products for 2017 to 2021. The quantity of recorded milk production increased by 17.2 per cent from 684.4 million litres in 2020 to 801.9 million litres in 2021. Production of processed milk and cream also increased to 510.5 million litres from 457.9 million litres over the same period. Similarly, the quantities of processed butter and ghee, and cheese increased by 7.1 per cent and 11.6 per cent to 1,025.8 tonnes and 176.4 tonnes, respectively, in 2021.

7.25. Livestock slaughtered: During the period under review, the number of cattle and calves slaughtered increased from 1,953.7 thousand heads in 2020 to 2,004.9 thousand heads. However, the number of sheep and goats slaughtered decreased by 21.3 per cent from 12,040.2 thousand heads in 2020 to 9,478.0 thousand heads in 2021. The observed lower goat and sheep slaughtered was partly attributed to low level of festivities and gatherings due to restrictions imposed to contain COVID-19 pandemic. Similarly, the number of pigs slaughtered declined by 10.4 per cent from 396.7 thousand heads recorded in 2020 to 355.5 thousand heads in 2021.

Table 7.20: Livestock Slaughtered and Dairy Products¹, 2017-2021

	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Recorded ² Milk Production	Mn. Litres	591.4	652.3	685.9	684.4	801.9
Milk Processed						
Milk and cream	Mn. Litres	410.6	468.4	491.8	457.9	510.5
Butter and ghee	Tonnes	1,127.3	1,249.4	1,013.4	957.6	1,025.8
Cheese	Tonnes	338.3	384.3	305.4	158.0	176.4
Livestock Slaughtered						
Cattle and Calves	'000 Head	2,590.0	2,781.7	3,080.8	1,953.7	2,004.9
Sheep and Goats	'000 Head	9,206.7	10,247.6	11,302.7	12,040.2	9,478.0
Pigs	'000 Head	360.1	388.2	413.5	396.7	355.5

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

* Provisional

¹ For selected types of livestock² For Milk marketed through formal channels

7.26. Agricultural Training: Table 7.21 shows enrolment in agricultural courses at various public institutions for the period 2017 to 2021. The sector recorded an overall decrease in enrolment in agricultural courses with enrolment at the degree level decreasing by 8.3 per cent to 18,668 in 2021. There



Most students opted to join Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions where they get government sponsorship and loans from HELB

were no students enrolled in agricultural diploma courses at Egerton University during the period under review as the university did not get students from the Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS). Most students opted to join Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions where they get government sponsorship and loans from HELB. Bukura Institute of Agriculture recorded an increase of 2.0 per cent in the number of students enrolled in diploma courses in 2020 to 1,477 in 2021. Under the certificate category, enrolment at Naivasha Dairy Training Institute more than doubled from 146 students in 2019 to 329 students in 2021, following missed admissions in 2020.

Table 7.21: Enrolment in Agricultural Training Courses, 2017-2021

	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*			Number
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
DEGREE LEVEL -Public Universities																
All Universities	14,835	9,386	24,221	10,715	7,450	18,165	10,626	6,766	17,392	12,913	7,443	20,356	11,523	7,145	18,668	
DIPLOMA LEVEL -Public Universities																
Egerton	116	80	196	25	6	31	37	10	47	169	64	233	-	-	-	
DIPLOMA LEVEL_MoALF&C																
Bukura Institute of Agriculture	791	406	1,197	887	498	1,385	1,079	672	1,751	891	557	1,448	813	664	1,477	
Naivasha Dairy Training Institute	27	13	40	23	18	41	19	20	39	-	-	-	38	31	69	
Total	818	419	1,237	910	516	1,426	1,098	692	1,790	891	557	1,448	851	695	1,546	
DIPLOMA - Animal Health Training Institutes																
Kabete	101	19	120	81	18	99	96	38	134	..	..	..	104	42	146
Ndomba¹	41	9	50	48	13	61	55	12	67	..	..	..	107	40	147
Total	142	28	170	129	31	160	151	50	201	..	..	..	211	82	293
CERTIFICATE LEVEL																
Naivasha Dairy Training Institute	54	65	119	64	68	132	84	62	146	..	..	..	161	168	329
Animal Health Training Institutes-								..	..	..	..	..
Kabete	35	18	53	70	20	90	77	28	105	..	..	..	79	31	110
Nyahururu	46	28	74	45	26	71	50	28	78	..	..	..	129	66	195

Table 7.21: Enrolment in Agricultural Training Courses, 2017-2021 (Continued)

	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*			Number
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Ndomba ¹	95	25	120	91	39	130	73	35	108	..	..	..	158	57	215	
Total	230	136	366	270	153	423	284	153	437	-	-	-	527	322	849	
SHORT-TERM VOCATIONAL COURSES																
Naivasha Dairy Training School	201	84	285	128	73	201	48	45	93	1	1	2	153	150	303	
Athi River M.T. School	41	23	64	47	22	69	72	21	93	..	..	..	67	27	94	
Ndomba	75	11	86	70	24	94	88	25	113	26	19	45	53	16	69	

Societies and Unions in the Agricultural Sector

7.27. The number of registered agricultural societies and unions from 2017 to 2021 is presented in Table 7.22. There was an increase of 1.4 per cent in the number of societies and unions to 25,984 in 2021. Agricultural societies engaged in coffee and sugarcane activities increased by 1.7 per cent and

1.4 per cent to 673 and 217, respectively, during the review period. Similarly, the number of societies in the dairy sector increased by 4.5 per cent to 670 in 2021, while those in fisheries increased by 2.5 per cent during the review period.

Table 7.22: Number of Societies and Unions, 2017 – 2021

TYPE OF SOCIETY	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Agricultural:					
Coffee	616	651	659	662	673
Sugar-cane	206	211	211	214	217
Pyrethrum	147	149	150	152	152
Cotton	62	62	62	62	66
Dairy	518	623	639	641	670
Multi-purpose	2,289	2,364	2,399	2,729	2,854
Farm Purchase	118	122	126	126	126
Fisheries	111	116	118	118	121
Other Agricultural Societies	1,843	1,916	1,983	2,757	2,850
Sub- Total	5,910	6,214	6,347	7,461	7,729
Non-Agricultural:					
Savings and Credit	10,029	10,231	10,463	11,723	11,798
Other Non-Agricultural Societies	3,913	4,002	4,091	6,342	6,355
Sub- Total	13,942	14,233	14,554	18,065	18,153
Unions (Agricultural)	99	100	101	101	102
GRAND TOTAL	19,951	20,547	21,002	25,627	25,984

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, State Department of Cooperatives

* Provisional

Food Balance Sheet

7.29. Quality data on food and agriculture is necessary to understand the food supply situation in a country, track progress against established development goals, and inform future evidence-based policy decisions. Food Balance Sheets (FBS) provide a framework that combines all aspects of a nation's food supply and demand, to enable the validation of the underlying estimates as well as carrying out a complete analysis of the individual elements. The 2021 FBS presents a comprehensive picture of the pattern of Kenya's food supply. This is achieved within an accounting framework, where all potential sources of supply and utilization of a given food product are described.

FBS Indicators

7.30. Table 7.23 and Figure 7.4 present the food balance sheet indicators for the period 2017 to 2021. Total per caput daily caloric supply decreased by 6.0 per cent from 2,232.5 thousand calories in 2020 to 2,098.9 thousand calories. This was mainly due to a decline in vegetal products from 2,021.4 thousand calories in 2020 to 1,879.7 thousand calories in 2021. During the reference period, per caput daily caloric supply from vegetal products accounted for 89.6 per cent of total supply. Despite the decline in total per caput daily supply of calories, the supply from cereals

increased by 1.0 per cent to 1,042.1 thousand calories, while supply from animal products increased by 3.8 per cent to 219.2 thousand calories in 2021. The increases were as a result of a rise in caloric supply from rice and milk for cereals and animal products, respectively, in the review period. Per caput daily caloric supply from proteins declined from 71.1 grams in 2020 to 62.1 grams in 2021. Conversely, per caput daily caloric supply from fats increased by 13.7 per cent to 33.3 grams during the review period.

7.31. The overall Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) increased from 88.6 per cent in 2020 to 90.3 per cent in 2021. This was occasioned by increase in production of fishery products. Over the same period, the total Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) decreased to 12.7 per cent compared to 14.5 per cent registered in 2020.

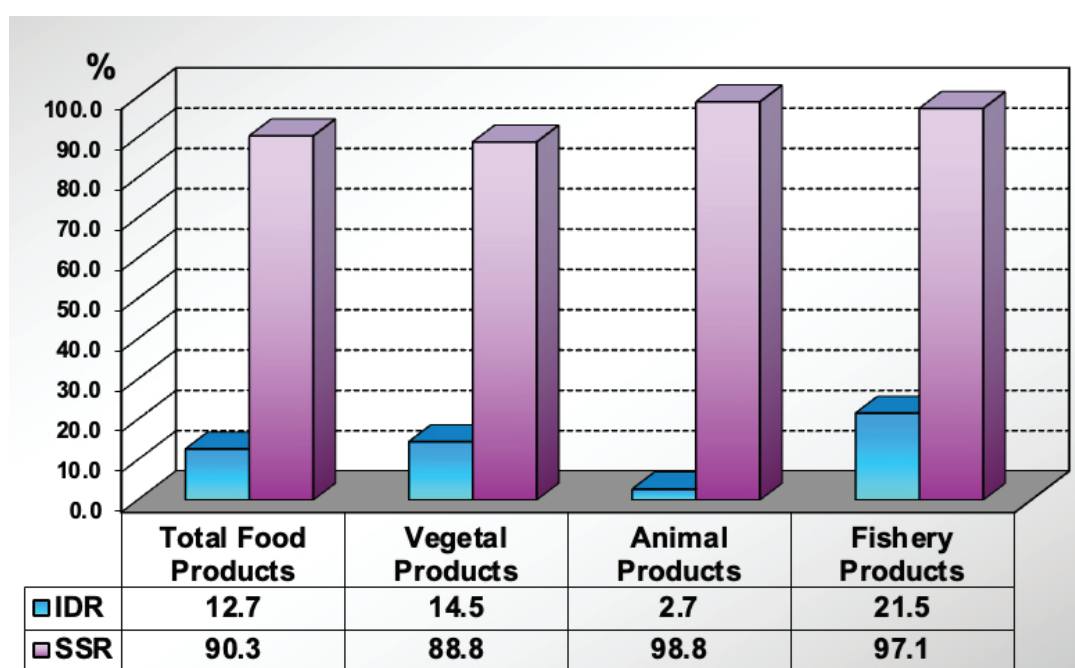


The 2021 FBS presents a comprehensive picture of the pattern of Kenya's food supply. This is achieved within an accounting framework, where all potential sources of supply and utilization of a given food product are described

Table 7.23: Food Balance Sheet, 2017-2021

Indicator		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Per Caput Daily Supply	Calories - '000	2,130.2	2,243.0	2,171.7	2,232.5	2,098.9
	Proteins - Grams	67.1	68.1	61.9	71.1	62.1
	Fats - Grams	47.3	46.3	46.2	29.3	33.3
SSR - Per Cent	Total	87.2	89.1	87.8	88.6	90.3
	Vegetal Products	84.5	87.3	86.5	87.2	88.8
	Animal Products ¹	98.7	97.6	95.3	97.3	98.8
	Fishery Products	82.2	77.4	79.9	81.2	97.1
IDR - Per Cent	Total	18.5	15.4	16.5	14.5	12.7
	Vegetal Products	22.5	18.1	18.6	16.1	14.5
	Animal Products ¹	1.5	2.9	5.3	4.0	2.7
	Fishery Products	27.6	27.0	25.2	23.3	21.5
Per Caput Caloric Daily Supply	Vegetal Products - '000 calories	1,863.9	1,982.4	1,948.5	2,021.4	1,879.7
	Of which Cereals - '000 calories	953.4	1,033.2	1,014.4	1,031.3	1,042.1
	Animal Products - '000 calories	266.3	260.6	223.2	211.1	219.2

*Provisional

¹ Contains Fishery Products**Figure 7.4: Import Dependency and Self - Sufficiency Ratios, 2021**

7.32. Cereals accounted for almost half of total caloric supply as shown in Figure 7.5, mainly from wheat, maize and rice, while pulses, sugar & sweeteners, and milk excluding butter had a contribution of 9.3, 9.2 and 7.3 per cent, respectively.

Figure 7.5: Caloric Supply by Main Food Groups, 2021

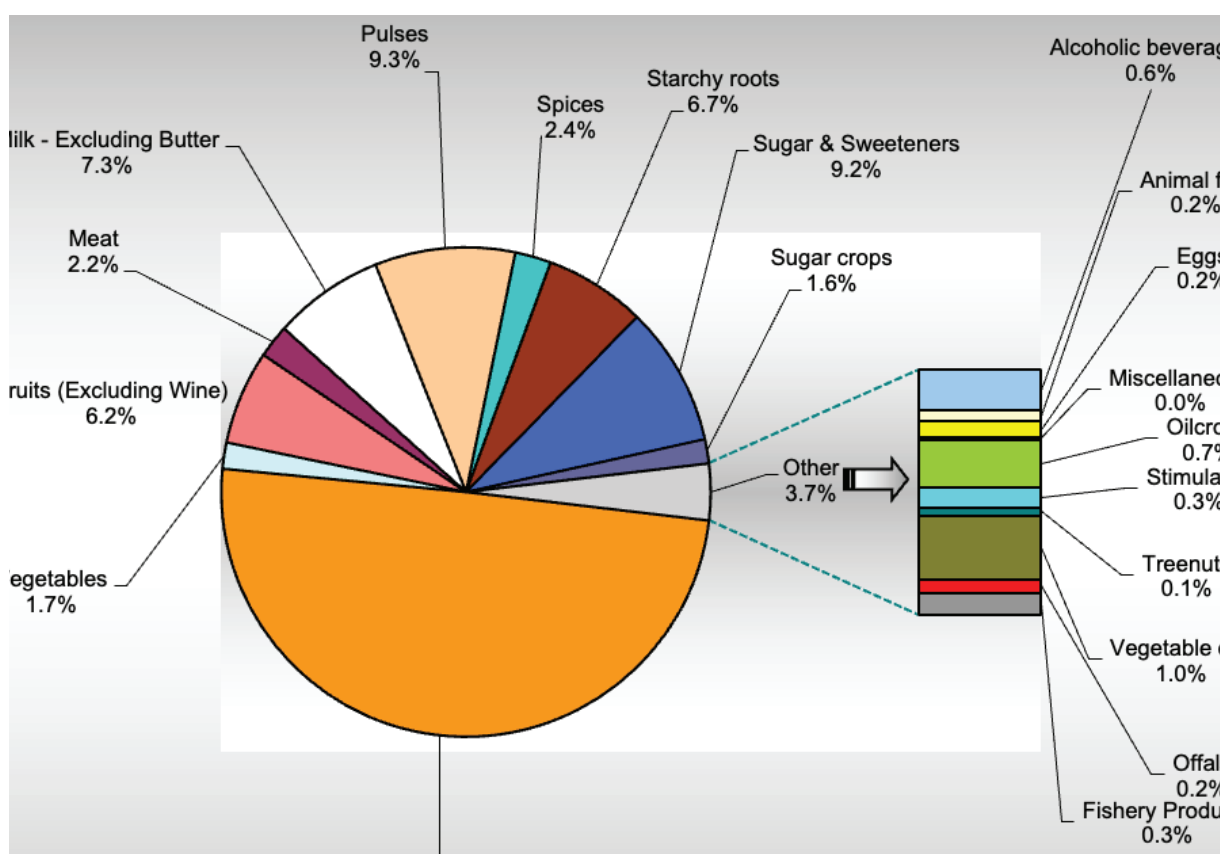


Table 7.24 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2020

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2020 Population('000):48,465													
Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY ('000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION ('000 MT)					PER CAPUT SUPPLY		
	Prod.	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	YEAR PER FOOD	PER DAY Calories Proteins Fats
Grand total	4,878	3,274	121	70	7,960	175	185	572	83	226	6,719	139	2,233 71 29
Vegetal prod.	405	1,911	5	55	2,255	-	46	111	10	100	1,988	41	305 9 1
Barley and products	35	2	22	(50)	65	60	1	-	1	-	3	0	1 - -
Maize and products	3,789	339	9	111	4,008	69	79	429	63	123	3,244	67	515 14 7
Rye and products	-	-	4	(4)	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	- - -
Oats and products	0	1	0	1	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	- - -
Millet and products	153	10	-	82	81	14	18	7	2	-	40	1	7 - -
Sorghum and products	315	59	77	124	172	32	37	25	5	0	74	2	13 - -
Cereals, Others & Products	-	0	1	(250)	249	-	-	0	-	-	249	5	46 1 -
Rice & Prod (Milled Equivalent)	181	952	2	2	1,128	-	4	-	2	3	1,120	23	144 3 -
Starchy roots	3,473	2	1	-	3,474	-	283	-	142	4	3,045	63	149 1 -
Potatoes and products	1,860	0	1	-	1,860	-	186	-	141	2	1,530	32	61 1 -
Cassava and products	898	1	0	-	899	-	27	-	-	1	871	18	53 - -
Sweet potatoes	686	0	0	-	686	-	69	-	-	0	617	13	33 - -
Roots & Tubers, Other & Prod.	20	0	0	-	20	-	2	-	-	-	18	0	1 - -

Table 7.24 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2020 (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 changes	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	YEAR PER FOOD	PER DAY Calories Proteins Fats
Yams	10	0	0	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	9	0	1 - -
Sugar crops	6,813	-	0	-	6,813	4,835	-	-	-	0	1,978	41	33 - -
Sugar cane	6,813	-	0	-	6,813	4,835	-	-	-	0	1,978	41	33 - -
Sugar Beets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -
Sugar & Sweeteners	715	481	19	170	1,007	48	-	-	-	3	956	20	189 - -
Sugar non-centrifugal	22	0	1	-	22	2	-	-	-	1	18	0	2 - -
Sugar & Prod. (raw equivalent)	675	481	19	170	967	46	-	-	-	1	920	19	184 - -
Sweeteners, other & prod.	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	- - -
Honey	18	0	0	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	0	3 - -
Pulses	1,229	90	79	(582)	1,821	-	124	-	55	1	1,641	34	313 22 2
Beans, Dry & Products	774	3	9	(38)	806	-	111	-	46	0	649	13	123 8 1
Peas, Dry & Products	-	68	23	-	45	-	-	-	-	0	45	1	9 1 -
Pulses, Other and products	455	19	47	(543)	970	-	13	-	9	0	948	20	181 13 1
Treenuts	35	5	2	-	39	-	-	-	-	0	39	1	5 - -
Nuts and products	35	5	2	-	39	-	-	-	-	0	39	1	5 - -
Oilcrops	180	102	10	-	272	99	7	-	2	2	163	3	22 1 1
Soyabeans & Products	2	23	0	-	26	-	-	-	1	0	25	1	5 1 -
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	16	39	2	-	53	-	1	-	1	-	51	1	11 - 1
Sunflower seed	0	38	0	-	38	38	0	-	0	-	-	-	- - -

Table 7.24 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2020 (Continued)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2020 Population('000):48,465														
Products		DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION ('000 MT)					PER CAPUT SUPPLY		
	Prod.	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	YEAR PER FOOD	Calories	PER DAY Proteins Fats
Rape and Mustardseed	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-
Coconuts - Incl Copra	110	1	5	-	106	22	5	-	-	-	79	2	4	-
Sesame seed	11	0	2	-	9	0	0	-	0	-	8	0	3	-
Palmkernels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olives (including preserved)	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
Oilcrops, Other	41	0	1	-	40	38	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-
Vegetable oils	41	901	170	632	140	53	-	-	-	56	31	1	15	1
Soyabean Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groundnut Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflowerseed Oil	10	6	0	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	0	8	1
Rape and Mustard Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cottonseed Oil	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	0	2	0	1	-
Palmkernel Oil	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	-	-
Palm Oil	-	893	149	632	112	52	-	-	-	53	6	0	3	-
Coconut Oil	6	0	0	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	3	-
Sesameseed Oil	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olive & Residue Oil	-	1	0	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	-
Maize Germ Oil	1	-	0	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	-	-
Oilcrops Oil, Other	22	0	21	0	1	1	-	-	-	1	0	0	-	-

Table 7.24 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2021

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2020 Population ('000):48,465													
Products		DOMESTIC SUPPLY ('000 MT)				DOMESTIC UTILIZATION ('000 MT)					PER CAPUT SUPPLY		
	Prod.	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	YEAR PER FOOD	PER DAY Calories Proteins Fats
Vegetables	3,813	57	115	7	3,748	-	184	-	-	3	3,561	73	46 3 -
Tomatoes and products	1,046	21	4	-	1,063	-	105	-	-	0	959	20	11 1 -
Onions, Dry	197	2	-	-	199	-	20	-	-	0	179	4	4 - -
Vegetables, Other & Prod.	2,570	33	111	7	2,485	-	59	-	-	3	2,423	50	31 2 -
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	4,633	149	320	(93)	4,556	1	498	-	-	1	4,055	84	127 1 1
Oranges, Tang-Mand & Prod.	170	8	1	-	177	-	17	-	-	0	161	3	3 - -
Lemons, Limes and products	99	1	1	-	99	-	-	-	-	0	99	2	1 - -
Grapefruit and products	2	1	0	-	3	-	0	-	-	-	3	0	- - -
Citrus Fruit nes & prod	135	0	0	-	135	-	13	-	-	-	122	3	2 - -
Bananas	1,857	0	0	-	1,857	-	278	-	-	0	1,578	33	53 1 -
Plantains	600	-	-	-	600	1	60	-	-	0	539	11	23 - -
Apples and products	0	17	2	(1)	15	-	-	-	-	1	15	0	0 - -
Pineapples and prod-ucts	330	109	184	(93)	348	-	33	-	-	0	315	6	4 - -
Dates	18	7	0	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	1	2 - -
Grapes and products (excl wine)	0	4	0	-	4	-	-	-	-	0	4	0	0 - -
Fruits, Other & Prod-ucts	1,421	3	131	(0)	1,293	0	97	-	-	0	1,196	25	38 - 1
Stimulants	606	4	629	(652)	634	0	-	-	-	0	634	13	16 - -
Coffee and products	37	4	53	(598)	586	-	-	-	-	0	586	12	15 - -
Cocoa Beans and products	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	- - -
Tea (including mate)	570	0	576	(54)	47	-	-	-	-	-	47	1	1 - -

Table 7.24 (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 changes	Total D.S.	Pro-cessed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	YEAR PER FOOD	Calories	PER DAY Proteins Fats
Spices	271	2	1	(0)	273	-	-	-	-	1	272	6	52	2 2
Pepper	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pimento	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cloves	1	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-
Spices, other	270	2	0	(0)	272	-	-	-	-	1	272	6	52	2 2
Alcoholic beverages	848	10	20	16	822	-	-	-	-	1	820	17	23	-
Wine	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-
Barley Beer	574	7	19	-	563	-	-	-	-	0	563	12	14	-
Beverages, fermented	231	-	0	-	231	-	-	-	-	0	231	5	5	-
Beverages, alcoholic	27	0	0	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	27	1	5	-
Alcohol, non food	16	2	0	16	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Meat	565	2	42	-	525	-	-	-	-	0	525	11	51	3 3
Meat & Products, Bovine	244	0	1	-	243	-	-	-	-	0	243	5	26	2 2
Meat & Prod, Sheep & Goat	160	-	12	-	149	-	-	-	-	0	149	3	14	1 1
Meat & Products, Pig	27	2	29	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-
Meat & Products, Poultry	69	-	0	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	69	1	5	-
Meat & Products, Other Anim.	64	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	0	64	1	6	-
Offals	74	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	74	2	4	1 1
Offals, Edible	74	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	74	2	4	1 1
Animal fats	53	0	1	19	32	27	-	-	-	0	5	0	3	-
Fats, Animals, Raw	52	0	1	19	32	27	-	-	-	0	5	0	2	-
Butter, Ghee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Table 7.24 (a): 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 changes	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	1 - -
Fish, body oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -
Fish, liver oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -
Milk - Excluding Butter	4,049	198	3	-	4,244	30	200	11	-	0	4,003	83	139 7 9
Milk & Prod (Excluding Butter)	4,049	198	3	-	4,244	30	200	11	-	0	4,003	83	139 7 9
Eggs	110	0	0	-	111	-	16	-	6	-	88	2	6 1 -
Eggs and products	110	0	0	-	111	-	16	-	6	-	88	2	6 1 -
Fish & sea food	148	42	8	-	182	-	-	-	-	-	182	4	8 1 0
Freshwater fish	124	19	2	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	141	3	5 1 0
Demersal fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0 0
Pelagic fish	-	21	3	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	0	1 0 0
Marine fish, other	20	2	1	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	0	1 0 0
Crustaceans	2	0	0	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0 0 0
Molluscs other	2	0	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0 0 0
Cephalopods	-	-	0	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	0 0 0
Aquatic products, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -
Aquatic mammals meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -
Aquatic animals, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0 0
Aquatic plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -
Miscellaneous	-	6	1	0	5	-	-	-	-	0	5	0	1 - -
Infant food	-	6	1	0	5	-	-	-	-	0	5	0	1 - -
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -





Environment and Natural Resources

Overview

The National Government overall expenditure on water supplies and related services is expected to decrease by 13.2 per cent from KSh 65.2 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 56.6 billion in 2021/22 financial year. This is attributed to the tight fiscal framework during 2021/22 financial year. During the review period, rural water supply development funding is expected to increase from KSh 2.4 billion to KSh 3.5 billion as the Government invests more in funding rural water projects. Funding for irrigation development is expected to increase substantially from KSh 0.5 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 1.4 billion in 2021/22 while that for National Irrigation Authority is expected to increase by 25.8 per cent to KSh 10.7 billion in 2021/22.

8.2. The total value of fish landed increased by 16.0 per cent from KSh 26.2 billion in 2020 to KSh 30.4 billion in 2021. Total value of fish landed from fresh water sources grew from KSh 20.6 billion in 2020 to KSh 23.3 billion in the year under review accounting for 76.8 per cent of the total value of fish landed. Area stocked under Government forest plantation increased from 149.6 thousand hectares in 2020 to 151.9 thousand hectares in 2021 due to the continued ban on logging in Government forests, which has been in effect since 2018. Total value of minerals produced increased by 33.0 per cent from KSh 22.7 billion in 2020 to KSh 30.2 billion in 2021. Most parts of the country experienced depressed rainfall during the Long Rains (March-April-May) and Short Rains (October-November-December) seasons.

Environment and Natural Resources Sector Gross Value Added

8.3. The sector's Gross Value added increased by 17.0 per cent during the review period to KSh 435.7 billion from KSh 372.5 billion recorded in 2020. The overall share to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from the environment and natural resources sector rose to 3.6 per cent in 2021 from a contribution of 3.5 per cent in the year 2020.

Table 8.1: Trends in Environment and Natural Resources Sector Gross Value Added at Current Prices, 2017 - 2021

KSh Million					
Industry	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Forestry and Logging	102,617.4	125,979.4	156,606.0	172,949.0	199,836.2
Fishing and Aquaculture	42,687.2	51,033.8	57,571.6	63,111.6	80,714.8
Mining and Quarrying	71,675.0	68,908.6	72,768.8	76,327.4	918,48.7
Water Supply ¹	59,270.7	59,648.4	58,912.1	60,070.1	63,274.0
Total	276,250.2	305,570.3	345,858.4	372,458.2	435,673.8
GDP at Market Prices	8,483,396.5	9,340,306.7	10,237,727.2	10,716,033.6	12,098,200.5
Resource as per cent of GDP	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6

¹Includes Sewerage and Waste Management

* Provisional

Water Supply

8.4. The Government through the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation has continued to undertake significant measures to ensure increased access to safe and adequate water countrywide. During the year under review, the Ministry in collaboration with other stakeholders were engaged in providing clean water through the drilling of boreholes and maintenance of modest Water Purification Points (WPPs) as presented in Table 8.2. The number of WPPs is

expected to increase by 15 from 338 in 2020/21 to 353 in 2021/22 following completion of water projects across the country through the Rapid Results Initiative. Similarly, it is expected that 4,241 boreholes will be drilled in 2021/22, significantly higher than 1,401 boreholes drilled in 2020/21. The private sector is expected to account for 88.9 per cent of the total number boreholes drilled.

Table 8.2: Water Purification Points and Boreholes Drilled¹, 2017/18 – 2021/22

Number					
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*
Water Purification Points (WPPs)	258	315	323	338	353
Boreholes (BH) Drilled					
Total	14,628	15,418	19,008	20,409	24,650
Public Sector	1,902	1,957	2,249	2,455	2,734
Private Sector	12,726	13,461	16,759	17,954	21,916

Source: Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation

¹ Cumulative

* Provisional

8.5. The development expenditure on water supplies and related services is summarized in Table 8.3. Total outlays on water supplies and related services is projected to decline by 13.2 per cent from KSh 65.2 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 56.6 billion in 2021/22. This is mainly attributed to the tight fiscal framework during the 2021/22 financial year. Expenditure on water development is expected to decrease by 21.2 per cent from KSh 49.5 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 39.0 billion in 2021/22 as a result of budget cuts and also completion of some major projects. Completed projects include: Baricho water supply expansion, Baringo South Rural water rehabilitation, Chemususu dam water supply, Vihiga cluster and Murang'a South water supply projects. Similarly, funding for Miscellaneous and Special Water Programmes is expected to reduce from KSh 676.0 million in 2020/21 to KSh

100.0 million 2021/22 following completion of boreholes in informal settlements under the COVID-19 response programme.

8.6. Development expenditure for Rural Water Supplies is expected to increase from KSh 2.4 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 3.5 billion 2021/22 as the Government invests more in rural water projects. Similarly, Irrigation Development and National Irrigation Authority (NIA) are expected to receive a significant increase in budgetary allocation from KSh 0.5 billion and KSh 8.5 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 1.4 billion and KSh 10.7 billion, respectively, in 2021/22. However, development expenditure for the National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority (NWHSA) is expected to decrease by 45.5 per cent from KSh 3.3 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 1.8 billion in 2021/22.

Table 8.3: Development Expenditure on Water Supplies and Related Services by the National Government, 2017/18 - 2021/22

	KSh Million				
Sector	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*
Water Development	22,532.0	21,253.7	32,247.0	49,486.0	38,972.5
Training of Water Development Staff	31.0	60.0	68.0	224.0	233.0
Rural Water Supplies	1,442.4	1,260.0	2,548.0	2,440.0	3,469.5
Miscellaneous and Special Water Programmes	996.4	720.3	620.0	676.0	100.0
National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority	1,660.8	1,150.0	1,380.0	3,325.0	1,780.0
Irrigation Development	480.0	1,177.0	713.7	523.0	1,397.0
National Irrigation Authority*	3,978.0	5,461.0	6,616.0	8,491.0	10,682.0
TOTAL	31,120.6	31,082.0	44,192.7	65,165.0	56,634.0

Source: Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation

* Provisional

* Revised

8.7. Table 8.4 shows the volume of water abstracted under permit from 2017 to 2021. Total volume of water abstracted increased by 16.0 million cubic metres to 32.3 billion cubic metres in 2021. Surface water abstraction which accounted for 99.3 per cent of the total volume of water abstracted increased by 23.2 million cubic metres in the review period.

Table 8.4: Annual Volume of Water Abstracted under Permit, 2017– 2021

	Million M ³				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Surface Water	30,743.8	31,195.3	32,075.3	32,097.5	32,120.7
Ground Water	140.6	175.6	211.7	227.6	220.4
Total	30,884.5	31,370.9	32,286.9	32,325.1	32,341.1

Source: Water Resources Authority

* Provisional

Fisheries

8.8. The quantity and value of fish landed are shown in Table 8.5. In 2021, total fish output increased from 151.3 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 163.6 thousand tonnes. Fish landed from fresh water sources rose by 8.5 per cent to 136.3 thousand tonnes in 2021. Similarly, marine fish output increased by 6.2 per cent to 27.3 thousand tonnes in 2021. The increase was attributed to continued optimal exploitation of fishery resources on a sustainable basis through

enforcing stricter controls on fishing methods during breeding periods.

8.9. Total revenue generated from fish landed increased from KSh 26.2 billion in 2020 to KSh 30.4 billion in 2021. Earnings from fresh water fish landed grew from KSh 20.6 billion in 2020 to KSh 23.3 billion in the year under review accounting for 76.8 per cent of the total value of fish landed.

Table 8.5: Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, 2017 – 2021

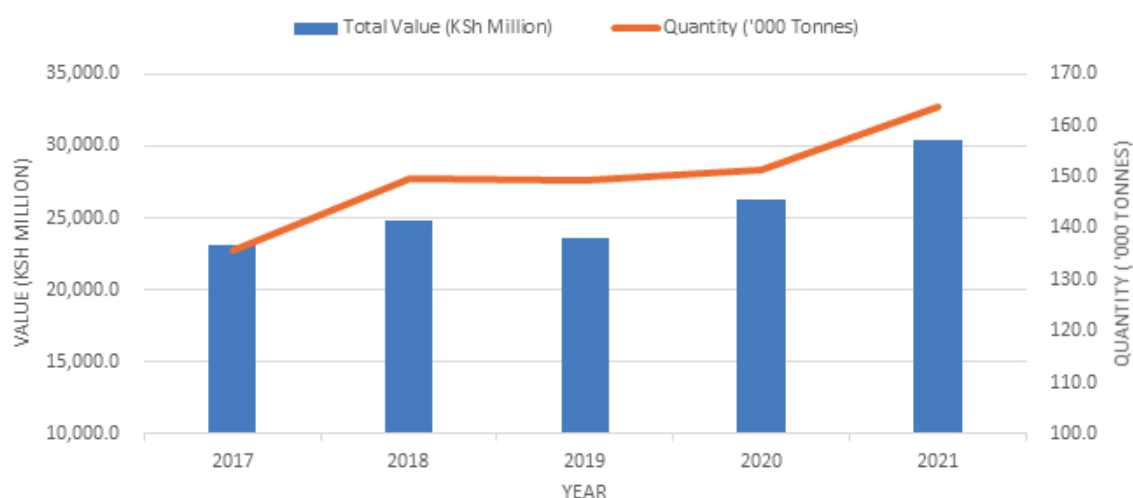
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Quantity - Tonnes: Fresh water fish					
Lake Victoria	92,727	98,150	90,743	88,223	94,349
Lake Turkana	4,021	7,587	7,031	13,190	15,644
Lake Naivasha	1,689	2,287	3,087	2,216	1,804
Lake Baringo	155	145	203	162	406
Lake Jipe	112	131	157	197	227
Lake Kanyaboli	127	203	300	264	1,652
Lake Kenyatta	45	14	140	167	68
Tana River dams	422	297	394	283	197
Tana River Delta	115	46	94	63	135
Aquaculture	12,356	15,120	18,542	19,945	20,973
Turkwel Dam	35	34	50	107	98
Riverline	10	320	380	411	393
Small Dams	300	339	459	358	380
SUB-TOTAL	112,114.0	124,673.0	121,580.0	125,585.4	136,326.0
Marine Sources					
Marine fish	19,357.0	20,133.0	21,647.0	20,201.0	21,980.0
Crustaceans	1,646.0	1,600.0	1,933.0	1,592.0	1,810.0
Molluscs	2,281.0	2,101.0	2,064.0	1,925.0	1,693.0
Marine Industrial	449.0	1,038.5	1,994.0	1,972.0	1,796.0
SUB-TOTAL	23,733.0	24,872.5	27,638.0	25,690.0	27,279.0
TOTAL	135,847.0	149,545.5	149,218.0	151,275.4	163,605.0
Value - KSh Million					
Fresh water fish	18,656.1	20,113.8	18,724.4	20,585.1	23,322.9
Marine fish	2,976.2	3,016.0	2,865.3	3,209.6	4,633.8
Crustaceans	916.9	999.2	1,126.7	918.8	1,111.4
Molluscs	397.9	442.7	485.5	707.4	558.4
Marine Industrial	126.4	252.6	405.8	794.0	756.8
TOTAL	23,073.5	24,824.2	23,607.8	26,214.8	30,383.3

Source: Kenya Fisheries Service

* Provisional

8.10. Figure 8.1 shows the trend of value and quantity of fish landed from 2017 to 2021. Total value of fish landed stood at KSh 30.4 billion in 2021.

Figure 8.1: Total Value and Quantity of Fish Landed, 2017 – 2021



Forestry

8.11. Kenya Forest Service has adopted a new forest resource assessment methodology that uses high resolution imagery to classify forests based on forest canopy density. The new categories are; dense,

moderate and open forest as shown in Table 8.6(b). As per the new forest classification, the total forest area stood at 5,225.8 thousand hectares resulting to a national forest cover of 8.83 per cent in 2021.

Table 8.6(a): Status of Forests, 2017 – 2020¹

	'000 Ha			
Category of forest cover type	2017	2018	2019	2020
Natural Forests				
Indegenous mixed trees	3,925.0	3,925.0	3,925.0	3,925.0
Bamboo	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0
Mangroves	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
Sub Total (Natural Forests)	4,033.0	4,033.0	4,033.0	4,033.0
Public Plantation forests	135.1	141.6	147.6	149.6
Private plantation forests	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0
Total Forest Area	4,215.1	4,221.6	4,227.6	4,229.6
Grassland and Bushland	41,100.0	41,000.0	41,000.0	41,000.0
Total Area for Country	59,196.9	59,196.9	59,196.9	59,196.9
Forest Cover (%)	7.12	7.13	7.14	7.14

Source: Kenya Forest Service

¹ A new forest categorization has been adopted using new methodology as from 2021

Table 8.6(b): Status of Forests, 2021¹

	'000 Ha
Forest Canopy Density	2021*
Dense Forest ²	1,756.7
Moderate Forest ³	1,648.9
Open Forest ⁴	1,820.2
Total Forest Area	5,225.8
Grassland and Bushland	41,647.6
Total Area for Country	59,196.9
Forest Cover (%)	8.83

Source: Kenya Forest Service

* Provisional

¹A new forest categorization has been adopted using new methodology as from 2021.²Dense Forest for 2021 Lands with tree cover of canopy density of 70% and above³Moderate Forest for 2021 Lands with tree cover of canopy density of between 40% to 70%⁴Open Forest for 2021 Lands with tree cover of canopy density below 40%

8.12. Total area under state forest plantation stocking increased from 149.6 thousand hectares in 2020 to 151.9 thousand hectares in 2021 as presented in Table 8.7. Area planted was 2.4 thousand hectares in 2021, a decline of 44.0 per cent from the 4.3 thousand hectares realized in 2020. There was no area

clear felled due to the continued ban on logging in Government forests, which has been in effect since 2018. The forest area affected by planting failures and fire damages reduced to 0.1 thousand hectares in 2021 compared to 2.3 thousand hectares in 2020.

Table 8.7: Government Forest Plantation Stocking, 2017 – 2021

	'000 Ha				
Forest Stocking	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Previous Year Plantation Area ¹	131.4	135.1	141.6	147.6	149.6
Area Planted	11.0	9.2	7.2	4.3	2.4
Total	142.4	144.3	148.8	151.9	152.0
Area Clear felled	5.2	0.9	0	0	0
Planting failures/fire damages	2.1	1.8	1.2	2.3	0.1
Total Area	135.1	141.6	147.6	149.6	151.9

Source: Kenya Forest Service

* Provisional

¹ Opening stock at the beginning of the year

8.13. Sales of forest products by Government are presented in Table 8.8. Total sales of timber from Government forests declined from 80.0 thousand true cubic metres in 2020 to 34.2 thousand true cubic metres in 2021 as a result of the logging ban. The sale of softwood timber dropped to 7.9 thousand true

cubic metres in 2021 from 44.1 thousand true cubic metres registered in 2020. Fuelwood/charcoal sales increased to 10.5 thousand stacked cubic metres in 2021 from 4.1 thousand stacked cubic metres in 2020, while there were no recorded sales of power poles in the review period.

Table 8.8: Recorded Sale of Government Forest Products, 2017 – 2021

Forest Products Sold	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Timber - '000 true cu. metres-					
Soft wood	798.4	30.9	1.5	44.1	7.9
Hard wood	83.4	113.3	9.2	35.9	26.3
TOTAL	881.8	144.2	10.7	80.0	34.2
Fuelwood/charcoal (000 stacked cu. Metres)	53.7	9.6	2.1	4.1	10.5
Power Poles (000)	34.2	29.2	13.2	18.1	0

Source: Kenya Forest Service

* Provisional

Mining

8.14. Table 8.9 shows the quantity and value of mineral production for the period 2017 to 2021. In 2021, there was an increase in production for most minerals except Zircon, Diatomite and Rutile that reduced by 19.5, 17.8 and 4.1 per cent, respectively. Total output of titanium ore minerals increased by 0.2 per cent from 440.0 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 440.8 thousand tonnes in 2021. Soda Ash production in

the review period increased by 11.4 per cent from 254.6 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 283.6 thousand tonnes in 2021.

8.15. The total value of minerals produced during the year under review increased by 33.0 per cent from KSh 22.7 billion in 2020 to KSh 30.2 billion. This is attributed to a 31.5 per cent increase in the value of the Titanium Ore Minerals to KSh 25.6 billion in 2021.

Table 8.9: Quantity and Value of Mineral Production, 2017 – 2021

Mineral	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Quantity - Tonnes					
Soda Ash	303,580.0	294,856.0	282,049.4	254,578.8	283,620.6
Fluorspar ¹	6,945.0	0	0	0	0
Salt	43,245.1	28,841.0	13,727.9	4,702.7	7,098.9
Crushed Refined Soda	538,952.2	511,976.7	388,460.0	159,553.5	418,657.0
Carbon Dioxide	11,855.0	11,000.0	11,111.0	16,256.5	21,127.4
Diatomite	1,406.0	1,548.3	921.0	928.1	763.4
Gold (in Kgs)	502.6	472.0	394.9	149.9	291.5
Gemstones (cut) ² in '000 carats	22,955.0	14,500.4	19,796.0	5,186.7	7,398.7
Gemstones (rough) ²	1,247.7	508.8	403.7	55.6	441.9
Titanium Ore Minerals	643,494.0	597,736.0	486,152.0	439,960.0	440,772.0
Ilmenite	491,003.0	463,000.0	352,000.0	334,900.0	345,000.0
Rutile	87,167.0	98,132.0	85,796.0	72,836.0	69,844.0
Zircon	65,324.0	36,604.0	48,356.0	32,224.0	25,928.0
Value - KSh million					
Soda Ash	1,659.7	1,809.9	1,776.7	1,603.7	1,786.6
Fluorspar ¹	129.7	0	0	0	0
Salt	98.9	185.2	17.2	5.9	8.9
Crushed Refined Soda	1,108.9	579.9	435.1	178.7	468.9
Carbon Dioxide	589.4	225.8	286.9	455.2	225.4
Diatomite	79.4	87.6	51.5	55.0	45.2
Gold	1,510.8	2,041.3	1,408.0	685.1	1,440.9
Gemstones(cut) ²	128.6	107.5	84.9	91.7	159.0
Gemstones (rough) ²	238.3	416.5	440.0	100.6	476.5
Titanium Ore Minerals	18,526.8	20,297.6	19,643.0	19,487.9	25,635.9
Ilmenite	7,719.0	6,617.9	5,425	6,623.4	10,155.1
Rutile	6,646	8,469.8	9,587	8,804.4	11,264.3
Zircon	4,162	5,209.9	4,631	4,060.1	4,216.6
Total	24,070.5	25,751.3	24,143.3	22,663.8	30,247.2

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mining and Mining Companies

* Provisional

¹ Fluorspar mining ceased operations² Gemstones include corundum, garnets and vermiculite

8.16. Table 8.10 shows the average export prices of selected minerals. The export price of Soda Ash declined by 6.0 per cent from KSh 22,778.8 in 2020 to KSh 21,416.1 per tonne in 2021. On the other hand, export price of the Titanium Ore and Concentrates

rose by 13.7 per cent to KSh47,445.2 per tonne in 2021 from KSh 41,746.5 per tonne recorded in the previous period, leading to an increase in production value during the review period.

Table 8.10: Average Export Prices of Selected Minerals, 2017 – 2021

Mineral	KSh per tonne				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Soda Ash	20,694.4	22,642.4	23,999.5	22,778.8	21,416.1
Fluorspar ¹	17,794.7	0	0	0	0
Titanium Ore and Concentrates	25,840.5	27,249.4	32,555.6	41,746.5	47,445.2

Source: Kenya Revenue Authority, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

¹ Fluorspar mining ceased operations

Wildlife

8.17. Kenyan rangelands area home to wide range of wildlife, which are a major tourist attraction. The wildlife populations in the Kenya rangelands are presented in Table 8.11(a). Notable increases in 2021 were recorded for eland, buffalo, giraffe and burchell's

zebra. However, there were higher decreases in the estimated number of waterbuck, kudu, wildebeest and grant's gazelle. The declines were mainly attributed to unfavorable climate during the review period.

Table 8.11(a): Wildlife Population Estimates in the Kenya Rangelands, 2017 – 2021

Species ¹	'000 Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Buffalo	17.8	19.6	19.1	25.7	35.5
Burchell's Zebra	104.5	108.8	107.5	105.0	119.8
Eland	5.3	5.4	5.6	7.5	11.6
Gerenuk	11.4	10.8	10.7	11.7	13.0
Giraffe ²	17	19.9	18	22.3	30.5
Grant's Gazelle	106.5	105.3	103.9	101.0	68.7
Grevy's Zebra	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
Hunters Hartebeest	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Impala	55.1	48.9	47.5	36.2	26.5
Kongoni	5.2	6.3	6.2	6.5	7.3
Kudu ³	9.4	8.7	8.6	7.2	4.6
Oryx	9.5	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.0
Ostrich	26.9	27.2	27.5	25.1	21.8
Thomson's Gazelle	40.5	38.2	38.1	35.0	28.3
Topi	12.0	12.7	11.4	10.8	10.1
Warthog	14.4	13.5	14.0	13.5	12.7
Waterbuck	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.2
Wildebeest	228.0	289.0	285.0	225.0	148.0

Source: Directorate of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing

* Provisional

¹ Derived using aerial sample surveys

² Include the Masai Reticulated Giraffes

³ Includes the Greater and Lesser Kudus

8.18. Population of endangered wildlife species is shown in Table 8.11(b). The number of elephants increased from 34.1 thousand in 2020 to 36.3 thousand in 2021 while the number of lions increased by 4.0 per cent to 2.6 thousand in 2021.

Table 8.11(b): Endangered Wildlife Population Estimates in Kenya¹, 2017 – 2021

Species	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Elephant	34,214	33,519	34,487	34,125	36,280
Black Rhino	696	766	794	853	938
White rhino	450	622	645	750	871
Hirola Antelope	0	430	0	475	497
Mountain Bongo	125	125	100	96	157
Lions	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,489	2,589
Roan Antelope	16	19	11	15	18
Sable Antelope	60	60	60	51	51
Spotted hyena	2000 - 4000	2,000-4,000	2000 - 4000	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

¹The constant number for some species are population estimates from studies done

Refuse Management

8.19. The status of refuse collection in Nairobi City, Mombasa and Kisumu Counties is as shown Table 8.12. The trend in the level of solid waste collection indicate the extent to which solid waste is being managed. In Nairobi City County, 76.7 per cent of solid waste generated was collected compared to 56.5

per cent and 30.0 per cent of solid waste which was collected in Mombasa and Kisumu counties, respectively during the year under review. The proportion of solid waste not collected demonstrates challenges in refuse management.

Table 8.12: Solid Waste Generation and Collection, 2017 – 2021

		'000 Tonnes				
County		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Nairobi City	Generated	1,262.0	1,326.9	1,653.0	1,970.7	2,301.2
	Collected	948.9	997.7	1,242.8	1,481.7	1,765.8
Mombasa+	Generated	730.0	804.0	879.0	914.0	920.0
	Collected	183.0	450.0	405.0	420.0	520.0
Kisumu	Generated	211.2	215.8	220.4	224.8	229.3
	Collected	63.3	64.7	66.1	67.4	68.8

Source: Nairobi City, Kisumu & Mombasa County Governments

* Provisional

+ Revised

Note: Solid waste generated for the three counties are estimates

Environment Impact Assessments

8.20. The number of Environment Impact Assessments (EIAs) by sectors from 2017 to 2021 are as shown in Table 8.13. The EIAs are conducted to assess environmental impact of various proposed development projects in the country. In 2021, the

total number of EIAs increased by 38.6 per cent to 115 from 83 in 2020, occasioned by the increased compliance within the sectors due to heightened enforcements. Human Settlements and Infrastructure sectors recorded the highest number of EIAs in 2021.

Table 8.13: Number of Environment Impact Assessments (EIAs) by Sector, 2017–2021

Sector	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Transport and Communication	522	1,044	215	8	12
Energy	501	436	222	11	11
Tourism	8	14	6	2	2
Mining and Quarrying	51	66	65	3	11
Human Settlements and Infrastructure	434	495	302	34	49
Agriculture and Forestry	31	38	28	9	4
Commerce and Industry	228	269	193	8	10
Water Resources	67	94	46	8	16
TOTAL	1,842	2,456	1,077	83	115

Source: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

* Provisional

Environmental Audits

8.21. Table 8.14 shows the number of Environmental Audits (EAs) by sector submitted to NEMA from the completed projects. During the review period, the number of EAs reports submitted to NEMA increased to 2.6 thousand up from 2.0 thousand reported in

2020. Commerce and Industry, and the Energy sectors continued to have the highest number of EAs reported at 898 and 854, respectively. Water Resources and Human Settlements and Infrastructure sectors registered the lowest EAs during the review period.

Table 8.14: Number of Environmental Audits (EAs) by Sector, 2017–2021

Sector	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Transport and Communication	2,241	1,489	1,973	426	114
Energy	1,353	1,510	1,558	923	854
Tourism	173	117	159	70	165
Mining and Quarrying	19	38	44	36	116
Human Settlements and Infrastructure	57	90	76	84	64
Agriculture and Forestry	58	65	104	63	366
Commerce and Industry	218	397	460	426	898
Water Resources	12	16	23	10	37
TOTAL	4,131	3,722	4,397	2,038	2,614

Source: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

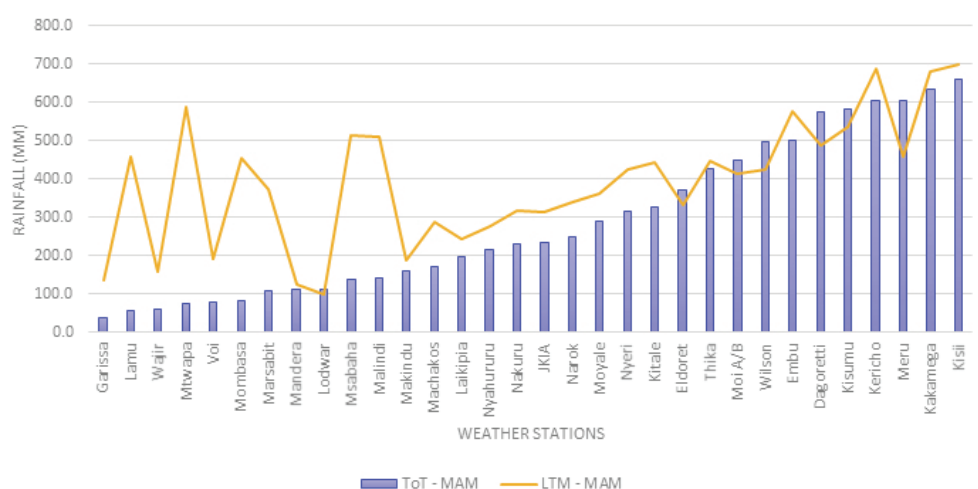
* Provisional

Rainfall

8.22. The Long Rains season March-April-May (MAM) for 2021 were suppressed in most parts of the country as shown in Figure 8.2. Kisii station recorded the highest rainfall while Kakamega recorded the second highest rainfall amounts in the season. Other

stations which recorded high amounts of rainfalls were Kericho, Meru, Kisumu and Dagoretti. Garissa, Lamu and Voi stations recorded quite low rainfall amounts in 2021 compared to their Long-Term Means (LTM).

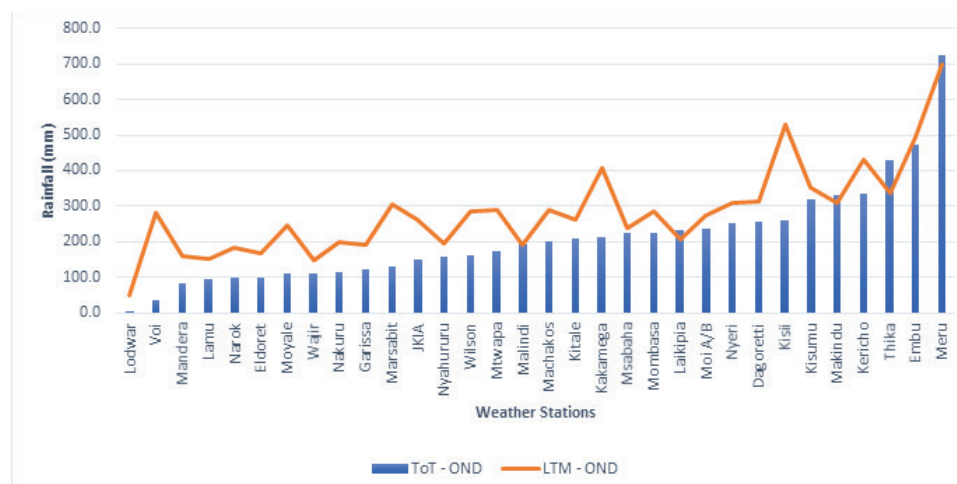
Figure 8.2: Long Rains (March-April-May) Performance, 2021



8.23. Figure 8.3 shows the performance of the Short Rains for 2021. Analysis of the October-November-December (OND) 2021 seasonal rainfall indicates that most stations recorded below normal rainfall.

The highest seasonal rainfall was recorded at Meru station. Other stations that recorded high amounts of rainfall are Embu and Thika. Lodwar station reported the lowest amounts of rainfall.

Figure 8.3: Short Rains (October-November-December) Performance, 2021



Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

8.24. Table 8.15 shows the average annual rainfall from the eight meteorological regions recorded for the past ten years. Generally, all regions recorded reduced amount of rainfall compared to the previous

year. The Western region received the highest rainfall in 2021 at 1,534.5 millimetres while the North Western part of the country received the least amount of rainfall of 176.5 millimetres.

Table 8.15: Mean Annual Rainfall by Region, 2012-2021

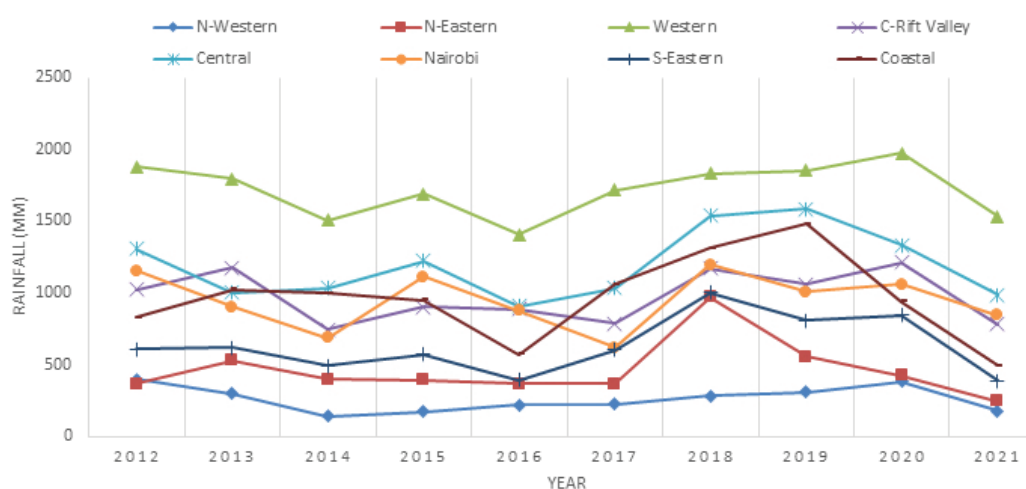
Region	Millimetres									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
N-Western	399	296	139.3	170	219.3	226.23	282.7	309.5	380.8	176.5
N-Eastern	367.5	529	396.6	394.2	367	367.7	971.3	555.3	427	247.7
Western	1880	1793.6	1508.4	1690.8	1407.2	1715.1	1830.5	1855.1	1971.7	1534.5
C-Rift Valley	1024.8	1173.5	744	901.8	888.7	786.3	1169.9	1062.6	1212.5	784.1
Central	1305.2	1000.5	1032.9	1224.3	908.4	1033.4	1540.2	1582.8	1334.2	987.9
Nairobi	1154.5	902	686.8	1110	877.2	618.1	1195.5	1006.3	1061	846.4
S-Eastern	608.2	621	491.5	573.4	392.7	601.6	1004.2	807.9	843.1	388.4
Coastal	829.6	1020.8	997.5	947.3	571.1	1061.2	1314.2	1482	938.5	495.2

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

8.25. Figure 8.4 shows the trends of mean annual rainfall from the meteorological stations across the country. Generally, the amount of rainfall received from all the regions in 2021 was poor compared to

rainfall amounts experienced in the previous year. The coastal region experienced continued reduction in rainfall for the two-year period, 2020 and 2021, as compared to the trend up to the year 2019.

Figure 8.4: Mean Annual Rainfall by Region, 2012-2021



Temperature

8.26. The mean annual, maximum and minimum temperatures by meteorological region are shown in Table 8.16. The mean maximum temperatures for the country increased from 28.1 degrees Celsius in 2020 to 28.6 degrees Celsius in 2021. The highest maximum temperature during the year was recorded in the North Western region, represented by the Lodwar station at 36.1 degrees Celsius.

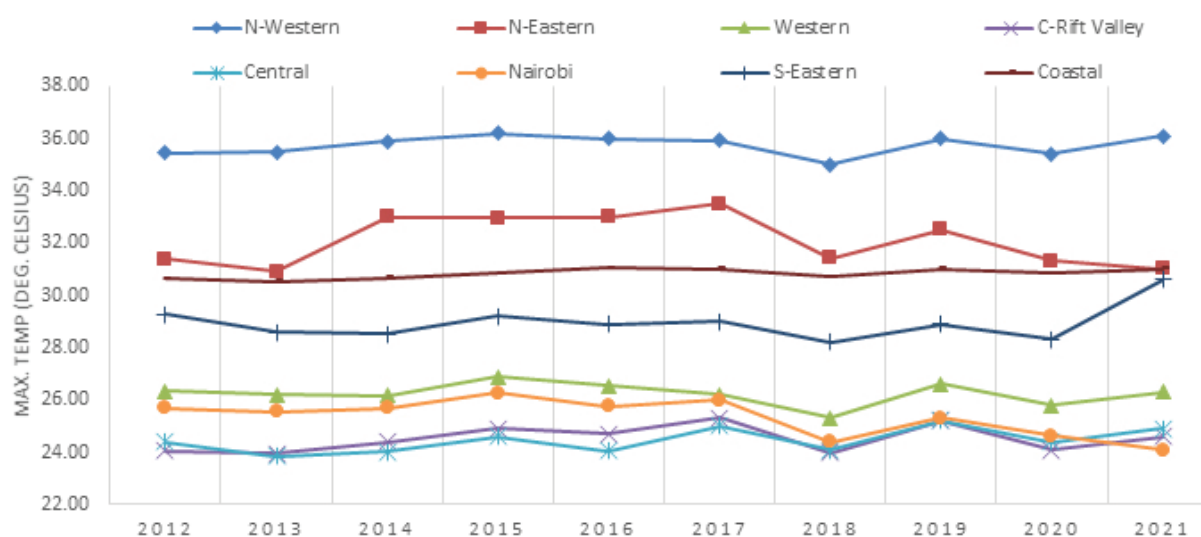
8.27. The mean annual minimum temperatures decreased generally during 2021 except the South Eastern region which recorded an increase from 17.3 degrees Celsius in 2020 to 18.9 degrees Celsius in 2021. The overall minimum temperatures for the country decreased marginally from 17.8 degrees Celsius in 2020 to 17.5 degrees Celsius in 2021.

Table 8.16: Mean Annual Maximum and Minimum Temperatures by Region, 2012-2021

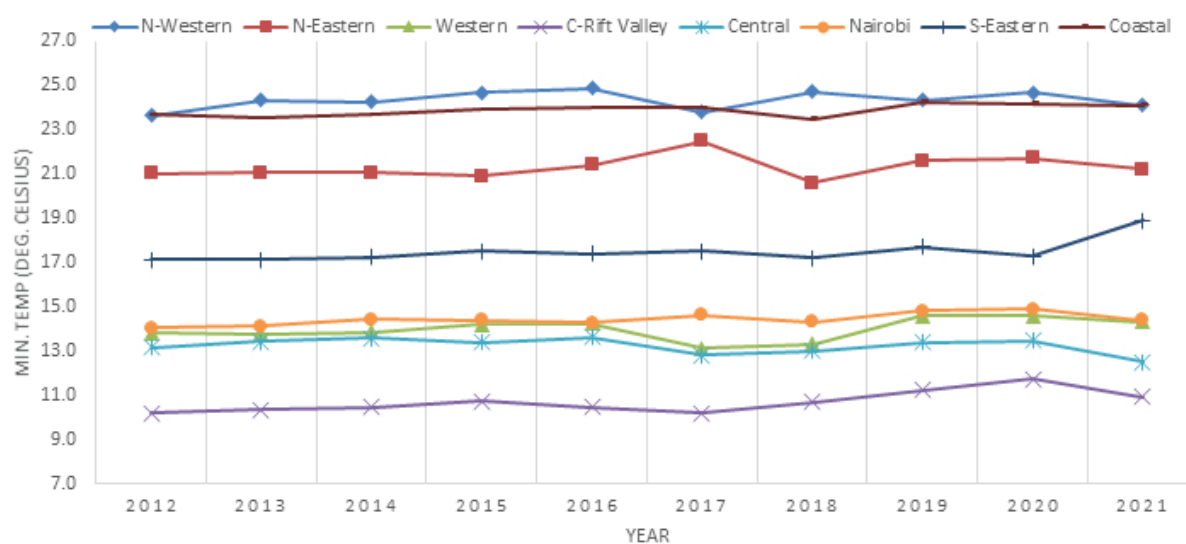
Region	Degrees Celsius									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Maximum Temperatures										
N-Western	35.4	35.5	35.9	36.2	36.0	35.9	35.0	36.0	35.4	36.1
N-Eastern	31.4	30.9	33.0	32.9	33.0	33.5	31.4	32.5	31.3	31.0
Western	26.3	26.2	26.2	26.9	26.6	26.2	25.3	26.6	25.8	26.3
C-Rift Valley	24.1	24.0	24.4	24.9	24.7	25.3	24.0	25.2	24.1	24.6
Central	24.4	23.9	24.0	24.6	24.0	25.0	24.1	25.2	24.4	24.9
Nairobi	25.7	25.5	25.7	26.3	25.8	26.0	24.4	25.3	24.7	24.1
S-Eastern	29.3	28.6	28.5	29.2	28.9	29.0	28.2	28.9	28.3	30.6
Coastal	30.6	30.5	30.7	30.9	31.0	31.0	30.7	31.0	30.8	31.0
Country	28.4	28.1	28.5	29.0	28.7	29.0	27.9	28.8	28.1	28.6
Minimum Temperatures										
N-Western	23.6	24.3	24.2	24.7	24.9	23.8	24.7	24.3	24.7	24.1
N-Eastern	21.0	21.1	21.1	20.9	21.4	22.5	20.6	21.6	21.7	21.2
Western	13.8	13.8	13.8	14.2	14.2	13.1	13.3	14.6	14.6	14.3
C-Rift Valley	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.7	10.9
Central	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.4	13.6	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.5	12.5
Nairobi	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.6	14.3	14.8	14.9	14.4
S-Eastern	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.2	17.7	17.3	18.9
Coastal	23.7	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.5	24.3	24.2	24.1
Country	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.7	17.8	17.5

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

8.28. Figure 8.5 shows the trend of mean maximum temperatures for various meteorological regions. In general, the average maximum temperatures for all the regions increased except for Nairobi and North Eastern region which dropped in 2021. South Eastern region experienced higher increase in maximum temperatures during the review period.

Figure 8.5: Mean Annual Maximum Temperatures, 2012-2021

8.29. Figure 8.6 shows the mean annual minimum temperatures recorded from 2012 to 2021. There was a notable increase in minimum temperatures for the South Eastern region experienced in 2021 compared to 2020.

Figure 8.6: Mean Annual Minimum Temperatures, 2012-2021



Energy

Overview

The global economy recovered significantly in 2021 despite the existence of the COVID-19 pandemic and the emergence of multiple new variants with varying severity and influence on the world economy and oil demand. Easing of pandemic-related restrictions, increasing COVID-19 vaccination rates, and a growing world economy resulted in a rise in global petroleum demand, which occasioned notable improvement in the oil market in 2021. Following increased demand for global oil, Murban Adnoc Crude oil prices averaged US Dollars 78.95 per barrel in the fourth quarter of 2021 registering a marked increase of 28.95 US Dollars per barrel from the first quarter of 2021.

9.2. Total volume of petroleum products imported into the country rose by 12.0 per cent to 6.4 million tonnes in 2021. During the same period, total exports of petroleum products dropped by 26.6 per cent to 610.8 thousand tonnes. The total import bill of petroleum products increased to KSh 348.3 billion in 2021 from KSh 209.1 billion in 2020.

9.3. Total installed electricity capacity increased from 2,863.7 MW in 2020 to 2,989.6 MW in 2021. Consequently, effective electricity generation capacity rose by 5.6 per cent to 2,857.6 MW in 2021. Total electricity generation rose to 12,347.0 GWh in the review period. Thermal and wind power generation rose significantly by 67.3 per cent and 49.1 per cent to 1,262.0 MW and 1,984.8 MW, respectively in 2021. Reduced rainfall experienced in 2021 resulted to a 13.2 per cent decrease in hydro generation to 3675.0 GWh.

9.4 Total electricity demand increased from 11,603.6 GWh in 2020 to 12,414.7 GWh in 2021. Domestic demand for electricity increased by 8.7 per cent to 9,565.4 GWh in 2021. Sales to large and medium commercial category rose by 10.5 per cent to 4,728.4 GWh in the review period. Sales of electricity for street lighting category increased by 33.7 per cent to 99.6 GWh in 2021. Transmission and distributive losses amounted to 2,831.0 GWh, accounting for 23.3 per cent of total domestic generation in 2021.

Petroleum

9.5. Table 9.1 presents quantities and values of exports and imports of petroleum products for the period 2017 to 2021. The quantity of petroleum products imported increased by 12.0 per cent to 6.4 million tonnes in 2021. In the same period, the total volume of petroleum exports decreased from 832.1 thousand tonnes in

2020 to 610.8 thousand tonnes in 2021. the volume of re-exports to total exports dropped marginally from 96.6 per cent in 2020 to 96.3 per cent in 2021.

9.6. Total import bill of petroleum products rose to KSh 348.3 billion in 2021 from KSh 209.1 billion in 2020. This was mainly attributed to the recovery of the road transport and aviation sectors, which pushed up demand for petroleum products following

the easing of COVID-19 containment measures. The value of total exports of petroleum products declined by 30.6 per cent to KSh 29.5 billion in 2021. The value of domestic exports of petroleum products increased by 1.4 per cent to KSh 5.3 billion in 2021. As a result, net balance increased from KSh 166.6 billion in 2020 to KSh 318.8 billion in 2021.

Table 9.1: Quantity and Value of Imports, Exports and Re-exports of Petroleum Products, 2017-2021

Petroleum Products	Quantity ('000 Tonnes)					Value (KSh Million)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
IMPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels ¹	6,334.0	6,101.8	6,425.4	5,723.0	6,409.3	262,770.0	325,247.5	313,821.0	206,826.0	345,447.2
Lubricating Oils	11.2	10.0	10.9	9.4	9.2	1,999.0	1,955.9	2,139.8	1,796.3	2,046.9
Lubricating Greases	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.7	3.4	484.6	574.2	642.5	510.0	812.9
TOTAL	6,347.7	6,114.4	6,439.6	5,735.1	6,421.9	265,253.6	327,777.6	316,603.4	209,132.3	348,307.0
DOMESTIC EXPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels ¹	6.4	8.4	7.0	2.3	0.4	368.6	588.0	465.6	169.5	35.8
Lubricating Oils	25.9	19.3	16.1	25.8	22.4	4,618.4	3,646.9	3,100.0	5,001.3	5,210.9
Lubricating Greases	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	26.5	14.2	11.0	19.0	16.6
TOTAL	32.4	27.7	23.2	28.2	22.9	5,013.6	4,249.1	3,576.7	5,189.8	5,263.3
RE-EXPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels ¹	809.7	705.6	743.2	802.7	581.7	31,079.4	33,264.5	37,945.9	37,145.8	22,848.9
Lubricating Oils	0.3	6.4	10.1	1.3	6.3	43.5	1,279.7	1,988.8	241.4	1,430.4
Lubricating Greases	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	45.6	38.2	3.5	0.0
TOTAL	810.0	712.1	753.4	803.9	587.9	31,128.1	34,589.8	39,972.9	37,390.7	24,279.3
TOTAL EXPORTS	842.4	739.8	776.6	832.1	610.8	36,141.7	38,839.0	43,549.6	42,580.5	29,542.6
NET BALANCE²						229,111.9	288,938.6	273,053.7	166,551.9	318,764.4

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mining; 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 presents a breakdown of supply and demand for petroleum products for the period 2017 to 2021. Total domestic demand for petroleum products increased by 11.0 per cent to 5.2 million tonnes in 2021. This was attributed to the increase in the demand for jet fuel and fuel oil by 28.4 per cent and 24.3 per cent, respectively in the review period as a result of the opening up of the economy and resumption of air travel across the world. In contrast, demand for Heavy Diesel Oil and Aviation Spirit recorded significant decline of 55.5 per cent and 27.3

per cent to 0.8 thousand tonnes and 1.4 thousand tonnes, respectively, in 2021. Demand for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) remained high, further increasing by 13.9 per cent to 371.4 thousand tonnes while that of Illuminating Kerosene continued to decline to 111.3 thousand tonnes in 2021. This implies sustained use of LPG following continued government policy to promote use of clean energy. Net imports of petroleum fuel increased by 18.4 per cent from 4.9 million tonnes in 2020 to 5.8 million tonnes in 2021.

Table 9.2: Petroleum Supply and Demand, 2017-2021

	‘000 Tonnes				
Petroleum Fuels	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
DEMAND -					
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	189.3	222.3	312.1	326.2	371.4
Motor Spirit (Premium)	1,267.4	1,359.0	1,434.3	1,395.3	1,554.4
Aviation Spirit	3.8	18.8	10.2	1.9	1.4
Jet/Turbo Fuel	649.7	674.4	699.4	394.8	506.8
Illuminating Kerosene	448.0	339.4	168.3	127.0	111.3
Light Diesel Oil	2,086.2	2,173.1	2,198.7	2,157.6	2,305.7
Heavy Diesel Oil	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.8	0.8
Fuel Oil	525.0	402.0	382.8	273.9	340.3
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND	5,170.6	5,189.2	5,207.1	4,678.5	5,192.1
Exports of petroleum fuels	6.4	8.4	7.0	2.3	0.4
TOTAL DEMAND	5,177.0	5,197.6	5,214.1	4,680.8	5,192.5
SUPPLY					
Net imports of petroleum fuels	5,524.2	5,396.3	5,682.2	4,920.4	5,827.6
Adjustment ¹	347.2	198.6	468.1	239.5	635.1
TOTAL SUPPLY	5,177.0	5,197.6	5,214.1	4,680.8	5,192.5

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mining; 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 2017 to 2021 are presented in Table 9.3. Total net domestic sales of petroleum fuels increased by 11.0 per cent in 2021 to 5.2 million tonnes attributed to the robust recovery of the economy in 2021 which drove a rise in fuel demand. All sectors except tourism registered a rise in net domestic sales of petroleum products in 2021. Fuel sales to sectors involved in power generation

increased by 94.5 per cent to 147.5 thousand tonnes in 2021. Similarly, fuel sales for rail transport almost doubled from 11.4 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 19.4 thousand tonnes in 2021.

Domestic sales to the aviation sector increased by 27.2 per cent to 499.4 thousand tonnes while those to the tourism sector decreased by 7.1 per cent to 6.0 thousand tonnes in 2021.

Table 9.3: Net Domestic Sales of Petroleum Fuels by Consumer Category, 2017-2021

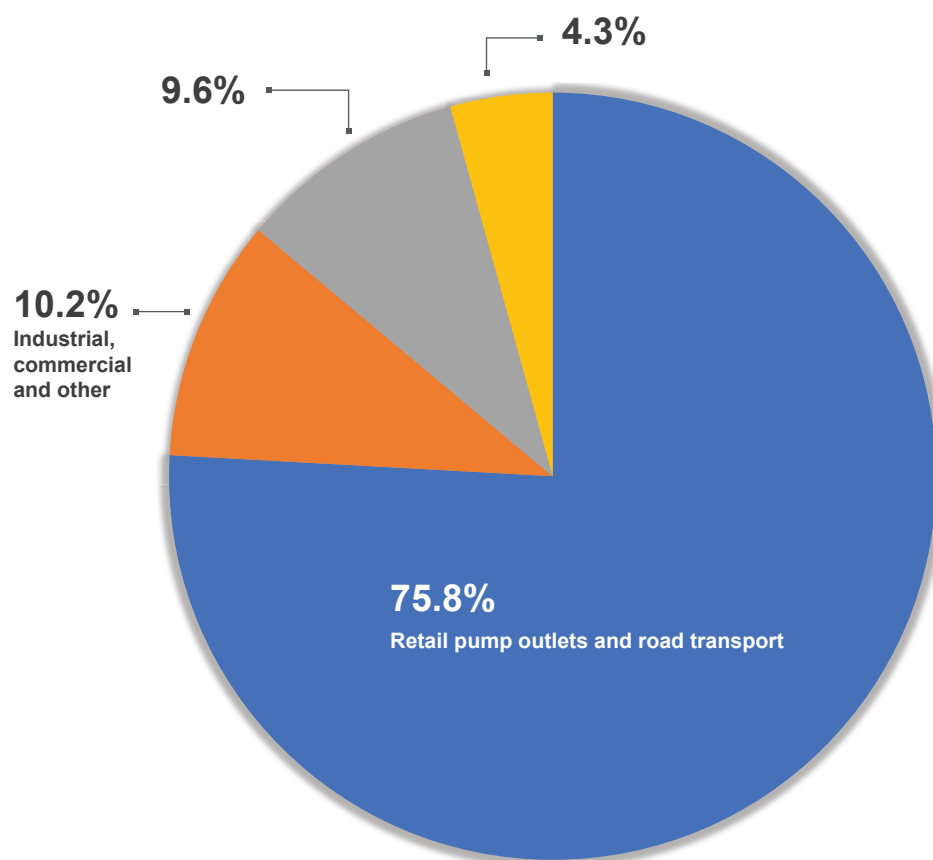
<i>'000 Tonnes</i>					
Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Agriculture	57.4	59.7	25.7	24.8	26.6
Retail pump outlets and road transport.	3,541.2	3,743.0	3,752.0	3,650.5	3,937.8
Rail transport	11.8	12.3	19.0	11.4	19.4
Tourism ¹	9.1	9.5	13.9	6.5	6.0
Marine (excl. Naval Forces)	6.2	5.1	5.6	1.1	2.1
Aviation (excl. Government)	644.5	671.4	710.8	392.7	499.4
Power Generation	44.7	34.2	29.1	75.8	147.5
Industrial, Commercial and Other	837.2	635.1	635.5	494.4	530.5
Government	18.5	18.7	15.6	21.5	22.8
Balancing Item .	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	5,170.6	5,189.2	5,207.1	4,678.5	5,192.1

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

* Provisional

¹ Comprises sales to tour operators

9.9. Figure 9.1 depicts the proportion of petroleum fuels sold to major consumer categories in 2021. Sales to retail pump outlets and road transport had the highest share of the total petroleum fuels sold at 75.8 per cent in 2021. This was followed by industrial, commercial and other category at 10.2 per cent and aviation category at 9.6 per cent of total sales respectively, in the same period.

Figure 9.1: Percentage Sales of Petroleum Fuels by Major Consumer Category, 2021

9.10. Average wholesale prices of petroleum fuels in Mombasa for the period 2017 to 2021 for the month of December are presented in Table 9.4. Prices for all the fuels were higher in December 2021 compared to December 2020. Wholesale price for Illuminating Kerosene increased by 22.0 per cent to KSh 87,543 per tonne in 2021. Similarly, prices of Light Diesel oil and Motor Spirit (premium) increased by 19.9 per cent and 19.1 per cent to KSh 95,925 per tonne and KSh 113,166 per tonne, respectively, in the review period.

Table 9.4: Wholesale Prices¹ of Petroleum Fuels in Mombasa, for the month of December, 2017-2021

Product	KSh per Tonne				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Motor Spirit (Premium)	99,660	109,340	100,660	95,000	113,166
Illuminating kerosene	66,910	101,020	93,460	71,740	87,543
Light diesel oil	87,930	108,080	92,930	80,010	95,925

Source: Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
¹Including duties and VAT.

9.11. During the period under review, there was a gradual easing of protocols earlier instituted to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. This led to increased demand for oil products resulting to a steady rise in Murban crude oil prices. Globally oil prices rebounded significantly despite the emergence of other COVID-19 variants in 2021.

9.12. Table 9.5 presents prices of Murban crude oil for the period 2017 to 2021. The average annual

price of Murban crude oil increased sharply from USD 41.45 per barrel in 2020 to USD 69.72 per barrel in 2021. This was occasioned by increased demand for crude oil globally on account of robustly recovering economies.

The highest price of the Murban crude oil of USD 82.11 per barrel was recorded in October 2021 while the lowest price of USD 54.38 per barrel was recorded in January 2021.

Table 9.5: Average Murban ADNOC Prices¹, 2017-2021

					US\$/BBL
Month/Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	55.35	66.28	60.81	66.09	54.38
February	56.10	65.98	65.64	55.53	61.05
March	52.60	66.31	68.60	33.92	64.56
April	53.40	70.97	73.05	17.66	63.24
May	51.45	76.71	69.70	25.17	66.91
June	47.30	73.22	62.75	37.05	71.89
July	48.60	76.00	64.86	43.42	73.53
August	48.85	74.91	60.16	45.19	70.33
September	55.70	78.75	62.39	41.54	73.88
October	63.83	81.28	60.88	40.08	82.11
November	63.65	68.05	63.48	42.61	80.37
December	62.06	59.33	66.66	49.17	74.38
Annual average	54.91	71.48	64.92	41.45	69.72

Source : OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report

¹ Abu Dhabi free on board (fob) Prices

ADNOC: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company

US\$/ BBL: US Dollars per Barrel

9.13. Domestic average retail prices of selected petroleum products from 2017 to 2021 are given in Table 9.6. During the period under review, annual average prices of Motor Spirit Premium and Light Diesel Oil increased by 21.8 per cent and 15.5 per cent to KSh 125.79 per litre and KSh 108.56 per litre, respectively. Similarly, domestic annual average price of Illuminating Kerosene increased by 18.4 per cent to KSh 100.19 per litre while the average price of a 13 Kg LPG cylinder rose by 10.9 per cent to KSh 2,280.91 in 2021.

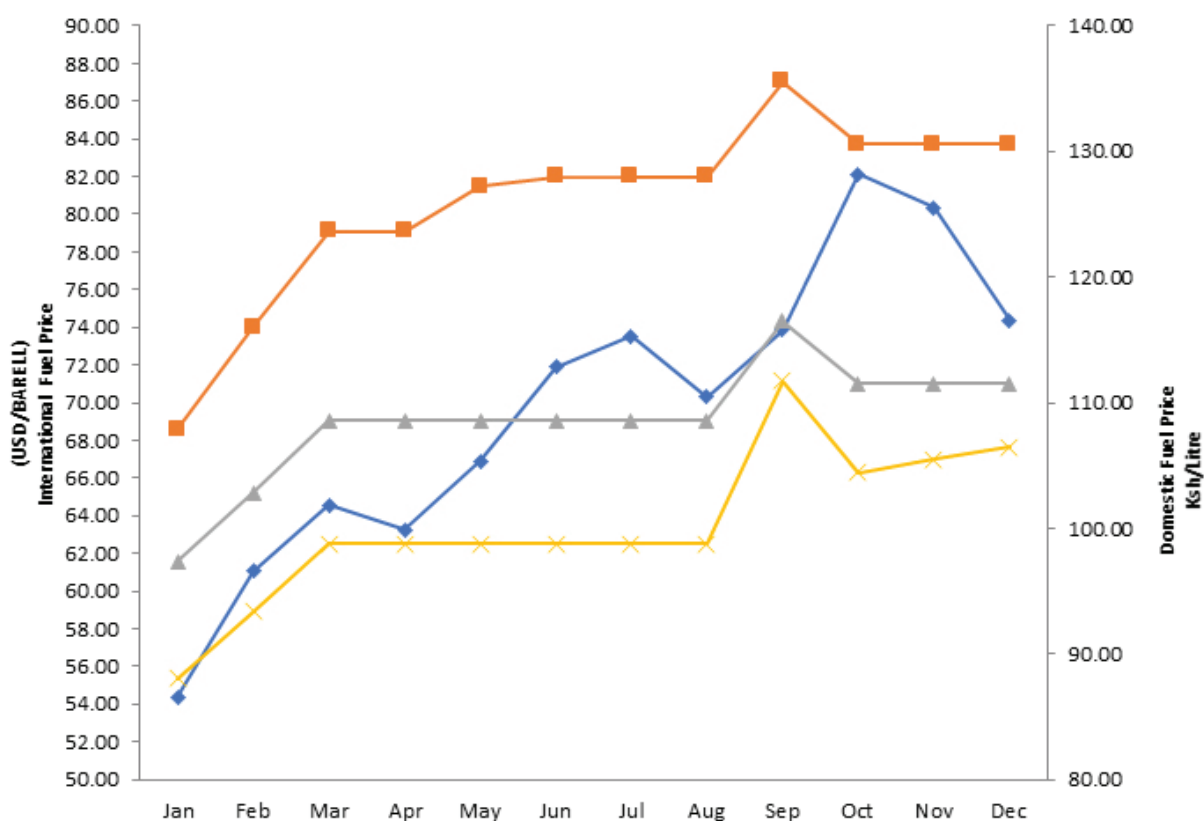
Table 9.6: Average Retail Prices of Selected Petroleum Fuels, 2017-2021

Year	Month	KSh per Litre			"KSh per 13 Kg cylinder"
		Motor Spirit Premium	Light Diesel Oil	Illuminating Kerosene	Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)
2017	January	96.88	85.2	64.41	1,989.50
	March	99.98	88.94	67.16	1,988.19
	June	99.72	88.89	65.91	2,093.48
	September	97.87	86.56	64.43	2,082.65
	December	103.24	91.74	70.57	2,136.84
	Annual Average ¹	100.20	89.03	67.02	2,075.29
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
	February	116.03	102.84	93.37	2,031.21
	March	123.66	108.58	98.78	2,074.23
	April	123.66	108.58	98.78	2,074.23
	May	127.21	108.58	98.78	2,074.23
	June	127.98	108.58	98.78	2,074.23
	July	127.98	108.58	98.78	2,394.18
	August	127.98	108.58	98.78	2,420.68
	September	135.54	116.51	111.74	2,445.23
	October	130.54	111.51	104.46	2,513.74
	November	130.54	111.51	105.46	2,611.18
	December	130.54	111.51	106.46	2,638.83
	Annual Average ¹	125.79	108.56	100.19	2,280.91

¹ Annual average

9.14. Figure 9.2 shows the trend of monthly prices of Murban ADNOC oil and domestic fuel prices for 2021. Price of Murban crude oil rose steadily in the review period with the highest prices being recorded in October and the lowest in January. Domestic prices of Motor Spirit premium, Light Diesel oil and Illuminating Kerosene, followed the same trend with prices peaking in September 2021.

Figure 9.2: International Crude Oil Prices against Domestic Fuel Prices, 2021.



Electricity

9.15. Table 9.7(a) presents information on installed and effective capacity of electricity by source for the period 2017 to 2021. Total installed capacity of electricity increased to 2,989.6 MW in 2021 from 2,836.7 MW in 2020. Geothermal installed capacity of electricity and co-generation remained unchanged at 863.1 MW and 2.0 MW, respectively in 2021. Solar capacity more than tripled to 172.5 MW while hydro capacity rose by 4.1 MW to 838.1 MW in 2021. However, thermal capacity decreased from 749.1 MW in 2020 to 677.8 MW in 2021.

9.16. Total effective capacity of electricity rose by 5.6 per cent to 2,857.6 MW due to significant rise in Solar and Wind capacities in 2021. In addition, thermal effective capacity declined by 71.8 MW to 643.7 MW in 2021. On the other hand, effective solar capacity expanded by 120 MW to 172.2 MW in 2021. Effective capacity of co-generation and geothermal remained unchanged.

Table 9.7(a): Installed and Effective Capacity of Electricity by Source, 2017-2021

Year	INSTALLED CAPACITY ²							EFFECTIVE CAPACITY ³						
	Hydro	Thermal	Geothermal	Wind	Co-generation	Solar	Total	Hydro	Thermal	Geothermal	Wind	"Co-generation"	Solar	Total
2017	826.2	806.9	652.0	26.1	28.0	0.7	2,339.9	805.0	765.8	644.0	25.5	23.5	0.6	2,264.4
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

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

9.17. Details on local generation and imports of electricity for the period 2017 to 2021 are presented in Table 9.7(b). Total electricity generation rose by 7.0 per cent to 12,414.7 GWh in 2021, partly attributable to the increase in Thermal electricity generation which rose by 67.3 per cent. Wind electricity generation rose by 653.44 GWh to 1,984.8 GWh as a result of the addition of Kipeto Wind Power plant to the grid in

2021. Similarly, solar electricity generation increased significantly due to the injection of Selenkei, Cedate and Malindi power plants to the grid in the review period. Geothermal electricity generation decreased by 22.73 GWh to 5,037.0 GWh. However, hydro electricity generation decreased by 13.2 per cent to 3,675.0 GWh in 2021. Electricity imports rose to 288.0 GWh in 2021.

Table 9.7(b): Generation and Imports of Electricity, 2017-2021

Year	GENERATION								GWh	
	Hydro	Thermal			Geothermal	Cogeneration	Wind	Solar	Imports	Total
		KenGen	IPPs and Off-Grid	Total						
2017	2,776.8	998.2	1,535.8	2,534.1	4,756.3	1.9	61.3	-	229.6	10,359.9
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

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

- Negligible

9.18. Table 9.7(c) presents captive power capacities by technology for the period 2017 to 2021. Total licenced captive power capacity rose by 61.2 per cent to 215.9 MW in 2021. Out of the 215.9 MW, 172.0 MW were active while the rest were inactive

in 2021. The captive power capacity from Bagasse more than tripled from 15.7 MW in 2020 to 60.2 MW in 2021. Captive power capacity from geothermal, coal, co-generation and biomass remained unchanged during the same period.

Table 9.7 (c): Licensed Captive Power Capacities, 2017-2021¹

Type of Technology	MW				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hydro	25.98	25.98	25.98	25.98	28.31
Geothermal	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70
Coal	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Cogen	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
Waste Heat Recovery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.5
Bagasse	8.7	15.70	15.70	15.70	60.20
Solar	2.46	2.46	2.46	3.96	13.44
Biomass	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Thermal	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	30.48
Biogas	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.78
Total	123.9	132.4	132.4	133.9	215.9

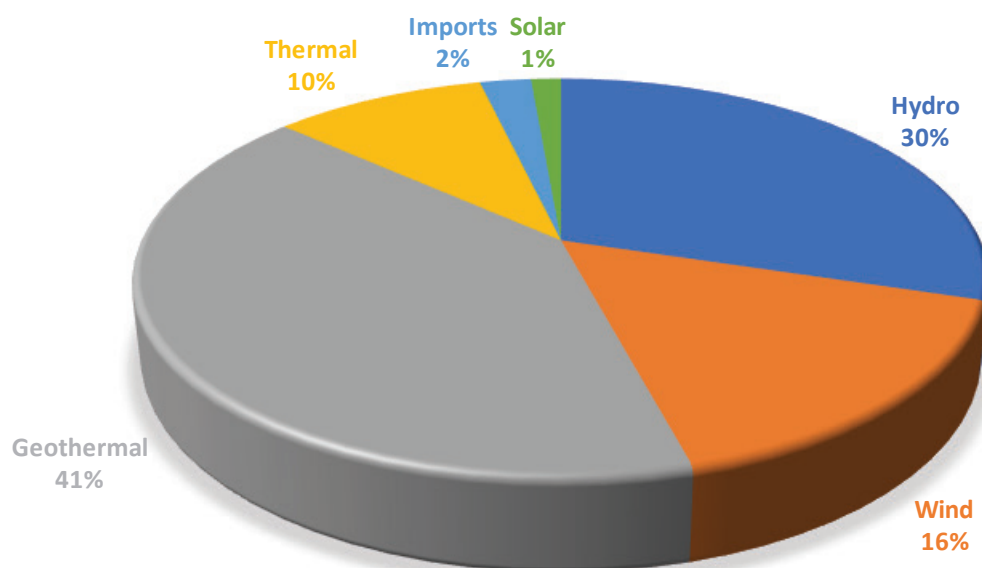
Source: Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority

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.

9.19. Figure 9.3 presents the proportion of electricity generation by source in 2021. In the review period, 89.6 per cent of electricity was generated from renewable sources. Geothermal generation remained the leading source of electricity generation and accounted for 40.6 per cent in 2021. This was

followed by hydro generation at 29.6 per cent and wind at 16.0 per cent. Generation of electricity from thermal sources, which is the only non- renewable source accounted for 10.2 per cent of total electricity generation in 2021.

Figure 9.3: Proportion of Electricity Generation by Source, 2021

9.20. Total domestic demand for electricity rose by 8.7 per cent to 9,565.4 GWh in 2021, as shown in Table 9.8. The demand for electricity went up in all categories in 2021. Demand for electricity for street lighting and rural electrification increased by 33.7 per cent and 6.0 per cent to 99.6 GWh and 648.80 GWh, respectively, in 2021. Similarly, demand for electricity by domestic and small commercial category increased by 6.8 per cent to 4,088.6 GWh in 2021 and accounted for 42.7 per cent of total domestic demand in 2021. Large and medium (commercial

and industrial) category accounted for 49.4 per cent of total domestic demand in the same period

9.21. Local electricity generation increased by 5.8 per cent to 12,126.7 GWh in 2021. Electricity imports more than doubled to 288.0 GWh while exports increased by 10.3 per cent to 18.2 GWh in 2021. Electricity transmission and distributive losses were 2,831.0 GWh in 2021, accounting for 22.8 per cent of total electricity supply.

Table 9.8: Electricity Demand and Supply, 2017-2021

	GWh				
Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Domestic and Small Commercial	3,528.3	3,665.9	3,780.1	3,829.1	4,088.6
Large & Medium (Commercial and Industrial)	4,199.0	4,336.5	4,441.0	4,281.0	4,728.4
Off-peak ¹	42.2	30.4	..	..	..
Street Lighting	60.1	68.2	63.9	74.5	99.6
Rural Electrification	580.6	601.3	569.0	611.9	648.80
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND	8,410.1	8,702.3	8,854.0	8,796.4	9,565.4
Exports to Uganda & Tanzania	12.3	35.2	16.2	16.52	18.22
Transmission ² and Distribution losses	1,937.5	2,444.5	2,750.5	2,790.7	2,831.0
TOTAL DEMAND = TOTAL SUPPLY³	10,359.9	11,182.0	11,620.7	11,603.6	12,414.7
Less imports from Uganda and Ethiopia	229.6	130.3	212.0	136.7	288.0
Local generation	10,130.3	11,051.7	11,408.6	11,466.9	12,126.7

Source: Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd

*Provisional

¹ Category dropped from classification² Voltage losses in power transmission lines³ Total supply equals Total generation

-- Missing data

9.22. Table 9.9 presents average electricity yield by customer category for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21. The average yield, measured by KSh per unit of electricity sold, for domestic and street lighting categories decreased by 6.2 per cent and 2.7 per cent to KSh 16.43 and KSh 9.83, respectively. Average electricity yield for commercial industrial category increased

by 12.3 per cent to KSh 16.37 per unit during the same period. Similarly, the average electricity yield for exports category increased significantly by 23.3 per cent to KSh 14.34 while that of small commercial category decreased by 3.3 per cent to KSh 19.58 in 2020/21.

Table 9.9: Average Electricity Yield¹ by Customer Category, 2016/17-2020/21

	KSh/Unit				
Category	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21*
Domestic	17.80	16.30	16.36	17.51	16.43
Small Commercial	21.31	22.08	23.45	20.25	19.58
Commercial Industrial	13.06	14.09	14.31	14.58	16.37
Off Peak (Interruptible)	15.24	11.95	N/A	N/A	N/A
Street Lighting	7.53	7.08	9.66	10.10	9.83
Exports	15.59	17.48	20.38	11.63	14.34

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

9.23. Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA) are used to account for natural resource utilization. The accounts take stock of natural resources from the point of extraction to intermediate use by industries, final use and residuals/waste which are eventually disposed back to the environment. In addition, the accounts seek to promote efficient natural resource accounting and to ensure a country is able to track how much it has utilized, estimate reserves in the environment, and promote proper disposal of residuals for environmental sustainability. The System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA) framework follows a similar accounting structure as

the System of National Accounts (SNA). The concepts, definitions and classifications used in SEEA are consistent with the SNA in order to facilitate the integration of environmental and economic statistics.

Energy Balance 2021

9.24. Table 9.10(a) shows energy balance for coke and coal and renewable feed stocks in 2021. Renewable feed stocks include wood charcoal, fuel wood and wastes or scraps. Total supply of coke and coal and renewable feed stocks was 385,347.7 Tera Joules (TJ) in 2021. About 99.4 per cent of renewable feed stocks was demanded by households in 2021.

Table 9.10(a): Energy Balance, 2021- Supply and Demand for Coke and Coal and Non Renewable Feed Stocks

Energy Products -	Non Renewable feedstocks					TJ
	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		29,371.57	339,805.03	12,178.92	381,355.51	
Imports	4,017.70				4,017.70	
Domestic Exports	25.41				25.41	
Re-Exports	0.12				0.12	
Stock changes	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total: Supply	3,992.17	29,371.57	339,805.03	12,178.92	385,347.68	
-						
Statistical differences	1,511.43	-	-	-	1,511.43	
-						
Sub-total: Demand	2,480.74	29,371.57	339,805.03	12,178.92	383,836.25	
Industry	2,480.74	236.67	2,118.07		4,835.48	
Households	..	29,134.90	337,686.95	12,178.92	379,000.77	

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10¹² Joules

1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

1 GWh=3.6 TJ

..Data not available

¹Statistical differences are the difference between supply and demand mainly explained by stock changes and any losses incurred

9.24. Table 9.10 (b) presents electricity energy balance in 2021. In the review period, 97.8 per cent of all electricity supplied was produced domestically. Renewable energy generated accounted for 89.6 per cent of domestically produced electricity. Total electricity demanded locally was 34,435.6 TJ while electricity transmission and distribution losses amounted to 10,191.7 TJ.

Table 9.10(b): Energy Balance, 2021-Supply and Demand for Electricity

Energy Products	Power Generation						Electical energy distribution
	Hydro	Geothermal	Solar	Wind	Thermal	Co-Generation	
Domestic Production	13,229.96	18,133.37	602.70	7,145.27	4,543.26	1.67	43,656.24
Imports							1,036.66
Domestic Exports							65.60
Sub-total: Supply							44,627.30
Statistical differences							10,191.73
Sub-total: Demand							34,435.58
Sub-total: Energy transformation	13,229.96	18,133.37	602.70	7,145.27	4,543.26	1.67	43,656.24
Electricity plants (Kengen)	13,063.13	14,616.42		206.66	1,563.57		29,449.79
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs))	166.83	3,516.95	602.03	6,938.61	2,736.08	1.67	13,962.16
Electricity plants (Off-grid))			0.68	-	243.61		244.29
Sub-total: Energy demand							34,435.58
Electricity:							
Domestic and Small Commercial-IC							14,719.07
Large and Medium Commercial -IC							17,022.36
Street Lighting-F							358.46
Rural electrification-F							2,335.69

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10¹² Joules

1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

1 GWh=3.6 TJ

..Data not available

¹Statistical differences are the difference between supply and demand mainly explained by stock changes and any losses incurred

9.25. Table 9.10(c) presents energy balance of petroleum fuels in 2021. During the review period, 20,044.4 TJ of petroleum fuels were supplied to the country mainly from imports. Over the same period, 21,938.4 TJ of petroleum fuels were demanded, with 63.4 per cent being used on road transport. Air transport accounted for 9.6 per cent while rail transport accounted for 0.5 per cent, of total petroleum demand. Household consumption of petroleum products accounted for 6.9 per cent of petroleum demanded in 2021.

Table 9.10 (c): Energy Balance, 2021-Supply and Demand of Petroleum Fuels

	Energy Products				Liquid fuels					Gas					TJ	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	Other Gas oils n.e.c	Fuel oils n.e.c.	Lubricating Oils	Lubricating Greases	Other Oils n.e.c.	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons, except natural gas		
Imports	6,557.64	5.41	2,535.47	28.83	17.11	9,659.05	0.09	0.04	1,364.55	34.65	14.15	321.85	1,564.25	0.13	22,103.21	
Domestic Ex-ports	-	-	0.28	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	84.33	0.27	10.05	0.00	0.00	96.31	
Re-Exports	0.23	0.17	1,782.49	-	0.00	58.19	0.00	0.00	91.82	23.60	0.00	5.65	0.39	0.00	1,962.55	
Stock changes																
Sub-total: Supply	6,557.41	5.24	752.70	28.83	17.04	9,600.85	0.08	0.04	1,271.42	(73.28)	13.88	306.14	1,563.86	0.13	20,044.35	
Statistical differences	53.85	(0.54)	(1,367.94)	(436.79)	17.04	(46.05)	(3.27)	0.04	(152.57)	(287.99)	13.88	306.14	9.96	0.13	(1,894.09)	
Sub-total: Energy demand	6,503.56	5.78	2,120.63	465.62	-	9,646.90	3.35	-	1,423.98	214.71	-	-	1,553.90	-	21,938.44	
Agriculture	13.01	0.06	0.00	1.03		117.33	-		14.26	10.87			3.16		159.72	
Mining & Quarrying	0.80	-	-	-		61.78	-		56.58	0.58			1.32		121.06	
Manufacturing	17.64	-	-	10.76		354.61	-		211.82	25.06			92.85		712.73	
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	0.16	-	-	0.66		2.66	2.82		651.60	6.32			-		664.23	
Supply																
Construction	1.81	-	-	7.09		343.33	-		5.86	7.11			0.30		365.51	
Transport and Storage	6,362.07	5.41	2,098.00	0.55	-	7,832.67	-	-	11.94	150.05	-	-	2.84	-	16,463.52	
Road Transport	6,282.27		-	0.51		7,474.50	-		8.36	148.98			0.41		13,915.02	
Rail Transport	0.02	-	-	0.04		111.14	-		-	0.96			0.05		112.21	
Air Transport	-	5.41	2,098.00	-		-	-		-	0.05			-		2,103.45	
Other Transport	79.78	-	-	-		247.03	-		3.59	0.06			2.38		332.84	
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.87	-	-	-		4.34	-		-	0.25			32.29		37.76	
Other Commercial Sectors	96.90	0.31	-	193.50		837.89	0.53		466.81	13.76			159.89		1,769.61	
Public Administration and Defense	10.29	-	22.63	-		92.29	-		5.11	0.71			2.97		134.00	
Households				252.03									1,258.27		1,510.30	

Energy Physical Supply and Use Tables (PSUT)

9.26. Table 9.11 (a) presents physical energy supplied and used in 2021. During this period, a total of 872,637.7 TJ was supplied with 48.2 per cent being extracted from the environment while 3.1 per cent were imported mainly in the form of petroleum fuels. Households transformed 379,000.8 TJ to firewood while industries transformed 46,011.0 TJ of energy to electricity.

Table 9.11(a): Physical Energy Supply Table, 2021

					TJ
INDUSTRIES	Industries	Households	Rest of the World	Flows from the environment	Total
NATURAL INPUTS:					
Solar				602.70	602.7
Wind				7,145.27	7,145.3
Hydro				13,229.96	13,230.0
Geo-Thermal				18,133.37	18,133.4
Bagasse				1.67	1.7
Biomass Wood				381,355.5	381,355.5
Sub-total	-	-	-	420,468.5	420,468.5
IMPORTS:					
Electricity			1,036.66		1,036.7
Coal and Coke			4,017.70		4,017.7
Motor Spirit Premium			6,557.64		6,557.6
Aviation gasoline			5.41		5.4
Jet fuel			2,535.47		2,535.5
Illuminating Kerosene			28.83		28.8
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits			17.11		17.1
Light Diesel Oil			9,659.05		9,659.0
Heavy Diesel Oil			0.09		0.1
Other Gas Oils n.e.c			0.04		0.0
Fuel oils n.e.c.			1,364.55		1,364.6
Lubricating Oils			34.65		34.7
Lubricating Greases			14.15		14.1
Other petroleum oils n.e.c.			321.85		321.8
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)			1,564.25		1,564.3
Sub-total	-	-	27,157.45	-	27,157.45
ENERGY PRODUCTS:					
Electricity plants (Kengen)	29,449.8				29,449.8
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs))	13,962.2				13,962.2
Electricity plants (Off-grid))	244.3				244.3
Oil refineries					-
Charcoal	236.67	29,134.90			29,371.6
Firewood	2,118.07	337,686.95			339,805.0
Sub-total	46,010.98	366,821.86	-	-	412,832.84
RESIDUALS:					
Other		12,178.92			12,178.9
TOTAL SUPPLY	46,011.0	379,000.8	27,157.4	420,468.5	872,637.7

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10¹² Joules

1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

1 GWh=3.6 TJ

Developments in the Energy Sector

Rural Electrification

9.28. The number of customers connected under the rural electrification programme grew from 1,502.9 thousand in 2019/20 to 1,912.4 thousand in 2020/21, mainly drawn from domestic and small commercial categories. Revenue realized increased by 3.0 per cent from KSh 10.1 billion in 2019/20 to KSh10.4 billion in 2020/21.

Electricity Generation and Transmission

9.29. The Government through KenGen expects to complete the Olkaria 1 Unit 6 geothermal powerplant in 2022. This additional unit is estimated to utilize the excess steam in Olkaria 1 with an expected capacity of 83.3 MW. Further, there are six geothermal, solar and wind power plants expected to be completed between 2026 and 2030 with a combined expected capacity of 367.5 MW. Olkaria and Eburru Geothermal Resource had a combined energy equivalent of 97.2 Exajoules in 2021.

9.30. The country had a stock of 7,676 ckm (circuit length kilometers) transmission lines with voltages of 132kV, 220kV and 400kV as of 31st December

2021. Additionally, there were 247,905 ckm of transmission and distribution lines of between 400/230v and 66kv in the same period. In 2021, 400/220/132kV Olkaria-Lessos-Kisumu transmission line was completed with a circuit length of 617.8 kilometres. Additionally, System Reinforcement Isinya 400/220kV substation was completed in the review period. The country intends to increase transmission lines further by 2,577 kilometres of circuit length in 2022.

Oil Exploration

9.31. In 2021, there were thirteen Hydro Carbon discoveries, with oil discoveries having been made in the Tertiary Rift Basin. Additionally, gas discoveries were made in off shore Lamu Basin, Anza Basin and Mbawa 1 well while Sunbird 1 well had both oil & gas discoveries. Three blocks in Offshore Lamu Basin and Anza Basin have since been surrendered back to the Government.

9.32. Plans are underway to have an integrated field development plan. The proposed development is to cover 10 discovery fields. Field development will be in two phases with phase1 development targeting mature resources with a plateau of 120,000-bopd while phase 2 targets maturing of the remaining six field to extend plateau. The total land requirement for the upstream development area and the 84km water pipeline is approximately 22,000 acres and 614 acres respectively. The Lokichar Lamu crude oil pipeline project is currently at project development stage (PreFID), Front End Engineering Design (FEED) is complete and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report submitted to NEMA for approval.



The Government through KenGen expects to complete the Olkaria 1 Unit 6 geothermal powerplant in 2022. This additional unit is estimated to utilize the excess steam in Olkaria 1 with an expected capacity of 83.3 MW

9.27. Physical energy used by sector is presented in Table 9.11(b). In 2021, households utilized 86.6 per cent of all energy used, mainly in form of firewood. The use of 2.7 per cent of energy remained undefined and could not be allocated to any sector.

Table 9.11(b): Physical Energy Use Table, 2021

TJ

INDUSTRIES	SIEC	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	Construction	Transport and Storage	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Commercial Sectors	Public Administration and Defense	Undefined	Households	Accumulation/Stock	Rest of the World	Flows to the environment	Total
NATURAL INPUTS:																
Solar	7000				602.70											602.7
Wind	7000				7,145.27											7,145.3
Hydro	7000				13,229.96											13,230.0
Geo-Thermal	7000				18,133.37											18,133.4
Co-Generation	7000				1.67											1.7
Biomass Wood				2,354.7								379,000.8				381,355.5
ENERGY PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION:																
Petroleum:																
Motor Spirit Premium	4651	13.01	0.80	17.64	0.16	1.81	6,362.07	0.87	96.90	10.29			53.85	0.23		6,557.6
Aviation gasoline	4652	0.06	-	-	-	-	5.41	-	0.31	-			(0.54)	0.17		5.4
Jet fuel	4653	0.00	-	-	-	-	2,098.00	-	-	22.63			(1,367.94)	1,782.77		2,535.5
Illuminating Kerosene	4669	1.03	-	10.76	0.66	7.09	0.55	-	193.50	-		252.03	(436.79)	0.00		28.8
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits	4691						-						17.04	0.07		17.1
Light Diesel Oil	4671	117.33	61.78	354.61	2.66	343.33	7,832.67	4.34	837.89	92.29			(46.05)	58.19		9,659.0
Heavy Diesel Oil	4672	-	-	-	2.82	-	-	-	0.53	-			(3.27)	0.00		0.1
Other Gas Oils n.e.c							-						0.04	0.00		0.0
Fuel oils n.e.c.	4680	14.26	56.58	211.82	651.60	5.86	11.94	-	466.81	5.11			(152.57)	93.13		1,364.6
Lubricating Oils	4692	10.87	0.58	25.06	6.32	7.11	150.05	0.25	13.76	0.71			(287.99)	107.93		34.7
Lubricating Greases	4692						-						13.88	0.27		14.1

Table 9.11(b): Physical Energy Use Table, 2021 (Continued)

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	Houses	Accumulation/Stock	Rest of the World	Flows to the environment	Total
Other petroleum oils n.e.c.	4699						-						306.14	15.70		321.8
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	4630	3.16	1.32	92.85	-	0.30	2.84	32.29	159.89	2.97		1,258.27	9.96	0.39		1,564.3
Coal and Coke				2,480.74							1,511.43			25.53		4,017.7
Electricity:	7000															-
Domestic and Small Commercial-IC											5,097.47	9,621.60				14,719.1
Large and Medium Commercial -IC											17,022.36					17,022.4
Street Lighting-F											358.46					358.5
Rural electrification-F												2,335.69				2,335.7
Other														65.60		65.6
Biomass:																-
Firewood				2,118.07								337,686.95				339,805.0
Charcoal				236.67								29,134.90				29,371.6
Wood/Process Waste	5119															-
Farm residue/Animal crop residue	5130															-
RESIDUALS:																-
Extraction															12,178.92	12,178.9
Transformation															-	-
Losses															10,191.73	10,191.7
Other																-
TOTAL USE	159.7	121.1	7,903.0	39,777.2	365.5	16,463.5	37.8	1,769.6	134.0	23,989.7	759,290.2	(1,894.2)	2,150.0	22,370.6	872,637.7	872,637.7



Manufacturing Sector Review

Overview

Kenya's manufacturing sector recovered in 2021 from the slow-down that was experienced in 2020. This was aided by relaxing of containment measures implemented to curb the spread of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) and the re-opening of the economy increased the uptake of manufactured goods. The sector's real value added grew by 6.9 per cent compared to a growth of negative 0.4 per cent in 2020. The share of manufacturing sector to GDP, was 7.2 per cent in 2021, while sector's volume of output expanded by 6.0 per cent in 2021 from a revised growth of 0.2 per cent in 2020. Sub sectors that registered major growths in volume of output in 2021 are: Other Non-metallic Mineral Products which includes cement; Leather and Related Products; Dairy Products; Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi-Trailers; Sugar and, Meat and Meat Products. However, Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables; Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils; Furniture and Pharmaceutical Products sub sectors recorded declines in the review period.

10.2. In the year under review, total credit approved by both commercial banks and industrial financial institutions increased to KSh 464.0 billion in 2021 from KSh 410.3 billion in 2020. The total amount of credit advanced by industrial financial institutions increased from KSh 1.1 billion in 2020 to KSh 1.4 billion in 2021. The Export Processing Zones (EPZ) recorded growths for all its performance indicators in 2021. The total sales by EPZ enterprises increased by 21.5 per cent to KSh 98.7 billion in 2021. EPZ exports increased by 22.8 per cent to KSh 91.3 billion in 2021 while imports increased by 26.5 per cent to KSh 47.4 billion in the same period.

Formal employment

10.3. The number of persons in formal manufacturing employment increased by 6.7 per cent from 316.9 thousand in 2020 to 338.0 thousand in 2021. The number of local employees engaged in EPZ enterprises went up by 17.0 per cent to 65.9 thousand in 2021.

Manufacturing Output

10.4. Table 10.1 presents manufacturing sector's value of output, intermediate consumption, value added and compensation of employees at current prices from 2017 to 2021. The sector's value of output increased by 13.2 per cent to KSh 2,685.5 billion in 2021 after recording a marginal growth of 2.7 per cent in 2020. The intermediate consumption rose by 16.1 per cent in 2021 resulting to an increase in value added by 7.4 per cent during the same period. The compensation of employees grew by 7.7 per cent to KSh 232.0 billion in 2021.

Table 10.1: Manufacturing Output, Compensation of Employees and Value Added at Current Prices, 2017-2021

YEAR	KSh Million			
	Value of Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added	Compensation of Employees
2017	2,109,602	1,368,227	741,376	190,339
2018	2,216,547	1,431,178	785,369	206,420
2019	2,311,586	1,502,333	809,253	218,255
2020	2,373,278	1,557,612	815,666	215,492
2021*	2,685,545	1,809,125	876,420	231,984

*Provisional

Quantum Indices

10.5. Details of manufacturing quantum indices and the respective percentage changes from 2017 to 2021 are shown in Tables 10.2 and 10.3 respectively. Table 10.4 presents details on production of selected commodities over the same period. The manufacturing sector volume of output increased by 6.0 per cent in 2021 from a revised growth of 0.2 per cent in 2020. The sub sectors

that contributed to this growth includes Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products which includes cement; Leather and Related Products; Dairy Products; Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi-Trailers; Sugar and, Meat and Meat Products. However, the Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables; Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils; Manufacture of Furniture and Pharmaceutical Products sub sectors recorded declines during the review period.

Table 10.2: Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2017-2021

Base: 2017=100

Industry Divisions and Groups Descriptions	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Meat and Meat Products	100.0	106.0	117.1	87.1	98.5
Processing and preserving of fish	100.0	107.1	100.9	93.4	99.3
Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	100.0	104.1	86.1	81.7	70.2
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	100.0	108.4	115.2	116.3	113.0
Dairy Products	100.0	121.9	127.2	118.6	131.5
Grain Mill Products	100.0	105.4	109.7	122.5	130.1
Prepared Animal Feeds	100.0	96.6	100.5	103.9	108.4
Industry Divisions and Groups Descriptions	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Bakery Products	100.0	114.5	113.3	109.5	119.7
Sugar	100.0	130.6	117.2	160.5	186.2
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	100.0	97.6	106.6	108.8	111.7
Food Products not elsewhere classified	100.0	110.5	105.7	110.6	104.2
Total Food Products	100.0	110.2	109.9	116.1	119.7
Beverages	100.0	105.7	113.6	92.8	100.5
Tobacco Products	100.0	106.3	114.7	98.3	111.0
Beverages and Tobacco	100.0	105.8	113.8	93.7	102.3
Textiles	100.0	100.5	116.1	105.1	106.9
Wearing Apparel	100.0	96.2	98.5	91.7	96.3
Leather and Related Products	100.0	125.8	124.9	106.4	123.0
Wood and Products of Wood	100.0	92.4	117.1	140.1	154.4
Paper and Paper Products	100.0	93.0	95.8	85.5	94.5
Printing and Production of Recorded Media	100.0	111.2	135.8	105.9	122.4
Refined Petroleum Products	100.0	106.6	110.4	103.6	108.4
Chemical and Chemical Products	100.0	101.6	108.5	110.4	115.6
Pharmaceutical Products	100.0	108.1	113.2	115.2	114.4
Plastic Products	100.0	114.3	118.0	116.8	119.1
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	100.0	98.2	97.6	117.1	144.3
Basic Metals	100.0	106.3	109.5	103.7	106.5
Structural Metal Products	100.0	91.1	93.3	86.9	95.7
Fabricated Metal Products, except machinery and equipment	100.0	103.1	102.9	113.2	122.1
Electrical Equipment	100.0	100.7	84.3	74.8	76.5
Machinery and Equipment nec	100.0	105.0	110.1	108.5	112.7
Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi Trailers	100.0	98.5	139.1	128.0	152.2
Motorcycles	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacture of furniture	100.0	121.9	108.0	104.3	100.6
Other Manufacturing	100.0	102.5	102.2	106.0	107.5
Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	100.0	102.6	109.2	122.4	130.3
Overall	100.0	106.7	110.0	110.2	116.7

* Provisional

Items in bold refers to independent divisions

Table 10.3: Percentage Change in Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2017-2021

Industry Divisions and Groups Descriptions	Weight	Percentage Change				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Meat and Meat Products	0.9	8.2	6.0	10.5	-25.6	13.1
Processing and preserving of fish	0.3	-7.9	7.1	-5.8	-7.5	6.3
Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	2.0	-4.3	4.1	-17.3	-5.2	-14.0
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	4.7	2.2	8.4	6.3	0.9	-2.8
Dairy Products	3.8	-14.1	21.9	4.4	-6.7	10.8
Grain Mill Products	10.9	9.1	5.4	4.1	11.7	6.2
Prepared Animal Feeds	2.6	1.7	-3.4	4.0	3.4	4.3
Bakery Products	3.2	8.1	14.5	-1.1	-3.3	9.3
Sugar	3.2	-41.2	30.6	-10.2	36.9	16.0
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1.2	3.9	-2.4	9.3	2.0	2.6
Food Products not elsewhere classified	11.7	-5.8	10.5	-4.3	4.7	-5.8
Total Food Products	44.5	-5.0	10.2	-0.2	5.6	3.1
Beverages	6.0	4.4	5.7	7.5	-18.3	8.4
Tobacco Products	1.2	-6.7	6.3	7.9	-14.3	12.9
Beverages and Tobacco	7.2	2.4	5.8	7.5	-17.7	9.2
Textiles	1.3	8.5	0.5	15.6	-9.5	1.6
Wearing Apparel	3.0	9.7	-3.8	2.4	-6.9	5.0
Leather and Related Products	1.3	14.9	25.8	-0.7	-14.8	15.6
Wood and Products of Wood	0.7	-9.6	-7.6	26.7	19.6	10.2
Paper and Paper Products	4.3	4.5	-7.0	3.1	-10.7	10.4
Printing and Production of Recorded Media	2.8	13.2	11.2	22.1	-22.0	15.6
Refined Petroleum Products	0.4	1.0	6.6	3.6	-6.1	4.6
Chemical and Chemical Products	6.2	1.4	1.6	6.8	1.7	4.8
Pharmaceutical Products	2.0	8.4	8.1	4.8	1.8	-0.8
Plastic Products	4.7	-5.1	14.3	3.2	-1.0	2.0
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	6.1	-7.0	-1.8	-0.6	19.9	23.2
Basic Metals	8.0	5.8	6.3	3.0	-5.3	2.7
Structural Metal Products	0.5	6.7	-8.9	2.5	-6.9	10.1
Fabricated Metal Products, except machinery and equipment	1.4	-0.2	3.1	-0.2	10.0	7.9
Electrical Equipment	0.9	-5.9	0.7	-16.3	-11.3	2.3
Machinery and Equipment nec	0.3	11.0	5.0	4.8	-1.4	3.8
Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi Trailers	2.0	-21.2	-1.5	41.2	-8.0	18.9
Motorcycles	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacture of furniture	1.1	-2.2	21.9	-11.4	-3.5	-3.6
Other Manufacturing	0.5	2.1	2.5	-0.3	3.7	1.5
Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	0.6	2.0	2.6	6.4	12.0	6.5
Overall	100.0	-1.7	6.7	3.0	0.2	6.0

* Provisional

10.6. The quantity of manufactured and processed food products increased by 3.1 per cent in 2021 compared to a growth of 5.6 per cent in 2020. The growth was mainly driven by processing of sugar, meat and meat products, dairy products and bakery products which recorded growths of 16.0, 13.1, 10.8 and 9.3 per cent, respectively in 2021. However, Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables; and Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils registered negative growths in the same period.

10.7. Production of Meat and Meat Products recorded a growth of 13.1 per cent in 2021 from a drop of 25.6 per cent in 2020. The increase was attributed to increase in production of sausages and similar meat products by 37.0 per cent in the year under review. Processing and Preserving of Fish registered a growth of 6.3 per cent in 2021. Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables and Food Products not elsewhere classified recorded negative growth of 14.0 and 5.8 per cent, respectively in 2021.

10.8. Dairy production in 2021 registered a significant growth of 10.8 per cent compared to a negative growth of 6.7 per cent in 2020. The growth was mainly due to increase in production of processed milk from 456.8 million litres in 2020 to 509.0 million litres in 2021 as shown in Table 10.4. The quantity of sugar produced rose to 700.2 thousand tonnes in 2021 representing a growth of 16.0 per cent. Production of Food Products not elsewhere classified which comprises of coffee and tea among others dropped by 5.8 per cent in the year under review with the production of milled coffee and tea decreasing by 6.5 and 5.6 per cent, respectively in 2021.

10.9. There was a decline in the production of animal and vegetable and oil by 2.8 per cent in the year under review. As shown in Table 10.4 the quantity of edible fats and margarine decreased from 285.1 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 275.7 thousand tonnes in 2021. Similarly, production of cooking oil dropped to 254.9 thousand tonnes in 2021 from 260.5 thousand tonnes in 2020.

10.10. The grain milling sub sector registered a growth of 6.2 per cent in 2021 compared to 11.7 per cent in 2020. Production of wheat flour increased by 14.6 per cent to 1,437.5 thousand tonnes in 2021 as presented in Table 10.4. However, production of maize flour declined by 3.4 per cent to 650.1 thousand tonnes in 2021. Manufacture of Bakery Products increased by 9.3 per cent in 2021 from a 3.3 per cent drop in 2020. The growth in the sub sector was a result of increased production of biscuits from 13.6 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 13.9 tonnes in 2021 and production of bread and other bakers ware by 10.3 per cent in the period under review. In the same period Prepared Animal Feeds increased by 4.3 per cent. Production of Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionary Products increased by 2.6 per cent in 2021.

10.11. The Beverages and Tobacco sub sector grew by 9.2 per cent in the year under review. Production of beverages went up by 8.4 per cent on account of increased production of spirits and beer by 21.3 per cent, bottled water not sweetened or flavoured by 3.5 per cent while other non-alcoholic caloric beverages (soda) grew by 6.1 per cent. In the same period production of tobacco products grew by 12.9 per cent.

Table 10.4: Production of Selected Commodities 2017 - 2021

Commodity	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Processed Milk	Litres (Millions)	383.2	468.2	488.5	456.8	509.0
Wheat flour ¹	Tonnes ('000)	1,246.5	1,325.4	1,372.7	1,254.0	1,437.5
Maize flour ¹	„	669.4	686.9	707.4	672.9	650.1
Biscuits	„	13.0	14.9	14.8	13.6	13.9
Cooking oil	„	215.0	235.5	256.8	260.5	254.9
Edible fats and margarine	„	258.5	259.8	270.4	285.1	275.7
Sugar	„	376.1	491.1	440.9	603.8	700.2
Coffee - milled	„	38.6	41.4	44.9	36.9	34.5
Tea	„	439.9	493.0	458.9	494.4	466.9
Soft drinks (sodas)	Litres (Millions)	570.9	581.5	592.5	549.9	583.3
Assembled vehicles	Number	4,877.0	5,653.0	7,802.0	7,725.0	9,989.0
Galvanized sheets	Tonnes ('000)	262.8	270.4	274.4	247.7	250.4

* Provisional

¹Produced by formal Millers

10.12. In 2021, the Textiles sub sector recorded a growth of 1.6 per cent mainly on account of an increase in woven fabrics, knitting yarn and, sacks and bags. Manufacture of Wearing Apparel sub sector registered a 5.0 per cent growth in the period under review. The growth was supported by production of shirts and, jersey, pullovers, and cardigans which increased by 17.0 per cent and 4.1 per cent, respectively. However, production of T-shirts, singlets and other vests dropped by 3.3 per cent in the same period.

10.13. Leather and Related Products sub sector grew by 15.6 per cent in 2021 mainly due to an increase of 30.5 per cent in finished leather. Similarly, production of footwear with uppers of leather and those with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastic increased by 22.9 and 5.7 per cent, respectively during the review period.

10.14. The Wood and Products of Wood sub sector recorded a growth in production of 10.2 per cent in 2021 because of increase in production of block

boards. The Paper and Paper Products sub sector recorded a growth of 10.4 per cent in the same period because of an increase in volumes of cartons, boxes, and cases by 4.8 per cent and exercise books by 24.6 per cent. Production of toilet papers and corrugated paper and paperboard each increased by 8.8 per cent. However, the production of labels of paper or paperboard declined by 25.9 per cent.

10.15. The Refined Petroleum Products sub sector recorded a growth of 4.6 per cent in production in 2021 on account of increase in the production of petroleum jelly. The Chemical and Chemical Products sub sector registered a growth of 4.8 per cent in 2021 mainly due to increased production of industrial gases (which includes hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide and rare gases) by 14.6 per cent. The production of paints rose by 2.6 per cent in 2021. In the same year, the production of soap, cleaning preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations increased by 1.5 per cent. The Pharmaceutical Products sub sector declined by 0.8 per cent in 2021.

10.16. Plastic Products sub sector recorded 2.0 per cent growth in the year under review. This was attributable to increased production of tableware, kitchenware, other household articles; plastic bags/sacks; tubes, pipes and hoses; and self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil which increased by 9.1, 7.9, 6.7 and 6.3 per cent, respectively in the year 2021. Production of builders' ware of plastics and conveyance/packing of goods dropped by 7.2 and 5.0 per cent, respectively in the review period.

10.17. The Basic Metals sub sector recorded 2.7 per cent growth in 2021. This was mainly due to an increase in production of angles, shapes and sections of iron/steel; tubes and pipes; and bars and rods by 9.6, 3.5 and 1.7 per cent, respectively. In the same period, production of galvanized sheets increased by 1.1 per cent from 247.7 thousand metric tonnes in 2020 to 250.4 thousand metric tonnes in 2021, as presented in Table 10.4.

10.18. Production of Electrical Equipment increased by 2.3 per cent in 2021, on account of an increase in the production of insulated wires and cables. Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c went up by 3.8 per cent in the period under review.

10.19. The Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers sub sector registered a significant growth of 18.9 per cent in 2021. This was on account of an increase in the number of assembled motor vehicles by 29.3 per cent from 7,725 assembled vehicles in 2020 to 9,989 assembled vehicles in 2021. Similarly, production of bodies for motor vehicles; and trailers and semi-trailers increased by 1.3 per cent and 2.1 per cent, respectively during the review period.

10.20. Manufacture of Furniture dropped by 3.6 per cent in 2021 mainly due to a 3.6 per cent decrease in the production of mattresses. Other Manufacturing sub sector recorded a growth of 1.5 per cent. Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment registered a 6.5 per cent growth in the period under review.

10.21. The production of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products, which is mainly comprised of cement and glass bottles, increased by 23.2 per cent in 2021. Production of glass bottles increased by 6.7 per cent during the review period.

Cement Production and Utilization

10.22. Table 10.5 shows the cement production, imports, and utilization from 2017 to 2021. Cement production recorded significant growth in the last two years occasioned by expansions to meet the increased demand in the construction sector. Cement production grew by 23.7 per cent from 7,473.6 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 9,247.7 thousand tonnes in 2021 while consumption and stocks of cement rose by 23.4 per cent to 9,098.4 thousand tonnes in 2021. Cement export to Uganda and Tanzania during the review period more than doubled to stand at 30.5 thousand tonnes, this was in contrast with the previous years where a declining trend was observed. Similarly, export to all other countries rose significantly by 31.2 per cent to 142.4 thousand tonnes in 2021. Import of cement rose marginally to 23.6 thousand tonnes during the same period.

Table 10.5: Cement Production and Utilization, 2017 - 2021

'000 Tonnes

Year	Production	Imports	"Consumption and Stocks"	Exports to	
				"Uganda and Tanzania"	All Other Countries
2017	6,230.3	14.7	5,857.9	299.3	89.1
2018	6,069.9	23.0	5,948.7	43.5	100.8
2019	6,163.0	26.4	6,129.1	18.2	42.0
2020	7,473.6	22.0	7,375.6	11.5	108.5
2021*	9,247.7	23.6	9,098.4	30.5	142.4

*Provisional.

Producer Prices

10.23. The Producer Price Index (PPI) is valued at basic prices and measures the average change in the price of goods as they leave the factory. The overall inflation as measured by Producer Price Index rose by 7.32 per cent to 109.55 in 2021 from 102.08 in 2020 as shown in Table 10.6. This is the largest increase since the rebased index was introduced. The increase in prices was witnessed

in almost all sub sectors except in the manufacture of beverages, wood and products of wood and cork except furniture, and motor vehicles. The highest price increase in 2021 was in the manufacture of basic metals at 23.37 per cent followed by fabricated metal products at 11.49 per cent. Manufacture of motor vehicles recorded the largest price decrease of 2.58 per cent.

Table 10.6: Producer Price Indices, 2017- 2021

March 2019= 100

Division	Description	Weights	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	% Change 2021 / 20
07	Mining of metal ores ¹	1.52	..	..	102.82	107.24	115.05	7.29
08	Mining and Quarrying	0.81	93.99	99.00	102.12	101.35	109.47	8.01
10	Manufacture of food products	37.30	106.51	104.62	103.63	104.07	110.99	6.65
11	Manufacture of beverages	5.61	96.00	98.60	101.90	105.69	105.09	-0.56
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	1.01	100.49	100.10	100.24	104.04	111.72	7.39
13	Manufacture of textiles	1.34	100.05	100.08	100.15	101.79	109.14	7.22
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	2.47	100.41	100.13	100.03	95.03	102.48	7.84
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1.10	98.45	99.92	100.58	106.08	116.53	9.86
16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture	1.02	76.54	92.91	96.98	97.79	96.80	-1.02
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3.74	91.67	97.44	98.46	94.98	99.08	4.32
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	2.64	100.00	100.00	100.14	102.68	107.28	4.47
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	6.41	96.49	102.14	103.17	105.81	116.55	10.15
21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products ¹	1.52	..	..	99.39	107.85	119.73	11.02
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	4.41	93.06	93.92	99.38	97.11	102.88	5.95
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	5.91	102.40	100.43	100.18	102.99	110.68	7.47
24	Manufacture of basic metals	6.99	93.95	96.74	100.19	97.39	120.15	23.37
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	2.02	94.01	99.88	100.52	99.51	110.94	11.49
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment ¹	1.30	..	..	100.12	100.48	108.48	7.96
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles	1.92	97.60	97.37	97.63	94.84	92.40	-2.58
35	Electricity	9.23	102.22	99.13	102.21	99.84	105.47	5.64
36	Water	1.72	104.01	98.92	100.00	100.56	101.80	1.23
	Total	100.00	99.78	100.61	101.81	102.08	109.55	7.32
	Overall percentage change		4.59	0.84	1.19	0.27	7.32	

¹Products introduced after the rebasing

10.24. Table 10.7 shows the average producer prices of some selected products from 2017 to 2021. Most of the selected products recorded increased producer prices during the year under review. Steel bars registered the highest increase in producer price at 26.5 per cent followed by wheat flour at 18.7 per cent. Producer prices of maize flour and paints declined by 9.0 and 8.1 per cent, respectively in 2021.

Table 10.7 Average Producer Prices of Selected Products, 2017-2021

		<i>KSh/Unit</i>				
Product	Units of Measure	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Vegetable oils	20 Litres	3,950.6	3,997.2	3,940.8	3,965.4	4,640.9
Milk	Crate 18 packets each 500 MI	696.9	692.4	714.1	720.3	746.8
Sugar	One Tonne	96,606.3	80,198.7	80,198.7	80,194.2	89,323.0
Wheat flour	12 packets each 2Kg	1,317.4	1,329.7	1,531.6	1,486.7	1,764.1
Maize Flour	12 packets each 2Kg	1,199.1	1,172.6	1,316.3	1,397.9	1,272.4
Paints	4 Litres	2,263.4	2,305.0	2,024.7	1,975.6	1,815.1
Ballast	One Tonne	792.5	792.5	792.5	797.4	863.0
Plastic water tank	5,000 litre capacity	32,779.1	32,130.2	31,874.3	31,749.4	32,248.7
Cement	One Tonne	12,223.2	12,130.3	12,069.7	12,187.4	12,962.5
Steel bars	1 Kg	80.7	86.2	85.5	86.0	108.8

* 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. During the year under review, finance institutions experienced an increase in demand for loans and advances due to easing of COVID19 pandemic restrictions which revived businesses. Table 10.8 shows the approved credits in the manufacturing sector by both commercial banks and industrial financial institutions from 2017 to 2021. In the year under review, total credit approved by both commercial banks and industrial financial institutions rose to KSh 464.0 billion from KSh 410.3 billion in 2020. The total amount of credit advanced by industrial financial institutions increased from KSh 1,096.3 million in 2020 to KSh 1,394.5 million in 2021. Similarly, the total number of projects funded by these institutions increased from 320 in 2020 to 328 in 2021.

10.26. Manufacturing projects approved by commercial banks and other financial institutions in 2017 to 2021 is presented in Table 10.8. In the year under review, Kenya Development Corporation (KDC) approved 10 manufacturing projects worth KSh 521.4 million. The funding was for six start-ups and four expansion projects mainly in dairy processing, water purification and bottling and, nails and wire products.

10.27. Development Bank of Kenya (DBK) experienced a rapid increase in demand for loans and advances in 2021 compared to the year 2020. The easing of COVID-19 pandemic restrictions revived businesses and prompted re-opening of closed ones. In 2021, the bank approved KSh 342.9 million to three manufacturing projects mainly in heavy steel components, structural steel works and manufacturing of mattresses. This was an increase of more than threefold from projects worth KSh 100.9 million approved in 2020.

Table 10.8: Manufacturing Projects Approved by Commercial Banks and Other Financial Institutions, 2017 - 2021

Institution	Number of Projects					Approved credit (KSh Million)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
IDB Capital limited ¹	3	8	8	6	-	200.1	551.8	330.0	85.5	-
Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation ¹	7	4	6	3	-	791.0	315.0	640.0	100.9	-
Kenya Development Corporation ¹	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	521.4
Development Bank of Kenya.	3	3	1	3	3	130.5	230.0	94.0	100.9	342.9
Kenya Industrial Estates Limited	280	225	380	308	315	181.0	243.7	602.7	809.0	530.2
Sub - total	293	240	395	320	328	1,302.6	1,340.5	1,666.7	1,096.3	1,394.5
All other commercial banks ²	..	..	..	..	..	314,046	334,388	365,257	409,192	462,629
TOTAL	293	240	395	320	328	315,348	335,729	366,924	410,288	464,024

Source: CBK, IDBC, ICDC, KDC, DBK AND KIE

* Provisional

¹ IDB Capital and ICDC merged to form KDC

² Source is CBK (excludes DBK)

10.28. Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) continued to play its role of promoting small scale and micro enterprises by financing their development activities as shown in Table 10.9. In the year under review, the amount of loans advanced by KIE to manufacturing

projects decreased to KSh 530.2 million from KSh 809 million in 2020. However, the number of manufacturing projects approved increased marginally from 308 in 2020 to 315 in 2021. The funding was for expansion of existing projects.

Table 10.9: Industrial Projects Approved by Kenya Industrial Estates, 2017-2021

Descriptions	Number of Projects					Advanced Loans (KSh '000)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Manufacture of food products	93	56	137	136	116	53,391	79,244	241,827	443,210	233,600
Manufacture of beverages	-	1	2	-	-	-	9,000	850	-	-
Manufacture of animal feeds	-	6	-	-	-	-	22,550	-	-	-
Manufacture of textiles and apparel	43	36	66	42	53	20,700	26,535	118,235	89,200	56,710
Manufacture of leather and related products	11	3	8	-	5	765	10,680	10,533	-	17,050
Manufacture of wood and Products of wood and cork except furniture	39	20	31	39	38	27,782	12,630	22,835	55,562	34,140
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	10	13	29	10	14	26,858	11,650	78,740	6,375	25,150
Manufacture of Chemicals and chemical products	3	5	3	11	2	6,000	4,450	12,340	61,300	11,000
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	7	4	-	-	-	4,490	1,570	-	-	-
Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	66	72	93	60	63	32,669	57,769	106,902	135,590	114,720
Manufacture of furniture	-	5	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
Manufacture of Electricals and Accessories	-	-	9	10	24	-	-	9,675	17,800	37,850
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	450	-	-
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	8	4	1	-	-	8,300	3,600	300	-	-
TOTAL	280	225	380	308	315	180,954	243,678	602,686	809,037	530,220

Source: Kenya Industrial Estates Ltd

* Provisional

- means no project

10.29. In the year under review, KenInvest recorded an increase in proposed investments to KSh 7.4 billion for 30 projects from KSh 4.9 billion for 21 projects registered in 2020, as shown in Table 10.10.

Table 10.10: Industrial Projects Approved by Kenya Industrial Estates, 2017-2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Number of Projects	39	47	43	21	30
Capital Cost (KSh billion)	26.5	14.4	35.1	4.9	7.4

Source: KenInvest

* Provisional

¹Figures presented are only for projects for investors registered with the Authority

Export Processing Zones

10.30. The Export Processing Zones (EPZ) has made positive contribution to the economy by improving business operating environment especially in textile, apparel, and leather sub sectors. Table 10.11 shows selected key performance indicators under EPZ program from 2017 to 2021. The number of gazetted zones in 2021 stood at 82, out of which 76 were owned and operated privately while six were public.

10.31. Employment in the EPZ enterprises expanded by 18.2 per cent to 66.6 thousand persons in 2021 after recording a contraction in 2020. Similarly, employment of Kenyans in these enterprises increased by 17.0 per cent to 65.9 thousand persons in 2021.

10.32. The total sales by EPZ enterprises increased by 21.5 per cent to KSh 98.7 billion in 2021. The value of local sales by EPZ enterprises increased from KSh 6.2 billion in 2020 to KSh 7.3 billion in 2021 while exports increased by 22.8 per cent to KSh 91.3 billion in 2021. Imports increased by 26.5 per cent to KSh 47.4 billion in 2021 from KSh 37.5 billion in 2020.

10.33. The cumulative capital investment in form of equipment, machinery and infrastructure increased by 4.4 per cent to KSh 122.2 billion in 2021 from KSh 117.0 billion in 2020. The growth was due to new zones and enterprises commissioned in the year under review as well as expansion of the existing ones.

Table 10.11: Selected EPZ Performance Indicators, 2017-2021

	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	
Gazetted Zones	Number	65	71	72	74	76	82	7.9
Enterprises Operating	"	111	131	136	137	138	145	5.1
Employment - Locals	"	52,947	54,764	57,099	60,390	56,293	65,858	17.0
- Expatriates	"	618	722	644	665	647	796	23.0
Total Workers	"	53,565	55,486	57,743	61,055	56,387	66,654	18.2
Export	KSh Million	64,151	60,729	72,390	68,572	74,360	91,336	22.8
Domestic Sales ¹	"	4,418	6,541	4,880	8,617	6,171	7,317	18.6
Total Sales	"	68,569	67,270	77,270	77,189	80,531	98,653	22.5
Imports	"	30,160	30,305	34,229	39,840	37,504	47,436	26.5
Local Purchases of Goods and Services	"	10,742	11,089	10,385	9,761	12,346	14,480	17.3
Capital Investment	"	88,977	95,278	105,066	107,877	116,974	122,155	4.4

Source: Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA)

* Provisional

¹ Includes sales to duty free shops**African Growth and Opportunity Act**

10.34. Table 10.12 shows performance under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). All the selected indicators under the EPZ garment / apparel sub sector reported growths in 2021. In 2021 the number of enterprises increased by 3.6 per cent. The direct employment in the sub sector increased

by 10.5 per cent to 50.4 thousand persons in 2021. The value of exports increased by 19.9 per cent from KSh 42.3 billion in 2020 to KSh 50.7 billion in 2021. Capital investment increased by 20.7 per cent to KSh 23.1 billion in 2021.

Table 10.12: Selected EPZ Garment / Apparel Performance Indicators under AGOA, 2017-2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	% Change
Number of Enterprises	21	22	24	28	29	3.6
Number of Employees	43,987	46,248	49,489	45,588	50,359	10.5
Capital Investment (KSh Million)	15,880	16,146	18,065	19,133	23,096	20.7
Exports (KSh Million).	33,051	41,578	46,066	42,278	50,679	19.9

Source: Export Processing Zones Authority

*Provisional

The Construction Sector

Overview

The value and volume of construction activities in Kenya are key indicators of the general economic performance due to the significant contribution of the sector to the total GDP. In 2021, the construction sector registered a growth of 6.6 per cent compared to a growth of 10.1 per cent recorded in 2020. The roads sub-sector in 2021 received significant boost from the private sector participation through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in some of the projects. For instance, the Nairobi Express Way, which is a mega project under the PPPs and runs from Mlolongo through the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) and the Nairobi Central Business District (CBD) to Westlands area along Waiyaki Way. This project was 82.0 per cent complete as at 31st December 2021. Likewise, the dualling of the Nairobi Eastern Bypass and the construction of Makupa Causeway Bridge were also launched during the review period.

11.2 The length of paved super-highways, international trunk roads and national roads improved from 11.0 thousand kilometres as at 30th June 2020 to 11.1 thousand kilometres as at 30th June 2021. Similarly, the length of paved primary roads rose from 6.1 thousand kilometres to 7.5 thousand kilometres over the same period. Consequently, the total length of paved roads increased by 2.3 per cent to 21.8 thousand kilometres. National Government expenditure on roads is expected to increase by 6.1 per cent, from KSh 195.3 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 207.2 billion in 2021/22.

Employment in the sector registered an upward growth with private employment increasing by 2.3 per cent to 217.3 thousand employees. Likewise, public employment in the construction sector increased from 9.1 thousand employees in 2020 to 9.2 thousand employees in 2021. Credit advanced to the Construction and Real Estate sectors by commercial banks went up from KSh 526.5 billion in 2020 to KSh 531.3 billion in 2021.

11.3. In line with the Big-4-Agenda, the Government continued to facilitate acquisition of affordable housing to Kenyans. In 2021, 431 housing units were completed by the State Department for Housing at an estimated cost of KSh. 741.3 million. As at December 2021, there were 3,480 housing units under construction by the State Department for Housing (SDH), with an estimated construction cost of KSh 6.9 billion. Budgeted Government expenditure on housing for 2021/22 is however expected to decrease by 48.4 per cent to KSh 14.1 billion. The value of buildings completed in the Nairobi City County (NCC) decreased by 11.9 per cent, to KSh 88.1 billion in

2021 from KSh 100.0 billion in 2020. Building plans approved by the Nairobi City County declined from KSh 153.6 billion in 2020 to KSh 102.9 billion in 2021.

Key Construction Indicators

11.4. Table 11.1 presents selected key indicators in the construction sector for the period 2017 to 2021. The real value of reported public building works completed decreased from KSh 70.8 million in 2020 to KSh 63.2 million in 2021. The decline could be attributed to the few housing units completed by the SDH during the review period. The real value of government expenditure on roads increased from KSh 494.8 million in 2020 to KSh 534.6 million in 2021 due to the increased allocation of funds to the road sub-sector. Cement consumption increased by 23.0 per cent to 9.1 million tonnes in 2021. Credit advanced to the Construction and the Real Estate sectors by commercial banks increased by 0.9 per cent to KSh 531.3 billion in 2021. Total employment in the construction sector went up by 2.5 per cent to 226.5 thousand persons in 2021.

Table 11.1: Selected Key Economic Indicators in the Construction Sector, 2017 - 2021

Indicator	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Reported Real Value of Private Building Works Completed in Nairobi City County ¹	KSh Million	443.1	466.2	471.7	476.2	464.5
Reported Real Value of Public Building Works Completed by the SDH ¹	KSh Million	59.4	57.9	38.5	70.8	63.2
Government Expenditure on Roads	KSh Million	388.0	415.4	592.9	494.8	534.6
Cement consumption	000 tonnes	5,857.9	5,948.7	6,129.1	7,375.6	9,098.4
Private Employment*	000 persons	204.9	213.4	212.7	212.4	217.3
Public Employment	000 persons	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.2
Loans and Advances from Commercial Banks to the sector ²	KSh Million	482,717.0	482,725.0	489,889.0	526,489.0	531,294.0

* Revised

* Provisional

¹Values have been deflated using the Construction Input Price Indices from 2019

² Includes advances to the Real Estate sector

Indices of Construction Inputs

11.5. Table 11.2 presents the quarterly indices of construction inputs for 2021. In the fourth quarter of 2021, the overall construction cost index went up to 106.12 compared to 106.06 in the third quarter. Indices of Materials and; Transport and Fuels also

went up by 0.12 per cent and 0.71 per cent, respectively. Indices of Equipment and labour went down by 0.37 per cent and 0.02 per cent respectively in the same period.

Table 11.2: Quarterly Indices of Construction Inputs in 2021

Products	Weight	Dec-19	Q1-2021	Q2-2021	Q3-2021	Q4-2021
Materials	51.09	100	106.06	108.30	108.36	108.49
Equipment	20.26	100	102.28	103.43	103.33	102.95
Transport and Fuels	9.64	100	100.80	103.62	103.71	104.45
Labour	19.01	100	103.75	103.89	104.00	103.98
Overall Construction Cost index	100.00	100	104.35	106.02	106.06	106.12

11.6. The cost of construction projects highly depends on the inputs of labour for the various activities undertaken during construction. Wages represent the average monthly payments to the skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. Optimum use of labour in

construction work is essential to minimize the construction cost. As shown in Table 11.3, there were no new collective bargaining agreements in the sector in 2020/21. Consequently, wages that were negotiated in 2020 remained the same in 2021.

Table 11.3: Monthly Average Basic Wages in the Construction Industry, 2017 – 2021

Category of Workers	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Unskilled	21,497	22,586	23,651	24,609	24,609
Semi-Skilled	29,757	31,348	32,748	34,074	34,074
Skilled	42,794	45,171	47,137	49,025	49,025

Source: Ministry of Labour

Construction of Buildings

11.7. The number of private buildings completed within Nairobi City County (NCC) and public residential buildings constructed by the State Department for Housing and the National Housing Corporation (NHC) are presented in Table 11.4. The number of

completed buildings within the NCC was 13,350 in 2021 compared to 16,248 that was reported in 2020. During the year under review, 431 buildings were completed by the State Department for Housing, comprising 360 housing units for the national police

and prisons services, and 71 housing units constructed through the Appropriate Building Materials and Technologies (ABMT). Approximately 3,480 housing units were under construction, with an estimated con-

struction cost of KSh 6.9 billion as at 31st December 2021. In addition, during the same period, there were 424 housing units under construction by the NHC at an estimated cost of KSh 1.7 billion.

Table 11.4: Reported Number of Private and Public Buildings Completed, 2017 – 2021

Year	Private (Nairobi City County)			Public Residential		
	Residential	Non-Residential	Total	National Housing Corporation	State Department for Housing	Total
2017	9,864	2,038	11,902	0	1,164	1,164
2018	10,785	1,940	12,725	180	250	430
2019	11,802	2,174	13,976	100	430	530
2020	13,221	3,027	16,248	2,332	338	2,670
2021*	10,863	2,487	13,350	0	431	431

Source: Nairobi City County, National Housing Corporation and The State Department for Housing

* Provisional

11.8. The value of completed private and public buildings was the highest in 2020 within the 2017 to 2021 period as shown in Table 11.5. The value of completed buildings reported in the NCC was KSh

88.1 billion in 2021 compared to KSh 100.0 billion in 2020. The value of completed housing units by the SDH decreased from KSh 7,347.0 million in 2020 to KSh 741.3 million in 2021.

Table 11.5: Reported Value of Private and Public Buildings Completed, 2017 – 2021

Year	Private (Nairobi City County)			Public Residential		
	Residential	Non-Residential	Total	National Housing Corporation	State Department for Housing	Total
2017	74,347.1	11,781.3	86,128.4	0.0	2,347.0	2,347.0
2018	77,722.2	12,405.2	90,127.4	816.0	730.3	1,546.3
2019	80,346.5	13,635.8	93,982.3	370.2	1,138.8	1,509.1
2020	85,239.6	14,801.7	100,041.3	1,737.3	7,347.0	9,084.3
2021*	75,088.9	13,039.0	88,127.9	0.0	741.3	741.3

Source: Nairobi City County, National Housing Corporation and the State Department for Housing

*Provisional

11.9. In 2021, the total value of building plans approved by the NCC was KSh 102.9 billion, representing a decline of 33.0 per cent from KSh 153.6 billion recorded in 2020. The value of building works completed decreased by 11.9 per cent to KSh 88.1 billion in the same period. The decrease could be attributed to the increase in the cost of construction materials, transport and fuel.

Table 11.6: Value of Reported Private Building Plans Approved and Building Works Completed in Nairobi City County, 2017 – 2021

KSh Million		
Year	Building Plans Approved	Building Works Completed ¹
2017	240,752.0	86,128.4
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

Source: Nairobi City County

*Provisional

¹ Excludes extensions

Government Credit on Housing

11.10. Table 11.7 presents housing loans advanced by the Government through the National Housing Corporation by County for the 2017/18 to 2020/21 period. During the review period, the amount advanced

had a ceiling of KSh 3.0 million, while issuance of loans was put on hold and therefore there were no returns in the last two financial years.

Table 11.7: Housing Loans Advanced by the National Housing Corporation by County, 2017/18-2020/21

County	2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		2020/21	
	Number of Loans	KSh '000'	Number of Loans	KSh '000'	Number of Loans	KSh '000'	Number of Loans	KSh '000'
Bungoma	1	1,500.0	1	525.0	-	-	-	-
Embu	1	1,800.0	1	2,500.0	-	-	-	-
Kajiado	4	10,050.0	5	6,287.5	-	-	-	-
Kakamega	-	-	5	10,650.0	-	-	-	-
Kiambu	5	18,650.0	5	12,300.0	-	-	-	-
Kirinyaga	2	4,600.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kisii	-	-	3	7,400.0	-	-	-	-
Kisumu	2	3,850.0	5	8,560.0	-	-	-	-
Kitui	2	3,400.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machakos	8	16,880.0	1	7,200.0	-	-	-	-
Makueni	1	2,300.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marsabit	1	3,000.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meru	3	5,100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migori	-	-	1	3,000.0	-	-	-	-
Mombasa	1	3,000.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murang'a	-	-	3	7,000.0	-	-	-	-
Nairobi City	8	17,540.0	8	18,350.0	-	-	-	-
Nakuru	4	9,300.0	6	11,400.0	-	-	-	-
Nyandarua	-	-	1	3,000.0	-	-	-	-
Vihiga	-	-	2	5,000.0	-	-	-	-
Taita Taveta	2	3,150.0	1	1,750.0	-	-	-	-
Trans Nzoia	-	-	1	1,100.0	-	-	-	-
Uasin Gishu	1	1,050.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	46	105,170.0	49	106,022.5	-	-	-	-

Source: National Housing Corporation

National Government Expenditure on Housing

11.11. Actual expenditure on housing increased from KSh 24.9 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 25.6 billion in 2020/21, with a 93.9 per cent utilization rate of budgeted expenditure as shown in Table 11.8. Budgeted expenditure on housing for 2021/22 decreased by 48.4 per cent to KSh 14.1 billion.

Table 11.8: Government Expenditure on Housing, 2017/18 – 2021/22

Year	Expenditure in KSh Million		Actual as a Percentage of Approved Expenditure
	Approved	Actual	
2017/18	18,409.9	16,130.0	87.6
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 ¹	14,054.6		

Source: State Department for Housing

* Revised

¹ Budget Estimates

Road Construction

11.12. Overall national government expenditure on roads is expected to increase from KSh 195.3 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 207.2 billion in 2021/22 as presented in Table 11.9. Expenditure on Trunk and Primary roads in 2021/22 is expected to account for 39.0 per cent of total government expenditure on roads. Secondary and minor roads are expected to

have a development expenditure of KSh 45.7 billion while that for miscellaneous roads, including urban roads, is expected to increase to KSh 11.6 billion over the review period. Recurrent expenditure, which is mainly for road maintenance and repairs, is expected to rise from KSh 66.7 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 69.1 billion in 2021/22.

Table 11.9: National Government Expenditure on Roads, 2017/18 - 2021/22

Financial Year	KSh Million				
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21*	2021/22 ¹
Development:					
Trunk and Primary Roads (A, B and C)	52,029.0	47,760.6	77,098.0	75,219.8	80,739.7
Secondary and Minor Roads (D and E)	40,869.0	37,784.2	59,106.0	42,560.5	45,683.7
Miscellaneous Roads (Including Urban)	11,883.6	11,116.5	13,251.0	10,816.7	11,610.5
Sub-total	104,781.6	96,661.3	149,455.0	128,597.0	138,034.0
Recurrent:					
Maintenance & Repair	53,830.0	57,815.8	57,738.0	66,653.0	69,119.9
Total	158,611.6	154,477.2	207,193.0	195,250.0	207,153.9

Source: State Department for Infrastructure and the Kenya Roads Board

*Revised

¹Provisional

11.13. The 'R2000 programme' and the 'R10000 Programme' are methods of road improvement and upgrading using low volume seal technology and conventional approaches. The programmes have enabled the continued development of rural roads across the counties through collaboration of the National Government, County governments and other stakeholders. Table 11.10 shows the status

of ongoing Road Programmes for the period, 2019-2021. In both 2020 and 2021, all counties except Mombasa, Lamu and the Nairobi City had roads under the programmes. During the review period, there were 2,712.5 kilometres of 'R2000 programme' and 'R10000 Programme' roads under improvement and upgrading, with an estimated construction cost of KSh 355.5 billion.

Table 11.10: Status of Ongoing R2000 and R10000 Programme for the Period, 2019 - 2021

Year	2019				2020				2021*			
County	Additional (Km)	Total Length at Start (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)	Additional (Km)	Total Length at Start (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)	Additional (Km)	Total Length at Start (Km)	Work Done (Km)	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)
Mombasa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kwale	-	105.7	34.9	6,293.3	22.2	93.0	57.7	4,188.1	52.2	87.5	80.8	5,662.3
Kilifi	-	83.9	32.6	7,815.0	154.2	205.5	186.4	8,506.7	85.9	105.0	63.0	11,782.3
Tana River	-	12.4	10.1	761.6	-	2.4	2.4	761.6	103.6	103.6	34.5	5,876.0
Lamu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taita Taveta	-	-	-	-	136.0	136.0	42.8	6,020.7	-	93.2	93.2	6,020.7
Garisa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	15.0	15.0	678.0
Wajir	90.0	90.0	24.5	4,027.5	-	65.5	32.8	4,027.5	24.5	57.2	32.7	3,514.9
Manderra	70.0	70.0	3.3	2,800.0	3.3	66.7	3.6	3,222.8	3.3	66.4	7.9	2,449.8
Marsabit	-	12.1	4.9	980.4	12.8	20.0	13.9	980.4	-	6.1	6.1	980.4
Isiolo	-	41.6	4.0	4,310.9	44.1	81.7	45.8	3,946.1	-	35.9	32.1	3,566.3
Meru	-	124.7	61.4	17,894.0	286.2	349.5	177.1	16,176.3	-	172.4	82.3	11,505.6
Tharaka Nithi	-	106.0	38.1	6,025.8	42.8	110.7	35.4	3,470.0	61.0	136.3	55.1	6,034.3
Embu	-	40.8	8.4	4,239.1	88.8	121.2	88.7	5,803.6	0.1	32.6	17.8	5,208.5
Kitui	-	106.6	11.7	5,090.2	-	94.9	47.6	3,821.3	-	47.4	40.5	3,397.1
Machakos	7.5	77.2	19.1	6,123.2	121.3	179.4	70.9	7,406.1	-	108.5	54.1	5,982.7
Makueni	-	118.1	26.1	7,534.5	89.4	181.5	101.6	7,123.5	-	79.9	32.4	6,084.5
Nyandarua	-	83.5	22.4	4,648.1	33.9	95.0	10.5	5,573.2	71.7	156.2	48.9	6,547.9
Nyeri	-	138.3	37.5	17,065.4	412.4	513.2	311.8	20,675.5	274.9	476.3	239.7	31,227.5
Kirinyaga	-	125.5	19.1	9,653.8	161.3	267.7	188.9	11,580.8	198.1	276.9	145.0	17,960.9
Muranga	-	225.8	92.6	18,156.8	229.6	362.8	233.9	18,501.6	-	128.9	102.1	12,339.7

Kiambu	-	334.2	98.1	26,546.8	262.2	498.4	404.6	24,579.5	275.0	368.8	238.8	35,501.7
Turkana	-	135.9	13.7	6,948.7	30.7	153.0	43.0	6,948.7	-	110.0	41.8	6,385.4
West Pokot	-	87.7	43.9	6,605.9	36.1	80.0	56.2	3,236.6	129.0	152.8	69.9	7,901.0
Samburu	-	-	-	-	51.0	51.0	49.1	2,025.2	-	1.9	0.7	2,082.6
Trans Nzoia	-	120.4	10.8	7,003.3	-	109.7	2.8	1,300.1	44.3	151.2	100.8	7,132.3
Uasin Gishu	-	220.5	63.0	18,715.9	287.7	445.3	298.0	21,547.2	-	147.3	110.3	16,729.2
Elgeyo - Marakwet	-	0.7	0.7	5,198.2	231.0	231.0	142.1	10,412.7	-	88.9	61.5	4,807.0
Nandi	32.2	180.0	42.8	7,854.0	-	137.2	50.6	2,978.1	-	86.6	45.7	5,799.4
Baringo	-	161.7	49.1	9,476.3	293.4	406.0	270.6	16,253.0	20.0	155.4	53.4	17,117.0
Laikipia	-	47.6	6.3	6,682.1	156.1	197.4	178.6	7,268.8	-	18.8	17.4	2,186.9
Nakuru	-	204.0	52.7	12,394.6	-	151.3	63.3	3,090.1	140.7	228.7	118.2	10,289.2
Narok	-	111.2	35.3	5,125.2	206.1	282.0	183.1	10,132.9	-	98.9	71.2	7,779.8
Kajiado	-	112.4	68.7	7,837.6	161.3	205.0	127.7	9,786.0	-	77.3	56.8	9,175.0
Bomet	-	92.7	78.2	7,131.7	216.9	231.4	161.7	9,885.8	-	69.7	25.6	6,319.3
Kericho	-	144.7	97.6	10,299.8	132.2	179.2	141.7	8,091.1	112.0	149.5	122.4	10,671.0
Kakamega	-	71.1	11.2	8,404.5	128.7	188.6	155.3	7,966.9	31.4	64.7	30.5	8,734.5
Vihiga	-	18.9	2.5	977.6	30.1	46.5	26.5	1,932.7	80.5	100.5	46.1	4,859.9
Bungoma	-	68.0	19.1	5,936.2	86.1	135.0	92.6	6,110.9	-	42.4	24.4	4,757.4
Busia	-	8.6	7.1	2,980.5	33.5	35.0	29.7	1,680.3	50.0	55.3	43.1	3,202.7
Siaya	-	22.3	11.4	3,612.5	-	10.9	9.8	253.3	-	1.1	1.1	223.2
Kisumu	5.4	40.0	8.0	1,726.8	111.0	143.0	77.2	5,690.8	-	65.8	51.2	2,696.7
Homa Bay	-	117.5	22.7	4,644.9	46.3	141.0	27.1	5,051.6	18.0	131.9	15.4	5,238.0
Kisii	-	140.4	83.0	15,145.8	80.6	138.0	16.4	6,776.5	197.4	319.0	42.6	13,946.7
Migori	-	81.6	17.2	2,390.0	106.6	171.0	50.0	7,185.3	-	121.0	83.1	6,581.3
Nyamira	-	34.9	19.1	5,438.4	80.2	96.0	73.3	4,319.1	89.6	112.3	57.3	8,589.9
Nairobi City	-	0.4	0.4	921.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	205.1	4,120.0	1,313.3	313,417.9	4,606.1	7,409.6	4,382.6	316,289.1	2,078.3	5,105.2	2,712.5	355,526.9

Source: Kenya Rural Roads Authority
*Provisional

11.14. During the year under review, the length of paved International Trunk roads increased to 5.4 thousand kilometres, an increase of 1.9 per cent from 5.3 thousand kilometres recorded in 2020. The length of National Trunk roads and Primary roads under bitumen increased to 5.6 thousand kilometres

and 7.5 thousand kilometres, respectively as at 30th June 2021. The length of paved secondary roads expanded by 16.9 per cent to 1,432 kilometres from 1,225 kilometres in 2020. The total length of roads under bitumen increased to 21.8 thousand kilometres as at 30th June 2021.

Table 11.11: Kilometres of Roads by Type and Classification as at 30th June, 2017 - 2021

Surface Type/ Year	Earth/Gravel (Unpaved)					Bitumen(Paved)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
National Roads										
Super Highway (S)	-	-	-	-	-	81	81	81	157	157
International Trunk Roads (A)	3,427	3,008	2,623	2,539	3,112	4,191	4,609	4,994	5,266	5,350
National Trunk Roads (B)	7,062	6,743	6,260	8,798	7,625	3,789	4,109	4,592	5,565	5,632
Primary Roads (C)	17,325	17,131	15,950	15,899	15,985	4,121	4,314	5,495	6,104	7,525
Sub-total	27,814	26,882	24,833	27,236	26,722	12,181	13,113	15,162	17,092	18,664
County Roads										
Secondary Roads (D)	9,819	9,424	9,224	8,551	9,150	1,305	1,699	1,899	1,225	1,432
Minor Roads (E)	12,974	12,843	12,643	10,539	11,523	1,074	1,205	1,405	717	645
Special Purpose Roads (F)	9,186	9,122	9,057	8,954	9,091	439	504	569	465	365
Unclassified Roads (G)	84,625	84,525	84,399	83,524	83,521	2,035	2,135	2,261	1,837	720
Sub-total	116,604	115,914	115,323	111,567	113,285	4,853	5,542	6,133	4,244	3,162
Grand Total	144,418	142,796	140,156	138,803	140,007	17,034	18,655	21,295	21,336	21,826

Source: Kenya Roads Board

*Provisional

Some roads re-classified 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.

11.15. Construction of essential infrastructure projects especially on road networks spurs development and eases traffic congestion. The Nairobi Express Way, Kenya's first major public-private partnership (PPP) project, was 82.0 per cent complete as at 31st December 2021. The Express Way is a 108.4-kilometre lane length with an estimated total construction cost of KSh 72.8 billion. The Nairobi Eastern Bypass, which is being expanded/upgraded to a

dual carriage, and the Makupa Causeway Bridge construction, were among the ongoing PPP projects at an estimated cost of KSh 12.5 billion and KSh 4.5 billion respectively. As shown in Table 11.12, there were other major roadworks in progress for the financial year 2021/22. An estimated KSh 259.5 billion would be utilized on roadworks with a total length of 2,299.0 kilometres.

Table 11.12: Selected Major Road Works in Progress as at December 2021

Project Name	Length (Km)	% Completion	Amount (KSh Million)
Roads under Construction			
Nairobi Expressway	108.40	82.0	72,800.00
Nairobi Western Bypass	77.20	56.5	17,580.85
Capacity enhancement of James Gichuru - Rironi	26.00	65.8	16,366.59
Kenol-Sagana	48.00	1.5	8,491.26
Lokitaung Junction – Kalobeiyei River	160.00	75.2	8,456.32
Kalobeiyei River – Nadapal/Nakodok	88.00	73.0	7,856.05
Mau Mau Road Lot2-Murang'a (Mairi-Kinyona-Mununga-Ichici-Tuthu-Wanjerere-Kagongo-Kairo)	153.80	5.2	6,428.04
Mombasa – Kwa Jomvu Rd (A109)	13.30	94.5	6,016.87
Sagana-Marua	36.00	2.0	5,749.46
Mau Mau Road Lot 1B: Kiambu (Kamahindu-Gatamaiyu-Nduriri-Nyanduma-Wangui-Mataara-Gatakaini & other spur roads)	112.60	14.5	4,550.48
Mau Mau Road Lot3: Nyeri (Kairo-Kabebero-Munyange-Gituiga-Ihithe-Miagayuini-Ihururu-Nyarugumu-Njengu & other spur roads)	109.10	14.8	4,519.82
Kitale – Endebes - Suam	45.00	61.0	4,474.99
Mau Mau Road Lot 1A: Kiambu-(Gataka- Iria Ini-Kagaa-Matimbei-Kamahindu & Spur roads)	105.00	12.5	4,193.17
Mombasa Port Area Road Development Project Package 3	6.86	75.0	4,000.00
Uplands - Githunguri - Ruiru	94.00	50.3	3,988.06
Kinyona - Gatura - Njabini	68.80	12.0	3,179.05
Kisumu Boys - Mamboleo	18.40	91.0	2,837.95
Posta (Naibor) - Kisima- Maralal	65.00	64.0	2,689.25
Nyaru - Iten	128.00	88.2	2,418.82
Link Road to Lamu Port	10.00	99.0	2,310.90
Thika Bypass	17.00	82.8	2,240.54
Marsabit - Segel	23.50	5.7	2,227.58
Thika - Magumu Road	68.00	9.5	2,066.53
Mau Narok-Kisiriri (B18)	68.00	87.0	1,222.22
Kiogoro - Gesure - Itibo - Masongo Roads	19.00	96.0	1,075.01
Busia – Malaba	56.60	93.3	961.36
Sub total	1,725.56		198,701.16
Dualling			
Nairobi Eastern Bypass (From Baraka Roundabout to Ruiru/Kamiti Junction)	26.80	30.0	12,494.84

Table 11.12: Selected Major Road Works in Progress as at December 2021 (Continued)

Project Name	Length (Km)	% Completion	Amount (KSh Million)
Dualling of Athi River - Machakos Turnoff	40.00	74.2	5,288.55
Dualling of Magongo (A109L) Road: Phase II	5.80	77.9	2,420.33
Ngong Road (Dagoretti Corner - Karen Roundabout Section)	11.00	91.0	2,382.34
Sub total	83.60		22,586.05
Upgrading			
Garsen – Lamu – Witu	270.00	82.0	10,868.63
Lokichar-Loichangamatak	40.00	10.0	5,800.82
Mlolongo - Athi River Joska Road	15.00	36.0	2,193.75
Naivasha - Njabini Road	64.00	21.4	1,799.96
Mombasa Road(Devki)- Kinanie Park/Kinanie Leather Park Machakos County	25.00	24.0	1,785.78
Roads within East Africa Portland Housing Scheme in Machakos County	25.00	30.0	1,532.89
Roads in Meru County Headquarters	13.00	23.0	1,043.33
Sub total	452.00		25,025.15
Rehabilitation			
Thika Town roads	26.73	12.9	1,606.45
Nairobi Eastlands Roads (Phase II)	10.20	97.8	1,388.75
Nairobi Roads Lot 1 (Part of Missing Link 12)	1.00	60.0	1,159.26
Sub total	37.93		4,154.46
Bridges & Interchanges			
Makupa Causeway Bridge	-	8.1	4,511.07
Valley Road/Ngong Road/Nyerere Road Interchange and Upperhill Overpasses ¹	-	16.0	2,987.51
Construction of Interchanges at Kericho Jn (B1/C23) and Ahero Jn (A1/B1)	-	59.9	1,388.32
Ngong Road Footbridges ²	-	33.0	190.56
Sub total	-		9,077.46
Grand Total	2,299.09		259,544.28

Source: Kenya National Highways Authority and Kenya Urban Roads Authority

¹6 in Number²3 in Number

Railway Statistics

11.16. The Status of Railway construction projects as at 31st December 2021 is shown in Table 11.13. The Kenya Railways rehabilitated the Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) lines with a view to resume operations on the existing branch lines. In 2021, rehabilitation of the Longonot – Malaba line was completed with

a rail length of 465 kilometres. Other lines that were in progress were the Nakuru – Kisumu line, Gilgil – Nyahururu line, Kisumu – Butere and the Leseru – Kitale line. The construction of the Naivasha ICD - Longonot MGR link, which is 23.4 kilometres, was completed in the same period.

Table 11.13: The Status of Construction and Rehabilitation of MGRs as at 31st December 2021

Routes	Length in Kilometres	Percentage Completion
Construction Projects		
ICD Naivasha – MGR Longonot Link	23.4	100.0
MGR Rehabilitation Projects		
Nairobi - Commuter Rail	139.2	70.0
Longonot – Malaba Line	465	100.0
Nakuru – Kisumu	216.7	85.0
Gilgil - Nyahururu	77.8	56.1
Kisumu - Butere	69.05	67.0
Leseru - Kitale	65	75.0

Source: Kenya Railways

Tourism Sector

Overview

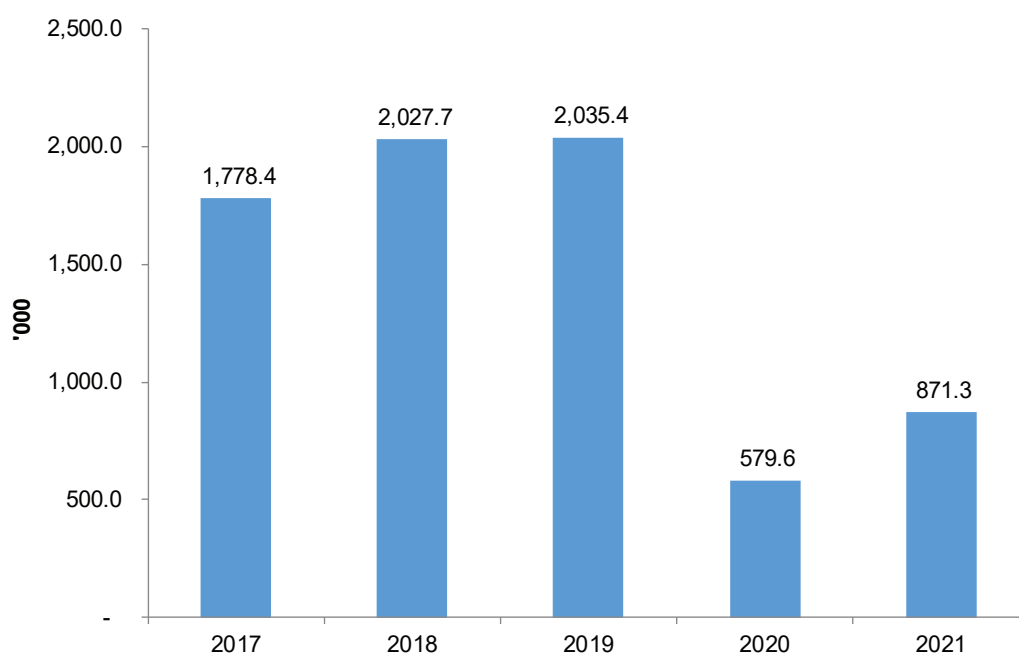
The tourism sector registered a recovery in 2021 as manifested in increased domestic tourism and international visitor arrivals. This was attributed to the easing of travel restrictions and rising rates of COVID-19 vaccination. International arrivals expanded by 50.3 per cent to 871.3 thousand in 2021, supported by the reopening of Kenya's source markets and relaxation of travel restrictions.

12.2. Overall, hotel bed-nights occupancy expanded by 45.1 per cent to 5.5 million in 2021. Hotel bed-nights occupancy by residents of Kenya rose by 49.2 per cent to 3.8 million and accounted for 69.4 per cent of the total hotel bed nights occupancy in 2021. This indicates that the tourism sector was majorly supported by domestic tourism in the review period. The number of international conferences held increased from 28 in 2020 to 292 in 2021 while local conferences held increased from 1,176 in 2020 to 8,117 in 2021. The number of visitors to national parks and game reserves increased by 50.0 per cent from 1.0 million in 2020 to 1.5 million in 2021. Similarly, the number of visitors to museums, snake parks and historical sites more than doubled to 403.7 thousand during the same period.

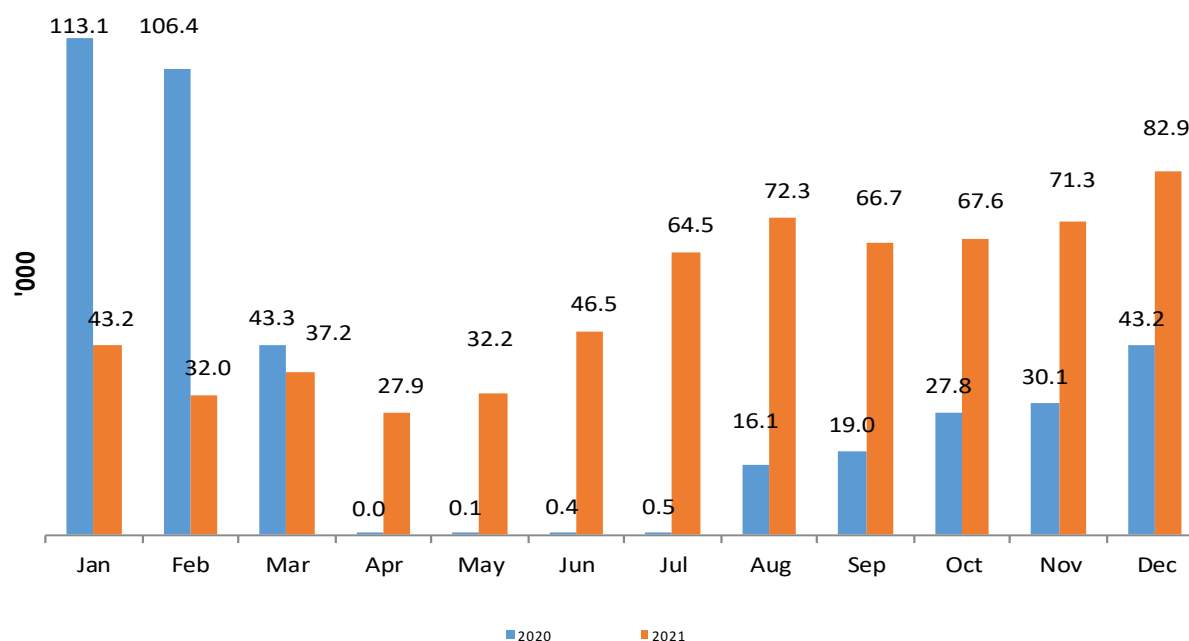
Visitor Arrivals

12.3. The trend in international visitor arrivals from 2017 to 2021 is shown in Figure 12.1. During the review period, international visitor arrivals grew by 50.3 per cent from 579.6 thousand in 2020 to 871.3 thousand in 2021.

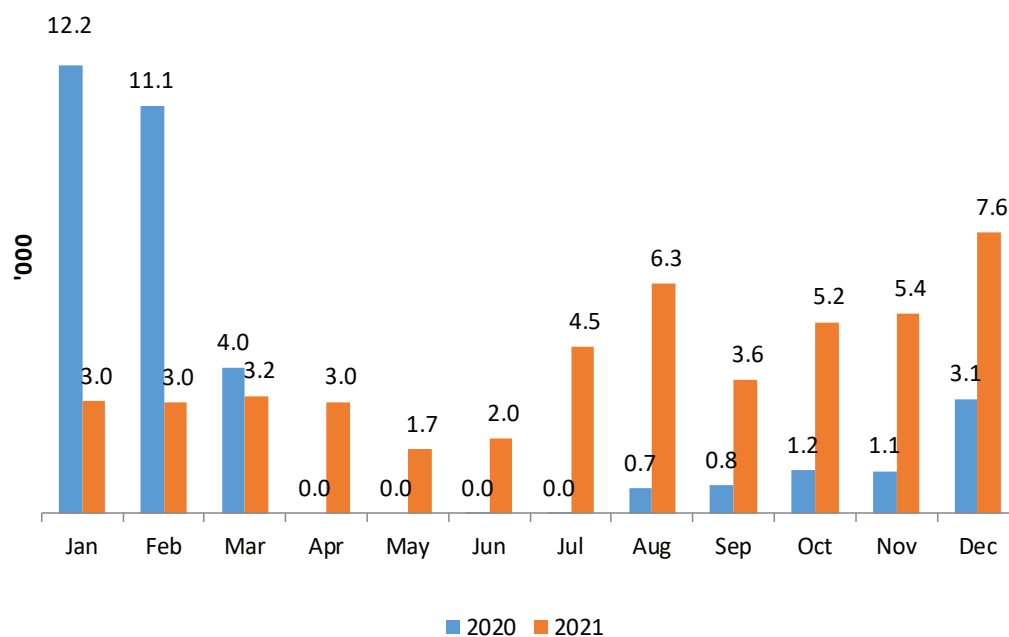
Figure 12.1: International Visitor Arrivals, 2017-2021



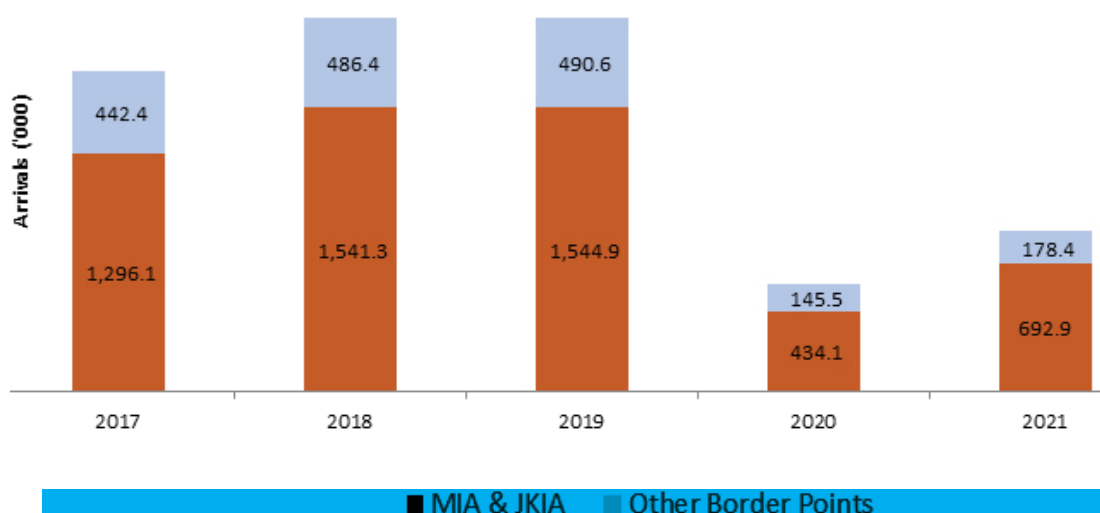
12.4. Figure 12.2(a) shows the monthly international visitor arrivals through Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA). In 2021, the lowest international visitor arrivals were recorded in April while the highest were recorded in December. Other notable international visitor arrivals were registered in August and November, 2021 at 72.3 thousand and 71.3 thousand, respectively.

Figure 12.2(a): Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through JKIA, 2020-2021

12.5. Figure 12.2(b) shows the monthly international visitor arrivals through Moi International Airport (MIA). The lowest international visitor arrivals were recorded in May at 1.7 thousand while the highest were in December, 2021 at 7.6 thousand. Notable international visitor arrivals were also registered in August, 2021.

Figure 12.2 (b) Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through MIA, 2020-2021

12.6. Figure 12.2 (c) shows the number of international visitor arrivals through MIA, JKIA and other border points for the period 2017 to 2021. Visitor arrivals through MIA and JKIA increased by 59.6 per cent to 692.9 thousand while those through other border points increased by 22.6 per cent to 178.4 thousand in 2021.

Figure 12.2(c): International Visitor Arrivals through MIA and JKIA, and Other Border Points, 2017-2021

12.7. International visitor arrivals by purpose of visit and quarter from 2017 to 2021 is shown in Table 12.1. International visitor arrivals during the first quarter registered a decline of more than half from 389.6 thousand in 2020 to 157.8 thousand in 2021. International visitor arrivals in the fourth quarter more than doubled from 140.7 thousand in 2020 to 299.3 thousand, the highest in 2021. The lowest visitor arrivals were recorded in the second quarter at 148.2 thousand during the same period.

12.8. Annual international visitor arrivals increased by 50.3 per cent from 579.6 thousand in 2020 to 871.3 thousand in 2021. Visitors on holiday more than doubled to 300.3 thousand, accounting for 34.5 per cent of all international arrivals in 2021. Similarly, visitors on transit and those on business increased by 29.0 per cent and 34.2 per cent to 48.0 thousand and 229.7 thousand respectively, in 2021. Figure 12.2 (d) presents the comparison of visitor arrivals by purpose of visit for 2020 and 2021.

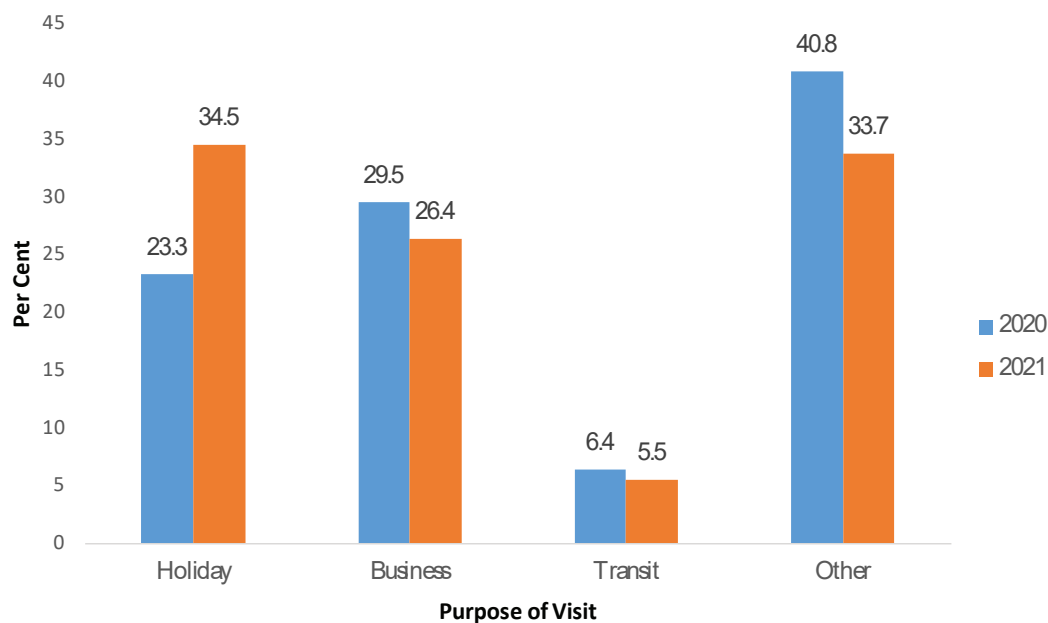
Table 12.1: International Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Visit and Quarter, 2017-2021

		'000				
Quarter	Purpose	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
1 st	Holiday	306.1	350.4	317.5	90.7	46.1
	Business	70.6	62.1	67.7	115.0	47.7
	Transit	25.5	26.0	33.8	25.0	8.4
	Other ¹	21.4	35.1	60.1	159.0	55.8
	TOTAL	423.7	473.5	479.1	389.6	157.8
2 nd	Holiday	280.8	315.2	279.2	0.3	42.1
	Business	64.9	56.6	62.3	0.4	43.9
	Transit	43.8	24.8	40.4	0.1	8.5
	Other ¹	33.3	53.0	79.3	0.5	53.7
	TOTAL ..	422.7	449.6	461.2	1.2	148.2
3 rd	Holiday	335.0	446.1	361.8	11.2	105.7
	Business	63.1	80.6	83.5	14.2	60.6
	Transit	18.7	22.6	53.3	3.1	10.6
	Other ¹	77.7	50.4	98.0	19.6	89.0
	TOTAL ..	494.4	599.7	596.6	48.1	266.0
4 th	Holiday	296.0	386.1	329.8	32.7	106.4
	Business	46.1	57.9	60.3	41.5	77.5
	Transit	16.9	23.6	45.4	9.0	20.5
	Other ¹	78.8	37.3	63.0	57.4	94.9
	TOTAL	437.6	504.9	498.5	140.7	299.3
Annual	Holiday	1,217.8	1,497.7	1,288.4	134.9	300.3
	Business	244.7	257.2	273.8	171.1	229.7
	Transit	104.8	97.1	172.9	37.2	48.0
	Other ¹	211.2	175.8	300.4	236.5	293.4
	TOTAL	1,778.4	2,027.7	2,035.4	579.6	871.3

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services

*Provisional

¹Other 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, 2020 - 2021

Visitor Departures

12.9. International visitor departures by purpose of visit and quarter from 2017 to 2021 is shown in Table 12.2. The number of departing visitors rose by 40.1 per cent to 791.7 thousand in 2021. International visitor departures in the first quarter declined by more than half from 392.7 thousand in 2020 to 142.2 thousand in 2021. International visitor departures

in the fourth quarter more than doubled from 118.0 thousand in 2020 to 268.1 thousand, the highest in 2021. The second quarter of 2021 recorded the lowest international visitor departures at 138.5 thousand. Departing visitors on business, holiday and transit accounted for 42.5, 28.2 and 6.1 per cent of total international departures in 2021, respectively.

Table 12.2: International Visitor Departures by Purpose of Visit and Quarter, 2017-2021

		'000				
Quarter	Purpose	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
1 st	Holiday	259.6	314.4	298.8	45.5	35.1
	Business	63.6	55.7	65.6	80.6	62.9
	Transit	29.7	23.3	28.3	11.0	8.1
	Other ¹	44.7	31.5	50.6	255.6	36.2
	Total	397.6	424.9	443.3	392.7	142.2
2 nd	Holiday	261.3	285.2	257.2	0.8	31.5
	Business	58.1	51.2	59.2	1.4	67.4
	Transit	29.2	22.5	33.5	0.2	6.7
	Other ¹	41.4	48.0	66.7	4.5	32.8
	Total	390.1	406.9	416.6	6.9	138.5
3 rd	Holiday	297.0	424.2	352.0	5.5	82.2
	Business	70.3	76.6	83.1	9.7	90.2
	Transit	31.6	21.5	48.1	1.3	10.3
	Other ¹	68.5	48.0	89.0	30.9	60.1
	Total	467.4	570.3	572.2	47.4	242.9
4 th	Holiday	273.2	347.6	318.2	13.7	66.2
	Business	54.4	52.2	59.4	24.2	118.5
	Transit	25.4	21.3	39.4	3.3	15.2
	Other ¹	35.3	33.6	48.9	76.8	68.3
	Total	388.2	454.7	465.9	118.0	268.1
Annual	Holiday	1,091.1	1,371.5	1,226.3	65.5	223.4
	Business	246.4	235.7	267.3	115.9	336.3
	Transit	115.8	88.6	149.3	15.8	48.0
	Other ¹	190.0	161.0	255.1	367.8	184.1
Total		1,643.3	1,856.8	1,898.0	565.0	791.7

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services

*Provisional

¹"Others" category include: Medical, Religious Mission/Volunteer, Sports, Health, Study, Visiting Friends and Relatives, Others/Not Stated.

12.10. Table 12.3 presents the number of departing visitors by country of residence and by purpose of visit. Residents of United Kingdom, Germany and France jointly accounted for 47.4 per cent of all departing residents of Europe in 2021. Departing residents of North America recorded the highest growth from 29.0 thousand in 2020 to 108.3 thousand in 2021.

Table 12.3: Departing Visitors by Country of Residence and Purpose of Visit, 2019-2021

'000

Country of Residence	Holiday			Business			Transit			Total ¹		
	2019	2020	2021*	2019	2020	2021*	2019	2020	2021*	2019	2020	2021*
Germany	46.1	2.8	7.1	10.1	4.9	10.6	5.6	0.7	1.5	61.8	8.4	19.2
United Kingdom	116.3	6.3	14.1	25.4	11.0	21.3	14.2	1.5	3.0	155.8	18.8	38.5
Switzerland	9.0	0.6	1.8	2.0	1.0	2.7	1.1	0.1	0.4	12.0	1.8	4.8
Italy	32.3	2.1	3.0	7.0	3.8	4.5	3.9	0.5	0.6	43.3	6.4	8.2
France	34.3	2.0	5.1	7.5	3.5	7.7	4.2	0.5	1.1	46.0	5.9	13.8
Scandinavia	35.7	2.6	5.6	7.8	4.6	8.4	4.3	0.6	1.2	47.8	7.8	15.2
Other Europe	113.4	5.1	18.8	24.7	9.1	28.3	13.8	1.2	4.0	152.0	15.5	51.2
TOTAL EUROPE	387.1	21.4	55.5	84.4	37.9	83.5	47.1	5.2	11.9	518.6	64.5	150.9
USA	156.2	8.1	36.2	34.0	14.4	54.5	19.0	2.0	7.8	209.2	24.5	98.5
Canada	26.2	1.5	3.6	5.7	2.7	5.4	3.2	0.4	0.8	35.1	4.5	9.8
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	182.3	9.6	39.8	39.8	17.0	59.9	22.2	2.3	8.5	244.3	29.0	108.3
Uganda	96.7	5.5	18.0	21.1	9.8	27.1	11.8	1.3	3.9	129.5	16.6	49.0
Tanzania	96.7	4.8	17.1	21.1	8.5	25.8	11.8	1.2	3.7	129.6	14.5	46.6
"Burundi	16.6	1.0	3.1	3.6	1.7	4.7	2.0	0.2	0.7	22.3	2.9	8.5
"Rwanda	24.2	1.9	6.7	5.3	3.3	10.1	3.0	0.5	1.4	32.5	5.7	18.3
South Sudan	14.2	1.1	4.7	3.1	2.0	7.0	1.7	0.3	1.0	19.1	3.4	12.7
Other Africa	190.4	10.3	41.9	41.5	18.2	63.0	23.2	2.5	9.0	255.0	31.0	113.9
TOTAL AFRICA	438.8	24.7	91.6	95.7	43.6	137.8	53.4	6.0	19.7	587.9	74.2	249.1
India	76.6	3.4	11.8	16.7	6.0	17.7	9.3	0.8	2.5	102.6	10.1	32.0
Japan	8.8	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	11.7	1.3	1.5
Israel	3.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	4.4	0.5	1.9
Other Asia	93.5	4.4	20.6	20.4	7.8	31.0	11.4	1.1	4.4	125.3	13.2	56.1
TOTAL ASIA	182.2	8.4	33.6	39.7	14.8	50.6	22.2	2.0	7.2	244.1	25.2	91.4
Australia and New Zealand	20.7	0.9	1.0	4.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	0.2	0.2	27.7	2.6	2.7
All Other Countries	15.1	0.6	1.9	3.3	1.1	2.9	1.8	0.1	0.4	20.3	1.8	5.2
TOTAL	1,226.3	65.5	223.3	267.3	115.8	336.2	149.3	15.8	47.9	1,642.9	197.2	607.5

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services

*Provisional

¹Excludes visitors whose purpose of visit is categorized as "Other"

12.11. Table 12.4 presents the number of visitor-days stayed by purpose of visit and average length of stay. The total number of days stayed by all categories of departing visitors more than doubled from 4,663.2 thousand in 2020 to 9,983.5 thousand in 2021. The average length of stay increased from 9 days in 2020 to 10.5 days in 2021.

Table 12.4: Number of Visitor-Days Stayed by Purpose of Visit ¹, 2017-2021

	‘000				
Purpose	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Holiday	15,321.0	16,258.0	16,064.5	2,023.0	5,486.3
Business	3,277.0	3,135.0	3,501.6	2,565.9	4,387.3
Transit.	290.0	222.0	370.7	74.3	109.9
Total	18,888.0	19,615.0	19,936.9	4,663.2	9,983.5
Average length of stay in days	13.0	11.6	12.1	9.0	10.5

*Provisional

¹Excludes visitors whose purpose of visit is categorized as "Other"

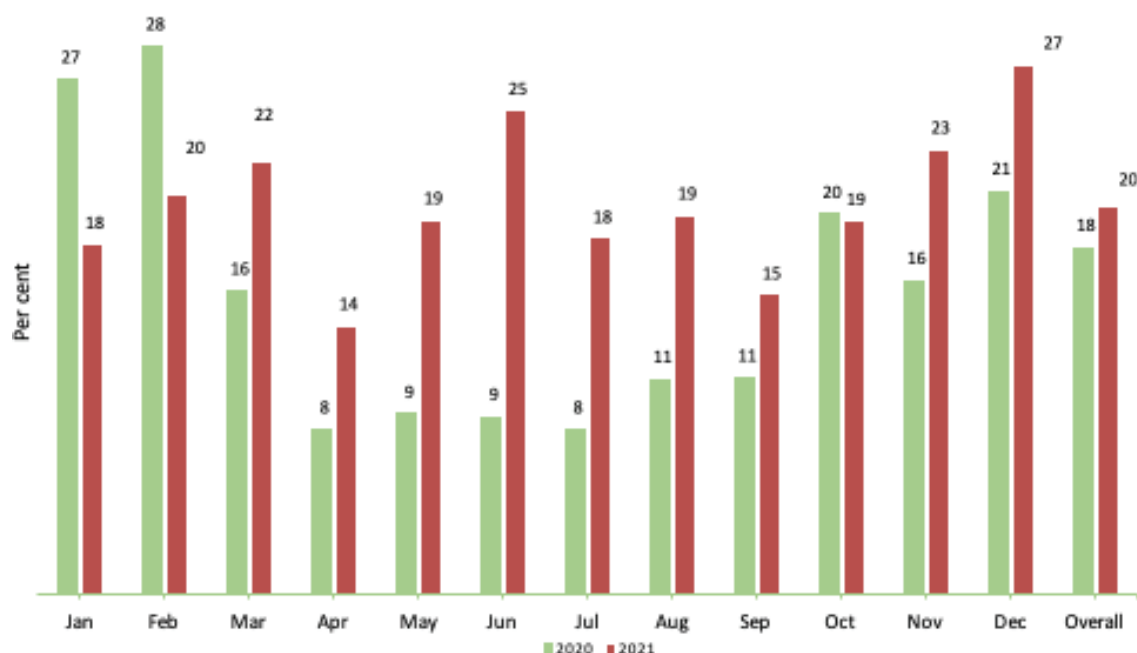
Number of visitor days stayed means number of days visitor stays in the country

PISCES system captures date when a person enters and leaves the country thereby giving the length of stay

Hotel Bed Occupancy

12.12. Figure 12.3 illustrates monthly hotel bed occupancy rates for 2020 and 2021. The overall rate of bed occupancy went up from 18 per cent in 2020 to 20 per cent in 2021. In 2021, hotel bed occupancy was highest in December at 27 per cent followed by June at 25 per cent. The World Rally Championship

(WRC) held in the month of June 2021 attracted participants from all over the world thereby contributing to increased bed occupancy during this particular month. In 2021, the month of April registered the lowest bed occupancy rate at 14 per cent.

Figure 12.3: Monthly Hotel Bed Occupancy Rates, 2020-2021

12.13. Table 12.5 presents the bed-nights occupancy in hotels, lodges and other rooming houses from 2017 to 2021. Overall, the bed-nights occupancy increased by 45.1 per cent from 3,803.0 thousand in 2020 to 5,517.0 thousand in 2021. Hotel bed-nights occupancy by residents of Kenya rose by 49.2 per cent from 2,567.0 thousand in 2020 to 3,829.9 thousand in 2021. This accounted for 69.4 per cent of the total hotel bed nights occupancy in 2021, an indication that the tourism sector was

majorly supported by domestic tourism. Bed-nights occupancy by nationals from Asia more than doubled from 108.7 thousand in 2020 to 228.7 thousand in 2021. However, hotel bed-nights occupancy by nationals from Europe declined by 21.9 per cent from 719.0 thousand in 2020 to 561.7 thousand in 2021. The number of hotel bed-nights capacity grew by 33.7 per cent from 21,326.1 thousand in 2020 to 28,516.5 thousand in 2021.

Table 12.5: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Country of Residence, 2017-2021

	'000				
Country of Residence	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Domestic Tourism					
Kenya Residents	3,645.1	4,559.8	4,047.3	2,567.0	3,829.9
International Tourism					
Permanent Occupants ¹	127.5	44.7	99.0	30.1	158.5
Germany	762.7	934.2	1,132.6	182.7	77.0
Switzerland	78.3	85.3	109.4	20.4	45.8
United Kingdom	258.6	285.6	341.3	81.1	91.0
Italy	91.6	103.1	184.6	117.4	24.0
France	97.1	193.3	166.7	56.5	55.0
Scandinavia	80.1	109.6	101.7	41.0	39.7
Other Europe	395.6	566.7	639.0	219.7	229.3
EUROPE	1,764.1	2,277.7	2,675.4	719.0	561.7
Uganda	76.8	81.1	105.8	32.7	55.9
Tanzania	51.0	58.9	77.5	23.6	32.4
East and Central Africa	110.7	133.4	171.0	35.7	62.1
West Africa	67.0	74.7	84.0	18.8	49.2
North Africa	40.3	28.4	35.8	10.7	29.5
South Africa	65.5	74.9	92.0	17.5	60.8
Other Africa	34.6	54.0	41.0	10.5	31.2
AFRICA	445.9	505.5	607.1	149.4	321.1
U.S.A	287.3	346.0	426.9	122.3	221.5
Canada	54.6	69.3	81.2	21.2	26.4
Other America	39.4	44.6	47.1	12.0	25.2
AMERICA	381.3	459.9	555.3	155.5	273.2
Japan	42.4	48.2	64.2	13.2	18.6
India	165.1	167.2	202.2	28.9	72.7
Middle East	46.2	54.7	71.0	17.2	48.4
China	192.3	230.5	297.2	26.4	44.7
Other Asia	45.9	58.0	77.8	23.0	44.3
ASIA	491.8	558.6	712.4	108.7	228.7
Australia and New Zealand	71.1	78.2	89.9	13.4	13.1
All Other Countries	247.4	133.5	271.8	59.9	130.7
Total-Occupied	7,174.2	8,617.9	9,058.2	3,803.0	5,517.0
Total-Available	22,987.1	26,500.6	26,835.7	21,326.1	28,516.5
Occupancy rate %	31.2	32.5	33.8	17.8	19.3

*Provisional

¹Persons staying one month or more in one hotel, including some block bookings for air crew

12.14. Hotel bed-nights occupancy by zone for the period 2017 to 2021 is presented in Table 12.6. The coastal beach remained as the most preferred destination by tourists. Hotel bed-nights occupancy in the zone rose by 31.0 per cent to 1,967.8 thousand in 2021. Hotel bed-nights occupancy in Nairobi High Class and Central increased by 75.6 per cent to 1,007.7 thousand and 739.8 thousand, respectively, in 2021. Hotel bed-nights occupancy in Masailand doubled to 362.3 thousand in 2021.

Table 12.6: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Zone, 2017-2021

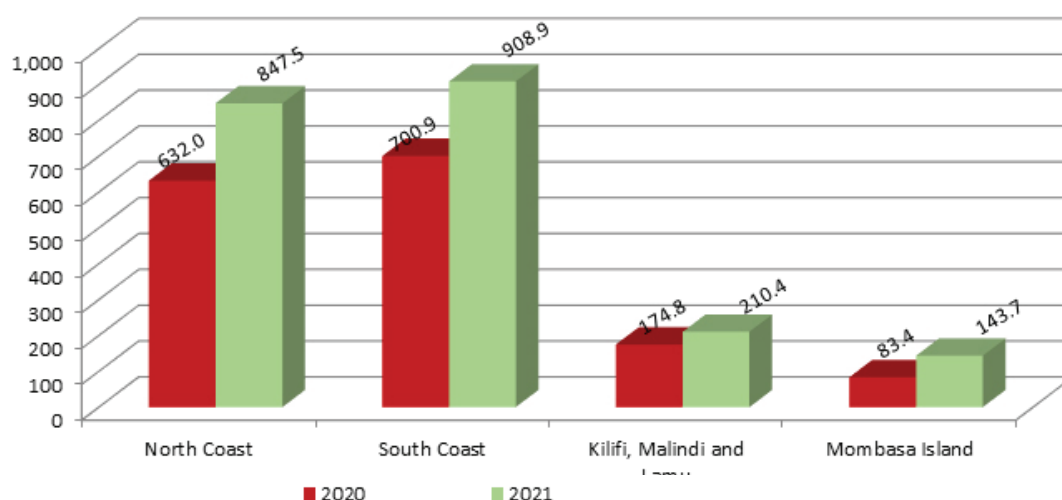
'000

Zone	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Coastal Beach	2,670.4	3,329.0	3,491.3	1,502.6	1,967.8
Coastal Other	209.0	280.4	285.1	87.2	142.7
Coastal Hinterland	173.8	107.5	112.0	110.0	62.3
Nairobi High Class	1,165.5	1,371.7	1,430.6	573.7	1,007.7
Nairobi Other	507.3	657.0	774.3	318.3	509.7
Central	745.5	1,128.5	947.9	421.2	739.8
Masailand	732.1	827.0	801.0	171.2	362.3
Nyanza Basin	295.2	226.0	382.5	181.2	265.1
Western	572.0	560.3	695.0	357.4	383.9
Northern	103.3	130.6	138.6	80.3	75.7
Total-Occupied	7,174.2	8,617.9	9,058.2	3,803.0	5,517.0
Total-Available	22,987.1	26,500.6	26,835.7	21,326.1	28,516.5

*Provisional

12.15. Figure 12.4 illustrates hotel bed-nights occupancy at the Coast excluding the Coastal Hinterland in 2020 and 2021. Overall, there was a notable increase in bed-nights occupancy in the Coast region in 2021. Hotel bed-nights occupancy in North Coast increased by 34.1 per cent to 847.5 thousand while that of South Coast increased by 26.7 per cent to 908.9 thousand in 2021.

Figure 12.4: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy at the Coast, 2020-2021



12.16. Hotel bed-nights occupancy by area and country of residence from 2020 to 2021 is presented in Table 12.7. In 2021, Kenyan residents dominated hotel bed nights' occupancy in all areas accounting for 74.5, 59.7 and 46.2 per cent of bed occupancy in Coast, Game lodges and Nairobi, respectively. The percentage share of hotel bed-nights occupancy in game lodges expanded from 6.6 per cent in 2020 to 7.9 per cent in 2021. Similarly, the percentage share of Nairobi bed-nights occupancy increased from 23.7 in 2020 to 27.5 per cent in 2021.

Table 12.7: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Area and Country of Residence, 2020-2021

'000

Country of Residence	Nairobi		Coast		Lodges ²		Others		Total	
	2020	2021*	2020	2021*	2020	2021*	2020	2021*	2020	2021*
Permanent Occupants ¹	5.1	26.3	3.8	98.0	1.4	2.2	19.8	32.0	30.1	158.5
Germany	13.0	20.4	155.8	39.1	8.8	11.2	5.2	6.3	182.7	77.0
Switzerland	4.2	8.6	12.9	30.5	2.0	3.6	1.3	3.1	20.4	45.8
United Kingdom	28.8	47.8	38.8	29.8	7.5	8.5	6.1	4.9	81.1	91.0
Italy	7.9	9.6	106.4	8.8	1.9	3.8	1.2	1.8	117.4	24.0
France	9.2	24.3	36.4	11.2	7.7	13.6	3.2	5.8	56.5	55.0
Scandinavia	10.5	13.1	24.1	20.5	3.3	3.6	3.1	2.4	41.0	39.7
Other Europe	18.2	68.0	191.5	120.4	5.6	27.8	4.4	13.0	219.7	229.3
Kenya	501.0	700.7	1,036.3	1,619.7	164.6	261.6	865.1	1,248.0	2,567.0	3,829.9
Uganda	18.5	36.4	4.2	10.1	0.3	1.7	9.6	7.7	32.7	55.9
Tanzania	15.8	23.4	2.2	5.1	0.4	0.7	5.3	3.1	23.6	32.4
East & Central Africa	28.7	44.3	4.9	13.7	0.2	0.9	1.8	3.1	35.7	62.1
West Africa	15.3	36.1	2.9	10.6	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.7	18.8	49.2
North Africa	8.0	22.6	1.9	5.0	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.7	10.7	29.5
South Africa	12.0	41.2	3.3	15.3	1.3	2.5	0.9	1.8	17.5	60.8
Other Africa	6.2	17.4	2.2	10.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.2	10.5	31.2
USA	70.0	112.0	12.8	40.3	24.7	50.0	14.7	19.2	122.3	221.5
Canada	11.7	13.8	4.6	7.3	2.9	3.4	1.9	2.0	21.2	26.4
Other America	7.2	15.5	1.4	3.0	2.7	4.3	0.7	2.4	12.0	25.2
Japan	7.6	10.3	2.8	5.0	1.8	1.2	0.9	2.2	13.2	18.6
India	12.3	33.2	8.8	18.0	4.1	13.3	3.6	8.2	28.9	72.7
Middle East	12.6	29.4	2.5	9.2	1.3	3.7	0.8	6.1	17.2	48.4
China	18.3	30.9	3.1	4.5	1.8	4.0	3.2	5.3	26.4	44.7
Other Asia	15.3	27.8	5.9	10.8	0.6	4.7	1.2	1.0	23.0	44.3
Australia & New Zealand	7.8	6.3	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.7	1.1	1.4	13.4	13.1
All Other Countries	26.5	97.9	28.0	24.5	2.9	5.0	2.5	3.4	59.9	130.7
Total	892.0	1,517.4	1,699.9	2,172.8	251.5	438.0	959.7	1,388.8	3,803.0	5,517.0
Percentage Share	23.5	27.5	44.7	39.4	6.6	7.9	25.2	25.2	100.0	100.0

* Provisional

¹Persons staying one month or more in one hotel, including some block bookings for air crew

²Lodges in National Parks and Game Reserves

National Parks and Game Reserves

12.17. Table 12.8 presents details on hotel bed-nights occupancy and type of catering offered in the accommodation facilities located in national parks and game reserves from 2019 to 2021. Bed-nights occupancy in tourist resorts located within the national parks and game reserves expanded by 74.2 per cent from 251.5 thousand in 2020 to 438.0 thousand in 2021.

The number of bed-nights occupancy by non-EAC residents more than doubled from 86.3 thousand in 2020 to 174.1 thousand in 2021. Similarly, bed-nights occupancy by EAC residents grew by 59.7 per cent from 165.2 thousand in 2020 to 263.9 thousand in 2021.

12.8: Hotel Bed Nights Occupancy in Game Lodges¹, 2019-2021

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	Bed-Nights Occupancy								
	Non- EAC Residents			EAC Residents			Total		
	2019	2020	2021*	2019	2020	2021*	2019	2020	2021*
Game Reserves	154.0	42.6	46.9	95.6	98.7	143.7	249.7	141.3	190.6
National Parks	548.8	43.7	127.2	141.2	66.5	120.2	690.0	110.2	247.4
TOTAL	702.9	86.3	174.1	236.8	165.2	263.9	939.7	251.5	438.0
Full Catering	554.7	80.8	145.1	156.6	111.7	158.2	711.2	192.5	303.3
Self Service	148.2	5.5	29.0	80.2	53.5	105.7	228.4	59.0	134.7

*Provisional

¹Lodges in National Parks and Game Reserves

EAC means East African Community comprising of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania

12.18. Table 12.9 shows the number of visitors to national parks and game reserves from 2017 to 2021. The number of visitors to national parks and game reserves rose by 45.0 per cent from 1,037.0 thousand in 2020 to 1,504.0 thousand in 2021. All national parks and game reserves registered growth in the number of visitors during the review period except Samburu national park that registered a decline of 22.2 per cent to 3.5 thousand.

Table 12.9: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves, 2017-2021

Park/Reserve	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Nairobi National Park	154.5	196.7	208.2	203.6	205.9
Nairobi Safari Walk	165.9	158.7	123.3	75.9	110.0
Nairobi Mini Orphanage	367.7	414.8	385.0	120.5	194.3
Amboseli	145.5	175.8	191.7	55.1	90.9
Tsavo (West)	55.3	74.1	61.3	25.0	28.6
Tsavo (East)	120.5	167.0	177.9	75.1	76.2
Aberdare	43.7	43.2	46.9	17.7	31.9
Lake Nakuru	216.0	242.0	233.0	50.9	79.6
Masai Mara	172.7	291.2	286.0	71.5	119.5
Haller's Park	117.9	165.8	301.6	30.6	63.9
Malindi Marine	31.6	29.1	28.8	12.5	18.6
Lake Bogoria	67.6	74.6	72.4	2.9	12.8
Meru	16.7	18.8	17.7	6.3	9.5
Shimba Hills	24.0	25.6	24.2	10.6	14.1
Mt. Kenya	20.2	25.9	24.8	13.5	17.8
Samburu	11.1	11.4	12.7	4.5	3.5
Kisite/Mpunguti	38.4	50.3	53.3	32.5	54.0
Mombasa Marine	32.2	39.8	40.8	21.1	37.4
Watamu Marine	43.5	67.5	72.6	43.8	51.5
Hell's Gate	206.5	165.8	165.6	35.1	73.7
Impala Sanctuary(Kisumu)	200.2	309.4	306.8	59.5	117.4
Mt. Longonot	88.0	60.1	60.1	24.4	35.1
Others ¹	45.6	61.4	80.6	44.4	57.9
TOTAL	2,385.2	2,868.9	2,975.2	1,037.0	1,504.0

Source: Kenya Wildlife Services

* Provisional

¹Others 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.

12.19. Table 12.10 presents the number of visitors to national parks and game reserves by category from 2019 to 2021. The number of Kenyan adults and children visiting the national parks and game reserves increased in 2021. A similar trend was observed for adult non-resident foreigners and their children in the same period. Overall, most of the visitors to national parks and game reserves were adults who accounted for 71.2 per cent of the total visitors at 1.1 million in 2021.

Table 12.10: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves by Category, 2019-2021

					'000
Years	Category	Kenyan Citizen	Resident Foreigner	Non-Resident Foreigner	Total
2019	Adults	912,341	123,217	741,136	1,776.7
2020		492,191	72,256	157,455	721.9
2021*		775,661	67,226	228,149	1,071.0
2019	Children	729,328	43,730	73,319	846.4
2020		204,578	19,396	14,186	238.2
2021*		368,808	18,615	23,047	410.5
2019	Students	272,699	79,477	-	352.2
2020		-	5,480	-	5.5
2021*		21,867	378	192	22.4

Source: Kenya Wildlife Service

* Provisional

Note: Non-resident foreigners refers to foreigners expecting to and/or have stayed in Kenya for more than 12 months

Visitors to Selected Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites

12.20. The number of visitors to selected museums, snake parks and historical sites from 2017 to 2021 is shown in Table 12.11. Overall, the number of visitors to attraction facilities more than doubled to 403.7 thousand in 2021. Visitors to Kisumu National Museum increased four times to 52.8 thousand while those to Nairobi National Museum increased three

times to 102.6 thousand in 2021. Similarly, visitors to Fort Jesus more than doubled to 101.6 thousand in the review period. The increase in the number of visitors was due to reopening of museums and heritage sites across the country following their closure for 6 months in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 12.11: Number of Visitors to Selected Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites, 2017-2021

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Name of Facility/Site	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Nairobi National Museum and snake park	251.7	239.4	259.3	35.2	102.6
Nairobi Gallery	..	5.7	5.9	2.2	4.3
Fort Jesus	130.5	229.2	195.7	43.4	101.6
Kisumu Museum	128.1	184.6	172.7	13.4	52.8
Kitale Museum	62.8	66.6	59.6	11.1	23.3
Gede Ruins	62.6	89.0	92.4	12.4	33.6
Meru	16.9	21.1	19.2	2.4	7.4
Lamu	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.3
Jumba la Mtwana	7.3	9.8	11.3	4.9	8.6
Ologessalle	2.0	3.3	12.6	1.1	1.6
Kariandusi	13.9	22.2	23.8	1.4	4.6
Hyrax Hill	20.7	24.7	18.7	5.2	11.7
Karen Blixen	42.4	48.7	51.0	11.9	17.1
Malindi	22.1	30.8	37.1	4.0	13.3
Kilifi Mnarani	1.9	3.0	2.5	0.9	2.4
Kabarnet	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.1
Kapenguria	11.5	13.4	12.8	2.9	7.6
Swahili House	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Narok	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
German Post	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Takwa Ruins	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.6
Rabai	..	4.5	5.0	0.7	2.5
Lamu Port	0.9	0.6	1.6	1.5	1.2
Maralal	..	1.5	1.7	0.4	1.1
Kipini Site	..	..	0.2	..	..
Total	923.5	782.0	990.2	160.7	403.7

Source: National Museums of Kenya

* Provisional

.. Data not available

Conference Tourism

12.21. Conference tourism is largely associated with travel for business purposes. Table 12.12 presents indicators of conference tourism from 2019 to 2021. The number of international conferences held rose from 28 in 2020 to 292 in 2021. Consequently, the number of delegates attending international confer-

ences increased from 1,044 in 2020 to 9,093 in 2021. Similarly, local conferences increased from 1,176 in 2020 to 8,117 in 2021. The average occupancy rate of conference facilities improved by 2.7 percentage points to 7.9 per cent in 2021.

Table 12.12: Indicators of Conference Tourism, 2019-2021

	2019		2020		2021*	
	Local	International	Local	International	Local	International
Number of conferences	4,743	218	1,176	28	8,117	292
Number of delegates	696,863	72,011	80,139	1,044	164,928	9,093
Number of delegate days	778,355	135,110	317,569	19,321	626,726	49,060
Number of delegate days available	7,233,512	7,233,515	6,510,163	6,510,163	8,585,293	8,585,293
Percentage Occupancy	10.8	1.9	4.9	0.3	7.3	0.6
Conference Capacity Utilization (Percentage)	12.6		5.2		7.9	

Training in Hospitality

12.22. Table 12.13 shows the number of trainees pursuing hospitality and tourism courses at the Kenya Utalii College (KUC). The number of trainees at KUC declined from 729 in 2020 to 243 in 2021. Students pursuing short courses increased from 214 in 2020 to 243 in 2021. There were no trainees attending the in-service refresher course in 2021.

Table 12.13: Kenya Utalii College Trainees 2017-2021

Year	In- Service			Professional Courses			Number
	Refresher	MDP ²	Sub-Total	Regular Courses	Short Courses	Sub-Total	Grand Total
2017	1,249	255	1,504	449	908	1,357	2,861
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	0	137	378	214	592	729
2021*	-	-	-	-	243	243	243

Source: Kenya Utalii College

* Provisional

²MDP - Management Development Programmes

Transportation and Storage

Overview

The performance of the transportation and storage sector improved significantly in 2021 following the easing of restrictions of movement of persons that had been instituted by the Government to curb the spread of COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. These included resumption of both domestic and international flights and lifting of curfew that enabled night travel. Consequently, there was marked improvement in passenger transportation by air, road and railway.

13.2. In the railway subsector, revenue from cargo haulage on the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) rose by 24.0 per cent from KSh 10.5 billion in 2020 to KSh 13.0 billion in 2021. Earnings from the Madaraka Express more than doubled to KSh 2.2 billion in 2021 from KSh 896 million in 2020. Similarly, revenue earned from passenger services on the Metre Gauge Railway (MGR) rose significantly from KSh 83 million in 2020 to KSh 234 million in 2021. Revenue from cargo transported on the MGR rose marginally from KSh 1,114 million in 2020 to KSh 1,118 million in 2021.

13.3. Cargo throughput increased from 34.1 million Metric Tonnes (MT) in 2020 to 34.5 million MT in 2021, representing a growth of 1.2 per cent. Container traffic increased by 5.6 per cent from 1,359.6 thousand Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2020 to 1,435.3 thousand TEUs in 2021. The number of ships docking at the Port of Mombasa rose from 1,621 in 2020 to 1,635 in 2021. The volume of imports handled at the Port of Mombasa decreased slightly from 27,771 thousand MT in 2020 to 27,332 thousand MT in 2021 while the volume of exports increased by 9.7 per cent to 4,612 thousand MT in 2021. The increase in exports is partly attributed to increased exportation of iron ores & titanium.

13.4. The volume of white petroleum transported through the pipeline recorded an increase of 10.1 per cent from 6,761.4 thousand cubic metres in 2020 to 7,447.1 thousand cubic metres in 2021. The volume of white petroleum products exported through the pipeline rose from 2,443.9 thousand cubic metres in 2020 to 2,960.8 thousand cubic metres in 2021. Pipeline throughput for domestic consumption increased

by 3.9 per cent from 4,317.5 thousand in 2020 to 4,486.3 thousand cubic metres in 2021.

13.5. Passenger traffic from all airports grew by 46.7 per cent to 6.6 million in 2021 from 4.5 million in 2020. The number of domestic air passengers handled rose by 65.5 per cent to 3.8 million passengers while the number of international passengers handled at Kenyan airports increased by 28.9 per cent to 2.7 million in 2021.

13.6. The number of newly registered motor vehicles rose by 14.2 per cent from 94,128 units in 2020 to 107,499 units in 2021. Similarly, the number of newly registered motorcycles and three wheelers went up by 15.4 per cent from 252,601 units in 2020 to 291,553 units in 2021. Actual funds for road maintenance increased to KSh 87.6 billion in 2020/21 from KSh 61.8 billion in 2019/20. The number of reported

traffic accidents increased by 14.5 per cent from 8,919 in 2020 to 10,210 in 2021.

Value of Output

13.7 The value of output in the Transportation and Storage sector is presented in Table 13.1. The sector recorded a 16.7 per cent increase in the value of total output from KSh 1,965.2 billion in 2020 to KSh 2,293.3 billion in 2021. The value of output in the Road transport sub-sector rose by 16.1 per cent to 1,785.4 billion and accounted for 77.9 per cent of the value of total output, in 2021. The value of output from services incidental to transport and air transport increased by 23.8 per cent and 21.0 per cent respectively, during the period under review. The value of output from the railway sub-sector grew by 31.0 per cent from KSh 12.6 billion in 2020 to KSh 16.5 billion in 2021.

Table 13.1: Transport and Storage - Value of Output, 2017 – 2021

	KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Road Transport	1,194,999	1,377,138	1,531,990	1,537,403	1,785,356
Railway Transport	4,601	11,497	14,828	12,553	16,526
Water Transport	45,957	52,750	54,868	54,657	56,923
Air Transport	169,626	202,000	216,376	111,010	134,274
Storage and Other Services Incidental to Transport	163,550	186,224	211,248	204,133	252,677
Pipeline Transport	26,828	30,019	31,879	26,667	28,007
Postal & Courier Services	19,478	21,169	20,982	18,734	19,486
Total	1,625,039	1,880,797	2,082,170	1,965,157	2,293,250

* Provisional.

Road Maintenance Funds

13.8. Road maintenance funds collected by the Kenya Roads Board (KRB) from 2017/18 to 2021/22 is presented in Table 13.2. Actual road maintenance funds collected increased from KSh 61.8 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 87.6 billion in 2020/21 and is projected to decline to KSh 54.1 billion in 2021/22. Similarly,

the Fuel Levy Fund is expected to decline by 38.5 per cent from KSh 87.1 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 53.5 billion in 2021/22. Additionally, the transit toll collection is projected to slightly drop from KSh 550 million in 2020/21 to KSh 539 million in 2021/22.

Table 13.2: Road Maintenance Funds by Source, 2017/18 -2021/22

	KSh Million				
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21*	2021/22**
Fuel Levy	63,474	56,260	61,283	87,050	53,539
Transit Toll	474	539	550	550	539
Total	63,948	56,799	61,833	87,600	54,078

Source: Kenya Roads Board

* Provisional.

** Estimates

Road Transport Output

13.9 Table 13.3 presents road passenger and freight traffic output for the period 2017 to 2021. The total value of output grew by KSh 248.0 billion to KSh 1,785.4 billion in 2021. The value of total output of Road freight traffic rose by 30.5 per cent to KSh 794.5 billion while that of passenger traffic went up by 6.7 per cent to KSh 990.9 billion in 2021.

Table 13.3 Road Transport Output for the period 2017 to 2021

	KSh Million				
	2017*	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Passenger Traffic	727,871	835,109	926,650	928,784	990,852
Freight Traffic+	467,128	542,029	605,340	608,618	794,505
Total Road Traffic Earnings	1,194,999	1,377,138	1,531,990	1,537,403	1,785,356

* Provisional

+ Revised

New Registration of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles

13.10. Table 13.4 presents the number of newly registered motor vehicles and motor cycles for the period 2017 to 2021. The number of newly registered units rose by 15.1 per cent to 399,052 in 2021 from 346,729 in 2020.

Motor Vehicles

13.11. The number of newly registered motor vehicles recorded an increase of 14.2 per cent from 94,128 units in 2020 to 107,499 units in 2021. Station wagons accounted for the bulk of newly registered vehicles and rose from 57,962 registered units in 2020 to 64,350 units in 2021. Similarly, there was an

increase in registration of saloon cars (5.4 %), Lorries and Trucks (9.2%), trailers (33.8%) and wheeled tractors (10.7%). On the contrary, new registration of mini buses and matatus declined from 1,084 units in 2020 to 822 units in 2021.

Motor Cycles and Auto Cycles

13.12. The number of newly registered motor and auto cycles rose by 15.6 per cent from 246,705 units in 2020 to 285,203 units in 2021. Newly registered three wheelers also increased by 7.7 per cent to 6,350 units in the review period.

Table 13.4: New Registration of Road Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles, 2017-2021

Type of Vehicle/Motor Cycle	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Saloon Cars	11,376	10,504	9,971	7,754	8,170
Station Wagons	55,322	64,179	72,512	57,962	64,350
Panel Vans, Pick-ups, etc	9,866	11,220	10,189	6,065	5,986
Lorries/Trucks	7,460	6,514	6,518	6,476	7,071
Buses and Coaches	1,072	1,065	1,339	900	893
Mini Buses/Matatu	459	812	1,932	1,084	822
Trailers	1,953	2,083	1,639	2,382	3,187
Wheeled Tractors	2,703	4,040	1,815	2,545	2,818
Other vehicles	860	1,619	3,836	8,960	14,202
Total Motor Vehicles	91,071	102,036	109,751	94,128	107,499
Motor and AutoCycles	186,434	188,994	210,103	246,705	285,203
Three Wheelers	5,167	6,259	7,322	5,896	6,350
Total Motor Cycles	191,601	195,253	217,425	252,601	291,553
Total Units Registered	282,672	297,289	327,176	346,729	399,052

Source: National Transport and Safety Authority

* Provisional.

Road Licenses

13.13. The number of Road Transport Licenses issued from 2017 to 2021 is presented in Table 13.5. The total number of Public Service Vehicles (PSV) licenses issued went up by 11.7 per cent from 49,560 in 2020 to 55,355 in 2021. There was a 12.6 per cent drop in the number of PSV licenses issued to matatus from 36,323 in 2020 to 31,737 in 2021. The number of PSV bus licenses issued increased by

58.1 per cent while those of mini buses doubled during the period under review. The rise in number of PSV licenses issued is partly attributed to easing of containment measures that had been put in place to curb the spread of COVID-19. The number of individual driving licenses issued rose by 26.9 per cent to 384,899 during the period under review.

Table 13.5: Road Transport Licenses Issued, 2017 – 2021

Type of License	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
PSV Licenses¹					
Matatus (Less than or equal to 14 seaters)	37,382	36,815	47,183	36,323	31,737
Mini Buses (15-33 seaters)	4,246	7,861	7,786	5,836	11,919
Buses (34 and above seaters)	12,064	13,273	8,969	7,401	11,699
Total	53,692	57,949	63,938	49,560	55,355
Driving Licenses²					
Original	219,333	152,349	..	..	384,004
Duplicate	70,689	10,600	..	..	..
Foreign	1,129	1,400	..	..	895
Total	291,151	164,349	140,279	303,278	384,899

Source: National Transport and Safety Authority

* Provisional.

¹ Includes Tour Vans and taxis

² In 2019, NTSA introduced a new system for capturing information on application and issuance of driving licenses and therefore it was not possible to disaggregate driving licenses issued by type.

.. Data not available

Road Traffic Accidents

13.14. Table 13.6(a) presents the number of reported road accidents, persons injured and fatalities for the period 2017 to 2021. The number of reported traffic accidents rose by 14.5 per cent from 8,919 in 2020 to 10,210 in 2021. Consequently, there was a 21.5 per cent increase in road accident casualties from 16,970 in 2020 to 20,625 in 2021. The number of reported road users killed went up by 15.2 per cent

from 3,975 in 2020 to 4,579 in 2021. The seriously injured persons in reported road accidents rose by 25.2 per cent to 10,050 in 2021 from 8,026 in 2020, while those slightly injured rose by 20.7 per cent to 5,996 in 2021. The increased cases of road accidents were attributed to speeding, over-loading, improper over-taking and driving under the influence of alcohol.

Table 13.6(a): Reported Road Traffic Accidents, 2017 – 2021

	<i>Number</i>				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Reported Traffic Accidents	4,452	5,158	7,184	8,919	10,210
Persons Killed or Injured:- of which:	11,215	12,877	15,747	16,970	20,625
Killed	2,919	3,158	3,586	3,975	4,579
Seriously Injured	3,950	4,673	6,952	8,026	10,050
Slightly Injured	4,346	5,046	5,209	4,969	5,996

Source: Kenya Police, Traffic Department

* Provisional.

13.15. The number of casualties from reported road accidents by type and class for the period 2017 to 2021 is presented in Table 13.6(b). Pedestrian casualties rose by 15.2 per cent from 3,186 in 2020 to 3,670 in 2021. The number of driver casualties in reported road accidents rose by 20.1 per cent to 2,105 while the number of passenger casualties increased by 33.8 per cent to 7,587 in 2021. The number of pillion passenger casualties in the reported road accidents went up by 16.5 per cent from 2,332

in 2020 to 2,716 in 2021. Similarly, the number of motor cycle rider casualties rose by 13.6 per cent from 3,818 in 2020 to 4,336 in 2021. The number of pedal cyclist casualties from the reported road accidents remained the same during the period under review. Pedestrians and motor cyclists had the highest proportion of those killed while passengers and motor cyclists had the highest proportion of those seriously injured.

Table 13.6(b) Reported Road Accidents Casualties by Type and Class, 2017 - 2021

		<i>Number</i>				
Type	Classes	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Pedestrians	Killed	1,060	1,205	1,390	1,383	1,557
	Seriously Injured	673	851	1,277	1,498	1,769
	Slightly Injured	203	256	283	305	344
	Total	1,936	2,312	2,950	3,186	3,670
Drivers	Killed	314	306	345	347	446
	Seriously Injured	459	496	651	824	987
	Slightly Injured	292	307	465	582	672
	Total	1,065	1,109	1,461	1,753	2,105
Passengers	Killed	773	746	704	580	767
	Seriously Injured	1,838	2,093	2,771	2,143	3,094
	Slightly Injured	3,513	4,087	3,705	2,947	3,726
	Sub-Total	6,124	6,926	7,180	5,670	7,587
Pillion Passengers	Killed	219	247	348	439	451
	Seriously Injured	403	499	836	1,319	1,594
	Slightly Injured	173	206	390	574	671
	Sub-Total	792	952	1,574	2,332	2,716
Pedal Cyclist	Killed	57	63	74	90	87
	Seriously Injured	33	36	76	100	105
	Slightly Injured	15	6	22	21	19
	Sub-Total	105	105	172	211	211
Motor Cyclist	Killed	496	591	725	1,136	1,271
	Seriously Injured	544	698	1,341	2,142	2,501
	Slightly Injured	150	184	344	540	564
	Sub-Total	1,190	1,473	2,410	3,818	4,336
All	Killed	2,919	3,158	3,586	3,975	4,579
	Seriously Injured	3,950	4,673	6,952	8,026	10,050
	Slightly Injured	4,346	5,046	5,209	4,969	5,996
Grand Total		11,215	12,877	15,747	16,970	20,625

Source: Kenya Police, Traffic Department

* Provisional.

Railway Transport

13.16. Table 13.7 (a) highlights Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) traffic for 2017 to 2021. The volume of cargo transported via MGR declined marginally from 652 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 644 thousand tonnes during the period under review. This was mainly due to a decline in import volumes of steel, one of the main commodities transported using the MGR. Despite the drop in cargo haulage, there was a slight increase in revenue from MGR cargo stream from KSh 1,114 million in 2020 to KSh 1,118 million in 2021 partly due to ferrying of high value cargo.

13.17. The number of passenger journeys by MGR

more than doubled from 1,899 thousand in 2020 to 4,498 in 2021. Consequently, the revenue from MGR passenger service rose significantly from KSh 83 million in 2020 to KSh 234 million in 2021. The upsurge was mainly attributed to easing of COVID-19 containment measures in the country, continued revamping of Nairobi Commuter Rail (NCR) services through the full operationalization of 11 Diesel Multiple Units (DMU) and the introduction of new routes to Limuru and Lukenya. The re-introduction of the Nairobi - Kisumu Safari Train in December 2021 partly contributed to improved revenue in the MGR passenger service.

Table 13.7(a): Meter Gauge Railway Traffic, 2017-2021

	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Freight:						
Tonnes	000	1,147	645	667	652	644
Tonne-km	Million	857	314	375	393	343
Revenue	KSh Million	3001	1,123	963	1,114	1,118
Revenue per tonne-Km	KSh	3.50	3.58	2.57	2.83	3.26
Passenger:						
Journeys	000	2,397	2,824	4,025	1,899	4,498
Passenger-Km	Million	88	130	146	49	112
Revenue	KSh Million	81	132	167	83	234
Revenue per passenger-Km	KSh	0.92	1.02	1.14	1.69	2.09

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation

* Provisional

13.18. The SGR freight haulage increased by 22.6 per cent from 4,411 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 5,407 thousand tonnes in 2021 as presented in Table 13.7 (b). As a result, revenue realized from cargo haulage rose by 24.0 per cent from KSh 10.5 billion in 2020 to KSh 13.0 billion in 2021. The increase in tonnage and revenue was partly attributed to the full utilization of the expanded Nairobi Inland Container Depot (ICD), re-introduction of double stack and long freight trains. In addition, enhanced collaboration between Kenya Railways and other agencies resulted in expeditious processing and evacuation of cargo.

13.19. The number of passenger journeys by Mada-raka Express more than doubled from 806 thousand in 2020 to 1,993 thousand in 2021. Similarly, revenue from passenger traffic more than doubled to KSh 2,201 million in 2021 from KSh 896 million in 2020. The increase in passenger traffic and revenue was buoyed by easing of COVID-19 measures relating to mobility coupled with introduction of additional passenger train for night travel.

Table 13.7(b): Standard Gauge Railway Traffic, 2017-2021

	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Freight¹:						
Tonnes	000	-	2,899	4,159	4,411	5,407
Tonne-km	Million	-	1,361	1,959	2,100	2,539
Revenue	KSh Million	-	4,091	13,013	10,460	12,973
Revenue per tonne-Km	KSh		3.01	6.64	4.98	5.11
Passenger:						
Journeys	000	699	1,666	1,599	806	1,993
Passenger-Km	Million	229	786	746	370	921
Revenue	KSh Million	628	1,611	1,717	896	2,201
Revenue per passenger-Km	KSh	2.74	2.05	2.30	2.42	2.39

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation

* Provisional

¹ Revenue on freight is net revenue having deducted customer discounts

Water Transport

13.20. Volume of traffic handled at the Port of Mombasa is presented in Table 13.8 for the period 2017 to 2021. Cargo throughput expanded by 1.2 per cent from 34.1 million MT recorded in 2020 to 34.5 million MT in 2021. Similarly, container traffic increased from 1,359.6 thousand Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2020 to 1,435.3 thousand TEUs in 2021. The number of ships docking at the Port rose marginally by 0.9 per cent to 1,635 in 2021 from 1,621 in 2020.

13.21. The volume of import traffic decreased slightly from 27,771 thousand metric tonnes in 2020 to 27,332 thousand metric tonnes in 2021. The decline was mainly attributed to increased local production of cement products. The volume of imports of dry bulk cargo decreased by 13.2 per cent from 8,254 thousand metric tonnes in 2020 to 7,165 thousand metric tonnes in 2021. Imports of dry general cargo increased from 11,199 thousand metric tonnes in 2020 to 11,563 thousand metric tonnes in 2021. Bulk liquid imports rose from 8,318 thousand metric tonnes in 2020 to 8,604 thousand metric tonnes in 2021. The volume of transit in cargo went down by 8.2 per cent to 8,673 thousand metric tonnes in 2021, mainly on account of disruptions of trade due to COVID-19 control measures. The number of motor vehicles landed rose by 24.9 per cent from 101,220 units in 2020 to 126,415 units in 2021.

13.22. The volume of exports handled at the Port of Mombasa increased by 9.7 per cent from 4,205 thousand metric tonnes in 2020 to 4,612 thousand metric tonnes in 2021. The increase in the volume of exports was partly driven by growth in iron ore and titanium exports in 2021. Dry bulk exports increased by 23.4 per cent from 475 thousand metric tonnes in 2020 to 586 thousand metric tonnes in 2021. Bulk liquid exports dropped by 16.7 per cent to 50 thousand metric tonnes during the period under review. The volume of dry general exports rose by 8.3 per cent from 3,670 thousand metric tonnes in 2020 to 3,976 thousand metric tonnes in 2021. The volume of transit out rose by 19.7 per cent to 868 thousand metric tonnes in 2021. The volume of trans-shipment and restows went up by 22.6 per cent and 8.3 per cent, to 2,489 thousand MT and 118 thousand MT respectively, during the period under review.



Cargo throughput expanded by 1.2 per cent from 34.1 million MT recorded in 2020 to 34.5 million MT in 2021. Similarly, container traffic increased from 1,359.6 thousand Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2020 to 1,435.3 thousand TEUs in 2021

Table 13.8: Traffic Handled at the Port of Mombasa, 2017 – 2021

	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Container Traffic	TEUs	1,189,957	1,303,862	1,416,654	1,359,579	1,435,250
Ships Docking	No.	1,767	1,605	1,675	1,621	1,635
Imports						
Dry General	000' MT	9,505	9,782	11,198	11,199	11,563
Dry Bulk	"	7,920	7,929	7,784	8,254	7,165
Bulk Liquids	"	8,179	7,764	8,576	8,318	8,604
Total Imports	"	25,604	25,475	27,558	27,771	27,332
Of which Transit In	"	7,903	8,873	9,244	9,446	8,673
Motor Vehicles landed	No.	114,133	123,168	123,826	101,220	126,415
Exports						
Dry General	000' MT	3,167	3,347	3,620	3,670	3,976
Dry Bulk	"	547	733	602	475	586
Bulk Liquids	"	80	45	55	60	50
Total Exports	"	3,794	4,125	4,277	4,205	4,612
Of which Transit Out	"	734	731	703	725	868
Total Imports and Exports	"	29,398	29,600	31,835	31,976	31,944
Trans-shipment	"	874	1247	2,495	2,031	2,489
Restows	"	73	76	110	109	118
Grand Total	"	30,272	30,923	34,440	34,116	34,551

Source: Kenya Ports Authority

* Provisional.

MT - Metric Tonnes

TEUs - Twenty-foot Equivalent Units

Pipeline Transport

13.23. Table 13.9 presents the volume of white petroleum products transported through the pipeline from 2017 to 2021. Total volume of white petroleum transported through pipeline increased by 10.1 per cent from 6,761.4 thousand cubic metres in 2020 to 7,447.1 thousand cubic metres in 2021. There was a 21.2 per cent increase in the volume of white petroleum products on transit through pipeline from 2,443.9 thousand cubic metres in 2020 to 2,960.8 thousand cubic metres in 2021. Motor spirit throughput rose by 30.9 per cent to 1,360.3 thousand cubic metres in 2021 from 1,039.0 thousand cubic metres in 2020. Light diesel on transit via the pipeline also

rose by 16.3 per cent from 1,165.7 thousand cubic metres in 2020 to 1,355.7 thousand cubic metres in 2021. The volume of Illuminating Kerosene on transit via the pipeline rose by 8.1 per cent to 54.6 thousand cubic metres in 2021.

13.24. The total pipeline throughput for domestic consumption rose marginally by 3.9 per cent from 4,317.5 thousand cubic metres in 2020 to 4,486.3 thousand cubic metres in 2021. The volume of jet fuel transported for local consumption declined by 25.2 per cent to 572.5 thousand cubic metres in 2021. The volume of Motor Spirit transported via pipeline for

local consumption increased by 13.1 per cent from 1,627.2 thousand cubic metres in 2020 to 1,839.8 thousand cubic metres in 2021. Similarly, the volume of light diesel transported via the pipeline for local consumption rose by 9.0 per cent to 1,943.3 cubic

metres in 2021. There was a further 8.2 per cent decrease in the volume of Illuminating Kerosene transported via pipeline for domestic consumption to 130.7 thousand cubic metres in 2021 from 142.3 thousand cubic metres in 2020.

Table 13.9: Pipeline Throughput of White Petroleum Products, 2017 – 2021

	'000 Cubic Metres				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Transit¹					
Motor Spirit (Premium)	744.2	739.3	948.3	1,039.0	1,360.3
Illuminating Kerosene	60.4	60.8	56.1	50.5	54.6
Light Diesel Oil	938.8	926.6	1,136.7	1,165.7	1,355.7
Jet Fuel	238.4	232.7	217.7	188.7	190.2
Sub-Total	1,981.8	1,959.5	2,358.8	2,443.9	2,960.8
Domestic Consumption²					
Motor Spirit (Premium)	1,228.8	1,368.4	1,690.3	1,627.2	1,839.8
Illuminating Kerosene	446.9	316.9	166.1	142.3	130.7
Light Diesel Oil	1,616.4	1,772.0	1,875.0	1,782.7	1,943.3
Jet Fuel	881.8	904.7	935.7	765.3	572.5
Sub-Total	4,173.9	4,362.0	4,667.1	4,317.5	4,486.3
Grand Total	6,155.7	6,321.5	7,025.9	6,761.4	7,447.1

Source: Kenya Pipeline Company

* Provisional.

¹ Implies 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

13.25. Commercial passenger traffic by airport from 2017 to 2021 are presented in Table 13.10. Air passenger traffic expanded by 46.7 per cent from 4.5 million in 2020 to 6.6 million in 2021. The number of domestic passengers handled rose by 65.2 per cent from 2.3 million in 2020 to 3.8 million in 2021 while that of international passengers handled increased

by 28.6 per cent to 2.7 million during the year. The number of passengers handled at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) increased by 41.4 per cent to 4.0 million in 2021. Similarly, the number of passengers handled at Moi International Airport (MIA) rose by 37.5 per cent over the same period.

Table 13.10: Commercial Passenger Traffic¹ by Airport, 2017 – 2021

						'000 Number	
Year	Category¹	Sub-Category	JKIA	MIA	Other Airports	Total Passenger Traffic	
2017	Domestic	Arrivals	807.4	469.4	798.2	2,074.9	
		Departures	668.9	474.6	778.6	1,922.1	
		Sub-Total	1,476.3	944.0	1,576.8	3,997.1	
	International	Arrivals	2,868.3	149.1	11.6	3,029.0	
		Departures	1,675.0	153.5	12.4	1,840.8	
		In Transit	1,251.3	0.0	0.0	1,251.3	
	Sub-Total	5,794.5	302.6	24.0	6,121.1		
	Total		7,270.8	1,246.6	1,600.8	10,118.2	
	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	725.4	389.8	838.4	1,953.6
			Departures	659.4	385.1	839.6	1,884.1
	Sub-Total		1,384.8	774.9	1,678.0	3,837.7	
	International	Arrivals	1,250.5	59.9	6.2	1,316.6	
		Departures	1,292.9	60.3	6.8	1,360.0	
		In Transit	45.9	25.0	0.0	70.9	
	Sub-Total	2,589.3	145.2	13.0	2,747.5		
		Total		3,974.1	920.1	1,691.0	6,585.2

Source: Kenya Airports Authority

* Provisional

¹ Passenger traffic includes residents. This may differ with figures in chapter 12, which only covers Non-residents

13.26. Table 13.11 presents the volume of commercial cargo and mail traffic handled at Kenyan airports between 2017 and 2021. The volume of all cargo handled at airports went up by 16.9 per cent from 321.6 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 375.8 thousand tonnes in 2021. The volume of commercial cargo landed declined by 19.6 per cent from 89.6 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 72.0 thousand tonnes in 2021. Loaded cargo traffic rose by 30.9 per cent to 303.8

thousand tonnes in 2021. The volume of cargo traffic handled at JKIA rose from 308.1 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 361.5 thousand tonnes in 2021. Similarly, MIA had a 46.3 per cent rise in cargo traffic to 2.0 thousand tonnes in 2021. Commercial mail traffic increased by 20.9 per cent to 1,673.4 thousand tonnes with JKIA registering an increase in mail traffic handled from 1.4 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 1.7 thousand tonnes in 2021.

Table 13.11: Commercial Cargo and Mail Traffic by Airport, 2017 – 2021

Year	Category	Cargo Traffic				Mail Traffic		
		JKIA	MIA	Other Airports	Total	JKIA	MIA	Total
2017	Landed	49,443.1	2,404.0	11,631.0	63,478.1	434.7	1.8	436.5
	Loaded	223,565.7	1,194.6	2,533.2	227,293.5	179.5	1.0	180.5
	Total	273,008.8	3,598.6	14,164.2	290,771.6	614.2	2.8	617.0
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

Source: Kenya Airports Authority

* Provisional

Aircraft Movements

13.27. Total aircraft movements rose from 197,428 in 2020 to 253,009 in 2021 as shown in Table 13.12. Total landings went up by 31.9 per cent while take-offs went up by 28.5 per cent to 110,214 and 108,958, respectively, in 2021. In addition, the number of overflights rose by 16.3 per cent to 33,837 during the period under review. Improvement in air traffic movement is majorly attributed to the gradual resumption of international flights due to easing of COVID-19 pandemic containment measures both domestically and internationally.

13.28. The number of domestic flights rose by 34.6 per cent while international flights rose by 18.2 per cent during the same period. The share of international air traffic movement to total movement declined from 22.9 per cent in 2020 to 21.1 per cent in 2021, while the share of domestic flights to total movements went up from 62.3 per cent to 65.5 per cent in 2021.

Table 13.12: Domestic and International Aircraft Movements, 2017 – 2021

						<i>Number</i>
Type	Movement	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Domestic	Landings	103,922	113,803	108,836	61,060	83,387
	Take-offs	103,909	115,435	110,430	61,988	82,275
	Total	207,831	229,238	219,266	123,048	165,662
International	Landings	47,038	47,918	48,260	22,488	26,827
	Take-offs	46,459	48,183	49,172	22,791	26,683
	Total	93,497	96,101	97,432	45,279	53,510
Total	Landings	150,960	161,721	157,096	83,548	110,214
	Take-offs	150,368	163,618	159,602	84,779	108,958
	Sub-Total	301,328	325,339	316,698	168,327	219,172
	Over-flights	52,848	58,005	58,801	29,101	33,837
	Grand Total	354,176	383,344	375,499	197,428	253,009

Source: Kenya Civil Aviation Authority

* Provisional

Selected Aviation Industry Indicators

13.29. Selected aviation indicators for the period 2017 and 2021 are presented in Table 13.13. There was a 2.7 per cent rise in the number of aviation personnel licenses from 11,495 in 2020 to 11,801 in 2021. Private Pilot Licenses issued rose by 6.5 per cent to 1,783 in 2021 from 1,674 in 2020. Student Pilot Licenses went up marginally by 3.1 per cent to 3,337 in 2021. There was a slight increase in the number of Valid Operational Licenses from 1,340 in 2020 to 1,365 in 2021. The number of Air Operator Certificates (AOCs) dropped from 84 in 2020 to 78 in 2021. Aircrafts with Valid Certificate of Air Worthiness

(COA) increased by 6.4 per cent to 782 in 2021. The number of Flight Dispatcher Licenses issued dropped by 6.0 per cent from 317 in 2020 to 298 in 2021.

13.30. During the period under review, the total number of CAA Inspectors and Air Traffic Controllers reduced marginally from 286 in 2020 to 282 in 2021. The number of Air Worthiness Inspectors dropped from 26 in 2020 to 23 in 2021, while the number of personnel licensing rose from 9 in 2020 to 11 in 2021. The number of flight operations went up from 21 in 2020 to 23 in 2021.

Table 13.13: Selected Aviation Industry Indicators, 2017 - 2021

	<i>Number</i>				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Aviation Personnel Licenses					
Air Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL)	1,116	1,165	1,375	1,435	1,453
Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL)	1,607	1,641	1,756	1,829	1,869
Private Pilot Licence (PPL)	1,316	1,349	1,351	1,674	1,783
Student Pilot Licence (SPL)	2,710	2,905	2,947	3,236	3,337
Cabin Crew Member Certificate (CMC)	2,090	2,140	2,270	2,448	2,464
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers (AMEL)	738	775	819	873	895
Total	9,577	9,975	10,518	11,495	11,801
Valid Operational Licenses					
Aircraft with Valid Certificate of Air Worthiness (COA)	749	804	807	735	782
Air Operator Certificates (AOCs)	87	89	90	84	78
Approved Maintenance Organisations (AMOS)	143	161	69	105	108
Approved Training Organisations (ATOS)	19	22	22	19	19
Flight Dispatcher License	186	211	311	317	298
Scheduled Airlines.	79	79	79	80	80
Total	1,263	1,366	1,378	1,340	1,365
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	440	440
Heliports/Helipads-Class D	20	20	20	20	20
Total	491	491	491	491	491
CAA Inspectors and Air Traffic Controllers					
Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs)	177	175	212	206	202
Air Worthiness Inspectors	24	32	25	26	23
Flight Operations	21	30	25	21	23
Personnel Licensing	10	10	11	9	11
Others	25	25	28	24	23
Total	257	272	301	286	282

Source: Kenya Civil Aviation Authority

* Provisional

Postal Services

13.31. Table 13.14 displays performance of postal services from 2017 to 2021. The number of post offices rose by 8.4 per cent to 623 in 2021. The number of private Courier Operator Outlets and Licensed Courier Operators rose by 14.3 per cent and 9.9 per cent, respectively during the period under review. The number of installed private letter boxes went up by 3.8 per cent from 552 in 2020 to 573 in 2021. The number of rented private letter boxes and private bags went up by 7.3 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively, from 2020 to 2021.

13.32. The volume of Expedited Mail Service (EMS) handled went up by 3.7 per cent from 538 thousand in 2020 to 558 thousand in 2021. A similar percentage rise was observed in both Accepted and Delivered EMS in the same period. There was an 18.0 per cent

drop in the volume of registered and insured items posted from 128 thousand in 2020 to 105 thousand in 2021.

13.33. Unregistered correspondence handled dropped by 20.0 per cent from 10 million in 2020 to 8 million in 2021. Notably, domestic correspondence handled dropped by 22.2 per cent while no significant change was recorded in international correspondence handled during the review period. The volume of parcels handled reduced by 10.7 per cent to 50 thousand in 2021. Domestic parcels posted accounted for 67.9 per cent in 2020 compared to 66.0 per cent of all parcels handled in 2021. The number of money orders issued declined by 23.6 per cent from 3,156 thousand in 2020 to 2,412 thousand in 2021.

Table 13.14: Postal Services, 2017 – 2021

Item	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Post Offices	No.	623	592	585	575	623
Private Courier Operator Outlets	No.	997	1,027	666	788	901
Licensed Courier Operators	No.	186	216	229	262	288
Total Private Letter Boxes:						
Installed	'000	444	549	552	552	573
Rented	'000	365	373	375	370	397
Private Bags Rented.	No.	846	439	531	542	558
Total EMS Items Handled:						
Accepted	'000	1,000	444	572	269	279
Delivered	'000	950	407	326	269	279
Total Registered and Insured Items Posted:						
Domestic	'000	745	609	469	93	75
International	'000	136	87	74	35	30
Unregistered correspondence handled	Millions	61	74	85	10	8
Domestic	Millions	53	56	62	9	7
International	Millions	8	18	23	1	1
Parcels handled	'000	68	66	56	56	50
Domestic - Posted.	'000	54	38	23	38	33
International - Posted	'000	14	28	33	18	17
Money Orders Issued:						
Domestic (IFS)	'000	420	260	0	23	18
PostaPay	'000	665	2,398	1,194	3,132	2,393
Inter-state (IFS)	'000	0.2	0.1	0	0	0

Source: Postal Corporation of Kenya/Communication Authority of Kenya

*Provisional

IFS - International Financial Services

Storage

Grain Storage Capacity Available for Leasing

13.34. Grain storage capacity leasing available at the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) as at 31st December 2021 is presented in Table 13.15. Uasin Gishu County had the highest storage capacity available for leasing followed by Nakuru and Machakos counties. Tana River and Migori counties had the least storage capacity available for leasing.

Table 13.15: Grain Storage Capacity¹ Available for Leasing by County as at 31st December, 2021

County	Number	
	90 Kg Bag	50 Kg Bag
Uasin Gishu	365,000	657,000
TransNzoia	100,000	180,000
West Pokot	120,000	216,000
Embu	50,000	90,000
Kitui	100,000	180,000
Laikipia	50,000	90,000
Baringo	70,000	126,000
Nakuru	210,000	378,000
Kisumu	50,000	90,000
Migori	25,000	45,000
Homa Bay	30,000	54,000
Bungoma	95,000	171,000
Kakamega	150,000	270,000
Kiambu	120,000	216,000
Makueni	50,000	90,000
Kajiado	50,000	90,000
Machakos	188,000	338,400
Taita Taveta	120,000	54,000
Tana River	25,000	45,000
Total	1,968,000	3,380,400

Source: National Cereals and Produce Board

¹ 90 Kg bag and 50kg bag refers to delineation of silos. There are silos that store only 90 kg bags while others store 50kg bags.

Container Freight Stations

13.35. The number of Container Freight Stations (CFS) at the Port of Mombasa remained unchanged at 16 in 2021. The CFS operates through the volume of containers handled. The number of TEUs handled by the CFS dropped from 136,695 TEUs in 2020 to 131,979 TEUs in 2021.

Developments in the Transport and Storage Sector

13.36. During the review period, the transport sector undertook policy and institutional reforms identified as critical for effective and efficient service delivery. The transport sector began the implementation of the recommendations of the Transport Infrastructure Gap Study.

The objective of the study was to facilitate attainment of a transport system that minimizes the need to travel and enable mobility to ensure that the economic needs of the people are met efficiently and cost effectively. The study assessed the existing infrastructure supply and analyzed its adequacy with respect to the projected growth and socio-economic needs of the country and developed an integrated national transport strategy covering all transport modes and prepared a strategic infrastructure investment plan for Kenya.

13.37. The strategy is intended to support all sectors of the economy and enhance regional integration. This is to be achieved by fostering reliability across the transport network and prioritizing connection of marginalized resource deficit areas to resource surplus zones so as to enhance social inclusion and food security.

Shipping and Maritime

13.38. The Government under the Port Development Policy and Strategy managed to develop the following during the period under review.

1. Kisumu Port

Kisumu port was re-opened in June 2021 with rehabilitation having begun in 2019. The Port is expected to boost East African Trade and enhance economic development in the region. Moreover, a

revitalized wagon ferry, and the Kisumu Shipyard were launched to facilitate efficient repair and rehabilitation of ships for use in Lake Victoria.

2. Likoni Floating Bridge

During the period under review, the Likoni floating bridge, the first of its kind in East Africa, was completed and operationalized. The bridge was constructed to alleviate congestion during peak demand hours. The bridge serves an estimated traffic of 300,000 pedestrians and 6,000 vehicles across the channel via ferries daily.

3. Construction of Second Container Terminal (CT2) Phase II

Development of CT2 phase II is part of the Mombasa Port Development Project (MPDP), one of the Kenya Vision 2030 flagship projects aimed at expanding container handling capacity of Mombasa Port to remain competitive while boosting the country's economy. Construction of phase II, which is Berth 22, with an additional capacity of 450,000 TEUs, commenced in August 2018 and is expected to be completed by May 2022. Upon completion it will increase the Port of Mombasa's annual capacity from the current 1.65 million TEUs to 2.2 million TEUs by 2022. The project is set to be completed in 2022.

4. Relocation of Kipevu Oil Terminal (KOT)

The project is about relocation of Kipevu Oil Terminal for safety reasons and to increase handling capacity. The new KOT will have all facilities for off-loading crude oil, refined petroleum, and LPG. Upon completion, the Authority will have a bigger terminal consisting of four berths capable of



Development of CT2 phase II is part of the Mombasa Port Development Project (MPDP), one of the Kenya Vision 2030 flagship projects aimed at expanding container handling capacity of Mombasa Port to remain competitive while boosting the country's economy

berthing four vessels of up to 170,000 DWTs at once. Construction of this new KOT commenced in 2018 and is expected to be completed by April 2022.

5. Port of Lamu

Construction of Lamu Port is a Vision 2030 flagship project identified by the Government of Kenya under the Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET) comprising of 23 berths of 400 metres each and a draft of -17.5 meters creates capacity to handle New Panamax size of vessels of between 12,000 and 14,000 TEUs after acquisition of STSs. The construction of phase 1 (first 3 berths) and yard is complete. The first berth was operationalized on May 20,

2021 and the facility is well equipped to handle cargo operations and has so far received eleven vessels. The project is expected to be completed by April 2022.

Railway Transport

13.39. The Kenya Railways undertook various construction and rehabilitation on the MGR network in 2021. During the review period, 23.35 Kilometres of MGR railway line link between the Inland Container Depot (ICD) Naivasha and Longonot was constructed. Rehabilitation projects included the 465 Kilometres Longonot to Malaba line, 216.7 Kilometres Nakuru to Kisumu line, 77.8 Kilometre Gilgil to Nyahururu line, 69.05 Kilometres Kisumu to Butere line and the 65 Kilometres Leseru to Kitale line.



Information and Communication Technology

Overview

Digital connectivity was accelerated by the COVID-19 crisis as the markets sought alternative means of procuring goods and services. In response to supply disruptions caused by the measures instituted to curb the spread of the pandemic, the sector accelerated innovation which in turn increased the uptake of online services. Consumers and businesses opted for online channels resulting in faster growth of the sector at a time when activities in a number of sectors remained subdued. In 2021, the uptake of most of the ICTs such as mobile telephony services and broadband returned to a modest growth compared to 2020. The value of output from ICT sector rose by 6.9 per cent from KSh 529.8 billion in 2020 to KSh 566.3 billion in 2021.

14.2. Mobile subscriptions increased by 6.0 per cent to 65.1 million in 2021. Total domestic calls increased by 32.8 per cent to 80.0 billion minutes while total international telephone traffic increased by 1.3 per cent to 1.0 billion minutes in 2021. Mobile money subscribers increased by 8.5 per cent to 35.2 million in 2021. The value of mobile commerce, which entails transactions via pay bill and till number platforms, increased from KSh 9.4 billion in 2020 to KSh 15.3 billion in 2021.

14.3. During the review period, utilized bandwidth grew by 20.0 per cent to 4.8 million Megabits per second (Mbps). Total fixed and wireless subscriptions increased by 4.5 per cent to 46.4 million in 2021. Fibre to the home broadband subscriptions increased from 340,271 to 410,762, while the Fibre to the office broadband grew by 11.8 per cent to 67,198 in 2021.

Value of Output

14.4. Details on value of output, intermediate consumption and value added for the ICT sector at current prices is presented in Table 14.1. The value of ICT output increased by 6.9 per cent from KSh 529.8 billion in 2020 to KSh 566.3 billion in 2021. Intermediate consumption increased by 6.6 per cent to KSh 271.9 billion in 2021. Consequently, ICT value added increased by 7.2 per cent from 274.7 billion in 2020 to KSh 294.4 billion in 2021.

Table 14.1: Value of Output, Intermediate Consumption and Value Added of the ICT Sector, 2017 - 2021

KSh Million			
Year	Value of Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added
2017	462,013.0	238,516.0	223,497.0
2018	494,269.0	254,149.0	240,120.0
2019	522,622.0	263,809.0	258,813.0
2020	535,514.0	262,813.0	272,701.0
2021*	566,260.1	271,881.1	294,379.0

*Provisional

Fixed Telephone and Mobile Network Services

14.5. Details on the performance of the fixed and mobile network services from 2017 to 2021 are presented in Table 14.2. Fixed telephony capacity remained constant while fixed connections continued to register a decline for the quinquennial period, registering a 13.3 per cent drop to 14.8 thousand in 2021. The number of fixed Voice over Internet Pro-

ocol (VoIP) subscribers declined by 6.6 per cent to 46,296 in 2021.

14.6. The mobile telephony capacity in erlangs declined from 96.7 million in 2020 to 96.0 million in 2021. The Government increased the spectrum of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) from 360 MHz in 2020 to 560 MHz in 2020 with operators utilizing 520 MHz in the review period. Mobile subscriptions increased by 6.0 per cent to 65.1 million in 2021 compared to a 12.6 per cent growth registered in 2020. Conversely, the Mobile Numbers Ported (MNPs) decreased by 24.8 per cent to 1,081 in 2021, partly attributed to hesitation by subscribers to move from one operator to another.

14.7. As the use of mobile phones continue to intensify, the connection of mobile networks with machines continue to rise. Machine to machine (M2M) refers to the number of mobile machines to machine subscriptions that are assigned for use in machines and devices for the exchange of data between networked devices. In 2021, machine-to-machine subscribers stood at 1.1 million.

14.8. Number of mobile money transfer agents and transactions recorded a steady growth in the last five years. The number of mobile money subscribers increased by 8.5 per cent to 35.2 million in 2021 compared to an increase of 12.0 per cent recorded in 2020. In addition, the total amount of mobile money transfers grew by 31.7 per cent, to stand at KSh 6.9 trillion in 2021. The value of mobile commerce transactions grew by 63.2 per cent to KSh 15.3 trillion in the same period.

Table 14.2: Fixed and Mobile Network Services, 2017– 2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Fixed Telephony					
Fixed line Capacity ('000) ¹	144	144	120	121	121
Total Connections	69,897	22,567	21,600	17,069	14,800
Wireline Connections	69,600	21,516	20,588	16,003	13,626
Wireless Connections ¹	297	1,047	1,012	1,066	1,174
Fixed voice over-IP subscriptions	643,109	127,915	48,794	49,577	46,296
Mobile Telephony					
Mobile Telephone Capacity ('000)	70,000	85,950	88,700	96,700	96,030
Spectrum Offered for IMT systems					
Block < 1GHz	..	190	190	190	190
Block 1 GHz - 6 GHz	..	170	170	170	370
Total amount of spectrum offered in MHz	..	360	360	360	560
Block < 1GHz	..	90	150	150	150
Block 1 GHz - 6 GHz	..	170	170	170	370
Total Spectrum Licensed for IMT systems	..	260	320	320	520
Connections ('000)	42,815	49,502	54,556	61,409	65,085
Post Paid Subscriptions ('000)+	1,415	1,241	1,289	1,242	1,329
Pre Paid Subscriptions ('000)	41,401	48,261	51,557	60,167	63,756
Mobile Numbers Ported	2,575	1,916	1,088	1,437	1,081
Machine to machine (M2M) mobile subscriptions	..	..	..	..	1,124,396
Population Network Coverage					
Percentage of the population covered by a mobile-cellular network	95	95	96	96	96
Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	85	86	93	94	95
Percentage of the population covered by at least an LTE/ WiMAX mobile network	25	35	57	77	94
Mobile Money					
Mobile Money Transfer Agents	182,472	205,745	224,108	264,390	292,301
Mobile Money Transfer Service Subscribers ('000)	30,005	31,627	28,976	32,460	35,209
Total Deposits through Agents (KSh Billion)	2,194	2,464	2,584	3,231	4,666
Total Transfer from Subscriber to Subscriber (KSh Billion)	2,204	2,780	2,858	3,324	4,191
Total Transfers, (KSh Billion)	3,638	3,984	4,346	5,214	6,869
Number of Total Transactions (Million)	1,543.2	1,739.6	1,839.1	1,863.3	2,165.5
Value of Mobile Commerce Transactions (KSh Billion)	3,246	6,077	6,957	9,392	15,324
Number of Mobile Commerce Transactions ('000) ²	1,400,715	2,098,627	2,237,837	-	-

Source: Communications Authority of Kenya/ Central Bank of Kenya

* Provisional

+ Revised

¹ Includes Local Loop Operators. In addition, the wireless connections were decommissioned in 2015 and recommissioned in 2016

.. Data not available

²Number of Mobile commerce transactions were decommissioned in 2020

Voice Call Traffic

14.9. The volume of mobile traffic is critical for monitoring key usage indicators such as voice traffic and SMS traffic. Table 14.3 presents telephone call traffic disaggregated by domestic, international and roaming categories for the period 2017 to 2021. International outgoing calls rose by 11.7 per cent to 549.9 million minutes in 2021, albeit a decline of 49.0 per cent of the fixed outgoing traffic owing to the availability and preference of mobile phones to fixed telephone services. Conversely, the total international incoming calls abated for the second consecutive year from 532.0 million minutes in 2020 to 487.3 million minutes in 2021. This is because international tariffs for incoming calls to Kenya are expensive and therefore the preference for those calling from abroad to prefer other methods such as the instant messaging apps and VOIP.

14.10. Voice roaming has been on an upward trend for the last five years. Total voice roaming increased

by 17.5 per cent to 650.6 million minutes. Outbound roaming increased by 38.7 per cent to 474.2 million minutes while inbound roaming decreased by 16.8 per cent to 176.3 million minutes in 2021. Total mobile broadband recovered from the downward trend registered in 2020, increasing by more than double to 382.0 million GB in 2021.

14.11. Total domestic traffic, which was predominantly mobile to mobile traffic, increased by 32.8 per cent from 60.3 billion minutes in 2020 to 80.0 billion minutes in 2021. Total traffic emanating from fixed-to-fixed telephone registered a further decline of 6.6 per cent to 1.6 million minutes in the review period. Mobile to mobile traffic grew by 32.9 per cent to 79.9 billion minutes in 2021.

14.12. International outgoing fixed Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) declined to 2.6 million minutes in 2021 from 2.7 million minutes in 2020.

Table 14.3: Telephone Call Traffic, 2017 - 2021

	Minutes '000				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
International Calls					
a. Total International Outgoing Telephone Traffic	453,610	437,827	447,342	492,451	549,893
International Outgoing Mobile (b+c)	446,760	422,012	432,421	481,955	544,535
International Outgoing Fixed	6,850	15,815	14,921	10,496	5,358
b. Mobile Traffic to East African Countries (EAC)	189,167	197,133	207,326	230,272	286,385
c. Mobile traffic to other countries	257,593	224,879	225,095	251,683	258,150
d. Total International Incoming Telephone Traffic	603,110	599,523	606,687	531,985	487,310
International Incoming Mobile (e+f)	593,810	569,425	582,102	512,657	471,212
International Incoming Fixed	9,300	30,098	24,585	19,328	16,098
e. Mobile Traffic from East African Countries (EAC)	184,368	265,756	320,677	285,557	267,714
f. Mobile traffic from other countries	409,441	303,669	261,425	227,100	203,498
Total International Telephone Traffic (a+d)	1,056,720	1,037,351	1,054,029	1,024,436	1,037,203
Voice Roaming					
(i) Roaming by Home Subscribers Abroad (Outbound Roaming)	161,459	192,763	240,678	341,840	474,224
(ii) Roaming by Foreign Subscribers Abroad (Inbound Roaming)	140,149	169,550	226,741	211,785	176,347

Table 14.3: Telephone Call Traffic, 2017 - 2021

	Minutes '000				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Total Voice Roaming (i+ii)	301,608	362,313	467,419	553,625	650,571
Broadband Roaming					
Mobile broadband internet traffic Inbound roaming(GB)	65,223	140,450	221,675	84,045	221,917
Mobile broadband internet traffic Outbound roaming(GB)	18,468	25,357	55,058	78,287	160,100
Total Mobile broadband roaming	83,691	165,807	276,733	162,332	382,017
Domestic Calls					
Total Fixed to Fixed Telephone Traffic (a+b)	2,597	2,345	2,291	1,717	1,604
Fixed wireless to Fixed wireless (a)	1,314	1,257	1,243	997	1,092
Fixed to Fixed telephone (b)	1,283	1,088	1,048	720	512
Fixed to Mobile telephone	43,353	41,586	23,210	19,753	20,916
Mobile to Mobile telephone	43,944,431	55,772,953	58,646,518	60,164,844	79,931,242
Mobile to Fixed telephone	88,787	71,684	58,642	65,398	66,218
Total Domestic Traffic	44,079,168	55,888,568	58,730,661	60,251,712	80,019,980
International Outgoing Fixed VoIP	2,865	2,883	1,662	2,737	2,644

Source: Communications Authority of Kenya

*Provisional

.. Data not available

Message Services Traffic

14.13. Information on message service traffic is presented in Table 14.4. The total domestic SMS sent declined by 37.2 per cent to 42.8 billion in 2021 compared to an increase of 4.3 per cent registered in 2020. The decline was partly attributed to the few promotional messages offered by the service

providers and the ever-growing usage of instant messaging applications in the review period. International SMS sent and received declined by 23.0 per cent and 4.9 per cent to 28.0 million and 36.1 million in 2021, respectively.

Table 14.4: Message Service Traffic, 2017 - 2021

	Number '000				
Messages	2017	2018	2019	2020+	2021*
Total SMS sent	65,719,297	63,412,634	65,280,461	68,112,877	42,776,968
Domestic	65,681,804	63,376,674	65,240,872	68,076,554	42,749,016
International	37,493	35,960	39,589	36,323	27,952
International SMS received	41,390	45,955	42,144	37,894	36,055

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya

* Provisional

.. Data not available

Internet Services

14.14. The period under review was characterized by a return to normalcy in the utilization of internet services after the sharp rise in the demand for online services occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of licensed Internet Service Providers (ISPs) has been increasing for the quinquennial period so as to meet the ever-growing demand for internet services. In 2021, the number of ISPs rose by 14.8

per cent to 420 as shown in Table 14.5. Similarly, terrestrial mobile subscriptions rose by 4.3 per cent to 45.7 million while wireless data subscriptions increased by 20.4 per cent to 124,759 in 2021. Total fixed-wired internet subscriptions rose by 16.1 per cent to 672,672 with Fibre optic growing by 19.4 per cent to 477,962 in 2021.

Table 14.5: Internet Providers and Subscriptions, 2017 - 2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Licensed Internet Services Providers (ISPs) ¹	219	256	302	366	420
Total Wireless Internet Subscriptions	33,166,725	45,401,832	39,229,398	43,812,041	45,682,350
Terrestrial Mobile Data	33,076,894	45,333,942	39,156,202	43,707,173	45,556,731
Terrestrial Wireless Data ²	89,062	66,343	71,725	103,598	124,759
Satellite Data	769	1,547	1,471	1,270	860
Total Fixed (Wired) Internet Subscriptions	198,472	303,608	427,692	579,449	672,672
Fixed Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) Data	1,953	976	751	870	901
Fixed Fibre Optic Data	99,643	175,824	268,753	400,355	477,962
Fixed Cable Modem (Dial Up) Data	96,876	126,808	158,188	178,224	193,809
Total Fixed and Wireless Internet Subscriptions	33,365,197	45,705,440	39,657,090	44,391,490	46,355,022

Source: Communications Authority of Kenya

* Provisional

¹Also includes Application Service Providers (ASPs)

² Includes other fixed wired such as Radio

Broadband Services

14.15. Table 14.6 provides information on broadband services from 2017 to 2021. The bandwidth capacity increased by 34.6 per cent to 10.9 million Mbps in 2021 compared to a 29.5 per cent growth recorded in 2020. This increase in capacity enhanced the networks with resiliency and redundancy to handle the sudden surges and new patterns in internet traffic.

14.16. The undersea bandwidth utilization increased by 20.2 per cent to 4.8 million Mbps while satellite bandwidth declined from 2,580 Mbps in 2020 to 2,560 Mbps in 2021.

14.17. The total fixed (wired) broadband increased by 16.0 per cent to 673,178 subscriptions in 2021. Fixed broadband subscriptions increased with the exception of other fixed wired broadband in 2021. Subscriptions for Fibre to the Home (FttH), which has the largest share of the total fixed broadband at 61.0 per cent, increased by 20.7 per cent to 410,672 in 2021. Similarly, Fibre to the Office (FttO) subscriptions increased by 11.8 per cent to 67,198 in 2021. Cable modem subscriptions increased by 8.7 per cent to 193,809 in the review period.

14.18. Total wireless broadband which was predominantly mobile broadband increased by 13.1 per cent to 28.5 million in 2021. The data only mobile broadband increased by 41.2 per cent to 15.3 million users while data and voice broadband declined by 8.6 per cent to 13.0 million subscriptions in 2021.

All the categories for fixed broadband increased, with the speeds of between 10 Mbps and 30 Mbps having the largest increase from 143,990 in 2020 to 237,280 in 2021. Utilized mobile broadband traffic increased by 46.9 per cent to 810.2 million exabytes in the same period.

Table 14.6: Broadband Services, 2017 - 2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Capacity in Megabits Per Second (Mbps)					
Undersea Bandwidth Capacity	3,182,592	4,559,850	6,241,840	8,085,970	10,886,200
Satellite Bandwidth Capacity	559	5,720	5,520	5,460	5,330
1. Total Available Bandwidth Capacity	3,183,151	4,565,570	6,247,360	8,091,430	10,891,530
Utilized Bandwidth in Mbps					
Undersea Bandwidth	916,287	1,137,100	2,717,560	4,008,010	4,816,990
Satellite Bandwidth	448	5,222	2,700	2,580	2,560
2. Total Utilized Bandwidth	916,735	1,142,322	2,720,260	4,010,590	4,819,550
Broadband Subscriptions					
Copper line (Dial-up, DSL and xDSL)	1,953	976	751	835	848
Fibre to the Home	63,276	129,979	203,038	340,271	410,762
Fibre to the Office	36,367	45,845	65,715	60,079	67,198
Cable modem	96,876	126,808	158,188	178,224	193,809
Other fixed wired broadband	6,700	7,479	1,690	804	561
3. Total Fixed (Wired)- Broadband	205,172	311,087	429,382	580,213	673,178
4. Satellite broadband	769	1,547	1,425	1,215	486
5. Terrestrial fixed wireless broadband	82,362	58,864	60,436	92,746	107,632
6. Total Active mobile broadband (a+b+c+d)¹	16,926,599	21,543,425	21,595,570	25,114,693	28,360,642
GSM mobile phones (a)	15,934,100	20,518,223	-	-	-
GSM modems (b)	992,499	1,025,202	-	-	-
Data and Voice mobile broadband ³ (c)	-	-	14,849,704	14,270,593	13,044,832
Data only mobile broadband ⁴ (d)	-	-	6,745,866	10,844,100	15,315,810
7. Total wireless broadband (4+5+6)	17,009,730	21,603,836	21,657,431	25,208,654	28,468,760
8. Total fixed and wireless broadband (3+7)	17,214,902	21,914,923	22,086,813	25,788,867	29,141,938
9. Fixed Broadband by speed²					
<256 Kbps	854	570	9,748	10,126	9,295
512 Kbps	2,927	505	-	-	-

Table 14.6: Broadband Services, 2017 - 2021 (Continued)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
1 Mbps	14,459	8,905	-	-	-
2 Mbps	96,391	87,772	-	-	-
> 2 Mbps	173,672	273,746	-	-	-
=> 256 Kbps to <2 Mbps	-	-	10,693	14,743	13,027
=> 2 Mbps to < 10 Mbps	-	-	278,461	390,351	397,561
=> 10 Mbps to < 30 Mbps	-	-	104,827	143,990	237,280
=>30 Mbps to < 100Mbps	-	-	94,582	121,671	136,604
'=> 100Mbps			2,594	3,436	4,524
10. Utilized Mobile and Fixed Broadband					
Fixed broadband internet traffic	-	-	-	1,195,934	1,182,052
Mobile broadband internet traffic	-	-	-	551,463,956	810,161,628

Source: Communications Authority of Kenya

*Provisional

¹ New categorization starts in 2019 while old category ends in 2018²Fixed broadband speed category has changed in 2019 from the old tier (from 2015 to 2018)³ Data and voice mobile-broadband subscriptions refers to subscriptions to mobile broadband services that allow access to the open Internet via HTTP and in which data services are contracted together with voice services (mobile voice and data plans) or as an add-on package to a voice plan. These are typically smartphone-based subscriptions with voice and data services used in the same terminal.⁴Data-only mobile-broadband subscriptions refers to subscriptions to mobile broadband services that allow access to the open Internet via HTTP and that do not include voice services, i.e. subscriptions that offer mobile broadband as a standalone service, such as mobile-broadband subscriptions for datacards, USB modem/dongle and tablets.

-mean compilation of respective data hadn't commenced/ decommissioned

GSM: Global System for Mobile Communications

CDMA: Code Division Multiple Access

Tariffs

14.19. Table 14.7 presents information on fixed and mobile charges from 2017 to 2021. Installation fees for businesses and residential telephone services increased from KSh 5,496 in 2020 to KSh 5,694 in 2021 owing to the increase in taxes on these ser-

vices. The average price of on-net calls increased by 13.8 per cent to KSh 3.22 while off-net calls increased by 24.4 per cent to KSh 3.82 in 2021. The average price of a message via SMS increased by 7.3 per cent to KSh 1.18 in the same period.

Table 14.7: Fixed and Mobile Charges, 2017 - 2021

	KSh				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Fixed Charges					
Installation Fees					
Business and Residential Telephone Services	5,496.00	5,496.00	5,496.00	5,496.00	5,694.00
Copper Solutions	7,000.00	7,000.00	-	-	-
Microwave Solutions	80,000.00	85,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00
Fibre Solutions	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Monthly Subscription for Residential Telephone Service	580.00	580.00	580.00	580.00	580.00
Monthly Subscription for Business Telephone Service	580.00	580.00	580.00	580.00	580.00
Average price of a one minute Fixed to Fixed local call	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.14
Average price of a one minute Fixed to Mobile local call	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	4.72
Mobile Charges					
Lowest recharge card value	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Average price of a one minute Mobile to Mobile local call ¹	3.00	-	-	-	-
Average price of a one minute Mobile to Fixed local call ¹	3.21	-	-	-	-
Average price of one on-net call	..	3.00	2.83	2.83	3.22
Average price of one off-net call	..	3.46	3.07	3.07	3.82
Average price of a message via SMS	1.06	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.18

Source: Communications Authority of Kenya

* Provisional

.. Data not available

-Data was decommissioned

¹Compilation of average prices billed per minute originating from mobile were phased out and compilation of average price of one on-net or off-net calls were introduced in 2018

14.20. The average prices of a one-minute call from mobile phones in Kenya to other countries for the period 2017 to 2021 are presented in Table 14.8. The average price of calls from a mobile phone for African countries increased with Burundi having the highest

increment of KSh 5 to stand at KSh 71.67 in 2021. For European countries, United Kingdom recorded the highest increment in calling rates of 40.7 per cent to KSh 25.33 in the same period.

Table 14.8: Average International Call Rates from Mobile Phone and Fixed Telephone, 2017- 2021

<i>KSh per Minute</i>					
Countries	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Calls originating from Mobile					
Uganda	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.67
Rwanda	10.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	10.67
Burundi	75.00	68.33	83.33	66.67	71.67
Tanzania	31.67	33.33	41.67	46.67	50.00
Ethiopia	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	36.67
Somalia	60.00	53.33	60.00	63.33	66.67
South Sudan	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.67
South Africa	18.00	22.00	26.00	30.00	33.33
Other African Countries ¹	30.00	30.00	-	..	
USA	5.00	5.00	5.33	5.33	5.67
Germany	36.67	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Switzerland	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Italy	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
France	36.67	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
United Kingdom	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	25.33
Other European Countries ¹	26.67	26.67	-	-	-
India	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.33
China	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.33
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	5.00
United Kingdom	5.00	6.00	5.50	6.00	6.00
India	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
China	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

Source: Communications Authority of Kenya

*Provisional

means compilation of respective data hadn't commenced/decommissioned

.. Data not available

¹Operators changed the pricing for other African and European countries and hence each country has its own rate in 2019

Registered Kenyan Domains

14.21. Table 14.9 and Figure 14.1 presents registered Kenyan domains from 2017 to 2021. For the first time in five years, the number of registered Kenyan domains decreased from 101,123 in 2020 to 94,526 in 2021. The decline was partly attributed to users preferring to use international domains such as dot com which led to fewer subscribers renewing their domain subscriptions. Second Level Domain (SLD) increased by 52.2 per cent from 2,579 domains in 2020 to 3,924 domains in 2021. Personal websites and emails registered the largest increase of 63.7

per cent to 298 domains followed by lower and middle institutions of learning which increased by 19.6 per cent to 1,002 in 2021. The increase of domains especially those in the lower and middle institutions category, was partly attributed to the reopening of schools in 2021 after the relaxation of COVID-19 related restrictions. Domain renewal fees declined by 39.7 per cent to KSh 700 in 2021. The number of registrars increased slightly from 190 in 2020 to 194 in 2021.

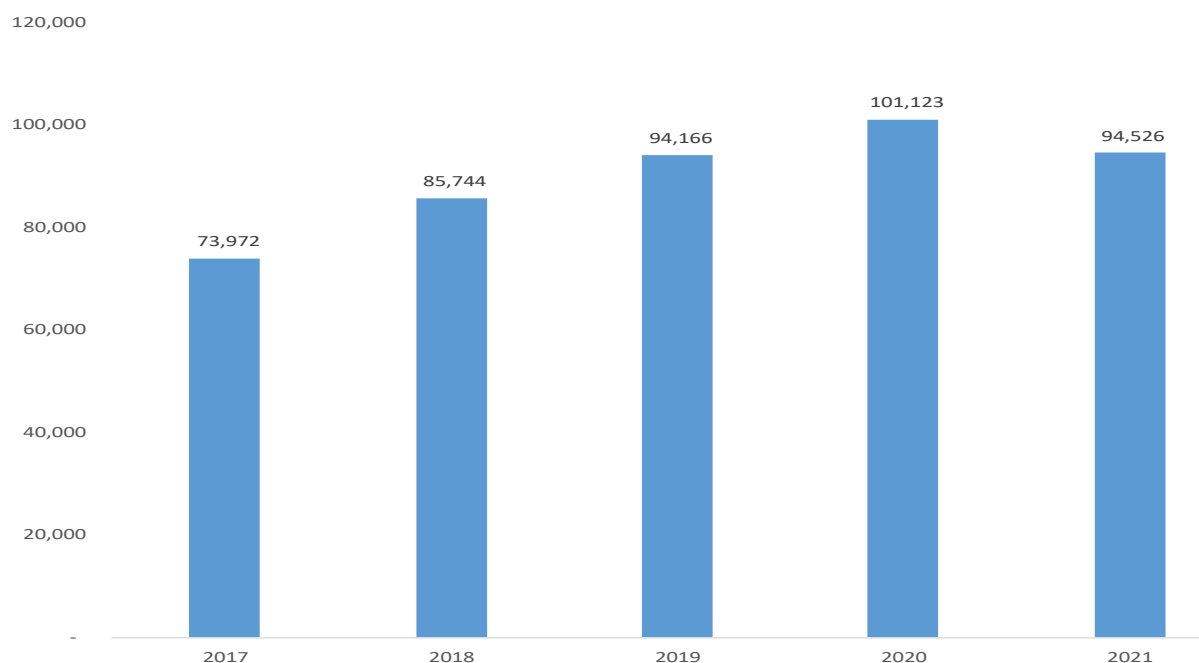
Table 14.9: Registered Kenyan Domains, 2017– 2021

		<i>Number</i>				
Domain	Users	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
.ac.ke	Institutions of Higher Education	768	891	889	962	1,026
.co.ke	Companies	68,430	77,820	87,243	93,776	85,536
.go.ke	Government entities	414	502	565	606	615
.info.ke	Information e.g. blogs	374	443	155	156	144
.me.ke	Personal websites & email	386	345	219	182	298
.mobi.ke	Mobile content	126	180	40	43	38
.ne.ke	Network Devices	466	277	96	51	48
.or.ke	Non profit making organisations or NGO's	1,981	1,976	1,831	1,930	1,895
.sc.ke	Lower & middle institutions of learning	1,027	1,212	902	838	1,002
.ke	Second Level Domain (SLD)	..	2,098	2,226	2,579	3,924
TOTAL		73,972	85,744	94,166	101,123	94,526
Number of Registrars		372	382	203	190	194
Domain renewal fee in KSh		1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	700
Average annual fee to operate domain (Domain registration fee) in KSh		650	650	650	650	700
Second Level Domain Registration and Renewal fee in KSh		..	5,800	5,000	5,000	2,500

Source: Kenya Network Information Centre

* Provisional

.. Data not available

Figure 14.1: Domain trends in Kenya, 2017-2021

Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers

14.22. Information on media frequencies and mobile transceivers from 2017 to 2021 is presented in Table 14.10. The number of TV frequencies increased from 330 in 2020 to 342 in 2021. Radio FM frequencies declined by 5.0 per cent to 953 in 2021.

14.23. The total number of digital subscribers continued to increase for the third consecutive year from 5.5 million in 2020 to 6.0 million in 2021. Direct-to-home

satellite had the highest increment of 18.4 per cent to 1.6 million subscribers during the review period.

14.24. The number of mobile transceivers increased by 9.7 per cent to 283,376 in 2021. The third generation (3G) increased by 30.0 per cent to 103,822 and accounted for the largest share of transceivers at 54.5 per cent in the period under review.

Table 14.10: Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers, 2017 - 2021

	<i>Number</i>				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
TV Frequencies	333	324	327	330	342
Radio FM Frequencies	740	850	917	908	953
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	89	120	146	122	142
Number of Households connected to Cable TV ¹	296,906	290,968	290,968	..	..
Digital Subscriptions					
Cable TV	79,938	169,698	160,200	178,224	193,809
Direct to Home Satellite	476,225	1,110,563	1,272,459	1,389,839	1,645,525
Digital Terrestrial Televisions (STBs)	4,334,166	4,512,690	3,701,241	3,935,960	4,169,601
Internet-Protocol TV (IPTV)	18	23,076	13,765	16,303	19,126
Total Digital Subscriptions	4,890,347	5,816,027	5,147,665	5,520,326	6,028,061
Radio Stations					
English and Kiswahili	109	111	127	129	129
All Vernacular Languages	67	67	72	75	75
Total Radio Stations	176	178	199	204	204
Mobile Transceivers by Technology	2G	137,560	154,250	161,867	154,363
	3G	42,716	53,557	66,990	103,822
	4G	3,873	7,469	17,744	25,191
Total Mobile Transceivers	184,149	215,276	246,601	258,356	283,376

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya

* Provisional

Data not available

STBs- Set Top Boxes

¹Households connected to cable Tv was decommissioned in 2020

Employment, Investment and Revenue

14.25. Table 14.11 presents details on employment, investment and revenue of telecommunication operators and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) from 2017 to 2021. The number of telecommunication sector employees increased by 5.0 per cent to 9,163 while that of the internet service providers increased by 9.5 per cent to 12,395 in 2021. The increase was primarily driven by the demand for ICT services and the increase in Internet Service Providers (ISPs).

14.26. The value of investment by telecommunication operators went up by 28.9 per cent to KSh 45.9 billion while that of ISPs grew by 18.5 per cent to KSh 3.2 billion in 2021. Revenue earned by telecommunication operators grew marginally from KSh 300.9 billion in 2020 to KSh 301.0 billion in 2021.

Table 14.11: Employment, Investment and Revenue, 2017 - 2021

	Type of Operators	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Employment (Number)	Telecommunication Operators ¹	6,907	7,016	8,639	8,728	9,163
	Internet Service Providers (ISPs) ²	9,031	10,803	10,035	11,315	12,395
	Cable Tv operators	..	..	..	303	364
Annual Investment³ (KSh Billion)	Telecommunication Operators ¹	38.7	41.5	57.5	35.6	45.9
	ISPs ²	1.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.2
Annual Revenue³ (KSh Billion)	Telecommunication Operators ¹	247.3	270.5	283.2	300.9	301.0
	ISPs ²	21.3	29.9	36.5	40.0	64.7

* Provisional

¹ Includes Mobile network operators (MNOs) and Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MVNOs)

² Include Application Service Providers (ASPs)

³ As at 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 as well as population above 3 years. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants in total population decreased marginally to 3 users in every 10,000 people in 2021. Mobile cellular penetration grew by 5.03 percentage points to 131.88 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2021 implying that most people had more than one mobile cellular subscription. Bits per second per capita increased by 17.9 per cent to 102.4 thousand Bps in the review period.

14.28. For the population three years and above, all indicators except fixed telephone lines improved mainly due to the demand for internet services. Mobile penetration increased by 5.32 percentage points to 142.19 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2021 from 136.87 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2020. Bits per second per capita increased from 93.7 thousand in 2020 to 110.4 thousand while internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased by 2.33 percentage points to 101.27 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2021.

Table 14.12: Key Indicators for Measuring Information Society, 2017– 2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Represents Total Population					
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	94.29	106.51	114.70	126.85	131.88
Wireless internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	73.04	97.69	82.62	90.50	92.57
Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Wireless and Fixed)	73.48	98.34	83.38	91.70	93.93
Bits per second per capita (Bps/person)	21,168.70	25,773.45	59,969.34	86,867.51	102,402.20
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless)	37.46	46.49	45.53	52.07	57.69
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Fixed and Wired)	38.09	47.15	46.44	53.27	59.05
Mobile money subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	66.08	68.05	60.92	67.05	71.34
Represents Population of Three (3) years and above					
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	0.17	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	102.14	115.16	123.77	136.87	142.19
Wireless internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	79.12	105.62	89.16	97.65	99.80
Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Wireless and Fixed)	79.60	106.33	89.97	98.94	101.27
Bits per second per capita (Bps/person)	22,932.25	27,865.02	64,710.08	93,733.13	110,407.41
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless)	40.58	50.26	49.13	56.19	62.20
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. International trade in ICT equipment based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) is presented in Table 14.13. The total value of ICT exports went up by 14.3 per cent from KSh 1.4 billion in 2020 to KSh 1.6 billion in 2021. Monitors, projectors and reception apparatus for television had the most increment from KSh 108.6 million in

2020 to KSh 248.5 million in 2021. Total ICT imports have been decreasing for the last 3 years and declined further by 9.4 per cent to KSh 48.3 billion in 2021. Major declines in imports were recorded for telecommunication equipment, monitors, projectors and reception apparatus for television in the review period.

Table 14.13: International Trade in ICT Equipment, 2017– 2021

	KSh Million				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Exports					
Office machines	80.3	154.8	70.1	81.6	63.40
Automatic data processing machines, storage units etc	231.8	347.0	498.8	651.4	493.60
Part and accessories	29.2	49.4	40.0	36.9	24.10
Monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for television	251.6	211.7	205.8	108.6	248.51
Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting	10.8	22.0	17.6	11.1	16.15
Recording equipments	3.0	11.3	2.0	1.8	1.23
Telecommunications equipment	653.3	587.9	723.4	513.9	706.42
Total	1,260.0	1,384.1	1,557.7	1,405.3	1,553.41
Imports					
Office machines	2,194.8	2,115.6	3,291.3	1,006.9	1,251.82
Automatic data processing machines, storage units etc	25,233.2	11,725.2	17,955.5	14,012.3	14,084.75
Part and accessories	830.0	668.0	680.1	840.0	795.66
Monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for television	5,857.3	8,073.4	9,684.7	10,735.2	8,699.54
Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting	190.6	628.5	309.7	431.7	314.70
Recording equipments	572.3	558.2	701.7	323.1	275.58
Telecommunications equipment	32,014.7	25,512.0	26,055.2	25,911.6	22,924.28
Total	66,892.9	49,281.1	58,678.2	53,260.8	48,346.33

*Provisional

Newspaper Circulation and Online Newspaper Readership

14.30. Digital transformation has reduced the demand for hard copy prints with online readership continuing to rise as shown in Table 14.14. In the year under review, English daily copies declined by 16.3 per cent to 52.6 million while Kiswahili daily copies went down by 11.9 per cent to 3.0 million. Average online visitors per day however, increased by 11.4 per cent to 4.2 million in 2021.

Table 14.14: Local Daily/Weekly Newspapers in Circulation, 2017– 2021

	'000 Copies				
Newspapers ¹	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Daily Newspapers					
English	89,631	87,121	77,923	62,853	52,621
Kiswahili	3,961	4,524	3,896	3,459	3,049
Weekly Newspapers					
English	12,917	12,232	11,582	9,890	8,504
Kiswahili	1,272	1,169	935	..	..
Average online visitors per day	2,852,031	2,857,738	2,910,561	3,726,615	4,151,449

Source: Various Media Houses

* Provisional

¹Excludes free newspaper copies

Cybersecurity

14.31. Table 14.15 presents cyber security advisory and reported online crimes from 2017 to 2021. Cybersecurity advisories increased from 81,727 in 2020 to 3.1 million advisories in 2021 owing to the new system to detect cybercrimes installed in the year under review. Total cyber threats more than doubled from 139.9 million in 2020 to 339.1 million in 2021. Out of the cyber threats reported, system vulnerabilities had the highest increment from 114,675 in

2020 to 58.0 million in 2021. Reported Botnet/DDOs threats also increased significantly from 4.1 million in 2020 to 92.1 million in 2021. This was attributed to the growing number of cyber threat actors such as hacktivists, state-sponsored groups, organized cybercriminals, and cyber terrorists who targeted mainly the healthcare systems, utility providers, public infrastructure, insurance firms, schools, government organizations and financial institutions.

Table 14.15: Cyber Security Advisories and Reported Online Crimes, 2017 - 2021

	<i>Number</i>				
Cyberattacks¹	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Cyber Security Advisories					
Malware ²	231	5,452	5,951	5,810	84,739
System vulnerabilities	187	14,360	43,034	72,076	2,990,361
Botnet/DDoS Attack ³	191	563	1,568	1,128	39,673
Online Impersonation	336	335	285	562	307
Online abuse	261	2,700	513	262	143
Website application attack	73	1,213	1,509	1,281	28,508
Phishing ⁴	-	-	102	338	185
Online Fraud	-	-	51	270	148
Total	1,279	24,623	53,013	81,727	3,144,064
Types of Online Crime Reported					
Malware ²	-	18,233,047	85,416,510	124,168,113	181,879,153
Botnet/DDoS ³	-	3,389,880	4,407,478	4,060,899	92,108,268
Web Application Attacks	-	3,842,609	10,284,596	11,589,947	7,033,604
System vulnerabilities	-	9,477	93,398	114,675	58,045,612
Total	-	25,475,013	100,201,982	139,933,634	339,066,637

Source: Communications Authority of Kenya

* Provisional

mean compilation of respective data hadn't started compilation

¹Cyberattacks indicators compilation started in 2017

²Refers to a software designed with the intention of damaging services, stealing data etc

³Botnets refers to a collection of internet-connected devices whose security has been breached. They are used to perform distributed denial of service (DDoS) attack.

⁴Refers to stealing of information through email, telephone or SMS where someone poses as a legit to lure individuals into providing sensitive data such as password, Personal Identification Number (PIN) etc

SECTION

C

Social Scene



Education and Training

Overview

During the review period, terms 2 and 3 for the 2020 school year for basic education continued as scheduled from January 2021 to July 2021. The 2021 school year started in July 2021 and ended in March 2022, while the 2022 school year is expected to start in April 2022 and end in December 2022. Under the revised 2021 school year dates, the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) and Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) examinations were undertaken in March 2022. The Government through the Ministry of Education continued with the implementation of the Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) with the first cohort reaching Grade 5 in 2021 school year. Implementation and advocacy for a full transition to secondary education as well as infrastructure development were enhanced in the review period.

15.2. The total expenditure for the education sector is expected to increase by 2.9 per cent to KSh 486.1 billion in 2021/22 financial year, with total recurrent expenditure expected to increase by 4.3 per cent to KSh 476.0 billion over the same period. In Contrast, total development expenditure is expected to reduce 36.2 per cent to 10.1 billion in 2021/22 financial year.

15.3. The total number of schools grew by 1.4 per cent from 88,506 in 2020 school year to 89,747 in 2021 school year. Number of registered pre-primary schools increased from 46,652 in 2020 to 46,671 in 2021. During the review period, the number of primary schools rose by 3.6 per cent to 32,594, mainly attributed to registration of more schools and the reopening of some private schools which were closed during the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of public universities increased to 32 following award of a charter to National Defence University - Kenya.

15.4. Enrolment in pre-primary 1 and 2 went up by 12.4 thousand to 2,845.3 thousand in 2021 school year from 2,832.9 thousand in 2020 school year. Total enrolment in primary schools increased by 1.1 per cent to 10,285.1 thousand in 2021 school year. Similarly, total enrolment in secondary schools rose by 4.9 per cent to 3.7 million in 2021. Number of teachers in public primary schools increased by 1.2 per cent to 220,744 in 2021, while number of teachers in public secondary schools and teacher training colleges increased by 6.3 per cent to 120,279 in 2021. Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions rose by 10.4 per cent to 498,326 in 2021. University enrolment is expected to grow from 546.7 thousand in 2020/21 to 562.1 thousand in 2021/22 academic year. The amount of loans and bursaries awarded to students by Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) declined from KSh 15.4 billion in 2019/2020 to KSh 14.4 billion in 2020/2021. In 2021/22, Government funding to universities through the Universities Fund is expected to increase from KSh 41.9 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 43.8 billion in 2021/22.

Expenditure for the Education Sector

15.5. Table 15.1 presents the expenditure for the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology during the financial years 2017/18 to 2021/22. Total expenditure for the education sector is expected to increase by 2.9 per cent to KSh 486.1 billion in 2021/22 financial year. Total recurrent expenditure is expected to increase by 4.3 per cent to KSh 476.0 billion in 2021/22 financial year. The recurrent expenditure for the State Department for University Education is expected to increase from KSh 79.0

billion in 2020/21 to KSh 91.1 billion in 2021/22. The recurrent expenditure for the State Department for Post Training and Skills Development is expected to go up from KSh 122.4 million in 2020/21 to KSh 201.0 million in 2021/22.

15.6. Total development expenditure for the education sector is expected to reduce by 36.2 per cent to KSh 10.1 billion in 2021/22. The development expenditure for the State Department for Early Learning and Basic Education is expected to decrease from KSh 6.5 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 5.9 billion in 2021/22. The development expenditure for Teachers Service Commission is expected to increase from KSh 120.2 million in 2020/21 to KSh 322.6 million in 2021/22. The development expenditure for the State Department of University Education is expected to reduce from KSh 4.0 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 1.2 billion in 2021/22, while that for the State Department for Vocational and Technical Training is expected to decrease from KSh 5.2 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 2.7 billion in 2021/22.



Total development expenditure for the education sector is expected to reduce by 36.2 per cent to KSh 10.1 billion in 2021/22. The development expenditure for the State Department for Early Learning and Basic Education is expected to decrease from KSh 6.5 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 5.9 billion in 2021/22

Table 15.1: Expenditure for the Education Sector, 2017/18 - 2021/22

	KSh Million				
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20+	2020/21+	2021/22*
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE					
Ministry of Education					
State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education	83,922.18	87,966.70	84,094.24	88,039.02	96,420.77
Teachers Service Commission	217,614.31	240,738.30	255,792.64	274,259.78	274,286.11
State Department for University Education	87,311.67	91,661.66	96,846.68	79,039.50	91,057.22
State Department for Vocational and Technical Training	2,511.60	7,777.79	12,517.11	15,098.00	13,985.60
State Department for Post Training and Skills Development	..	56.16	115.82	122.40	201.00
Sub Total	391,359.77	428,200.60	449,366.50	456,558.70	475,950.70
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE					
Ministry of Education					
State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education	9,064.74	7,462.33	4,409.01	6,470.60	5,863.30
Teachers Service Commission	5.94	16.69	271.64	120.15	322.55
State Department for University Education	3,569.62	10,155.01	6,295.41	4,019.07	1,230.69
State Department for Vocational and Technical Training	8,454.88	9,245.20	5,344.61	5,243.65	2,695.69
State Department for Post Training and Skills Development	..	..	..	..	..
Sub Total	21,095.18	26,879.24	16,320.67	15,853.47	10,112.23
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	412,454.95	455,079.84	465,687.17	472,412.17	486,062.93

Educational Institutions

15.7. The number of educational institutions by category from 2017 to 2021 is shown in Table 15.2. The total number of schools grew by 1.4 per cent from 88,506 in 2020 to 89,747 in 2021. Number of registered pre-primary schools increased from 46,652 in 2020 to 46,671 in 2021. In the same period, the number of primary schools increased by 3.6 per cent to 32,594 in 2021, mainly due to rise in the number of private primary schools at 11.9 per cent. Number of

secondary schools rose by 0.9 per cent from 10,390 in 2020 to 10,482 in 2021. The total number of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions grew by 4.1 per cent to 2,396 in 2021, while national polytechnics remained at 12 in 2021. During the review period, National Defence University-Kenya was given a charter, thus increasing the number of public universities to 32.

Table 15.2: Educational Institutions by Category¹, 2017 – 2021

Category	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Schools:					
Registered Pre-Primary :					
Public	25,381	25,589	28,383	28,505	28,585
Private	16,398	16,728	18,147	18,147	18,086
Sub Total	41,779	42,317	46,530	46,652	46,671
Primary:					
Public	23,584	24,241	23,286	23,368	23,566
Private	11,858	13,669	9,058	8,096	9,028
Sub Total	35,442	37,910	32,344	31,464	32,594
Secondary:					
Public	9,111	9,643	8,933	9,100	9,238
Private	1,544	1,756	1,530	1,290	1,244
Sub Total	10,655	11,399	10,463	10,390	10,482
Total	87,876	91,626	89,337	88,506	89,747
Pre-primary:					
Public	26	26	26	..	..
Private	235	240	240	..	..
Sub Total	276	266	266	..	..
Primary:					
Public	27	27	27	30	32
Private	108	110	88	89	26
Sub Total	135	137	115	119	58
Secondary ²	3	3	3	3	3
Total	414	406	384	122	61
TVET Institutions					
Public Vocational Training Centres+	899	982	1,149	1,156	1,156
Private Vocational Training Centres	47	47	47	83	88
Public Technical and Vocational Colleges	91	101	191	230	255
Private Technical and Vocational Colleges	627	628	742	820	885
National Polytechnics	11	11	11	12	12
Total	1,675	1,769	2,140	2,301	2,396
Universities ³					
Public	31	31	31	31	32
Private	30	32	32	33	33
Total	61	63	63	64	65

Source : Ministry of Education/ Council of Governors/TVET Authority

* Provisional

¹ Data for 2020 is as at March 2020² Public diploma teacher training colleges³ 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 number of teachers in pre-primary schools from 2017 to 2021. Pupil enrolment in pre-primary 1 and 2 increased from 2,832.9 thousand in 2020 to 2,845.3 thousand in 2021, with enrolment of boys decreasing by 1.0 per cent, while that of girls increased by 1.9 per cent. The number of teachers trained under CBC

reduced by 28.0 per cent from 95,241 in 2020 to 68,599 in 2021 partly due to a new scheme of service developed by county governments which led to the phasing out of teachers who did not meet the required qualifications.

Table 15.3: Pupil Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Pre-primary Schools, 2017 – 2021

	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Enrolment					
Boys ¹	1,681,530	1,730,237			
Girls ¹	1,612,283	1,660,308			
TOTAL	3,293,813	3,390,545			
Boys 2 Pre-Primary 1 and 2		..	1,393,719	1,436,924	1,422,247
Girls 2 Pre-Primary 1 and 2		..	1,344,868	1,395,973	1,423,018
TOTAL			2,738,587	2,832,897	2,845,265
Trained Teachers					
Male	17,746	18,703			
Female	89,192	94,000			
Sub Total	106,938	112,703			
Trained Teachers 3					
Male	..	..	14,634	15,584	11,225
Female	..	..	77,725	79,657	57,374
Sub Total			92,359	95,241	68,599
Untrained Teachers					
Male	2,445	2,294	..	..	..
Female	8,893	8,158	..	..	..
Sub Total	11,338	10,452			
TOTAL	118,276	123,155	92,359	95,241	68,599

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 enrolled in pre-primary 1 and 2 under Competency Based Curriculum

³ Number of teachers under Competency Based Curriculum

Primary Education

15.9 Table 15.4 shows primary school enrolment by class and sex from 2017 to 2021. Total enrolment in primary schools increased by 1.1 per cent from 10,170.1 thousand in 2020 to 10,285.1 thousand in 2021 school year. Enrolment of girls increased by 1.3 per cent to 5,041.7 thousand in 2021, while that of boys rose by 1.0 per cent to 5,243.5 thousand over the same period. The enrolment of grade 1 in 2017 was 1,370.3 thousand and those who survived to grade 5 in 2021 were 1,268.2 thousand. Therefore, the survival rate of learners in this cohort was 92.5 per cent, with the survival rate of boys at 92.0 per cent while that of girls stood at 93.1 per cent, in 2021. In the same period, total pupil promotion from Standard 7 to Standard 8 stood at 90.3 per cent. Promotion of boys from Grade 1 to Grade 5 was

89.8 per cent, while that of girls was 90.8 per cent. Enrolment of pupils in Standard 8 increased by 1.1 per cent to 1,177.0 thousand in 2021 from 1,163.8 thousand in 2020.



Total enrolment in primary schools increased by 1.1 per cent from 10,170.1 thousand in 2020 to 10,285.1 thousand in 2021 school year. Enrolment of girls increased by 1.3 per cent to 5,041.7 thousand in 2021, while that of boys rose by 1.0 per cent to 5,243.5 thousand over the same period

Table 15.4: Primary School Enrolment by Class and Sex, 2017–2021

Class	2017**			2018**			2019			2020			2021*		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Grade 1	705.9	664.4	1,370.3	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
Grade 2	695.7	655.2	1,350.9	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
Grade 3	693.3	652.9	1,346.2	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
Grade 4	694.2	665.4	1,359.7	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
Grade 5	681.1	667.5	1,348.6	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
Standard 6	669.8	655.2	1,325.0	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
Standard 7	656.1	652.9	1,309.0	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
Standard 8	497.7	496.3	994.0	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
TOTAL	5,293.9	5,109.8	10,403.7	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

Source: Ministry of Education

*Provisional

**Estimates

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 2017 to 2021. The school calendar is expected to normalize in 2023 during which all the examinations will be undertaken as per the calendar year. The KCPE results reported in this section are for the 2020 and 2021 school years which changed due to the disruption of the school calendar by the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of KCPE examination centres decreased from 28,467 in 2020 to 28,460 in 2021. The number of registered KCPE

candidates grew by 2.4 per cent to 1,225.6 thousand with the number of male candidates increasing by 3.3 per cent to 616,296, while that of female candidates increased by 2.4 per cent to 609,258. The number of candidates who sat for KCPE rose by 3.0 per cent from 1,179.2 thousand in 2020 to 1,214.0 thousand in 2021. In 2021, the mean score for all subjects increased except in English Language, Mathematics, Social Studies, and Religious Education.

Table 15.5: Number of Examination Centres, Candidates by Sex and Mean Scores by Subject in KCPE1, 2017-2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Examination Centres	26,284	27,157	27,808	28,467	28,460
Registered KCPE Candidates					
Male	503,527	529,276	546,376	596,436	616,296
Female	499,919	531,495	542,610	595,180	609,258
Total	1,003,446	1,060,771	1,088,986	1,191,616	1,225,554
Candidates who Sat for KCPE					
Male	498,775	529,215	543,582	590,450	610,384
Female	494,943	531,434	539,874	588,742	603,647
Total	993,718	1,060,710	1,083,456	1,179,192	1,214,031
Subject	Mean Score (%)				
English					
English Language	47.63	54.69	53.47	53.51	49.07
English Composition	39.60	39.39	39.91	41.56	41.70
Kiswahili					
Kiswahili Lugha	48.38	51.60	44.54	51.31	52.84
Kiswahili Insha	47.88	46.88	51.73	46.88	53.20
Mathematics	51.14	43.13	49.09	54.91	49.56
Science	55.61	58.96	56.79	53.33	62.95
Social Studies and Religious Education					
Social Studies	57.22	53.89	54.25	56.46	54.62
Religious Education	69.79	73.08	62.32	64.43	61.70
National Mean Score	52.16	52.70	51.51	52.80	53.21

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council

* Provisional

... Data not available

*KCPE was not done in 2020 but was done in March 2021

15.11. Table 15.6 presents the number of registered KCPE special needs candidates by type of disability and sex from 2017 to 2021. The number of registered KCPE special needs candidates went up by 6.5 per cent to 2,854 in 2021. The proportion of male candidates with special needs registered for KCPE in 2021 was 55.5 per cent compared with 56.8 per

cent in 2020. Number of registered candidates who were blind increased by 35.1 per cent, while those who were physically handicapped and those with hearing impairment rose by 7.8 per cent and 9.1 per cent, respectively. The number of candidates with low vision declined by 4.1 per cent to 606, during the review period.

Table 15.6: Registered KCPE Candidates with Special Needs by Type of Disability and Sex, 2017-2021

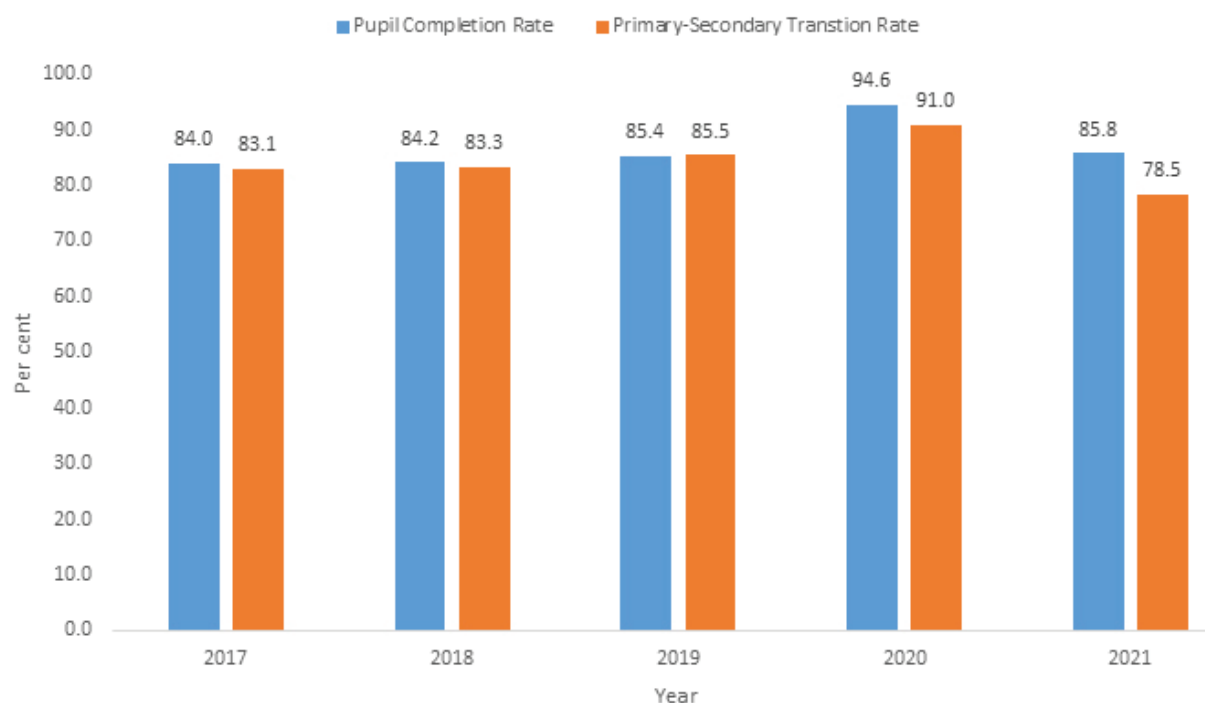
Type of Disability	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*		
	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female
	Total		Total	Total		Total	Total		Total	Total		Total	Total		Total
Blind	47	40	87	60	44	104	76	50	126	77	34	111	85	65	150
Low Vision	296	231	527	319	244	563	325	281	606	359	273	632	344	262	606
Hearing Impairment	381	368	749	418	373	791	415	377	792	392	344	736	397	406	803
Physically Handicapped ¹	425	293	718	590	447	1037	506	384	890	694	507	1201	759	536	1295
Total	1,149	932	2,081	1,387	1,108	2,495	1,322	1,092	2,414	1,522	1,158	2,680	1,585	1,269	2,854

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council

* Provisional

¹ Physical handicap only in writing

15.12. Figure 15.1 depicts Pupil Completion Rate (PCR) and Primary to Secondary Transition Rate (PSTR) from 2017 to 2021. During the review period, the PCR declined from 94.6 per cent in 2020 to 85.8 per cent, while PSTR declined from 91.0 per cent in 2020 to 78.5 per cent in 2021. The decline in PSTR was partly attributed to retention of learners after admission in Form One. The transition rate presented is based on enrolment of Standard 8 pupils in 2020 and enrolment of Form 1 students in 2021.

Figure 15.1 Pupil Completion Rate and Primary to Secondary Transition Rate, 2017-2021

15.13. Table 15.7 presents the number of teachers in public primary schools by qualification or category and sex, from 2017 to 2021. The total number of teachers increased by 1.2 per cent from 218,077 in 2020 to 220,744 in 2021. Number of female teachers rose by 2.0 per cent compared to an increase of 0.4 per cent for male teachers. During the review

period, the number of certificate teachers increased by 3.5 per cent to 184,312, and accounted for 83.5 per cent of all the public primary school teachers. The number of teachers with Bachelor degree and diploma decreased by 2.7 per cent and 14.5 per cent to 17,448, and 18,495 in 2021, respectively.

Table 15.7: Public Primary School Teachers¹ by Qualification/Category and Sex, 2017 – 2021

Qualification/ Category “	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Master and Doctorate Degrees	201	328	529	192	307	499	188	293	481	197	294	491	191	298	489
Bachelor Degree	9,043	9,669	18,712	8,730	9,434	18,164	8,576	9,315	17,891	8,627	9,303	17,930	8,351	9,097	17,448
Diploma	16,491	18,164	34,655	13,272	14,461	27,733	11,561	13,043	24,604	9,821	11,811	21,632	8,207	10,288	18,495
Certificate	80,873	83,321	164,194	82,670	87,601	170,271	84,293	91,419	175,712	84,469	93,555	178,024	86,732	97,580	184,312
Contract Teachers	..	..	..	56	6	62	66	6	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	106,608	111,482	218,090	104,920	111,809	216,729	104,684	114,076	218,760	103,114	114,963	218,077	103,481	117,263	220,744

Source: Teachers Service Commission

* 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. The secondary school enrolment by class and sex from 2017 to 2021 is shown in Table 15.8. Total enrolment in secondary schools rose by 4.9 per cent from 3.5 million in 2020 to 3.7 million in 2021, with enrolment of girls and boys recording growths of 5.7 per cent and 4.1 per cent, respectively. The growths were largely attributed to the implementation of the Government policy of ensuring 100 per cent transition from primary to secondary schools. Cohort analysis shows that learners re-join the education system across all the classes as depicted by the fewer number who join Form One and more learners leaving Form Four.

Table 15.8: Enrolment in Secondary Schools by Class and Sex¹, 2017 – 2021

Class	2017			2018			2019			2020 ¹			2021*		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Form 1	405.5	396.1	801.5	414.6	411.4	826.0	423.2	438.2	861.4	487.1	494.4	981.5	450.1	462.9	913.0
Form 2	386.4	372.3	758.7	408.7	392.5	801.2	450.8	457.3	908.1	455.9	466.5	922.4	464.9	478.0	942.8
Form 3	356.0	335.7	691.7	369.4	348.5	717.9	389.0	387.9	776.9	434.8	434.1	868.9	454.3	469.9	924.2
Form 4	303.0	275.9	578.9	312.6	285.0	597.6	363.1	350.5	713.6	373.8	373.9	747.7	453.5	458.6	912.0
TOTAL	1,450.8	1,380.0	2,830.8	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

Source : Ministry of Education

* Provisional

¹The data for 2020 is as at March 2020**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

15.15. Table 15.9 presents number of examination centres and registered candidates by sex from 2017 to 2021 and mean grade in KCSE from 2017 to 2020. The 2021 school year ended in March 2022 and the KCSE results are expected to be released at the beginning of May 2022. The number of KCSE examination centres rose from 10,437 in 2020 to 10,612 in 2021. Over the same period, the number of registered KCSE candidates rose by 10.4 per cent to 830,991, with the number of males and females registering growths of 10.4 per

cent and 10.3 per cent, respectively. Males accounted for 51.0 per cent of the total registered KCSE candidates. In 2020 school year, the number of candidates who scored C+ and above increased by 13.8 per cent from 125,835 in 2019 to 143,142. The number of male candidates who scored C+ and above accounted for 10.9 per cent of the total number of candidates. Number of female candidates with C+ and above increased by 15.2 per cent to 61,987 in 2020, while that of male candidates increased by 12.7 per cent to 81,155 in 2020.

Table 15.9: Number of Examination Centres, Candidates by Sex and KCSE Mean Grade, 2017-2021

Year	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*			Number
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Number of Examination Centres	9,701			10,078			10,289			10,437			10,612			
Registered KCSE Candidates	317,570	298,021	615,591	340,978	323,502	664,480	357,079	342,627	699,706	383,404	369,529	752,933	423,393	407,598	830,991	
KCSE Grade																
A	81	61	142	201	114	315	360	271	631	589	304	893	..	..	..
A-	1,813	901	2,714	2,180	1,239	3,419	3,625	2,172	5,797	4,049	2,372	6,421	..	..	..
B+	4,596	2,748	7,344	5,179	3,119	8,298	8,223	5,144	13,367	8,815	5,612	14,427	..	..	..
B	7,738	4,890	12,628	10,100	6,398	16,498	14,688	9,804	24,492	14,933	10,274	25,207	..	..	..
B-	11,631	7,754	19,385	15,666	10,681	26,347	20,401	14,977	35,378	21,844	16,352	38,196	..	..	..
C+	15,828	12,032	27,860	20,301	15,772	36,073	24,732	21,438	46,170	30,925	27,073	57,998	..	..	..
C	21,506	18,968	40,474	25,903	24,138	50,041	31,040	32,117	63,157	42,606	42,853	85,459	..	..	..
C-	31,206	29,834	61,040	35,700	35,729	71,429	40,323	43,112	83,435	54,131	55,329	109,460	..	..	..
D+	45,522	42,925	88,447	48,628	48,237	96,865	49,930	51,863	101,793	59,520	58,369	117,889	..	..	..
D	68,572	66,978	135,550	72,878	75,419	148,297	67,974	69,841	137,815	59,130	62,800	121,930	..	..	..
D-	88,040	91,341	179,381	81,248	84,103	165,351	76,176	76,226	152,402	66,563	70,780	137,343	..	..	..
E	18,345	17,191	35,536	16,793	14,061	30,854	16,389	12,944	29,333	15,218	12,812	28,030	..	..	..
Total ¹	314,878	295,623	610,501	334,777	319,010	653,787	353,861	339,909	693,770	378,323	364,930	743,253	..	..	..

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council

* Provisional

.. Data not available

¹ Number of Candidates who Sat for KCSE by Sex

15.16. The number of registered KCSE special needs candidates by type of disability and sex from 2017 to 2021 is shown in Table 15.10. The number of registered KCSE special needs candidates went up by 13.8 per cent from 1,888 in 2020 to 2,149 in 2021. The number of male candidates registered accounted for 54.2 per cent of the total registered Special Needs Education (SNE) candidates. The number of physically handicapped candidates increased by 25.3 per cent from 711 in 2020 to 891 in 2021, accounting for 41.5 per cent of the total number of special needs candidates. The number of candidates with low vision and hearing impairment increased by 4.6 per cent and 8.7 per cent, respectively in 2021. The number of candidates who were blind increased by 25.3 per cent from 113 in 2020 to 122 in 2021, while the number of female candidates decreased by 12.5 per cent to 49.

Table 15.10: Number of Registered KCSE Special Needs Candidates by Type of Disability and Sex, 2017-2021

Type of Disability	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*			Number
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Blind	52	33	85	62	51	113	70	40	110	57	56	113	73	49	122	
Low Vision	200	176	376	235	177	412	208	185	393	273	228	501	296	228	524	
Hearing Impairment	250	183	433	274	187	461	262	256	518	312	251	563	301	311	612	
Physically Handicapped ¹	314	199	513	297	216	513	396	255	651	419	292	711	494	397	891	
Total	816	591	1,407	868	631	1,499	936	736	1,672	1,061	827	1,888	1,164	985	2,149	

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council

* Provisional

¹ Physical handicap 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 2017 to 2021. The total number of teachers increased by 6.3 percent to 120,279 in 2021 with that of female and male teachers rising by 7.4 per cent and 5.5 per cent, respectively. In 2021, male teachers accounted for 58.0 per cent of the total number of public secondary school and teacher training colleges teachers. Number of teachers with Doctorate and Masters Degree declined by 4.2 per cent to 1,653, while those with Bachelors Degree grew by 7.5 per cent to 116,200 in 2021. Teachers with Bachelors Degree accounted for the largest share of public secondary and Teacher Training Colleges teachers at 96.6 per cent. The number of teachers with diploma declined from 3,310 in 2020 to 2,412 in 2021, which was partly attributed to upgrading of teachers to Bachelors Degree level, and natural attrition.

Table 15.11: Teachers in Public Secondary Schools and Teacher Training Colleges by Qualification/Category and Sex¹, 2017–2021

Qualification/ Category	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Masters and Doctorate Degrees	1,285	1,075	2,360	1,085	930	2,015	1,024	896	1,920	909	816	1,725	870	783	1,653
Bachelors Degree	51,614	34,341	85,955	55,313	37,554	92,867	59,074	40,551	99,625	63,481	44,628	108,109	67,617	48,583	116,200
Post Graduate Diploma in Education	34	18	52	10	6	16	9	6	15	6	5	11	8	6	14
Diploma	3,643	2,814	6,457	2,343	1,969	4,312	1,951	1,663	3,614	1,763	1,547	3,310	1,297	1,115	2,412
Contract Teachers	..	..	..	54	8	62	52	8	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL¹	56,576	38,248	94,824	58,805	40,467	99,272	62,110	43,124	105,234	66,159	46,996	113,155	69,792	50,487	120,279

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 shows enrolment in teacher training colleges by year of study and sex from 2017 to 2021. The public Teacher Training Institutions did not admit students in 2019 and 2020 for the P1 course due to the change of policy on qualification from certificate to diploma for teaching in primary schools. During the year under review, the public Teacher Training Institutions admitted pre-service diploma teacher trainees and those upgrading from P1 to diploma. The total number of teacher trainees declined by 8.4 per cent from 17,938 in 2020 to 16,429 in 2021. In 2021, number of upgrade teacher trainees accounted for 59.2 per cent of the total trainees, while pre-service teacher trainees accounted for 32.0 per cent of the total number of teacher trainees. The number of teacher trainees in secondary diploma teacher training colleges went up by 18.9 per cent from 1,218 in 2020 to 1,448 in 2021, mainly on account of an increase in the number of first-year trainees. The number of female and male teacher trainees in diploma training institutions increased by 39.2 and 2.2 per cent, respectively, in the review period.

Table 15.12: Teacher Trainees Enrolment by Year of Study and Sex, 2017-2021

“Type of Institution/ Certification “	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public primary (P1)/Diploma Pre-Service										
1st Year	4,623	6,123	4,715	6,276	-	-	-	-	1,246	842
2nd Year	5,226	5,959	5,103	6,137	4,615	6,496	5,527	6,749	-	-
3rd Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (a1)	9,849	12,082	9,818	12,413	4,615	6,496	5,527	6,749	1,246	842
Total Public P1/Diploma Pre-service	21,931		22,231		11,111		12,276		2,088	
Private primary (P1)/Diploma Pre-service	8,418	9,449	8,435	9,527	8,593	9,996	1,846	2,598	1,167	2,003
Total Private P1/Diploma Pre-service	17,867		17,962		18,589		4,444		3,170	
Sub-Total1 (b1)	18,267	21,531	18,253	21,940	13,208	16,492	7,373	9,347	2,413	2,845
Public primary Diploma Upgrade										
1st Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,593	6,130
2nd Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3rd Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (a2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,593	6,130
Total Public Primary Diploma	0		0		0		0		9,723	
Private primary Diploma	8,418	9,449	8,435	9,527	8,593	9,996	1,846	2,598	-	-
Total Private Primary Diploma	17,867		17,962		18,589		4,444		0	
Sub-Total1 (b2)	18,267	21,531	18,253	21,940	8,593	9,996	1,846	2,598	3,593	6,130
Diploma (Secondary)										
1st Year	453	330	420	302	213	189	121	133	302	373
2nd Year	418	401	319	237	381	273	257	223	130	154
3rd Year	402	329	465	415	453	528	291	193	252	237
Sub-Total (c)	1,273	1,060	1,204	954	1,047	990	669	549	684	764
Total2	19,540	22,591	19,457	22,894	14,255	17,482	8,042	9,896	6,690	9,739
Grand Total	42,131		42,351		31,737		17,938		16,429	

Source: Ministry of Education

*Provisional

Notes

1. Sub Total1(b1) = Sub Total (a1) + Private primary (P1)/diploma pre-service
2. Sub Total1(b2) = Sub Total (a2) + Private primary (P1)/diploma upgrade
3. Total2 = Sub Total1(b1) + Sub Total1 (b2) + 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. Information on student enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions by sex from 2017 to 2021 is presented in Table 15.13. Overall enrolment in TVET institutions grew by 10.4 per cent from 451.2 thousand in 2020 to 498.3 thousand in 2021. Total male students in TVET institutions accounted for 57.2 per cent of the total enrolment at 284.9 thousand. Enrolment in national polytechnics increased by 11.6 per cent to 97,237 in 2021 compared with a decline of 14.7 per cent in 2020. During the review period, Kisii National

Polytechnic recorded a substantial increase in enrolment from 3,706 in 2020 to 8,617 in 2021. Enrolment in other TVET institutions rose by 10.2 per cent to 401,1 thousand in 2021. During the review period, enrolment of students in Vocational Training Colleges increased by 8.9 per cent to 163.0 thousand. Similarly, enrolment of students in Public Technical Training and Private Technical Training institutes increased by 16.0 per cent to 150,927 and 3.4 per cent to 87,157, respectively.

Table 15.13: Enrolment in TVET Institutions by Sex, 2017 – 2021

Institution	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kenya Technical Training College	1,750	1,219	1,730	1,374	4,871	2,157	2,791	2,232	1,833	1,850
Kisumu National Polytechnic	3,608	1,887	5,137	3,113	6,407	4,349	6,212	4,303	6,135	4,536
Eldoret National Polytechnic	4,965	3,215	7,875	6,040	8,827	6,561	8,238	6,308	7,687	5,879
Meru National Polytechnic	2,727	1,990	4,730	3,113	5,810	4,155	5,440	4,016	5,874	4,102
North Eastern National Polytechnic	256	200	690	449	898	381	634	409	309	168
Kenya Coast National Polytechnic	822	1,318	4,033	2,957	4,107	3,011	4,787	3,039	4,904	2,545
Kitale National Polytechnic	978	673	2,860	1,998	3,973	2,970	4,437	3,494	6,479	4,789
Kisii National Polytechnic	2,219	1,810	3,654	3,137	5,446	4,792	1,834	1,872	4,554	4,063
Kabete National Polytechnic	2,607	1,051	7,034	3,642	11,711	6,260	6,940	4,328	7,701	4,838
Nyeri National Polytechnic	1,874	1,282	2,625	1,807	3,709	2,926	3,393	2,704	4,191	3,625
Sigalagala National Polytechnic	2,399	1,868	4,140	3,208	4,475	4,282	4,462	3,844	4,682	4,102
Nyandarua National Polytechnic	..	..	..	..	..	..	958	440	1,587	804
Sub Total	24,205	16,513	44,508	30,838	60,234	41,844	50,126	36,989	55,936	41,301
Total	40,718	75,346	75,346	102,078	102,078	87,115	87,115	97,237	97,237	97,237
Other TVET Institutions										
Public Technical and Vocational Colleges ¹	29,584	17,982	49,454	34,948	65,347	46,763	76,416	53,648	88,642	62,285
Private Technical and Vocational Colleges ¹	35,951	38,689	41,623	43,997	39,484	41,376	41,879	42,446	42,716	44,441
Vocational Training Colleges ²	59,756	44,685	66,894	47,590	81,421	54,129	89,663	60,038	97,624	65,381
Sub Total	125,291	101,356	157,971	126,535	186,252	142,268	207,958	156,132	228,982	172,107
Total	226,647	284,506	284,506	328,520	328,520	364,090	364,090	401,089	401,089	401,089
Grand Total	267,365	359,852	359,852	430,598	430,598	451,205	451,205	498,326	498,326	498,326

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 to universities and programmes in TVET institutions by the Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS) from 2017/18 to 2021/22 is shown in Table 15.14. The number of students placed to undertake degree, diploma, certificate and artisan courses in universities, middle level colleges and TVET institutions is expected to increase by 21.9 per cent from 217,440 in 2020/21 to 265,095 in 2021/22 academic year. This was mainly driven by increased number of students enrolled in TVET institutions. Students' placement at the universities increased by 4.3 per cent to 128,083 in 2021/22, and accounted for 48.3 per cent of all students sponsored by the Government. Placement at middle level colleges and TVET institutions rose by 44.8 per cent to 137,012 in 2021/22, constituting 51.7 per cent of all student placements sponsored by Government. In 2021/22 academic year, total placement of female students rose by 25.1 per cent to 130,970, while that of male students rose by 19.0 per cent to 134,122. In the review period, the number of students placed to pursue certificate and artisan courses increased by 28.9 per cent to 40,876 and 53.2 per cent to 9,869, respectively.

Table 15.14: Government Sponsored Students Placed to Universities and TVET Institutions by Programme and Sex, 2017/2018 - 2021/2022

Programme	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22*			Number
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Degree																
Public Universities	39,487	31,474	70,961	33,163	22,731	55,894	42,939	29,038	71,977	55,373	39,702	95,075	56,520	41,989	98,509	
Private Universities	10,409	6,953	17,362	7,346	5,310	12,656	9,672	7,839	17,511	14,677	13,079	27,756	15,217	14,357	29,574	
Sub-Total	49,896	38,427	88,323	40,509	28,041	68,550	52,611	36,877	89,488	70,050	52,781	122,831	71,737	56,346	128,083	
TVET																
Diploma	14,110	14,151	28,261	31,530	25,954	57,484	35,024	29,515	64,539	26,165	30,290	56,455	40,997	45,267	86,267	
Certificate	0	0	0	16,425	16,095	32,520	20,896	22,766	43,662	13,531	18,181	31,712	17,061	23,815	40,876	
Artisan	0	0	0	2,802	2,096	4,898	4,264	3,458	7,722	2,965	3,477	6,442	4,327	5,542	9,869	
Sub-Total	14,110	14,151	28,261	50,757	44,145	94,902	60,184	55,739	115,923	42,661	51,948	94,609	62,385	74,624	137,012	
Grand Total	64,006	52,578	116,584	91,266	72,186	163,452	112,795	92,616	205,411	112,711	104,729	217,440	134,122	130,970	265,095	

Source: Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS)

*Provisional

15.21. Enrolment of students in universities from 2018/19 to 2021/22 academic years is presented in Table 15.15. Overall, university enrolment is expected to expand from 546.7 thousand in 2020/21 to 562.1 thousand in 2021/22 academic year, an increase of 2.8 per cent. The expansion in university enrolment is on anticipated rise in the number of Government sponsored students placed in both public and private universities by KUCCPS. Total enrolment in public universities is expected to decrease from 452.1 thousand in 2020/21 to 448.5 thousand in 2021/22

academic year. The reduction is partly attributed to delayed registration of students, transfer of some students to private universities and interruptions associated with COVID-19 pandemic in 2020/21. During the period under review, enrolment in public universities constituent colleges is expected to rise by 40.7 per cent to 13.5 thousand in 2021/22. In the same period, enrolment in private universities is expected to increase by 20.0 per cent to 113.6 thousand.

Table 15.15: University Enrolment¹ by Sex, 2018/19 – 2021/22

INSTITUTION	2018/19+		2019/20		2020/21		2021/22*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public Universities								
University of Nairobi	50,061	20,454	47,222	15,741	42,556	12,932	36,556	11,137
Kenyatta	34,270	30,329	32,592	25,727	38,425	31,227	38,357	31,866
Moi	16,682	15,314	15,228	13,716	15,177	13,428	14,497	12,160
Egerton	8,972	6,320	9,710	7,136	10,340	7,649	10,967	7,982
Jomo Kenyatta (JKUAT)	21,421	16,319	19,554	14,616	21,740	15,004	18,243	13,469
Maseno	9,762	7,455	10,782	8,126	13,064	9,787	13,056	9,715
Masinde Muliro	11,802	8,240	11,261	7,771	10,435	8,220	9,366	6,551
Technical University of Kenya ⁺	9,142	3,447	5,823	2,782	8,695	3,372	6,894	2,937
Technical University of Mombasa	6,430	2,595	6,768	2,515	7,231	2,769	7,316	2,847
Dedan Kimathi	4,607	2,063	5,346	2,515	5,418	2,628	5,874	2,956
Chuka	7,505	5,643	7,791	5,526	7,548	5,197	8,935	6,419
Karatina	3,565	2,781	3,471	2,652	3,436	2,657	3,916	2,942
Kisii	8,072	6,188	7,140	4,652	10,157	6,562	10,983	7,454
Meru	3,177	1,620	3,198	1,745	4,866	2,657	5,396	2,829
Multimedia	3,296	1,996	3,110	1,921	3,598	2,122	3,404	2,051
South Eastern University of Kenya	4,767	3,283	4,618	2,981	4,870	3,224	5,367	3,199
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga	5,881	3,433	5,103	2,988	4,266	2,390	5,300	2,947
Laikipia	4,015	3,447	3,152	2,705	4,435	3,632	3,979	3,400
University of Eldoret	7,586	5,945	7,028	5,773	8,070	6,625	5,343	4,564
Kabianga	3,838	3,401	3,720	3,166	3,512	2,970	3,695	2,952

Table 15.15: University Enrolment¹ by Sex, 2018/19 – 2021/22 (Continued)

INSTITUTION	Number							
	2018/19 [*]		2019/20		2020/21		2021/22 [*]	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Pwani	3,919	2,894	3,593	2,669	3,943	2,690	5,167	3,743
Masai Mara	4,363	3,809	4,557	3,981	4,657	3,864	5,788	4,776
Kibabii	4,226	2,020	3,676	2,600	4,898	3,418	4,455	3,036
University of Embu	3,624	2,563	4,028	2,799	4,861	3,266	5,783	3,917
Machakos	4,502	2,978	4,242	2,667	5,667	3,695	5,589	3,690
Murang'a	2,734	1,429	3,724	2,020	4,471	1,830	4,823	1,976
Rongo	2,839	2,154	3,650	2,381	3,509	2,409	3,760	2,674
Kirinyaga	2,004	1,275	2,991	1,620	4,762	2,363	6,493	2,959
Co-operative	1,402	1,466	1,951	1,919	2,355	2,346	2,234	2,499
Taita Taveta	1,979	800	2,108	966	2,263	1,046	2,235	1,178
Garissa	929	372	1,031	530	884	394	253	119
University Constituent Colleges ²	2,142	1,698	3,382	2,384	5,505	4,102	7,877	5,637
SUB-TOTAL³	259,514	173,731	251,550	161,290	275,614	176,475	271,901	176,581
Private Universities	46,764	39,453	51,494	45,134	50,257	44,353	62,560	51,024
GRAND TOTAL¹	519,462		509,468		546,699		562,066	

Source: Individual Universities/ Commission for University Education

^{*} Provisional¹ Enrolment excludes Diploma/Certificate students² Includes Kaimosi, Alupe, Turkana, Tom Mboya, Tharaka-Nithi, Bomet and Koitalel³ Total excludes enrolment from National Defence University -Kenya

15.22. Students enrolled for diploma and certificate courses in public and private universities from 2019/20 to 2021/22 academic years is shown in Table 15.16. Overall, number of students enrolled in diploma and certificate courses is expected to grow by 5.5 per cent from 55,351 in 2020/21 to 58,414

in 2021/22. Enrolment of students for diploma and certificate courses in public universities is expected to go down by 14.3 per cent to 31,917 in 2021/22, while that of private universities is expected to substantially increase by 46.3 per cent to 26,497, over the same period.

Table 15.16: University Enrolment of Diploma and Certificate Courses Students by Sex, 2019/20 – 2021/22

INSTITUTION	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public Universities						
University of Nairobi	3,187	251	2,328	111	1,417	52
Kenyatta	3,261	2,734	2,989	2,631	1,174	1,345
Moi	317	384	146	126	89	43
Egerton	445	380	365	375	123	94
Jomo Kenyatta (JKUAT)	846	345	794	378	573	457
Maseno	432	580	472	596	93	99
Masinde Muliro	76	39	15	16	1,541	1,249
Technical University of Kenya	1,584	1,200	1,457	2,881	3,044	2,054
Technical University of Mombasa	1,396	914	5,328	3,447	1,160	708
Dedan Kimathi	360	201	379	280	233	173
Chuka	1,057	1,147	1,149	1,238	833	948
Karatina	107	92	-	-	829	935
Kisii	801	821	660	568	372	443
Meru	318	118	622	299	700	412
Multimedia	395	422	427	438	469	609
South Eastern Kenya University	15	4	14	4	88	49
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga	183	410	86	234	272	180
Laikipia	107	87	-	-	-	-
University of Eldoret	115	199	73	150	101	190
Kabianga	124	147	111	124	194	76
Pwani	45	48	88	76	88	71
Masai Mara	131	154	72	108	188	243
Kibabii	218	256	382	436	67	112
University of Embu	207	267	190	250	310	314
Machakos	373	315	318	350	697	447
Murang'a	95	59	132	107	353	280
Rongo	508	415	137	189	127	210
Kirinyaga	60	70	24	42	16	10
Co-operative	493	535	1,361	785	2,608	1,663
Taita Taveta	346	245	36	19	30	27
Garissa	282	161	239	145	15	6
University Constituent Colleges¹	224	198	198	249	283	331
SUB-TOTAL	18,108	13,198	20,592	16,652	18,087	13,830
Private Universities	13,504	14,375	8,828	9,279	12,204	14,293
GRAND TOTAL	59,185		55,351		58,414	

Source: Individual Universities/ Commission for University Education

* Provisional

¹ Includes Kaimosi, Alupe, Turkana, Tom Mboya, Tharaka-Nithi and Bomet

Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes

15.23. Table 15.17 presents registration of universities and other institutions offering degree programmes by category from 2017 to 2021. The number of public chartered universities increased from 31 in 2020 to 32 in 2021, following awarding of a charter to National Defence University-Kenya. Similarly, the number of

public university constituent colleges went up from 7 in 2020 to 9 in 2021. In 2021, the number of chartered private universities increased to 21, while the number of universities with Letters of Interim Authority (LIA) reduced to 12.

Table 15.17: Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes by Category, 2017-2021

Category of Institutions	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Public					
Chartered universities	31	31	31	31	32
University constituent colleges	5	6	6	7	9
University campuses	168	111	64	64	64
Other Institutions ¹	2	3	4	1	2
Private					
Chartered universities	18	18	19	20	21
Universities with Letter of Interim Authority	12	14	13	13	12
University constituent colleges	5	5	5	3	3
Newly registered universities	-	-	-	-	-
Other Institutions ¹	2	3	3	3	3

Source: Commission for University Education

* Provisional

¹ Institutions approved for collaboration with universities in offering university programmes

15.24. The number of approved programmes by category of institution from 2017 to 2021 is shown in Table 15.18. The number of approved public university programmes rose from 3,142 in 2020 to 3,148 in 2021. During the review period, public universities constituent colleges degree programmes increased by 17.1 per cent to 144. The number of approved private university programmes registered

a growth of 8.5 per cent from 667 in 2020 to 724 in 2021. During the review period, the total number of diploma programmes approved was 1,166, with private universities diploma programmes approved accounting for 60.4 per cent. Over the same period, public universities certificate programmes approved contributed 57.4 per cent of the total certificate programmes.

Table 15.18: Approved Programmes by Category of Institution, 2017-2021

Programme by Category of Institution	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Public University Degree Programmes	2,807	3,703	3,605	3,142	3,148
Public University Constituent Colleges Degree Programmes	108	79	106	123	144
Private University Degree Programmes	630	587	635	667	724
Private University Constituent Colleges Degree Programmes	22	33	28	30	24
Universities with Letter of Interim Authority Degree Programmes	70	70	87	76	65
Registered Private University Degree Programmes	4	0	0	0	0
Degree Programmes for Collaboration with Universities	45	4	5	0	0
Validated Diploma Programmes ¹	103	0	0	0	0
Diploma Programmes - Public Universities ²	..	319	429	0	462
Diploma Programmes - Private Universities ²	..	215	241	0	704
Certificate Programmes - Public Universities ²	..	..	148	0	325
Certificate Programmes - Private Universities ²	..	..	99	0	241

Source: Commission for University Education

* Provisional

.. Data not available

¹Commission currently does not regulate diploma programmes

²Diploma and certificate programmes approved by universities' senates

Education Loans

15.25. The number of HELB loan applicants, beneficiaries and amount of loans awarded from 2016/17 to 2020/21 academic years is presented in Table 15.19. During the period under review, the number of loan applicants declined by 3.2 per cent to 376.1 thousand in 2020/21, mainly due to a decline in number of loan applicants from TVET institutions. The number of male loan applicants accounted for 58.1 per cent of the total loan applicants in the review period. Total loan applicants from public universities increased from 215.4 thousand in 2019/20 to 217.4 thousand in 2020/21 academic year. In 2020/21, the total number of loan beneficiaries went down by 2.2 per cent from 349.2 thousand in 2019/20 to 341.6 thousand in 2020/21. Loans awarded to successful loan applicants decreased by 6.6 per cent from KSh 15.2 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 14.2 billion in 2020/21. During the review period, the loans awarded to male applicants accounted for 58.8 per cent of the total amount of loans awarded, while those awarded to female applicants accounted for 41.2 per cent.

15.26. The number of male loan applicants from public universities rose by 2.5 per cent to 131.5 thousand in 2020/21, in contrast to the number of female applicants which recorded a decrease of 1.3 per cent to stand at 86.0 thousand over the same period. The total number of loan beneficiaries from public universities recorded a decline of 6.3 per cent to 198.2 thousand in 2020/21, with the number of males' and females' beneficiaries decreasing by 4.7 per cent and 8.7 per cent, respectively. The amount of loans awarded to applicants from public universities went down by 9.4 per cent to KSh 8.6 billion in 2020/21, with 91.1 per cent of all applicants from public universities being awarded loans in the 2020/21 academic year.

15.27. The total number of loan applicants from private universities recorded a growth of 15.0 per cent from 38,241 in 2019/20 to 43,960 in 2020/21. Number of female loan applicants rose by 19.8 per cent compared to that of male counterparts at 11.7 per cent

in 2020/21. The growth was attributed to placement of more students pursuing degree courses by the Government in private universities. The number of loan beneficiaries from private universities increased by 5.8 per cent to 37,599 in 2020/21, with 85.5 per cent of all loan applicants from private universities being awarded loans. The amount of loans awarded to loan applicants from private universities declined from KSh 1.7 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 1.6 billion in 2020/21.

15.28. The Government continued to provide support to students enrolled in TVET institutions undertaking technical and vocational courses through provision of loans. The total number of TVET students loan applicants declined by 15.0 per cent from 135,046 in 2019/20 to 114,737 in 2020/21. The number of student loan beneficiaries increased by 3.6 per cent from 102.1 thousand in 2019/20 to 105.8 thousand in 2020/21. Total amount of loans awarded to students decreased by 2.5 per cent to KSh 4.0 billion in the review period.

Table 15.19: HELB Loan Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loans Awarded by Sex, 2016/17 – 2020/21

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									
2016/17	163,887	89,042	252,928	158,537	86,089	244,626	6,125.4	3,326.9	9,452.3
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
Public Universities									
2016/17	137,476	74,026	211,501	134,726	72,545	207,271	5,403.0	2,909.3	8,312.2
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
Private Universities									
2016/17	4,086	2,958	7,044	3,718	2,692	6,410	149.1	108.0	257.1
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
TVET institutions									
2016/17	22,326	12,058	34,383	20,093	10,852	30,945	573.3	309.6	883.0
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

Source: Higher Education Loans Board

15.29. The number of bursary applicants, beneficiaries and the amounts awarded by HELB to students in public universities, private universities and TVET institutions from 2016/17 to 2020/21 is shown in Table 15.20. During the year under review, there were no bursary applicants from universities and TVET institutions. The total number of applicants awarded bursaries was 39,055 in 2020/21 down from 40,235 in 2019/20, reflecting a decrease of 2.9 per cent. Total amount of bursaries awarded declined by 0.6 per cent to KSh 237.1 million in 2020/21. The number of applicants from public universities awarded bursaries declined by 13.4 per cent to 15,804 in 2020/21. Similarly, the amount awarded decreased by 7.9 per cent to KSh 114.5 million in the review period. Total applicants awarded bursaries from private universities grew by 12.6 per cent with the amount awarded rising by 22.2 per cent to KSh 22.6 million in 2020/21. In TVET institutions, the total number

of applicants awarded bursaries increased by 4.7 per cent to 20,066 in 2020/21, with the amount of bursary awarded rising by 4.5 per cent to KSh 100.0 million. This was mainly on account of a 16.5 per cent increase in the amount awarded to female students in the review period. Amount of bursary awarded to male students in TVET institutions declined by 2.8 per cent to KSh 58.4 million in 2020/21.



The number of applicants from public universities awarded bursaries declined by 13.4 per cent to 15,804 in 2020/21. Similarly, the amount awarded decreased by 7.9 per cent to KSh 114.5 million in the review period

Table 15.20: HELB Bursary Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount Awarded by Sex, 2016/17– 2020/21

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									
2016/17	152,953	90,580	243,532	24,309	11,344	35,653	173.1	81.3	254.4
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
Public Universities									
2016/17	130,627	78,522	209,149	13,967	5,985	19,952	93.6	40.1	133.7
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
Private Universities									
2016/17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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
TVET Institutions									
2016/17	22,326	12,058	34,383	10,342	5,359	15,701	79.5	41.2	120.8
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

Source: Higher Education Loans Board

No bursary applicants for 2020/21, pending applicants from the previous years awarded

15.30. Government capitation to Higher Education Loans Board, loan repayments, and loans and bursaries awarded from 2016/17 to 2020/21 is shown in Table 15.21. Government capitation grew from KSh 8.2 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 11.0 billion in 2020/21, representing an increase of 34.2 per cent, while bur-

sary capitation remained same. Loan repayments declined by 2.2 per cent to KSh 4.3 billion in the review period. In 2020/21, total amount of student loans and bursaries awarded decreased by 6.5 per cent to KSh 14.4 billion.

Table 15.21: Government Capitation to HELB, HELB Loan Repayments and Loans / Bursaries Awarded, 2016/17-2020/21

KSh Million

Academic Year	GOK Loans Capitation	GOK Bursaries Capitation	Loan Repayments	Total GOK Capitation and Loan Repayments	Loans Awarded	Bursaries Awarded	Total Loans and Bursaries Awarded
2016/17	6,177.8	237.0	4,143.0	10,557.8	9,452.3	254.4	9,706.7
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

Source: Higher Education Loans Board

Research and Development

15.31. 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 2020/21 is presented in Table 15.22. The number of research license applications declined by 1.5 per cent to 5,985 in 2020/21, while the total number of licenses granted

decreased from 6,112 in 2019/20 to 5,153 in 2020/21. The number of African Non-EAC research license applicants increased by 34.5 per cent to 78 in 2020/21. License applications by Non-African Nationals reduced from 240 in 2019/20 to 190 in 2020/21, while the licenses granted declined by 31.5 per cent to 183 in the same period.

Table 15.22: Research License Applications and Licenses Granted by Nationality, 2017/18 - 2020/21

Number

Nationality	2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		2020/21*	
	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
African Non-EAC Citizens	72	62	70	54	58	53	78	75
Non-African Nationals	384	286	472	376	240	267	190	183
Total	4,618	4,242	6,623	5,719	6,077	6,112	5,985	5,153

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
* Provisional

15.32. Table 15.23 shows the number of individual research licenses granted by nationality, research category and sex from 2016/17 to 2020/21. The total number of individual research licenses granted reduced by 15.7 per cent from 6,112 in 2019/20 to 5,153 in 2020/21. Similarly, the number of individual research licenses granted to female applicants declined by 17.4 per cent to 2,361, while that of male applicants decreased by 14.2 per cent to 2,792 over the same period. The number of individual research licenses granted to Kenyan and EAC citizens declined by 15.5 per cent to 4,895 in 2020/21. During the review period, the number of individual research licenses granted to African non-EAC citizens rose by 41.5 per cent, while those granted to Non-African Nationals declined by 31.5 per cent. Research licenses granted to researchers from Kenya and other EAC citizens pursuing doctorate and post-doctorate increased by 1.6 per cent and 1.7 per cent, respectively, while those undertaking undergraduate and masters' programmes declined by 17.8 per cent and 19.6 per cent, respectively, in the review period.

Table 15.23: Number of Individual Research Licenses Granted by Nationality, Research Category and Sex, 2016/17 - 2020/21

Nationality/Research Category	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kenyan/EAC Citizens:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	38	46	84	47	74	121	64	124	188	346	441	787	264	383	647
Master	1,505	1,487	2,992	1,490	1,448	2,938	2,039	1,933	3,972	2,094	1,865	3,959	1,729	1,456	3,185
Doctorate	389	345	734	407	350	757	583	428	1,011	571	357	928	594	349	943
Post-Doctorate	28	19	47	42	36	78	67	51	118	89	29	118	74	46	120
Sub-Total	1,960	1,897	3,857	1,986	1,908	3,894	2,753	2,536	5,289	3,100	2,692	5,792	2,661	2,234	4,895
African Non-EAC Citizens:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	1	2	3	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1
Master	13	13	26	12	5	17	13	12	25	30	14	44	16	29	45
Doctorate	2	2	4	22	18	40	14	2	16	6	3	9	16	6	22
Post-Doctorate	1	-	1	1	-	1	5	4	9	-	-	-	6	1	7
Sub-Total	17	17	34	39	23	62	36	18	54	36	17	53	39	36	75
Non-African Nationals:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	9	10	19	10	10	20	9	23	32	2	10	12	1	1	2
Master	15	20	35	10	22	32	27	27	54	13	13	26	12	12	24
Doctorate	49	40	89	46	67	113	50	49	99	33	58	91	25	28	53
Post-Doctorate	40	37	77	62	59	121	102	89	191	71	67	138	54	50	104
Sub-Total	113	107	220	128	158	286	188	188	376	119	148	267	92	91	183
TOTAL	2,090	2,021	4,111	2,153	2,089	4,242	2,977	2,742	5,719	3,255	2,857	6,112	2,792	2,361	5,153

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

* Provisional

15.33. The number of individual research licenses granted by field of study and sex from 2016/17 to 2020/21 is presented in Table 15.24. Generally, there was a reduction in the number of research licenses granted to researchers in all fields of study. The highest drop in the number of research licenses granted occurred in the field of physical, industrial and energy science at 34.0 per cent in 2020/21. This was mainly on account of a 59.0 per cent reduction in number of research licenses granted to female researchers. The number of research licenses granted to male researchers under agriculture and natural resources sciences increased from 174 in 2019/20 to 181 in 2020/21. During the review period, the number of licences granted in the field of health and biological sciences declined by 18.9 per cent to 1,113. The number of research licenses granted under ICT and Infrastructural sciences

went down by 27.0 per cent to 214 in 2020/21. Research licenses granted in the field of humanities and social sciences accounted for 66.2 per cent of all the individual research licenses during the review period.

15.34. Table 15.25 presents the number of institutional research licenses granted by field of study and nationality from 2016/17 to 2020/21. The number of institutional research licenses granted increased from 369 in 2019/20 to 690 in 2020/21, mainly on account of applications from research institutions within the country and East African Community. During the review period, research licenses were granted to Kenya and other EAC institutions, with licenses granted in the field of Health and Biological Sciences, accounting for 58.4 per cent of the total licences in the review period.

Table 15.24: The number of Individual Research Licenses Granted by Field of Study and Sex, 2016/17 - 2020/21

Field of Study	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture and Natural Resources Sciences	37	34	71	47	33	80	78	65	143	174	129	303	181	116	297
Earth and Space Sciences	81	51	132	84	66	150	149	112	261	34	28	62	39	15	54
Health and Biological Sciences	167	172	339	186	241	427	317	304	621	669	703	1,372	557	556	1,113
Humanities and Social Sciences	1,675	1,673	3,348	1,714	1,651	3,365	2,229	2,133	4,362	2,158	1,827	3,985	1,837	1,574	3,411
ICT and Infrastructural Sciences	89	62	151	84	68	152	136	79	215	163	130	293	130	84	214
Physical, Industrial and Energy Sciences	41	29	70	38	30	68	68	49	117	58	39	97	48	16	64
TOTAL	2,090	2,021	4,111	2,153	2,089	4,242	2,977	2,742	5,719	3,256	2,856	6,112	2,792	2,361	5,153

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
* Provisional

Table 15.25: Institutional Research Licenses Granted by Field of Study and Nationality, 2016/17 - 2020/21

Field of Study	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20*			2020/21*			Number
	"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	3	1	4	11	5	16	11	2	13	24	1	25	37	-	37	
Earth and Space Sciences	8	7	15	6	8	14	15	4	19	7	1	8	8	-	8	
Health and Biological Sciences	24	12	36	44	17	61	106	10	116	185	1	186	403	-	403	
Humanities and Social Sciences	85	9	94	113	7	120	129	9	138	145	3	148	220	-	220	
ICT and Infrastructural Sciences	3	-	3	4	-	4	3	1	4	2	-	2	16	-	16	
Physical, Industrial and Energy Sciences	2	-	2	3	1	4	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	
TOTAL	125	29	154	181	38	219	270	26	296	363	6	369	690	0	690	

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
*Provisional

Government Funding to Public and Private Universities

15.35. Table 15.26 shows Government funding to universities and number of students funded from 2019/20 to 2021/22. The number of students to be funded from public universities is expected to increase by 18.1 per cent to 338,533 in 2021/22. Funding to public universities is expected to grow by 4.6 per cent to KSh 43.8 billion in 2021/22. Funding to public university constituent colleges is expected to rise by 5.0 per cent to KSh 2.1 billion in 2021/22 from KSh 2.0 billion in 2020/21.

Table 15.26: Government Funding to Universities and Number of Students Funded, 2019/20 – 2021/22

INSTITUTION	2019/20				2020/21				2021/22*			
	Number		Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)		Number		Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)		Number		Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)	
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Public Universities												
University of Nairobi	14,909	9,912	24,821	5,091.47	16,076	11,106	27,182	5,231.81	19,210	13,221	32,431	5,588.03
Kenyatta	..	..	27,834	3,059.91	..	..	33,341	3,160.14	..	..	32,162	3,360.80
Moi	12,886	11,350	24,236	3,224.70	9,840	8,957	18,797	3,244.03	..	..	23,809	3,424.22
Egerton	9,572	6,642	16,214	2,080.55	9,572	6,642	16,214	2,102.13	10,677	7,373	18,050	2,219.25
Jomo Kenyatta (JKUAT)	10,424	8,334	18,758	2,814.54	10,424	8,334	18,758	2,835.11	14,070	11,260	25,340	2,996.81
Maseno	7,020	5,163	12,183	1,600.31	7,937	5,576	13,513	1,622.93	9,230	6,927	16,157	1,698.16
Masinde Muliro	8,626	5,029	13,655	1,679.29	7,892	4,781	12,673	1,695.39	5,974	3,671	9,645	1,755.53
Technical University of Kenya	8,232	2,982	11,214	1,858.53	6,708	2,410	9,118	1,886.46	7,751	3,005	10,756	1,980.75
Technical University of Mombasa	4,838	1,776	6,614	906.90	5,888	2,041	7,929	924.04	6,896	2,397	9,293	958.41
Dedan Kimathi	4,181	2,075	6,256	875.80	4,181	2,075	6,256	892.58	2,355	5,156	7,521	922.32
Chuka	7,103	4,387	11,490	1,281.15	7,103	4,387	11,490	1,296.78	9,334	6,259	15,593	1,328.40
Karatina	3,150	2,398	5,548	721.66	3,150	2,398	5,548	723.10	3,129	2,382	5,511	747.53
Kisii	4,691	2,926	7,617	1,088.48	5,836	3,508	9,344	1,116.40	..	..	12,118	1,179.04
Meru	2,802	1,491	4,293	685.06	3,259	1,674	4,933	693.97	4,122	2,112	6,234	715.84
Multimedia	3,526	1,831	5,357	576.18	3,468	1,760	5,228	591.96	4,412	2,279	6,691	617.02
South Eastern Kenya University	3,912	2,414	6,326	908.37	3,831	2,307	6,138	911.12	3,831	2,307	6,138	936.51
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga	3,681	1,895	5,576	984.14	3,681	1,895	5,576	985.69	3,680	1,858	5,538	1,027.76
Laikipia	3,077	2,514	5,591	863.24	2,655	2,349	5,004	865.23	3,678	3,259	6,937	891.04
University of Eldoret	5,697	4,669	10,366	1,890.13	5,180	4,242	9,422	1,891.50	5,180	4,242	9,422	1,965.43
Kabianga	3,263	2,787	6,050	756.52	2,652	2,299	4,951	781.73	4,844	3,107	7,951	811.02
Pwani	3,527	2,491	6,018	724.25	3,692	2,474	6,166	749.45	3,764	2,509	6,273	780.90
Masai Mara	4,356	3,676	8,032	1,012.85	3,934	3,457	7,391	1,014.42	..	..	7,709	1,051.02
Kibabii	2,569	1,563	4,132	610.36	2,576	1,509	4,085	627.05	3,261	2,025	5,286	649.56
University of Embu	2,822	1,776	4,598	580.19	3,385	2,138	5,523	600.23	4,735	3,110	7,845	626.18

Table 15.26: Government Funding to Universities and Number of Students Funded, 2019/20 – 2021/22 (Continued)

INSTITUTION	2019/20			2020/21			2021/22*		
	Number		Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)	Number		Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)	Number		Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Machakos	4,859	3,044	7,903	4,016	2,564	6,580	..	..	8,652
Murang'a	2,591	1,325	3,916	3,632	1,430	5,062	..	..	7,655
Rongo	2,331	1,751	4,082	2,410	1,602	4,012	3,120	1,948	5,068
Kirinyaga	2,082	1,262	3,344	3,123	1,593	4,716	5,402	2,709	8,111
Co-operative	1,511	1,405	2,916	1,511	1,405	2,916	1,712	1,533	3,245
Taita Taveta	1,868	808	2,676	1,921	838	2,759	1,921	838	2,759
Garissa	490	217	707	490	217	707	..	..	694
University Constituent Colleges ¹	2,438	1,842	4,280	2,958	2,122	5,080	3,051	2,338	7,939
SUB-TOTAL	153,034	101,735	282,603	152,981	100,090	286,580	145,339	97,825	338,533
Private Universities	24,315	17,024	41,339	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	177,349	118,759	323,942	152,981	100,090	286,580	145,339	97,825	338,533
									43,843.96

Source: Universities Fund

* Provisional

.. Data not available

¹ Includes Kaimosi, Alupe, Turkana, Tom Mboya, Tharaka-Nithi, Bomet, Mama Ngina and Koitalei Arap Samoei and data for male and female missing for Tom Mboya and Mama Ngina**Adult Education**

15.36. Table 15.27 shows enrolment in adult education centres by County and sex from 2019 to 2021. Enrolment in adult education centres declined by 28.6 per cent from 180,395 in 2020 to 128,878 in 2021, with the number of female adult learners recording a 30.4 per cent decline. Similarly, the number of male learners decreased by 24.7 per cent to 44,762 in 2021.

The analysis shows that six counties recorded increase in the number of learners in adult education with the highest proportion recorded in Elgeyo Marakwet County at 49.4 per cent in the review period. In contrast, Nyamira County recorded the highest decrease of 72.7 per cent in 2021.

Table 15.27: Enrolment of Learners in Adult Education Centres by Sex and County, 2019-2021

County	2019			2020			2021*		
	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
Kwale	691	3,112	3,803	568	3,039	3,607	393	1,362	1,755
Kilifi	1,521	7,181	8,702	1,682	6,175	7,857	947	4,946	5,893
Tana River	348	1,151	1,499	921	2,617	3,538	816	2,185	3,001
Lamu	282	454	736	297	556	853	215	748	963
Taita Taveta	461	1,863	2,324	228	921	1,149	246	696	942
Garissa	3,286	3,211	6,497	2,601	2,097	4,698	2,829	2,551	5,380
Wajir	1,327	1,335	2,662	1,453	1,422	2,875	1,134	1,148	2,282
Mandera	1,641	2,129	3,770	1,482	2,038	3,520	1,406	1,971	3,377
Marsabit	464	965	1,429	1,449	2,056	3,505	109	1,003	1,112
Isiolo	1,103	3,968	5,071	336	729	1,065	193	443	636
Meru	1,966	5,199	7,165	1,799	4,234	6,033	941	2,097	3,038
Tharaka-Nithi	421	589	1,010	442	1,579	2,021	312	752	1,064
Embu	785	2,303	3,088	715	1,852	2,567	799	1,696	2,495
Kitui	1,542	6,719	8,261	1,374	6,185	7,559	1,030	4,228	5,258
Machakos	827	4,447	5,274	906	3,868	4,774	509	1,714	2,223
Makueni	1,381	7,882	9,263	1,118	6,529	7,647	709	3,262	3,971
Nyandarua	874	2,852	3,726	543	1,692	2,235	354	1,069	1,423
Nyeri	790	2,657	3,447	550	2,051	2,601	235	1,035	1,270
Kirinyaga	472	1,065	1,537	351	868	1,219	221	419	640
Murang'a	583	1,836	2,419	560	1,879	2,439	354	1,016	1,370
Kiambu	1,062	2,941	4,003	1,023	2,572	3,595	735	1,816	2,551
Turkana	1,952	2,487	4,439	2,159	2,657	4,816	2,938	3,196	6,134
West Pokot	4,214	6,053	10,267	1,401	1,867	3,268	935	1,374	2,309
Samburu	1,125	2,037	3,162	1,147	1,833	2,980	1,055	1,844	2,899
Trans Nzoia	971	3,050	4,021	964	1,516	2,480	498	814	1,312
Uasin Gishu	1,309	1,960	3,269	1,764	2,271	4,035	936	645	1,581
Elgeyo/Marakwet	881	1,078	1,959	881	1,078	1,959	1,379	1,548	2,927
Nandi	1,953	2,958	4,911	1,682	2,636	4,318	1,756	2,500	4,256
Baringo	1,580	3,301	4,881	1,537	3,203	4,740	1,184	2,063	3,247
Laikipia	638	1,583	2,221	518	1,259	1,777	485	1,075	1,560
Nakuru	2,733	4,206	6,939	3,028	4,358	7,386	1,582	2,372	3,954
Narok	790	2,657	3,447	963	1,712	2,675	950	1,694	2,644
Kajiado	2,334	4,549	6,883	1,994	2,843	4,837	1,172	2,217	3,389
Kericho	1,300	2,369	3,669	1,190	2,103	3,293	718	1,501	2,219
Bomet	598	1,327	1,925	512	1,197	1,709	551	1,339	1,890
Kakamega	869	1,925	2,794	800	1,484	2,284	673	979	1,652
Vihiga	599	2,088	2,687	550	1,956	2,506	284	881	1,165

Table 15.27: Enrolment of Learners in Adult Education Centres by Sex and County, 2019-2021
(Continued)

County	2019			2020			2021*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bungoma	1,764	3,226	4,990	1,706	3,041	4,747	1,592	2,776	4,368
Busia	1,160	2,599	3,759	625	1,478	2,103	360	877	1,237
Siaya	615	1,518	2,133	562	1,645	2,207	445	1,028	1,473
Kisumu	1,224	3,246	4,470	1,449	3,210	4,659	409	1,122	1,531
Homa Bay	1,396	3,123	4,519	1,039	2,620	3,659	562	1,361	1,923
Migori	1,581	3,035	4,616	1,406	2,709	4,115	740	1,683	2,423
Kisii	2,330	5,042	7,372	1,710	3,807	5,517	1,025	2,618	3,643
Nyamira	2,193	4,452	6,645	1,909	3,688	5,597	413	1,115	1,528
Nairobi City	5,860	7,387	13,247	6,479	8,176	14,655	6,538	8,169	14,707
TOTAL	65,497	143,585	209,082	59,458	120,937	180,395	44,762	84,116	128,878

Source: Ministry of Education, Department of Adult Education

*Provisional

Health and Vital statistics

Overview

In 2021, the government embarked on mass vaccination against Coronavirus 2019 (COVID -19) with priority being given to vulnerable groups such as front-line workers, older persons, and persons with underlying conditions. COVID-19 containment measures continued for the better part of 2021. The country continued to make progress towards achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) through implementing various critical reforms in the healthcare system. More Kenyans were put on social insurance, with institutions within the health sector being strengthened to increase their efficiency towards UHC.

16.2. National Government expenditure on health services is expected to increase by 16.6 per cent to KSh 110.2 billion in 2021/22 from KSh 94.5 billion in 2020/21. The proportion of National Government expenditure on health to total National Government expenditure stood at 3.3 per cent in 2020/21. County Governments' expenditure on health services was KSh 108.8 billion in 2020/21 and is expected to grow to KSh 116.5 billion in 2021/22. The National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) membership increased by 6.6 per cent to 23.4 million with members' contributions growing by 2.1 per cent to KSh 60.8 billion in 2020/21

16.3. The number of health facilities decreased by 3.2 per cent to 14,137 in 2021 from 14,600 in 2020. However, the number of hospital beds and cots increased to 100,183 in 2021 from 91,037 in 2020. Deliveries in health facilities increased by 5.7 per cent to 1.2 million in 2021 with normal deliveries accounting for 82.4 per cent of total deliveries. The number of adolescents presenting with pregnancy at first Anti-Natal Care (ANC) visit declined nationally by 4.4 per cent to 317.6 thousand in 2021. The total number of cases of diseases reported in health facilities increased by 57.2 per cent to 94.3 million in 2021

16.4. The number of registered health professionals increased to 222,870 in 2021 from 200,912 in 2020. The number of middle level medical graduates at Kenya Medical Training College (KMTTC) increased by more than three times from 4,114 in the 2019/20 academic year to 12,437 in the 2020/21 academic year. The total number of university undergraduate and postgraduate health science students increased by 4.3 per cent to 23,164 while the total number of medical graduates and post-graduates increased by more than two-fold to 3,399 in 2021.

16.5. The number of registered births increased from 1.1 million in 2020 to 1.2 million in 2021. On the other hand, a total of 231.9 thousand deaths were

registered in 2021 compared to 185.4 thousand in 2020 with more than half of the reported deaths occurring in a health facility. Birth registration coverage for 2021 was 86.0 per cent compared to 83.0 per cent recorded in 2020. Death registration coverage increased from 37.0 per cent in 2020 to 55.4 per cent in 2021.

Government Expenditure on Health Services

16.6. Table 16.1 presents National Government expenditure on health services for the period 2017/18

to 2021/22. National Government expenditure on health services is expected to increase by 16.6 per cent to KSh 110.2 billion in 2021/22 from KSh 94.5 billion in 2020/21. Recurrent expenditure on health services is expected to decrease by 14.7 per cent from KSh 48.9 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 41.7 billion in 2021/22. Development expenditure on health services is expected to increase by 50.2 per cent from KSh 45.6 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 68.5 billion in 2021/22.

Table 16.1: National Government Expenditure on Health Services, 2017/18 – 2021/22

	KSh Million				
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21*	2021/22*
Recurrent					
Outpatient services	804.9	2,650.0	2,633.7	3,392.2	2,749.5
Hospital services	13,618.6	22,952.4	27,496.3	26,898.5	24,328.2
Public health services	7,735.6	9,897.8	12,740.0	3,969.8	1,720.2
Health expenditure n.e.c	6,476.3	6,971.9	18,517.6	14,623.3	12,875.1
Sub-Total	28,635.3	42,472.1	61,387.6	48,883.8	41,672.9
Development					
Outpatient services	8,368.2	9,364.0	6,681.2	7,108.5	9,071.1
Hospital services	503.1	487.2	2,349.7	1,562.5	2,577.1
Public health services	23,067.2	23,993.1	32,233.2	31,595.0	46,195.7
Health expenditure n.e.c	1,267.5	367.6	1,507.0	5,371.4	10,635.7
Sub-Total	33,206.0	34,211.9	42,771.1	45,637.4	68,479.6
TOTAL	61,841.3	76,684.0	104,158.8	94,521.2	110,152.6
TOTAL OUTLAYS¹	2,576,065.00	2,944,798.04	2,999,607.35	3,291,828.39	3,416,797.68

Source: National Treasury

*Provisional

* Estimates

¹ Source Chapter 5

16.7. County Governments' expenditure on health services from 2017/18 to 2021/22 is presented in Table 16.2. Expenditure on health services by County Governments has been on the rise over the last five years and is expected to rise by 7.1 per cent to KSh 116.5 billion in 2021/22 from KSh 108.8 billion in 2020/21. The recurrent expenditure on health ser-

vices by County Governments in 2020/21 was KSh 90.6 billion and is expected to grow by 2.2 per cent to KSh 92.6 billion in 2021/22. Development expenditure by County Governments on health services is expected to increase by 30.6 per cent from KSh 18.3 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 23.9 billion in 2021/22.

Table 16.2: County Governments' Expenditure on Health Services, 2017/18 – 2021/22

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21*	2021/22+
Recurrent	71,813.3	75,940.0	89,139.2	90,554.6	92,625.9
Development	12,165.0	16,083.6	17,588.0	18,284.0	23,902.9
TOTAL	83,978.3	92,023.6	106,727.1	108,838.6	116,528.7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ¹	336,397.48	405,531.74	417,153.55	425,039.63	514,271.66

Source: The National Treasury

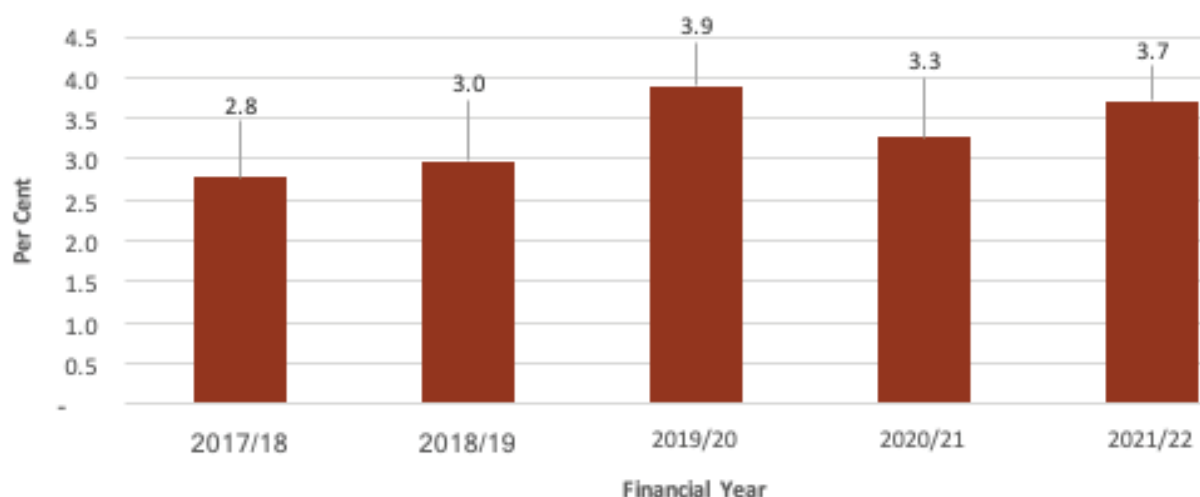
*Provisional

*Estimates

¹Source chapter 5

16.8. The share of National Government expenditure on health to total National Government expenditure for the period 2017/18 to 2021/22 is shown in Figure 16.1. The ratio of National Government expenditure

on health to total National Government expenditure was 3.3 per cent in 2020/21 and is expected to increase to 3.7 in 2021/22.

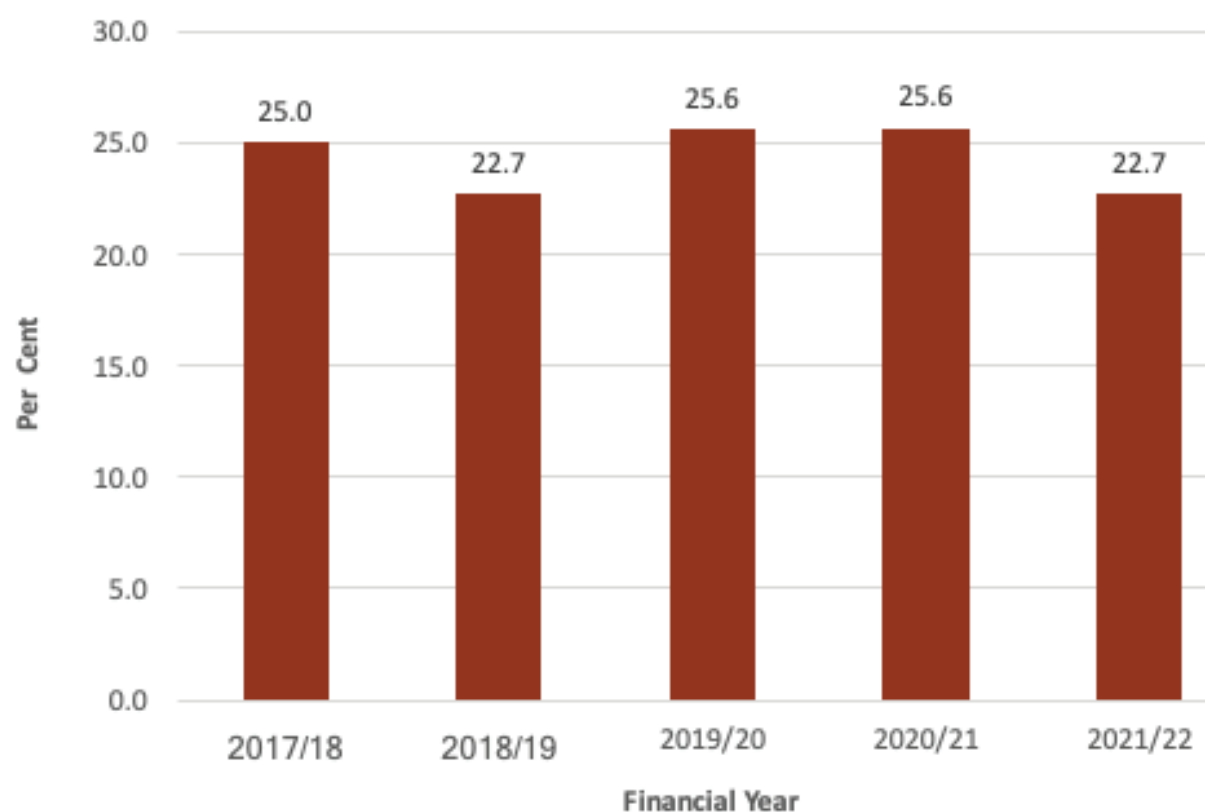
Figure 16.1: Share of Total National Government Expenditure on Health to Total National Government Expenditure, 2017/18 – 2021/22

Note: Total National Government Expenditure excludes funds transfers to the County Governments

16.9. Figure 16.2 shows County Governments' share on health expenditure to total county governments' expenditure for the period 2017/18 to 2022. The share on County Governments' expenditure on health

to total county governments' expenditure is expected to decline from 25.6 per cent in 2020/21 to 22.7 per cent in 2021/22.

Figure 16.2: Share of County Governments' Expenditure on Health to Total County Governments' Expenditure, 2017/18 – 2021/22



National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF)

16.10. The membership of the NHIF for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21 is shown in Table 16.3. Total membership comprising of principal members and their dependents increased by 6.64 per cent from

22.0 million in 2019/20 to 23.4 million in 2020/21. The principal members comprised of 43.2 per cent of the total members during the period under review.

Table 16.3: NHIF Principal Members and Dependents, 2016/17 -2020/21

Members	Number				
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21*
Principal Members ¹	6,729,281	7,554,025	8,959,350	9,501,085	10,128,821
Dependents ²	8,849,005	9,933,543	11,781,545	12,493,926	13,319,399
Total	15,578,286	17,487,568	20,740,895	21,995,012	23,448,220

Source: National Hospital Insurance Fund

* Provisional

¹ A registered NHIF contributor

² A declared child or spouse of a member

16.11. The NHIF principal members by sector for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21 is presented in Table 16.4. During the period under review, membership in the informal sector grew by 10.5 per cent while a 2.2 per cent growth was recorded in the formal sector. In 2021, membership in the informal sector accounted

for 55.2 per cent of the total membership. The formal sector was dominated by the private members at 74.4 per cent while the informal sector was dominated by the micro-insurance sector members at 85.3 per cent in 2020/21.

Table 16.4: NHIF Principal Members by Sector, 2016/17 – 2020/21

Sector	Number				
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21*
Formal					
Private	2,812,730	2,926,262	3,175,400	3,285,334	3,368,082
Public	970,395	1,021,248	1,108,910	1,154,348	1,169,515
Sub-Total	3,783,125	3,947,510	4,284,310	4,439,682	4,537,597
Informal					
Micro-Insurance ¹	2,493,439	2,905,905	3,907,017	4,262,354	4,769,323
Sponsored Programs ²	452,717	700,610	768,023	799,049	821,901
Sub-Total	2,946,156	3,606,515	4,675,040	5,061,403	5,591,224
Total	6,729,281	7,554,025	8,959,350	9,501,085	10,128,821

Source: National Hospital Insurance Fund

* Provisional

¹ Members in the informal sector paying for themselves a monthly contribution fixed at KSh 500

² Members whose NHIF contributions are paid by donors, well-wishers, National and County Governments or development partners.

16.12. Table 16.5 presents annual NHIF members contributions and payouts for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21. Members' contributions grew by 2.1 per cent to KSh 60.8 billion while the amount of benefits payout increased by 1.1 per cent to KSh 54.1 billion in 2020/21. The proportion of payouts to receipts decreased from 89.9 per cent in 2019/20 to 89.0 per cent in 2020/21.

Table 16.5: Annual NHIF Contributions (Receipts) and Benefits Paid Out, 2016/17-2020/21

	KSh million				
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21*
Members Contribution					
National Scheme ¹	29,858.6	33,041.6	30,971.8	31,255.0	31,621.3
Other Schemes ²	5,213.0	12,368.3	25,315.3	28,245.5	29,154.1
Total	35,071.6	45,409.9	56,287.1	59,500.5	60,775.4
Benefits paid out					
National Scheme ¹	21,963.8	29,486.9	37,716.1	29,071.1	28,236.1
Other Schemes ²	4,560.3	9,574.4	15,708.5	24,391.5	25,825.7
Total	26,524.1	39,061.3	53,424.6	53,462.6	54,061.8
Payout ratio (%)	75.6	86.1	94.9	89.9	89

Source: National Hospital Insurance Fund

* Provisional

¹Contributions and benefits package are negotiated between the Government and NHIF. It covers formal and informal sectors.

²Contributions and benefits package are negotiated between interested institutions and NHIF. It is exclusively for the formal sector and offers benefits on top of those provided by the national scheme

Health Infrastructure

16.13. Table 16.6 shows the number of health facilities by level, type and ownership from 2017 to 2021. There was a decline in the total number of health facilities from 14,600 in 2020 to 14,137 in 2021. This was partly due to closure of some level 2 and level 3 facilities. During the review period, level 2 facilities which comprise of dispensaries, medical clinics and the stand-alone accounted for 77.4 per cent of all health facilities. Government owned 85.8 per cent of the dispensaries while, 94.0 per cent of the medical clinics were owned by the private sector in 2021. Medical centres, health centres and nursing homes which constitute level 3 health facilities accounted for

16.0 per cent of the total facilities in 2021. Hospitals, which are levels 4, 5 and 6, accounted for 6.5 per cent of the total facilities. Level 4 and level 5 hospitals increased to 895 and 20, respectively, while level 6 remained constant at 6 in the review period.



Medical centres, health centres and nursing homes which constitute level 3 health facilities accounted for 16.0 per cent of the total facilities in 2021

Table 16.6: Operational Health Facilities by Level, Type and Ownership, 2017 – 2021

			Number				
KEPH Level ¹	Type of Health Facility	Ownership	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Level 2	Dispensary	MoH	4,350	4,459	4,652	4,818	4,902
		Private	126	138	147	153	118
		FBO	812	819	829	843	661
		NGO	21	23	27	36	35
	Sub-Total		5,309	5,439	5,655	5,850	5,716
	Medical Clinic	MoH	11	13	14	20	31
		Private	3,902	4,193	4,427	4,890	4,619
		FBO	11	16	17	23	49
		NGO	233	238	240	245	217
	Sub-Total		4,157	4,460	4,698	5,178	4,916
	Stand Alone	MoH	34	34	34	35	39
		Private	143	149	169	188	172
		FBO	22	22	22	22	20
		NGO	86	90	93	99	80
	Sub-Total		285	295	318	344	311
	Total		9,751	10,194	10,671	11,372	10,943
Level 3	Medical Centre	MoH	0	0	0	0	0
		Private	469	582	685	719	533
		FBO	3	7	8	9	10
		NGO	21	23	24	18	13
	Sub-Total		493	612	717	746	556
	Health Centre	MoH	1,023	1,028	1,039	1,093	1,109
		Private	11	12	13	14	15
		FBO	201	202	204	214	192
		NGO	37	37	39	47	33
	Sub-Total		1,272	1,279	1,295	1,368	1,349
	Nursing Home	MoH	0	0	0	0	0
		Private	214	249	286	226	358
		FBO	5	5	5	5	4
		NGO	8	9	10	10	6
	Sub-Total		227	263	301	241	368
	Total		1,992	2,154	2,313	2,355	2,273
Level 4	Primary Care Hospitals	MoH	353	354	356	357	365
		Private	231	269	303	373	409
		FBO	101	106	109	106	110
		NGO	12	12	14	13	11
	Total		697	741	782	849	895
	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
	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		12,464	13,113	13,790	14,600	14,137

Source: Kenya Master Health Facility List, Ministry of Health

*Provisional

¹KEPH Level - Kenya Essential Package for Health² Comprehensive and Specialized Hospitals

16.14. Table 16.7 shows the number of hospital beds and cots by ownership, from 2017 to 2021. The number of hospital beds increased by 10.1 per cent to 90,417 while the number of hospital cots increased by 9.2 per cent to 9,766 in 2021. The number of

hospital beds in public facilities rose from 37,069 in 2020 to 38,132 in 2021 while hospital beds in private hospitals have been increasing steadily over the past five years rising to 36,817 in 2021.

Table 16.7: Hospital Beds and Cots by Ownership, 2017 - 2021

Ownership	Number									
	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021*	
	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots
Public	35,439	3,693	35,556	3,723	36,267	3,773	37,069	3,867	38,132	3,932
Private	17,777	2,159	21,835	2,557	24,154	2,903	30,496	3,493	36,817	4,046
FBO ¹	13,061	1,443	13,253	1,472	13,323	1,476	13,277	1,421	14,068	1,612
NGO ²	918	127	957	130	1,124	151	1,249	165	1,400	176
Total	67,195	7,422	71,601	7,882	74,868	8,303	82,091	8,946	90,417	9,766

Source: Kenya Master Health Facility List (KMHL), Ministry of Health

* Provisional

¹FBO-Faith Based Organization

²NGO-Non-Governmental Organization

Deliveries in Health Facilities

16.15. Table 16.8 presents the mode of deliveries in health facilities for the period 2017 to 2021. The total number of deliveries in health facilities increased by 5.7 per cent to 1.2 million in 2021. Normal delivery

increased by 5.2 per cent to 1.0 million while number of deliveries through caesarean section (C-Section) increased by 6.6 per cent to 201,510 in the reporting period.

Table 16.8: Mode of Delivery in Health Facilities, 2017 – 2021

Mode of delivery	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Normal delivery	754,547	939,910	970,267	973,882	1,024,816
Breech ¹	6,939	9,171	8,724	9,209	9,693
Caesarean Section ²	130,799	155,191	171,856	189,119	201,510
Assisted Vaginal Delivery ³	6,897	3,832	4,660	4,015	7,128
Total	899,182	1,108,104	1,155,507	1,176,225	1,243,147

Source: Kenya Health Information System (KHIS/DHIS2), Ministry of Health

* Provisional

¹Type of birth where a baby is born with the bottom or feet, rather than the head, emerging first

²This is the delivery through a surgical incision in the mother's abdomen and uterus

³It is vaginal delivery performed with the help of specially designed instruments, such as a vacuum device or forceps.

Modern Methods of Contraception

16.16. Table 16.9 shows the uptake of modern contraceptives in health facilities for the period 2017 to 2021. The most commonly used method of contraception was Family Planning (FP) Injections with 595.7 thousand new clients and 1.8 million re-visits in 2021. Implants Insertion had the second highest number of new clients at 576.8 thousand while

Pills Combined Oral Contraceptives had the second highest number of re-visits at 475.3 thousand during the review period. Permanent family planning methods recorded low uptake with the number of women undergoing Sterilization Bilateral Tubal Ligation decreasing to 3,616 while male Sterilization Vasectomy recorded 248 clients during the review period.

Table 16.9: Uptake of Modern Contraceptives in Health Facilities, 2017 - 2021

Contraceptive Method	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
FP Injections ¹					
New clients	546,370	694,486	714,518	616,529	595,703
Re-visits	1,492,329	1,783,518	1,879,317	1,649,594	1,837,945
IUCD Insertion ²					
New clients	156,319	187,558	174,142	111,977	81,705
Re-visits	61,805	80,409	78,366	48,151	26,095
Implants Insertion					
New clients	369,137	498,018	514,213	376,242	576,795
Re-visits	123,214	194,236	218,768	160,760	225,711
Pills Combined Oral Contraceptive					
New clients	101,151	173,501	237,743	249,637	270,328
Re-visits	188,659	268,030	378,651	431,981	475,308
Pills Progestin Only					
New clients	73,953	86,602	92,924	121,518	136,013
Re-visits	64,896	74,813	78,673	106,685	138,164
Sterilization BTL ³					
New clients	9,149	10,814	8,971	4,435	3,616
Sterilization Vasectomy					
New clients	807	646	658	334	248

Source: Kenya Health Information System (KHIS/DHIS2), Ministry of Health

* Provisional

¹FP - Family Planning

²IUCD - Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (also known as coil)

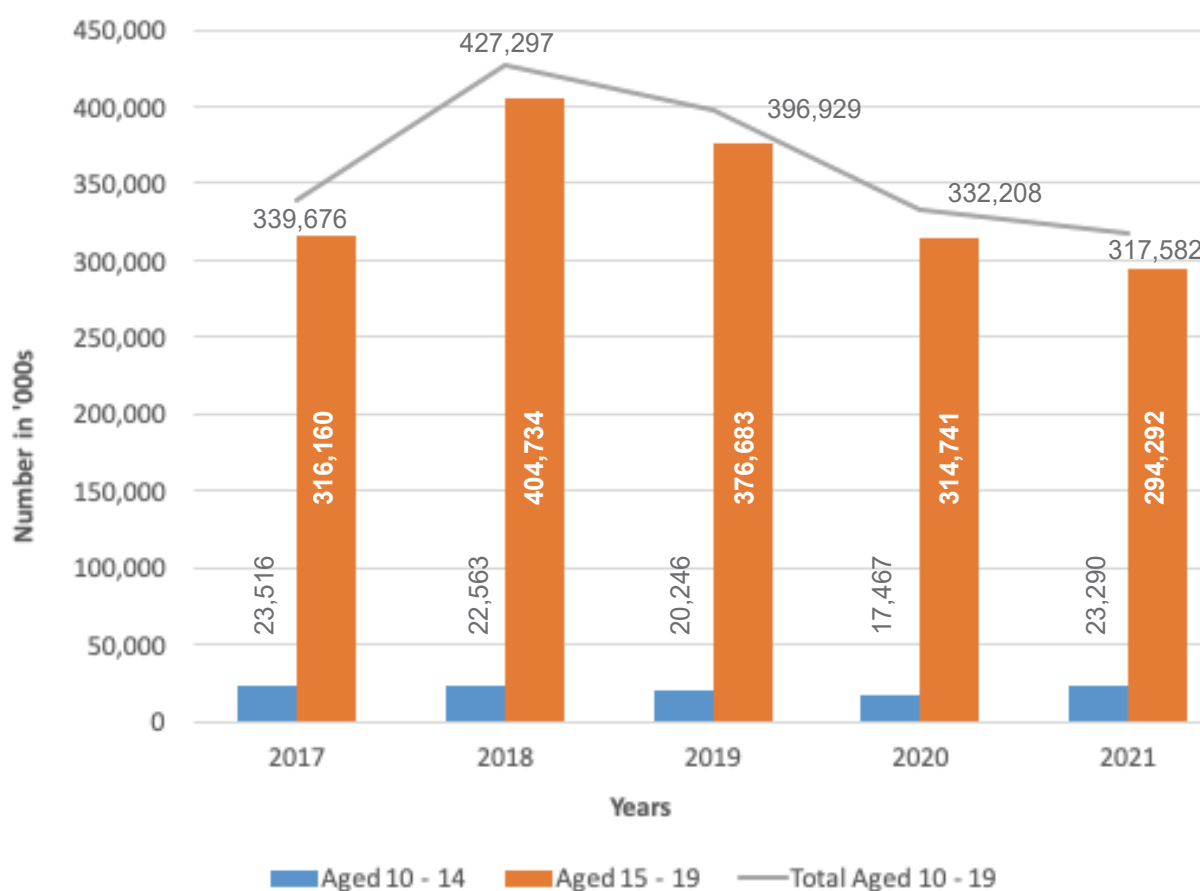
³BTL - Bilateral Tubal Ligation

Teenage Pregnancy

16.17. The trend in the number of adolescents (10 –19 years) presenting with pregnancy at first Ante-Natal Care (ANC) visit for the period 2017 to 2021 is presented in Figure 16.3. The number of adolescents presenting with pregnancy at first ANC visit declined nationally by 4.4 per cent to 317.6 thousand

in 2021 compared with a decline of 16.3 per cent decline realised in 2020. The number adolescents of age 15 -19 years presenting with pregnancy at first Ante-Natal Care (ANC) visit declined to 294,292 while those aged 10-14 years increased from 17,467 in 2020 to 23,290 in 2021.

Figure 16.3: Number of Adolescents presenting with Pregnancy at 1st ANC Visit, 2017-2021



Morbidity

16.18. Table 16.10 presents outpatient disease case-loads during the period 2017 to 2021 as reported in health facilities. The total cases of diseases reported in health facilities increased by 57.2 per cent from 60.0 million in 2020 to 94.3 million in 2021. Diseases of the respiratory system and malaria accounted

for 21.9 per cent and 15.2 per cent of the total disease caseload, in 2021 respectively. The increase in the number of cases reported in the year 2021 indicates a recovery in the uptake of health services from health facilities compared to the year 2020.

Table 16.10: Cases of Diseases Reported in Health Facilities, 2017-2021

Disease	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021*	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Disease of the Respiratory System	14,482,269	31.3	21,957,171	29.3	21,974,043	25.0	16,562,227	27.6	20,613,455	21.9
Malaria	7,958,213	17.2	10,020,721	13.4	13,073,008	14.9	11,460,477	19.1	14,331,877	15.2
Diseases of the Skin (Incl. Ulcers)	3,261,935	7.0	4,372,923	5.8	4,452,158	5.1	4,272,067	7.1	3,664,898	3.9
Diarrhoea Diseases	2,601,827	5.6	3,069,095	4.1	3,564,833	4.1	2,626,159	4.4	3,259,417	3.5
Urinary Tract Infections	1,555,733	3.4	2,188,576	2.9	2,517,536	2.9	2,490,689	4.2	2,567,446	2.7
Pneumonia	1,208,592	2.6	1,776,108	2.4	1,968,554	2.2	1,562,970	2.6	2,152,687	2.3
Injuries (Road Traffic Accident)	1,135,456	2.5	411,704	0.6	480,993	0.5	247,252	0.4	243,391	0.3
Rheumatism, Joint pains etc	1,246,731	2.7	1,825,551	2.4	2,182,264	2.5	2,367,990	3.9	550,522	0.6
Intestinal Worms	763,635	1.7	1,182,013	1.6	1,236,924	1.4	1,099,106	1.8	957,619	1.0
Eye Infection/Condition	656,451	1.4	939,572	1.3	1,013,862	1.2	1,120,623	1.9	1,301,895	1.4
All Other Diseases	11,400,776	24.6	27,069,439	36.2	35,303,784	40.2	16,193,186	27.0	44,655,884	47.4
TOTAL	46,271,618	100.0	74,812,873	100.0	87,767,959	100.0	60,002,746	100.0	94,299,091	100.0

Source: Kenya Health Information System (KHIS/DHIS2), Ministry of Health

* Provisional

COVID-19 Pandemic

16.19. Table 16.11 presents the cumulative number of confirmed positive cases and deaths due to COVID-19 by month for 2020 and 2021. Nationally, the cumulative number of confirmed COVID-19 cases as of December 2021 was 297,279 while cumulative deaths were 4,835 during the same period. The number of confirmed positive cases more than

doubled to 200,667 in 2021 from 96,612 reported in 2020. The number of confirmed COVID-19 related deaths in 2021 was 3,079 up from 1,756 in 2020. The peak months for the positive cases and the confirmed deaths were December and March, 2021, respectively.

Table 16.11: Confirmed COVID-19 Positive Cases and Deaths by Month, 2020 - 2021

Month	2020		2021*	
	Cummulative Positive Cases	Cummulative Deaths	Cummulative Positive Cases	Cummulative Deaths
January	0	0	4,251	78
February	0	0	9,526	233
March	84	5	38,489	875
April	434	23	63,564	1,384
May	2,128	80	74,597	1,555
June	6,851	205	88,049	1,765
July	21,445	522	107,192	2,126
August	34,301	770	140,393	2,644
September	38,713	898	153,237	2,902
October	55,870	1,205	156,851	2,966
November	84,166	1,593	158,676	2,991
As at 31st December	96,612	1,756	200,667	3,079

Source: Kenya Health and Research Observatory (KHRO), Ministry of Health

* Provisional

Health Professionals

16.20. The number of registered health professionals by cadre from 2017 to 2021 are shown in Table 16.12. The number of registered health professionals in all cadres increased during the period under review. The proportion of registered professionals per 100,000 population went up for all the cadres

of registered health professionals except dentists which remained constant at 2.8. Registered nurses had the highest ratio of 155.9 per 100,000 population while physiotherapists (degree) had the lowest ratio at 0.7 per 100,000 population in 2021.

Table 16.12: Registered Health Professionals by Cadre, 2017-2021

Professional by Cadre	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021*	
	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	10,922	24.1	11,647	25.1	12,090	25.4	12,792	26.3	13,376	27.1
Dentists	1,211	2.7	1,257	2.7	1,288	2.7	1,344	2.8	1,396	2.8
Pharmacists and Pharmtechs										
Pharmacists	3,373	7.4	3,512	7.6	3,825	8.0	4,069	8.4	4,285	8.7
Pharmaceutical Technologists	9,358	20.6	10,126	21.8	10,815	22.7	11,429	23.5	12,036	24.4
Nurses										
Graduate Nurses	4,819	10.6	5,961	12.8	7,242	15.2	7,959	16.3	9,112	18.5
Registered Nurses	51,420	113.2	57,564	123.9	58,247	122.5	63,580	130.6	76,878	155.9
Enrolled Nurses	23,068	50.8	23,783	51.2	28,822	60.6	38,120	78.3	38,776	78.6
Clinical Officers										
Graduate Clinical Officers	285	0.6	428	0.9	608	1.3	715	1.5	896	1.8
Diploma Clinical Officers	18,396	40.5	20,216	43.5	21,131	44.4	22,930	47.1	24,481	49.7
Public Health Officers and Technicians										
Public Health Officers	3,064	6.7	3,506	7.5	4,390	9.2	5,824	12.0	6,887	14.0
Public Health Technicians	717	1.6	1,029	2.2	1,328	2.8	1,614	3.3	1,664	3.4
Medical Laboratory Techs										
Laboratory Technologists	10,603	23.3	11,687	25.1	13,144	27.6	14,219	29.2	15,635	31.7
Laboratory Technicians	3,062	6.7	3,602	7.8	3,886	8.2	3,979	8.2	4,160	8.4
Nutritionists and Dieticians										
Nutritionists and Dieticians	2,106	4.6	3,066	6.6	3,570	7.5	3,795	7.8	4,235	8.6
Nutrition and Dietetic Technologists	3,122	6.9	4,430	9.5	5,282	11.1	5,775	11.9	6,340	12.9
Nutrition and Dietetic Technicians	619	1.4	813	1.7	921	1.9	951	2.0	1,046	2.1
Physiotherapists										
Physiotherapists (Diploma)	..	..	846	1.8	1,147	2.4	1,521	3.1	1,687	3.4
Physiotherapists (Degree)	..	..	201	0.4	258	0.5	296	0.6	335	0.7

Source: Health Regulatory Bodies

* Provisional

.. Data not available

Medical Training

16.21. Table 16.13 shows the number of middle level medical graduates by course and sex from Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) from 2016/17 to 2020/21 academic years. The number of middle level medical graduates increased by more than threefold from 4,114 in the 2019/20 academic year to 12,437 in the 2020/21 academic year. This increase is attributable to more students graduating in April, 2021 after failure to take up exams and graduate in 2020. Female graduates accounted for 53.2 per cent of the

graduates in the 202/21 academic year. Majority of the graduates were diploma holders accounting for 70.7 per cent of the graduates in the period under review. The number of graduates who attained certificates increased by almost three times to 2,829 in 2020/21 academic year while the number of graduates with higher diploma more than doubled from 348 in 2019/20 to 816 in 2020/21 academic year. At the higher diploma level, Nursing and Clinical Medicine and Surgery accounted for 71.0 per cent of graduates in the review period.

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Programme	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21*			Number
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Certificate in;																
Community Health Nursing	127	119	246	331	283	614	531	270	801	73	83	156	379	332	711	
Medical Engineering	22	42	64	57	66	123	122	161	283	116	127	243	261	418	679	
Orthopaedic Plaster Technology	75	31	106	54	61	115	82	89	171	31	32	63	137	142	279	
Health Records & Information Technology	481	577	1,058	468	1,290	1,758	270	978	1,248	148	293	441	245	548	793	
Environmental Health Sciences	71	49	120	116	78	194	48	45	93	15	17	32	47	84	131	
Nutrition & Dietetics	133	160	293	85	229	314	75	166	241	22	72	94	53	183	236	
Health Promotion for the Deaf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	
Sub-Total	909	978	1,887	1,111	2,007	3,118	1,128	1,709	2,837	407	626	1,033	1,122	1,707	2,829	
Diploma in;																
Community Health Nursing	1,224	1,624	2,848	1,307	1,421	2,728	1,243	2,065	3,308	583	759	1,342	1,488	2,058	3,546	
Nutrition & Dietetics	132	190	322	111	275	386	163	351	514	28	57	115	148	323	471	
Environmental Health Sciences	270	207	477	171	158	329	231	231	462	61	59	120	92	94	186	
Medical Laboratory Sciences	218	186	404	208	139	347	240	182	422	148	116	264	137	96	233	
Clinical Medicine & Surgery	471	520	991	1,155	634	1,789	1,057	571	1,628	90	49	139	1,134	666	1,800	
Medical Engineering Technology	71	22	93	70	22	92	98	41	139	29	4	33	93	96	189	
Community Oral Health	23	22	45	23	17	40	21	21	42	15	12	27	23	20	43	
Dental Technology	20	13	33	28	17	45	39	27	66	14	5	19	31	19	50	
Health Records & Information Technology	221	202	423	264	255	519	298	412	710	33	75	108	423	651	1,074	
Occupational Therapy	14	33	47	70	53	123	51	73	124	17	12	29	44	42	86	
Orthopaedic Technology	17	10	27	16	9	25	12	11	23	11	1	12	17	10	27	
Pharmacy	258	210	468	230	170	400	400	234	634	102	64	166	211	156	367	
Physiotherapy	94	74	168	67	61	128	153	76	229	34	23	57	44	25	69	
Medical Imaging Sciences	88	44	132	82	33	115	133	87	220	40	28	68	159	60	219	
Optometry	17	11	28	6	9	15	23	14	37	9	6	15	8	4	12	
Mental Health & Psychiatry Nursing	59	39	98	35	43	78	190	121	311	38	37	75	69	77	146	
Health Education & Promotion	-	-	-	47	87	134	152	222	374	18	31	49	50	62	112	

Table 16.13: Health Sciences' Middle Level Graduates from KMTC, 2016/17-2020/21 (Continued)

Programme	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Orthopaedic and Trauma Medicine	-	-	-	22	16	38	67	58	125	42	53	95	87	75	162
Sub-Total	3,197	3,407	6,604	3,843	3,316	7,159	4,352	4,517	8,869	1,312	1,391	2,733	4,258	4,534	8,792
Higher Diploma in;															
Pharmacy	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Health Sciences ¹	3	2	5	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	5	8
Medical Laboratory Sciences ²	4	1	5	5	6	11	9	17	26	-	-	-	33	18	51
Nursing ³	54	99	153	48	94	142	60	82	142	39	68	107	100	128	228
Clinical Medicine & Surgery ⁴	95	41	136	98	64	162	100	68	168	92	72	164	205	145	350
Medical Engineering ⁵	8	8	16	8	4	12	36	21	57	-	-	-	40	18	58
Medical Imaging Sciences	29	11	40	18	8	26	24	10	34	6	3	9	-	-	-
Community Health & HIV/AIDS Care	2	2	4	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	6	10
Health Education & Promotion	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Education	14	13	27	27	18	45	27	18	45	21	27	48	38	33	71
Orthopaedic Manual Therapy	10	10	20	7	5	12	8	10	18	-	-	-	6	15	21
Health Systems Management	3	7	10	-	-	-	7	4	11	3	3	6	9	10	19
Orthopaedic Technology (Orthotics)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	14	-	-	-
Sub-Total	222	194	416	214	204	418	272	234	506	171	177	348	438	378	816
Total	4,328	4,579	8,908	5,168	5,527	10,688	5,752	6,460	12,711	1,890	2,194	4,114	5,818	6,619	12,437

16.22. The number of Health Sciences' Students enrolled in Public and Private Universities by Course and Sex for the academic years 2017/18 to 2021/22 is shown in Table 16.14. The total number of undergraduate and postgraduate medical students increased by 4.3 per cent to 23,164 in the 2021/22 academic year. The number of undergraduate students increased by 6.5 per cent to 20,280 while that of postgraduate students decreased by 9.6 per cent to 2,884 in 2021/22. For both undergraduate and post-graduate students, the male students accounted for 57.4 per cent of the total during the review period.

Table 16.14: Health Sciences' Students Enrollment in Public and Private Universities by Course and Sex as at 31st December, 2017/18–2021/22

Undergraduate Students	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
Medicine & Surgery	1,653	1,327	2,980	2,318	1,429	3,747	3,149	1,707	4,856	2,936	1,530	4,466	3,148	1,458	4,606
Dental Surgery	119	108	227	182	117	299	193	96	289	231	114	345	193	49	242
Pharmacy	768	573	1,341	1,032	717	1,749	1,218	791	2,009	1,025	609	1,634	1,505	912	2,417
Nursing	1,212	1,780	2,992	1,583	1,865	3,448	1,766	1,862	3,628	1,921	1,982	3,903	2,437	2,293	4,730
Clinical Medicine and Surgery	552	436	988	867	677	1,544	1,076	793	1,869	786	576	1,362	890	731	1,621
Public Health	346	348	694	235	218	453	207	188	395	636	473	1,109	445	418	863
Medical Laboratory Sciences	623	469	1,092	698	526	1,224	613	438	1,051	1,158	689	1,847	1,056	667	1,723
Nutrition & Dietetics	369	570	939	419	585	1,004	274	578	852	250	574	824	247	401	648
Environmental Health	384	310	694	280	237	517	202	172	374	485	405	890	469	566	1,035
Physiotherapy	118	117	235	76	126	202	151	171	322	191	269	460	197	223	420
Occupational Therapy	24	36	60	19	30	49	11	14	25	29	41	70	72	99	171
Health Records Management	191	248	439	228	328	556	254	319	573	569	695	1,264	554	601	1,155
Health System Management	240	281	521	282	367	649	245	241	486	94	74	168	253	202	455
Community Health and Development	252	337	589	237	303	540	164	261	425	293	337	630	68	84	152
Medical Psychology	17	28	45	16	23	39	16	5	21	31	37	68	21	21	42
Sub-Total	6,868	6,968	13,836	8,472	7,548	16,020	9,539	7,636	17,175	10,635	8,405	19,040	11,555	8,725	20,280
Postgraduate students	1,310	841	2,151	1,713	775	2,488	1,660	722	2,382	1,843	1,317	3,160	1,741	1,143	2,884
Total	8,178	7,809	15,987	10,185	8,323	18,508	11,199	8,358	19,557	12,478	9,722	22,200	13,296	9,868	23,164

Source: Public and Private Universities in Kenya

*Provisional

.. Data not available

16.23. Table 16.15 shows the number of Health Sciences' Graduates in Public and Private Universities by Course and Sex for the period 2017/18 to 2021/22. The total number of graduates and post-graduates increased to 3,399 in 2021/22. This was as a result of students whose graduation had been delayed from the previous academic year graduating within in 2021/22 academic year. Male graduates accounted for 52.4 per cent of the total graduates in 2021/22 academic year.

Table 16.15: Health Sciences' Graduates in Public and Private Universities by Course and Sex as at 31st December, 2017/18– 2021/22

Graduates	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22*			Number
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Medicine & Surgery	212	202	414	225	116	341	335	293	628	65	37	102	276	200	476	
Dental Surgery	16	17	33	21	15	36	39	30	69	9	12	21	113	71	184	
Pharmacy	168	135	303	208	171	379	136	123	259	35	14	49	118	114	232	
Nursing	477	656	1,133	379	691	1,070	403	497	900	97	182	279	305	402	707	
Clinical Medicine and Surgery	95	56	151	116	81	197	92	127	219	68	47	115	176	153	329	
Public Health	234	196	430	267	209	476	188	195	383	65	83	148	103	107	210	
Medical Laboratory Sciences	275	216	491	286	233	519	160	128	288	56	32	88	178	106	284	
Nutrition & Dietetics	160	305	465	202	283	485	102	254	356	7	35	42	48	90	138	
Environmental Health	159	136	295	192	158	350	171	164	335	14	28	42	61	40	101	
Physiotherapy	10	5	15	2	14	16	21	18	39	18	18	36	25	32	57	
Occupational Therapy	4	6	10	15	20	35	9	10	19	7	4	11	9	6	15	
Health Records Management	51	53	104	67	73	140	86	97	183	37	37	74	13	12	25	
Health System Management	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	66	144	68	40	108	55	27	82	
Community Health and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	115	178	53	75	128	20	19	39	
Sub-Total	1,861	1,983	3,844	1,980	2,064	4,044	1,883	2,117	4,000	599	644	1,243	1,500	1,379	2,879	
Postgraduate	163	208	371	210	216	426	312	328	640	181	80	261	280	240	520	
Total	2,024	2,191	4,215	2,190	2,280	4,470	2,195	2,445	4,640	780	724	1,504	1,780	1,619	3,399	

Source: Public and Private Universities in Kenya

*Provisional

.. Data not available

Birth Registration

16.24. Table 16.16 shows registered births by place of occurrence from 2017 to 2021. Birth registration has been on an upward trajectory since 2017 with more births occurring in health facilities. The proportion of births in health facilities increased slightly

from 97.7 per cent in 2020 to 97.8 per cent in 2021. The proportion of births registered in the community declined from 2.3 per cent in 2020 to 2.2 per cent in 2021.

Table 16.16: Registered Births by Place of Occurrence, 2017 – 2021

Year	Health Facility births		Community births		Total (Number)
	Number	Per cent)	Number	Per cent)	
2017	854,870	92.6	68,617	7.4	923,487
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	25,514.4	2.3	1,126,762
2021*	1,173,785.8	97.8	26,404.2	2.2	1,200,190

Source: Civil Registration Services

*Provisional

16.25. Table 16.17 presents information on live births registration completeness by sex of the child. Nationally, there were slightly more male births registered than female births between 2017 and 2021. Male

registered births accounted for 51.0 per cent of births compared to 49.0 per cent for females in 2021. The sex ratio (males per 100 females) increased from 104.0 in 2020 to 104.2 in 2021.

Table 16.17: Registered Births by Sex, 2017 – 2021

Year	Male		Female		Total (Number)	Sex Ratio (Males Per 100 Females)
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent		
2017	472,569	51.2	450,918	48.8	923,487	104.8
2018	582,895	51.2	555,759	48.8	1,138,654	104.9
2019	603,774	50.9	582,370	49.1	1,186,144	103.2
2020	575,657	51.1	551,105	48.9	1,126,762	104.0
2021*	612,097	51.0	588,093.0	49.0	1,200,190	104.2

Source: Civil Registration Services

*Provisional

16.26. Table 16.18 presents births by age of the mother for the period 2017 to 2021. Early initiation of childbearing has a direct association with the level of fertility in a population. Women aged 20 – 24 years accounted for the highest proportion of registered

births across all the ages followed by women aged 25-29 years in 2021 at 29.4 per cent and 25.1 per cent, respectively in 2021. Adolescents aged 15-19 years accounted for 12.3 per cent of the registered births in the same period.

Table 16.18: Registered Births by Age of the Mother, 2017 – 2021

Age of Mother	Per cent				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
<15	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
15 - 19	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.0	12.3
20 - 24	29.8	29.0	29.9	30.4	29.4
25 - 29	27.3	26.4	25.4	25.3	25.1
30 - 34	17.6	18.5	18.2	18.7	17.5
35 - 39	8.3	8.9	8.2	8.6	8.6
40-44	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1
45+	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Age not stated	2.3	2.2	3.6	3.2	4.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Civil Registration Services

*Provisional

16.27. Registered births by marital status of the mother are shown in Table 16.19 from 2017 to 2021. Marriage is one of the most important proximate determinants of fertility because it is an indicator of a woman's exposure to pregnancy. Majority of births were registered among married women (85.9 %)

compared to single women (13.5%). The proportion of live birth registration completeness for divorced and widowed women was 0.2 per cent. Widowed and Divorced women accounted for 0.1 and 0.4 per cent of the births respectively, in 2021.

Table 16.19: Registered Births by Marital Status of the Mother, 2017 – 2021

Marital Status	Per Cent				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Married	86.4	85.4	87.3	86.9	85.9
Single	12.0	13.5	11.9	12.2	13.5
Divorced	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Widowed	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1
Unknown/ Not Stated	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total (Percent)	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Civil Registration Services

*Provisional

Death Registration

16.28. Table 16.20 shows the registration of deaths by place of occurrence for the period 2017 to 2021. The place of occurrence is a proxy indicator of the type of registration assistant who notified the occurrence of the death. In 2021, most deaths were registered from health facilities (52.5 %) compared to the community (47.5%). There was a slight decline in

the proportion of registered deaths in health facilities from 53.6 per cent in 2020 to 52.5 per cent in 2021. The proportion of registered deaths from community however increased from 46.4 per cent in 2020 to 47.5 per cent in 2021. The increase could be attributed to the Rapid Mortality Surveillance conducted in 2021.

Table 16.20: Registered Deaths by Place of Occurrence, 2017 - 2021

Year	Health Facility		"Community" ¹		Total (Number)
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	
2017	101,441	53.1	89,436	46.9	190,877
2018	113,291	58.8	78,728	41.0	192,019
2019	109,480	57.2	82,015	42.8	191,495
2020+	99,355	53.6	86,030	46.4	185,385
2021*	121,727	52.5	110,217	47.5	231,944

Source: Civil Registration Services

*Provisional

¹Community Death Registration are those that occur outside the health facilities

+ Revised

16.29. Table 16.21 shows registered deaths by sex for the period, 2017 to 2021. Male death registration increased from 104,832 in 2020 to 131,599 in 2021 while female death registration rose from 80,553

in 2020 to 100,345 in 2021. The registered male deaths accounted for 56.7 per cent of the total deaths registered in 2021.

Table 16.21: Registered Deaths by Sex, 2017 - 2021

Year	Male		Female		Total (Number)	Sex Ratio (Males Per 100 Females)
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion		
2017	105,278	55.2	85,599	44.8	190,877	123
2018	106,318	55.4	85,701	44.6	192,019	124
2019	106,315	55.5	85,180	44.5	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

Source: Civil Registration Services

*Provisional

16.30. Table 16.22 presents deaths by sex and age for the period 2017 to 2021. The number of registered deaths was high among males compared to females across all age groups. In 2021, the proportion of males and females who died was highest at the age of 75+ years at 20,289 and 22,782, respectively.

Table 16.22: Deaths by Age and Sex of the Deceased, 2017 - 2021

Age Group	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	9,484	10,411	19,895	10,598	9,752	20,350	10,655	10,175	20,830	9,409	9,947	19,356	10,462	9,959	20,421
1 - 4	3,763	4,425	8,188	3,958	3,345	7,303	4,191	3,427	7,618	3,502	2,206	5,708	3,870	3,205	7,075
5 - 14	3,809	4,796	8,605	7,017	5,316	12,333	3,960	3,069	7,029	3,464	2,615	6,079	3,618	2,828	6,446
15 - 24	5,366	7,011	12,377	11,383	9,026	20,409	6,074	3,988	10,062	5,955	3,617	9,572	6,878	4,128	11,006
25 - 34	9,551	11,536	21,087	13,671	9,578	23,249	10,726	7,456	18,182	10,425	6,835	17,260	11,812	7,324	19,136
35 - 44	9,652	13,456	23,108	12,518	8,788	21,306	12,156	7,932	20,088	12,251	7,476	19,727	14,710	8,611	23,321
45 - 54	8,365	12,414	20,779	4,558	3,680	8,238	11,091	7,032	18,123	11,599	7,220	18,819	14,455	8,565	23,020
55 - 74	16,523	22,714	39,237	23,020	16,485	39,505	25,643	18,215	43,858	26,434	17,764	44,198	35,120	23,980	59,100
75+	19,086	18,515	37,601	19,595	19,731	39,326	20,289	22,782	43,071	19,649	21,786	41,435	28,065	29,900	57,965
Age Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,083	1,551	2,634	1,833	1,398	3,231	2,609	1,845	4,454
Total	85,599	105,278	190,877	106,318	85,701	192,019	105,868	85,627	191,495	104,521	80,864	185,385	131,599	100,345	231,944

Source: Civil Registration Services

*Provisional

16.31. Table 16.23 presents birth and death registration from 2017 to trend since 2017. However, the coverage increased from 37.0 in 2020 to 55.4 in 2021. Expected deaths increased from 500.8 thousand in 2020 to 505.2 thousand in 2021.

16.32. A total of 231,944 deaths were registered in 2021 compared to 184,185 registered in 2020. Death coverage has been on a declining and provisional population projections for 2021.

Expected births were generated using Age-Specific Fertility rates (ASFRs) derived from the 2019 Population and Housing census data and provisional population projections for 2021.

Table 16.23: Trends of birth and death registration in Kenya, 2017-2021

Year	Births			Deaths		
	Number		Coverage (Per Cent)	Number		Coverage (Per Cent)
	Registered	Expected Births		Registered	Expected Deaths	
2017	923,487	1,515,301	60.9	190,877	463,607	41.2
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	1,359,456	82.9	184,185	500,830	37.0
2021*	1,200,190	1,391,533	86.2	231,944	505,187	55.4

Appendix 16.1: Checklist for Out Patient Diseases reported in the Health facilities

S/No	Disease	S/No	Disease	S/No	Disease
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	Trypanosomiasis
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 (Leishmaniasis)
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	Tonsillitis	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		



Governance, Peace and Security

Overview

During the year under review, COVID-19 measures affecting society such as restrictions of movement and curfews were lifted. The impact of easing these COVID-19 measures on Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector are highlighted in this Chapter.

17.2. There was an increase in the total number of crimes reported to police by 16.7 per cent from 69,645 in 2020 to 81,272 in 2021. In the same period, a total of 16 firearms were surrendered compared to 69 firearms in 2020. The quantity of dangerous drugs seized increased from 10.9 tonnes in 2020 to 13.1 tonnes in 2021.

17.3. The number of reports received by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) for investigations declined from 2,221 in 2019/20 to 2,032 in 2020/21. The value of assets traced by EACC in 2020/21 stood at KSh 5.1 billion compared to KSh 25.3 billion traced in 2019/20. During the same period, the Commission recovered public assets worth KSh 16 billion compared to KSh 12.1 billion in 2019/20.

17.4. The number of cases filed in courts increased by 5.5 per cent to 362,332 in 2020/21 while cases disposed of, increased from 293,996 in 2019/20 to 297,893 in 2020/21. The total prison population increased by 85.8 per cent from 86,119 in 2020 to 160,021 in 2021. The increase is partly attributed to resumption of court services to normalcy, minimal sentence reviews, and minimal application of Alternative Dispute Resolution.

17.5. The number of passports issued increased by 24.8 per cent to 273,328 in 2021. Work permits issued and work permits renewed increased by 25.3 and 5.1 per cent, respectively over the same period. The number of applications made for National Identity Cards almost doubled from 648,573 in 2020 to 1,167,954 in 2021, attributable to a Rapid Results Initiative (RRI) as well as mobile registration conducted by the National Registration Bureau. The number of registered Persons with Disabilities increased from 34,770 in 2019/20 to 36,846 in 2020/21 while population of refugees and asylum seekers grew from 504,854 in 2020 to 540,068 in 2021.

Public Safety, Law and Order

17.6. Table 17.1 presents the number of crimes reported to the police by category for the period 2017

to 2021. Total number of crimes reported to police increased by 16.7 per cent from 69,645 in 2020 to 81,272 in 2021. There was a general increase in most crimes reported to the police with the exception of traffic offences, corruption and offences against morality, which declined by 33.9, 27.8 and 10.6 per cent, respectively.

Offences against morality, other offences against persons and stealing jointly accounted for 52.1 per cent of all crimes reported in 2021. Crimes reported on theft of stock increased by 26.2 per cent while those of dangerous drugs increased by 28.3 per cent in the period under review. In 2021, cases of stealing, criminal damage, and thefts of vehicles and other thefts increased by 35.1, 31.1 and 24.0 per cent, respectively.

Table 17.1: Crimes Reported to the Police by Category, 2017 – 2021

Categories ¹	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Homicide	2,774	2,856	2,971	3,111	3,281
Offences against morality	5,492	7,233	8,051	9,153	8,182
Other offences against persons	22,515	25,049	27,196	19,288	22,365
Robbery	2,713	2,935	2,858	2,384	2,456
Breakings	6,131	5,970	5,976	4,252	4,973
Theft of stock	2,136	2,077	1,962	1,556	1,964
Stealing	11,656	12,845	13,954	8,709	11,762
Theft by servant	2,632	2,477	2,226	1,467	1,798
Theft of Vehicles and other thefts	1,404	1,370	1,298	1,031	1,278
Dangerous drugs	5,565	8,021	8,011	4,477	5,743
Traffic offences	69	213	341	186	123
Criminal damage	4,262	4,783	4,852	3,530	4,627
Economic crimes	3,695	4,100	4,786	3,488	4,004
Corruption	75	119	130	133	96
Offences involving police officers	86	174	77	64	75
Offences involving tourists	15	93	48	26	31
Other penal code offences	6,772	7,953	8,674	6,790	8,514
Total	77,992	88,268	93,411	69,645	81,272

Source: National Police Service

* Provisional

¹ Refer to Table 17.28 for detailed description of crimes

17.7. Crimes reported to the police by command stations for the period 2017 to 2021 are shown in Table 17.2. Command stations that recorded significant increases in reported crimes were Railways Police, Kakamega, Wajir, Isiolo and Garissa at 66.3, 63.6,

52.3, 49.2, 49.0 per cent, respectively. There was a decline in crimes reported in Samburu, Taita Taveta and Kisumu command stations by 16.8, 7.9 and 5.5 per cent, respectively in the period under review.

Table 17.2: Crimes Reported to Police by Command Station, 2017-2021

S/No	Command Station	Number				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
1	Mombasa	2,847	3,108	3,374	2,231	2,358
2	Kwale	851	996	1,060	910	901
3	Kilifi	1,692	2,525	2,394	1,798	2,330
4	Tana River	402	368	529	396	534
5	Lamu	385	434	339	380	404
6	Taita Taveta	679	720	860	863	795
7	Garrissa	452	489	488	498	742
8	Wajir	425	664	356	243	370
9	Mandera	446	337	363	305	338
10	Marsabit	736	743	783	621	857
11	Isiolo	368	513	619	431	643
12	Meru	5,151	5,689	6,077	4,163	5,032
13	Tharaka-Nithi	846	969	1,077	925	884
14	Embu	1,633	1,726	1,819	1,528	1,533
15	Kitui	1,946	2,514	2,190	1,716	2,165
16	Machakos	2,633	3,090	3,314	2,842	3,275
17	Makueni	1,593	1,818	2,037	1,306	1,870
18	Nyandarua	1,402	1,620	1,768	1,323	1,560
19	Nyeri	1,657	1,910	2,002	1,482	1,658
20	Kirinyaga	1,613	2,158	1,762	1,452	1,691
21	Murang'a	2,402	3,070	3,284	2,079	2,691
22	Kiambu	5,603	6,932	6,597	4,353	5,715
23	Turkana	1,092	978	733	629	733
24	West Pokot	670	657	562	463	672
25	Samburu	432	436	363	380	316
26	Trans Nzoia	1,674	1,888	2,388	1,419	1,836
27	Uasin Gishu	2,072	1,999	2,376	1,948	2,175
28	Elgeyo/Marakwet	633	661	633	434	556
29	Nandi	1,148	1,235	2,066	1,151	1,102
30	Baringo	821	882	836	678	832
31	Laikipia	1,220	1,100	1,163	983	1,280
32	Nakuru	4,313	4,329	4,730	3,492	4,281
33	Narok	1,110	1,180	849	719	890
34	Kajiado	1,650	1,540	1,678	1,107	1,625

Table 17.2: Crimes Reported to Police by Command Station, 2017-2021 (Continued)

35	Kericho	1,524	1,722	1,819	1,158	1,327
36	Bomet	850	1,195	1,433	1,262	1,223
37	Kakamega	1,584	2,180	2,621	1,221	1,998
38	Vihiga	764	1,003	1,024	923	952
39	Bungoma	2,269	2,686	2,811	2,007	2,193
40	Busia	1,639	1,762	1,789	1,309	1,306
41	Siaya	1,321	1,520	1,583	1,280	1,338
42	Kisumu	1,858	2,363	2,188	2,390	2,258
43	Homa Bay	1,332	1,719	1,803	1,735	1,710
44	Migori	1,281	1,305	1,323	1,246	1,274
45	Kisii	2,218	2,734	3,552	2,602	2,822
46	Nyamira	1,091	1,440	1,523	1,265	1,351
47	Nairobi City	7,434	7,128	8,246	5,844	6,686
48	KAPU ¹	129	94	84	66	42
49	Railways Police ¹	101	139	143	89	148
Ken- ya		77,992	88,268	93,411	69,645	81,272

Source: National Police Service

* Provisional

¹ Kenya Airport Police Unit (KAPU) and Railways Police are fully fledged police command stations

17.8. In 2021, police repossessed 98 illegally held firearms compared to 167 repossessed in 2020 as shown in Table 17.3. The number of firearms surrendered in 2021 were 16 compared to 69 in 2020. Police recovered 8,232 rounds of ammunition in 2021 up from 3,878 recovered in 2020. This was partly attributed to a particular major recovery that was done

in September, 2021 amounting to 2,040 ammunitions. The quantity of dangerous drugs seized increased from 10,909 kilogrammes in 2020 to 13,080 kilogrammes in 2021. The increase is attributed to the Presidential directive on illicit alcohol and drugs that led to the establishment of a multi-agency team that conducted crackdowns across the country.

Table 17.3: Firearms and Ammunition Recovered or Surrendered, and Drugs Seized, 2017–2021

	<i>Number</i>				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Firearms Recovered					
Rifles	53	41	751	118	64
Pistols	65	53	97	34	27
Toy Pistols	65	72	36	15	7
Total	183	166	884	167	98
Firearms Surrendered					
Rifles	2	19	104	48	16
Pistols	1	0	56	21	0
Total	3	19	160	69	16
Ammunition (Rounds)					
Recovered	2,653	1,314	11,987	1,869	8,225
Surrendered	2	0	2,099	2,009	7
Total	2,655	1,314	14,086	3,878	8,232
Dangerous Drugs ¹ seized (kg)	4,510	3,386	6,533	10,909	13,080

Source: National Police Service

* Provisional

¹Prohibited 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

17.9. The number of persons reported to have committed crimes by sex and command stations from 2017 to 2021 is shown in Table 17.4. In 2021, the number of persons reported to the police to have committed offences increased by 29.4 per cent to 84,194. The number of offenders of both sexes increased by 27.4 per cent for males and 39.2 per cent for females in the period under review.

Nairobi City police command station accounted for the highest number of persons reported to have committed crime at 8.5 per cent followed by Kiambu and Meru at 6.7 and 6.1 per cent, respectively. The highest increase in the number of persons reported to have committed crime was in Kericho and Railways Police command stations which more than doubled to 1,375 and 137, respectively in 2021.

Table 17.4: Persons Reported to the Police to have Committed Crimes by Command Stations and Sex, 2017–2021

S/ No	Command station	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Mombasa	2,435	578	3,013	2,253	420	2,673	2,747	601	3,348	1,920	424	2,344	2,129	342	2,471
2	Kwale	431	126	557	633	138	771	743	71	814	827	108	935	825	106	931
3	Kilifi	1,814	283	2,097	1,537	343	1,880	2,122	348	2,470	1,483	353	1,836	1,768	548	2,316
4	Tana River	374	44	418	310	79	389	398	89	487	373	86	459	519	63	582
5	Lamu	412	41	453	374	45	419	531	84	615	365	58	423	385	25	410
6	Taita Taveta	608	87	695	501	94	595	586	90	676	752	148	900	727	131	858
7	Garissa	389	154	543	152	54	206	458	64	522	420	121	541	604	220	824
8	Wajir	268	36	304	296	101	397	302	56	358	247	20	267	358	55	413
9	Mandera	271	31	302	45	5	50	306	48	354	214	47	261	261	76	337
10	Marsabit	403	105	508	567	135	702	453	192	645	522	65	587	815	94	909
11	Isiolo	276	82	358	343	180	523	303	102	405	447	70	517	572	119	691
12	Meru	3,772	1,113	4,885	3,093	1,443	4,536	3,407	1,451	4,858	2,146	651	2,797	3,947	1,152	5,099
13	Tharaka-Nithi	688	184	872	900	205	1,105	979	182	1,161	829	208	1,037	796	181	977
14	Embu	1,029	446	1,475	1,584	370	1,954	987	417	1,404	1,319	221	1,540	1,323	262	1,585
15	Kitui	1,380	281	1,661	1,395	291	1,686	856	87	943	1,148	234	1,382	2,011	275	2,286
16	Machakos	1,792	320	2,112	1,247	192	1,439	1,478	544	2,022	1,685	326	2,011	2,892	468	3,360
17	Makueni	990	183	1,173	1,630	187	1,817	1,434	298	1,732	997	217	1,214	1,615	233	1,848
18	Nyandarua	1,486	275	1,761	947	189	1,136	1,422	269	1,691	1,208	182	1,390	1,381	173	1,554
19	Nyeri	1,342	247	1,589	905	268	1,173	1,905	384	2,289	1,227	121	1,348	1,539	198	1,737
20	Kirinyaga	1,554	314	1,868	984	321	1,305	899	233	1,132	783	292	1,075	1,261	415	1,676
21	Murang'a	2,150	330	2,480	2,246	237	2,483	2,145	309	2,454	1,449	234	1,683	2,220	410	2,630
22	Kiambu	3,773	1,575	5,348	4,125	2,175	6,300	4,270	1,528	5,798	2,470	892	3,362	4,104	1,572	5,676
23	Turkana	1,056	106	1,162	579	134	713	566	134	700	595	82	677	664	94	758
24	West Pokot	464	142	606	635	175	810	411	92	503	357	109	466	642	81	723
25	Samburu	234	53	287	233	68	301	126	17	143	273	91	364	261	70	331
26	Trans Nzoia	1,189	546	1,735	1,250	615	1,865	1,805	534	2,339	1,500	220	1,720	1,624	268	1,892

S/ No	Command station	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
27	Uasin Gishu	1,434	439	1,873	1,187	305	1,492	1,671	313	1,984	1,476	170	1,646	1,968	340	2,308
28	Elgeyo/ Marakwet	324	60	384	215	25	240	499	60	559	450	57	507	547	56	603
29	Nandi	724	229	953	783	227	1,010	921	259	1,180	739	281	1,020	915	204	1,119
30	Baringo	579	133	712	850	174	1,024	643	89	732	578	97	675	789	91	880
31	Laikipia	739	127	866	793	175	968	1,072	177	1,249	1,014	150	1,164	1,386	140	1,526
32	Nakuru	3,038	775	3,813	2,340	603	2,943	2,391	416	2,807	2,765	569	3,334	3,299	1,056	4,355
33	Narok	1,266	210	1,476	1,024	214	1,238	718	105	823	677	74	751	872	130	1,002
34	Kajiado	756	186	942	636	127	763	1,016	218	1,234	787	254	1,041	1,418	255	1,673
35	Kericho	1,075	184	1,259	1,104	200	1,304	1,101	199	1,300	445	92	537	1,182	193	1,375
36	Bomet	636	78	714	1,197	138	1,335	1,258	187	1,445	1,243	143	1,386	1,192	111	1,303
37	Kakamega	677	103	780	3,186	541	3,727	3,553	619	4,172	2,051	313	2,364	1,654	356	2,010
38	Vihiga	498	140	638	995	139	1,134	975	140	1,115	954	118	1,072	797	206	1,003
39	Bungoma	2,111	407	2,518	2,432	406	2,838	2,649	538	3,187	1,834	286	2,120	1,759	470	2,229
40	Busia	1,749	423	2,172	1,402	330	1,732	1,261	363	1,624	1,159	180	1,339	1,082	250	1,332
41	Siaya	1,226	163	1,389	1,349	305	1,654	862	134	996	1,264	143	1,407	1,298	265	1,563
42	Kisumu	1,409	363	1,772	1,366	446	1,812	1,980	383	2,363	974	343	1,317	1,695	533	2,228
43	Homa Bay	956	205	1,161	1,603	344	1,947	1,394	186	1,580	1,453	186	1,639	1,492	274	1,766
44	Migori	290	119	409	1,251	226	1,477	1,242	301	1,543	1,142	224	1,366	1,034	275	1,309
45	Kisii	2,142	344	2,486	2,143	343	2,486	2,568	447	3,015	2,567	520	3,087	2,374	633	3,007
46	Nyamira	822	148	970	1,185	252	1,437	932	266	1,198	914	193	1,107	1,114	250	1,364
47	Nairobi City	4,342	1,285	5,627	4,887	1,325	6,212	6,709	1,501	8,210	3,890	1,028	4,918	5,551	1,635	7,186
48	KAPU ¹	62	20	82	68	12	80	57	13	70	59	31	90	32	10	42
49	Railways Police ¹	129	34	163	130	24	154	125	24	149	44	16	60	124	13	137
Total		57,564	13,857	71,421	60,890	15,345	76,235	67,236	15,162	82,398	54,035	11,048	65,083	68,817	15,377	84,194

Source: National Police Service

* Provisional

¹ Kenya Airport Police Unit (KAPU) and Railways Police are fully fledged police command stations

Note: The number of persons reported to have committed offences may differ with that of crimes reported to the Police (Table 17.1) because a person may commit more than one crime or a crime may be committed by more than one person.

17.10. Table 17.5 presents the number of persons reported to have committed crimes by sex and crime categories from 2017 to 2021. The number of persons reported to the police to have committed crimes against morality declined marginally from 8,565 in 2020 to 8,449 in 2021. Defilement which accounted for 76.8 per cent of all reported crimes against morality declined by 4.5 per cent from 6,801 in 2020 to 6,492 in 2021. Persons reported to have committed rape increased by 4.1 per cent and accounted for 12.0 per cent of all crimes against morality. Similarly, crimes related to indecent assault increased by 18.0 per cent from 267 in 2020 to 315 in 2021. The number of persons reported to have committed assault and creating disturbances increased by 23.7 per cent and 47.9 per cent to 16,259 and 5,750 respectively, in 2021.

17.11. The total number of persons reported to have committed homicide went up by 9.3 per cent from 2,494 in 2020 to 2,726 in 2021. Similarly, persons reported to have committed murder and death by dangerous driving increased to 2,088 and 405, respectively in 2021. On the other hand, persons reported to have committed manslaughter and procuring abortion declined by 14.4 per cent and 28.0 per cent, respectively in the period under review.

17.12. The total number of persons reported to have committed robbery, breakings and theft rose by 34.6 per cent from 19,103 in 2020 to 25,721 in 2021 with

stealing accounting for the highest share at 47.3 per cent of the total. Under this category, persons reported to have committed theft of vehicles & other thefts, theft of stock, breakings and theft by servant increased by 65.2, 31.2, 23.4 and 19.9 per cent respectively. Robbery cases declined by 6.5 per cent to 2,734 during the same period.

17.13. 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 by 42.5 per cent from 10,706 in 2020 to 15,255 in 2021. Under this category of offences, the largest increase was recorded for persons reported to have been involved in dangerous drugs at 48.8 per cent. Persons reported to have committed corruption offences declined from 195 in 2020 to 103 in 2021.



The total number of persons reported to have committed homicide went up by 9.3 per cent from 2,494 in 2020 to 2,726 in 2021. Similarly, persons reported to have committed murder and death by dangerous driving increased to 2,088 and 405, respectively in 2021

Table 17.5: Persons Reported to have Committed Crimes by Type of Offence and Sex, 2017-2021

Offence	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*			Number
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Against morality																
Rape	694	90	784	875	46	921	923	27	950	924	49	973	955	58	1,013	
Defilement	3,252	235	3,487	4,494	273	4,767	5,094	303	5,397	6,512	289	6,801	6,275	217	6,492	
Incest	234	53	287	277	31	308	240	21	261	288	35	323	352	15	367	
Unnatural/sodomy	90	17	107	67	4	71	89	2	91	52	2	54	79	9	88	
Bestiality	23	3	26	5	0	5	20	0	20	16	3	19	13	1	14	
Indecent assault	217	28	245	131	10	141	208	40	248	235	32	267	287	28	315	
Abduction	66	72	138	40	12	52	60	11	71	59	11	70	45	16	61	
Bigamy	15	53	68	9	3	12	25	1	26	53	5	58	73	26	99	
Sub- total	4,591	551	5,142	5,898	379	6,277	6,659	405	7,064	8,139	426	8,565	8,079	370	8,449	
Other offences against persons																
Assault	10,256	3,353	13,609	11,331	4,757	16,088	12,350	3,954	16,304	10,280	2,859	13,139	12,317	3,942	16,259	
Creating disturbance	4,575	1,342	5,917	4,499	1,244	5,743	5,166	1,351	6,517	3,212	675	3,887	4,552	1,198	5,750	
Affray (scuffle)	544	247	791	419	198	617	474	210	684	668	229	897	644	259	903	
Sub- total	15,375	4,942	20,317	16,249	6,199	22,448	17,990	5,515	23,505	14,160	3,763	17,923	17,513	5,399	22,912	
Homicide																
Murder	1,213	222	1,435	1,126	1,207	2,333	1,275	252	1,527	1,558	223	1,781	1,879	209	2,088	
Manslaughter	48	11	59	31	73	104	80	12	92	83	14	97	71	12	83	
Infanticide	5	21	26	11	9	20	9	27	36	9	43	52	8	41	49	
Procuring abortion	17	18	35	6	6	12	7	45	52	23	27	50	8	28	36	
Concealing Birth	7	31	38	22	4	26	4	54	58	7	43	50	16	49	65	
Suicide	330	91	421	147	155	302	160	36	196	138	36	174	0	0	0	
Causing death by dangerous driving	243	21	264	171	235	406	257	22	279	264	26	290	350	55	405	

Table 17.5: Persons Reported to have Committed Crimes by Type of Offence and Sex, 2017-2021 (Continued)

Offence	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*			Number
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	1,863	415	2,278	1,514	1,689	3,203	1,792	448	2,240	2,082	412	2,494	2,332	394	2,726	
Sub-total																
Robbery, Breakings and Theft																
Robbery	2,192	317	2,509	2,343	332	2,675	2,716	351	3,067	2,502	422	2,924	2,457	277	2,734	
Breakings	5,318	555	5,873	4,767	507	5,274	5,162	561	5,723	3,878	468	4,346	4,867	496	5,363	
Theft of stock	1,606	203	1,809	1,647	243	1,890	1,699	161	1,860	1,472	131	1,603	1,989	114	2,103	
Stealing	9,096	1,942	11,038	8,472	1,965	10,437	9,428	2,196	11,624	6,339	1,421	7,760	9,862	2,313	12,175	
Theft by servant	1,553	682	2,235	1,440	652	2,092	1,507	577	2,084	1,142	480	1,622	1,305	640	1,945	
Theft of vehicle & other thefts	958	129	1,087	932	112	1,044	1,066	135	1,201	772	76	848	1,245	156	1,401	
Sub-total	20,723	3,828	24,551	19,601	3,811	23,412	21,578	3,981	25,559	16,105	2,998	19,103	21,725	3,996	25,721	
Dangerous Drugs, Criminal Damage, Economic Crimes, Corruption and Offences involving Police Officers																
Dangerous Drugs	3,949	570	4,519	5,449	884	6,333	5,945	922	6,867	3,451	609	4,060	5,060	981	6,041	
Criminal Damage	3,302	822	4,124	3,071	1,009	4,080	3,536	813	4,349	2,688	607	3,295	3,952	937	4,889	
Economic crimes	2,501	717	3,218	2,319	732	3,051	3,402	981	4,383	2,324	753	3,077	3,102	1,023	4,125	
Corruption	221	54	275	105	56	161	296	92	388	161	34	195	61	42	103	
Offences involving Police officers	59	12	71	458	133	591	131	48	179	67	12	79	85	12	97	
Sub-total	10,032	2,175	12,207	11,402	2,814	14,216	13,310	2,856	16,166	8,691	2,015	10,706	12,260	2,995	15,255	

Source: National Police Service

*Provisional

Note: The number of persons reported in this table are those reported to have committed serious crimes and may not be the same as those in Table 17.4

Ethics and Corruption

17.14. The number of reports handled and action taken by Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) from 2016/17 to 2020/21 are presented in Table 17.6. In the review period, the number of reports received for investigations declined by 8.5 per cent from 2,221 in 2019/20 to 2,032. The number of reports referred to other public agencies for appropriate action reduced by 12.7 per cent from 448 in 2019/20 to 391 in 2020/21. Reports

pending for more information declined by 41.6 per cent to 73 while complainants advised on where to report decreased by 29.8 per cent to 1,621 in the review period. The EACC terminated 777 reports in 2020/21 compared to 814 reports in 2019/20. Reports forwarded to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) also declined from 163 in 2019/20 to 103 in 2020/21.

Table 17.6: Reports Handled by EACC and Action Taken, 2016/17-2020/21

S/No	Action Taken	Number				
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21*
1	Reports for investigation	3,735	2,898	3,482	2,221	2,032
2	Reports referred to public organizations ¹	736	493	921	448	391
3	Reports pending for more information	64	86	226	125	73
4	Complainants advised on where to report ²	3,045	2,207	3,803	2,308	1,621
5	Reports with no further action (terminated)	575	527	876	814	777
6	Reports forwarded to ODPP	143	183	234	163	103

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

17.15. The number of reports investigated by EACC and forwarded to ODPP for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21 are presented in Table 17.7. In the review period, files recommended for closure and accepted by ODPP decreased to 6 while 34 were returned for further investigations.

Table 17.7: Action Taken on Reports Forwarded to the Office of Director of Public Prosecution, 2016/17-2020/21

		<i>Number</i>				
	Action Taken	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21*
1	Recommendation to prosecute accepted	89	113	77	41	14
2	Recommendation to prosecute not accepted	8	6	1	3	1
3	Recommendation for administrative or other action accepted	7	9	13	9	5
4	Recommendation for administrative or other action not accepted	0	1	0	3	1
5	Recommendation for closure accepted	25	31	31	20	6
6	Recommendation for closure not accepted	1	2	2	2	0
7	Files returned for further investigations	13	18	59	56	34
8	Reports awaiting DPP's ¹ action	0	3	51	29	42
Total		143	183	234	163	103

Source: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

* Provisional

¹ DPP - Director of Public Prosecution

17.16. The status on tracing, recovery and loss aversion of public assets are presented in Table 17.8. The value of assets traced in 2020/21 stood at KSh 5.1 billion compared to KSh 25.3 billion traced in 2019/20. The EACC recovered public assets worth

KSh 16 billion in 2020/21 compared to KSh 12.1 billion in 2019/20. The Commission averted loss of assets worth KSh 8.0 billion in 2020/21 compared to KSh 10.0 billion in the previous year.

Table 17.8: Value of Public Assets Traced, Recovered and Loss Averted by Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, 2016/17-2020/21

KSh Billion			
Year	Value of public assets traced	Value of public assets recovered	Loss Averted ¹
2016/2017	4.9	0.3	6.2
2017/2018	2.3	3.8	4.7
2018/2019	2.7	4.5	14.5
2019/2020	25.3	12.1	10.0
2020/2021*	5.1	16.0	8.0

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 the EACC

Environmental Crimes

17.17. The number of environmental crimes reported to National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) declined by 37.7 per cent from 130 in 2020 to 81 in 2021 as shown in Table 17.9. Crimes on illegal movement or dumping of waste increased from 36 in 2020 to 79 in 2021.

Table 17.9: Environmental Crimes Reported to NEMA, 2017-2021

Number					
Type of cases	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Air Pollution	97	156	157	57	0
Water Pollution	11	41	11	24	2
Soil Pollution	23	2	1	13	0
Illegal movement or dumping of waste	253	328	227	36	79
Total	384	527	396	130	81

Source: National Environment Management Authority

*Provisional

Prosecution of Murder Cases

17.18. In 2021, the number of murder cases registered stood at 987 compared to 1,018 in 2020 as shown in Table 17.10. Nairobi, Eldoret and Kiambu High Court stations registered the highest number of murder cases at 94, 59 and 55, respectively. Mur-

der cases that were concluded with a conviction increased from 33 in 2020 to 486 in 2021 most of which were recorded in Meru, Siaya and Mombasa at 73, 47 and 47, respectively.

Table 17.10: Registered Murder Cases and Convictions obtained by High Court Station, 2017 – 2021

S/No	High Court Station	Number									
		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021*	
		R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C
1	Nairobi ¹	67	27	66	33	85	34	82	10	94	17
2	Mombasa	25	21	24	8	22	8	15	0	32	47
3	Kisumu	32	41	22	26	43	5	30	5	24	2
4	Eldoret	70	10	90	10	62	25	41	6	59	12
5	Kitale	17	10	26	2	40	7	33	6	19	1
6	Kakamega	50	25	43	18	77	4	48	2	44	3
7	Bungoma	35	37	18	32	30	15	32	2	36	28
8	Meru	104	0	79	12	87	21	35	0	46	73
9	Machakos	32	9	35	10	39	1	39	1	25	5
10	Kericho	16	8	28	4	43	6	25	0	34	6
11	Nyeri	10	3	12	2	21	5	13	4	7	27
12	Kisii	27	7	32	20	44	8	34	6	30	14
13	Embu	20	20	24	20	19	12	25	2	32	13
14	Malindi	16	3	18	2	25	5	42	0	20	1
15	Nakuru	56	17	88	26	57	14	57	1	29	6
16	Busia	33	4	34	14	20	1	24	5	27	21
17	Garissa	15	0	12	2	10	1	8	0	5	0
18	Homa Bay	37	10	39	12	32	0	68	0	54	36
19	Murang'a	28	1	27	7	35	7	34	0	36	10
20	Kerugoya	10	2	10	4	9	0	30	6	15	3
21	Bomet	23	1	24	6	28	1	16	0	21	2
22	Kajiado	8	13	10	5	20	5	14	0	20	2
23	Kitui	18	7	23	4	21	4	12	0	20	12
24	Voi	10	3	12	2	16	1	16	1	3	0
25	Lodwar	14	11	16	4	5	2	14	0	18	13
26	Naivasha	22	2	25	1	21	4	21	0	3	0
27	Chuka	6	2	18	1	19	3	19	9	14	4
28	Garsen	3	2	20	2	8	4	11	1	3	9
29	Kabarnet	18	1	20	5	27	2	2	0	29	25
30	Kapenguria	11	0	6	14	9	5	15	3	7	1
31	Kiambu	37	0	45	5	54	1	47	7	55	6
32	Marsabit	8	3	6	4	16	5	14	1	14	0
33	Migori.	17	15	21	8	13	1	16	0	9	7
34	Nanyuki	10	13	20	8	19	2	11	0	20	2
35	Narok	6	4	8	6	13	8	8	2	13	3
36	Nyamira	9	4	12	0	22	3	19	1	27	19
37	Siaya	33	18	28	16	29	11	19	2	23	47
38	Makueni	3	0	24	2	31	2	29	0	20	9
Total		956	354	1,065	357	1,171	243	1,018	33	987	486

Source: Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

* Provisional

¹ Nairobi High Court is Milimani High Court

R - Registered murder cases, C - Murder convictions obtained

The Judiciary

17.19. The number of cases filed in courts increased by 5.5 per cent to 362,332 in 2020/21 as shown in Table 17.11. Similarly, the number of cases disposed

of, increased marginally from 293,996 in 2019/20 to 297,893 in 2020/21. The number of pending cases continued to increase to stand at 679,597 in 2020/21.

Table 17.11: Cases Filed, Disposed of and Pending by various Courts, 2016/17–2020/21

Year	Status of Cases	Number									
		Supreme Court	Court of Appeal	High Court	Employment & Labour Relations Court	Environment and Land Court	Magistrate Courts	Small Claims ¹ Courts	Tribunal Courts	Kadhis Court	Total
2016/17	Filed	38	1,578	20,553	6,082	9,770	300,655	..	..	5,504	344,180
	Disposed of	16	1,052	27,987	3,668	6,307	260,319	..	..	4,833	304,182
	Pending	73	3,387	119,777	13,723	27,242	366,133	..	..	3,015	533,350
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	90,901	14,040	14,405	512,454	386	30,485	8,062	679,597

Source: Judiciary

*Provisional

.. Data not available

¹ Small Claim Courts started operations in 2020

Note:

Filed cases refer to all cases brought before a court during the year in reference, disposed of cases refers to all cases that were resolved/determined by 30th June of the year in reference and pending cases refer to the cases which had not been determined/resolved by 30th June of the year in reference

17.20. Table 17.12 presents the number of judicial officers and practicing lawyers for the period 2017 to 2021. Total number of judicial officers increased by 4.6 per cent from 678 in 2020 to 709 in 2021. The

number of judges and magistrates increased from 152 and 474 in 2020 to 174 and 483, respectively in 2021. The number of practicing lawyers increased by 4.9 per cent from 11,960 in 2020 to 12,544 in 2021.

Table 17.12: Distribution of Judicial Officers and Practicing Lawyers, 2017 –2021

Judicial Officers and Practising Lawyers	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Judges															
Supreme	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	4	2	6	4	3	7
Court Judges	15	7	22	12	7	19	12	7	19	12	7	19	10	10	20
Court of Ap- peal Judges	48	37	85	42	40	82	45	40	85	42	40	82	40	35	75
High Court	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	11	10	21
Judges															
Employment & Labor	21	13	34	21	13	34	20	10	30	19	14	33	31	20	51
Judges															
Environment & Land															
Judges															
Sub-Total	97	63	160	88	66	154	90	63	153	85	67	152	96	78	174
Magistrates															
Chief Magis- trates	28	20	48	26	19	45	32	26	58	30	22	52	42	33	75
Senior Princi- pal Magis- trate	33	22	55	33	22	55	45	32	77	38	26	64	50	23	73
Principal	41	21	62	41	23	64	51	36	87	53	37	90	67	72	139
Magistrate	76	78	154	75	76	151	79	110	189	73	106	179	41	67	108
Senior															
Resident															
Magistrate	36	66	102	69	75	144	27	65	92	28	61	89	26	62	88
Resident															
Magistrate															
Sub-Total	214	207	421	244	215	459	234	269	503	222	252	474	226	257	483
Kadhis															
Chief Kadhi	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Senior Princi- pal Kadhi	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Principal	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10	9	0	9	9	0	9
Kadhi	19	0	19	19	0	19	20	0	20	20	0	20	20	0	20
Senior Resi- dent Kadhi	23	0	23	23	0	23	21	0	21	21	0	21	21	0	21
Resident															
Kadhi															
Sub-Total	55	0	55	54	0	54	53	0	53	52	0	52	52	0	52
Total Magis- trates & Kadhis	269	207	476	298	215	513	287	269	556	274	252	526	278	257	535
Total Judicial Officers	366	270	636	386	281	667	377	332	709	359	319	678	374	335	709
Practicing Lawyers	5,122	3,858	8,980	5561	4232	9,893	5993	4,775	10,768	6,494	5,466	11,960	6,760	5,784	12,544

Source: Judiciary and Law Society of Kenya

* Provisional

Prison

17.21. The number of persons committed to prison from 2017 to 2021 by sex is presented in Table 17.13. The total prison population increased from 86,119 in 2020 to 160,021 in 2021. The number of convicted prisoners more than doubled from 29,306 in 2020 to 65,463 in 2021 while un-convicted prisoners increased by 66.6 per cent to 94,658 during the same

period. Remandees and those committed to prison for civil debt formed the majority of prison population in 2021 at 59.2 per cent. Convicted prisoners sentenced to a period of between one month and less than 2 years accounted for the majority of all convicted prisoners at 67.3 per cent.

Table 17.13: Persons Committed to Prison by Sex, 2017 – 2021

Categories of Prisoners	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sentenced to:										
Less than 1 Month	18,758	1,531	16,365	1,657	16,400	1,643	3,563	522	12,579	1,198
1 Month to < 2 years	43,218	5,796	48,299	7,865	42,712	7,627	17,254	2,854	37,171	6,885
2 yrs or more	8,547	561	7,852	492	7,797	538	4,642	321	6,881	403
Life imprisonment	1,108	74	973	8	507	4	128	2	268	5
Death sentence	769	42	379	6	114	5	20	0	72	1
Total Convicted Prisoners	72,400	8,004	73,868	10,028	67,530	9,817	25,607	3,699	56,971	8,492
		80,404		83,896		77,347		29,306		65,463
Committed for civil debt	326	113	497	103	503	145	178	22	307	115
Committed to remand	117,203	10,122	127,834	11,388	129,049	12,251	52,446	4,167	87,824	6,412
Total unconvicted prisoners	117,529	10,235	128,331	11,491	129,552	12,396	52,624	4,189	88,131	6,527
		127,764		139,822		141,948		56,813		94,658
Total Persons Committed to Prisons	189,929	18,239	202,199	21,519	197,082	22,213	78,231	7,888	145,102	14,919
		208,168		223,718		219,295		86,119		160,021
Previously convicted	16,371	1,453	15,826	1,161	16,484	2,265	7,780	391	9,876	645
Deaths (Excluding Executions)	166	10	108	11	80	3	72	6	105	8
"Prison population per 100,000 Population"	446.8		467.6		461.0		176.9		324.2	

Source: Kenya Prison Service

* Provisional

17.22. Table 17.14 shows daily average prison population by sex, for the period 2017 to 2021. The daily average population of convicted and unconvicted prisoners increased to 26,082 and

21,590, respectively in 2021. Overall, the daily average population of male and female prisoners more than doubled to 44,285 and 3,387, respectively in 2021.

Table 17.14: Daily Average Population of Prisoners by Sex, 2017-2021

	<i>Number</i>				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Convicted Prisoners					
Males	30,280	30,246	28,289	10,727	24,331
Females	1,469	1,525	1,507	567	1,751
Sub-Total	31,749	31,771	29,796	11,294	26,082
Unconvicted Prisoners					
Males	18,156	20,141	21,482	8,725	19,954
Females	1,785	1,853	2,070	699	1,636
Sub -Total	19,941	21,994	23,552	9,424	21,590
Total	51,690	53,765	53,348	20,718	47,672

Source: Kenya Prisons Service

* Provisional

17.23. The number of convicted persons for the period 2017 to 2021 by age and sex are shown in Table 17.15. There was a general increase in the number of convicted prisoners for all age cohorts except those under 16 years which decreased from 65 persons in 2020 to 56 persons in 2021. The number of convicted child (under 18 years) prisoners increased by 17.0 per cent from 347 in 2020 to 406 in

2021. Similarly, the number of young-adult-prisoners of age 18-25 years increased sharply from 12,487 in 2020 to 28,956 in 2021 while those aged 26 years and above more than doubled to 36,101 inmates in 2021. The increase is attributed to resumption of court services to normalcy, minimal sentence reviews, and minimal application of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).

Table 17.15: Convicted Persons Committed to Prison by Age and Sex, 2017-2021

Year	Sex	Age Cohort						Number
		Under 16	16 -17	18-20	21-25	26-50	Over 50	Total
2017	Male	108	1,393	11,886	24,559	28,384	6,070	72,400
	Female	6	31	865	2,560	3,849	693	8,004
	Total	114	1,424	12,751	27,119	32,233	6,763	80,404
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

Source: Kenya Prison Service

* Provisional

17.24. Table 17.16 provides data on convicted prisoners by type of offence and sex, from 2017 to 2021. Persons convicted for liquor offences in 2021 accounted for the highest number of convicted prisoners at 20.3 per cent of all inmates.

The prisoners convicted for offences related to order and administration of lawful authority accounted for 15.4 per cent while those convicted for offences relating to property accounted for 10.2 per cent in the same period.

Type of Offence ¹	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021*		Number			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Liquor offences	20,879	5,145	26,024	6,698	25,861	15,716	6,406	22,122	4,440	2,028	6,468	11,670	4,681	13,321
Order and administration of lawful authority	8,143	366	8,509	460	10,734	9,334	420	9,754	3,823	178	4,001	8,116	922	10,068
Related to property	7,953	353	8,306	415	8,480	8,011	416	8,427	3,762	186	3,948	6,325	323	6,648
Against person	6,211	318	6,529	6,043	401	6,444	5,398	438	5,836	2,693	224	4,362	348	4,710
Drugs related	5,243	154	5,397	4,733	136	4,869	4,993	273	5,266	1,509	112	2,207	54	2,261
Injurious to public	3,186	139	3,325	2,855	197	3,052	2,869	211	3,080	1,411	87	1,498	215	3,099
Employment	4,093	169	4,262	6,636	185	6,821	2,506	191	2,697	420	10	1,233	38	1,271
Attempts & conspiracies	1,593	40	1,633	1,528	68	1,596	1,624	53	1,677	633	23	1,270	53	1,323
Registration of persons ²	97	6	103	83	4	87	49	0	49	16	0	69	13	82
Various other cases	15,002	1,314	16,316	14,488	1,464	15,952	17,030	1,409	18,439	6,900	851	18,835	1,845	22,680
Total	72,400	8,004	80,404	73,868	10,028	83,896	67,530	9,817	77,347	25,607	3,699	56,971	8,492	65,463

Refers to offences outlined in the Registration of Persons Act Cap 107 such as illegal registrations

Probation, Community Service and Aftercare

17.25. Table 17.17 shows the number of offenders serving probation sentence, community service and aftercare by sex and type of offence for 2020 and 2021. The total number of offenders serving probation sentence increased by 73.4 per cent from 4,730 in

2020 to 8,202 in 2021. The total number of offenders under community service increased from 15,666 in 2020 to 25,141 in 2021. However, offenders serving aftercare decreased from 91 in 2020 to 54 in 2021.

Table 17.17: Offenders Serving Probation Sentence, Community Service and Aftercare by Sex and Type of Offence, 2020 and 2021

Offence	Offenders Serving Probation Sentence				Offenders Serving Community Service				Offenders Serving Aftercare			
	2020		2021*		2020		2021*		2020		2021*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homicide	38	19	93	32	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Offences against morality	93	3	271	7	5	0	51	0	30	0	21	0
Other offences against persons	582	271	1287	562	278	54	482	77	7	0	8	1
Robbery and Allied offences	34	1	41	3	21	1	45	3	1	0	4	0
Breakings	349	10	377	12	114	10	296	2	20	0	3	0
Theft of Stock	88	7	188	5	49	0	124	2	3	0	0	0
General stealing	378	35	1,107	105	490	24	717	26	20	0	9	1
Theft by servant	44	9	104	40	227	3	32	7	0	0	0	0
Theft of Vehicles and other thefts	10	0	12	0	5	0	18	1	0	0	0	0
Dangerous drugs ¹	446	56	852	75	345	73	501	43	6	1	0	0
Handling stolen property	21	6	74	6	19	0	43	2	0	0	6	0
Causing death by dangerous driving	8	1	20	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against property	635	130	931	116	490	67	562	14	0	0	1	0
All other penal code offences	876	580	1293	589	10972	2417	18623	3460	3	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,602	1,128	6,650	1,552	13,017	2,649	21,497	3,644	90	1	52	2

Source: Probation and Aftercare Department

* Provisional

¹ See Table 17.28

17.26. Table 17.18 presents the number of national police service, prisons and probation officers by sex from 2017 to 2021. The total number of police officers, both the Kenya Police and Administration Police increased from 100,481 in 2020 to 101,421 in 2021. The number of prison officers decreased slightly from 28,272 in 2020 to 28,039 in 2021 while

that of probation officers almost doubled from 769 in 2020 to 1,271 in 2021. The proportion of female officers in the National Police Service, Kenya Prisons Service, and the Department of Probation and Aftercare Services was 13.1, 21.8 and 47.8 per cent, respectively in 2021.

Table 17.18: National Police Service, Prisons and Probation Officers, 2017– 2021

Year	Sex	National Police Service Officers			Prison Officers			Number
		Kenya Police	Administration Police	Total	in Adult Prisons	in Juvenile Prisons	Total	Probation Officers
2017	Male	39,945	31,774	71,719	18,984	341	19,325	414
	Female	6,949	5,095	12,044	4,079	132	4,211	417
	Total	46,894	36,869	83,763	23,063	473	23,536	831
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

Source: National Police Service, Kenya Prisons Service and Department of Probation and Aftercare Service

* Provisional

Immigration

17.27. The number of passports and work permits issued, and foreign nationals registered for the period 2017 to 2021 is shown in Table 17.19. The number of passports issued increased by 24.8 per cent from 219,090 in 2020 to 273,328 in 2021. This is attributed to increase in the number of people to be served per

day (appointments) to 1,000 in 2021 from 300 in 2020. Registration of foreign nationals increased by 29.8 per cent to 24,713 in 2021. Work permits issued and work permits renewed increased by 25.3 and 5.1 per cent, respectively during the review period mainly due to the full online processing introduced in 2021.

Table 17.19: Passports and Work Permits Issued, and Foreign Nationals Registered, 2017-2021

Category	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Passports issued	136,990	241,095	446,954	219,090	273,328
Foreign Nationals Registered ¹	29,318	32,332	27,092	19,034	24,713
New Work permits issued ²	8,366	9,465	8,967	5,851	7,332
Work Permits Renewed	10,551	12,160	10,501	11,395	11,973

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

17.28. Table 17.20 presents data on new identity card applications made, cards produced and cards collected by County from 2017 to 2021. The number of applications made almost doubled from 648,573 in 2020 to 1,167,954 in 2021. This is attributed to the RRI registration and mobile registration conducted by the National Registration Bureau. The highest number of applications was recorded in Nairobi City County at 68,016 followed by Kakamega County

at 58,583 in 2021. Only Isiolo County recorded a decrease in the number of applications from 3,394 in 2020 to 3,201 in 2021. The total number of newly produced identity cards increased by 43.4 per cent from 687,907 in 2020 to 986,377 in 2021. Garissa County recorded the highest increase in the number of cards produced from 5,443 cards in 2020 to 17,067 cards in 2021. There was an increase of 16.3 per cent in the cards collected across all counties.

Table 17.20: New Identity Card Applications Made, Produced and Collected by County, 2017 – 2021

S/ No	County	NPR Applications					NPR IDs Produced					NPR IDs Collected					Number
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	
1	Mombasa	21,640	17,547	21,298	12,793	18,475	23,255	16,760	19,194	13,004	16,113	24,165	16,105	19,194	14,251	14,021	
2	Kwale	21,808	22,139	27,608	11,924	19,514	27,311	19,204	15,862	13,971	17,839	29,828	17,751	15,862	16,222	17,278	
3	Kilifi	41,483	36,771	42,151	19,282	36,693	41,641	30,936	33,902	18,505	27,886	43,175	30,050	33,902	20,828	21,547	
4	Tana River	6,850	4,477	9,945	5,737	8,553	9,577	4,626	3,184	7,738	7,689	11,533	4,281	3,184	6,872	6,269	
5	Lamu	2,408	1,712	3,815	763	3,429	9,827	1,585	2,420	2,595	3,664	4,149	1,807	2,420	2,638	3,351	
6	Taita/Taveta	9,258	7,631	9,934	5,903	7,972	3,248	7,147	8,012	6,039	7,027	9,649	6,590	8,012	6,409	7,108	
7	Garissa	6,242	9,753	4,363	5,901	8,540	18,341	10,744	6,563	5,443	17,067	8,781	4,266	6,563	3,614	6,592	
8	Wajir	9,189	10,156	10,275	8,022	11,909	15,187	7,611	4,776	9,260	13,911	9,248	7,436	4,776	6,319	12,607	
9	Mandera	13,563	7,059	14,206	7,702	10,672	18,977	8,534	7,241	9,846	17,104	8,539	5,075	7,241	6,059	10,684	
10	Marsabit	6,656	9,739	8,485	4,564	6,853	10,599	5,419	6,386	6,191	6,919	7,513	5,704	6,386	7,597	5,018	
11	Isiolo	3,446	3,209	4,097	3,394	3,201	5,414	3,232	1,858	2,954	3,714	5,131	3,367	1,858	2,401	2,432	
12	Meru	25,892	35,678	26,947	24,842	35,681	47,667	23,422	35,056	21,182	34,380	24,309	21,470	35,056	23,695	30,672	
13	Tharaka-Nithi	7,557	9,354	9,506	5,587	10,760	9,805	6,726	11,060	6,986	9,044	9,284	5,817	11,060	6,823	7,544	
14	Embu	13,670	11,554	16,733	8,365	12,626	15,929	10,322	17,167	9,138	11,815	17,011	9,030	17,167	10,052	12,240	
15	Kitui	38,491	34,656	44,712	18,950	38,878	38,547	30,831	42,339	19,817	29,067	39,898	30,299	42,339	22,364	24,716	
16	Machakos	37,870	28,695	40,316	15,958	28,932	37,535	27,080	33,773	18,065	23,531	37,450	24,032	33,773	18,379	21,292	
17	Makueni	36,014	29,629	39,646	14,924	28,385	36,002	28,311	35,487	17,550	25,076	36,313	22,459	35,487	19,112	22,658	
18	Nyandarua	21,095	14,420	23,326	9,789	17,923	21,368	11,535	18,435	10,276	15,867	21,335	10,544	18,435	12,819	13,215	
19	Nyeri	18,006	14,744	18,369	14,857	17,544	19,628	12,326	18,758	11,412	17,016	17,865	11,997	18,758	11,859	13,278	
20	Kirinyaga	16,164	10,905	15,633	8,269	13,136	18,733	9,622	14,187	8,196	12,135	16,186	8,500	14,187	8,279	9,313	
21	Murang'a	31,176	20,100	28,709	16,486	26,230	33,699	17,615	27,827	17,715	23,406	53,748	17,097	27,827	18,035	20,743	
22	Kiambu	47,335	34,439	45,410	29,802	41,518	52,095	31,888	42,866	32,233	40,651	48,415	30,507	42,866	31,418	35,213	
23	Turkana	18,396	17,138	17,192	10,165	16,255	15,567	12,929	10,263	11,555	10,223	13,721	10,402	10,263	11,448	6,513	
24	West Pokot	19,050	16,776	19,149	5,026	16,173	22,019	13,613	12,240	6,721	9,228	23,039	12,404	12,240	9,784	8,201	
25	Samburu	7,964	4,385	9,037	2,761	7,989	6,982	3,872	4,936	3,614	6,011	6,275	3,122	4,936	5,034	2,896	
26	Trans Nzoia	30,731	30,885	30,999	15,994	30,303	31,169	24,337	24,344	16,820	26,583	26,701	20,171	24,344	15,727	22,198	
27	Uasin Gishu	31,223	20,614	26,393	13,725	30,361	33,989	19,627	25,197	14,722	24,053	31,792	19,641	25,197	16,126	22,432	
28	Elgeyo/ Marakwet	12,319	11,708	18,554	5,440	16,926	15,931	10,700	11,798	6,096	12,057	14,851	9,147	11,798	7,660	10,011	
29	Nandi	29,253	21,283	22,015	10,706	28,780	33,559	18,454	22,961	10,884	21,182	31,696	17,437	22,961	12,710	18,877	

Table 17.20: New Identity Card Applications Made, Produced and Collected by County, 2017 – 2021 (Continued)

S/ No	County	NPR Applications					NPR IDs Produced					NPR IDs Collected					Number
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	
30	Baringo	20,979	13,863	21,953	11,707	16,181	24,455	14,162	16,321	10,974	14,099	23,074	11,060	16,321	12,665	11,819	
31	Laikipia	12,059	8,289	13,580	7,608	12,717	13,434	8,679	11,112	7,227	9,925	14,310	8,027	11,112	7,889	8,708	
32	Nakuru	59,682	38,437	55,031	35,073	49,065	60,685	35,078	46,648	34,649	42,569	57,533	31,258	46,648	36,547	32,817	
33	Narok	23,007	17,316	30,875	17,568	28,157	29,905	16,518	20,416	17,763	22,422	25,886	15,967	20,416	17,941	15,708	
34	Kajiado	19,447	15,964	18,690	14,749	20,275	18,430	16,379	17,075	14,401	18,819	18,179	13,620	17,075	10,465	13,358	
35	Kericho	28,353	18,048	29,123	13,255	24,575	30,260	16,199	23,711	13,925	21,702	29,638	15,258	23,711	17,027	17,036	
36	Bomet	27,136	15,888	24,875	15,183	20,958	28,717	17,008	18,405	14,542	18,603	29,545	15,778	18,405	16,504	15,982	
37	Kakamega	62,483	51,897	70,331	25,373	58,583	59,022	45,909	57,284	30,753	42,870	58,715	39,673	57,284	38,116	39,884	
38	Vihiga	17,932	16,509	25,730	12,568	20,973	19,481	14,298	18,147	13,662	16,564	18,104	12,907	18,147	15,284	16,454	
39	Bungoma	53,513	44,867	58,973	24,128	47,862	50,665	36,390	39,804	30,464	40,056	50,029	31,405	39,804	30,876	38,427	
40	Busia	25,726	26,352	29,779	14,859	30,334	30,074	22,736	23,080	15,223	27,650	32,577	22,261	23,080	16,903	24,782	
41	Siaya	35,677	19,340	26,619	13,995	29,088	36,528	16,580	23,406	13,569	22,234	34,140	16,170	23,406	15,477	22,695	
42	Kisumu	46,898	25,829	33,831	16,027	40,309	43,027	18,958	29,920	17,280	27,543	40,842	19,228	29,920	16,796	25,028	
43	Homa Bay	43,788	19,088	28,831	13,621	40,035	43,094	16,785	24,588	15,080	25,853	38,296	15,160	24,588	16,244	22,756	
44	Migori	37,348	25,138	32,875	16,220	35,512	34,270	19,800	21,213	17,363	25,106	31,805	17,955	21,213	18,560	21,773	
45	Kisii	40,732	32,603	40,233	19,910	49,171	38,418	28,728	38,640	21,100	36,395	41,478	25,659	38,640	23,222	33,462	
46	Nyamira	22,443	16,653	21,461	10,150	21,012	18,824	14,318	17,580	11,018	17,766	18,010	13,151	17,580	10,869	16,033	
47	Nairobi City	71,316	63,671	71,190	48,036	68,016	69,203	57,602	64,920	49,779	65,339	69,095	51,674	64,920	51,386	60,012	
48	Foreign Office ¹	881	743	1,454	912	920	654	884	1,060	607	604	654	884	1,060	607	920	
Total		1,234,149	967,651	1,244,257	648,573	1,167,954	1,322,747	846,019	1,031,422	687,907	986,377	1,263,510	763,603	1,031,422	727,912	846,573	

Source: National Registration Bureau

NPR - Not Previously Registered

¹ These are produced in Nairobi for Kenyans abroad who applied through foreign office

Refugees in Kenya

17.29. The number of registered refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya by age and sex from 2017 to 2021 is presented in Table 17.21. The population of refugees and asylum seekers grew by 7.0 per cent in 2021 to 540,068 with males constituting 51.2 per

cent. The number of children registered as refugees and asylum seekers increased by 6.6 per cent to 288,063 in 2021. Adult refugee population increased by 7.4 per cent to 252,005 in 2021.

Table 17.21: Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Age and Sex, 2017-2021

Category	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Children (< 18 yrs)					
Male	134,109	132,999	140,159	141,221	150,561
Female	138,994	122,178	127,749	129,024	137,502
Sub Total-children	273,103	255,177	267,908	270,245	288,063
Adults (18+ yrs)					
Male	103,299	105,318	109,652	116,914	125,792
Female	112,013	111,229	112,187	117,695	126,213
Sub Total-adults	215,312	216,547	221,839	234,609	252,005
Total (all ages)					
Male	237,408	238,317	249,811	258,135	276,353
Female	251,007	233,407	239,936	246,719	263,715
Total	488,415	471,724	489,747	504,854	540,068

Source: Department of Refugee Services

*Provisional

17.30. Table 17.22 shows the distribution of registered refugees and asylum seekers by location and sex from 2017 to 2021. There was an increase in refugees and asylum seekers in Dadaab camp and Urban centres by 5.7 per cent and 7.1 per cent, respectively. Registered refugees in Kakuma camp reduced from 200,536 in 2020 to 173,735 in 2021.

Table 17.22: Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Location and Sex, 2017-2020

Location	County/ City	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dadaab Camp	Garissa County	120,639	117,513	238,152	101,857	106,776	208,633	106,194	110,957	217,151	109,478	113,942	223,420	116,108	120,146	236,254
Kakuma Camp	Turkana County	86,578	98,576	185,154	99,650	87,699	187,349	102,868	90,816	193,684	106,768	93,768	200,536	93,384	80,351	173,735
Kalobeyei Settlement ¹	Turkana County	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,084	21,388	43,472
Urban centres	Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Nakuru	33,317	31,792	65,109	36,810	38,932	75,742	40,749	38,163	78,912	41,889	39,009	80,898	44,777	41,830	86,607
Total		240,534	247,881	488,415	238,317	233,407	471,724	249,811	239,936	489,747	258,135	246,719	504,854	276,353	263,715	540,068

Source: Department of Refugee Services

*Provisional

.. Data not available

¹The settlement was opened in 2021

17.31. The distribution of registered refugees and asylum seekers by country of origin from 2017 to 2021 is shown in Table 17.23. Somalia remained the leading country of origin of refugees and asylum seekers at 53.4 per cent of all registered refugees in Kenya followed by South Sudan at 25.1 per cent. Refugees from Uganda recorded the highest increase of

17.5 per cent to 3,086 in 2021 while those from the Democratic Republic of Congo registered an increase of 6.7 per cent to 48,284 in the same period. The number of registered refugees and asylum seekers from Sudan reduced from 10,109 in 2020 to 9,979 in 2021.

Table 17.23: Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Country of Origin, 2017 – 2021

Country of Origin	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Somalia	284,346	257,318	264,265	272,490	288,655
South Sudan	111,612	115,286	121,553	123,968	135,352
DR Congo	35,710	41,305	43,576	45,266	48,284
Ethiopia	27,880	27,701	28,416	29,204	30,367
Burundi	12,828	13,322	15,098	16,520	19,153
Sudan	10,008	10,106	9,926	10,109	9,979
Uganda	2,482	2,412	2,499	2,626	3,086
Eritrea	1,341	1,803	1,831	1,896	2,201
Rwanda	1,642	1,740	1,788	1,871	1,989
Other	566	731	795	904	1,002
Total	488,415	471,724	489,747	504,854	540,068

Source: Department of Refugee Services

*Provisional

Child Protection

17.32. Table 17.24 presents the number of reported child protection cases from 2017 to 2021 by sex of the child and case category. The total number of reported cases increased from 146,881 in 2020 to 191,766 in 2021. Cases of vulnerable children increased from 5,783 in 2020 to 7,227 in 2021, while

cases related to Violence Against Children (VAC) increased from 106,578 in 2020 to 147,352 in 2021. Similarly, cases of child custody increased by 8.6 per cent from 27,140 in 2020 to 29,465 in 2021. There was however a decrease in child trafficking cases by 21.7 per cent from 2,523 in 2020 to 1,976 in 2021.

Table 17.24: Child Protection Cases Reported to the Directorate of Children Services by Sex, 2017 -2021

Case Categories ¹	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Child Custody	7,669	7,243	14,912	17,928	16,978	34,906	17,662	17,625	35,287	13,766	13,374	27,140	14,907	14,558	29,465
Child in need of Registration	323	299	622	1,176	1,079	2,255	968	987	1,955	519	557	1,076	542	570	1,112
Child trafficking	440	368	808	827	899	1,726	1,133	1,196	2,329	1,255	1,268	2,523	980	996	1,976
Children in conflict with the law	1,276	642	1,918	3,339	1,781	5,120	3,835	2,195	6,030	2,082	1,389	3,471	1,530	3,025	4,555
Displaced Children	169	126	295	142	135	277	162	186	348	166	144	310	35	44	79
Violence against Children	17,408	18,369	35,777	44,224	46,287	90,511	59,474	60,600	120,074	52,016	54,562	106,578	74,131	73,221	147,352
Vulnerable Children	1,791	1,468	3,259	4,212	3,742	7,954	4,842	4,222	9,064	2,939	2,844	5,783	3,643	3,584	7,227
Grand Total	29,076	28,515	57,591	71,848	70,901	142,749	88,076	87,011	175,087	72,743	74,138	146,881	95,768	95,998	191,766

Source: State Department of Children Services

* Provisional

¹ See Table 17.30

17.33. Table 17.25 presents various child protection interventions that were applied to dispose of cases reported to the Department of Children Services. Children who received alternative family care increased from 1,457 in 2020 to 2,623 in 2021 while cases of children who were referred to other agencies and to family reconciliation and support increased by 8.5 per cent and 15.9 per cent respectively. On the other hand, cases handled through diversion and counselling decreased by 9.2 per cent from 3,739 in 2020 to 3,396 in 2021.

Table 17.25: Child Protection Interventions by Sex, 2017 -2021

Intervention Categories ¹	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alternative Family Care(AFC)	1,779	1,634	3,413	1,909	1,859	3,768	1,651	1,664	3,315	741	716	1,457	1,271	1,352	2,623
Referral to other agencies	17,338	17,944	35,282	17,291	19,062	36,353	15,220	17,437	32,657	9,811	11,390	21,201	11,845	11,163	23,008
Family Reconciliation and support	30,951	29,182	60,133	35,032	33,168	68,200	34,966	33,668	68,634	22,616	22,072	44,688	25,408	26,390	51,798
Repatriation and reunification	1,378	1,212	2,590	1,716	1,586	3,302	1,753	1,621	3,374	1,110	1,055	2,165	1,088	1,089	2,177
Legal Processes	2,411	2,181	4,592	2,717	2,673	5,390	2,779	2,659	5,438	1,385	1,757	3,142	1,672	1,943	3,615
Diversion and Counselling	1,849	1,881	3,730	2,253	2,320	4,573	2,309	2,212	4,521	1,691	2,048	3,739	1,752	1,644	3,396
Pending cases ²	4,637	4,321	8,958	10,930	10,234	21,164	29,398	27,750	57,148	35,392	35,090	70,482	52,441	52,708	105,149
Grand Total	60,343	58,355	118,698	71,848	70,902	142,750	88,076	87,011	175,087	72,746	74,128	146,874	95,477	96,289	191,766

Source: State Department for Children Services

* Provisional

¹ See Table 17.31² Pending cases represent those that are yet to be intervened and closed

Note: Majority of the cases received more than 1 intervention and therefore interventions do not necessarily equal to number of cases

Persons with Disabilities

17.34. The number of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) registered by type of disability and sex for the period 2017/18 to 2020/21 is presented in Table 17.26. The number of registered Persons with Disabilities increased from 34,770 in 2019/20 to 36,846 in 2020/21. There was an increase in the registration of persons with visual, hearing and physical disabilities by 22.8, 3.5 and 7.0 per cent, respectively in the period under review. The registered number of persons with mental disabilities declined by 4.4 per cent to 5,866 during the same period.

Table 17.26: Registration of Persons with Disability by Type of Disability and Sex, 2017/18-2020/21

Type of Disability	Number											
	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Persons with Any Disability	23,756	14,507	38,263	27,782	17,629	45,411	21,033	13,737	34,770	23,104	13,742	36,846
Visual												
Blind	509	287	796	511	261	772	285	186	471	410	259	669
Other visual disability	2,542	1,563	4,105	2,966	1,838	4,804	1,790	1,083	2,873	2,194	1,245	3,439
Sub total	3,051	1,850	4,901	3,477	2,099	5,576	2,075	1,269	3,344	2,604	1,504	4,108
Hearing												
Deaf-able to talk	171	92	263	176	120	296	131	99	230	166	125	291
Deaf-Uses sign language	1,173	772	1,945	1,284	952	2,236	925	734	1,659	818	593	1,411
Other Hearing disability	1,162	841	2,003	1,387	1,003	2,390	850	677	1,527	1,086	747	1,833
Sub total	2,506	1,705	4,211	2,847	2,075	4,922	1,906	1,510	3,416	2,070	1,465	3,535
Physical	13,375	7,898	21,273	15,973	9,731	25,704	11,304	6,929	18,233	12,503	7,011	19,514
Mental	4,302	2,786	7,088	4,889	3,315	8,204	3,597	2,536	6,133	3,515	2,351	5,866
All Other disabilities												
Albinism	226	127	353	236	181	417	104	91	195	134	96	230
Autism	369	103	472	436	151	587	453	184	637	417	121	538
Cerebral palsy	1,368	1,291	2,659	1,621	1,544	3,165	727	520	1,247	825	484	1,309
Epilepsy	1,136	803	1,939	1,351	965	2,316	867	698	1,565	1,036	710	1,746
Sub total	3,099	2,324	5,423	3,644	2,841	6,485	2,151	1,493	3,644	2,412	1,411	3,823

Source: National Council for Persons with Disabilities

*Provisional

17.35. The total number of registered PWDs by sex and type of disability are presented in Table 17.27. The total number of registered persons with disabilities increased to 552,019 as at 30th June 2021 from 542,152 as at 30th June 2020. Persons with

physical disabilities accounted for the majority of all registered persons with disabilities at 54.5 per cent followed by persons with mental disabilities at 17.4 per cent.

Table 17.27: Registered Persons with Disabilities by Type of Disability and Sex as at 30th June 2017-2021

Type of Disability	As at 30 th June 2018			As at 30 th June 2019			As at 30 th June 2020			As at 30 th June 2021*		
	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
Visual Disabilities												
Blind	7,402	5,823	13,225	7,913	6,084	13,997	8,198	6,270	14,468	8,608	6,529	15,137
Other visual disability	19,954	16,283	36,237	22,920	18,121	41,041	24,710	19,204	43,914	26,904	20,449	47,353
Sub total	27,356	22,106	49,462	30,833	24,205	55,038	32,908	25,474	58,382	35,512	27,028	62,490
Hearing Disabilities												
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
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
Other Hearing disabilities	11,109	9,489	20,598	12,496	10,492	22,988	13,346	11,169	24,515	14,432	11,916	26,348
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
Physical	133,708	103,780	237,488	149,681	113,511	263,192	160,985	120,440	281,425	173,488	127,451	300,939
Mental	43,178	32,940	76,118	48,067	36,255	84,322	51,664	38,791	90,435	55,179	41,142	96,321
All Other disabilities												
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
Autism	1,606	711	2,317	2,042	862	2,904	2,477	1,046	3,523	2,894	1,167	4,061
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
Epilepsy	10,900	9,067	19,967	12,251	10,032	22,283	13,118	10,730	23,848	14,154	11,440	25,594
Sub total	21,502	18,244	39,746	25,146	21,085	46,231	27,279	22,578	49,856	29,691	23,989	53,680

Source: National Council for Persons with Disabilities

*Provisional

Table 17.28: Classification of Offences by the National Police Service

CODE	OFFENCES	CATEGORY OF OFFENCES	CODE	OFFENCES	CATEGORY OF OFFENCES
1	HOMICIDE	a) Murder b) Manslaughter c) Infanticide d) Procuring Abortion e) Concealing Birth f) Suicide g) Causing Death by dangerous Driving	8	THEFT BY SERVANT	a) Stealing by Directors b) Stealing by employee/servant
			9	VEHICLE AND OTHER THEFTS	a) Theft of M/V b) Theft from M/V c) Theft of M/V part d) Theft of M/Cycle
			10	DANGEROUS DRUGS	a) Possession b) Handling c) Trafficking d) Cultivating e) Usage
2	OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY	a) Rape b) Defilement c) Incest d) Unnatural Offences(Sodomy) e) Bestiality f) Indecent assault g) Abduction h) Bigamy	11	TRAFFIC OFFENCES	a) Taking and Driving Motor Vehicle without Authority b) Driving under influence of alcohol
			12	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	a) Malicious Damage b) Arson c) Negligent Acts
3	OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS	a) Assault 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 Violence c) Carjacking d) Robbed of M/V e) Cattle Rustling	14	CORRUPTION	a) Soliciting for Bribe b) Accepting Bribe c) Accept Free Gifts d) Demanding by false pretence e) Other Corruption Offences
5	BREAKING	a) House Breaking b) Burglary c) Other Breakings	15	OFFENCES INVOLVING POLICE OFFICERS	a) Soliciting for Bribe b) Accepting Bribe c) Accept Free Gifts d) Demanding by false pretence e) Other Criminal Offences
6	THEFT OF STOCK				
7	STEALING	a) Handling Stolen Property b) Stealing from Person c) Stealing by Tenants/lodgers d) Stealing from a building e) General Stealing	16	OFFENCES INVOLVING TOURIST	a) Bag Snatching b) Other offences Against Tourists c) Other Offences involving Tourist

Table 17.29: Description of Offences

Order and administration of lawful authority	Treason, incitement to mutiny, aiding civil disobedience
Injurious to public	Stealing government property, stealing by person in public service, stealing from state corporation
Against person	Assault, grievous harm, murder etc
Related to property	Theft, robbery with violence, arson
Attempts and conspiracies	Attempts to commit offences, neglect to prevent offence, conspiracies to commit offences
Employment Act	Employment of aliens without permit
Drugs related	Possession, manufacture, trafficking etc of any quantity
Various cases	By-laws under the Local Government Act, Traffic Act, Tax Act etc

Table 17.30. Definition of Child Protection Cases

No.	Case Category	Definition
1	Abandonment	A child deserted willingly by a parent, guardian or the person who has actual legal custody without any regard for the child's welfare (The Children Act 2001)
2	Abduction	Any child who by force, inducement, or by any deceitful means is moved from a place of safety to another where his/her welfare is at risk. Abduction or kidnapping by strangers (from outside the family, natural or legal guardians) who steal a child for criminal purposes which may include extortion, illegal adoption, human trafficking & murder
3	Custody	Custody in respect to a child, means much of the parental rights and duties as relate to the possession of the child (The Children Act 2001)
4	Physical abuse/ Violence	Deliberate trauma, physical injury caused by punching, beating, kicking, burning, biting or otherwise harming a child which results in injuries such as bruises, broken bones, burns, cuts etc. (Handbook for Child Protection Practice Report, 2000)
5	Birth Registration	Every child shall have a right to a name and nationality and where a child is deprived of his/her identity the Government shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to establishing his/her identity. (The Children Act 2001; Births and Deaths Registration, The Constitution of Kenya, 2010)
6	Children on the streets	Street Living Children: children who ran away from their families and live alone on the streets. Street Working Children: children who spend most of their time on the streets, fending for themselves, but returning home on a regular basis. Children from Street Families: children who live on the streets with their families (The State of the World's Children Report, 2006)
7	Child labor	Any situation where a child provides labor in exchange for payment and includes— a) when a child provides labour as an assistant to another person and his labour is deemed to be the labour of that other person for the purposes of payment; (b) where a child's labour is used for gain by any individual or institution whether or not the child benefits directly or indirectly; and c) where there is in existence a contract for services where the party providing the services is a child whether the person using the services does so directly or by an agent. (The Children Act 2001) using the services does so directly or by an agent. (The Children Act 2001)
8	Child of imprisoned parent(s)	A child whose parent(s) are imprisoned (whether a child is either in prison with the parent (s) or in the community. (Children of Imprisoned Parents Report, 2011)
9	Sexual exploitation and abuse	It is the involvement of a child in acts of sexual exploitation and abuse through prostitution, inducement or coercion to engage in any sexual activity, and exposure to obscene materials (pornography). (The Children Act 2001, Sexual Offences Act, For purposes of this document it excludes defilement, sexual assault and sodomy.
10	Parental child abduction	Removal of a minor from the custody of the child's natural parent or guardians without authorization or knowledge of the other parent or guardian. This is when a family relative (usually parents) has unauthorized custody of a child without parental agreement and contrary to family law ruling, which largely removes the child from care, access and contact of the other parent and family side. Occurring around parental separation or divorce, such parental or familial child abduction may include parental alienation, a form of child abuse seeking to disconnect a child from targeted parent and denigrated side of family. (Hague Convention of Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, 1980)
11	Trafficked child	A recruited, transported, transferred, harbored or receipted child by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, or deception. (NPA for Combating Human Trafficking 2013-2017)

Table 17.30. Definition of Child Protection Cases (Continued)

No.	Case Category	Definition
12	Child affected by HIV/AIDS	Refers to a child who is suffering with HIV /AIDS or whose parent(s)/ caregivers/ are suffering from HIV/AIDS. (Operational- MOH)
13	Child offender	A minor who commits an offence and is found guilty by a court of law (The Children Act 2001)
14	Disputed paternity	Disagreement between two parents/ guardians on the biological relationship between a child and that of the father (The Children Act 2001)
15	Defilement	Committing an act which causes penetration with a child (Sexual Offences Act, 2006)
16	Child living with disability	A child with a physical, mental or any other impairment who is significantly restricted in his or her ability to perform daily living activities either “continuously or periodically for extended periods” and, as a result of these restrictions, requires assistance with daily living activities. (Promoting the Rights of Children with Disabilities Report, 2007)
17	Drug and substance abuse	A habitual patterned use of a drug in which the user consumes the substance in amounts or with methods which are harmful to themselves. (The Alcohol Drinks Control Act (2010))
18	Child pregnancy	Refers to a girl below the age of 18 conceiving and (having the embryo developing in her womb) and carrying the pregnancy. (The Children Act, 2001)
19	Child marriage	A union/cohabitation/any arrangement made for a man and a woman, either or both of whom have not attained the age of eighteen years, whether in a monogamous or polygamous situation. (The Marriage Act, 2014)
20	Emotional abuse	An ongoing emotional maltreatment or emotional neglect of a child also called psychological abuse and which seriously damages a child's emotional health and development. It can involve many forms including threats, humiliation and exposure to domestic violence; (Hidden in plain sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children Report, UNICEF 2014.)
21	Harmful cultural practice	Social norms, practices, traditions that are in violation of natural justice and written law. This refers to all behavior, attitudes and or practices which negatively affect the fundamental rights of children, such as their right to life, health, dignity, education, and physical integrity. These include Taboo Children (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children (UNCRC); The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC); (The Children Act, 2001)
22	Female Genital Mutilation	This is a harmful cultural practices, a procedure that intentionally involves partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organ for non-medical reasons. (Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2011); (The Children Act, 2001)
23	Incest	An indecent act which causes penetration, committed by any male/female with a male/female child who is to his/her knowledge his/her daughter/son, or grandmother/grandfather. (Sexual Offences Act, 2006)
24	Inheritance	An action of passing ownership property or money upon one's death to his/her children (heir) who is entitled to succeed as guided by a will or state law. (The Law of Succession Act, 1972; Trustees (Perpetual succession Act, 1987))
25	Internally displaced child	A child who is forced to flee his or her home but who remains within his/her country's borders. (Prevention, Protection & Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities, 2012; Great Lakes Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to IDPs, 2006; UN guiding Principles on Internal)
26	Missing (Lost/ Lost & found) children	This is a child whose whereabouts are unknown to their parents, guardians or legal custodian. (The Children Act, 2001) This child can be reported as missing child or a child who has been found but cannot trace his/her home.

Table 17.30. Definition of Child Protection Cases (Continued)

No.	Case Category	Definition
27	Neglect	It refers to failure a person having parental responsibility, custody, charge or care of a child to provide adequate food, clothing, education, immunization, shelter and medical care in a manner likely to cause injury to his health and development. (The Children Act, 2001)
28	Online Child Abuse	Refers to children exposed to the production, distribution and consumption of child sexual abuse material; victimize children through live streaming their sexual abuse; and groom children online for sexual exploitation
29	Orphaned	An orphan is a child whose mother or father or both have died. A vulnerable is a child below 18yrs currently at high risk of lacking adequate care and protection. (UNCRC, The Children Act, 2001)
30	Refugee child	A child who has a well-founded fear of being persecuted for one of the reasons of being a refugee.(Refugee Act, 2006; The Children Act, 2001)
31	Sexual assault	Refers to unlawful (a) penetration of the genital organs of a child with -any part of the body of another person or of that person; or an object manipulated by another or that person except where such penetration is carried out for proper and professional hygienic or medical purposes; (b) a person's manipulation any part of his or her body or the body of another person that causes penetration of the genital organ into or by any part of the other child's body.(Sexual Offences Act, 2006)
32	Child sodomy	Refers to having a carnal knowledge of any child against the order of nature.(Sexual Offences Act, 2006)
33	Child truancy	Refers to a child who stays away from school without a good reason, or is falling into bad associations. (Sexual Offences Act, 2006)
34	Child delinquency	Refers to a child of a certain age, who has violated a criminal law or engaged in a disobedient, indecent or immoral conduct. A delinquent child is usually in need of rehabilitation. (The Children Act, 2001)
35	Unlawful confinement	Unjustly holding of a child in an institution, residence or other against their will through use of threats, duress, force or deception a) beyond the legally provided duration, or b) against the best interest of the child. (The Children Act, 2001)
36	Child Offer	Refers to a child that is voluntarily offered for adoption or care by a parent or relative for reasons where the parent is unable to offer the child basic protection and services.
37	Child out of School	A child within the school going age who for any reasons is unable to access education services.
38	Sick Child(Chronic Illness)	A child suffering from chronic disease and in need of support.
39	Child headed household	This is a family in which a minor (child or adolescent) has become the head of the household and takes care of all other members are under 18 years. (The Children Act, 2001)
40	Child radicalization	This is a process by which a child is indoctrinated to adopt increasingly extreme social or religious views, ideas, beliefs, practices, attitude and aspirations that reject or undermine contemporary ideas and expression of freedom of choice which may have negative impact on the child's growth and development. (The International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (ICCT) – The Hague, 2013)

Table 17.31. Definition of Child Protection Interventions

No.	Mode of Intervention	Definition
1	Adoption	The legal transfer of parental rights and responsibility for a child which is permanent (The Adoption Regulations, 2006, Regulations for Charitable Children Institutions Act, 2005); National AFC Standards, 2015; The children Act, 2001)
2	Committed to CCI	Committing or placement to a home or institution which has been established by a person, corporate or unincorporated, a religious organization or a non-governmental organization and has been granted approval by the National Council of children's Services (NCCS) to manage a program for the care, protection, rehabilitation or control of children. (The Children Act, 2001)
3	Committed to statutory Institution	Committing or placement to an institution which has been established by the government to safeguard and advance the welfare of children and their families. They provide care, protection, rehabilitation or control of children. (The Children Act, 2001)
4	Professional counseling	A process of assisting and guiding a child by a trained person on a professional basis to resolve either personal, social or psychological problem and difficulties (The Children Act, 2001)
5	Family support	Refers to an integrated network of government, community-based resources and services that promotes and protects the health, well-being, rights and development of all children and pays special attention to those who are vulnerable or at risk, strengthening their families and parenting practices. (NGLI- Investing in Families: Supporting Parents to Improve Outcomes for Children Report, 2013)
6	Foster care	The placement of a child with a person who is not the child's parent, relative or guardian and who is willing to undertake the care and maintenance of that child. (The Children Act, 2001)
7	Guardianship	Refers to the legal relationship created when a person or institution appointment by will or deed by a parent of the child or by an order of the court to assume parental responsibility for the child upon the death of the parent of the child either alone or in conjunction with the surviving parent of the child or the father of a child born out of wedlock who has acquired parental responsibility for the child in accordance with the provisions of the Children Act. (The Children Act, 2001)
8	Joint Parental Agreement (JPA)	Refers to an agreement entered into by both parents, guardians and any person who assumes parental responsibility; stipulating parental responsibilities of each party towards a child. This JPA must be in the format provided in the Children Act. (The Children Act, 2001)
9	Judicial orders	The orders that are issued by the court in any proceedings concerning the well-being and protection of a child (e.g. Exclusion Order) (The Children Act, 2001)
10	Legal aid	Refers to the court granting provision of legal representation to a child who is brought before a court and is unrepresented to access the judicial system. (The Children Act, 2001)
11	Child maintenance	Refers to provision of basic necessities (food, clothing, a home, education, Medical Care) and welfare of children (The Children Act, 2001)
12	Parents bonded	Refers to bonding of parents by court to exercise proper care and control of children under their care (Operational)
13	Placement in school	Enrolment of children in appropriate educational facilities (Operational)
14	Reunited	Refers to bringing back together a child with the family or guardian or other persons who assumes parental responsibility in respect to a child after they have been separated for some time (The Regulations for Charitable Children Institutions Act, 2005); National AFC Standards, 2015; The children Act, 2001)

Table 17.31. Definition of Child Protection Interventions (Continued)

No.	Mode of Intervention	Definition
15	Reconciliation	Refers to mediating of family disputes involving children and their parents, guardians or other persons who have parental responsibility in respect of the children, and promote family reconciliation; accept a decision or action set as condition of reconciliation. (The Children Act, 2001)
16	Referred to Court/Khadhi	Passing a child's matter/case to the Court/Khadhi, for more expertise or authority for further intervention in the best interest of the child. (The Children Act, 2001)
17	Referred to other Government agencies	Passing a child's matter/case to Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Police, Ministry of Interior & Internal coordination, Probation, Other Sub-county children officers, which has more expertise or authority for further intervention in the best interest of the child. (The Children Act, 2001)
18	Referred to other non-state agencies	Passing a child's matter/case to other agencies- INGOs, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, who have more expertise or authority for further intervention in the best interest of the child. (The Children Act, 2001)
19	Reintegrated	Is the gradual, result oriented and community supervised process of helping a child adjust, settle and adopt the life in his/her family system. Child reintegration is the planned, structured and result oriented rehabilitation program undertaken by the institution to ensure successful placement and reunification of a child into their family and community or to another family based on alternative care placements. (Regulations for Charitable Children Institutions Act, 2005; Alternative Family Care Standards, 2015)
20	Repatriated	The process of returning a lost, unaccompanied or run-away child back to the place of origin after thorough, in-depth analysis of conditions surrounding the family or home or place (Regulations for Charitable Children Institutions Act, 2005; Alternative Family Care Standards, 2015)
21	Release to parent(s)	Refers to taking a child to a place of safety by an authorized officer without reference to the court, the parent or guardian or any person who has parental responsibility in respect of the child may applies for the release of the child from the place of safety into his care. (The Children Act, 2001)
22	Rescue and placement	Refers to removal of a child from an abusive environment (place/family) and the place of safety into his care. (The Children Act, 2001) interest of the child. (The Children Act, 2001)
23	Supervision with Court Orders	Overseeing of a child's rehabilitation by a Children officer or any other authorized officer as ordered by a court. (The Children Act, 2001)
24	Supervision Without Court Orders	Overseeing of a child's rehabilitation by a Children Officer or any other authorized officer in the best interest of the child when the child has not passed through the juvenile justice system). (The Children Act, 2001)— done to either child or parent
25	Written promise	Refers to a commitment by a child to adhere to good morals/behavior and is supervised by the Children Officer or any authorized officer in the best interest of the child (Operational)
26	Release on revocation of an order/ Early Release	A child released from a holding center before the expiry of an earlier set period, triggered by another order revoking the earlier order (The Children Act, 2001)
27	Release on expiry of an order	A child released at the end of holding or committal period (The Children Act,2001)
28	Release on license	A child released temporarily from an institution (on license) (The Children Act,2001)

Social and Economic Inclusion

Overview

Kenya aims to have an inclusive society by empowering and promoting socio-economic and political inclusion of everyone irrespective of sex, age, disability status, race, ethnicity, religion, economic status, geographical area among others. Availability of social protection schemes, catalytic funds, gender mainstreaming and affirmative actions are some of the measures that the Government has put in place to address inequalities in the country. Additionally, the Government has ensured responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision making at all levels, in efforts to promote the rule of law at national and international levels.

18.2. National Government expenditure on social services is expected to decrease by 23.2 per cent from KSh 64.3 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 49.4 billion in 2021/22. Similarly, the total recurrent and development expenditure on social services is expected to decrease by 21.7 per cent and 30.2 per cent to KSh 41.8 billion and KSh 7.7 billion, respectively, in 2021/22.

18.3. Loan disbursements by the Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) and Uwezo Fund are expected to decrease by 4.6 per cent and 5.4 per cent to KSh 3.1 billion and KSh 0.6 billion, respectively, in 2021/22. However, the amount disbursed by the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) is expected to increase by 25.6 per cent from KSh 581 million in 2020/21 to KSh 730 million in 2021/22. The total amount of grants disbursed by the National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) is expected to increase by 19.4 per cent from KSh 879.9 million in 2020/21 to KSh 1.1 billion in 2021/22.

18.4. The total amount of public procurement reserved for youth, women and Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) groups is expected to increase by 25.0 per cent from KSh 65.3 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 81.6 billion in 2021/22. During the same period, the value of tenders awarded to youth is expected to grow by 11.0 per cent to KSh 16.8 billion while that to women is expected to increase by 27.5 per cent to KSh 24.4 billion. The value of tenders awarded to PWDs is expected to increase by 30.8 per cent to KSh 3.4 billion in 2021/22.

18.5. The total number of servicewomen and servicemen recruited by the National Youth Service (NYS) reduced by 6.8 per cent from 8,046 in 2020 to 7,500 in 2021. The number of recruited servicemen decreased by 2.7 per cent to 5,595 while the number of servicewomen recruited decreased by 17.0 per cent to 1,905 in 2021.

18.6. In most key decision-making positions in the public sector, the two-third constitutional threshold on gender was not met. Positions in the executive where this was achieved was by Cabinet Secretaries (33.3%), Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of Constitutional Commissions (46.7%), Assistant County Commissioners (34.7%) and County Executive Committee Members (33.3%). In the Judiciary, women judges and magistrates comprised more than 40.0 per cent of all judicial officers while in the Legislature, only Members of County Assembly (MCAs) had women comprising more than one-third of the positions at 33.6 per cent in the review period.

18.7. The amount of funds disbursed through Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Programme (CT-OVC) is expected to increase by 12.3 per cent to KSh 7.9 billion in 2021/22. Disbursements under the Cash Transfers for Persons with Severe Disabilities Programme is expected to increase from KSh 814.8 million in 2020/21 to KSh 1.2 billion in 2021/22. However, disbursement of funds to Older Persons is expected to decrease by 9.0 per cent to KSh 16.7 billion in 2021/22. Disbursement of funds for the Hunger and Safety Net Programme is expected to increase by 28.8 per cent to KSh 4.4 billion in 2021/22. As a result, the number of beneficiary households under this Programme is expected to increase by more than 80,000 households in 2021/22.

18.8. The number of newly registered employers under the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) decreased from 82,261 in 2020 to 21,680 in 2021, largely attributable to office access restrictions due to COVID-19 and the backlog of pending registration in 2019. Similarly, the number of newly registered employees went down by 19.1 per cent to 142,495 in 2021. Annual contributions to NSSF and benefits paid out decreased by 3.9 per cent and 23.0 per

cent to KSh 14.2 billion and KSh 3.4 billion, respectively, in 2021. Total contributions towards pension schemes increased by 13.8 per cent to KSh 123.1 billion in 2021. Similarly, benefits paid out increased by 13.1 per cent from KSh 89.2 billion in 2020 to KSh 100.9 billion in 2021. There was a slight increase in the number of members in Pension Schemes from 1,010,161 in 2020 to 1,018,814 in 2021.

National Government Expenditure on Social Services

18.9. National Government expenditure on social services for the period 2017/18 to 2021/22 is shown in Table 18.1. Total expenditure on social services is expected to decline by 23.2 per cent from KSh 64.3 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 49.4 billion in 2021/22. Recurrent expenditure is expected to decrease by 21.7 per cent to KSh 41.8 billion while development expenditure is expected to decrease by 30.2 per cent to KSh 7.7 billion in 2021/22.

18.10. Recurrent expenditure for the State Departments for Labour, Social Protection, Public Service, Youth and Gender are expected to decrease by 25.0, 22.6, 19.8, 17.5 and 21.0 per cent to KSh 2.1 billion, KSh 24.0 billion, KSh 13.8 billion, KSh 1.1 billion and KSh 0.8 billion, respectively, in 2021/22.

18.11. Development expenditure for the State Departments for Labour, Social Protection, Public Service and Gender are expected to decrease by 47.6, 39.5, 77.4 and 43.5 per cent to KSh 1.3 billion, KSh 1.5 billion, KSh 0.3 billion and KSh 1.3 billion, respectively, in 2021/22. However, development expenditure for the State Department for Youth is expected to increase by 33.3 per cent, from KSh 2.4 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 3.2 billion in 2021/22.



The amount of funds disbursed through Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Programme (CT-OVC) is expected to increase by 12.3 per cent to KSh 7.9 billion in 2021/22

Table 18.1: National Government Expenditure on Social Services, 2017/18 - 2021/22

	KSh Million				
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21*	2021/22**
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE					
State Department for Labour	1,741.78	1,720.10	1,863.08	2,764.33	2,071.91
State Department for Social Protection	13,195.00	18,716.39	28,943.48	31,055.07	24,045.46
State Department for Public Service	13,997.74	15,426.29	8,093.80	17,215.45	13,803.77
State Department for Youth	..	..	12,729.76	1,309.36	1,079.99
State Department for Gender	1,210.57	1,281.00	1,497.02	977.98	772.89
SUB TOTAL	30,145.09	37,143.78	53,127.15	53,322.19	41,774.02
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE					
State Department for Labour	306.61	1,003.41	1,188.47	2,444.40	1,280.36
State Department for Social Protection	9,350.95	12,835.71	12,337.04	2,548.23	1,541.32
State Department for Public Service	11,187.83	4,510.63	705.66	1,254.06	284.01
State Department for Youth	..	..	7,829.28	2,352.49	3,210.49
State Department for Gender	3,187.75	2,628.50	2,515.70	2,374.00	1,340.92
SUB TOTAL	24,033.14	20,978.25	24,576.15	10,973.18	7,657.09
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	54,178.23	58,122.03	77,703.30	64,295.37	49,431.11

Source: The National Treasury

*Provisional

**Approved Estimates

..Data not available

Economic Empowerment

18.12. Women Enterprise Fund (WEF): Table 18.2 presents information on loan disbursements by the Women Enterprise Fund from 2017/18 to 2021/22. The amount of loans disbursed is expected to decrease by 4.6 per cent to KSh 3.1 billion in 2021/22. Similarly, the amount of loan repayments is expected to decrease by 2.4 per cent to KSh 2.9 billion in 2021/22, while outstanding loans are expected to increase by 5.5 per cent to KSh 3.5 billion during the same period. Government grants are expected to increase by 40.0 per cent from KSh 226.5 million

in 2020/21 to KSh 317.2 million in 2021/22. Similarly, development and recurrent allocations are expected to increase by 60.0 per cent and 30.2 per cent to KSh 120.0 million and KSh 197.2 million, respectively, in 2021/22.

18.13. The number of groups benefiting from the WEF is expected to decrease from 12,264 in 2020/21 to 11,709 in 2021/22. Similarly, the total number of beneficiaries is expected to decrease by 5.0 per cent to 128,230 in 2021/22, with 80.0 per cent of them being women.

Table 18.2: Women Enterprise Fund Loan Disbursement, 2017/18-2021/22

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				Development	Recurrent	Total
2017/18	9,502	97,973	17,289	115,262	2,187.3	1,957.2	2,390.8	557.5	115.2	672.7
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 **	11,709	102,584	25,646	128,230	3,100.0	2,870.0	3,459.5	120.0	197.2	317.2

Source: Women Enterprise Fund

* Provisional

**Estimates

18.14. Table 18.3 shows the number of groups and loan disbursement by the WEF by sector from 2018/19 to 2021/22. The number of beneficiary groups in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing sector is expected to decrease from 3,710 in 2020/21 to 3,526 in 2021/22. Similarly, loans advanced to beneficiaries in this sector are expected to decrease by 4.6 per

cent over the same period. However, the number of beneficiary groups involved in Table Banking is expected to increase by 51.8 per cent from 2,675 in 2020/21 to 4,060 in 2021/22. The amount of loans advanced to groups involved in Table Banking are also projected to increase by 47.5 per cent from KSh 714.6 million in 2020/21 to KSh 1.1 billion in 2021/22.

Table 18.3: Women Enterprise Fund Loans Disbursement by Sector, 2018/19 - 2020/21

Sector	2018/19		2019/20		2020/21*		2021/22**	
	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)
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	2,968	678.8	3,786	975.7	3,710	974.4	3,526	930.0
Manufacturing	405	92.6	149	27.9	137	32.5	73	31.0
Construction	175	40.1	141	27.9	122	32.5	89	31.0
Other Service Activities ¹	9,942	2,274.0	5,763	1,477.4	5,620	1,494.1	3,961	1,054.0
Table Banking ²			1,123	278.8	2,675	714.6	4,060	1,054.0
Total	13,490	3,085.5	10,962	2,787.6	12,264	3,248.0	11,709	3,100.0

Source: Women Enterprise Fund

* Provisional

**Estimates

¹Other Service Activities include, cybercafe, retail trade, event management, catering, hairdressing, tents & chairs for hire.²For the FY 2018/19 Table banking was captured in the system as others hence the merged rows/cells.

18.15. Uwezo Fund: Table 18.4 shows loans disbursed by the Uwezo Fund to women, youth and PWDs groups from 2017/18 to 2021/22. Total Government grant to the Uwezo Fund is expected to increase by 44.7 per cent from KSh 149.0 million in 2020/21 to KSh 215.6 million in 2021/22. Similarly, development and recurrent allocations are expected to increase by 51.2 per cent and 42.2 per cent to KSh 62.0 million and KSh 153.6 million, respectively, in 2021/22. Overall, the total amount of loans disbursed is expected to decrease by 5.4 per cent to KSh 628.3 million in 2021/22. Consequently, the amount of loans disbursed to women, youth and PWDs groups are expected to decrease to KSh 485.7, KSh 127.5

and KSh 15.1 million, respectively, in 2021/22.

18.16. The total number of groups benefiting from the Fund is expected to decrease by 7.0 per cent from 6,452 in 2020/21 to 6,003 in 2021/22. The number of women, youth and PWDs groups benefiting from the Fund is also expected to decrease by 5.5, 9.3 and 20.8 per cent in 2021/22. Similarly, the number of members benefiting from the Fund is expected to decrease from 93,474 in 2020/21 to 64,538 in 2021/22 with women and men loan beneficiaries also expected to decrease by 30.0 per cent and 33.5 per cent, respectively, during the same period.

Table 18.4: Uwezo Fund Loans Disbursement to Women, Youth and PWD Groups, 2017/18-2021/22

Financial Year	Number of Groups			Members			Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)			GoK Grant* (KSh Million)		
	Women	Youth	PWD	Total	Female	Male	Women Groups	Youth Groups	PWD Groups	Total	Development	Recurrent
2017/18	3,747	1,472	138	5,357	56,188	22,580	338.3	118.0	11.3	467.6	500.0	182.8
2018/19	1,121	440	41	1,603	5,617	2,259	110.2	38.5	3.7	152.4	225.0	170.3
2019/20	3,060	976	106	4,142	31,453	12,641	325.6	94.6	9.1	429.3	185.7	170.8
2020/21*	4,589	1,671	192	6,452	66,737	26,737	489.7	157.1	17.7	664.5	41.0	108.0
2021/22**	4,335	1,516	152	6,003	46,748	17,790	485.7	127.5	15.1	628.3	62.0	153.6
												215.6

Source: Uwezo Fund Oversight Board

* Provisional

** Estimates

+ Revised

18.17. Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF): Table 18.5 shows loans disbursed by the Youth Enterprise Development Fund from 2017/18 to 2020/21. Government grant is expected to increase by 37.8 per cent from KSh 329.5 million in 2020/21 to KSh 454.1 million in 2021/22 with development and recurrent allocations expected to increase to KSh 130.0 million and KSh 324.1 million, respectively, in 2021/22. The total amount of loan disbursements from the YEDF is expected to increase by 25.7 per cent from KSh 580.7 million in 2020/21 to KSh 730.0 million in 2021/22.

Similarly, loan repayment is expected to increase by 15.4 per cent during the same period. The total number of beneficiaries of the YEDF loans is also expected to increase by 16.5 per cent to 98,886 in 2021/22. The number of female beneficiaries is expected to rise by 17.7 per cent to 42,498 while the number of male beneficiaries is expected to grow by 15.6 per cent to 56,388 over the same period. Overall, 43.0 per cent of the beneficiaries in 2021/22 are expected to be women.

Table 18.5: Youth Enterprise Development Fund Loan Disbursements, 2017/18- 2021/22

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Amount Repaid (KSh Million)	GoK Grant (KSh Million)		
	Female	Male	Total			Development	Recurrent	Total
2017/18	31,386	47,079	78,465	549.2	509.2	76.3	291.5	367.8
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**	42,498	56,388	98,886	730.0	600.0	130.0	324.1	454.1

Source: Youth Enterprise Development Fund Board

* Provisional

**Estimates

18.18. National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF): Data pertaining to grants disbursed by NGAAF from 2017/18 to 2021/22 is presented in Table 18.6. Grants by NGAAF is one of the government strategies to address imbalance in development for vulnerable groups especially women. In the year under review, the NGAAF continued to support targeted beneficiaries by providing grants for socio-economic empowerment, promotion of enterprises through value addition and scholarships for vulnerable students.

18.19. Government grants under the NGAAF are expected to remain at the same level as the previous year at KSh 2.13 billion in 2021/22. The total amount disbursed for the three programmes is expected to increase by 19.4 per cent from KSh 879.9 million in 2020/21 to KSh 1.1 billion in 2021/22. The number of beneficiary groups under Social Economic Empowerment is expected to increase marginally from 2,337 in 2020/21 to 2,343 in 2021/22 with females expected to account for 78.1 per cent of the total beneficiaries under this Programme. Consequently, the amount disbursed for this Programme is expected to increase by 23.0 per cent to KSh 387.6 million during the same period.

18.20. The amount disbursed for value addition initiatives is expected to increase by 16.8 per cent from

KSh 236.0 million in 2020/21 to KSh 275.7 million in 2021/22. The number of groups is also expected to increase from 1,664 in 2020/21 to 1,673 in 2021/22. Similarly, the number of women beneficiaries is expected to increase from 55,761 in 2020/21 to 56,121 in 2021/22 while men beneficiaries are expected to increase by 1,206 over the same period.

18.21. Disbursements of bursaries and scholarships for vulnerable students are expected to increase by 17.9 per cent to KSh 387.6 million in 2021/22 from KSh 328.8 million in 2020/21. The total number of beneficiaries is also expected to increase by 2.3 per cent to 44,538 in the same period. Women beneficiaries are expected to increase by 1.7 per cent to 25,323, while the number of men beneficiaries are expected to increase by 3.0 per cent to 19,215 in 2021/22.



The number of beneficiary groups under Social Economic Empowerment is expected to increase marginally from 2,337 in 2020/21 to 2,343 in 2021/22 with females expected to account for 78.1 per cent of the total beneficiaries under this Programme

Table 18.6: National Government Affirmative Action Fund Support by Programme, 2017/18-2021/22

Financial Year	Grants for Social Economic Empowerment				Grants for Value Addition Initiatives¹						Grants for Bursaries and Scholarship for Vulnerable Students				Total Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	GoK Grants² (KSh Million)
	Number of Groups	Members		Amount disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Groups	Members³		Amount disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Beneficiaries		Amount disbursed (KSh Million)					
		Female	Male			Total	Female		Male	Total						
2017/18	2,244	119,680	19,375	139,055	387.7	..	..	..	11,605	7,736	19,341	387.7	775.3	2,130.0		
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**	2,343	171,053	48,034	219,087	387.6	1,673	56,121	27,782	83,903	275.7	25,323	19,215	44,538	387.6	1,050.9	2,130.0

Source: National Government Affirmative Action Fund

..Missing Data

* Provisional

**Estimates

+Revised

¹ Value addition is change in physical state or form of the product² GoK Grant Allocation by the National Government includes both Development and Recurrent expenditure

Access to Government Procurement Opportunities

18.22. The amounts reserved and those awarded for contracts under Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) for the period 2017/18 to 2021/22 are presented in Table 18.7. The amount reserved for procurement of goods and services reported by public procurement entities is expected to increase from KSh 65.3 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 81.6 billion in 2021/22, mainly on account of expected increase in the number of reporting procuring entities. The value of contracts awarded is expected to increase from KSh 36.9 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 44.6 billion in 2021/22. The amount reserved and awarded by State Corporations is expected to be the highest at KSh 34.0 billion and KSh 24.6 billion, respectively, in 2021/22. County Governments (Executive) are expected to reserve and award the second highest amounts at KSh 32.5 billion and KSh 9.9 billion, respectively, in the same period.

Table 18.7: Number of Registered and Reporting Procuring Entities, Amount Reserved and Awarded under AGPO, 2017/18-2021/22

Category of Procuring Entities	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21*			2021/22**		
	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	28	19,674.8	12,618.0	35	15,048.3	13,535.3	29	5,279.7	5,213.4	33	6,374.9	5,665.7	42	7,648.8	6,541.7
State Corporations	83	33,471.7	9,424.4	97	29,132.9	10,350.3	162	32,720.2	9,953.0	117	30,941.0	19,876.9	149	34,035.1	24,557.4
Constitutional Commissions & Independent Offices	12	1,924.6	492.1	17	4,610.1	774.4	18	2,950.1	581.0	18	1,218.7	593.1	18	1,948.8	671.9
Universities & Colleges	29	1,734.0	804.0	31	1,715.5	1,290.2	56	3,649.2	1,453.9	45	2,346.9	1,997.1	57	3,755.2	2,409.8
County Governments (Executive)	9	6,542.2	3,405.0	15	8,644.7	4,152.9	30	16,321.6	5,409.4	40	23,261.0	8,334.2	51	32,531.6	9,905.6
County Governments (Assemblies)	6	265.6	51.1	6	473.3	36.6	11	740.3	206.7	19	1,120.6	438.5	24	1,680.0	544.4
Total	167	63,612.9	26,794.6	201	59,624.8	30,139.7	306	61,661.1	22,817.5	272	65,263.0	36,905.5	341	81,599.5	44,630.9

Source: Public Procurement Regulatory Authority, National Treasury

* Provisional

**Estimates

18.23. Table 18.8 presents the number of tenders awarded by public procuring entities from 2017/18 to 2021/22 to youth, women and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). The total number of tenders awarded is expected to increase by 22.5 per cent from 34.7 thousand in 2020/21 to 42.5 thousand in 2021/22. During the same period, the total value of tenders awarded is expected to increase by 20.9 per cent from KSh 36.9 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 44.6 billion in 2021/22. The number of tenders awarded to the youth is expected to increase by 22.8 per cent to 17.0 thousand with the value of tenders expected to increase by

10.5 per cent to KSh 16.8 billion. Similarly, the number of tenders awarded to women is expected to increase by 20.9 per cent to 22.1 thousand with the value expected to increase by 27.5 per cent to KSh 24.4 billion in the same period. The number and value of tenders awarded to the PWDs are expected to increase by 32.7 per cent and 30.8 per cent, respectively, in 2021/22. The number of tenders awarded to women is expected to account for over half of all AGPO tenders in 2021/22.

Table 18.8: Tenders Awarded Under AGPO by Public Procuring Entities, 2017/18-2021/22

Category	Procuring Entity	2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		2020/21*		2021/22**	
		Number of Tenders	Value (KSh Million)	Number of Tenders	Value (KSh Million)	Number of Tenders	Value (KSh Million)	Number of Tenders	Value (KSh Million)	Number of Tenders	Value (KSh Million)
Youth	Ministries	2,630	6,066.8	2,742	5,707.6	1,629	3,228.0	2,329	2,571.2	2,795	2,828.3
	State Corporations	5,234	3,832.0	5,943	3,962.2	4,749	3,359.9	4,943	7,267.3	5,437	7,994.0
	Commissions	752	228.0	898	332.0	713	193.6	672	199.2	874	239.1
	Universities & Colleges	1,621	374.8	1,935	400.7	1,897	592.6	3,532	953.0	4,592	1,143.6
	County Governments (Executive)	1,044	1,804.9	942	2,495.9	1,146	2,418.8	2,173	3,975.4	3,028	4,372.9
Women	County Governments (Assemblies)	80	34.2	62	20.3	69	115.4	182	197.3	255	256.5
	Sub-Total	11,361	12,340.7	12,522	12,918.7	10,203	9,908.3	13,831	15,163.4	16,981	16,834.4
	Ministries	2,724	6,534.8	3,120	7,104.8	1,612	1,904.1	3,197	2,931.4	4,156	3,517.7
	State Corporations	8,220	5,153.0	8,674	5,801.8	7,242	5,584.0	8,139	10,901.0	9,147	14,171.3
	Commissions	906	228.8	1,043	367.0	759	334.9	859	368.0	972	404.4
PWDs	Universities & Colleges	1,788	402.6	3,242	813.3	3,141	784.1	3,872	956.2	4,773	1,166.0
	County Governments (Executive)	856	1,290.1	848	1,445.6	1,112	2,229.0	1,988	3,796.1	2,762	4,913.7
	County Governments (Assemblies)	23	14.4	38	14.7	72	70.0	197	225.7	256	270.9
	Sub-Total	14,517	13,623.6	16,965	15,547.2	13,938	10,906.1	18,252	19,178.5	22,067	24,444.1
	Ministries	196	569.5	342	722.9	113	81.3	214	163.0	300	195.7
County Governments	State Corporations	918	439.5	1,076	586.3	1,052	1,009.2	1,403	1,708.7	1,871	2,392.1
	Commissions	97	35.2	151	75.4	151	52.5	98	25.8	118	28.4
	Universities & Colleges	201	26.6	440	76.2	373	77.2	499	88.0	668	100.2
	County Governments (Executive)	77	310.0	151	211.4	185	761.6	348	562.7	451	619.0
	County Governments (Assemblies)	6	2.5	4	1.6	36	21.3	29	15.4	32	17.0
Total	Sub-Total	1,495	1,383.3	2,164	1,673.8	1,910	2,003.1	2,591	2,563.7	3,439	3,352.4
	Total	27,373	27,347.7	31,651	30,139.7	26,051	22,817.5	34,674	36,905.5	42,486	44,630.9

Source: Public Procurement Regulatory Authority, The National Treasury

*Provisional

**Estimates

18.24. National Youth Service: Paramilitary training is the entry point into the Service for uniformed personnel where Kenyan volunteer youth are recruited into NYS, equipped with paramilitary skills and knowledge, and regimented. The training is meant to instill in recruits a tradition of patriotism, loyalty, cohesion, integrity, and service to the nation. Owing to the need to address emerging youth issues, the training has also incorporated training in areas such as life skills and counter-terrorism among others.

18.25. National Service is the second phase of the NYS programs. Upon successful pass-out, servicemen and servicewomen dedicate time and effort between six to twelve months to render voluntary service to the nation. The objective is to infuse discipline and work ethics among the community youth. The servicemen and servicewomen are engaged in key areas that include general duty; agricultural production; manufacturing; security services, emergency; disaster response, crowd control; road and dam construction; and borehole drilling among others. The servicemen and servicewomen are deployed to the various twenty-two (22) NYS Units spread across the country.

18.26. Technical and Vocational Training: Servicemen and service women who successfully undertake national service are transited to the third phase in the technical and vocational training institutions where they are provided with technical and vocational training skills in readiness for employment.

18.27. The number of servicewomen and servicemen recruited by the National Youth Service (NYS) has been decreasing over the years as shown in Table 18.9. The total number of servicewomen and servicemen recruited reduced by 6.8 per cent from 8,046 in 2020 to 7,500 in 2021 with over 97.0 per cent of servicemen and servicewomen proceeding for paramilitary training over the same period. The total number of servicewomen and servicemen in National Service increased by 31.1 per cent from 11,267 in 2020 to 14,768 in 2021. Likewise, the number of servicewomen and servicemen engaged in National Service went up by 15.7 per cent and 37.7 per cent, respectively, in 2021. The total number of servicemen and servicewomen in Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) increased from 32,555 in 2020 to 34,839 in 2021. The number of servicewomen in TVET increased by 22.4 per cent to 10,358, while that of servicemen increased by 1.6 per cent to 24,481 in 2021.

Table 18.9: Servicewomen and Servicemen in NYS, 2017-2021

Year	Recruited			Paramilitary Training			National Service			Technical and Vocational Training (TVET)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2017	7,936	21,276	29,212	7,931	21,262	29,193	..	..	..	..	..	..
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

Source: National Youth Service

* Provisional

.. Missing Data

Decision Making

18.28. Table 18.10 provides details of participation of women and men in selected decision-making positions in the public service for the period 2020 to 2021. Women Representation for the positions of Deputy County Commissioner, Assistant County Commissioner, Chief and Assistant Chief increased by 27, 210, 37 and 121 women to 52, 627, 436 and 1,714 women, respectively, in 2021. The number of women County Executive Committee (CECs) members increased from 142 in 2020 to 145 in 2021. However, the number of women in the positions of Chief Administrative Secretary and County Commissioner each reduced by one over the same period. During the period under review, the number of women Governors, Deputy Governors and County Secretaries remained unchanged. Cabinet Secretaries, Heads of Constitutional Commissions and Independent Offices, Assistant County Commissioners and CEC members achieved the two-third gender rule in 2021.

18.29. One more woman joined the Senate in 2021

following the exit of a male senator. There was an increase in the positions held by women in the County Assemblies from 737 in 2020 to 739 in 2021. In the counties, the two-third gender rule was only achieved by Members of County Assembly (MCAs).

18.30. The number of female judges in the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and High Court increased by 1, 3 and 7 women to 3,10 and 65 women, respectively, in 2021. Similarly, the number of female magistrates rose from 252 in 2020 to 257 in 2021. Overall, Judicial officers achieved the two-third gender rule during the review period.



The number of female judges in the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and High Court increased by 1, 3 and 7 women to 3,10 and 65 women, respectively, in 2021

Table 18.10: Participation of Women and Men in Selected Decision-Making Positions in the Public Service, 2020-2021

Decision Making Positions	2020				2021*			
	Female	Male	Total	% Female	Female	Male	Total	% Female
Executive								
National								
Cabinet Secretaries	7	14	21	33.3	7	14	21	33.3
Chief Administrative Secretaries	11	25	36	30.6	10	21	31	32.3
Principal Secretaries	9	32	41	22.0	9	32	41	22.0
Diplomatic Corps ¹	18	38	56	32.1	18	38	56	32.1
CEOs of Constitutional commissions and Independent offices	7	8	15	46.7	7	8	15	46.7
Regional Commissioners	1	6	7	14.3	1	6	7	14.3
County Commissioners.	7	40	47	14.9	6	41	47	12.8
Deputy County Commissioners	25	248	273	9.2	52	304	356	14.6
Assistant County Commissioners	417	852	1,269	32.9	627	1,178	1,805	34.7
Chiefs	399	2,875	3,274	12.2	436	2,870	3,306	13.2
Assistant Chiefs	1,593	6,206	7,799	20.4	1,714	6,335	8,049	21.3
County								
Governors	3	44	47	6.4	3	44	47	6.4
Deputy Governors	7	36	43	16.3	7	36	43	16.3
County Secretaries	5	42	47	10.6	5	42	47	10.6
County Executive Committee Members	142	292	434	32.7	145	291	436	33.3
Legislature								
National								
Senators	21	46	67	31.3	22	45	67	32.8
Members of Parliament	75	274	349	21.5	75	274	349	21.5
Speakers	0	2	2	0.0	0	2	2	0.0
Clerks	0	2	2	0.0	0	2	2	0.0
County								
Members of County Assembly	737	1,450	2,187	33.7	739	1,458	2,197	33.6
Speakers	4	43	47	8.5	4	43	47	8.5
Clerks	1	46	47	2.1	1	46	47	2.1
Judiciary								
Supreme Court Judges	2	4	6	33.3	3	4	7	42.9
Court of Appeal Judges	7	12	19	36.8	10	10	20	50.0
High Court Judges	58	69	127	45.7	65	82	147	44.2
Magistrates	252	222	474	53.2	257	226	483	53.2
Kadhis	0	52	52	0.0	0	52	52	0.0

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

18.31. Table 18.11 presents the distribution of elected and nominated Members of County Assemblies (MCAs) by county and sex for 2020 and 2021 as at 31st December. The total number of women and men MCAs increased from 737 and 1,450 in 2020 to 739 and 1,458, respectively, in 2021. Nationally, the two-third gender rule requirement for members of

County Assemblies was met during the review period. Nyamira and Lamu remained as the counties with the highest proportion of women MCAs at 38.9 per cent, while Nandi County had the lowest proportion of Women MCAs at 23.5 per cent. Thirteen County Assemblies did not meet the minimum two-third gender rule requirement in 2021.

Table 18.11: Distribution of Members of County Assembly by County and Sex, 2020 and 2021

County Code	County	2020						2021*					
		Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female		Elected		Nominated	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
001	Mombasa	5	26	10	1	15	27	35.7	35.7	5	26	10	1
002	Kwale	0	20	12	2	12	22	35.3	35.3	0	19	12	2
003	Kilifi	2	33	17	2	19	35	35.2	35.2	0	34	17	2
004	Tana River	2	13	5	3	7	16	30.4	30.4	2	13	5	3
005	Lamu	1	9	6	2	7	11	38.9	38.9	1	9	6	2
006	Taita/Taveta	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3	33.3	0	22	11	2
007	Garissa	1	29	17	3	18	32	36.0	36.0	0	30	17	3
008	Wajir	0	30	16	2	16	32	33.3	33.3	1	30	16	2
009	Mandera	0	30	16	2	16	32	33.3	33.3	0	30	16	2
010	Marsabit	0	20	8	2	8	22	26.7	26.7	2	18	8	2
011	Isiolo	0	10	6	1	6	11	35.3	35.3	0	10	6	1
012	Meru	2	43	21	2	23	45	33.8	33.8	1	44	21	2
013	Tharaka-Nithi	2	13	4	1	6	14	30.0	30.0	2	13	4	1
014	Embu	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3	33.3	0	20	11	2
015	Kitui	6	34	12	2	18	36	33.3	33.3	6	34	12	2
016	Machakos	4	36	16	3	20	39	33.9	33.9	4	36	16	3
017	Makueni	1	28	15	3	16	31	34.0	34.0	1	29	15	3
018	Nyandarua	1	24	12	2	13	26	33.3	33.3	1	24	12	2
019	Nyeri	4	26	12	2	16	28	36.4	36.4	4	26	12	2
020	Kirinyaga	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3	33.3	0	20	11	2
021	Murang'a	2	33	16	2	18	35	34.0	34.0	2	33	16	2
022	Kiambu	1	59	29	3	30	62	32.6	32.6	0	59	29	3
023	Turkana	2	28	15	2	17	30	36.2	36.2	2	28	15	2
024	West Pokot	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3	33.3	0	20	11	2
025	Samburu	0	15	10	2	10	17	37.0	37.0	0	15	10	2
026	Trans Nzoia	1	24	11	3	12	27	30.8	30.8	1	23	11	3

Table 18.11: Distribution of Members of County Assembly by County and Sex, 2020 and 2021 (Continued)

County Code	County	2020						2021*					
		Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female		Elected		Nominated	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
027	Uasin Gishu	1	28	15	2	16	30	34.8	2	28	15	2	17
													30
028	Elgeyo/Marakwet	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3	1	19	11	2	12
													21
029	Nandi	1	24	7	2	8	26	23.5	1	24	7	2	8
													26
030	Baringo	2	28	13	2	15	30	33.3	2	29	13	2	15
													31
031	Laikipia	1	14	7	2	8	16	33.3	1	14	7	2	8
													16
032	Nakuru	6	47	21	2	27	49	35.5	6	49	21	2	27
													51
033	Narok	1	29	15	2	16	31	34.0	0	28	15	2	15
													30
034	Kajiado	0	25	14	2	14	27	34.1	0	25	14	2	14
													27
035	Kericho	1	29	15	2	16	31	34.0	1	29	15	2	16
													31
036	Bomet	3	22	9	2	12	24	33.3	3	22	9	2	12
													24
037	Kakamega	3	57	27	2	30	59	33.7	2	58	27	2	29
													60
038	Vihiga	1	24	12	1	13	25	34.2	1	24	12	1	13
													25
039	Bungoma	7	38	13	2	20	40	33.3	8	39	13	2	21
													41
040	Busia	1	34	16	2	17	36	32.1	3	32	16	2	19
													34
041	Siaya	5	25	10	2	15	27	35.7	4	28	10	2	14
													30
042	Kisumu	5	30	11	2	16	32	33.3	5	30	11	2	16
													32
043	Homa Bay	2	38	18	2	20	40	33.3	6	38	18	2	24
													40
044	Migori	3	37	16	1	19	38	33.3	1	39	16	1	17
													40
045	Kisii	2	42	22	2	24	44	35.3	2	42	22	2	24
													44
046	Nyamira	1	19	13	3	14	22	38.9	1	19	13	3	14
													22
047	Nairobi City	4	81	35	2	39	83	32.0	4	81	35	2	39
													83
National		87	1,354	650	96	737	1,450	33.7	89	1,362	650	96	739
													1,458
													33.6

Source: County Assemblies
* Provisional

18.32. Table 18.12 presents the distribution of CEC members by county and sex for the period 2020 and 2021. The total number of CEC members increased marginally from 434 in 2020 to 436 in 2021. The proportion of women CEC members increased from 32.7 per cent in 2020 to 33.3 per cent in 2021, thereby meeting the two-third gender rule. Kiambu

County had the highest representation of women CEC members at 54.5 per cent while Homa Bay, Kisii, Nyamira and Nandi Counties had the lowest women representation at 22.2 per cent each. Overall, twenty-six counties did not meet the two-third gender rule in the review period.

Table 18.12: Distribution of County Executive Committee Members by County and Sex, 2020 and 2021

County Code	County	2020				2021*			
		Female	Male	Total	% Female	Female	Male	Total	% Female
001	Mombasa	2	4	6	33.3	2	4	6	33.3
002	Kwale	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
003	Kilifi	5	5	10	50.0	5	5	10	50.0
004	Tana River	2	6	8	25.0	2	6	8	25.0
005	Lamu	2	4	6	33.3	2	4	6	33.3
006	Taita/Taveta	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
007	Garissa	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
008	Wajir	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
009	Mandera	1	6	7	14.3	3	7	10	30.0
010	Marsabit	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
011	Isiolo	2	5	7	28.6	2	5	7	28.6
012	Meru	4	7	11	36.4	4	7	11	36.4
013	Tharaka-Nithi	2	5	7	28.6	2	5	7	28.6
014	Embu	3	8	11	27.3	3	8	11	27.3
015	Kitui	4	8	12	33.3	4	8	12	33.3
016	Machakos	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
017	Makueni	3	7	10	30.0	3	6	9	33.3
018	Nyandarua	3	6	9	33.3	3	6	9	33.3
019	Nyeri	5	5	10	50.0	5	5	10	50.0
020	Kirinyaga	3	5	8	37.5	3	5	8	37.5
021	Murang'a	3	7	10	30.0	3	6	9	33.3
022	Kiambu	6	5	11	54.5	6	5	11	54.5
023	Turkana	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
024	West Pokot	3	6	9	33.3	3	6	9	33.3
025	Samburu	3	6	9	33.3	3	6	9	33.3
026	Trans Nzoia	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
027	Uasin Gishu	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0

Table 18.12: Distribution of County Executive Committee Members by County and Sex, 2020 and 2021 (Continued)

County Code	County	2020				2021*			
		Female	Male	Total	% Female	Female	Male	Total	% Female
028	Elgeyo/Marakwet	3	6	9	33.3	3	6	9	33.3
029	Nandi	3	7	10	30.0	2	7	9	22.2
030	Baringo	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
031	Laikipia	3	4	7	42.9	2	5	7	28.6
032	Nakuru	1	6	7	14.3	3	7	10	30.0
033	Narok	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
034	Kajiado	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
035	Kericho	2	6	8	25.0	2	6	8	25.0
036	Bomet	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
037	Kakamega	3	5	8	37.5	3	5	8	37.5
038	Vihiga	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
039	Bungoma	3	8	11	27.3	3	8	11	27.3
040	Busia	3	5	8	37.5	4	4	8	50.0
041	Siaya	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
042	Kisumu	2	6	8	25.0	2	5	7	28.6
043	Homa Bay	3	7	10	30.0	2	7	9	22.2
044	Migori	5	5	10	50.0	5	5	10	50.0
045	Kisii	3	7	10	30.0	2	7	9	22.2
046	Nyamira	2	7	9	22.2	2	7	9	22.2
047	Nairobi City	2	6	8	25.0	4	6	10	40.0
National		142	292	434	32.7	145	291	436	33.3

Source: County Governments (Executive)

*Provisional

Social Protection

18.33. The Government sustained social safety-nets for vulnerable persons through a three-pronged approach namely Social Assistance, Social Security and Health Insurance. The Government provided social assistance through cash transfers to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs), Persons with Severe Disability (PWS), Older Persons and hunger-stricken households in four counties in the arid areas of Northern Kenya.

18.34. Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Fund (CT-OVC): The number of caregivers, amount of funds allocated and disbursed to Orphans and Vulnerable Children from 2017/18 to 2021/22 are shown in Table 18.13. The amount

allocated is expected to increase by 11.3 per cent from KSh 7.1 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 7.9 billion in 2021/22. Similarly, the amount of funds disbursed for the programme is expected to increase by the same magnitude in 2021/22.

18.35. The number of beneficiary households is expected to decrease by 6.1 per cent from 293,665 in 2020/21 to 275,767 in 2021/22. Similarly, the number of women and men caregivers is expected to decrease by 6.1 per cent and 6.0 per cent, respectively, during the same period. In 2021/22, women are expected to account for 79.7 per cent of the total number of caregivers.

Table 18.13: Disbursement of Funds to Orphans and Vulnerable Children, 2017/18- 2021/22

Financial Year	Number of Caregivers ¹			Amount in KSh Million	
	Female	Male	Total	Allocated*	Disbursed
2017/18	..	..	349,778	8,170.0	7,352.2
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**	219,917	55,850	275,767	7,931.0	7,931.0

Source: State Department for Social Protection, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programs

.. Missing Data

*Provisional

**Estimates

*Revised

¹Total number of caregivers is equivalent to the total number of beneficiary households

18.36. The Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT): Disbursement of funds to Older Persons from 2017/18 to 2021/22 is presented in Table 18.14. The funds allocated to the OPCT Programme are expected to decrease by 8.7 per cent from KSh 18.3 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 16.7 billion in 2021/22. Similarly, the amount disbursed is expected to decrease by the same magnitude from KSh 18.3 billion to KSh 16.7

billion during the same period. The total number of beneficiaries under the programme is also expected to reduce slightly from 763,553 in 2020/21 to 757,744 in 2021/22. Likewise, the number of women benefiting from the OPCT Programme is expected to decrease from 467,362 in 2020 to 465,498 in 2021 while the number of men is expected to decline by 3,945 in the same period.

Table 18.14: Disbursement of Funds to Older Persons, 2017/18 - 2021/22

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount in KSh Million	
	Female	Male	Total	Allocated	Disbursed
2017/18	..	..	792,268	14,452.4	11,245.8
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**	465,498	292,246	757,744	16,673.5	16,673.5

Source: State Department for Social Protection, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes

.. Missing Data

* Provisional

** Estimates

18.37. Cash Transfer to Persons with Severe Disabilities (PWSD-CT): Disbursement of funds to Persons with Severe Disabilities for the period 2017/18 to 2021/22 is presented in Table 18.15. The amount allocated is expected to remain the same at

KSh 1.2 billion in 2021/22 while the amount disbursed is expected to increase by 46.0 per cent from KSh 814.8 million in 2020/21 to KSh 1.2 billion in 2021/22. The total number of caregivers is expected to grow marginally by 346 to 34,294 in 2021/22.

Table 18.15: Disbursement of Funds to Persons with Severe Disabilities, 2017/18 - 2021/22

Financial Year	Number of Caregivers ¹			Amount in KSh Million	
	Female	Male	Total	Allocated	Disbursed
2017/18	..	..	43,884	1,180.0	942.7
2018/19	8,583	34,268	42,851	1,190.0	721.8
2019/20	6,817	27,159	33,976	1,190.0	816.6
2020/21*	6,615	27,333	33,948	1,190.0	814.8
2021/22**	6,918	27,376	34,294	1,190.0	1,190.0

Source: State Department for Social Protection, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programs

.. Missing Data

* Provisional

** Estimates

¹Total number of caregivers is equivalent to the total number of beneficiaries households

18.38. Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP): This is an unconditional Government cash transfer programme implemented through the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) in the counties of Turkana, Wajir, Mandera and Marsabit. The programme aims at reducing extreme hunger and vulnerability by delivering regular and unconditional cash transfers to targeted households.

18.39. Table 18.16 shows disbursement of funds by the Programme from 2017/18 to 2021/22. The amount allocated is expected to remain the same for 2021/22 as it was in 2020/21. However, the amount

disbursed is expected to increase by 29.4 per cent from KSh 3.4 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 4.4 billion in 2021/22. The number of beneficiary households is expected to increase by 60.1 per cent to 214,024 in 2021/22. Women who receive the benefits from the program on behalf of the households are expected to increase by 75.3 per cent from 81,570 in 2020/21 to 142,967 in 2021/22 while their male counterparts are expected to increase by 36.2 per cent from 52,152 in 2020/21 to 71,057 in 2021/22. It is expected that in 2021/22, females receiving the benefits on behalf of households will account for 66.8 per cent of the total recipients.

Table 18.16: Disbursement of Funds for Hunger Safety Net Programme¹, 2017/18 - 2021/22

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiary Households			KSh Million	
	Female Recipients ²	Male Recipients ²	Total	Allocated	Disbursed
2017/18	116,132	74,248	190,380	3,298.3	3,496.0
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**	142,967	71,057	214,024	4,396.6	4,396.6

Source: National Drought Management Authority, Ministry of Public Service, Gender, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes

*Provisional

** Estimates

¹ The programme runs in Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit and Turkana Counties

² Recipient receives the benefit on behalf of the household

18.40. National Social Security Fund (NSSF):

Table 18.17 presents details of annual membership, contributions and benefits by NSSF. In 2021, NSSF registered 21,680 new employers compared to 82,261 in 2020. The apparent huge drop in 2021 in the registration of employers was attributed to office access restrictions due to COVID-19 and the backlog of pending registration in 2019. Similarly, the number of newly registered employees went down by 19.1 per cent from 176,112 in 2020 to 142,495 in 2021. In 2021, newly registered male employees decreased by 23.4 per cent to 82,840 while newly

registered female employees reduced by 12.3 to 59,655. Newly registered voluntary members more than doubled from 112,580 in 2020 to 264,195 in 2021 due to increased sensitization through various channels and uptake of the e-registration service. Women voluntary members increased significantly by 67,273 to 113,355 while their male counterparts increased by 84,342 to 150,840 in 2021. Contributions and benefits paid dropped by 3.9 per cent and 23.0 per cent to KSh 14.2 billion and KSh 3.4 billion in 2021, respectively.

Table 18.17: National Social Security Fund Annual Membership, Contributions and Benefits by Sex, 2017-2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ¹	2021*
New Registered Employers	40,557	44,205	28,080	82,261	21,680
New Registered Employees					
Female	148,930	83,135	82,515	68,006	59,655
Male	216,531	132,510	120,071	108,106	82,840
Sub Total	365,461	215,645	202,586	176,112	142,495
New Registered Voluntary Members					
Female	85,849	60,371	69,362	46,082	113,355
Male	133,080	99,421	107,473	66,498	150,840
Sub Total	218,929	159,792	176,835	112,580	264,195
Total Registered Members	584,390	375,437	379,421	288,692	406,690
Contribution (KSh Million)	13,546.9	14,044.3	15,102.4	14,732.6	14,164.8
Benefits Paid (KSh Million)	3,661.0	3,778.9	4,939.1	4,433.5	3,413.6

Source: National Social Security Fund

* Provisional

¹ The increase is attributed to registration of employers that was done at the Registrar of Companies through e-citizen platform that could not be uploaded to the NSSF system in 2019

18.41. Retirement Benefits: Pension, social security, and individual savings are ways through which workers achieve retirement security. Pension helps workers to maintain their standard of living in retirement and savings provide important supplemental income for unforeseen expenses. The Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA) is established under the Retirement Benefits Act, No.3 of 1997, to regulate and supervise the establishment and management of retirement benefits schemes and to promote the development of the retirement benefits sector.

18.42. Table 18.18 presents details of contributions by employers and employees; benefits paid out and membership in pension schemes from 2017 to 2021. Information on Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs) by members and contributions towards Post-Retirement Medical Fund (PRMF), introduced to enable members to start contributing during their working life towards accessing a medical cover at retirement, is also presented. There has been a steady increase in the amount of pension contributions held in pension schemes over the years. Total pension contributions increased by 13.8 per cent from KSh 108.2 billion in 2020 to KSh 123.1 billion in 2021.

This was a higher increase compared to the growth of 5.8 per cent registered in 2020. Employer's contributions increased by 6.6 per cent from KSh 56.1 billion in 2020 to KSh 59.8 billion in 2021. Similarly, employers' special contributions went up from KSh 2.9 billion in 2020 to KSh 6.2 billion in 2021. Employee contributions increased by 17.6 per cent from KSh 47.8 billion in 2020 to KSh 56.2 billion in 2021, while AVCs by employees decreased by 43.0 per cent to KSh 765.0 million during the same period. Post-Retirement Medical Fund that was introduced in 2020 increased from KSh 7.0 million to KSh 101.4 million in 2021.

18.43. Benefits paid out increased by 13.1 per cent from KSh 89.2 billion in 2020 to KSh 100.9 billion in 2021. The amount of transfer out increased by 10.6 per cent to KSh 5.2 billion while transfer in reduced by 15.8 per cent to KSh 15.4 billion in 2021. Total membership in pension schemes increased slightly by 0.9 per cent to 1,018,814 in 2021. Active members increased by 3.9 per cent to 872,410 while inactive members reduced by 13.9 per cent to 146,404 in 2021.

Table 18.18: Contributions, Benefits and Membership in Pension Schemes, 2017 – 2021

	Contributions (KSh Million)					Benefits (KSh Million)				Members		
	Employer	Employer Special	Employee	Employee additional Voluntary (AVCs)	Post Retirement Medical Fund	Total	Benefits Paid out	Transfer in	Transfer out	Active	Inactive	Total
2017	43,103	3,270	38,598	956	-	85,926	66,331	8,348	5,059	683,156	94,572	777,728
2018	48,826	6,127	43,520	653	-	99,126	70,754	16,021	8,713	725,452	126,878	725,452
2019	50,599	4,723	46,401	554	-	102,276	62,945	15,503	7,750	837,428	133,417	837,428
2020	56,135	2,872	47,847	1,341	7	108,202	89,211	18,333	4,675	840,066	170,095	1,010,161
2021*	59,764	6,228	56,238	765	101	123,097	100,944	15,408	5,171	872,410	146,404	1,018,814

Source: Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA)

SECTION

D

Emerging Issues



Highlights of Demographic Indicators

Overview

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC), whose theme was “Counting Our People for Sustainable Development and Devolution of Services” was conducted in August 2019, with the 24th/25th being the reference night. The main objective of the 2019 KPHC was to collect information on the size, composition, distribution, and socio-economic characteristics of the population. In-depth analysis of the census data was undertaken to provide more information on various aspects of the population. This chapter presents highlights of the three principal determinants of population change, that is, fertility, mortality, and migration. Also included is highlights on older persons.

19.2. Total Fertility Rate (TFR), which is the number of live births a woman would have by the end of her reproductive life span (15–49 years) was recorded as 3.4 births per 1,000 women, while Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) was 27.3 years for males, and 23.1 years for females. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) was 27.9 births per 1,000 population whereas the proportion ever married for age 15–19 was 4.3 per cent for male and 11.2 per cent for females.

19.3. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) stood at 35.5 deaths per 1,000 live births. Under-Five Mortality Rate was 52.2 deaths per 1,000 live births. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) was 355 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births and Crude Death Rate (CDR) was 10.5 deaths per 1,000 population. Life expectancy at birth for females was 66.5 years compared to 60.6 years for males. This shows that, at birth, females are likely to live about six years longer than their male counterparts. It further shows that at 60 years the males are expected to live 14.2 more years compared with 17.2 more years for females.

19.4. Analysis of migration trends indicates that there were approximately 1.7 million people reported to have recently migrated 12 months prior to the census date while 9 million people were lifetime migrants in Kenya.

Immigrants into the country mostly came from East African Countries. Report on older persons shows that the older population in Kenya accounted for approximately 6 per cent of the total population where about 1.5 million were females and 1.2 million were males.

Fertility and Nuptuality

19.5. The key indicators presented under fertility and nuptuality are proportions ever married (15-19 years), Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM), total fertility rates and crude birth rates. Information on fertility was solicited from all the female respondents age 12 years and above, by asking them birth history questions on, children ever born alive, children living in the household or elsewhere, children born alive who died, date of the last child born by sex and whether single or multiple births. The proportion of ever-married males age 15-19 increased from 2.9 per cent in 2009 to 4.3 per cent in 2019, while that

of females declined to 11.2 per cent in 2019 from 18.8 per cent in 2009. The county with the highest proportions of ever married males between ages 15-19 was Mandera while Tana River had the highest proportions of ever-married females.

19.6. In 2019, the SMAM which is an indicator of the timing of the first marriage, was 27.3 years for males and 23.1 years for females an indication that young people have lately been delaying entry into marriage. SMAM is higher for males than females in all counties. The indicators of current fertility are the CBR and TFR. The estimated CBR was 27.9 births per 1,000 population with the lowest CBR being in Makueni at 19.8 births per 1,000 population and the highest being in Mandera at 49.4 births per 1,000 population. The TFR at national level declined from 4.8 births in 2009 to 3.4 births in 2019. However, TFR has remained high in Mandera, Wajir, and Marsabit counties.

Table 19.1: Fertility and Nuptuality by County, 2019

Residence/ County	Per cent ever married (age 15-19)		SMAM (Years)		Crude Birth Rate	Total Fertility Rate
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Kenya	4.3	11.2	27.3	23.1	27.9	3.4
Mombasa	2.4	10.3	27.4	23.5	29.3	2.9
Kwale	3.4	15.9	26.9	22.2	32.3	4.3
Kilifi	3.0	11.3	26.9	23.0	29.0	3.7
Tana River	5.4	25.6	25.3	20.4	35.0	5.2
Lamu	3.3	14.2	26.7	22.1	28.0	4.0
Taita-Taveta	2.6	9.9	28.5	23.0	25.2	3.4
Garissa	8.7	17.6	26.8	22.6	31.5	4.4
Wajir	8.8	19.6	25.6	21.9	44.2	6.7
Mandera	9.6	23.9	25.0	21.4	49.4	8.0
Marsabit	6.6	18.5	28.0	22.3	44.3	7.0
Isiolo	5.7	18.3	27.0	22.1	27.9	4.1
Meru	6.1	15.1	27.5	22.8	23.1	2.9
Tharaka-Nithi	4.2	9.1	27.9	23.5	21.6	2.9
Embu	3.9	9.6	28.7	23.4	22.3	2.9
Kitui	3.9	7.8	28.4	23.1	22.7	3.2
Machakos	3.6	7.6	28.6	24.0	22.1	2.7

Table 19.1: Fertility and Nuptiality by County, 2019 (Continued)

Residence/ County	Per cent ever married (age 15-19)		SMAM (Years)		Crude Birth Rate	Total Fertility Rate
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Makueni	3.1	5.8	29.4	23.7	19.8	2.8
Nyandarua	2.7	6.7	28.6	22.8	23.7	3.4
Nyeri	2.7	5.7	29.4	23.6	20.8	2.9
Kirinyaga	4.2	9.5	28.2	22.9	21.0	2.7
Murang'a	3.1	8.1	29.0	23.3	21.9	3.2
Kiambu	2.4	6.8	27.8	23.7	27.0	2.7
Turkana	5.8	14.3	27.5	22.9	45.7	6.4
West Pokot	7.8	19.1	25.4	21.5	36.5	5.6
Samburu	5.1	24.8	27.6	21.2	33.1	4.9
Trans Nzoia	3.4	9.7	27.0	23.1	27.2	3.7
Uasin Gishu	3.2	6.7	28.0	24.0	26.5	3.0
Elgeyo/Marakwet	5.9	9.6	26.8	23.5	26.9	3.7
Nandi	3.9	7.6	28.1	23.7	24.7	3.2
Baringo	5.7	12.2	27.1	23.1	27.4	4.0
Laikipia	3.2	11.3	27.8	22.4	28.0	3.7
Nakuru	2.8	8.8	27.3	22.9	28.1	3.4
Narok	5.5	19.9	25.7	21.1	32.9	4.6
Kajiado	4.1	13.3	27.1	23.1	30.5	3.3
Kericho	4.7	11.2	27.8	22.9	25.1	3.1
Bomet	5.5	12.8	27.5	22.8	26.2	3.3
Kakamega	4.0	9.5	26.7	23.2	25.0	3.4
Vihiga	3.3	7.3	28.0	24.2	22.8	3.5
Bungoma	5.5	11.6	26.3	22.8	26.4	3.6
Busia	3.8	9.8	26.3	23.2	26.8	3.5
Siaya	2.8	8.4	27.0	23.2	26.6	3.5
Kisumu	2.9	8.6	27.2	23.7	27.5	3.1
Homabay	4.3	12.1	26.2	22.2	28.3	3.6
Migori	4.8	16.1	25.5	21.6	30.8	3.9
Kisii	5.3	12.0	26.2	22.8	23.5	2.8
Nyamira	5.0	10.7	26.8	22.8	21.7	2.7
Nairobi City	1.8	7.8	27.5	23.7	29.0	2.5

Mortality

19.7. The key indicators on mortality are infant mortality, under-five mortality, life expectancies at birth and at age 60, maternal mortality and crude death rates, and their differentials across counties. The information was collected from questions on children ever born, orphanhood and recent deaths in the households. Table 19.2 presents mortality indicators by county. At national level, infant mortality was 35.5 deaths per 1,000 live births while under-five mortality was 52.0 deaths per 1,000 live births. Migori county recorded the highest infant mortality rate at 67.2 per 1,000 live births, followed by Homa Bay at 57.5 per 1,000 live births. Migori recorded 107.2 under-five deaths per 1,000 live births, which was the highest in the country.

19.8. Nationally, life expectancy at birth is estimated to be 60.6 for males and 66.5 for females. This shows that females live longer than males. However, in Isiolo county, the results indicate that males live longer than the females. The lowest life expectancies at birth for males was in Homa Bay and Migori counties both at 50.5 years while for females Tana River had the lowest at 58.6 years. Females in Nyeri county had the highest life expectancies of 75.8 years. Expectation of life at age 60 is the average

number of years that a person who has attained age 60 is expected to live, if age-specific mortality levels remain constant. Nationally, females have a higher expectation of life at 17.2 years after attaining age 60 years than males at 14.2 years. Mombasa, Lamu and Bungoma counties recorded the highest expectation of life at age 60 while Machakos, Homa Bay and Kajiado counties recorded the least for the males. For females, Nyeri, Kiambu, and Mombasa counties have the highest expectation of life at age 60, while Isiolo, Turkana, Kilifi and Tana River have the lowest.

19.9. Six counties had maternal mortality ratio above 500 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births with Garissa having the highest rate of 641 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The lowest rate was in Nyeri where the ratio was 67 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, which is within the recommended Sustainable Development Goal 3 target of less than 70 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Crude Death Rate was nationally estimated at 10.5 deaths per 1,000 population. At county level, Makueni had the lowest CDR at 5.5 deaths per 1,000 population while Siaya had the highest at 15.5 deaths per 1,000 population.

Table 19.2: Mortality by County, 2019

COUNTY	“IMR (Per 1,000 Live Births)”	“U5MR (Per 1,000 Live Births)”	Life Expectancy at birth (Years)		Life Expectancy at 60 (Years)		“MMR (Per 100,000 Live Births)”	“CDR (Per 1,000 Popula- tion)”
			Males	Females	Male	Females		
Kenya	35.5	52.0	60.6	66.5	14.2	17.2	355	10.5
Mombasa	30.5	49.2	65.7	71.1	17.7	20.0	190	9.7
Kwale	35.7	55.5	58.2	60.7	14.0	16.2	464	8.2
Kilifi	40.0	62.5	57.8	59.2	14.1	15.9	532	10.2
Tana River	47.5	73.5	56.2	58.6	14.0	15.9	586	12.9
Lamu	37.5	60.2	64.1	68.9	17.7	18.9	306	7.0
Taita Taveta	26.3	42.4	61.2	69.2	15.7	18.7	257	13.6
Garissa	42.1	64.6	57.4	60.5	14.1	16.2	641	6.5
Wajir	41.9	63.5	56.7	62.0	14.1	16.4	403	11.6
Mandera	41.3	63.5	57.3	60.5	14.1	16.2	385	9.1
Marsabit	26.4	42.5	57.9	62.6	14.7	16.0	321	12.9
Isiolo	35.1	56.6	60.1	59.6	15.7	15.4	451	10.6
Meru	33.4	53.9	62.2	68.2	16.4	18.7	291	8.2
Tharaka-Nithi	18.5	29.8	63.8	70.3	16.2	18.8	332	10.6
Embu	26.3	42.4	58.7	70.1	14.9	19.2	244	7.5
Kitui	24.9	40.1	55.7	68.8	14.1	18.4	253	7.4
Machakos	28.5	44.0	57.9	63.9	13.7	16.8	398	7.4
Makueni	30.9	48.0	58.1	62.4	13.8	16.5	479	5.5
Nyandarua	30.1	46.5	58.0	63.2	13.8	16.6	466	11.6
Nyeri	28.3	41.5	66.4	75.8	16.3	22.2	67	10.2
Kirinyaga	24.1	39.0	59.9	71.1	15.1	19.7	248	10.0
Murang'a	30.6	46.5	58.1	64.7	13.9	17.0	469	10.8
Kiambu	19.3	31.2	60.8	72.8	15.2	20.2	171	8.8
Turkana	39.8	64.2	55.9	60.0	14.5	15.7	381	6.2
West Pokot	38.0	58.5	57.6	61.1	14.1	16.3	473	12.0
Samburu	24.1	39.0	58.5	67.4	14.7	18.0	275	11.2
Trans Nzoia	31.6	51.1	64.4	67.9	17.1	18.6	287	8.9
Uasin Gishu	24.7	39.8	63.6	71.7	16.5	19.9	204	11.5
Elgeyo Marak- wet	32.7	50.5	57.9	62.5	13.9	16.5	435	8.1
Nandi	26.4	42.6	60.0	70.4	15.3	19.4	264	12.8
Baringo	26.4	42.4	65.4	68.9	17.4	18.5	274	6.9

Table 19.2: Mortality by County, 2019 (Continued)

COUNTY	"IMR (Per 1,000 Live Births)"	"U5MR (Per 1,000 Live Births)"	Life Expectancy at birth (Years)		Life Expectancy at 60 (Years)		"MMR (Per 100,000 Live Births)"	"CDR (Per 1,000 Popula- tion)"
			Males	Females	Male	Females		
Laikipia	17.3	27.9	59.2	71.9	14.7	19.5	182	11.6
Nakuru	32.8	52.9	58.3	69.1	15.0	19.2	261	9.5
Narok	37.2	57.0	57.8	61.9	14.1	16.4	522	14.1
Kajiado	29.4	45.5	57.8	63.5	13.7	16.7	495	8.1
Kericho	31.1	48.0	58.1	62.9	13.9	16.6	543	13.0
Bomet	33.2	50.5	58.1	63.6	14.0	16.8	554	12.9
Kakamega	37.3	60.2	63.4	66.1	17.1	18.0	279	13.9
Vihiga	45.4	73.4	59.8	62.1	15.8	17.0	393	9.4
Bungoma	30.5	49.2	65.5	68.2	17.6	18.6	238	10.2
Busia	40.9	65.9	62.3	66.2	16.8	18.2	273	9.2
Siaya	41.8	67.4	53.4	61.6	13.9	16.3	424	15.5
Kisumu	39.1	63.1	54.0	63.1	14.0	16.8	343	7.0
Homa Bay	57.5	92.2	50.5	60.2	13.7	16.5	516	8.7
Migori	67.2	107.2	50.5	60.6	14.0	17.0	412	12.3
Kisii	25.9	41.7	56.1	66.9	14.2	17.7	325	9.8
Nyamira	27.1	43.8	55.3	66.2	14.0	17.5	349	7.6
Nairobi	35.7	57.7	62.6	65.2	16.6	17.5	326	9.2

Migration

19.10. The key migration variables collected during the 2019 census were place of birth, previous residence, duration of residence, place of enumeration and emigrants. Table 19.3. presents recent county in-migration, out-migration, and net migration by sex. Nairobi County had the highest number of recent

in-migrants of about 641 thousand, followed by Kiambu with about 319 thousand. Mandera County had the lowest number of recent in-migrants. Generally, there were more female recent migrants than male recent migrants across all counties.

Table 19.3: In-migration, out-migration, and net migration of recent migrants, 2019

Counties	Recent Total			Recent Male			Recent Female		
	IN	OUT	NET	IN	OUT	NET	IN	OUT	NET
TOTAL	3,397,649	3,397,649	0	1,545,662	1,545,662	0	1,851,821	1,851,821	0
Mombasa	170,309	96,689	73,620	81,193	47,451	33,742	89,110	49,235	39,875
Kwale	30,591	39,669	-9,078	14,168	18,918	-4,750	16,422	20,750	-4,328
Kilifi	51,685	59,453	-7,768	24,302	28,687	-4,385	27,383	30,760	-3,377
Tana River	11,494	12,039	-545	6,362	6,353	9	5,131	5,685	-554
Lamu	16,035	8,952	7,083	9,926	4,306	5,620	6,108	4,644	1,464
TaitaTaveta	26,567	27,308	-741	13,321	11,926	1,395	13,246	15,382	-2,136
Garissa	9,808	20,804	-10,996	5,797	10,775	-4,978	4,010	10,026	-6,016
Wajir	4,999	9,915	-4,916	3,183	5,244	-2,061	1,814	4,670	-2,856
Mandera	3,437	16,185	-12,748	2,518	8,767	-6,249	919	7,418	-6,499
Marsabit	4,827	11,742	-6,915	2,982	6,338	-3,356	1,844	5,404	-3,560
Isiolo	14,080	13,278	802	7,580	7,145	435	6,499	6,132	367
Meru	48,884	76,366	-27,482	25,496	32,461	-6,965	23,387	43,902	-20,515
Tharaka/Nithi	17,711	23,259	-5,548	7,608	11,235	-3,627	10,103	12,024	-1,921
Embu	42,085	41,900	185	19,862	17,773	2,089	22,218	24,126	-1,908
Kitui	30,620	102,671	-72,051	14,665	49,042	-34,377	15,954	53,624	-37,670
Machakos	128,767	116,332	12,435	60,909	52,288	8,621	67,855	64,039	3,816
Makueni	48,203	91,667	-43,464	22,603	41,484	-18,881	25,599	50,182	-24,583
Nyandarua	71,792	65,801	5,991	32,962	29,019	3,943	38,828	36,778	2,050
Nyeri	82,952	91,858	-8,906	38,693	41,057	-2,364	44,254	50,799	-6,545
Kirinyaga	45,451	38,276	7,175	20,192	16,221	3,971	25,258	22,055	3,203
Murang'a	90,662	116,733	-26,071	40,810	50,152	-9,342	49,846	66,575	-16,729
Kiambu	319,153	144,977	174,176	143,279	65,037	78,242	175,840	79,932	95,908
Turkana	11,910	13,838	-1,928	6,709	7,617	-908	5,201	6,221	-1,020
West Pokot	7,969	9,753	-1,784	3,854	4,737	-883	4,115	5,016	-901
Samburu	7,884	11,147	-3,263	4,513	6,144	-1,631	3,371	5,001	-1,630
Trans Nzoia	76,823	71,411	5,412	34,736	32,151	2,585	42,084	39,256	2,828
UasinGishu	130,279	74,940	55,339	61,349	34,572	26,777	68,925	40,365	28,560
Elkeyo/Marak-wet	15,795	31,513	-15,718	7,457	14,249	-6,792	8,338	17,263	-8,925
Nandi	43,239	53,513	-10,274	19,015	23,312	-4,297	24,222	30,197	-5,975
Baringo	16,104	46,772	-30,668	7,912	22,091	-14,179	8,191	24,678	-16,487
Laikipia	56,085	45,645	10,440	27,532	21,620	5,912	28,552	24,024	4,528
Nakuru	241,350	159,296	82,054	116,410	76,011	40,399	124,929	83,280	41,649
Narok	57,522	38,284	19,238	28,154	19,537	8,617	29,366	18,747	10,619
Kajiado	139,996	39,263	100,733	67,791	19,919	47,872	72,199	19,342	52,857
Kericho	45,104	56,902	-11,798	20,011	25,595	-5,584	25,089	31,306	-6,217

Table 19.3: In-migration, out-migration, and net migration of recent migrants, 2019 (Continued)

Counties	Recent Total			Recent Male			Recent Female		
	IN	OUT	NET	IN	OUT	NET	IN	OUT	NET
Bomet	29,014	58,865	-29,851	12,184	27,611	-15,427	16,830	31,250	-14,420
Kakamega	90,650	185,886	-95,236	34,487	81,427	-46,940	56,160	104,444	-48,284
Vihiga	35,893	93,139	-57,246	13,803	39,683	-25,880	22,089	53,451	-31,362
Bungoma	58,801	130,973	-72,172	22,945	58,983	-36,038	35,855	71,973	-36,118
Busia	41,736	83,545	-41,809	16,218	35,803	-19,585	25,518	47,738	-22,220
Siaya	72,861	99,684	-26,823	30,107	40,415	-10,308	42,752	59,266	-16,514
Kisumu	103,774	114,847	-11,073	42,440	46,765	-4,325	61,330	68,079	-6,749
Homa Bay	69,267	92,039	-22,772	22,848	35,949	-13,101	46,416	56,083	-9,667
Migori	55,664	61,345	-5,681	18,751	25,191	-6,440	36,911	36,153	758
Kisii	44,260	140,434	-96,174	18,864	64,994	-46,130	25,393	75,434	-50,041
Nyamira	33,740	46,951	-13,211	12,961	21,545	-8,584	20,779	25,403	-4,624
Nairobi City	641,817	411,790	230,027	296,200	198,062	98,138	345,578	213,709	131,869

Recent internal migrants by major urban centres

19.11. Table 19.4 presents the distribution of recent migrants by major urban centres. Nairobi and Mombasa were the most popular urban centres of destination for recent migrants accounting for 48.4 per cent and 12.5 per cent, respectively. Women accounted for more than 50 percent in all the major urban centres.

Table 19.4: Distribution of Recent Migrants by Major Urban Centres, 2019

URBAN CENTRES	Numbers	Per cent		
		Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	1,648,090	100.0	47.0	53.0
Nairobi City	797,357	48.4	46.8	53.1
Mombasa	205,644	12.5	48.1	51.9
Nakuru	88,058	5.3	47.4	52.6
Ruiru	99,330	6.0	46.3	53.7
Eldoret	87,572	5.3	47.5	52.5
Kisumu	61,164	3.7	46.8	53.2
Kikuyu	57,294	3.5	45.1	54.9
Thika	45,471	2.8	46.2	53.7
Naivasha	36,805	2.2	47.9	52.1
Karuri	35,685	2.2	44.9	55.1
Ongata Rongai	38,910	2.4	47.1	52.9
Kitale	23,004	1.4	48.7	51.3
Juja	31,242	1.9	47.6	52.4
Kitengela	40,554	2.5	46.9	53.1

Lifetime Migrants by Major Urban Centres

19.12. Table 19.5 shows the distribution of lifetime migrants by major urban centres. Lifetime migrants make up 56.9 percent of the major urban population areas. The most popular destination for lifetime mi-

grants were Nairobi and Mombasa accounting for 53.1 percent and 11.9 percent, respectively. Women accounted for about more than half of migrants in all major urban centers except Mombasa.

Table 19.5: Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Major Urban Centres, 2019

	Total Population			Total Lifetime Migrants		
	Total ¹	Male	Female	Total ¹	Male	Female
Total	9,006,534	4,447,330	4,558,820	5,124,363	2,517,279	2,606,839
Nairobi City	4,323,552	2,142,347	2,181,011	2,722,296	1,344,839	1,377,328
Mombasa	1,188,639	596,420	592,202	610,700	307,671	303,019
Nakuru	560,555	273,793	286,730	243,299	116,905	126,379
Ruiru	486,294	236,240	250,023	297,221	143,011	154,187
Eldoret	466,693	230,933	235,745	236,255	116,606	119,639
Kisumu	389,985	189,913	200,062	148,899	71,296	77,600
Kikuyu	322,574	156,319	166,238	143,097	66,593	76,494
Thika	243,617	118,797	124,805	141,146	68,210	72,927
Naivasha	193,264	94,969	98,277	100,725	48,871	51,838
Karuri	193,852	94,562	99,280	86,596	41,028	45,564
Ongata Rongai	171,080	84,045	87,028	124,676	60,643	64,028
Kitale	158,726	78,037	80,685	58,899	28,732	30,166
Juja	155,325	76,870	78,446	89,516	44,331	45,178
Kitengela	152,378	74,085	78,288	121,038	58,543	62,492

¹Includes Intersex

Countries of Origin for Immigrants to Kenya

19.13 Table 19.6 presents the top ten countries of origin of immigrants to Kenya. Uganda contributed 22.1 percent, followed by Somalia with 15.1 per cent, and Tanzania with 12.3 per cent.

Table 19.6: Top Ten Countries of Immigrants' Origin, 2019

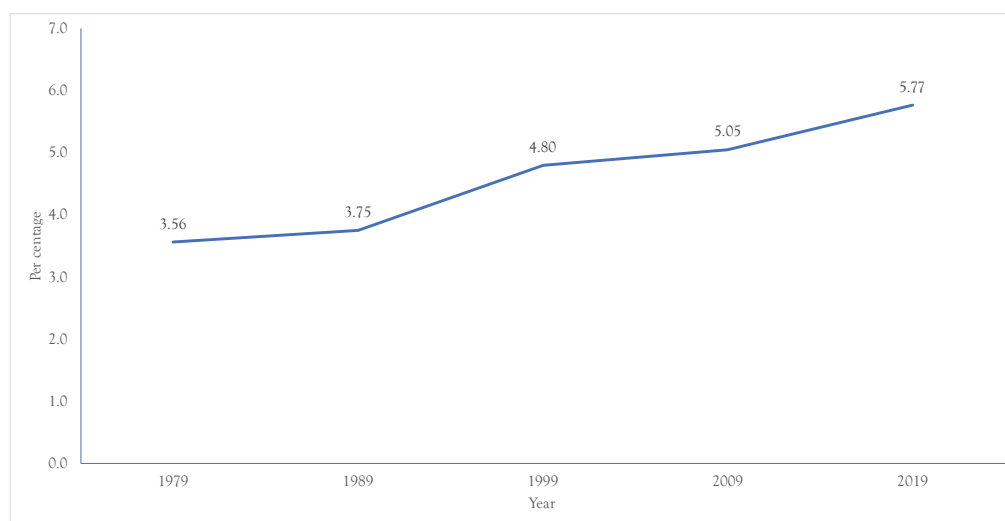
Country	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	419,135	206,591	212,544	49.3	50.7
Uganda	92,636	38,823	53,813	18.8	25.3
Somalia	63,492	27,453	36,039	13.3	17.0
Tanzania	51,603	25,430	26,173	12.3	12.3
South Sudan	51,041	25,552	25,489	12.4	12.0
India	34,362	18,276	16,086	8.8	7.6
DR Congo	20,268	10,922	9,346	5.3	4.4
Ethiopia	13,068	6,646	6,422	3.2	3.0
Burundi	12,125	7,980	4,145	3.9	2.0
Congo Rep.	11,023	5,976	5,047	2.9	2.4
USA	9,065	4,568	4,497	2.2	2.1

The Older Population

19.14. The United Nations defines older persons as those aged 60 years and above. In Kenya, the older population has increased proportionately to the general population from 3.6 per cent in 1979 to 5.8 per cent in 2019 as presented in the Figure

19.1. This shows that the population of Kenya is gradually aging, a process by which the share of the older individuals to the population becomes proportionally larger.

Figure 19.1: Trend in Proportion of Older Population in Kenya, 1979 – 2019



Distribution of the Older Population by Age and Sex

19.15. The 2019 Population and Housing Census shows that there were 2.7 million older persons in Kenya: of which about 1.5 million were females and 1.2 million were males. This population decreased

with increasing age from about 32 per cent for 60-64 years' age group to less than 1.0 per cent for 100 years and above.

Table 19.7: Distribution of Older Population by 5 Year Age Groups and Sex, 2019

Age Group	Population			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Males	Females
60-64	863,054	414,915	448,115	31.7	33.6	30.1
65-69	653,672	308,507	345,152	24.0	25.0	23.2
70-74	511,117	233,921	277,182	18.8	19.0	18.6
75-79	281,431	118,302	163,125	10.3	9.6	11.0
80-84	202,652	82,299	120,351	7.5	6.7	8.1
85-89	112,946	43,594	69,348	4.2	3.5	4.7
90-94	54,776	19,089	35,684	2.0	1.5	2.4
95-99	27,777	9,644	18,133	1.0	0.7	1.2
100+	14,034	3,886	10,148	0.5	0.3	0.7
Total	2,721,459	1,234,157	1,487,238	100	45.4	54.6

Distribution of the Share of Older Population to the Total Population by County

19.16. The distribution of older population varied by 9.0 per cent from 2.0 per cent in Nairobi City and Mandera counties to 11.3 per cent in Murang'a County. The other counties with a high proportion of older population were Nyeri and Vihiga counties with 10.7 and 10.5 per cent, respectively, while Wajir and Garissa had the lowest proportion of older population of 2.5 and 2.8 per cent, respectively as shown in Table 19.8.

Table 19.8: Distribution of Older Population by County and Sex, 2019

County	Older population, 60 years and above			
	Total ¹	Male	Female	Percentage of population age 60+
Mombasa	38,216	19,249	18,967	3.2
Kwale	49,519	22,580	26,939	5.7
Kilifi	84,837	35,266	49,571	5.8
Tana River	15,363	7,528	7,835	4.9
Lamu	8,588	4,384	4,203	6.0
Taita-Taveta	28,529	13,138	15,391	8.4
Garissa	23,539	13,546	9,991	2.8
Wajir	19,358	12,055	7,301	2.5
Mandera	20,247	11,830	8,416	2.3
Marsabit	20,151	10,533	9,617	4.4
Isiolo	12,135	6,353	5,782	4.7
Meru	122,055	54,895	67,152	7.9
Tharaka-Nithi	38,768	17,541	21,227	9.9
Embu	53,593	23,663	29,929	8.8
Kitui	96,414	41,297	55,115	8.5
Machakos	115,793	51,301	64,488	8.2
Makueni	93,025	40,166	52,858	9.4
Nyandarua	49,825	22,296	27,529	7.8
Nyeri	81,394	35,919	45,472	10.7
Kirinyaga	55,074	24,257	30,815	9.0
Murang'a	119,819	52,608	67,211	11.3
Kiambu	124,479	56,473	68,002	5.2
Turkana	34,857	15,400	19,456	3.8
West Pokot	25,994	11,386	14,608	4.2
Samburu	13,791	6,345	7,446	4.5
Trans Nzoia	52,063	24,518	27,544	5.3
Uasin Gishu	51,176	24,251	26,925	4.4
Elgeyo-Marakwet	27,254	12,682	14,570	6.0
Nandi	51,894	24,669	27,220	5.9
Baringo	36,754	17,308	19,445	5.5

Table 19.8: Distribution of Older Population by County and Sex, 2019 (Continued)

County	Older population, 60 years and above			
	Total ¹	Male	Female	Percentage of population age 60+
Laikipia	35,539	16,484	19,055	6.9
Nakuru	106,262	49,873	56,389	4.9
Narok	41,834	20,164	21,668	3.6
Kajiado	37,200	18,038	19,162	3.3
Kericho	48,629	23,252	25,376	5.4
Bomet	45,781	20,770	25,011	5.2
Kakamega	127,923	56,780	71,139	6.9
Vihiga	61,923	27,510	34,411	10.5
Bungoma	90,521	40,117	50,402	5.4
Busia	56,141	23,692	32,447	6.3
Siaya	82,918	32,157	50,761	8.4
Kisumu	65,704	28,040	37,663	5.7
Homabay	70,704	28,781	41,922	6.3
Migori	52,782	22,036	30,746	4.7
Kisii	87,648	38,972	48,673	6.9
Nyamira	46,229	21,488	24,739	7.6
Nairobi City	99,195	52,552	46,641	2.3

¹Includes Intersex

Highlights of the 2021 FinAccess Household Survey

Overview

The 2021 FinAccess Household Survey was jointly conducted by the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK), Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and Financial Sector Deepening Kenya (FSD Kenya) between June and September 2021. The report of top line findings of the survey was launched on December 15, 2021. The survey results indicate that the country has made significant progress in fostering financial inclusion over the past decade. The Country is the first in the East Africa region and third in the continent after South Africa and Seychelles in financial inclusion. This chapter provides key findings on access and usage dimensions of financial inclusion. The detailed survey report is available on the KNBS website.

Objectives of the Survey

20.2. The main objective of FinAccess Household Surveys is to monitor developments and progress achieved in the financial sector, for policy makers and industry players to gain a better understanding of the inclusivity and track overall dynamics of Kenya's financial landscape.

Survey Methodology

20.3. The 2021 FinAccess Survey sample was designed to provide estimates at national, rural/urban and across all the forty-seven (47) counties, resulting in 50 domains.

The Survey sample was drawn from the Kenya Household Master Sample Frame (K-HMSF) based on the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. The minimum sample size for each of the Survey domains resulted into a sample size of 1,700 Enumeration Areas (EAs) and 30,600 households. The survey achieved an 85.6 per cent response rate from 25,724 eligible households interviewed at the time of data collection.

Key Findings

Access to Financial Services and Products

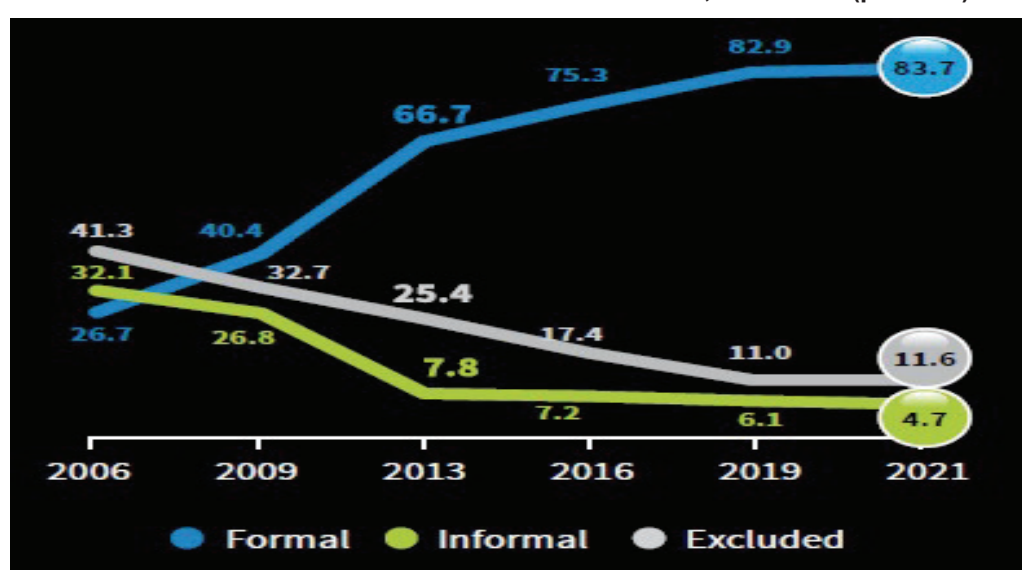
20.4. Users of financial services and products were classified according to the most formal financial service provider they used. Respondents who used at least one formal service provider were classified as formally included. Formal providers include banks, Savings and Credit Co-operatives (SACCO), mobile phone financial service providers (MFSSs) and insurance companies, among other providers. Respondents who did not use any formal provider, but used at least one informal service provider (e.g. groups, chamas, shopkeeper credit, etc.) were classified as informally included. Respondents who did not use any formal or informal service providers were

classified as financially excluded. The excluded population comprise those that relied on basic financial mechanisms such as saving in secret/ hiding places or borrowing from a family member or a friend in case of a need.

Overall Financial Access

20.5. The survey findings showed that access to formal financial services and products had grown since the 2006 baseline Survey. Access to formal financial services and products expanded from 26.7 per cent in 2006 to 82.9 per cent as shown in Figure 20.1. The increase was on account of rapid adoption of financial technology and innovations especially in mobile money and mobile banking. Access through informal providers reduced from 6.1 per cent in 2019 to 4.7 per cent in 2021. Those excluded from accessing any form of financial services rose by 0.6 percentage points, to 11.6 per cent in 2021. This could be partly explained by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic that adversely impacted households' and firms' earnings and employment. It could also be attributed to the inability of the youths to obtain national identification documents required to access formal financial services and providers, due to COVID-19 movement restrictions.

Figure 20.1: Overall Access to Financial Products and Services, 2006-2021 (per cent)

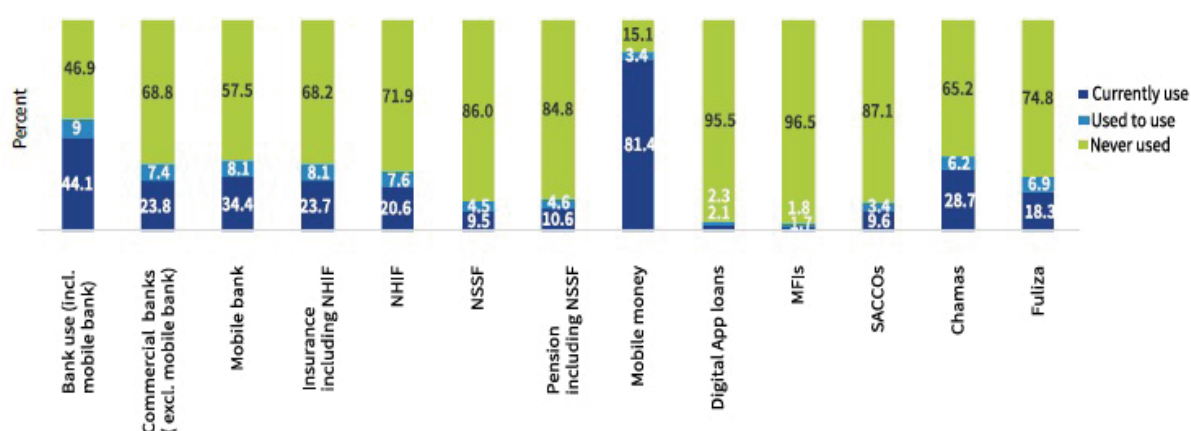


Trends in Financial Access Dynamics, 2019 – 2021

20.6. Access to various financial products and services in 2021 and 2019 are presented in Figure 20.2 and Figure 20.3, respectively. Between 2019 and 2021 the use of banks increased due to higher up-

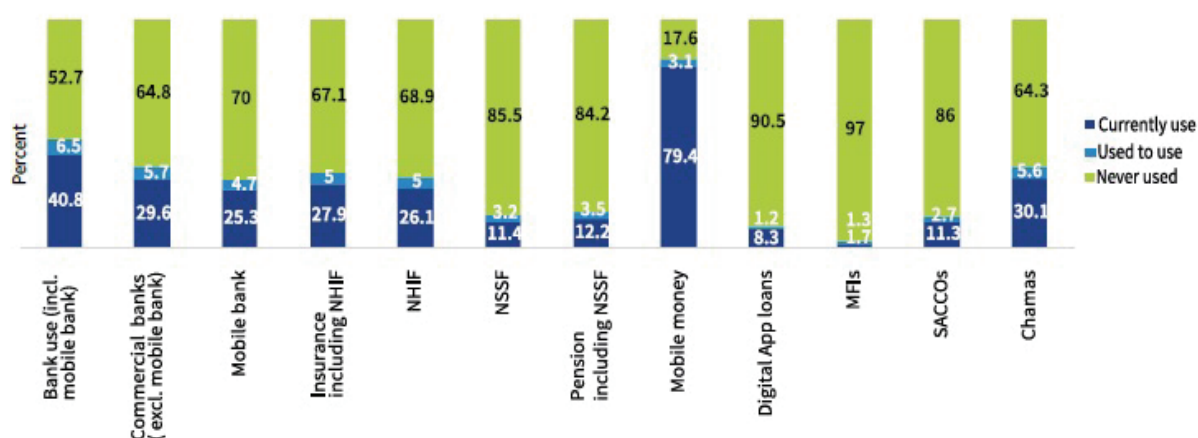
take of mobile banking. In 2021, the use of digital app loans declined by 6.2 percentage points partly due to increased Government interventions.

Figure 20.2: Financial Access by Type of Product or Service, 2021



Note: Used to use refers to those who used a service in the last 12 months but are not currently using

Figure 20.3: Financial Access by Type of Product or Service, 2019



Demographic Characteristics and Financial Inclusion

20.7. The rural–urban gap in access to formal financial service providers continued to narrow on account of faster adoption of mobile money among the rural population as shown in Figure 20.4. This could be partly explained by the Government policy in 2020 on encouraging non- cash transactions to slow down the spread of the coronavirus. Rural population

recorded and increase in inclusion rates from 77.3 per cent in 2019 to 79.2 per cent in 2021 as shown in Figure 20.4. Similarly, female population recorded and increase in inclusion rates from 80.4 per cent in 2019 to 81.7 per cent in 2021 as shown in Figure 20.5. Income disparities, age, and residence were key drivers of increased exclusion rate in 2021.

Figure 20.4: Formal Inclusion by Residence, 2006 - 2021 (per cent)

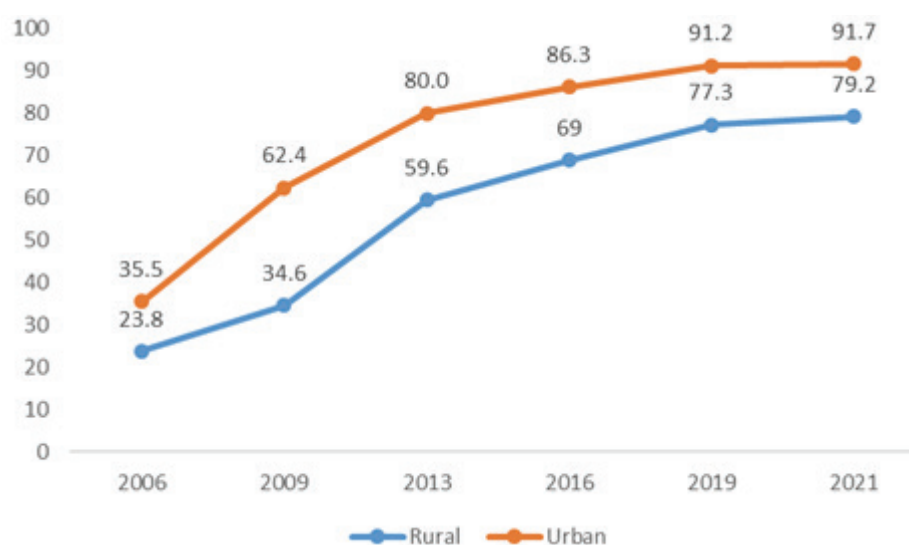
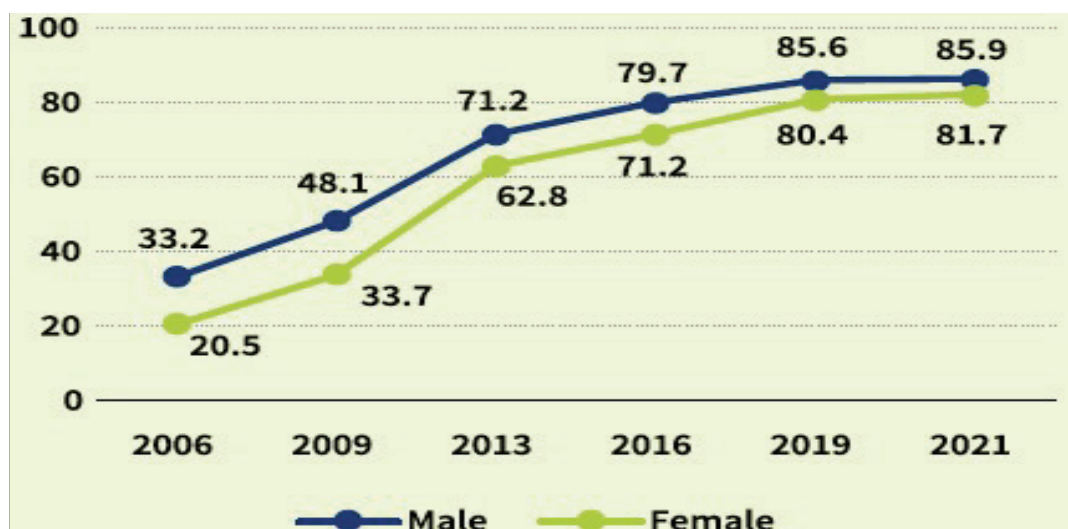


Figure 20.5: Formal Inclusion by Sex, 2006 - 2021 (per cent)



Disparities in Financial Inclusion and Exclusion by Counties

20.8. Table 20.1 presents disparities in financial inclusion by county. Access to financial products and services varied significantly across counties. Nairobi City County had the highest access through formal providers at 95.0 per cent while West Pokot County had the lowest access at 57.7 per cent. The exclusion rates are presented in Table 20.2.

Table 20.1: Formal Access by County in 2021

Code	County	Per Cent	Code	County	Per Cent
1	Mombasa	89.9	25	Samburu	68.5
2	Kwale	73.0	26	Trans Nzoia	89.3
3	Kilifi	74.4	27	Uasin Gishu	87.6
4	Tana River	71.2	28	Elgeyo-Marakwet	73.7
5	Lamu	84.2	29	Nandi	79.2
6	Taita-Taveta	82.0	30	Baringo	74.9
7	Garissa	60.8	31	Laikipia	83.4
8	Wajir	86.5	32	Nakuru	87.8
9	Mandera	83.9	33	Narok	64.9
10	Marsabit	78.4	34	Kajiado	88.7
11	Isiolo	87.8	35	Kericho	85.8
12	Meru	81.0	36	Bomet	78.6
13	Tharaka-Nithi	84.5	37	Kakamega	79.6
14	Embu	87.6	38	Vihiga	79.1
15	Kitui	80.4	39	Bungoma	73.9
16	Machakos	89.6	40	Busia	78.2
17	Makueni	87.6	41	Siaya	83.8
18	Nyandarua	81.1	42	Kisumu	88.1
19	Nyeri	93.8	43	Homabay	81.7
20	Kirinyaga	92.1	44	Migori	75.5
21	Murang'a	92.8	45	Kisii	81.1
22	Kiambu	91.8	46	Nyamira	76.9
23	Turkana	60.3	47	Nairobi City	95.0
24	West Pokot	57.6			

Table 20.2: Exclusion by County in 2021

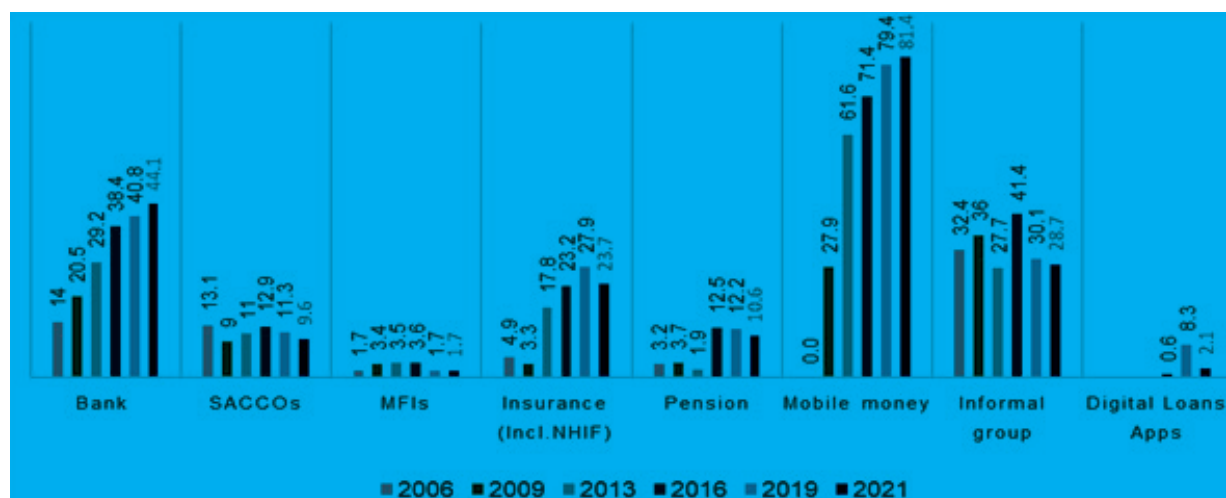
Code	County	Per Cent	Code	County	Per Cent
1	Mombasa	7.9	25	Samburu	15.5
2	Kwale	24.1	26	Trans Nzoia	7.0
3	Kilifi	18.2	27	Uasin Gishu	11.0
4	Tana River	26.4	28	Elgeyo-Marakwet	12.8
5	Lamu	12.2	29	Nandi	16.4
6	Taita-Taveta	12.2	30	Baringo	10.6
7	Garissa	34.3	31	Laikipia	14.3
8	Wajir	11.0	32	Nakuru	10.1
9	Mandera	14.5	33	Narok	31.2
10	Marsabit	8.5	34	Kajiado	7.5
11	Isiolo	6.2	35	Kericho	12.2
12	Meru	12.0	36	Bomet	19.2
13	Tharaka-Nithi	5.9	37	Kakamega	8.5
14	Embu	5.8	38	Vihiga	10.4
15	Kitui	16.0	39	Bungoma	16.8
16	Machakos	6.2	40	Busia	14.5
17	Makueni	8.0	41	Siaya	8.9
18	Nyandarua	16.1	42	Kisumu	9.6
19	Nyeri	4.4	43	Homabay	14.5
20	Kirinyaga	4.8	44	Migori	15.3
21	Murang'a	5.3	45	Kisii	16.1
22	Kiambu	5.6	46	Nyamira	14.3
23	Turkana	11.4	47	Nairobi City	2.8
24	West Pokot	11.3			

Usage of Financial Services and Products

20.9. Trends in use of financial services and products by type of financial service provider are presented in Figure 20.6. The survey results indicate that mobile money and banking service providers recorded the highest usage at 81.4 per cent and 44.1 per cent, re-

spectively. Mobile money has expanded significantly since the 2009 FinAcces survey. The use of informal groups (such as chamas) was reported at 28.7 per cent of the respondents in 2021, a decline from 30.1 per cent reported in the 2019 survey.

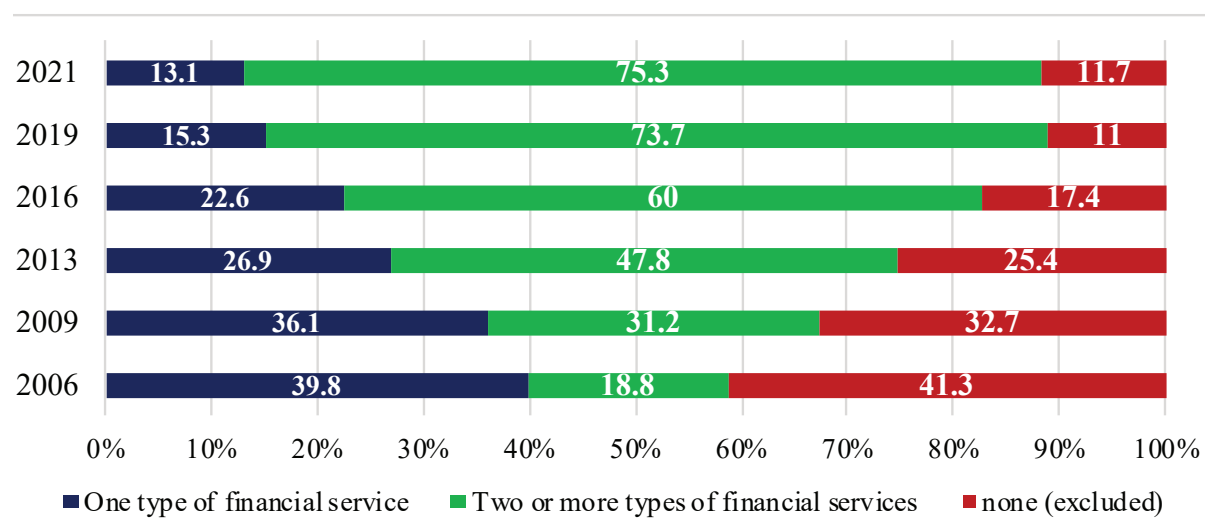
Figure 20.6: Use of Financial Services by Type of Provider, 2006 - 2021 (per cent)



Use of a Portfolio of Financial Service Providers

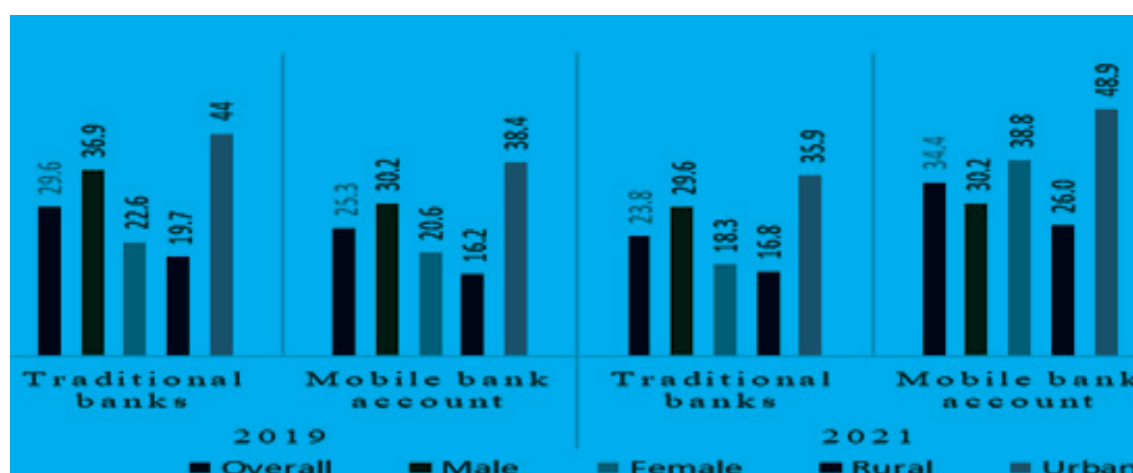
20.10. The usage of multiple service providers is highlighted in Figure 20.7. The number of respondents that use two or more types of financial services and products simultaneously, increased by 1.6 percentage points from 73.7 per cent in 2019 to 75.3 per cent in 2021, indicating preference for a wider range of providers and products. This partly shows the interlinkages between mobile money, digital platforms, and traditional financial services providers. The adult population who reported to be using only one type of financial service and product declined

by 2.2 percentage points from 15.3 per cent in 2019 to 13.1 per cent in 2021. Those who reported not to have used any type of financial service or product in the last 12 months prior to the Survey increased by 0.7 percentage points to 11.7 per cent. This increase was partly attributed to loss of jobs and unemployed adults transitioning from schooling to job market and have just acquired the National Identity Card. These groups may not have used any form of financial services and products as the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted economic activities.

Figure 20.7: Usage of a Portfolio of Financial Service Providers, 2006 - 2021 (per cent)

Usage of Traditional Banks Versus Mobile Bank Accounts

20.11. The overall usage of traditional bank accounts declined from 29.6 per cent in 2019 to 23.8 per cent in 2021 as shown in Figure 20.8. The mobile banking usage however increased from 25.3 per cent in 2019 to 34.4 per cent in 2021 as more people increased use of the service due to COVID-19.

Figure 20.8: Usage of Traditional Banks vs Mobile Bank Account Usage, 2019 and 2021 (per cent)

Savings and Credit Usage

20.12. Uptake of credit by survey respondents rose much faster between 2016 and 2021 compared to use of savings as shown in Figure 20.9. The use of savings increased from 69.9 per cent in 2019 to 74.0 per cent in 2021 while the uptake of credit/loans increased from 50.4 per cent in 2019 to 60.8 per cent in 2021.

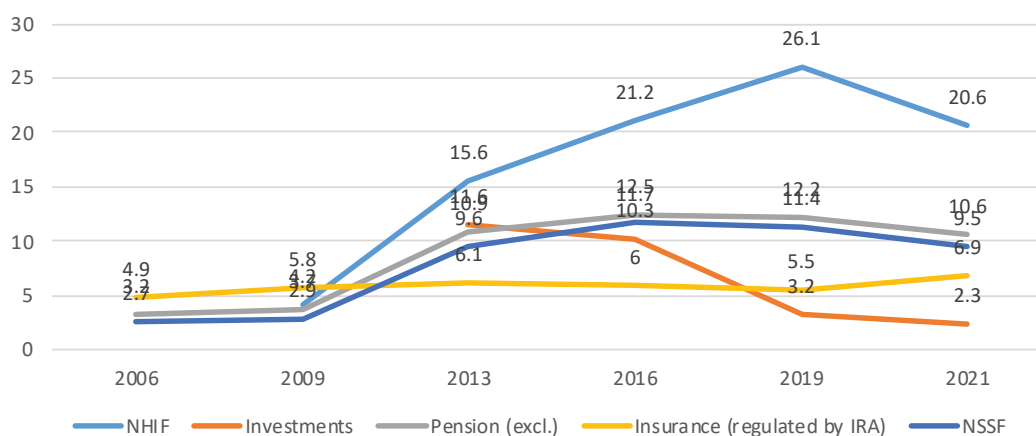
Figure 20.9: Overall Usage of Savings and Credit, 2006 - 2021 (per cent)



Use of Pension, Insurance and Investment Providers

20.13. The survey findings also indicated that usage of pensions, investments and NHIF declined in 2021 as shown in Figure 20.10. The decline in usage is partly attributed to COVID-19 before the survey was undertaken. Notable was the decline in use of NHIF from 26.1 per cent in 2019 to 20.6 per cent in 2021.

Figure 20.10: Usage of Pension, Insurance and Investment Providers, 2006 - 2021 (per cent)





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