



## Annex 2:

# Sustainable Development Goals in Kenya Statistical Annex to the Kenya Voluntary National Review 2024



This Statistical Annex was prepared by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the State Department of Economic Planning, and with support from PARIS 21, the European Commission and Statistics Sweden.

**Kenya National Bureau of Statistics**

Real Towers, Upper Hill  
P.O. Box 30266 - 00100 Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +254-20-3317583 / +254-20-3317612 / +254-20-3317586  
Email: info@knbs.or.ke / directorgeneral@knbs.or.ke  
Facebook: “Kenya Stats”  
Website: www.knbs.or.ke  
X: @KNBStats

<https://www.knbs.or.ke/knbs-sdgs/>



## Table of Contents

Introduction .....	3
SDG 1 - End Poverty in all its forms everywhere .....	6
SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.....	14
SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.....	19
SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all .....	26
SDG 5 – Gender equality.....	30
SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation .....	37
SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy .....	43
SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth .....	46
SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure .....	51
SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities .....	54
SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities .....	59
SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production .....	62
SDG 13 – Climate action.....	63
SDG 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.....	64
SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss .....	66
SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions .....	68
SDG 17 – Partnerships for the goals .....	75



## Introduction

This is Kenya's third Voluntary National Review (VNR), following the first two in 2017 and 2020. Over the past ten years, since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, significant progress has been made in its implementation and many accomplishments have been realized. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) plays a crucial role in this implementation by identifying indicators and providing data to track the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

As per the Statistics Act, 2006 (No. 4 of 2006), the KNBS is entrusted with the mandate to produce official statistics and is responsible for developing and proposing the various indicators related to the SDGs in the Kenyan context. In line with this mandate, KNBS has developed and maintains the National SDG Indicator Framework (NIF), ensuring alignment with global indicators. The NIF was collaboratively developed with various members of the National Statistical System (NSS) to reflect national priorities and ensure ownership. This document is a demonstrates the some of the outcomes achieved through enhanced statistical quality and coordination within the NSS, as outlined in both the current and previous KNBS Strategic Plans and envisioned in the 2019/20 to 2022/23 Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics (KSDS).

Two alternative data sources have been used to provide data for an indicator or a data point, namely Citizen Generated Data (CGD) and geospatial. CGD was also used to fill data gaps for SDG Indicator 4.1.1 on proportion of children and young people in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics, by sex; and indicator 5.3.1 on proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18. At the same time, four SDG indicators namely, 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road; 11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport; 11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate and 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all were computed using geospatial data. This demonstrates KNBS commitment to leveraging alternative data sources using the criteria for validating CGD as outlined in the Kenya Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (KeSQAF) and Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics (KSDS) 2019/20-2022/23.

This statistical annex provides more detailed statistics and enhances the relevance and conciseness of the report. This allows users to easily locate additional information related to the SDG indicators being tracked and supports a better understanding of the VNR report. In a departure from previous NIFs presented in Excel, the 2024 statistical annex presents data in charts and graphs.

The statistical annex encompasses select indicators from the 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda that are presented in Kenya's 2024 VNR.

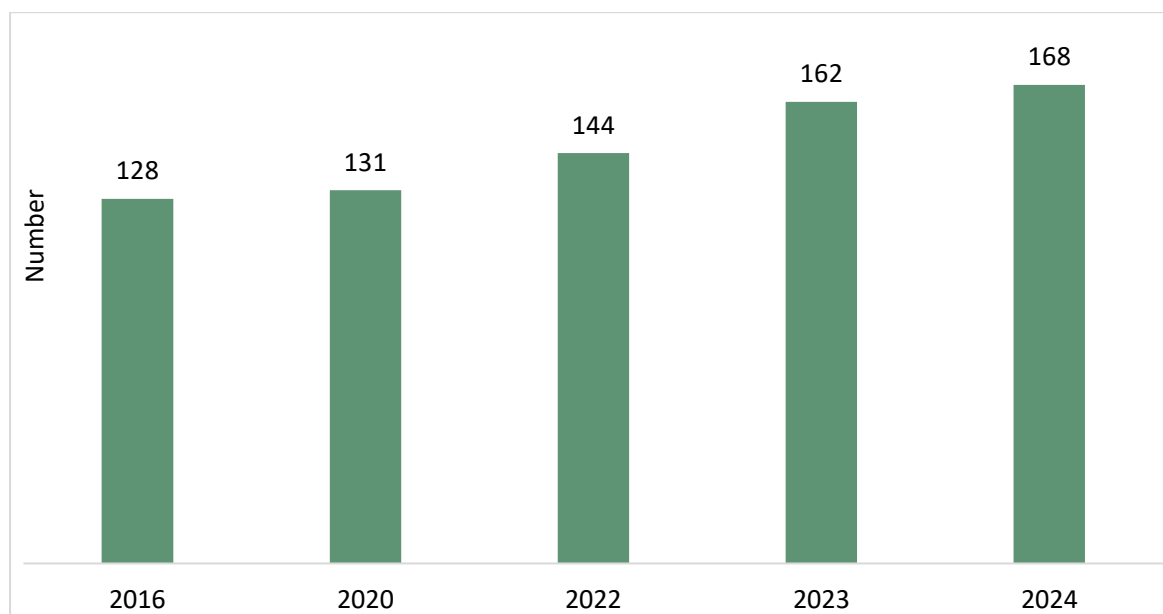




The annex utilizes National Indicator Frameworks to highlight Kenya's overall progress since the adoption of the SDGs. It serves as a supplementary document to the main body of the VNR, providing additional background information and facilitating further statistical exploration to present progress. It is important to note that this annex does not include all indicators from the NIF. Instead, it focuses on indicators that have the most recent information, with at least 2 or more data points in the framework. The indicators were selected for their potential to provide a comprehensive analysis of progress for different sub-national groups. Priority was given to indicators and statistical information that can be disaggregated to demonstrate either "leaving no one behind" or "gender equality," two key aspects of the 2030 Agenda.

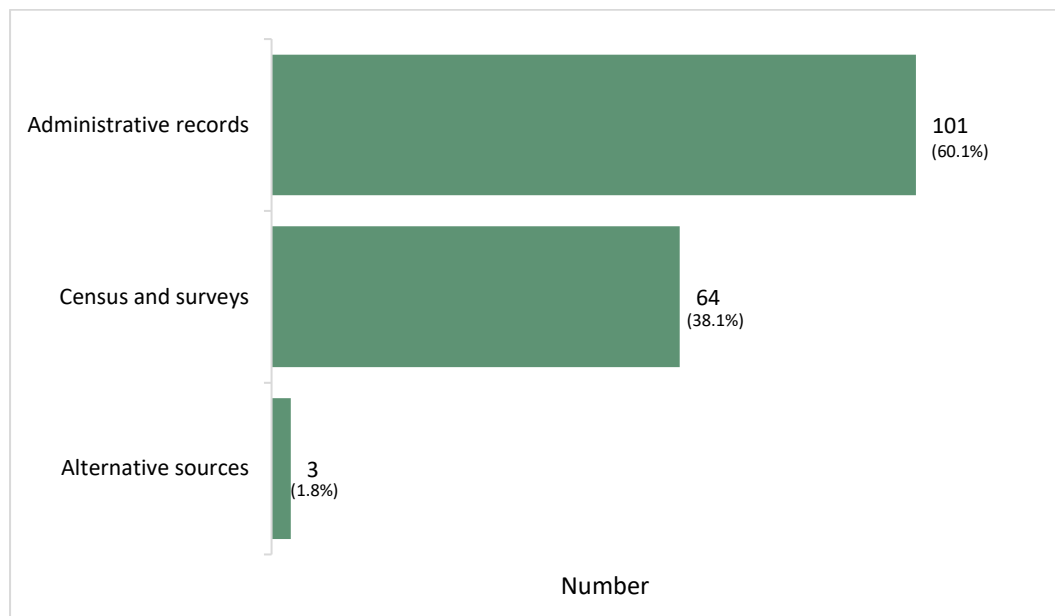
The 2024 NIF contains 168 indicators for the country, an increase from 128 indicators in 2016. These indicators align with the 17 SDGs outlined in the 2030 Agenda and were selected based on data availability. The framework is reviewed and updated annually, after the dissemination of the annual Economic Survey, which is the main data source for NIF, plus available data from surveys and censuses that have been disseminated at the time of updating.

Figure 1: Number of Reported National SDG Indicators over time



More than half of the data (60%) comes from administrative sources, 38% is from surveys and census data, and about 2% is from alternative data sources such as Citizen Generated Data and Geospatial data.

Figure 2: Data sources for SDG Indicators



The presentation of indicators focuses on a base period of 2009-2014, just before the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, until the latest available data point, mostly 2023 or 2022.

Each goal is accompanied by the goal description to provide background and enhance user understanding. At the end of each goal, there is a summary table of the SDG indicators mentioned in the Voluntary National Review but not visualized in the report. The NIF and the Statistics Annex providing the latest and comprehensive SDG data for Kenya can be accessed online on the KNBS SDG platform at <https://www.knbs.or.ke/knbs-sdgs/>.

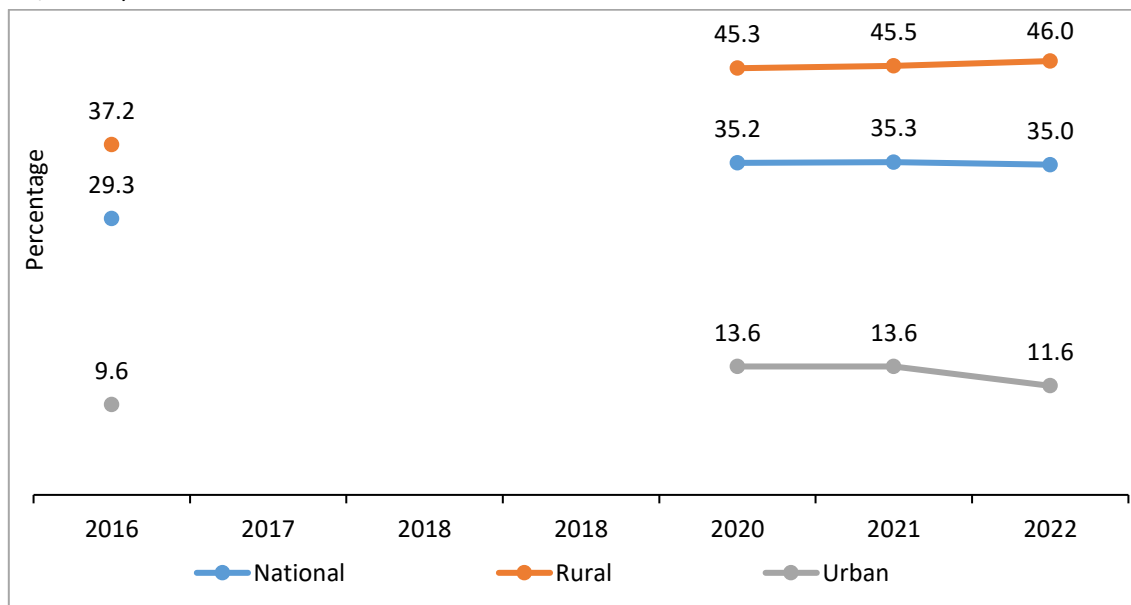


# SDG 1 - End Poverty in all its forms everywhere



SDG 1 calls for the eradication of poverty in all its manifestations. It envisions shared prosperity, a basic standard of living and social protection benefits for people everywhere, including the poorest and most vulnerable. Monitoring SDG 1 in Kenyan context involves tracking aspects related to multidimensional poverty and basic needs.

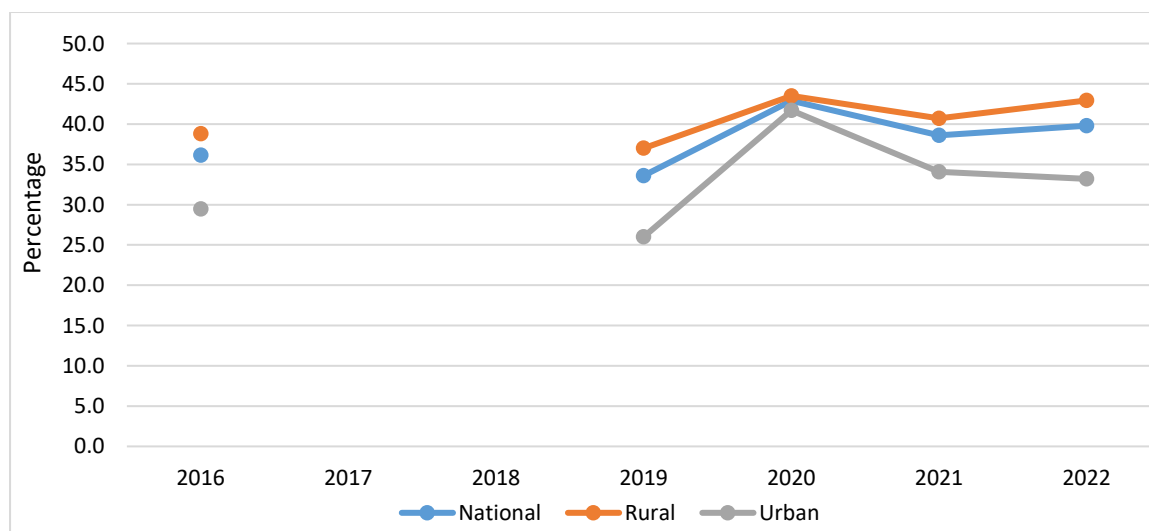
Figure 3.1.1: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by residence (rural/urban)



Source: KCHS

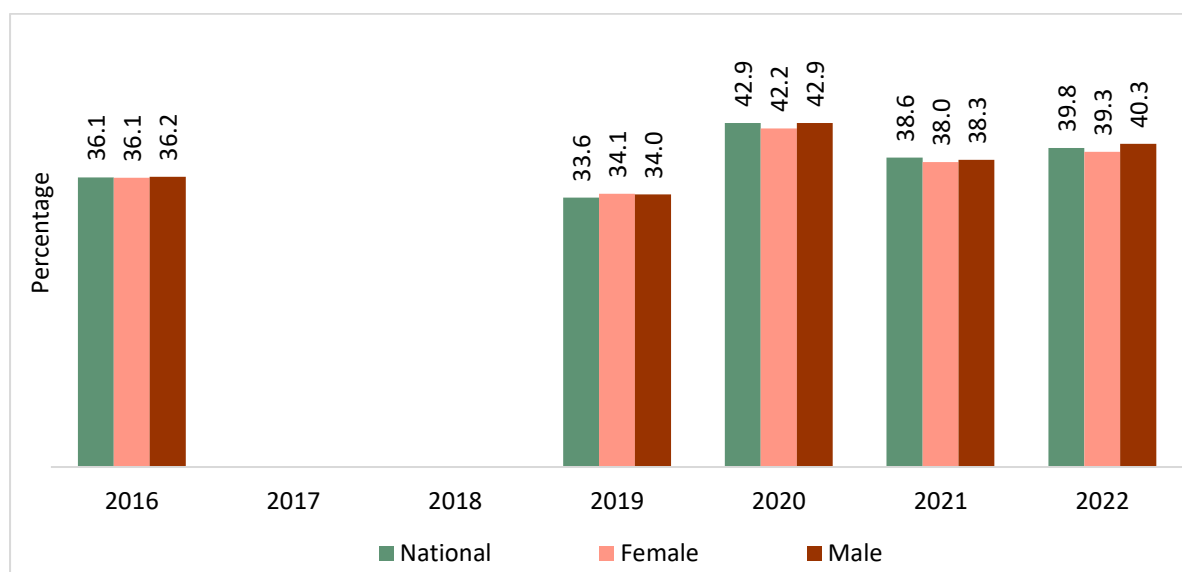
## 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by residence, sex and age

Figure 4: By, residence (rural/urban)



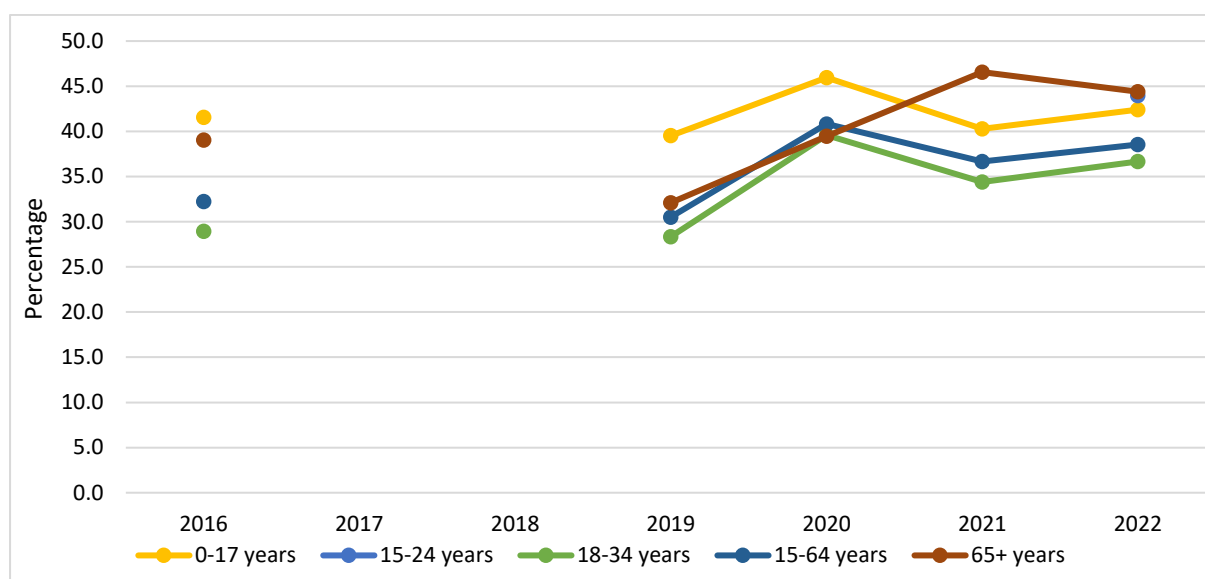
Data Source: KIHBS and KCHSP

Figure 5: By, sex



Data Source: KIHBS and KCHSP

Figure 6: By, age group



Data Source: KIHBS and KCHSP

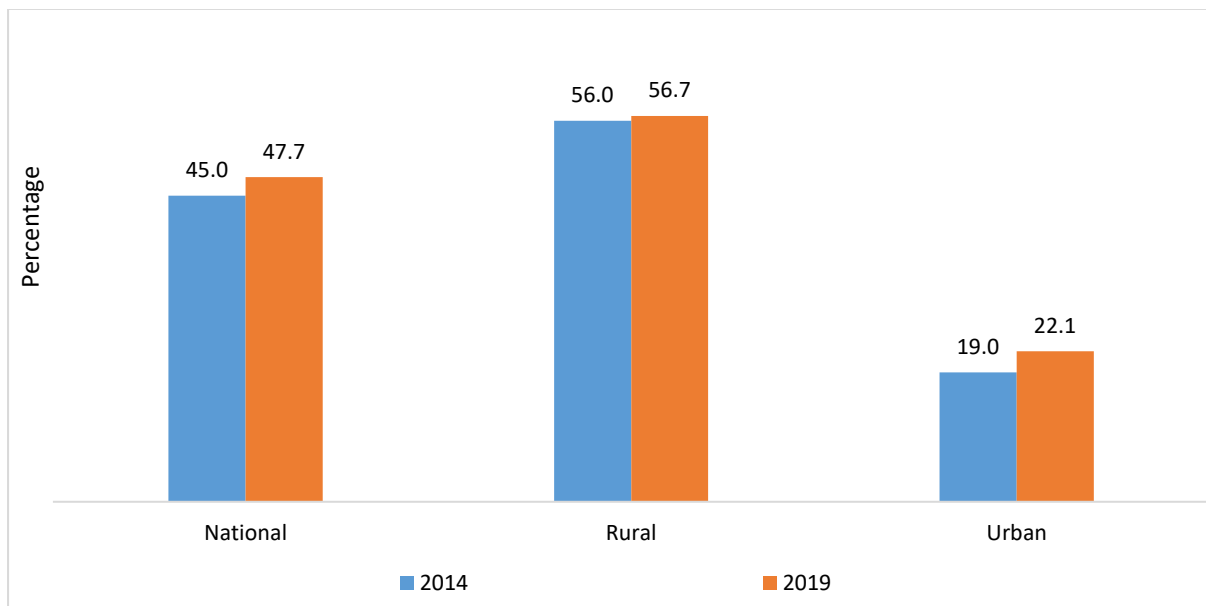
1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

- a) Children aged 0-17 years deprived in 3 or more dimension





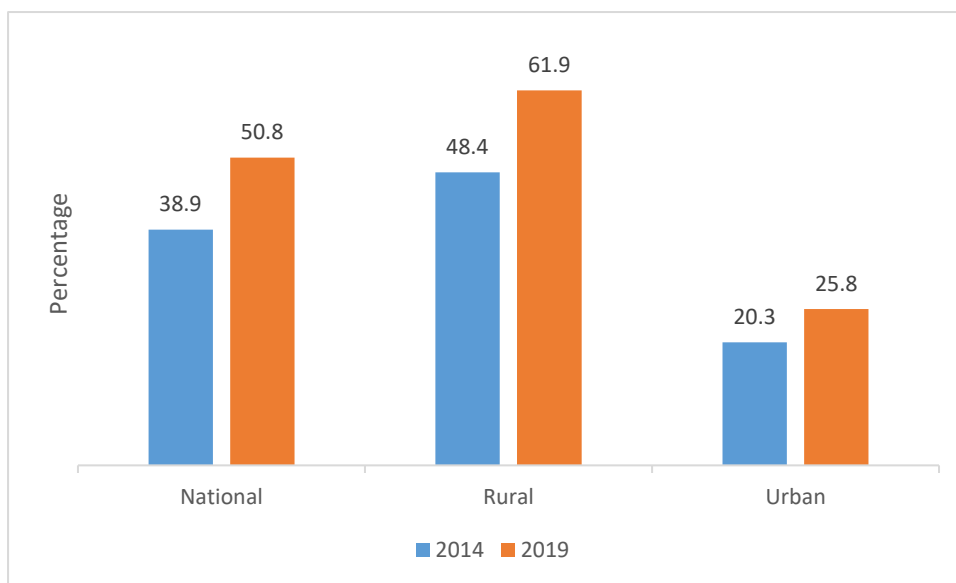
Figure 7: By residence (rural/urban)



Data Source: 2014: Kenya Child Poverty Study (KNBS & Unicef) 2019: Inequalities in Wellbeing in Kenya based on 2019

b) Multi-dimensional poverty

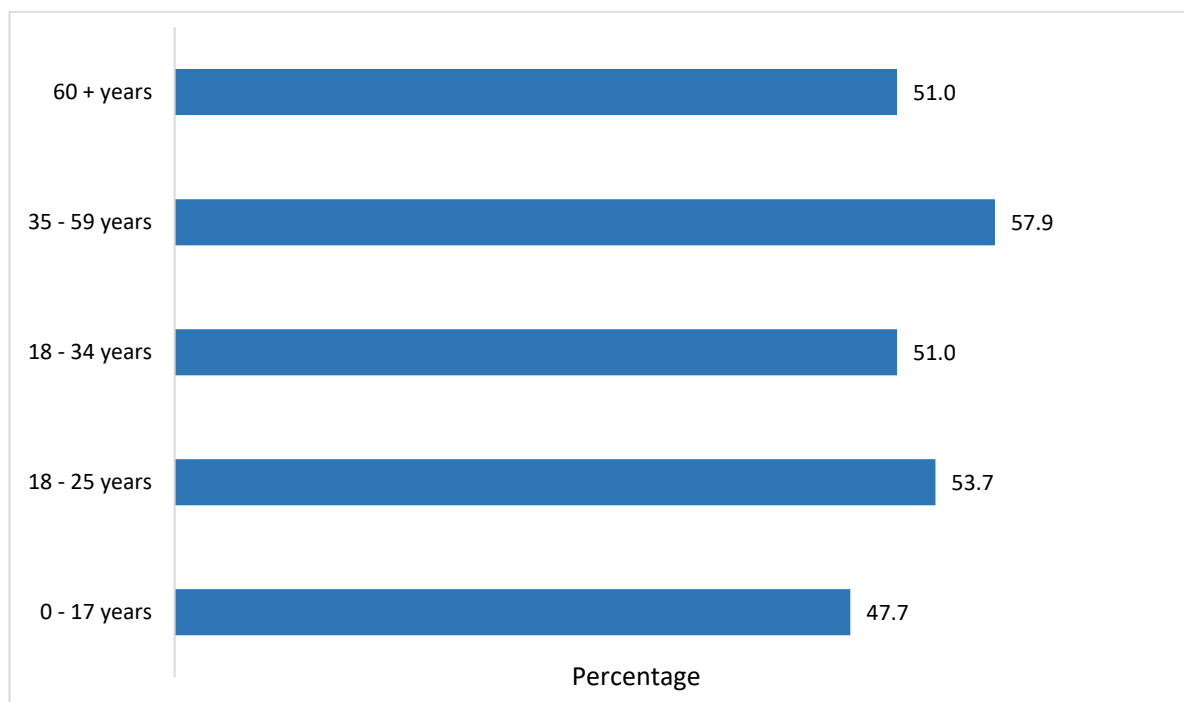
Figure 8: by residence (rural/urban)



Data Source: 2014: Kenya Child Poverty Study (KNBS & Unicef) 2019: Inequalities in Wellbeing in Kenya based on 2019



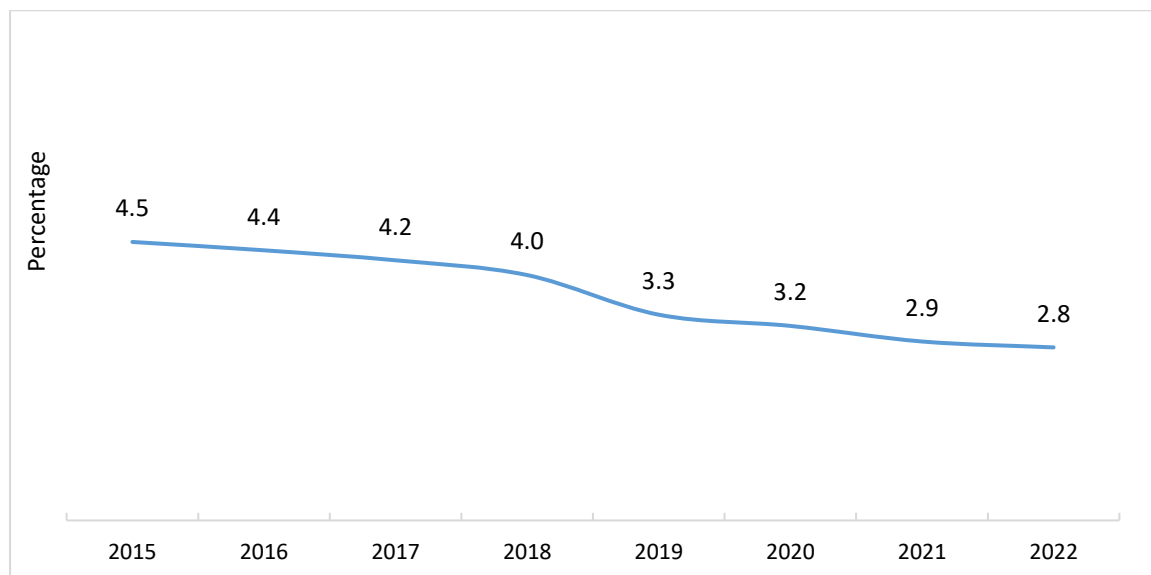
Figure 9: by age categories



Data Source: 2014: Kenya Child Poverty Study (KNBS & Unicef) 2019: Inequalities in Wellbeing in Kenya based on 2019

1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

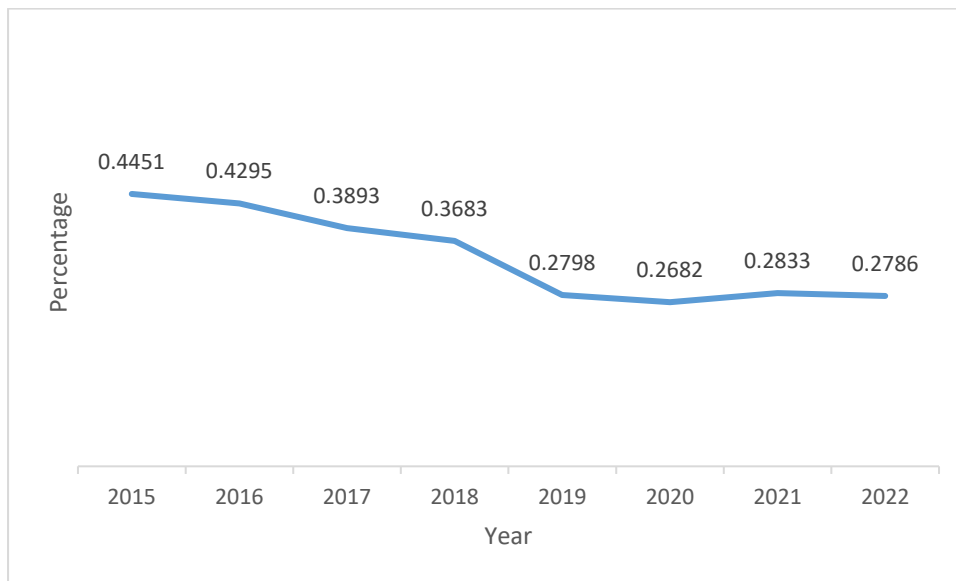
Figure 10: a) Orphans and Vulnerable Children



Data Source: Economic Survey

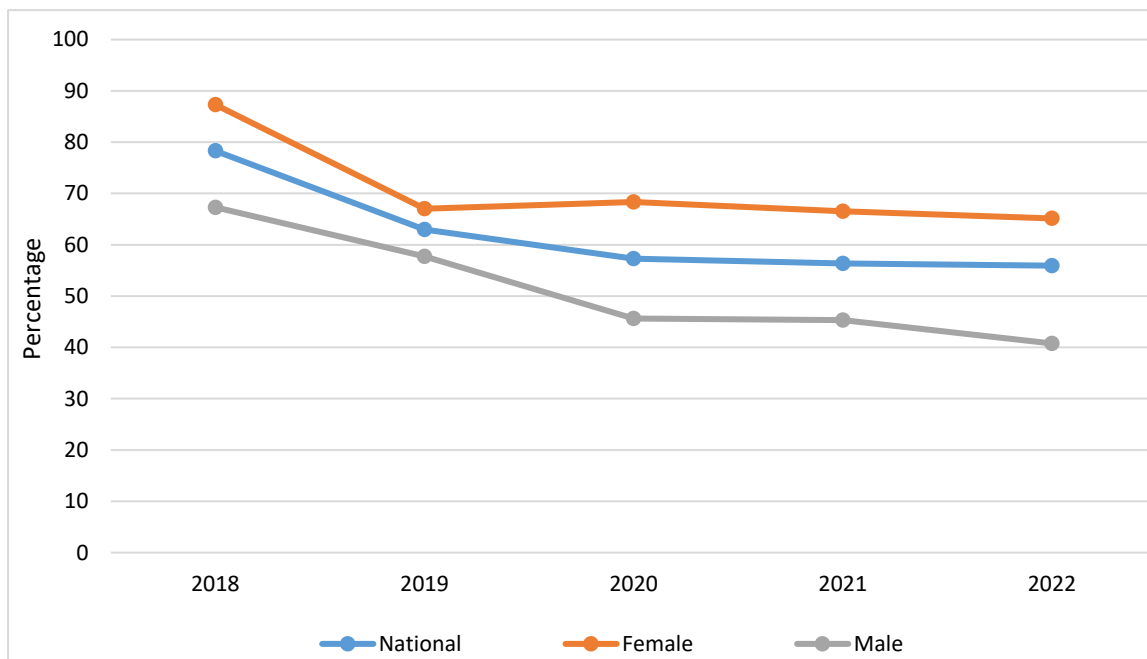


Figure 11: c) Persons with Severe Disabilities



Data Source: Economic Survey

Figure 12: (d) Older Persons by sex



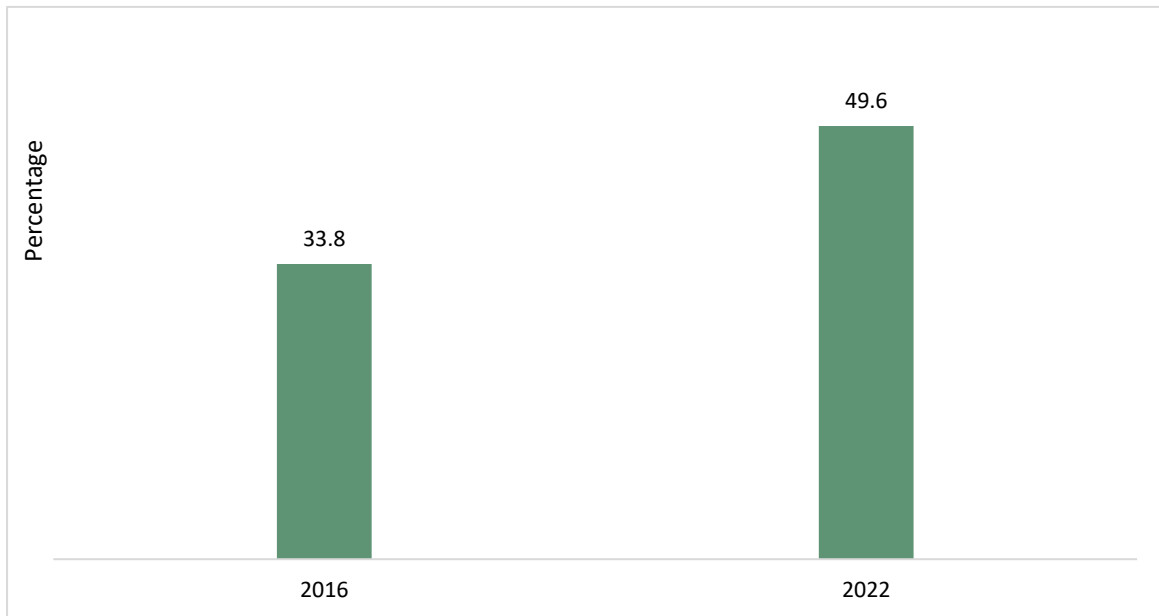
Data Source: Economic Survey

1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

d) Access to electricity

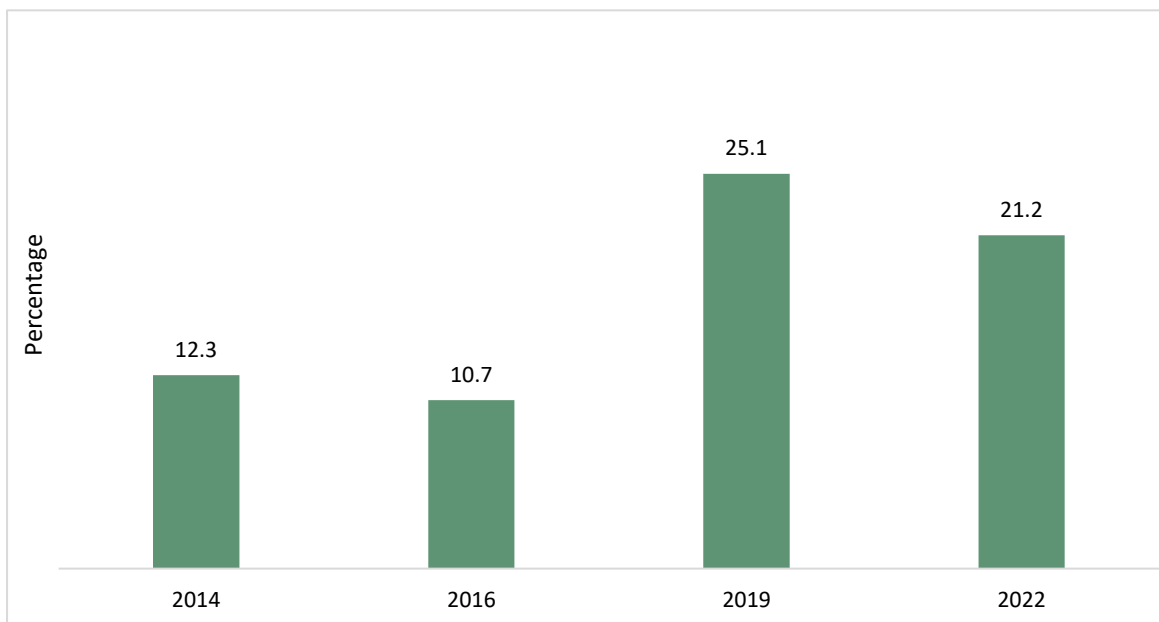


Figure 13: d) Access to electricity



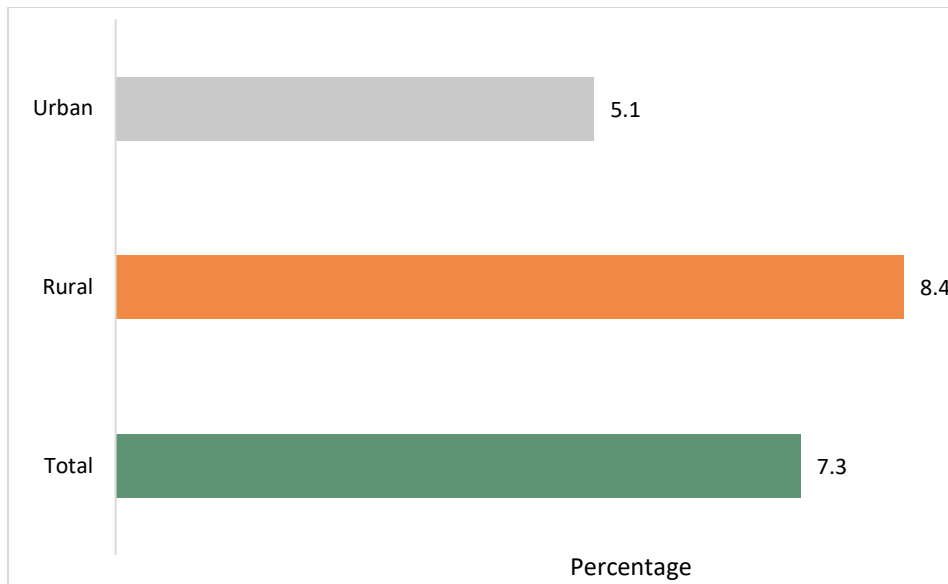
Data Source: 2022 KDHS

Figure 14: e) Access to clean fuels and technologies



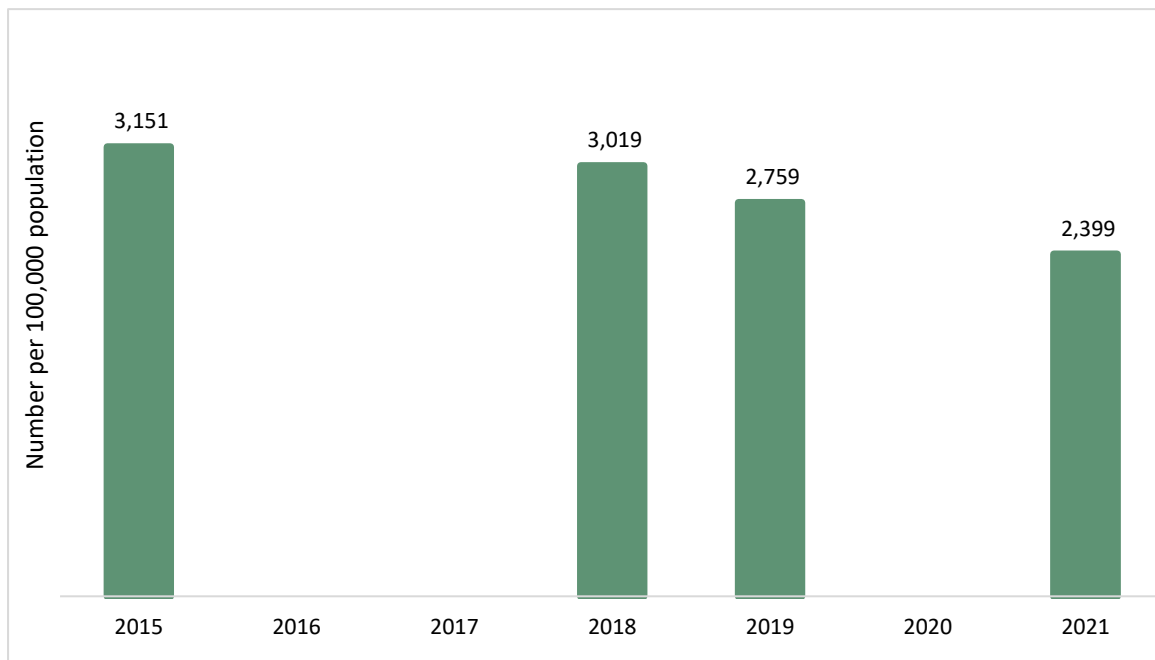
Data Source: 2022 KDHS

1.4.2: Proportion of female adult population with secure tenure rights to land with legally recognized documentation by residence, 2022



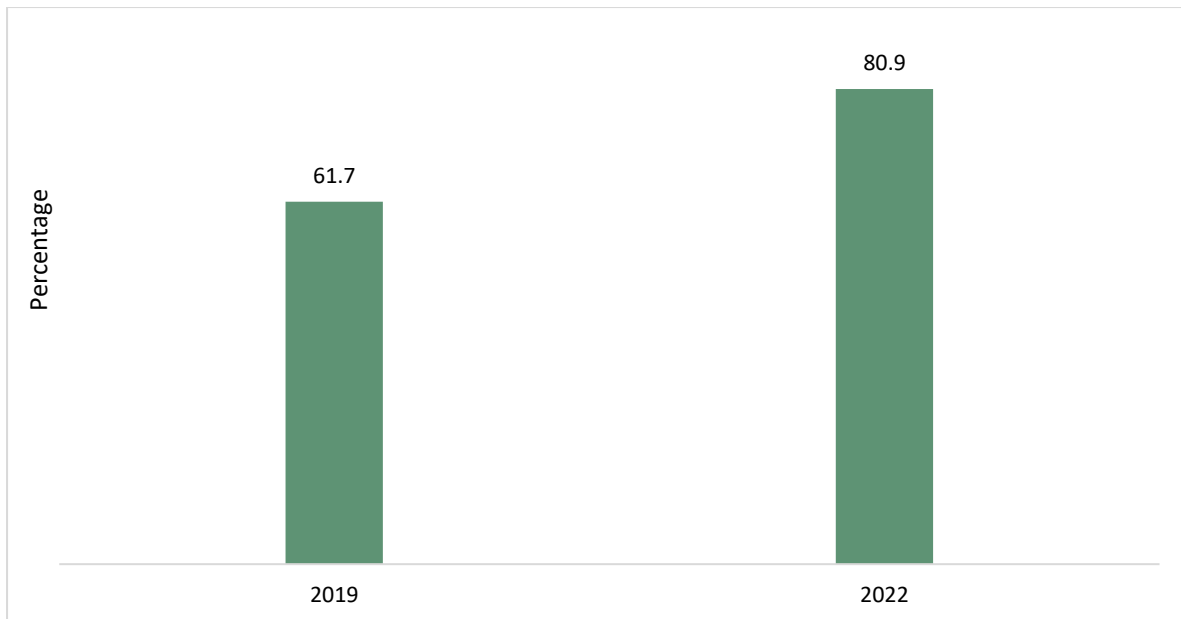
Data Source: 2022 KCHS

1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population



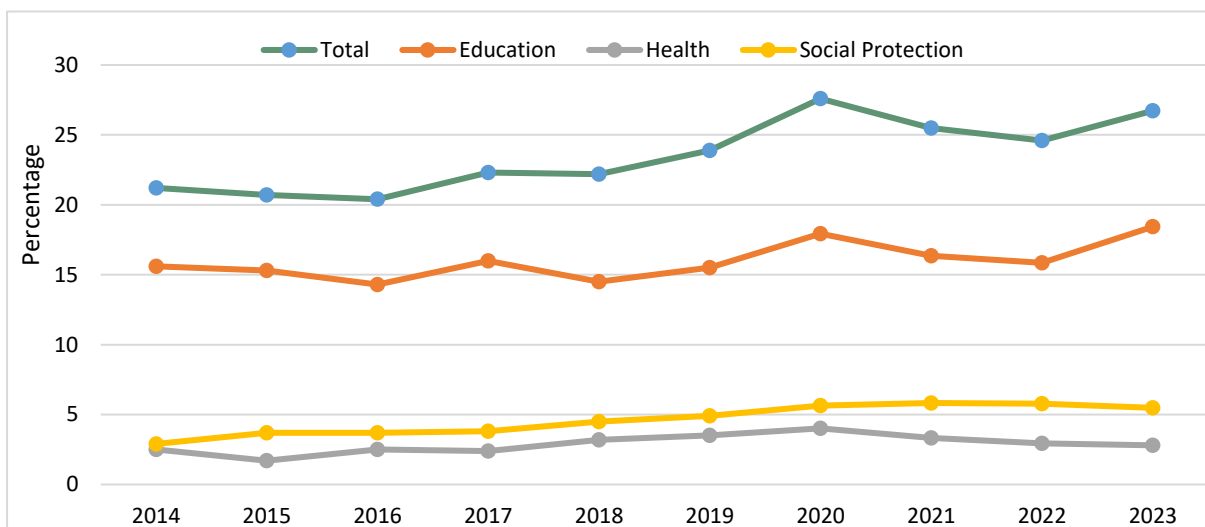
Data Source: NDOC

1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies



Data Source: NDOC

1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection), 2014-2023



Data Source: NDOC



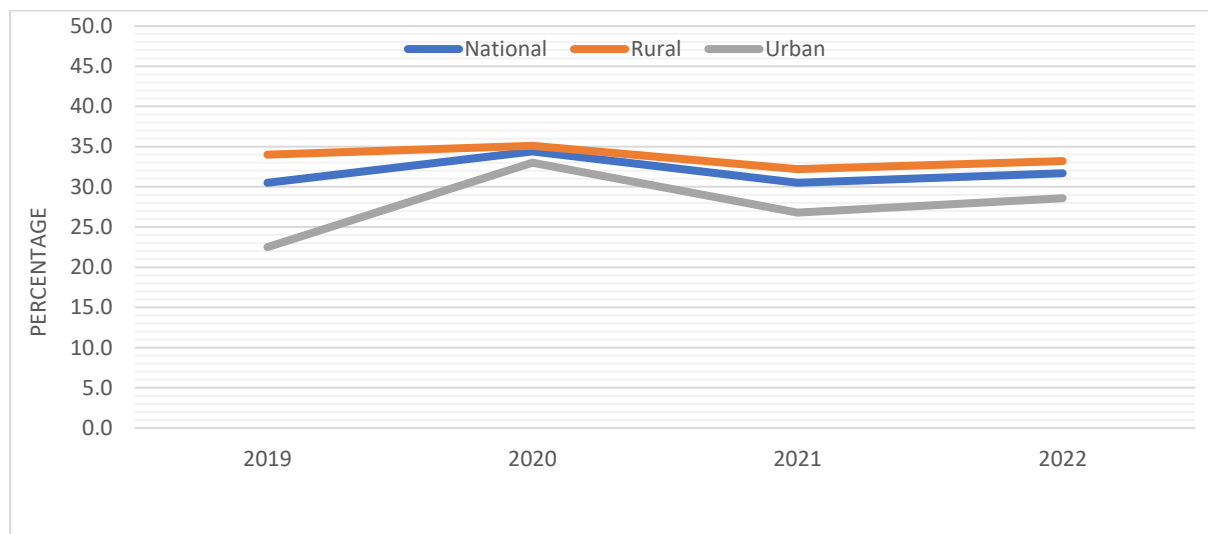
## SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



SDG 2 seeks to end hunger and malnutrition and ensure access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food. Realising this goal will largely depend on promoting sustainable production systems and increasing investment in rural infrastructure and agricultural research and development. Monitoring SDG 2 in Kenya context includes tracking developments in obesity, the sustainability of agricultural production, and the environmental impacts of agricultural activities on land, water and atmosphere.

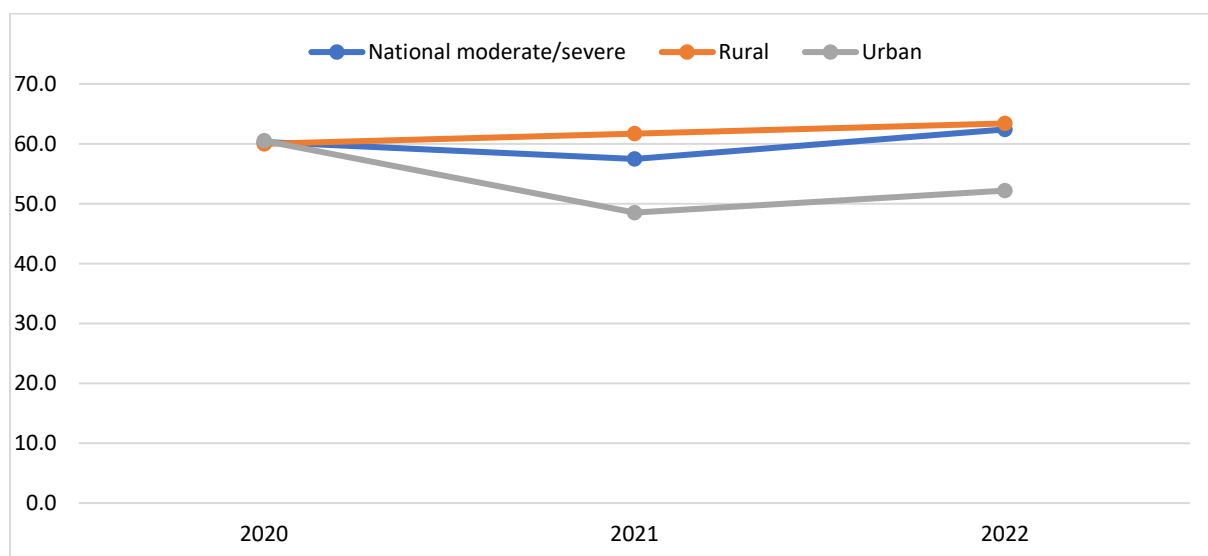
### 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

Figure 15: trend in prevalence of undernourishment



Data Source: 2016: KIHBS and 2019-21: KCHS

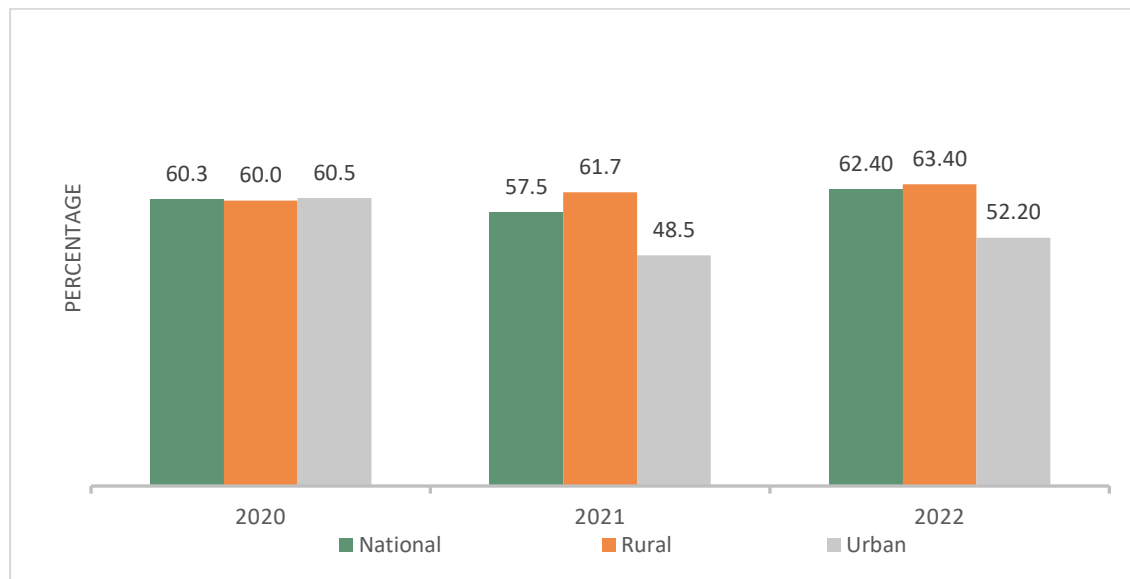
### 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)



Data Source: 2016:KIHBS,2020:Covid Wave 2, 2021:KCHS

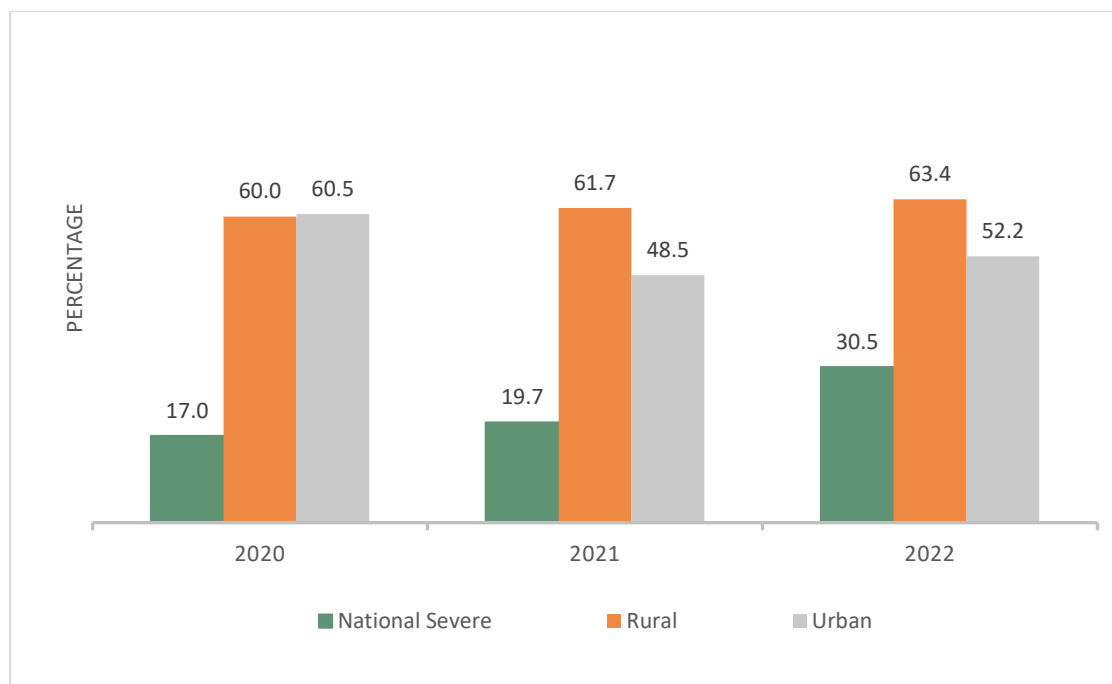


Figure 16: Trend in prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population by residence



Data Source: 2016: KIHBS, 2020: Covid Wave 2, 2021: KCHS

Figure 17: Trend in prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population by residence



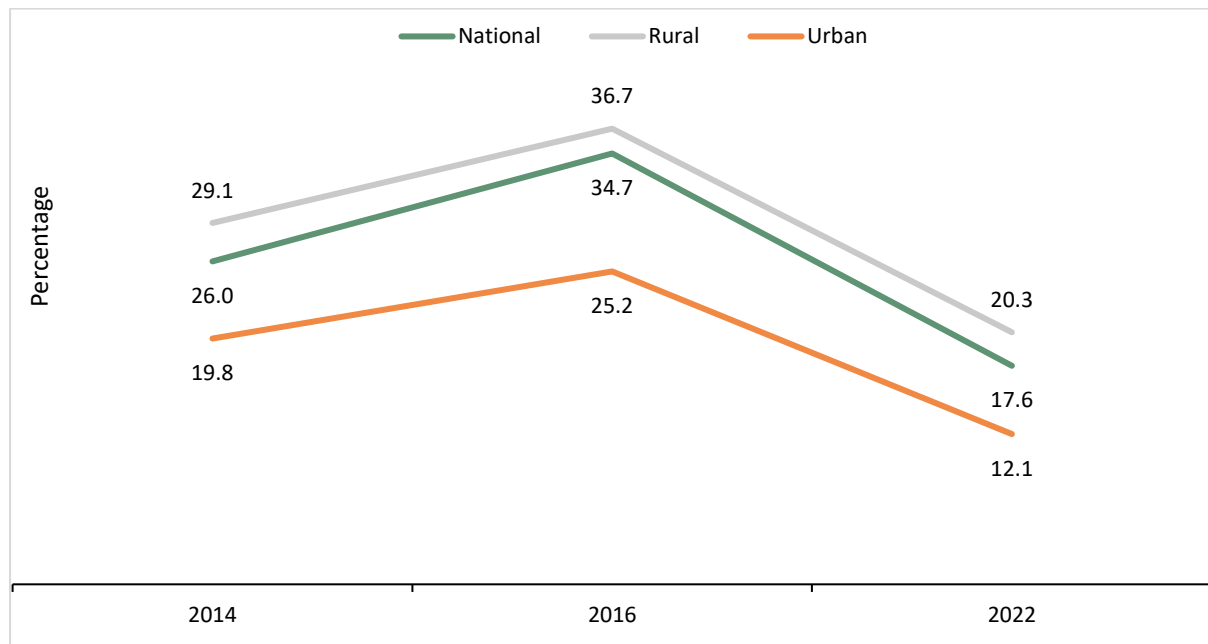
Data Source: 2016: KIHBS, 2020: Covid Wave 2, 2021: KCHS

2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among



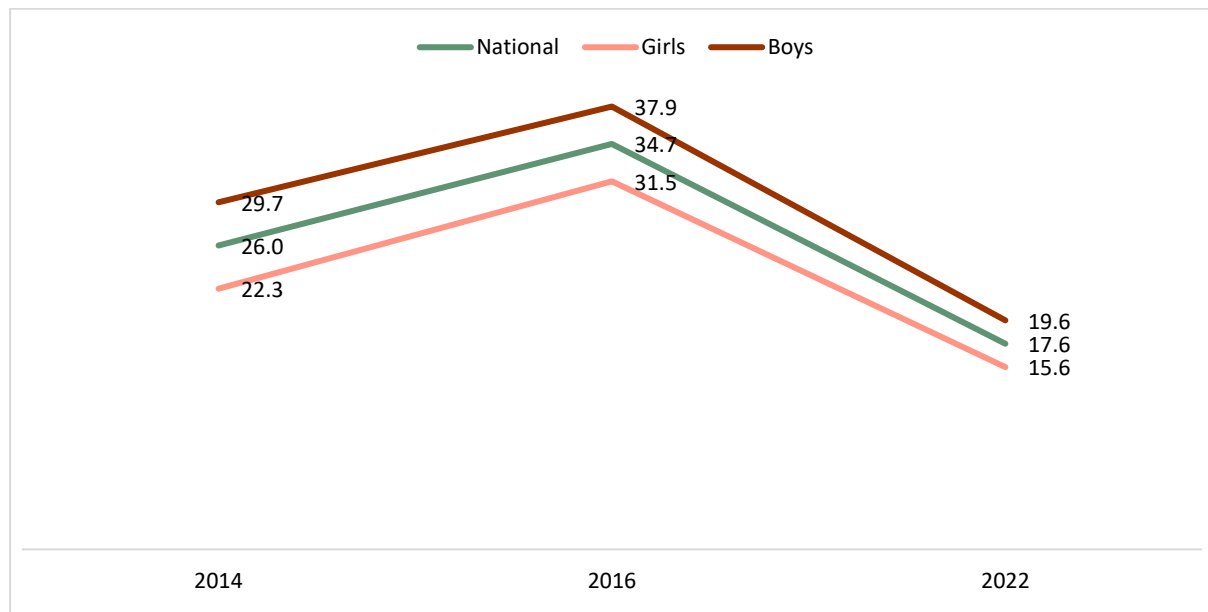


Figure 18: Rural/urban residence



Data Source: 2014: KDHS 2016: KIHBS 2022: KDHS

Figure 19: By gender



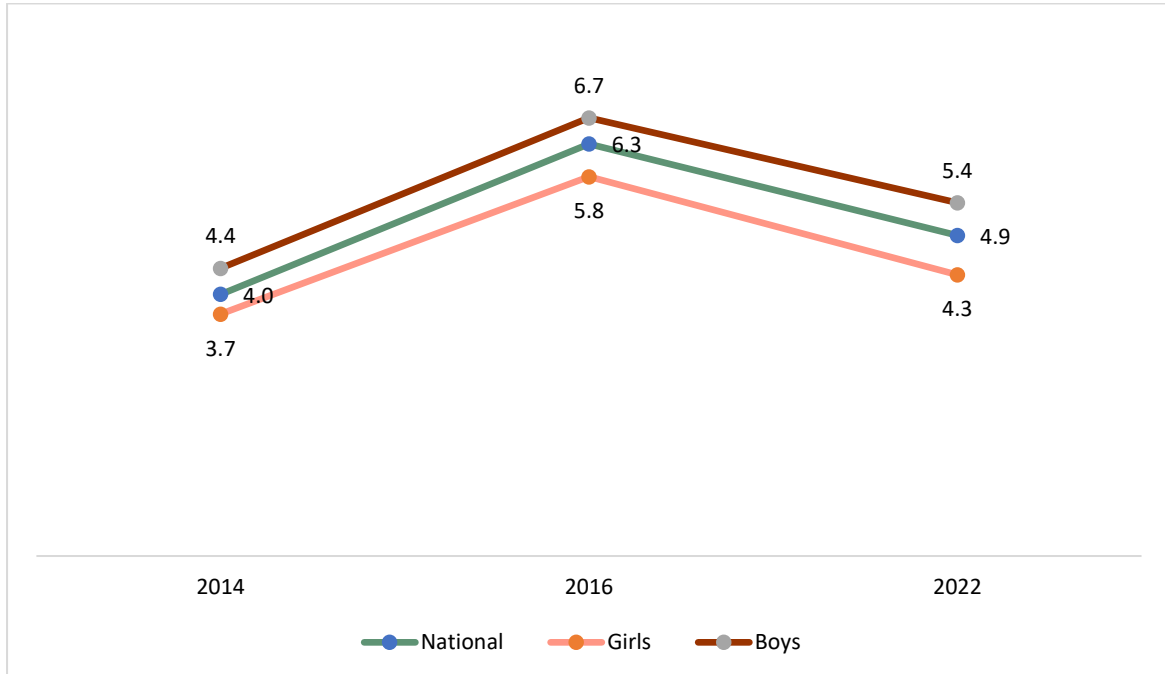
Data Source: 2014: KDHS 2016: KIHBS 2022: KDHS



2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type

a) wasting

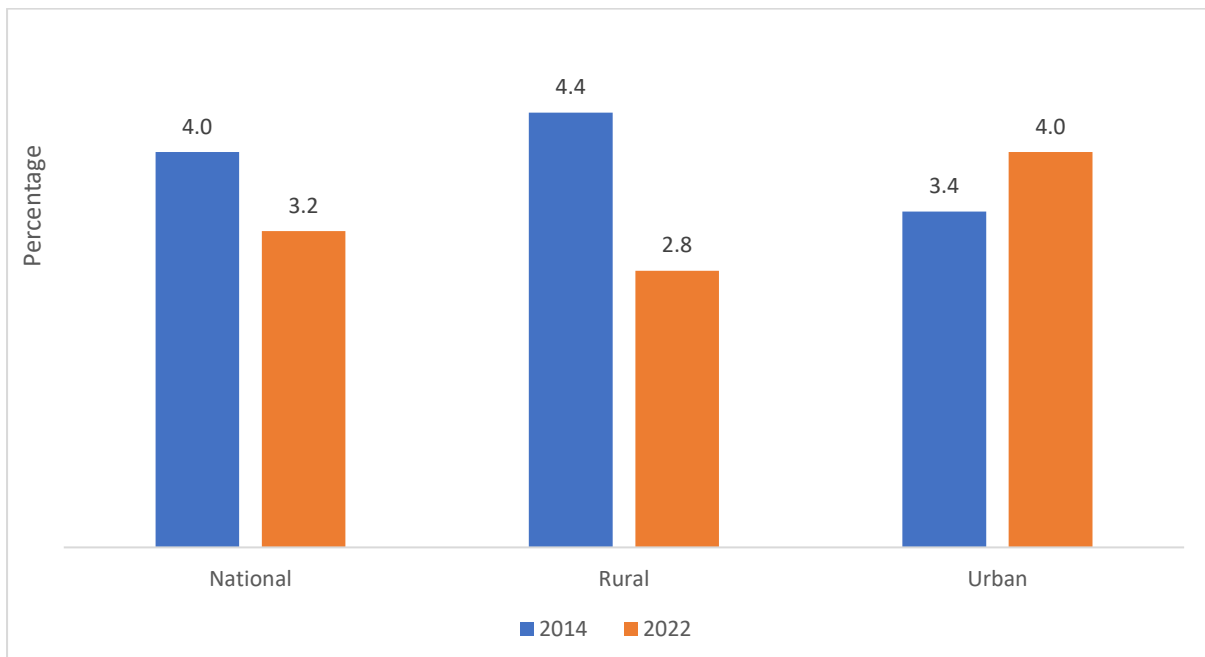
Figure 20: Wasting by gender



Data Source: 2014: KDHS 2016: KIHBS 2022: KDHS

b) Overweight

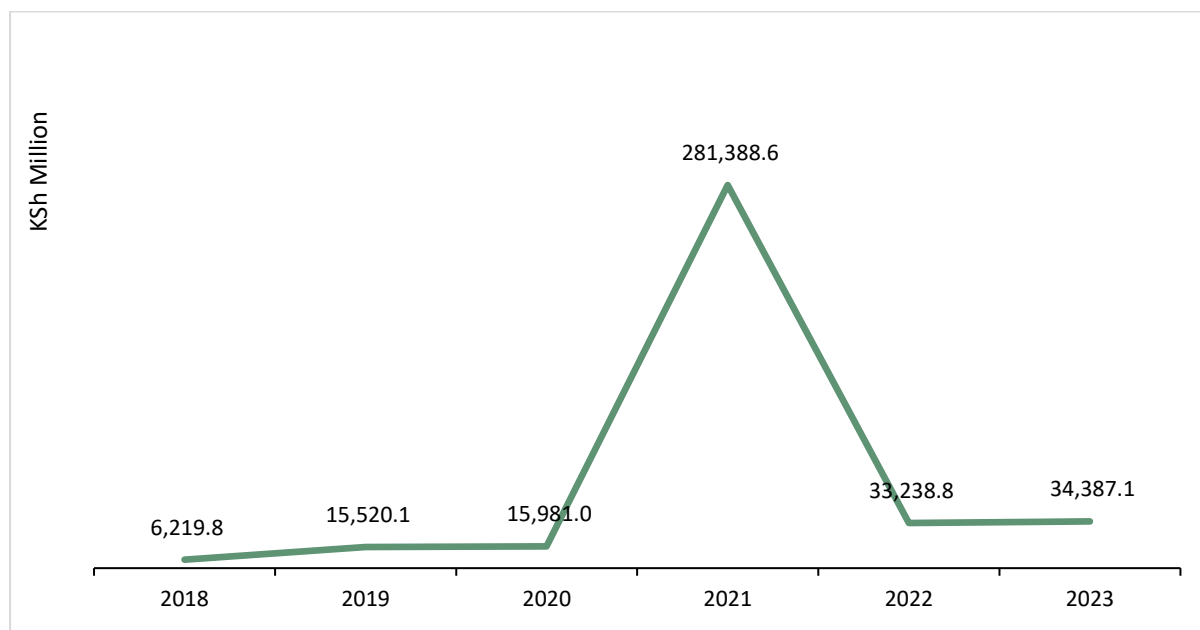
Figure 21: Overweight by residence



Data Source: 2014: KDHS 2016: KIHBS 2022: KDHS

2.a.2: Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector, 2018-2023

Figure 22: Trend on official developmental assistance in Ksh millions



Data Source: External revenue estimates handbook - Agriculture

Table 1: Food price anomalies by index

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
a) Overall	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.3	-0.2
b) Maize	0.3	0.4	-0.5	0.7	-0.2
c) Rice	-1.2	-0.6	0.2	3.0	0.9
d) Millet	0.5	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-1.1
e) Wheat	0.6	-0.3	1.7	3.5	-0.3
f) Sorghum	1.4	-0.3	-1.4	-0.3	0.6

≥ 0.5 & <1, it means that the price increase was moderately high, compared to the same period in previous years.

≥ 1, we consider the price increase was abnormally high.

≥ -0.5 & <0.5, it means that the price increase was moderately low, compared to the same period in previous years.

≥ -1 & <-0.5 we consider the price increase was abnormally low.

Data Source: 3External revenue estimates handbook - Agriculture

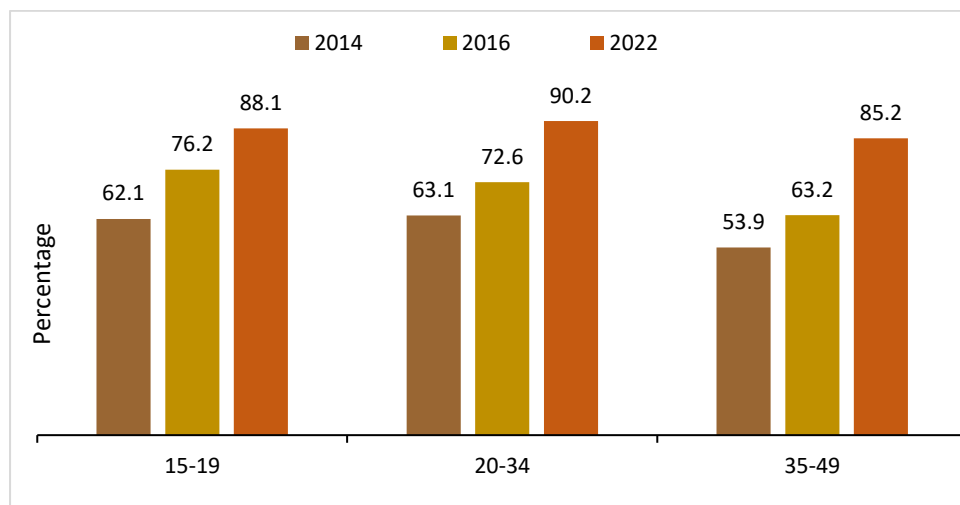
## SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



SDG 3 aims to ensure health and promote well-being for all at all ages by improving reproductive, maternal and child health; ending epidemics of major communicable diseases; and reducing non-communicable and mental diseases. It also calls for reducing behavioural and environmental health-risk factors. Monitoring SDG 3 in Kenyan context focuses on the topics of healthy lives, determinants of health, causes of death and access to health care.

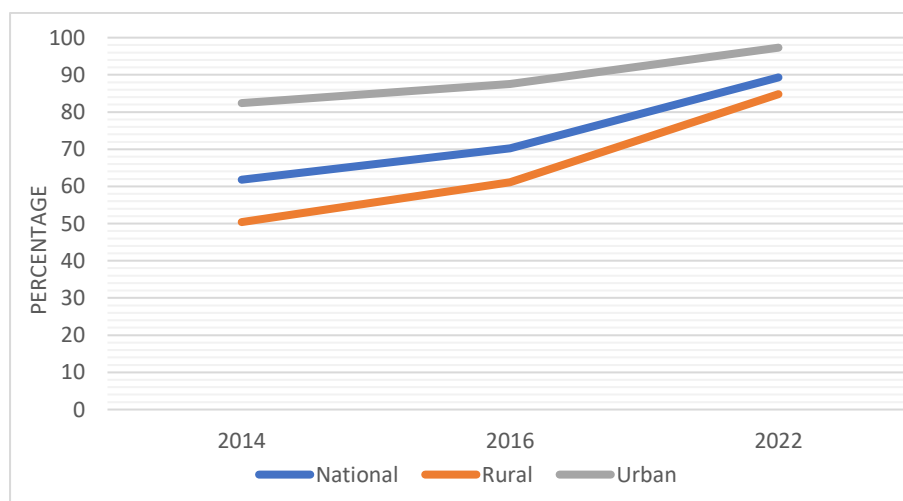
### 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel by Age Group, 2014 - 2022

Figure 23: By age group



Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2019: KPHC

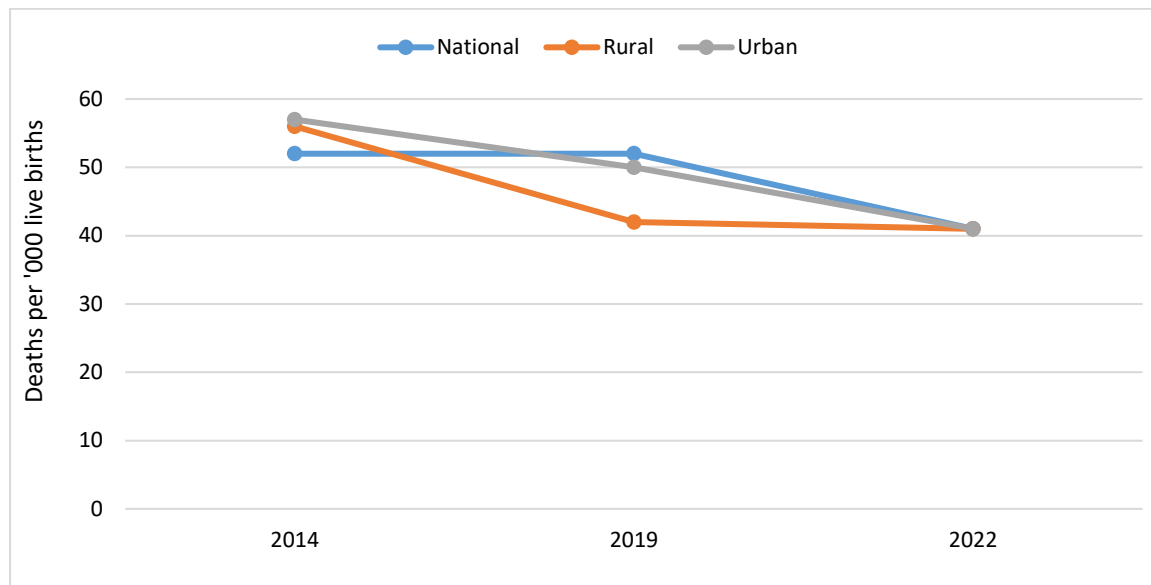
Figure 24: By residence (rural/urban)



Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2019: KPHC

### 3.2.1: Under five mortality deaths by residence, 2014-2022

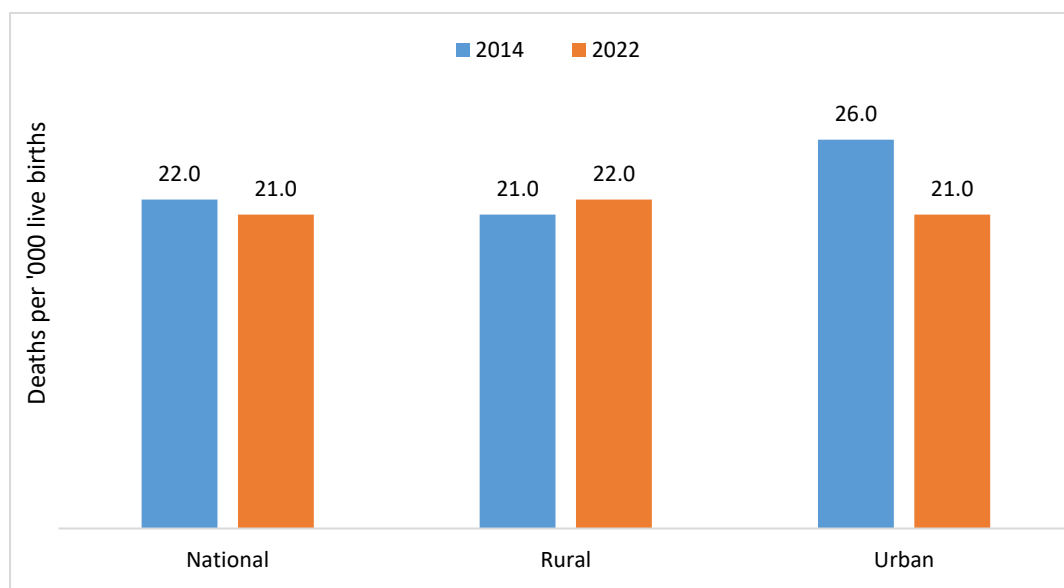
Figure 25: by residence (rural/urban)



Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2019: KPHC

3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate by Residence, 2014-2022

Figure 26: by residence (rural/urban)

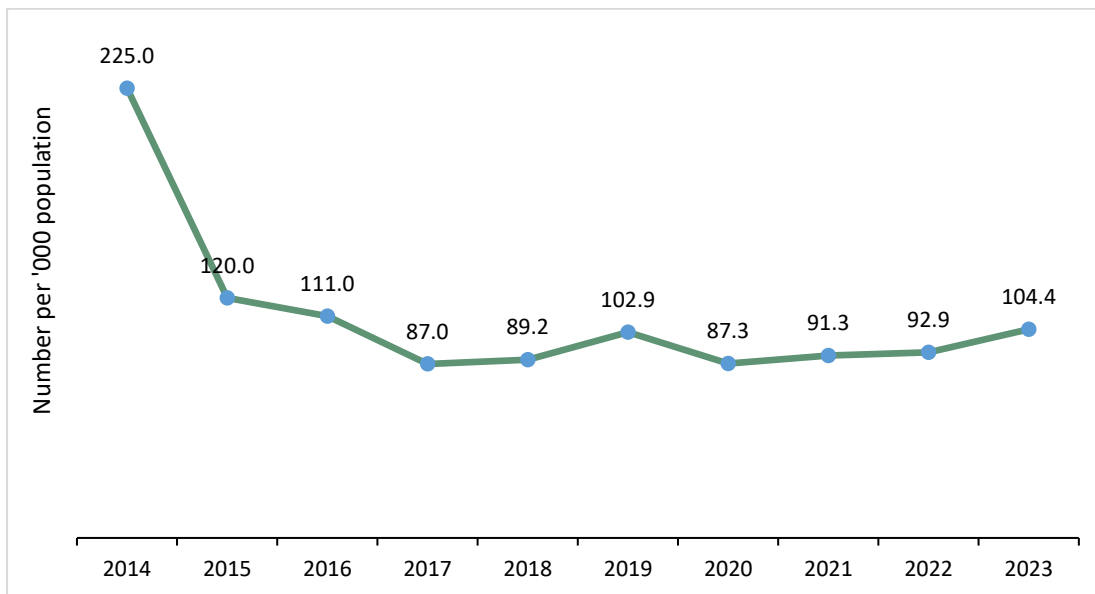


Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2019: KPHC, 2022: KDHS

3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population, 2014-2023



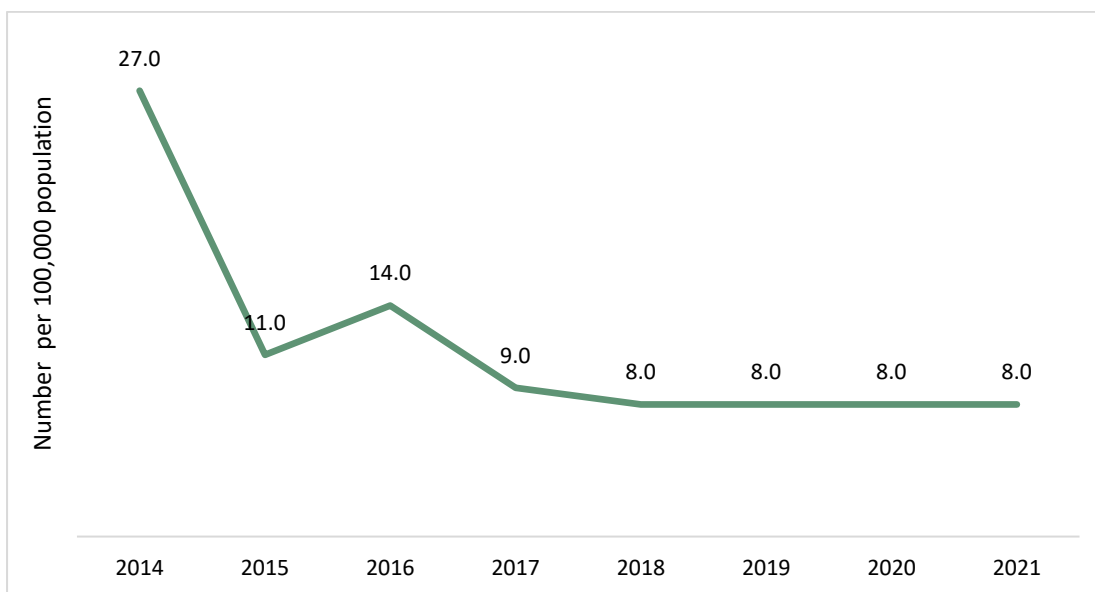
Figure 27: Trend in malaria incidences



Data Source: Division of National Malaria Programme (DNMP), MoH

3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population, 2014-2021

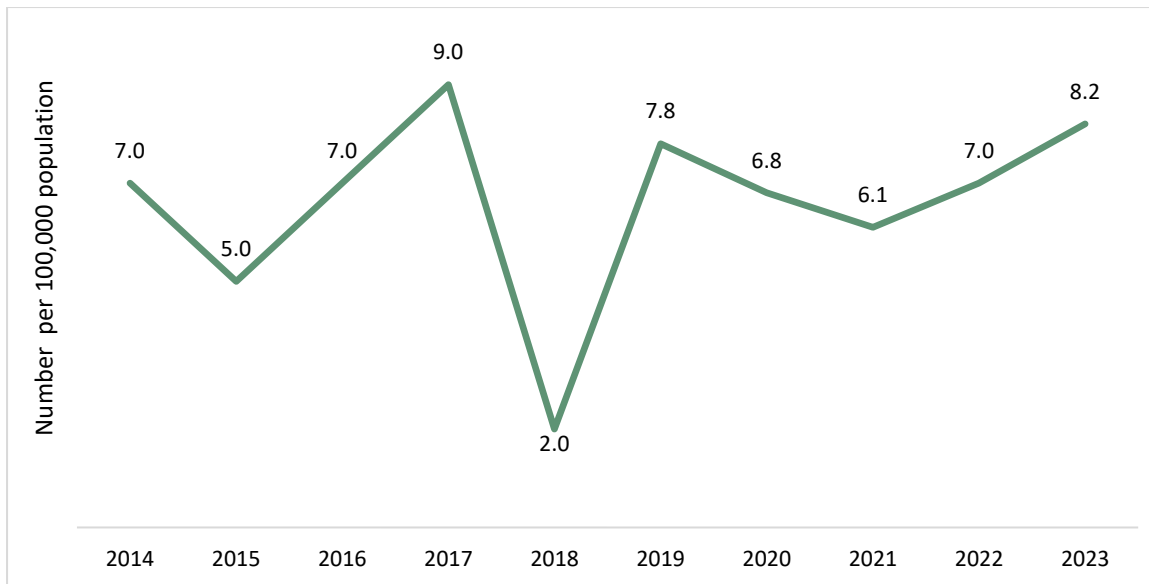
Figure 28: Trend on hepatitis B incidences



Data Source: MOH

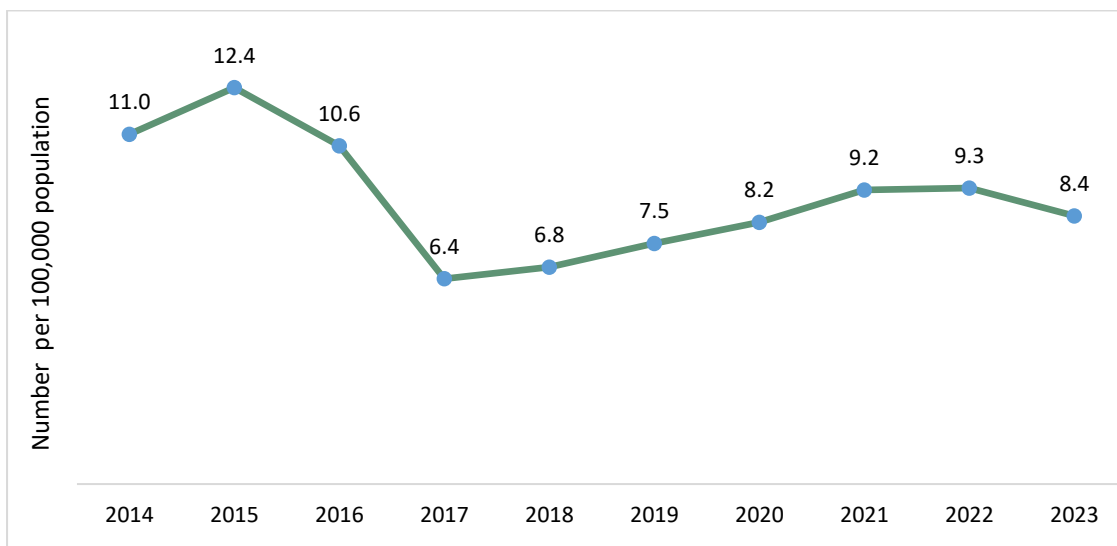
3.4.2: Suicide Mortality Rate, 2014-2023





Data Source: Civil Registration Services

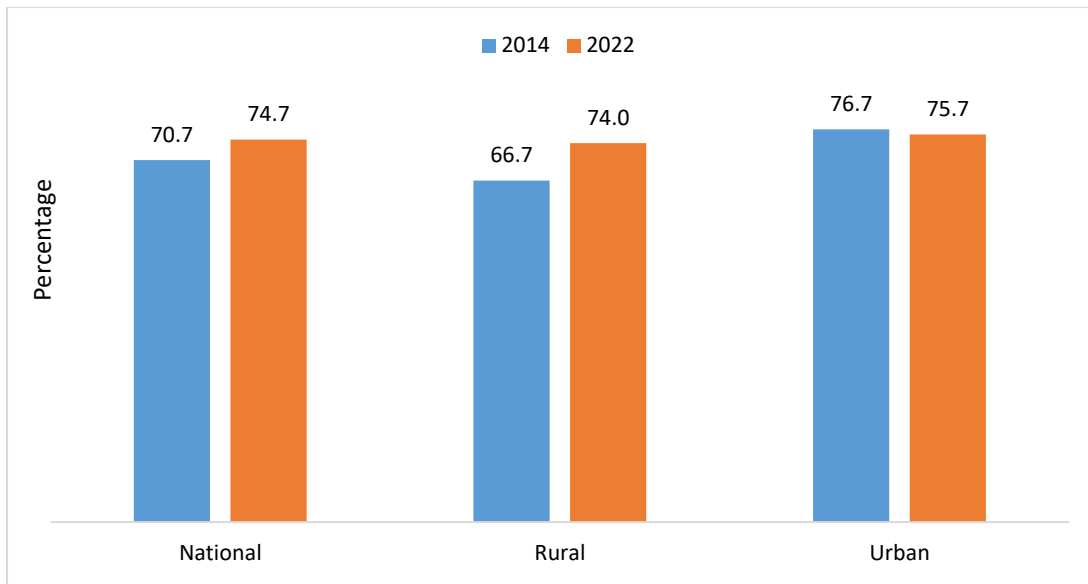
### 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries, 2014-2023



Data Source: Economic Survey

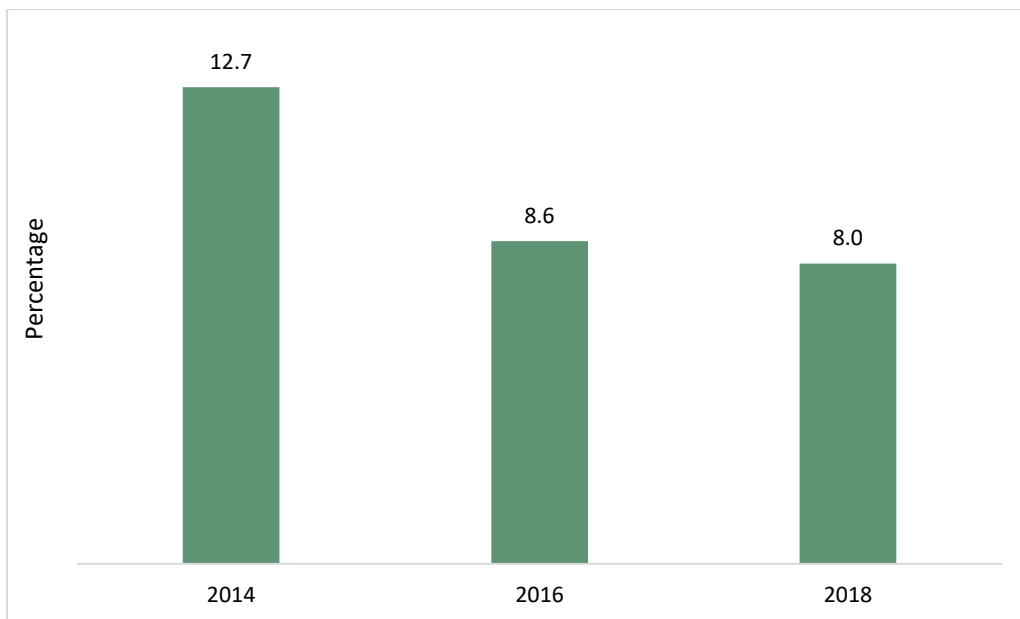
### 3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods by Residence, 2014-2022





Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2022: KDHS

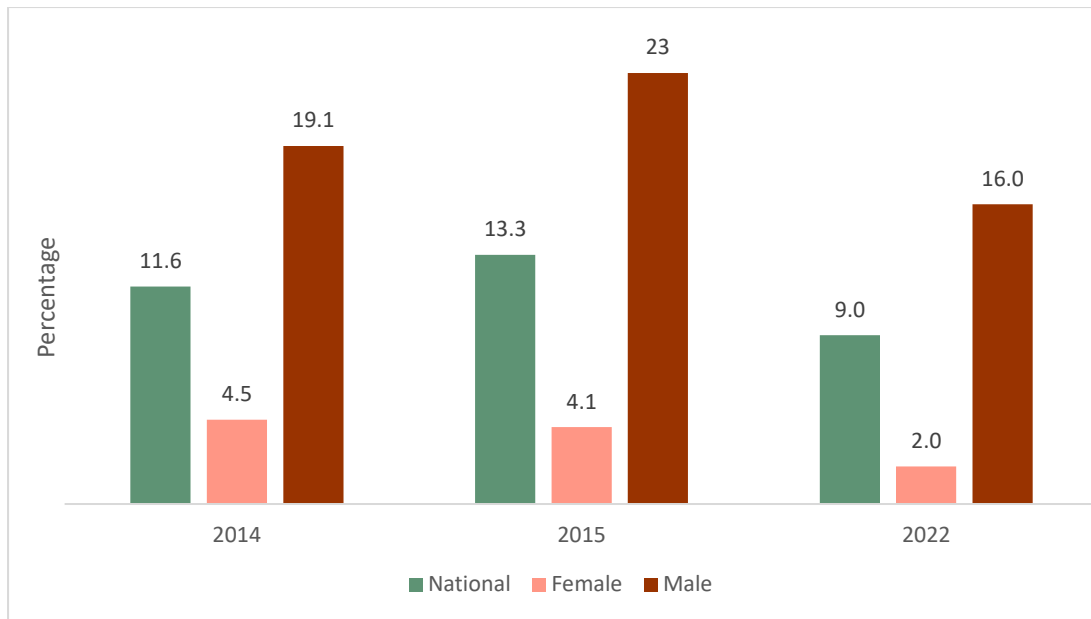
3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income with the health expenditure more than 10%,2014-2018



Data Source: 2016: KIHBS,2018: KHHEUS

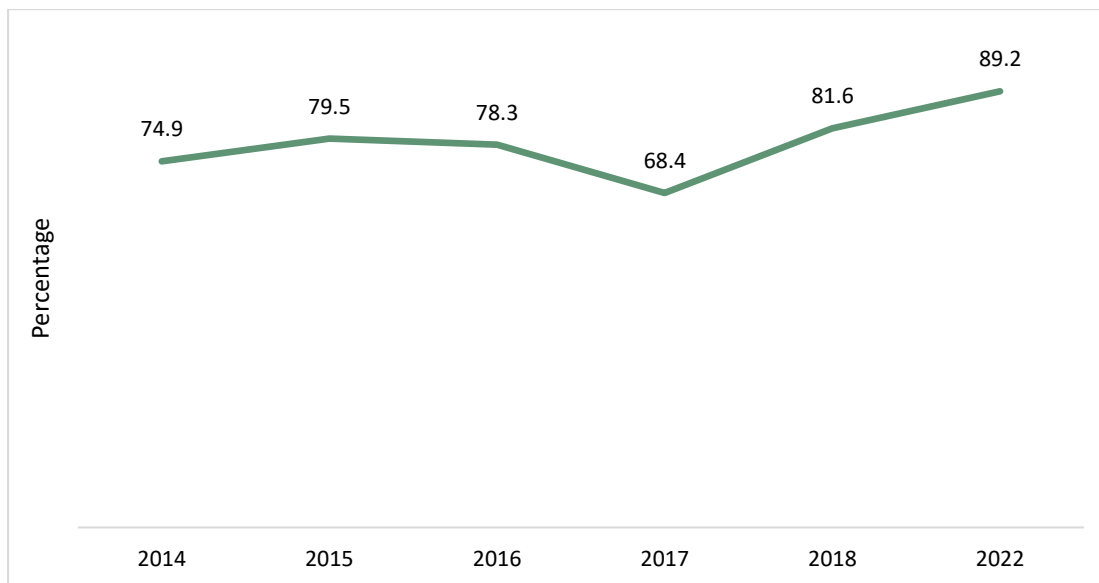
3.a.1: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older





Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2015: STEPS Survey, 2022: TADSAS

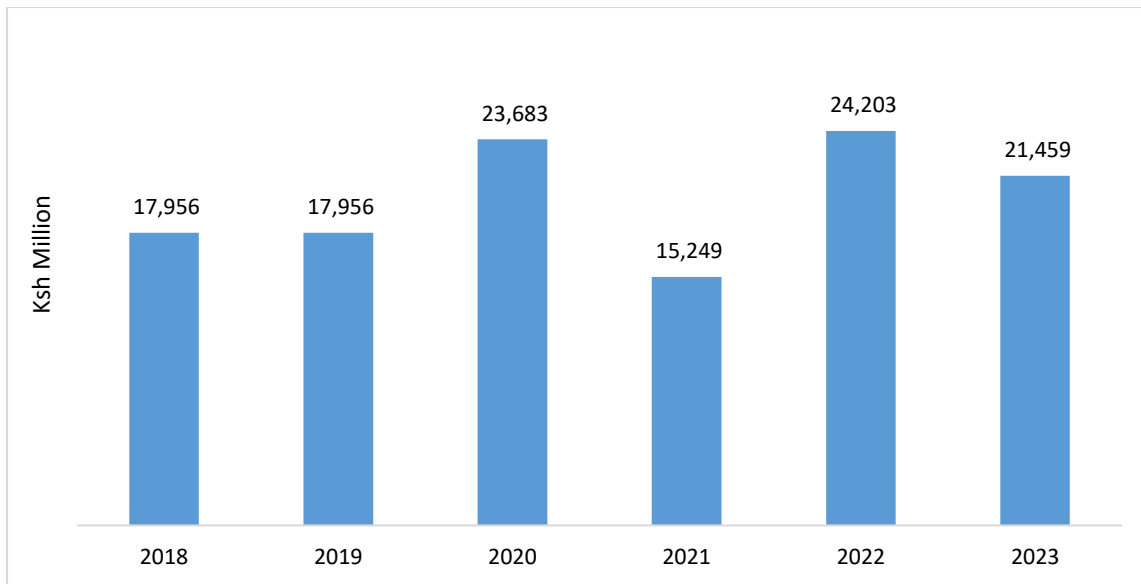
3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme in Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3rd dose) ,2014-2022



Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2022: KDHS

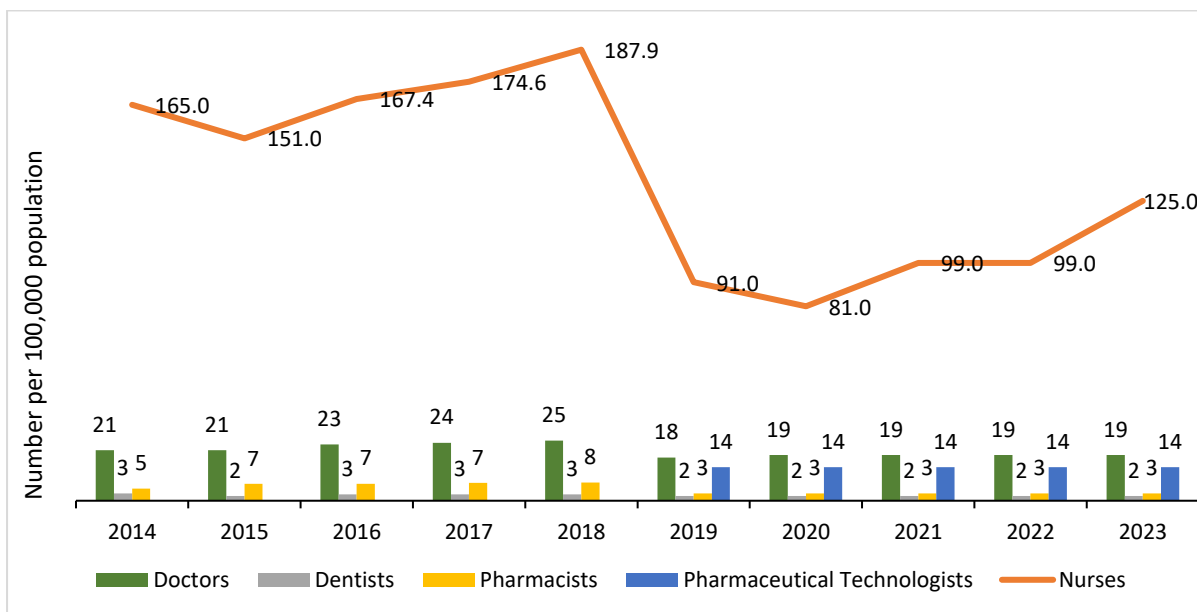
3.b.2: Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors, 2018-2023





Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2022: KDHS

3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution by Cadre, 2014-2023



Data Source: Economic Survey



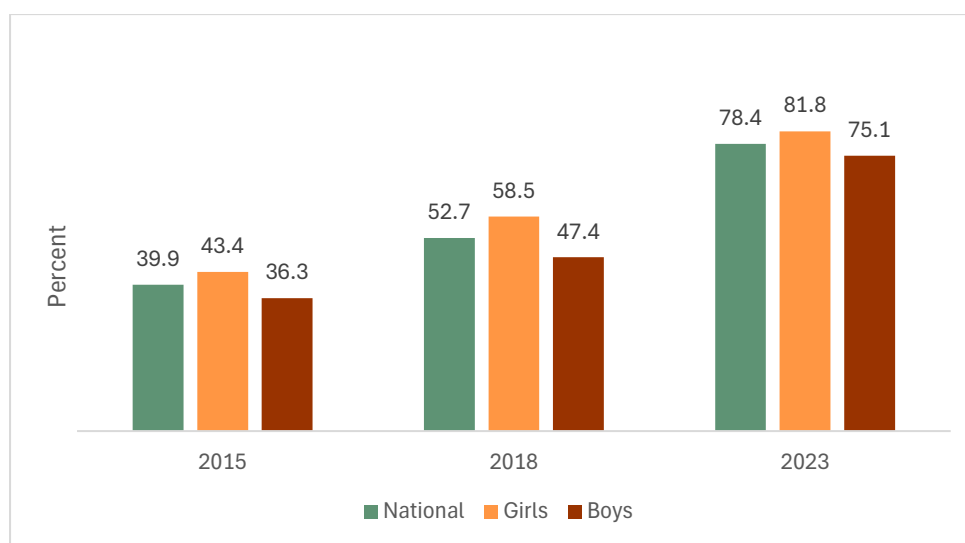
## SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



SDG 4 seeks to ensure access for all to quality education through all stages of life, as well as to increase the number of young people and adults who have the relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. Monitoring SDG 4 in Kenya focuses on basic education, tertiary education, adult learning and digital skills.

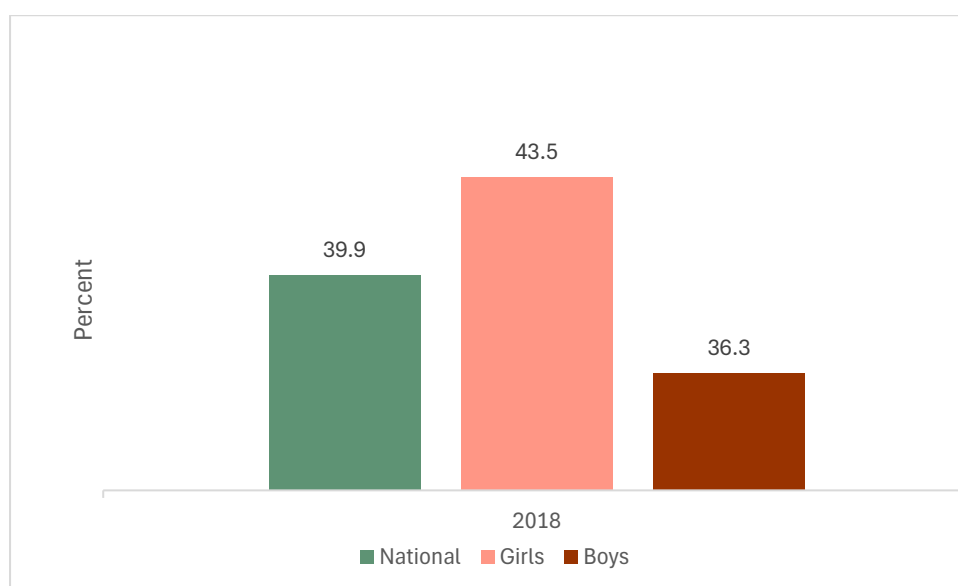
4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading a) in grades 2/3;

Figure 29: By gender



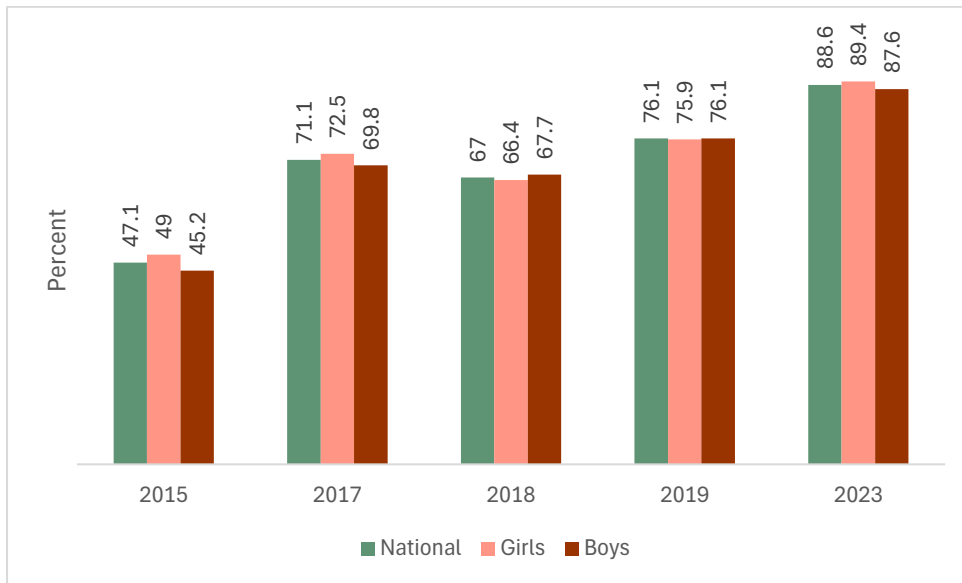
Data Source: 2015: Uwezo Kenya Sixth Learning Assessment Report; KNEC

Figure 30: c) at the end of lower secondary



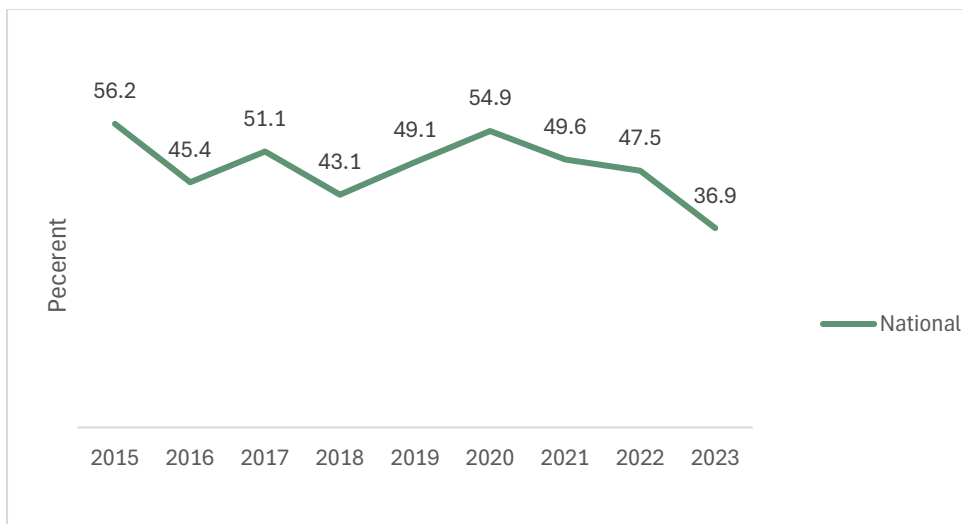
Data Source: 42015: Uwezo Kenya Sixth Learning Assessment Report; KNEC

Figure 31: (ii) mathematics a) in grades 2/3



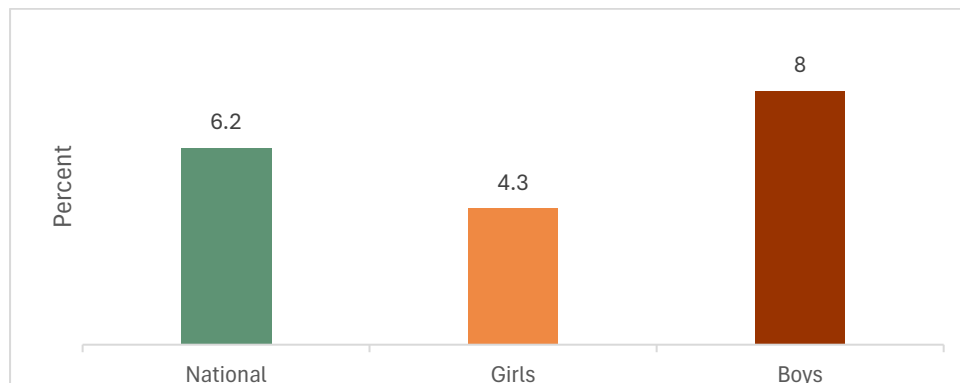
Data Source: 52015: Uwezo Kenya Sixth Learning Assessment Report; KNEC

Figure 32: b) at the end of primary.



Data Source: 62015: Uwezo Kenya Sixth Learning Assessment Report; KNEC

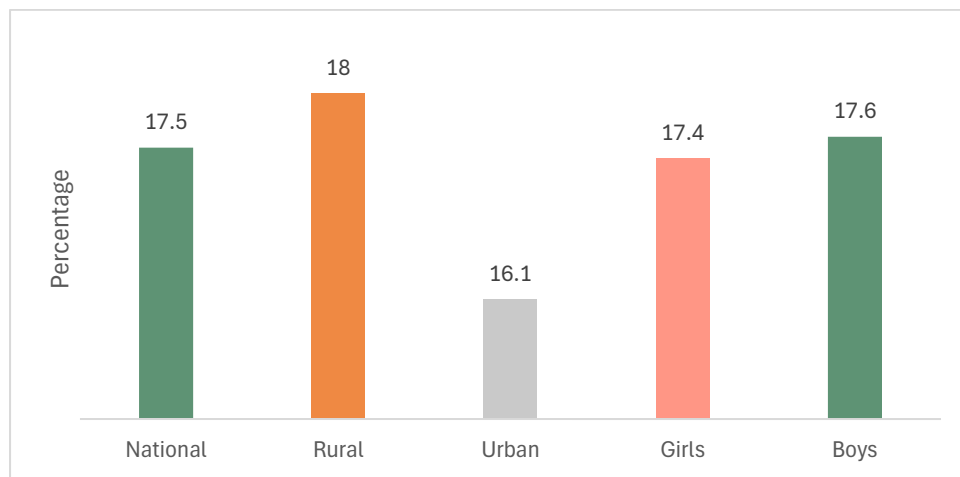
Figure 33: c) at the end of lower secondary by gender



Data Source: 72015: Uwezo Kenya Sixth Learning Assessment Report; KNEC

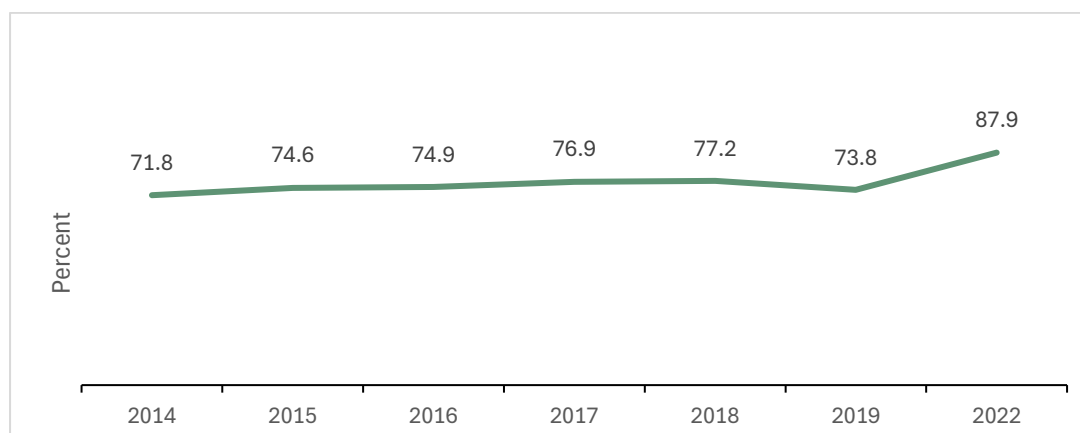
4.1.2: Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

Figure 34: a) Primary by residence (rural/urban) and gender



Data Source: 2019: KPHC

4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) nationally

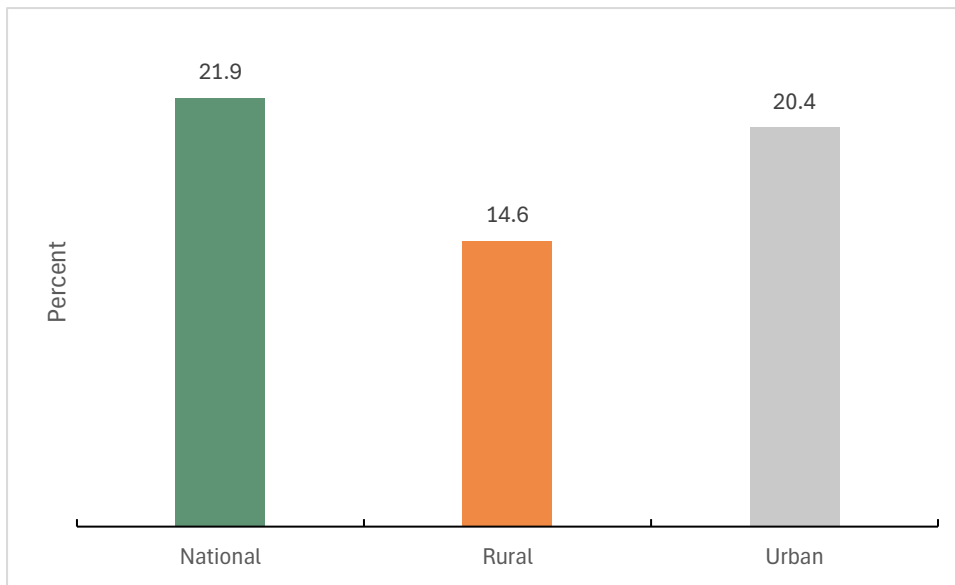


Data Source: Economic Survey Basic Statistical Booklets, 2019: KPHC, 2022: KDHS

4.3.1: Participation rate of youth (15-24) and adults (25-64) in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by residence



i) Formal Education a) Youth (15-24)



Data Source: Economic Survey Basic Statistical Booklets, 2019: KPHC, 2022: KDHS

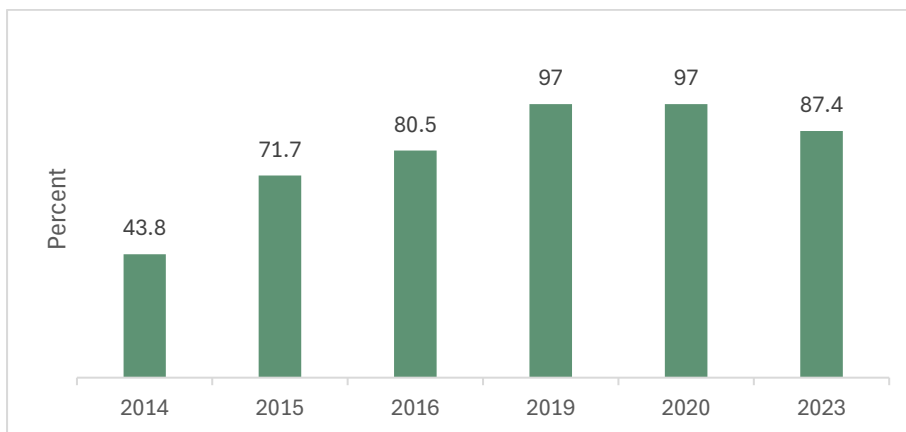
4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated a) Female/Male

Variable	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Pre-primary	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Secondary	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Middle-Level Colleges	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
University	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8

Data Source: Economic Survey

4.a.1: Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

i) Primary Schools (a) Electricity nationally



Data Source: Basic Education Statistical Booklets

## SDG 5 – Gender equality

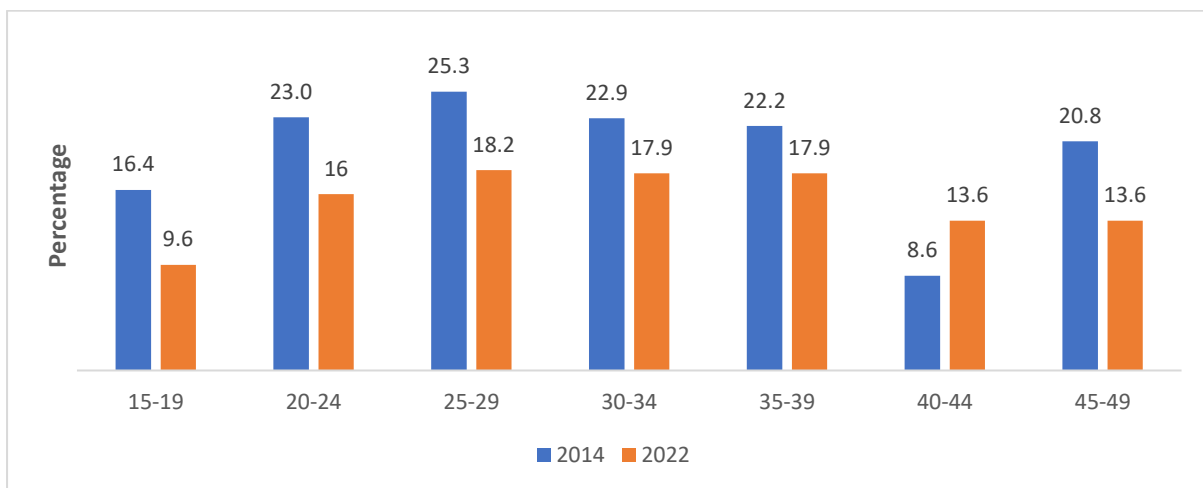


SDG 5 aims to achieve gender equality by ending all forms of discrimination, violence and any harmful practices against women and girls. It also calls for the full participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making. Monitoring SDG 5 in Kenyan context focuses on the topics of gender-based violence, access to quality education, participation in employment, equal payment and a balanced representation in leadership positions.

5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

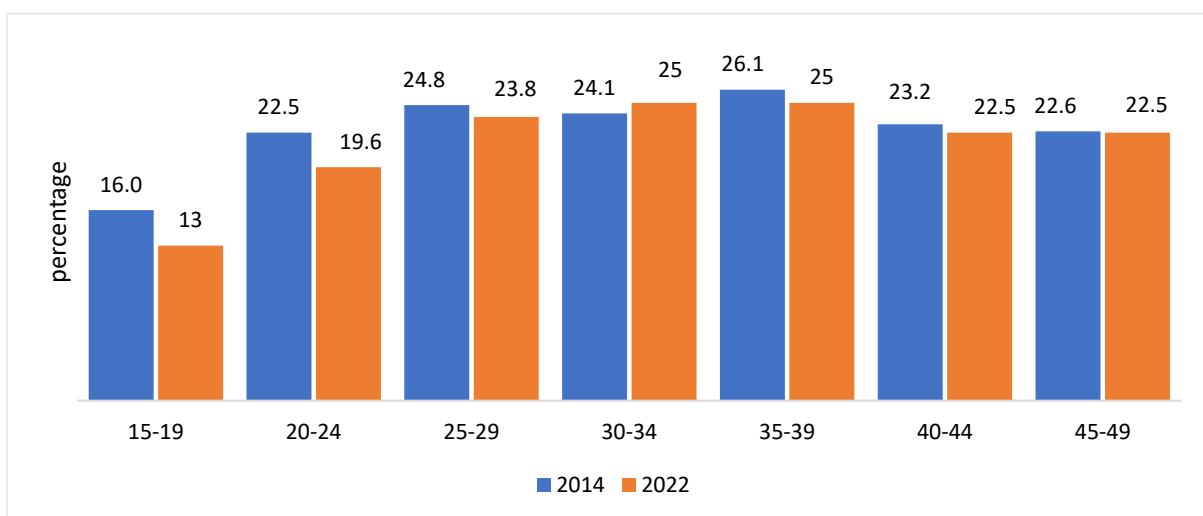
**Note: Year 2014 is a baseline reference period ranging from 2009-2014**

Figure 35: by age



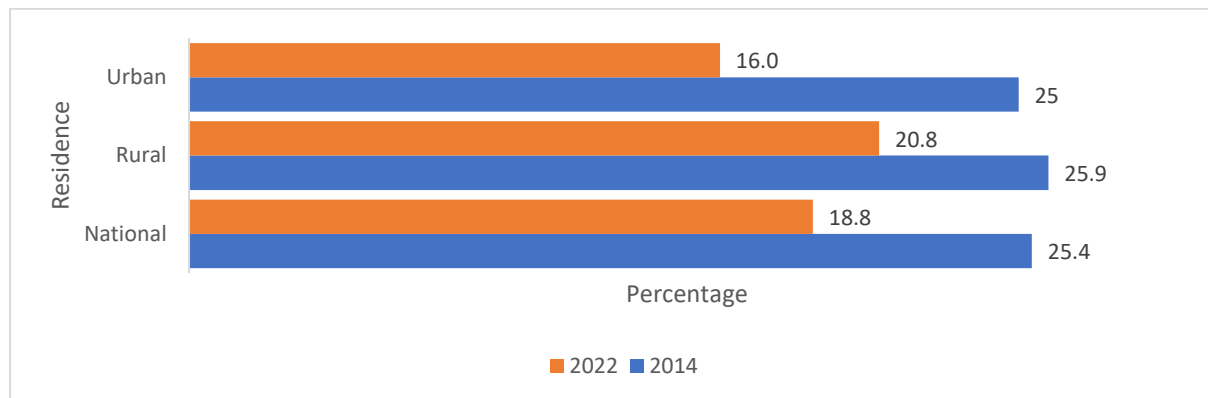
Data Source: KDHS

Figure 36: c) Emotional/Psychological Intimate Partner Violence by age group



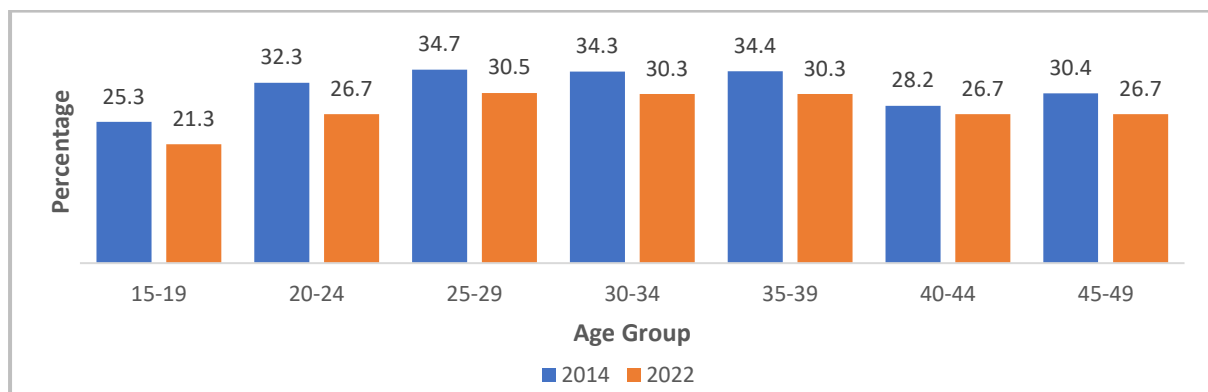
Data Source: KDHS

Figure 37: d) Any form of physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence by residence



Data Source: KDHS

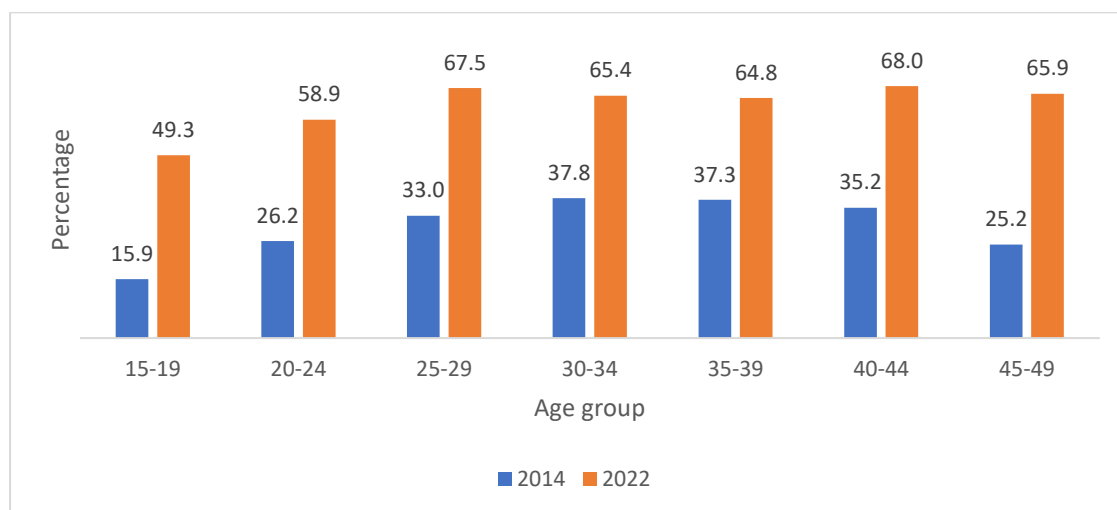
Figure 38: d) Any form of physical, sexual and/or psychological intimate partner violence by age group



Data Source: KDHS

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care by age, 2014 - 2022

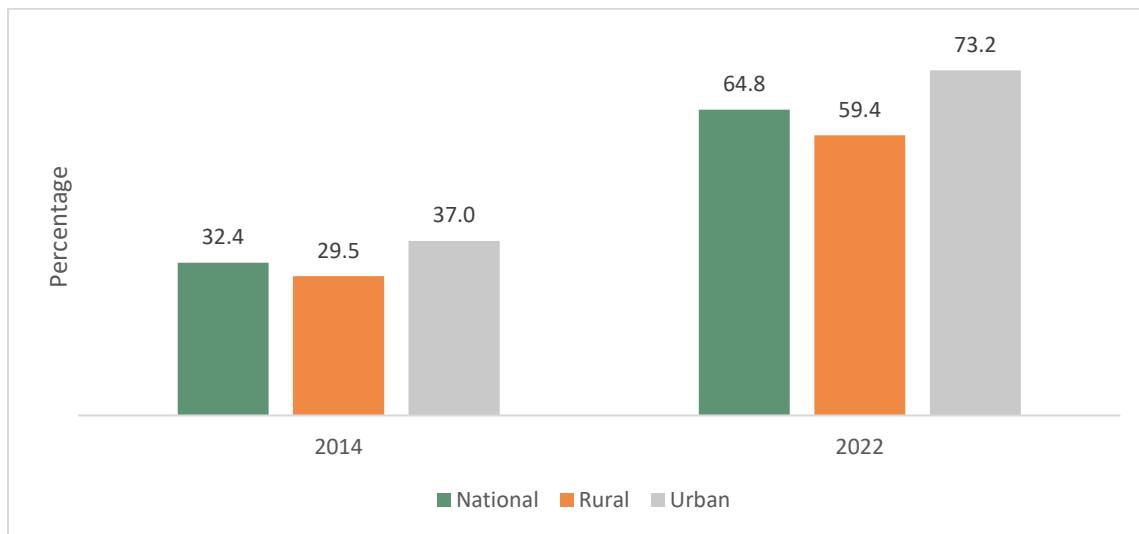
Figure 39: By age categories



Data Source: KDHS



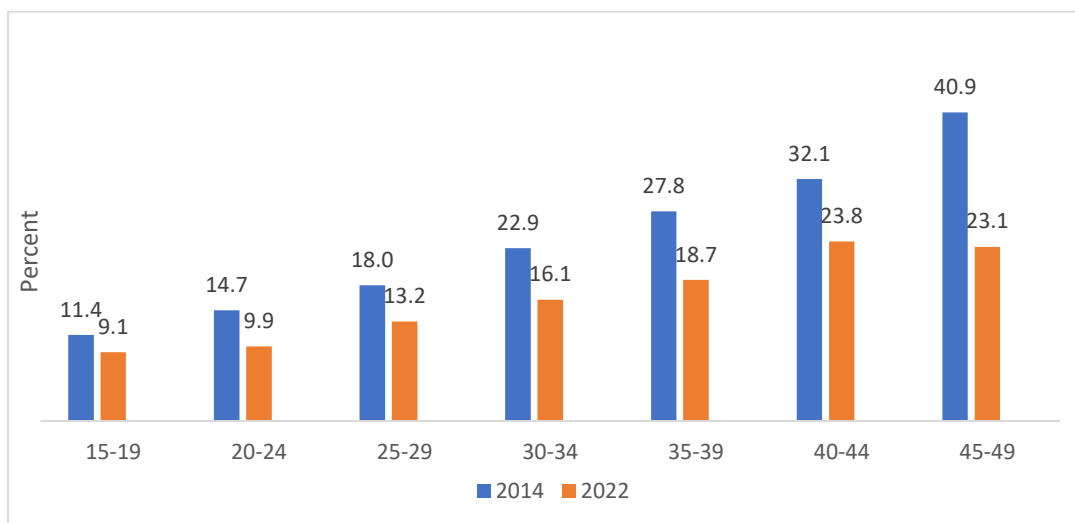
Figure 40: by residence (rural/urban)



Data Source: KDHS

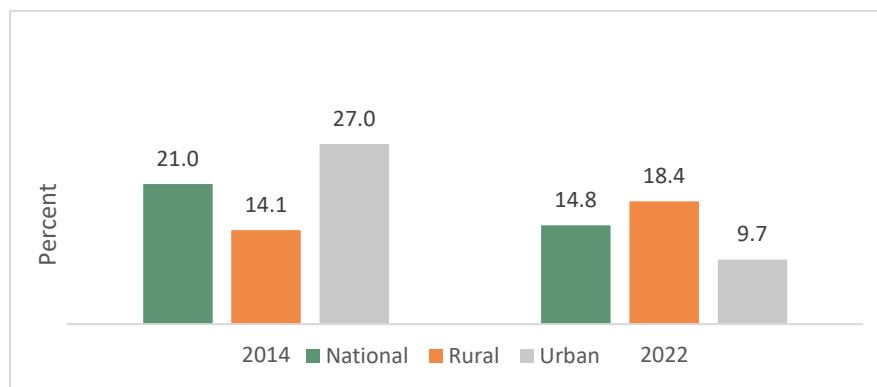
5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

Figure 41: By age categories



Data Source: KDHS

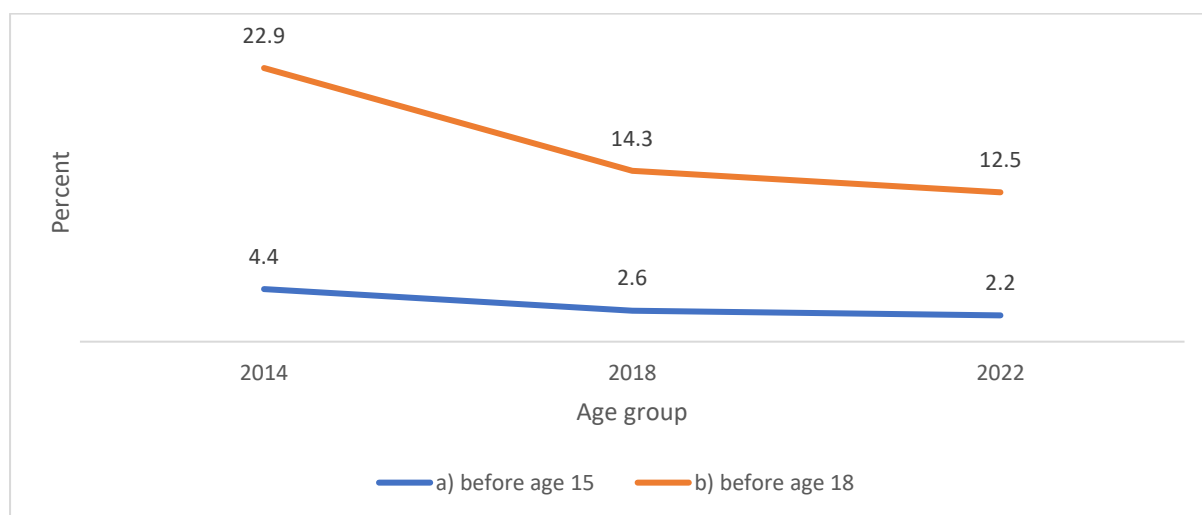
Figure 42: by residence (rural/urban)



Data Source: KDHS

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union

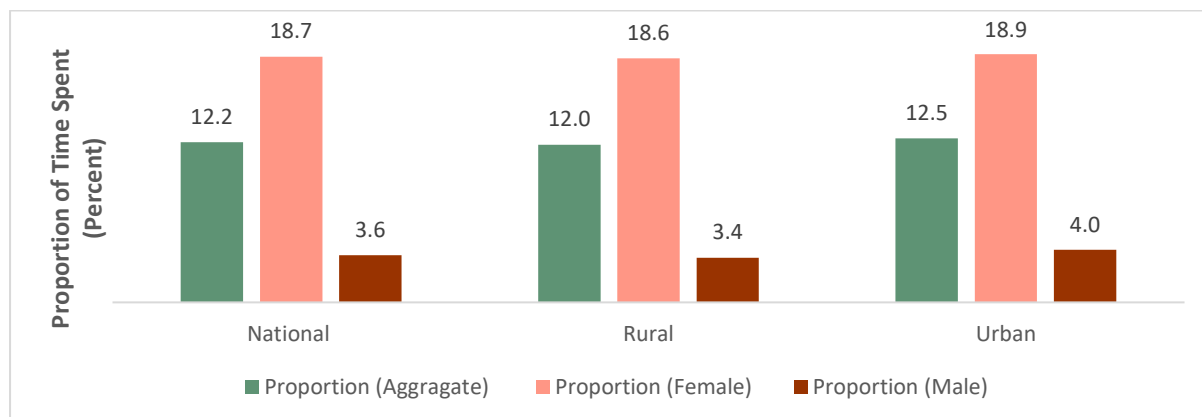
Figure 43: before age 15 and age 18



Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2018: PMA, 2022: KDHS

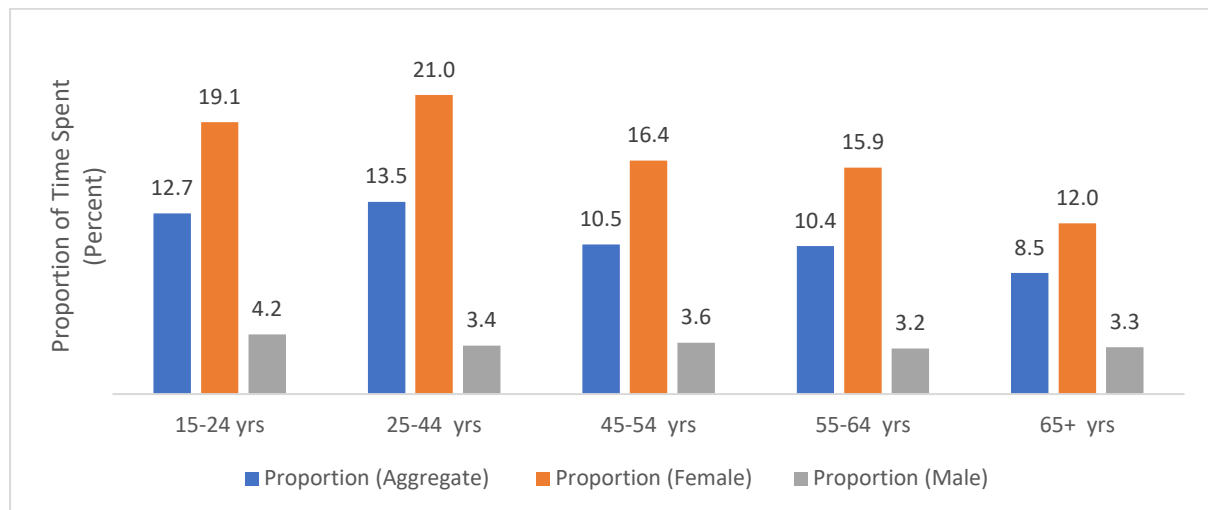
5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

Figure 44: By sex



Data Source: 2021 Time Use Survey

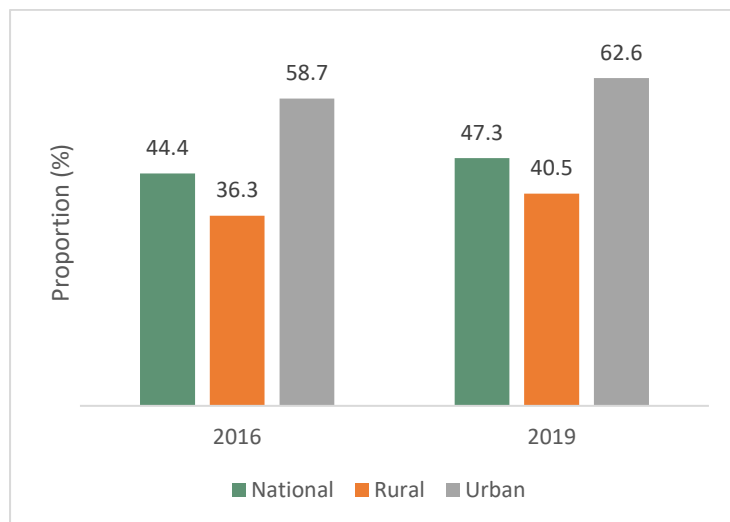
Figure 45: by age categories



Data Source: 2021 Time Use Survey

5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

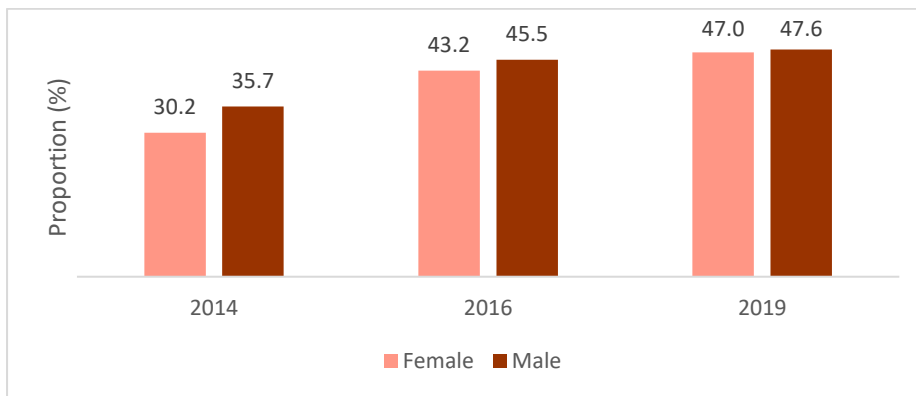
Figure 46: by residence



Data Source: 2010: ICT Survey, 2019: KPHC, 2016: KIHBS



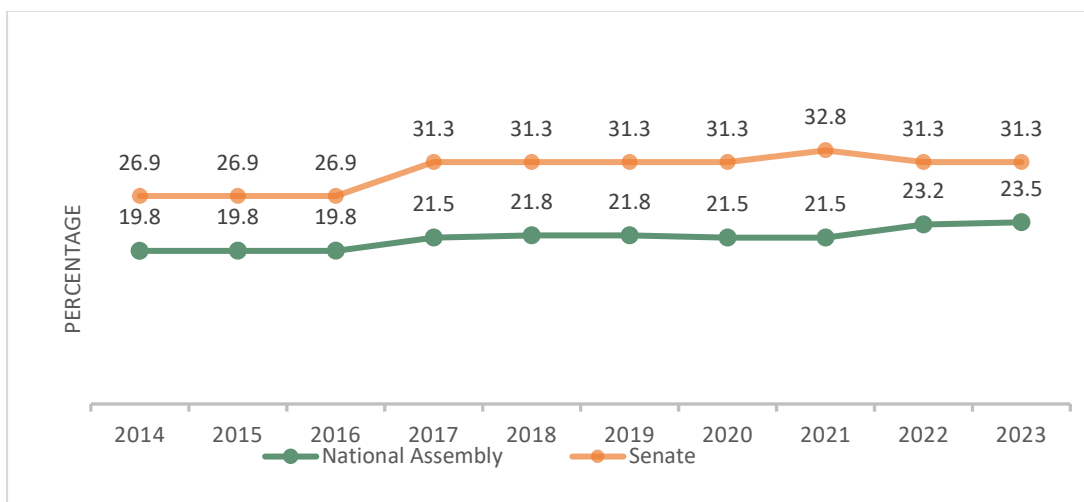
Figure 47: by sex



Data Source: 2010: ICT Survey, 2019: KPHC, 2016: KIHBS

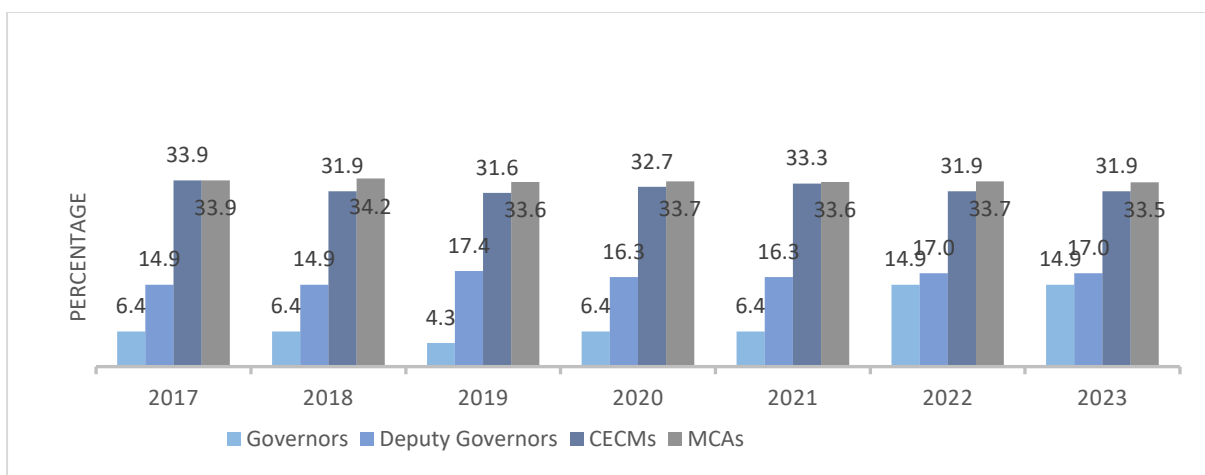
5.5.1: Proportion of Proportion of seats held by women in National Assembly, 2014-2023

Figure 48: Women in leadership



Data Source: Economic survey

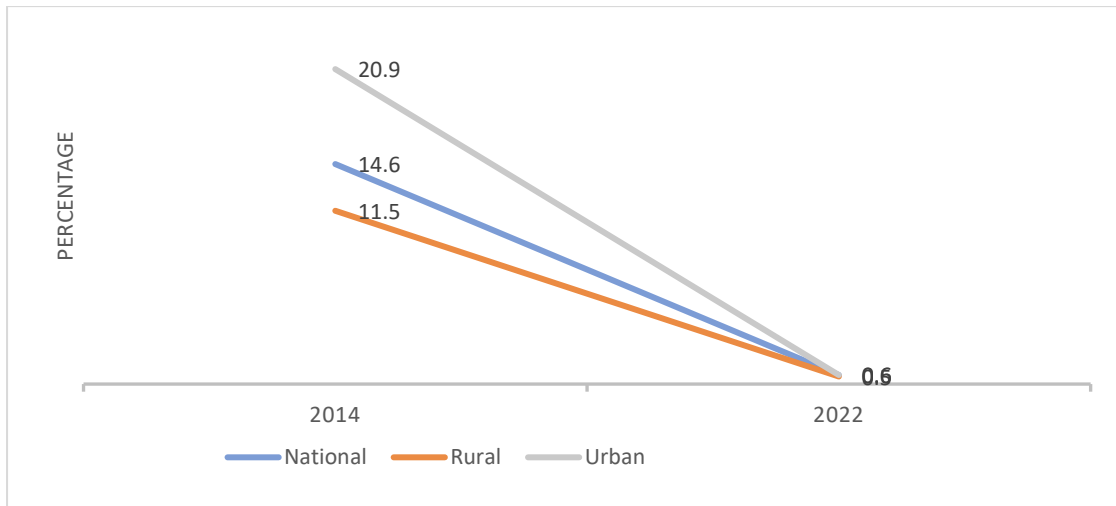
Figure 49: women in the county



Data Source: Economic survey

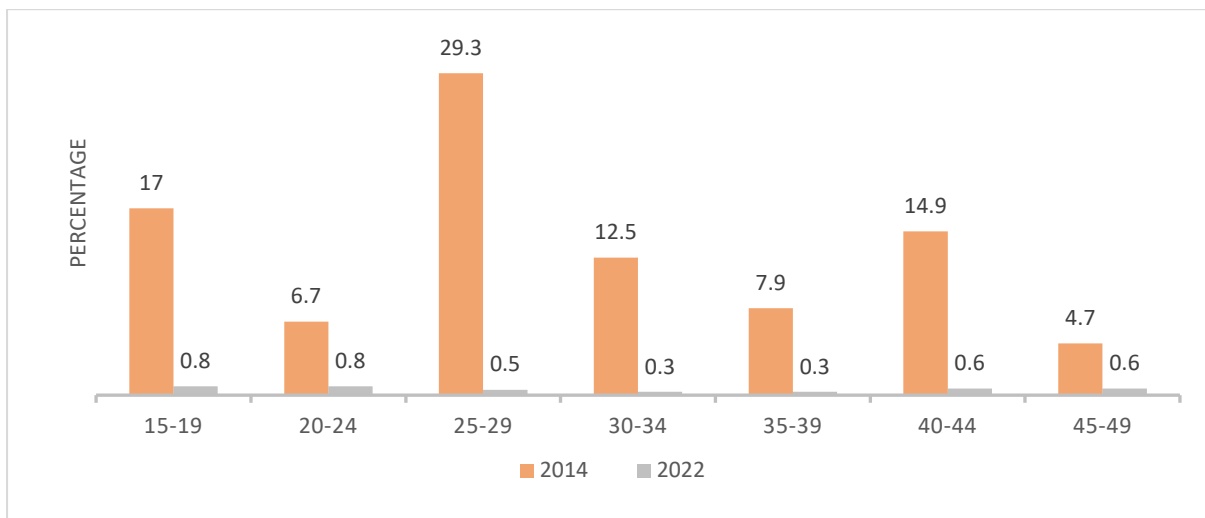
5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by place of occurrence, 2014 and 2022

Figure 50: By residence



Data Source: 2014 KDHS, 2022 KDHS

Figure 51: By age categories



Data Source: 2014 KDHS, 2022 KDHS

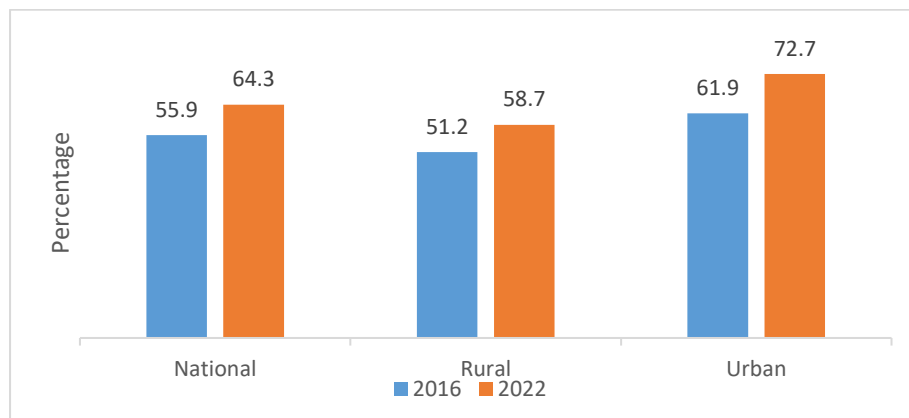
## SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation



SDG 6 calls for ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, and ending open defecation. It also aims to improve water quality and water-use efficiency and to encourage sustainable abstractions and supply of freshwater.

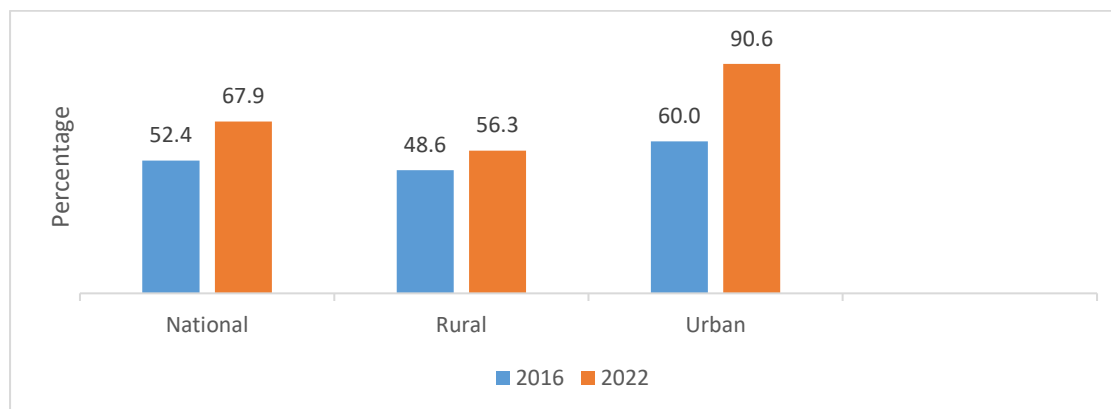
### 6.1.1: a) Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services i) Households

Figure 52: i) Households



Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2016: KIHBS

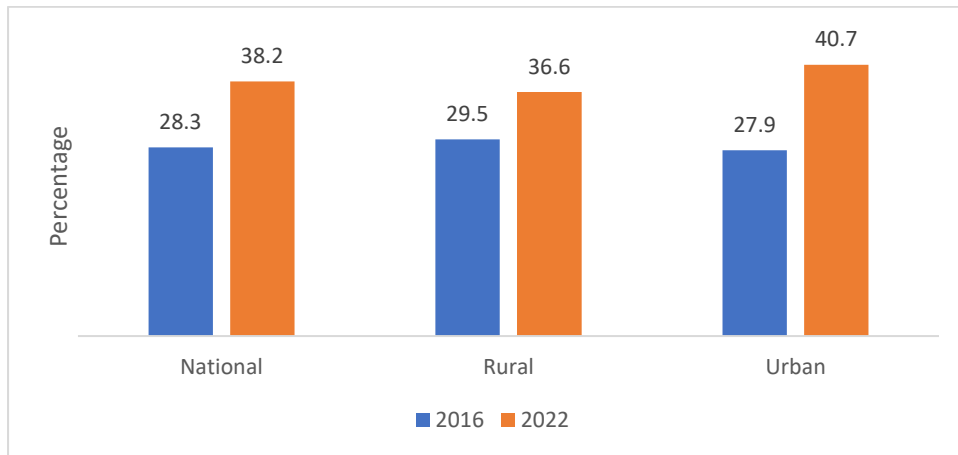
### Figure 53: ii) Individuals



Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2016: KIHBS

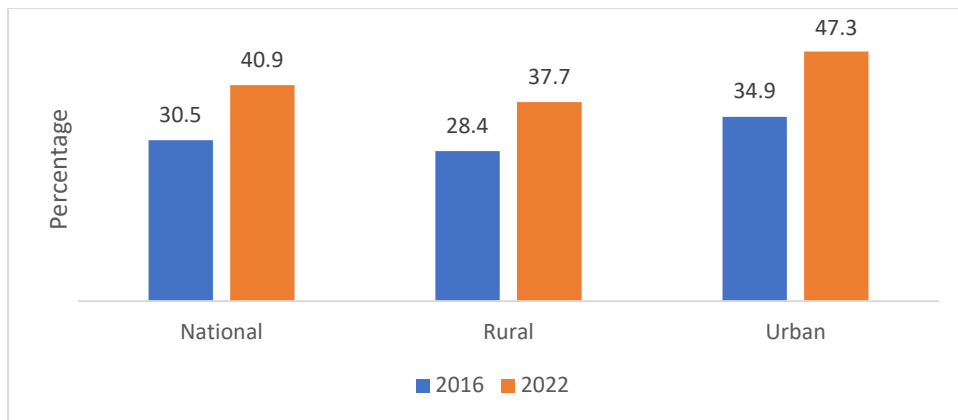
### 6.2.1: a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services

Figure 54: i) Households



Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2016: KIHBS, 2022: KDHS

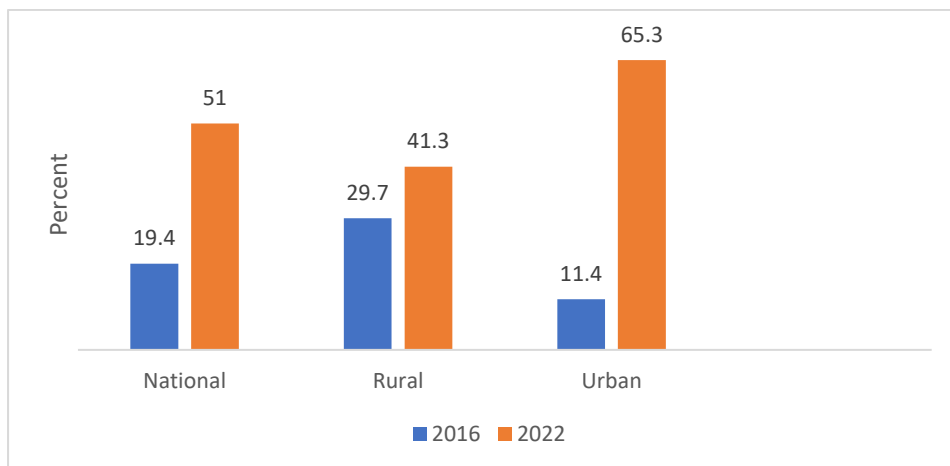
Figure 55: ii) Individuals



Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2016: KIHBS, 2022: KDHS

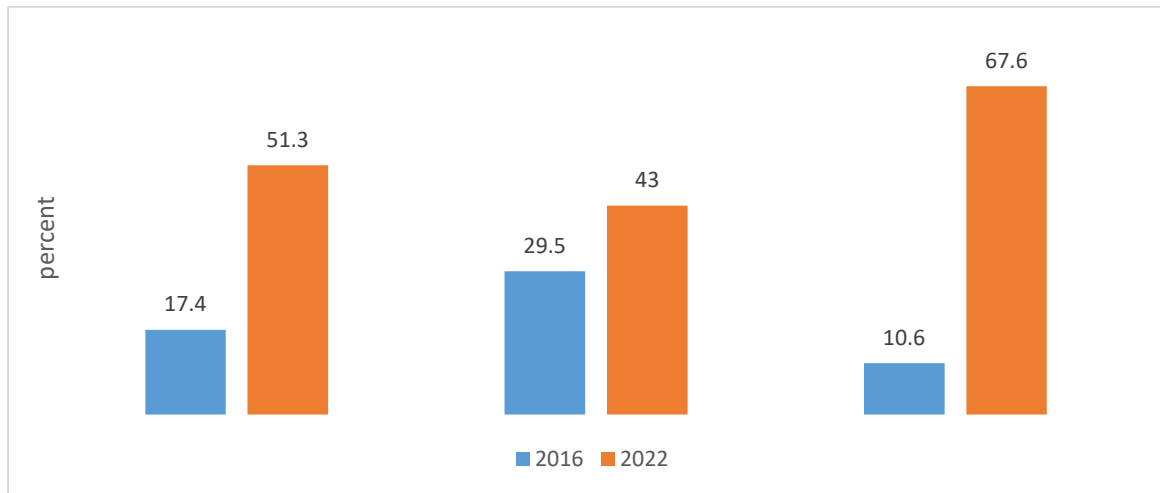
b) Proportion of population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Figure 56: i) Households



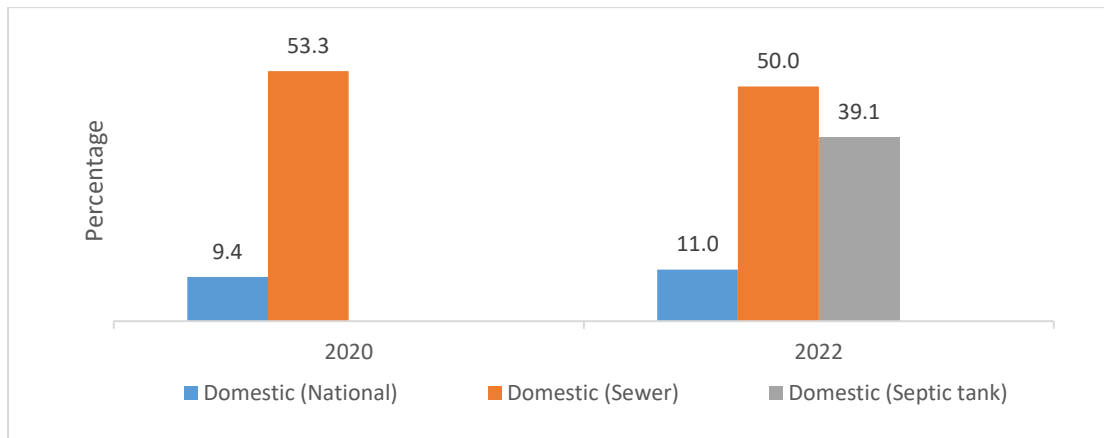
Data Source: 2016: KIHBS, 2022: KDHS

Figure 57: ii) individuals



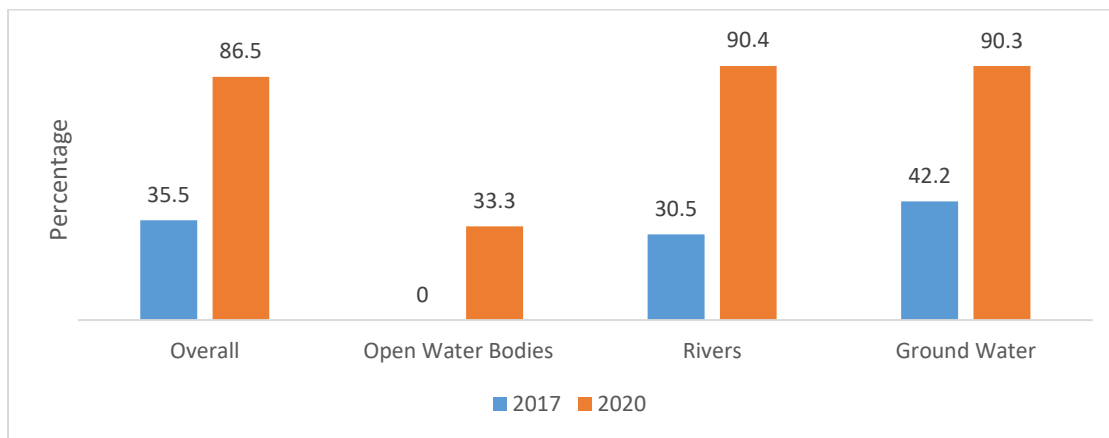
Data Source: 2016: KIHBS, 2022: KDHS

6.3.1: Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated



Data Source: MWIS/UN WATER

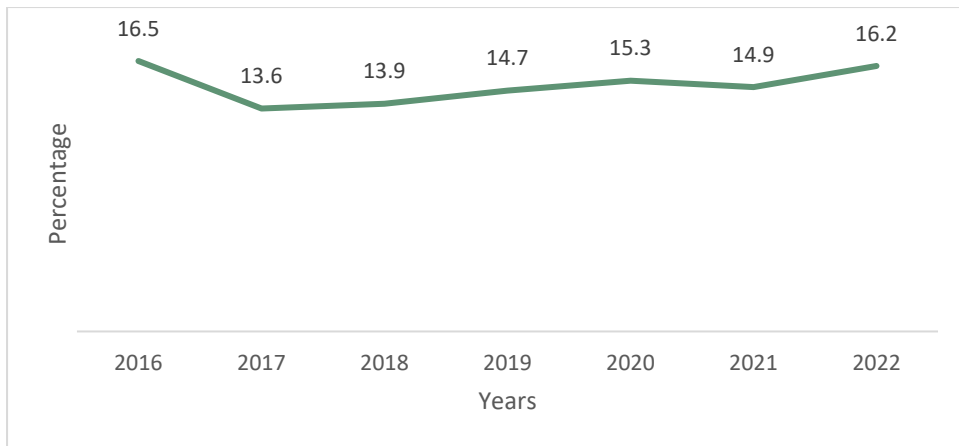
6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality



Data Source: MWIS/UN WATER

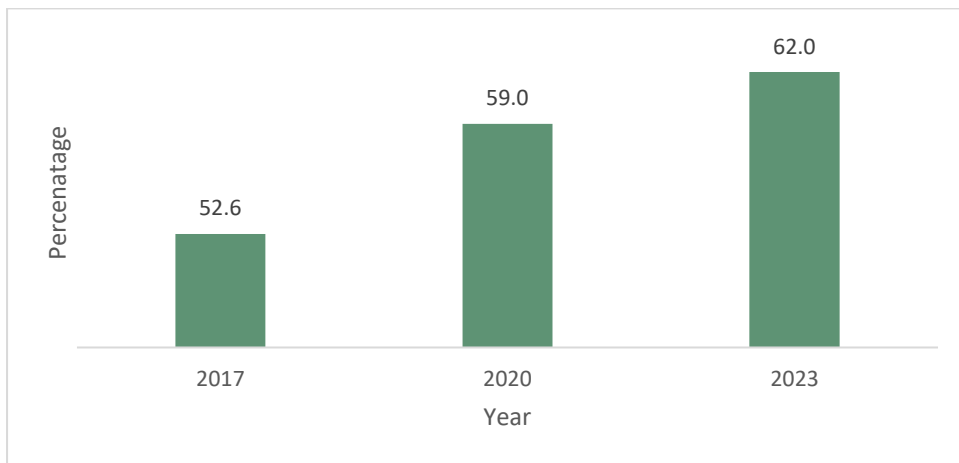
6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time





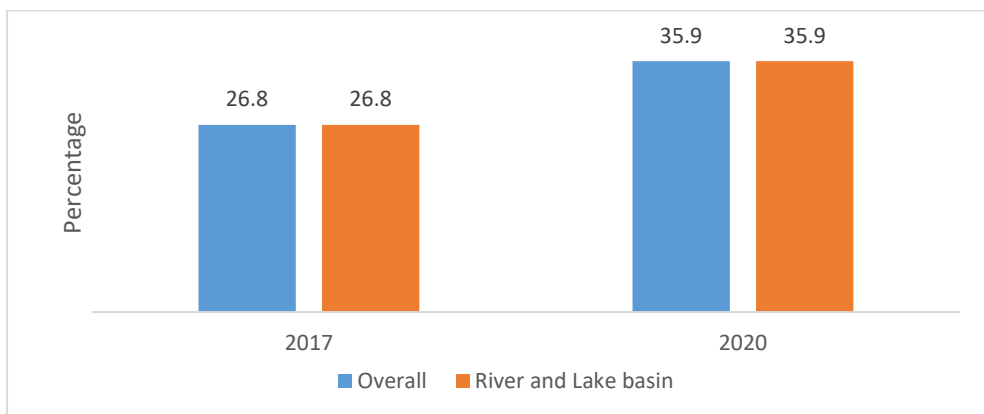
Data Source: Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation, UN Water, FAO

6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management



Data Source: MWIS/UN WATER

6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation



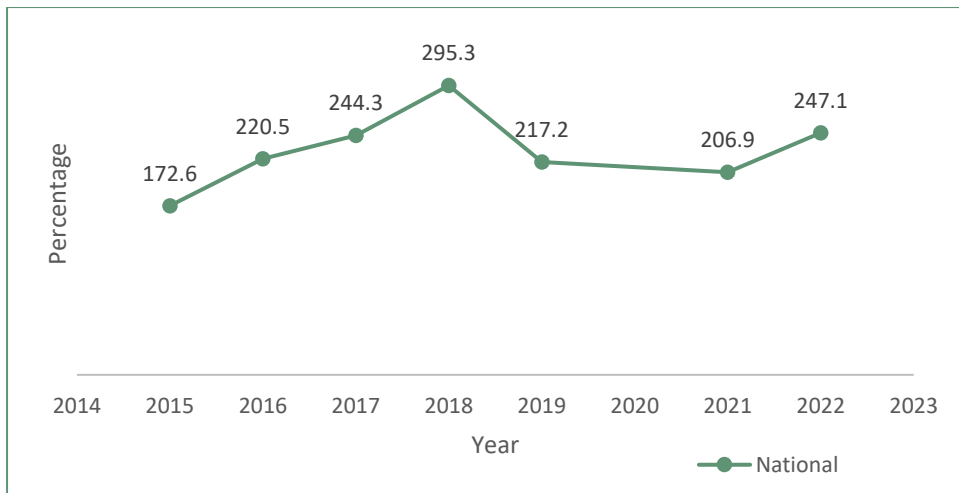
Data Source: MWIS/UN WATER

6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

Indicator Description	Unit	Breakdown	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time a) Lakes and Rivers permanent water area	kmsq	National	7641.3	7695	7736	7766	7777	7795	7802	7845	7914
b) Lakes and Rivers permanent water area	Percent	National	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
c) Lakes and Rivers seasonal water area	kmsq	National	617.3	611.9	633.7	659.4	683.8	701.6	723.1	758	777.5
d) Lakes and Rivers seasonal water area	Percent	National	0.0011	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
e) Lakes and Rivers permanent water area change	Percent	National	10	10.8	11.4	11.8	12	12.2	12.3	12.9	13.9
f) Lakes and Rivers seasonal water area change	Percent	National	21.3	20.2	24.5	29.5	34.3	37.8	42	48.9	52.7

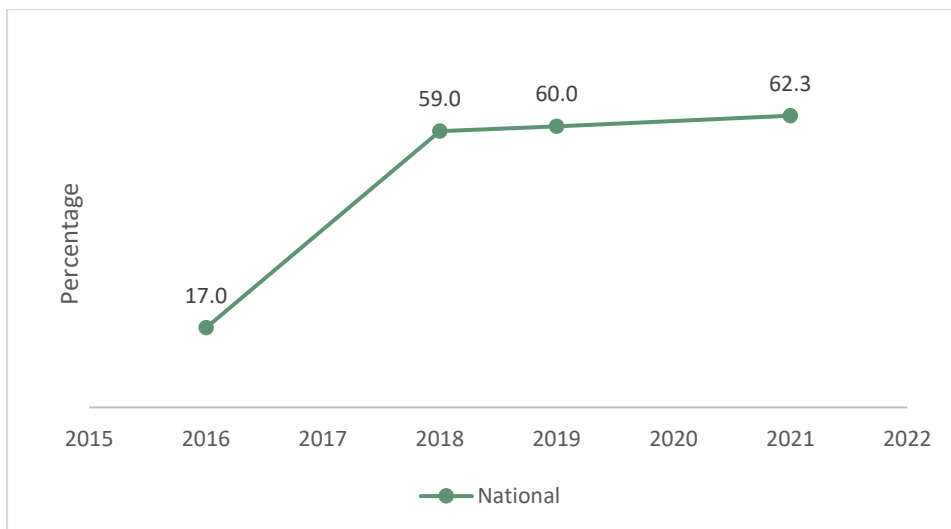
Data Source: UNEP

6.a.1: Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan



Data Source: MWIS--SDG pilot Report

6.b.1: Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management



Data Source: MWIS--SDG pilot Report

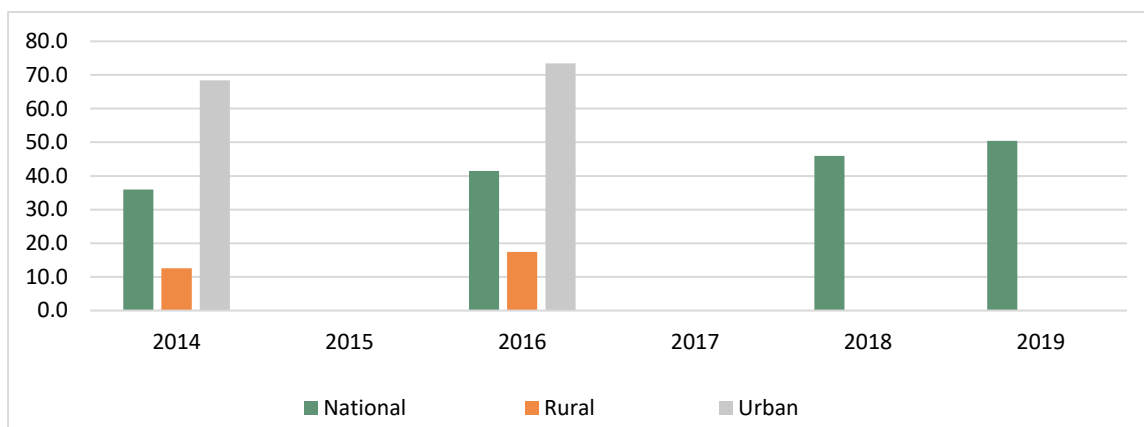


## SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy



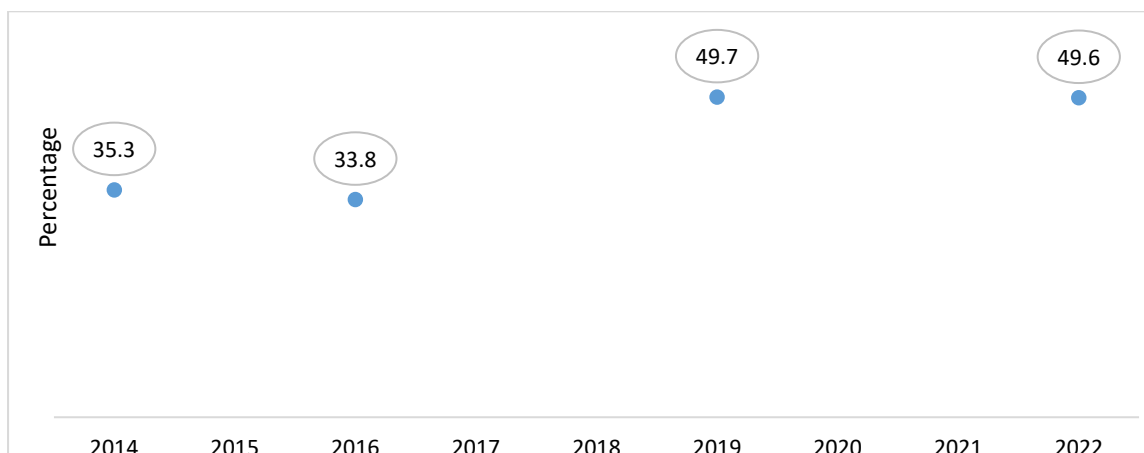
SDG 7 calls for ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy. This includes improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewables and further diversifying the energy mix while ensuring affordability of energy for citizens. Monitoring SDG 7 in Kenya involves looking at developments in energy consumption, energy supply and access to affordable energy.

### 7.1.1: Proportion of households with access to electricity (Grid Only)



Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2016: KIHBS, 2018:2019: KPHC, 2020: KCHS, 2021: KCHS, 2022 KDHS

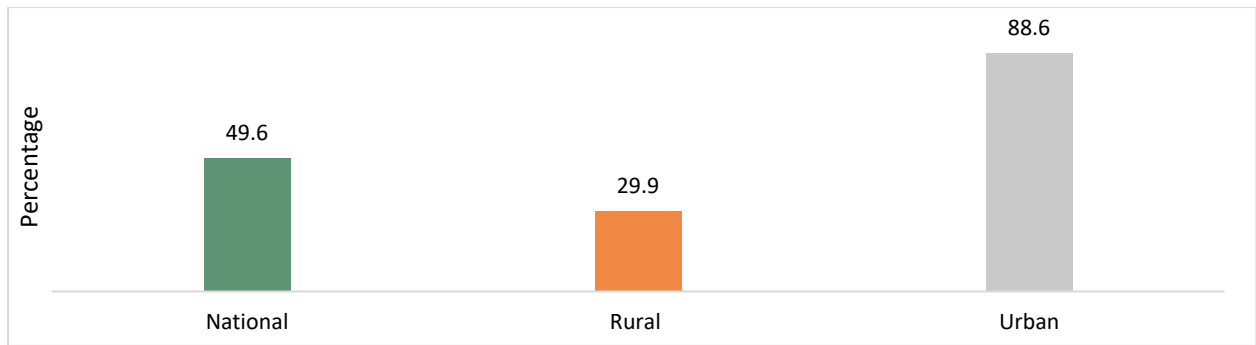
### 7.1.1: Proportion of individuals with access to electricity (Grid Only)



Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2016: KIHBS, 2018:2019: KPHC, 2020: KCHS, 2021: KCHS, 2022 KDHS

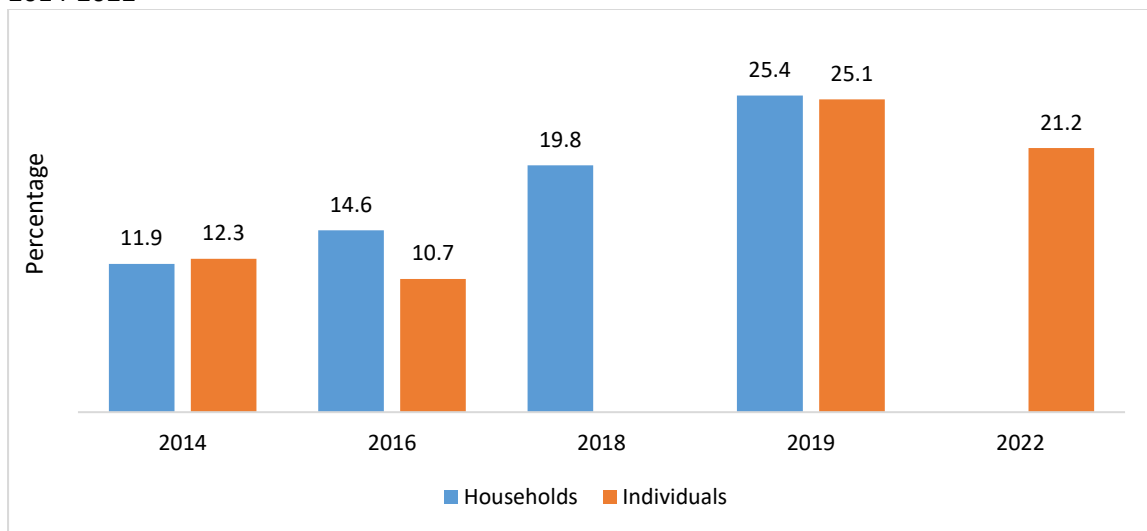
### 7.1.1: Proportion of individuals with access to electricity (Grid and Solar Systems) by residence, 2022





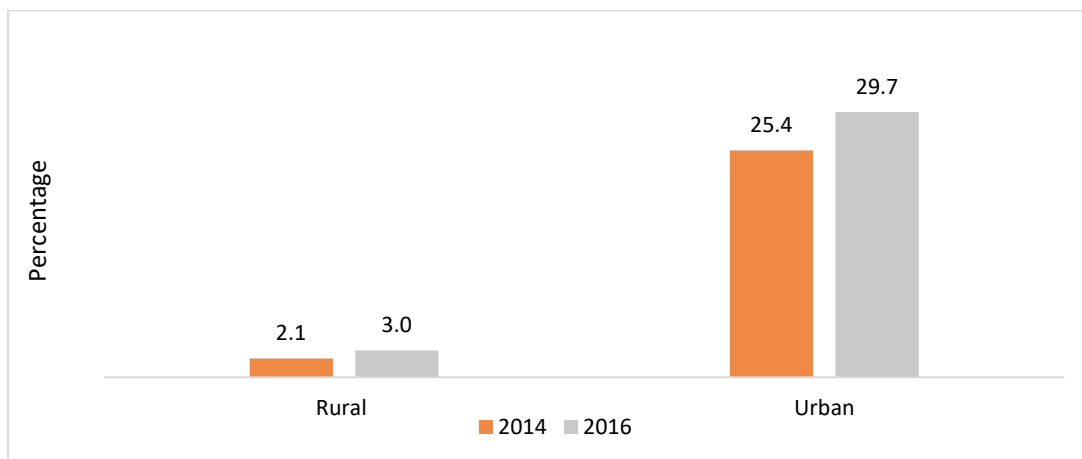
Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2016: KIHBS, 2018:2019: KPHC, 2020: KCHS, 2021: KCHS, 2022 KDHS

7.1.2: Proportion of households and individuals with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, 2014-2022



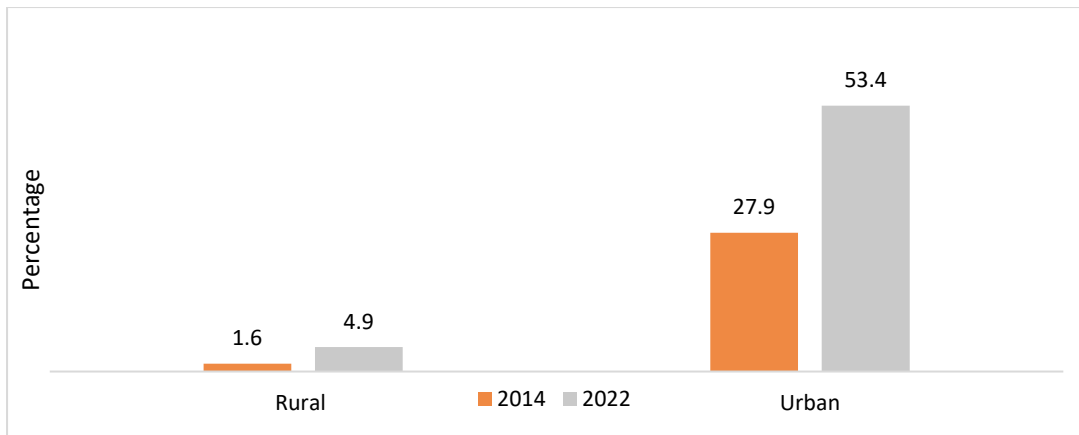
Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2016: KIHBS, 2018:2019: KPHC, 2020: KCHS, 2021: KCHS, 2022 KDHS

7.1.2: Proportion of households with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology by residence



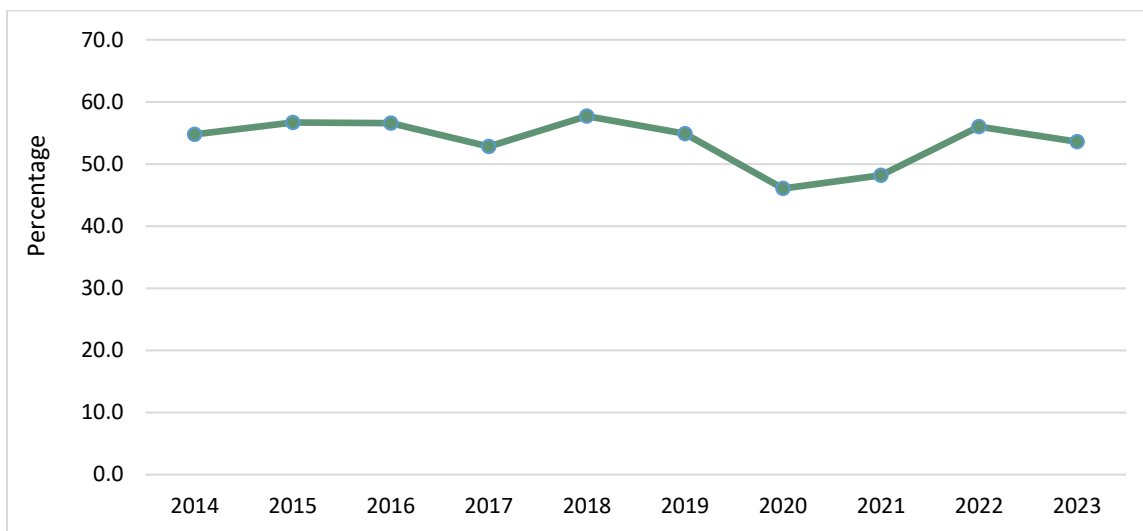
Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2016: KIHBS

7.1.2: Proportion of individuals with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology by residence



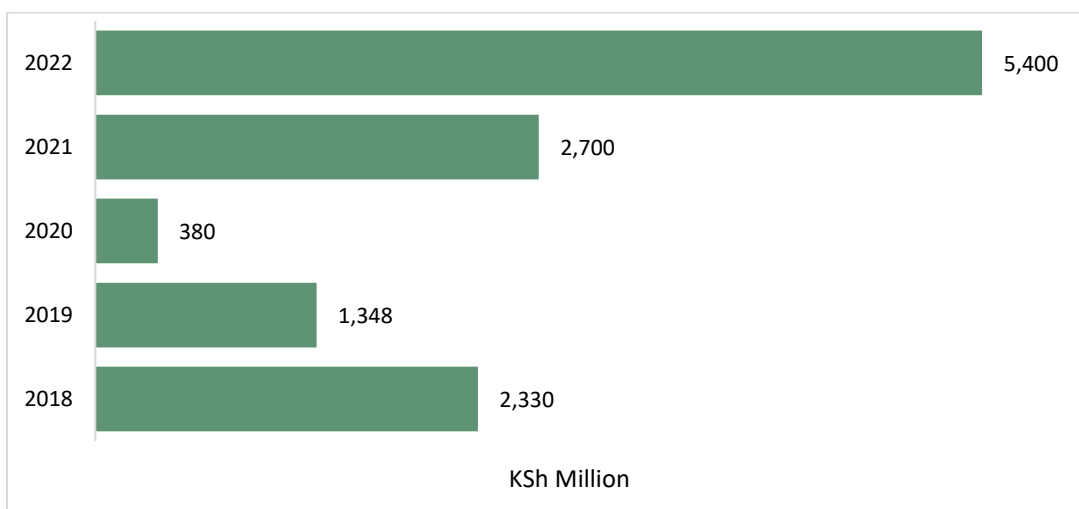
Data Source: 2014: KDHS ,2022 KDHS

7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption, 2014-2023



Data Source: 2014: KDHS,2016: KIHBS, 2018:2019: KPHC, 2020: KCHS, 2021: KCHS,2022 KDHS

7.a.1: International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems, 2018-2022



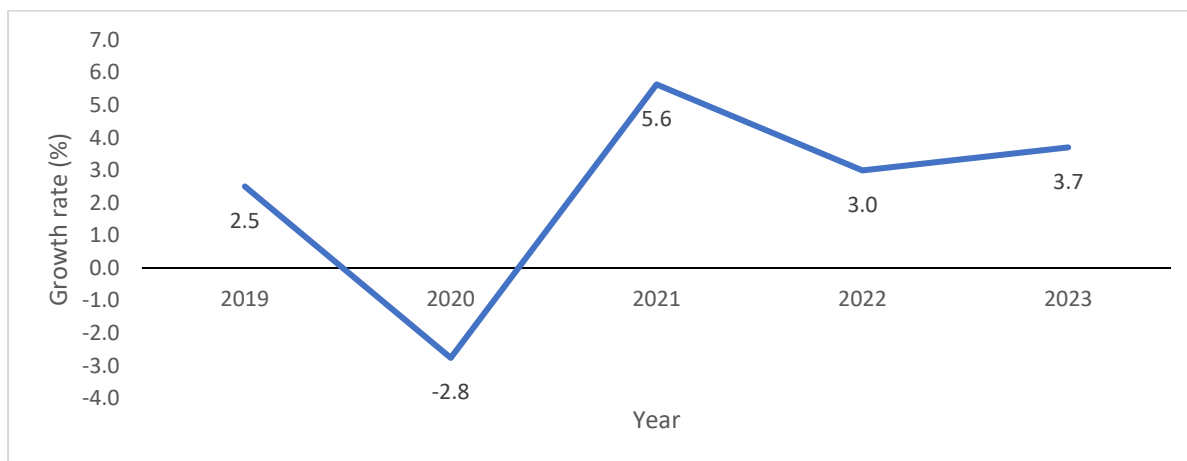
Data Source: Economic survey

## SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth



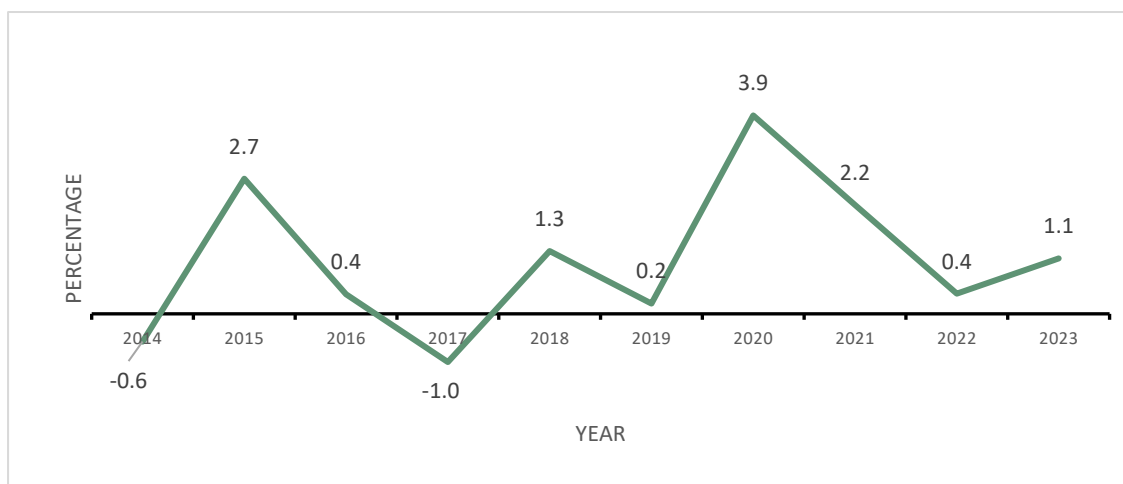
SDG 8 recognises the importance of sustained economic growth and high levels of economic productivity for the creation of well-paid quality jobs and calls for opportunities for full employment and decent work for all.

### 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita



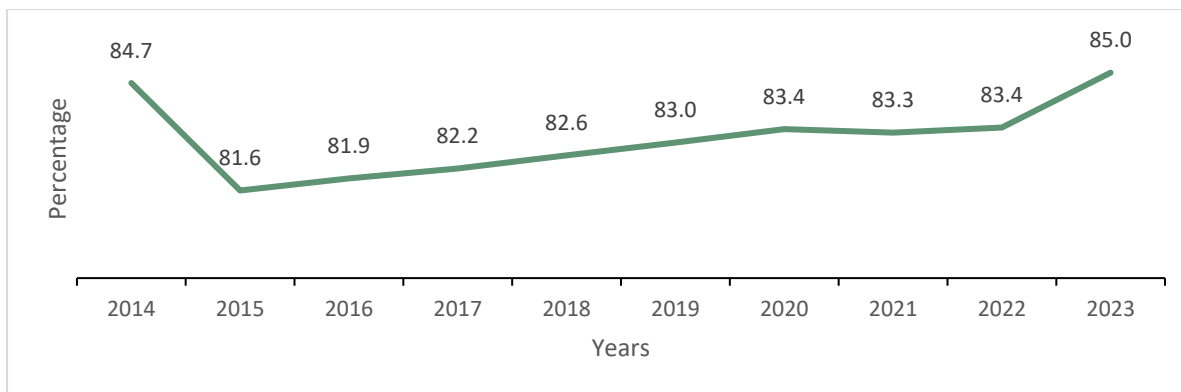
Data Source: Economic Survey

### 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person, 2014-2023



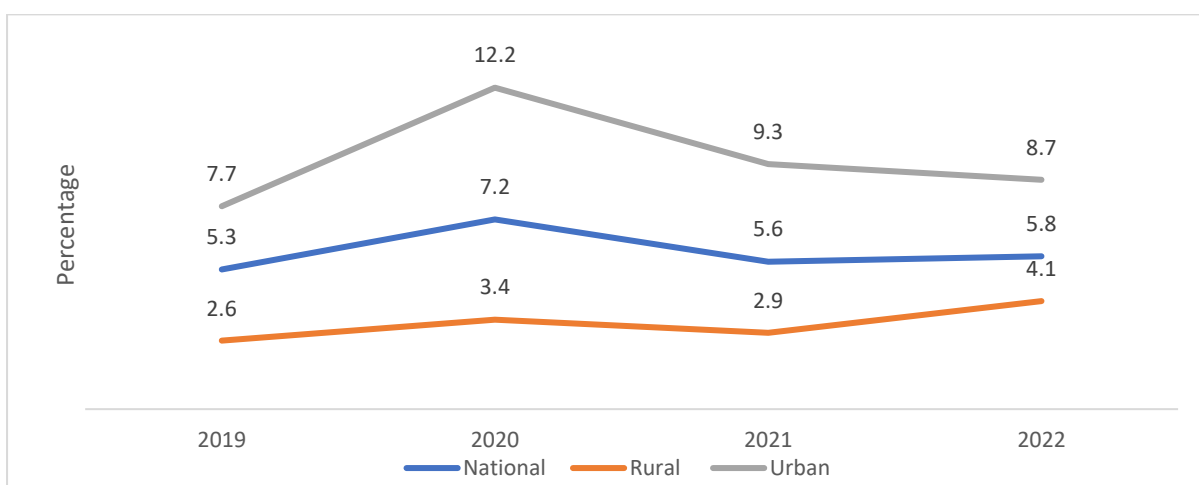
Data Source: Economic Survey

### 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment,



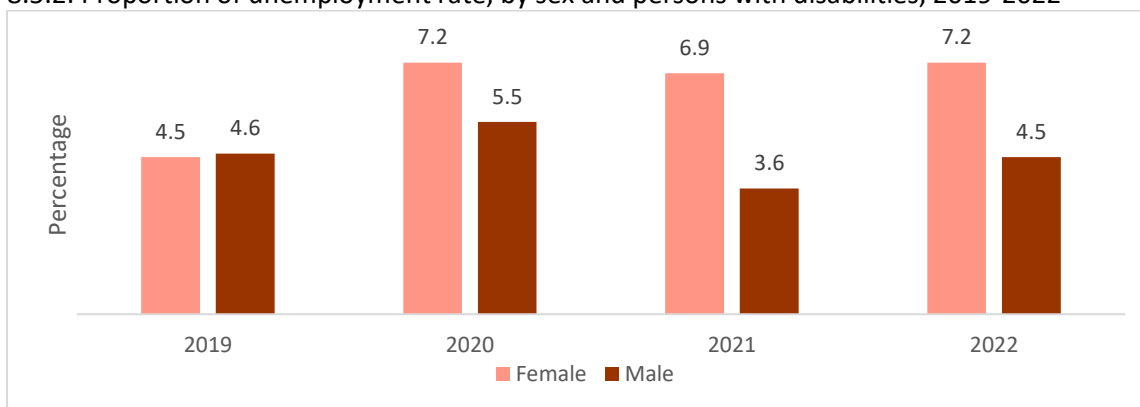
Data Source: Economic Survey

8.5.2: Proportion of unemployment rate, by residence, and persons with disabilities, 2019-2022



Data Source: 2018:2019: KPHC, 2020: KCHS, 2021: KCHS, 2022 KDHS

8.5.2: Proportion of unemployment rate, by sex and persons with disabilities, 2019-2022

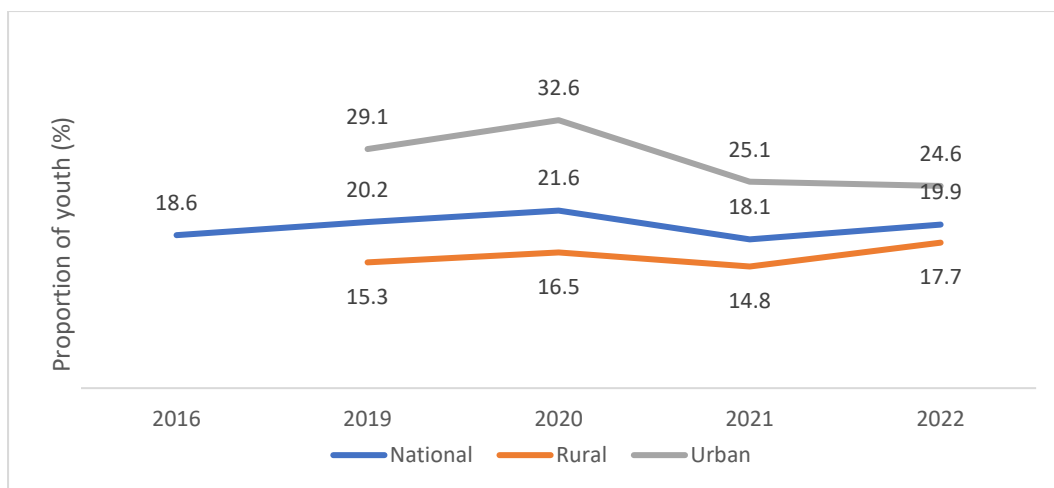


Data Source: 2018:2019: KPHC, 2020: KCHS, 2021: KCHS, 2022 KDHS

8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

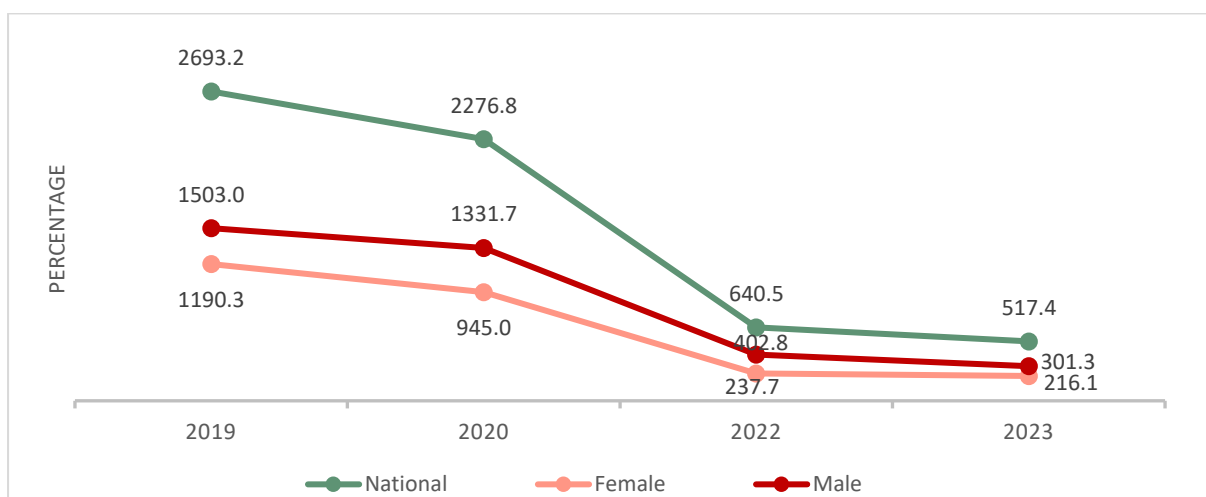






Data Source: 82018:2019: KPHC, 2020: KCHS, 2021: KCHS, 2022 KDHS

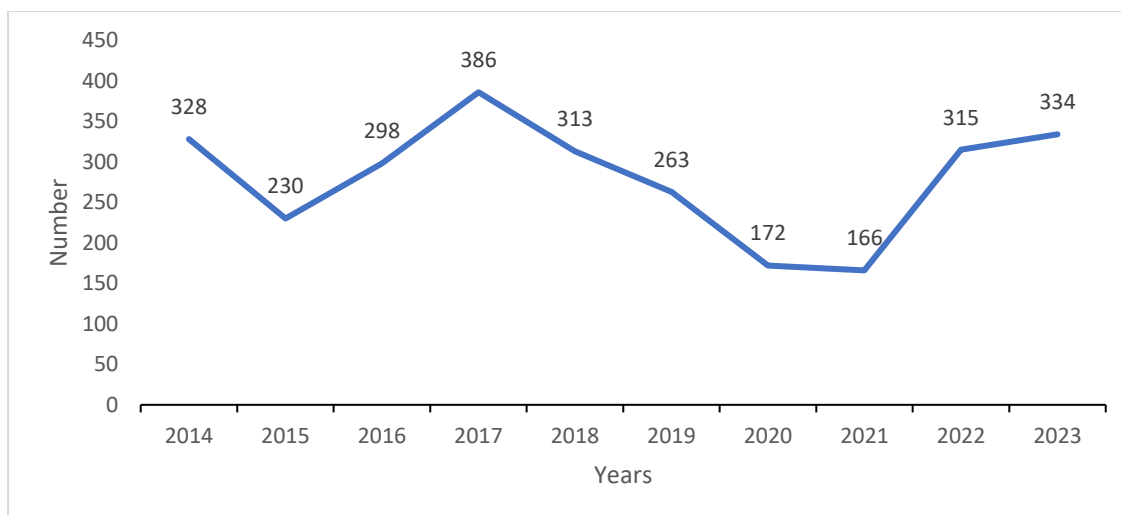
8.7.1: Number (000) of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex , 2019-2022



Data Source: 2018:2019: KPHC, 2020: KCHS, 2021: KCHS, 2022 KDHS

8.8.2: Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

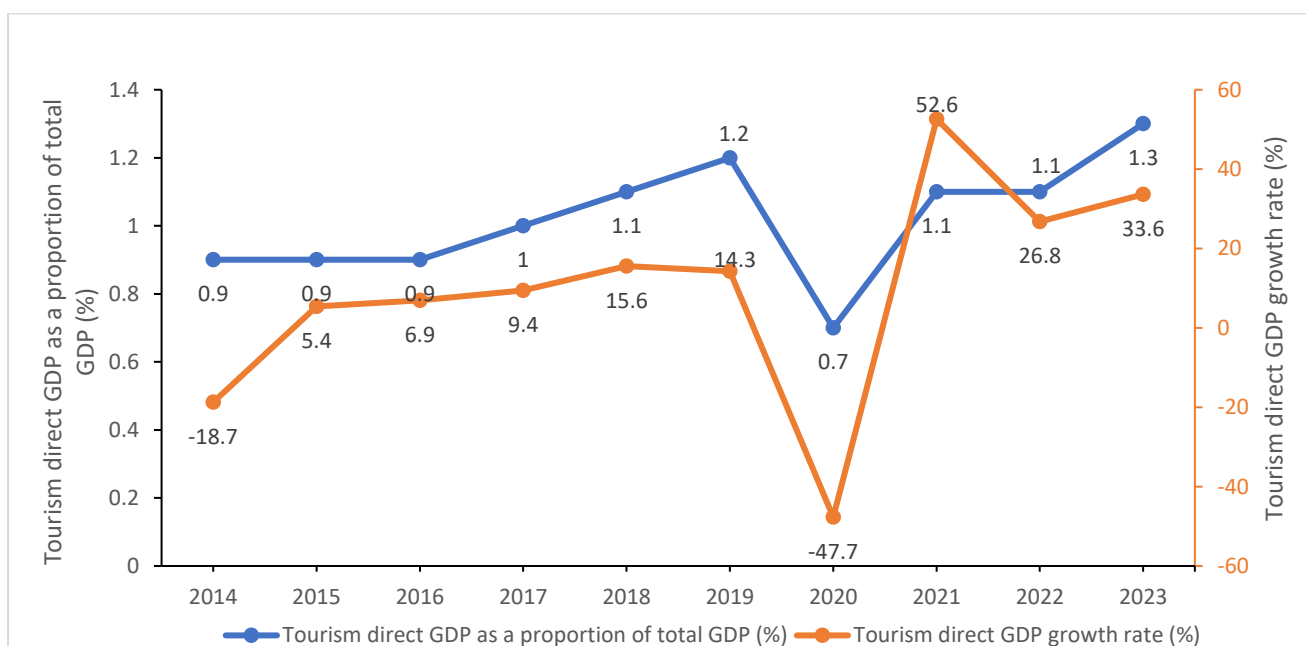




Data Source: 2018:2019: KPHC, 2020: KCHS, 2021: KCHS, 2022 KDHS

8.9.1 a) Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP

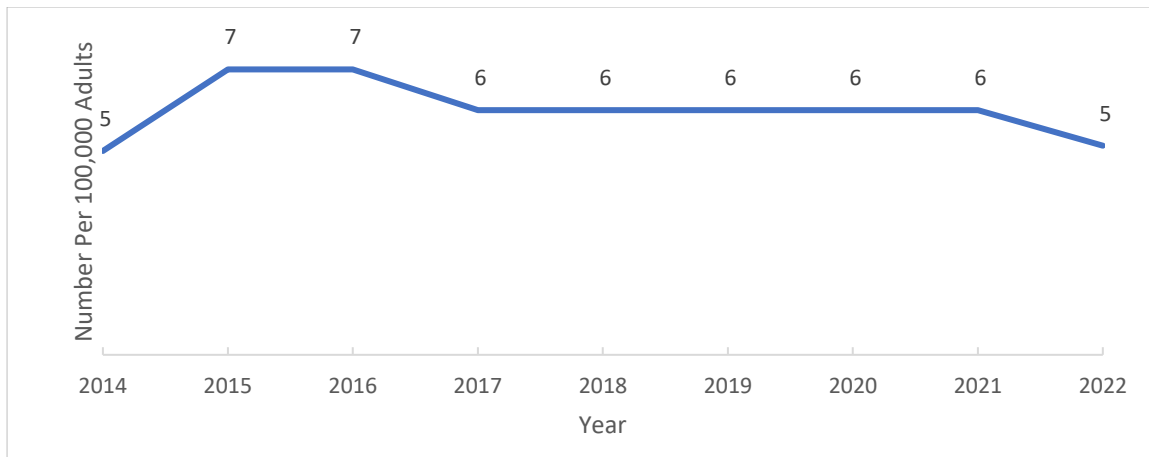
b) Tourism direct GDP in growth rate



Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2016: KIHBS, 2018:2019: KPHC, 2020: KCHS, 2021: KCHS, 2022 KDHS

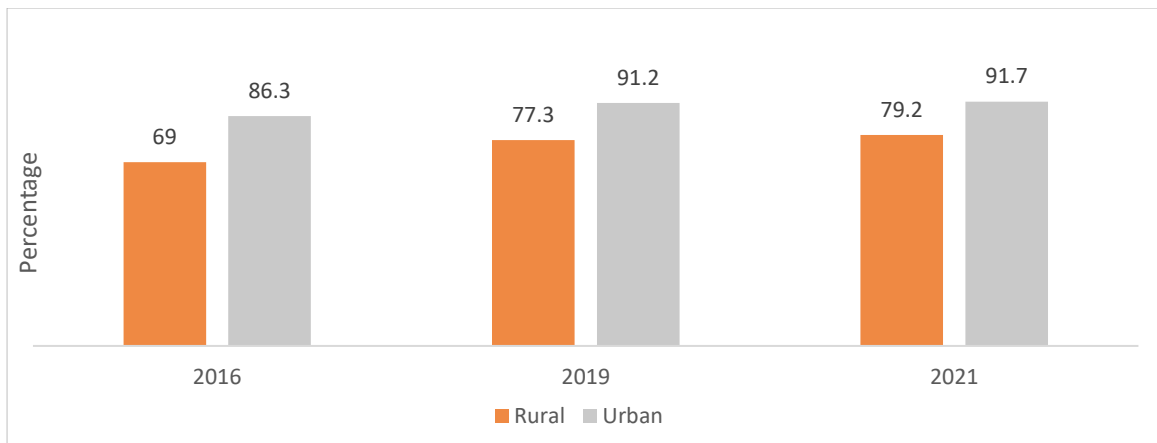
8.10.1: Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults





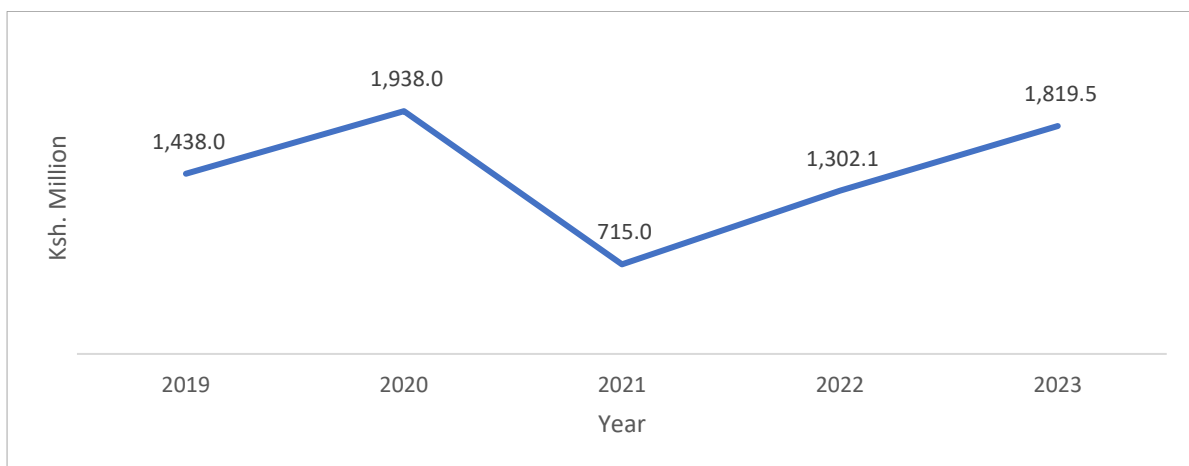
Data Source: 2014: KDHS, 2016: KIHBS, 2018: 2019: KPHC, 2020: KCHS, 2021: KCHS, 2022 KDHS

8.10.2: Proportion of adults (18 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider



Data Source: FinAcces Survey

8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements



Data Source: FinAcces Survey

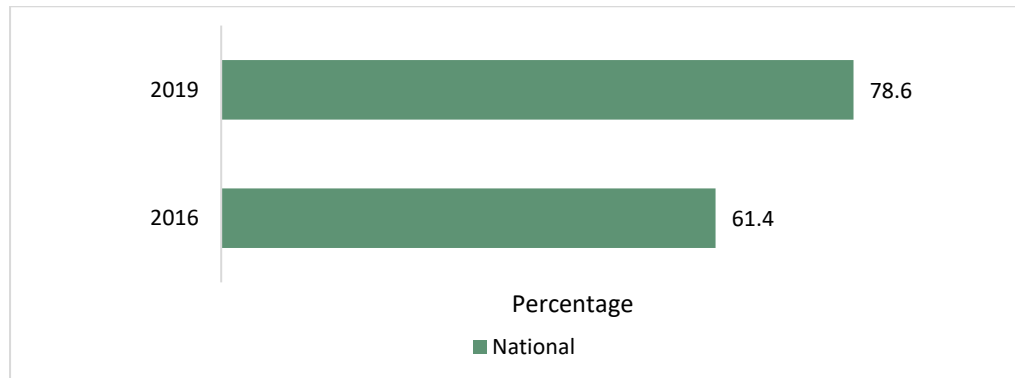


## SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure



SDG 9 calls for building resilient and sustainable infrastructure and promotes inclusive and sustainable industrialisation. It also recognises the importance of research and innovation for finding solutions to social, economic and environmental challenges. Monitoring SDG 9 in Kenyan context focuses on elements such as intensity and personnel, patent applications, the air emissions intensity of industry, and modal splits in passenger and freight transport

### 9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road



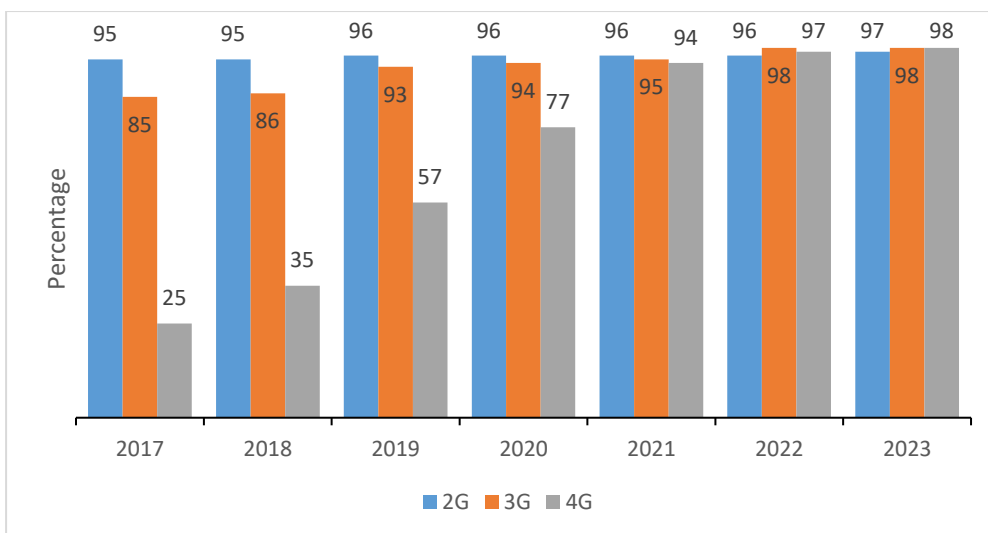
Data Source: 2016: KIHBS, 2019: KPHC

### 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport by (Railway, Air, Water Road)

Indicator Description	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Railway passenger and freight volumes	000 Passenger	3,715	2,288	2,793	3,096	4,490	5,624	2,705	6,491	5,822	6,183
	000 tonnes	1,509	1,542	1,380	1,147	3,544	4,826	5,063	6,051	6,877	7,534
Air passenger and freight volumes	000 Passenger	8,882	8,993	9,792	10,118	11,722	12,011	4,450	6,703	10,239	12,206
	000 tonnes	279	263	250	291	359	375	322	376	375	380
Water passenger and freight volumes	000 Passenger	1,126	5,072	2,298	2,342	3,025	3,165	1,924	930	4,731	3,390
	000 tonnes	24,875	26,732	27,384	30,245	30,934	34,458	34,162	34,605	33,939	36,143
Road passenger and freight volumes	Million Ksh Passenger	313,031	322,161	333,114	727,871	835,109	926,650	928,784	993,304	1,263,157	1,429,139
	Million Ksh Freight	282,695	306,884	331,370	467,128	542,029	605,340	608,618	896,624	963,064	1,134,320

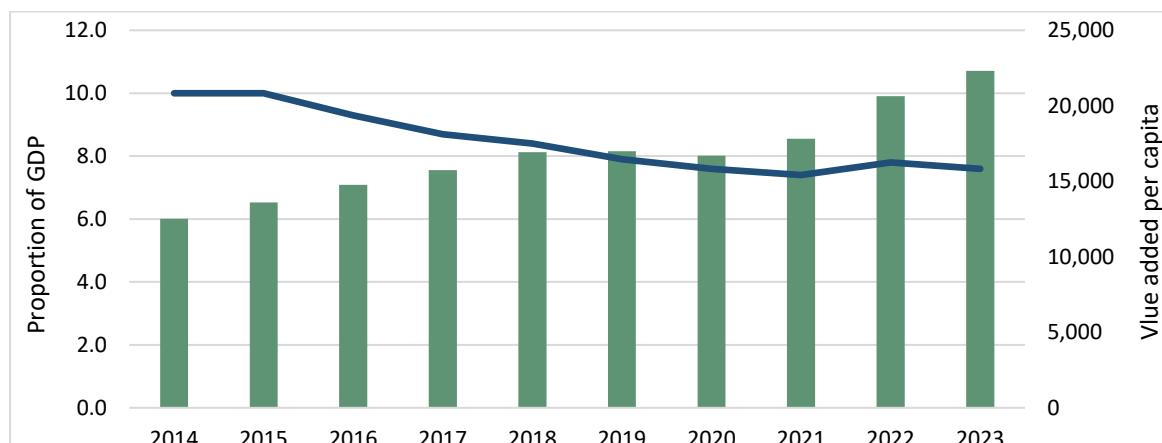
Data Source: Economic Survey

### 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a network, by technology



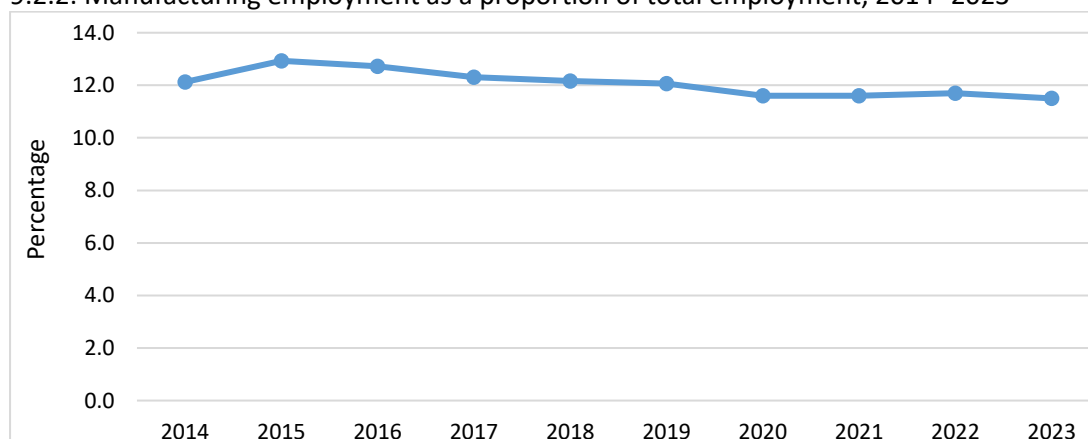
Data Source: Economic Survey

9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita, 2014-2023



Data Source: Economic Survey

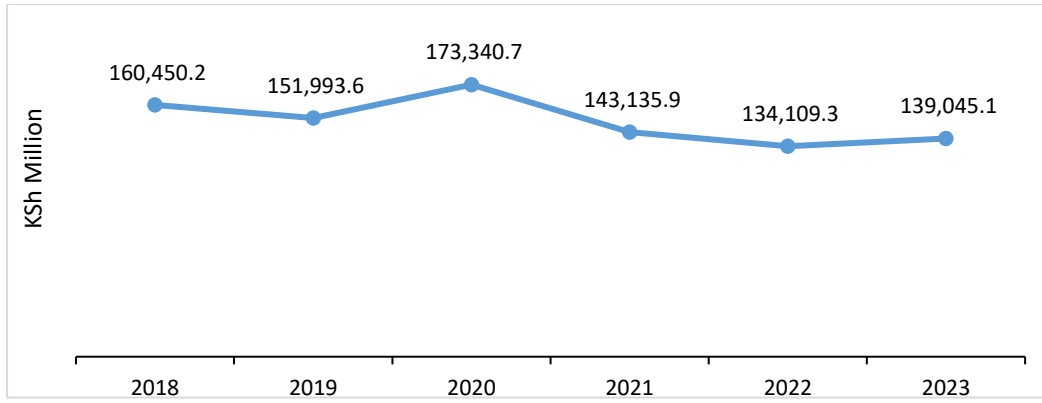
9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, 2014 -2023



Data Source: Economic Survey

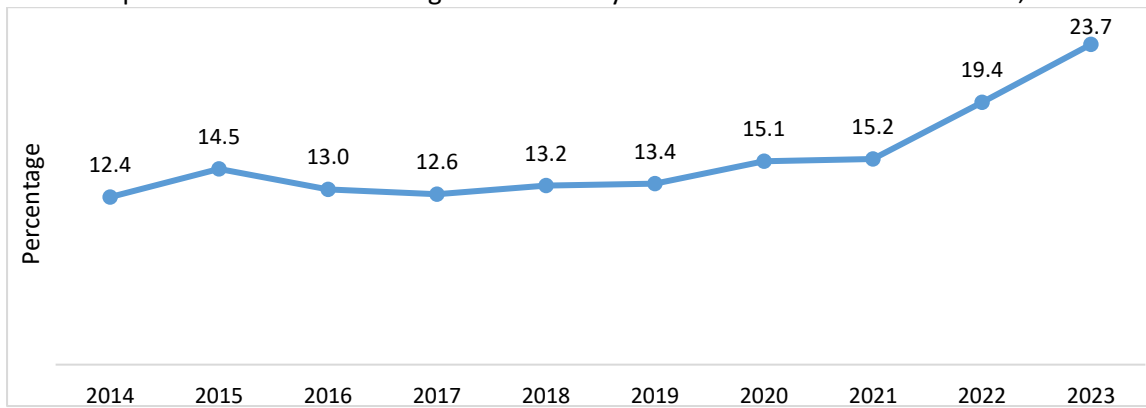
9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure, 2018 - 2023





Data Source: Economic Survey

9.b.1: Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added, 2014-2023



Data Source: KNBS: National Accounts



## SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities



SDG 10 addresses inequalities within and among countries. It calls for nations to reduce inequalities in income as well as those based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status within a country. The goal also addresses inequalities among countries and calls for support for safe migration and mobility of people. Monitoring SDG 10 in Kenya focuses on inequalities within countries, inequalities between countries, and migration and social inclusion.

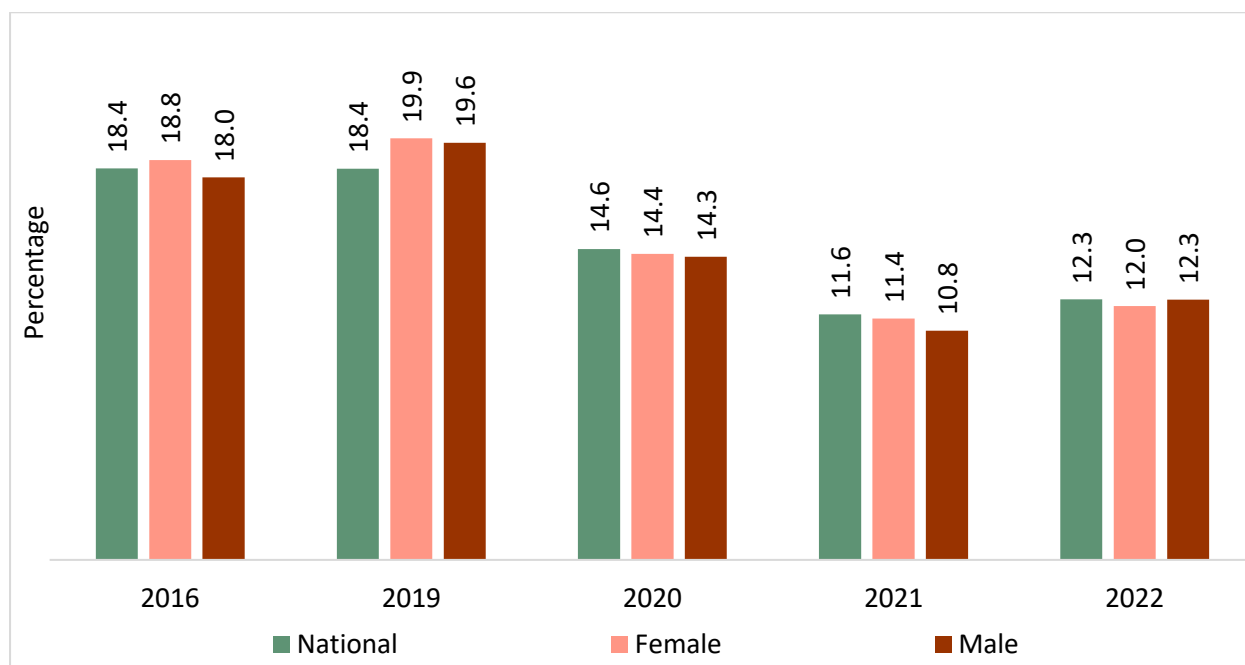
### 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

Variable	2020	2021	2022
National - Total population	-2.0	-0.3	-0.49
Rural - Total population	-1.3	-1.3	-1.38
Urban - Total population	-3.9	-0.3	-0.47
National - Bottom 40	-0.3	0.5	0.1
Rural - Bottom 40	-0.4	0.4	0.04
Urban - Bottom 40	-2.3	-0.4	-0.03

Data Source: 2016: KIHBS, 2019-2022: KCHS

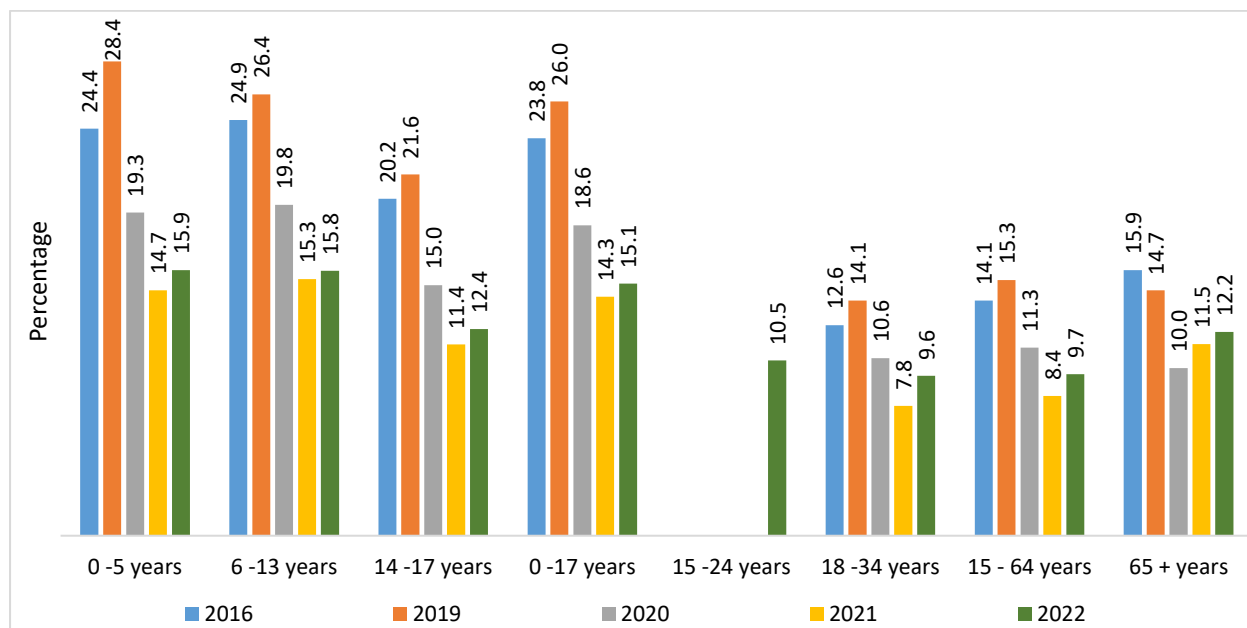
### 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Figure 58: By Sex



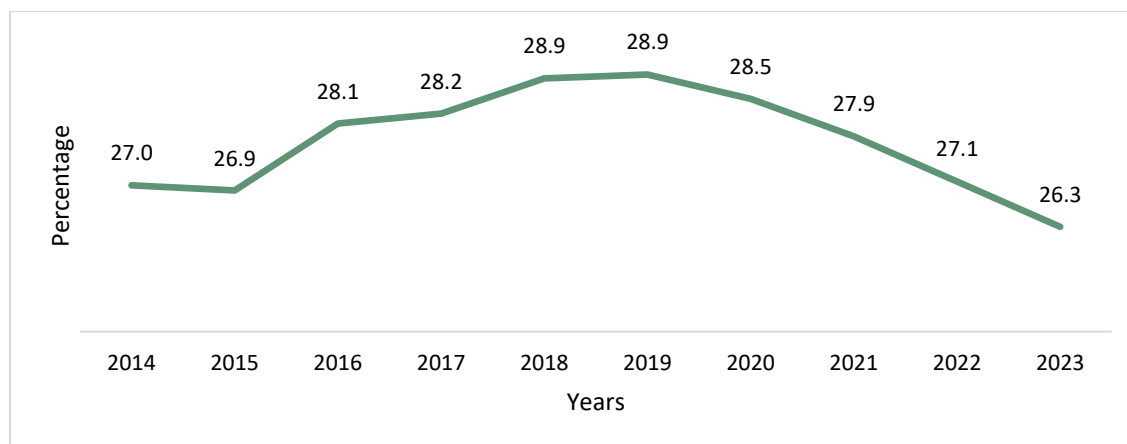
Data Source: 2016: KIHBS, 2019-2022: KCHS

Figure 59: By age categories



Data Source: 2016: KIHBS, 2019-2022: KCHS

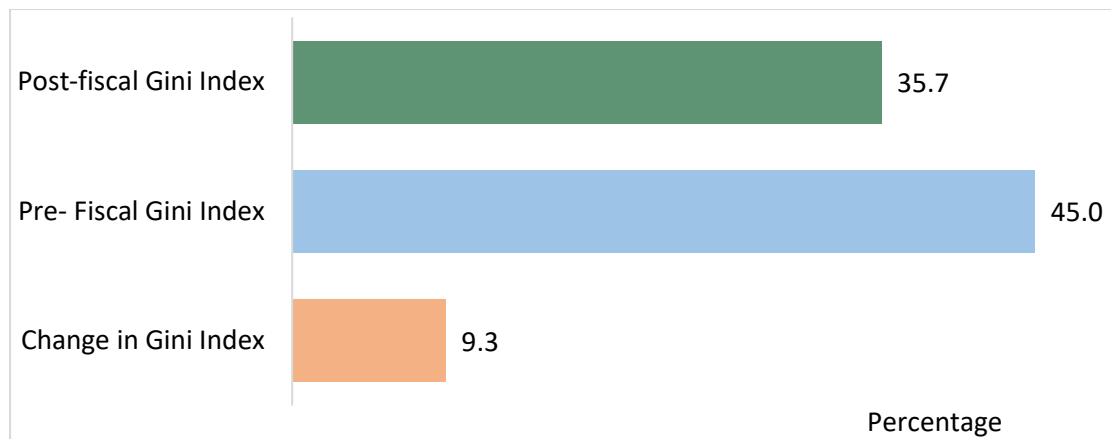
10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers



Data Source: Economic Survey

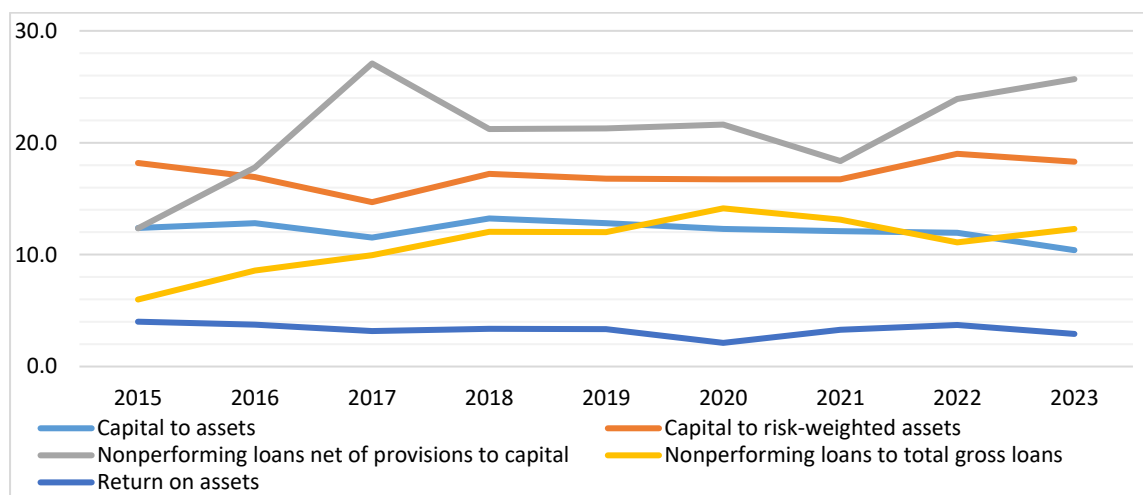
10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy





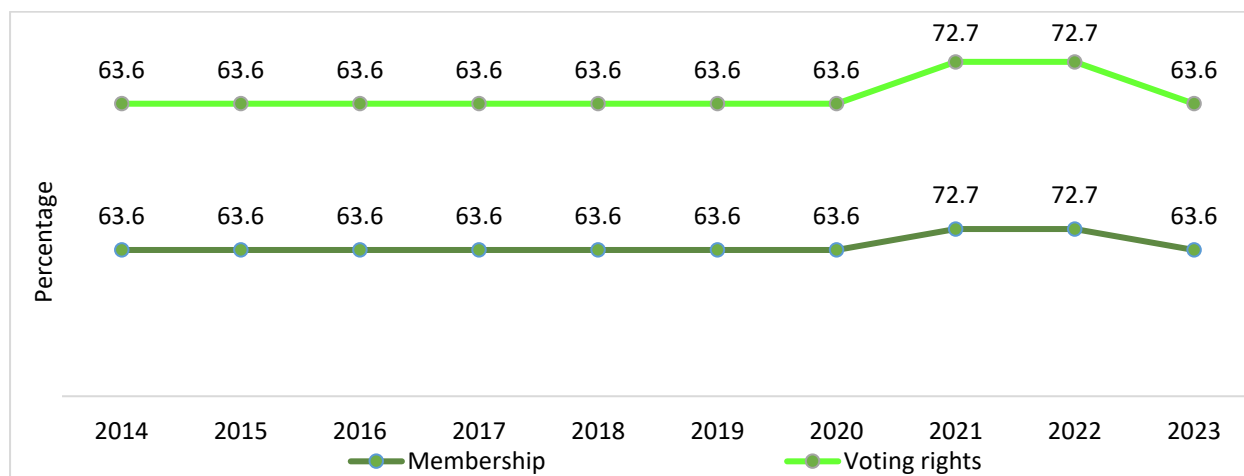
Data Source: 2015/16: Fiscal Incidence, Inequality And Poverty In Kenya Report based on KIHBS

10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators a) Capital to assets, b) Capital to risk-weighted assets, c) Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital, d) Nonperforming loans to total gross loans e) Return on assets, g) Net open position in foreign exchange to capital



Data Source: CBK

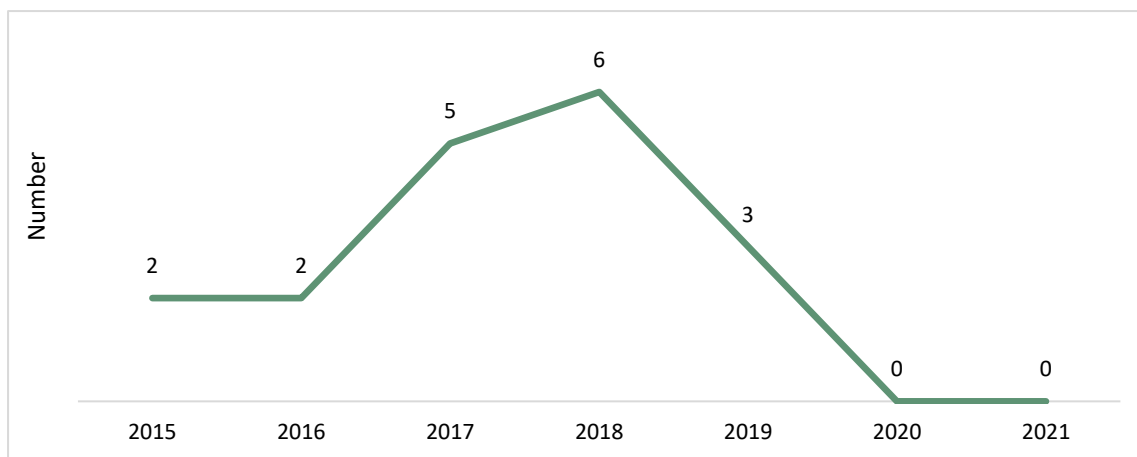
10.6.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations a) Membership b) Voting rights



Data Source: CBK

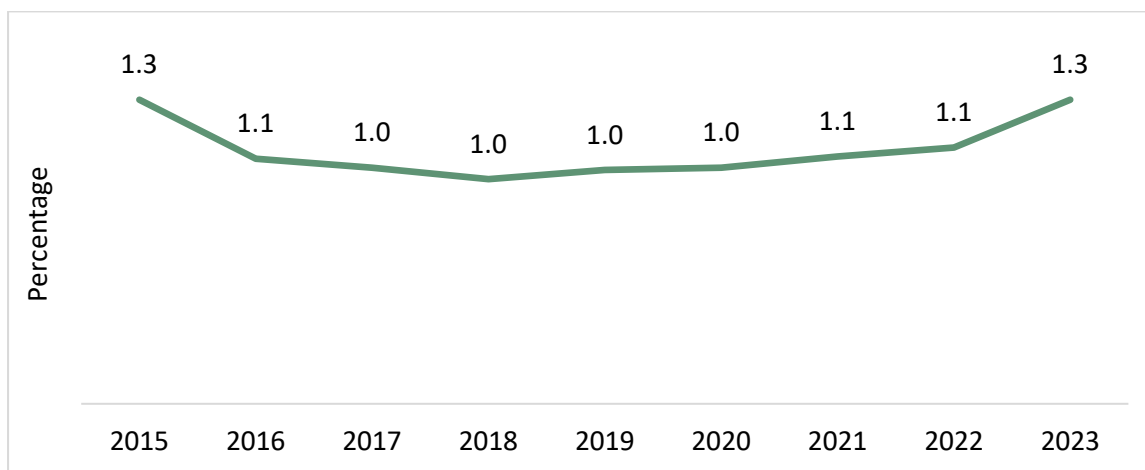


10.7.3: Number of migrants killed while attempting to cross maritime, land and air borders



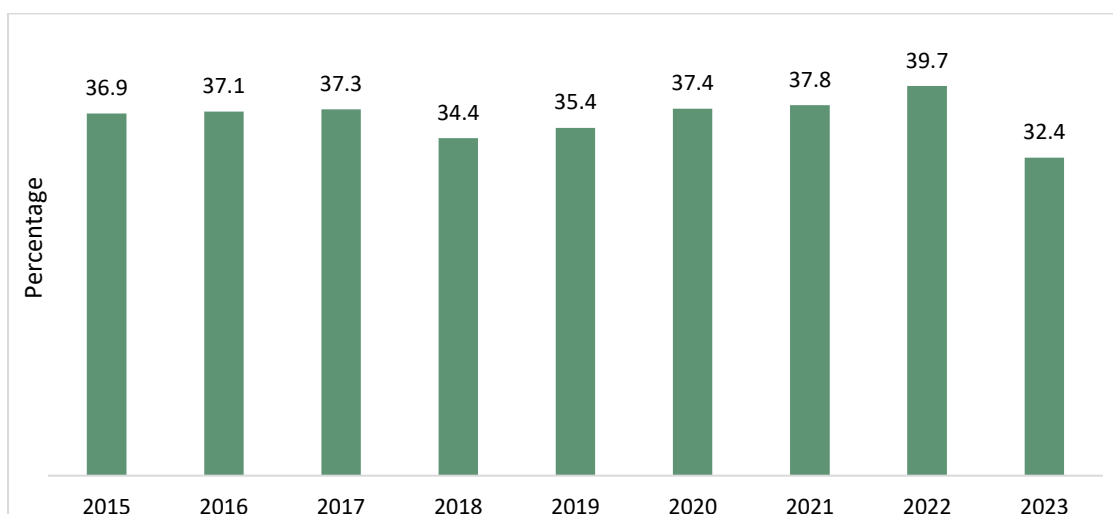
Data Source: International Organisation of Migrants (<https://missingmigrants.iom.int/downloads>)

10.7.4: Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin



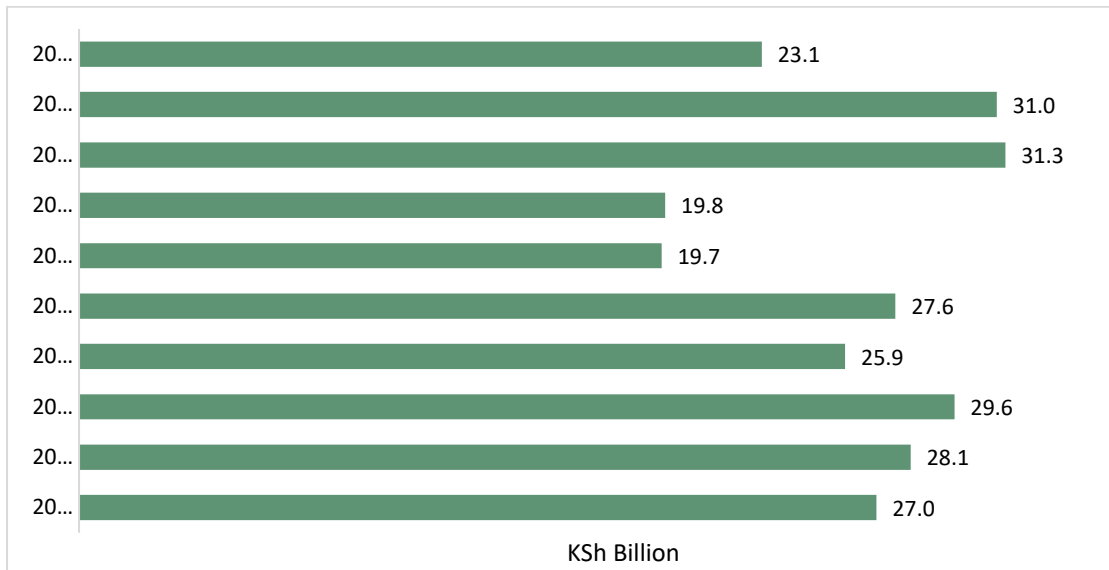
Data Source: 2019 KPHC, UNHCR, 2022 Economic survey

10.a.1: Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff



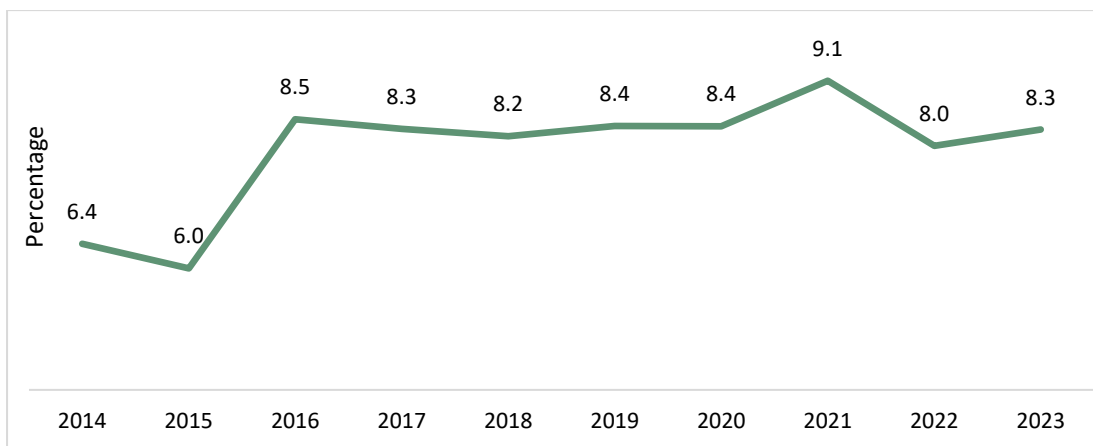
Data Source: Customs Authority

10.b.1: Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)



Data Source: KNBS, Economic Survey Report (Several editions)

10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted



Data Source: The World Bank, Remittance Prices Worldwide, available at <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org>

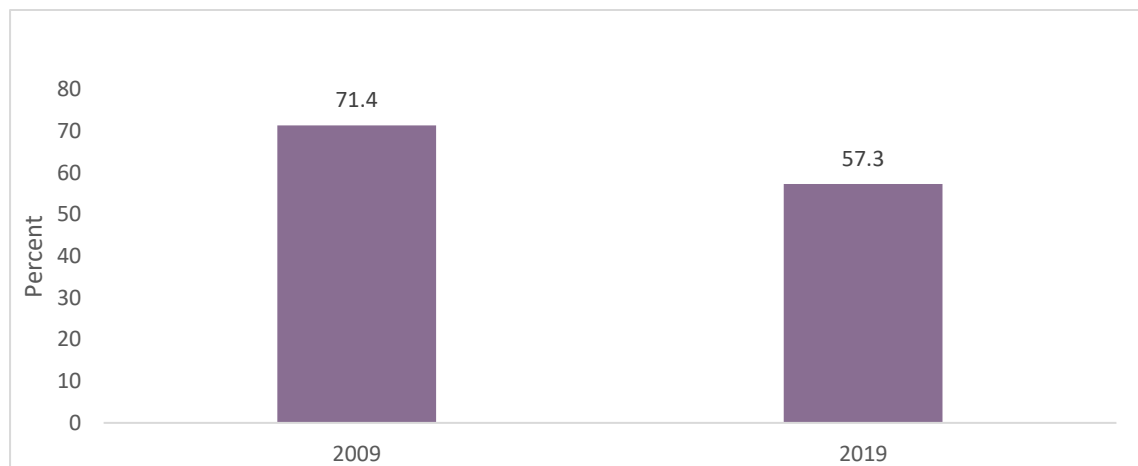


## SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities



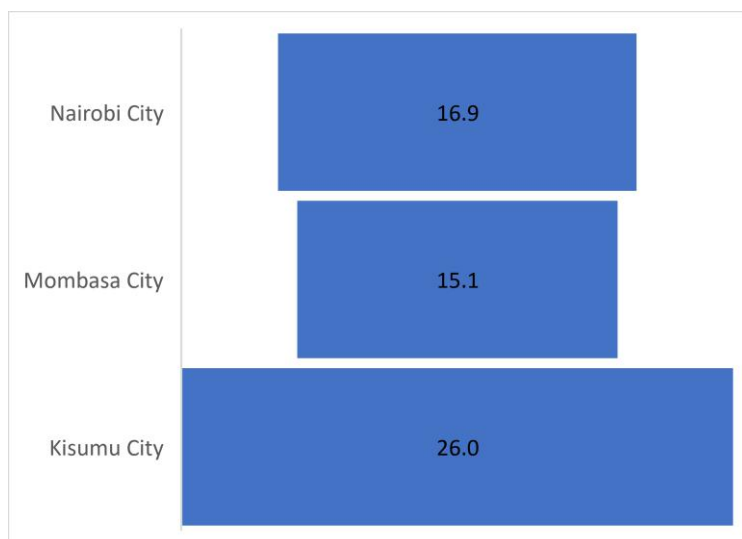
SDG 11 aims to renew and plan cities and other human settlements in a way that offers opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and green public spaces, while reducing resource use and environmental impact. Monitoring SDG 11 in Kenya context means looking at developments in the quality of life in cities and communities, sustainable mobility and adverse environmental impacts.

### 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums (Any Shelter Deprivation) - Slum dwellers



Data Source: KPHC2009, 2019

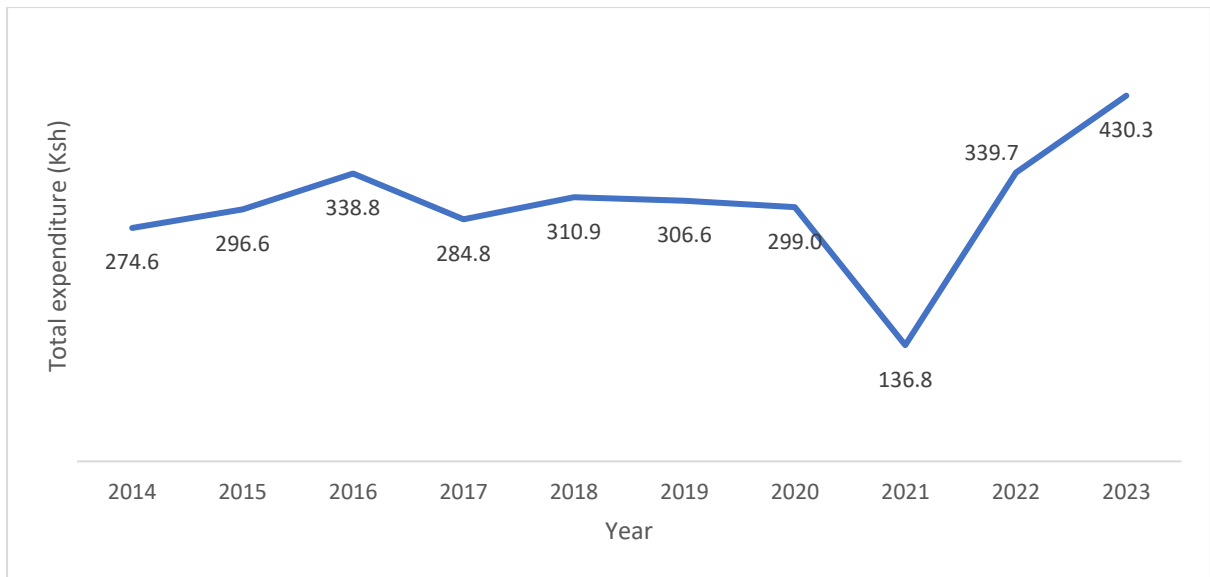
### 11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, 2019



Data Source: Population data and Satellite Imagery i.e. Landsat datasets

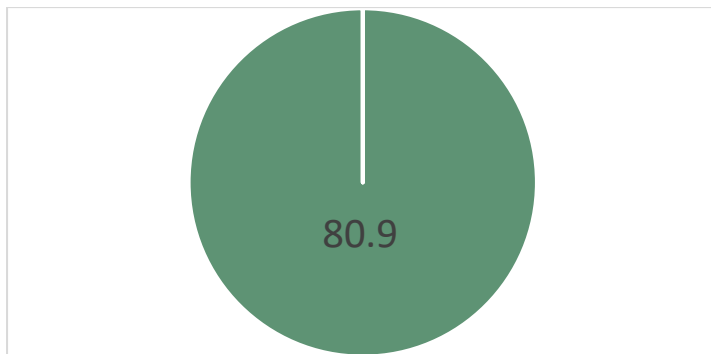
### 11.4.1: Total expenditure in ksh (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, 2015-2023





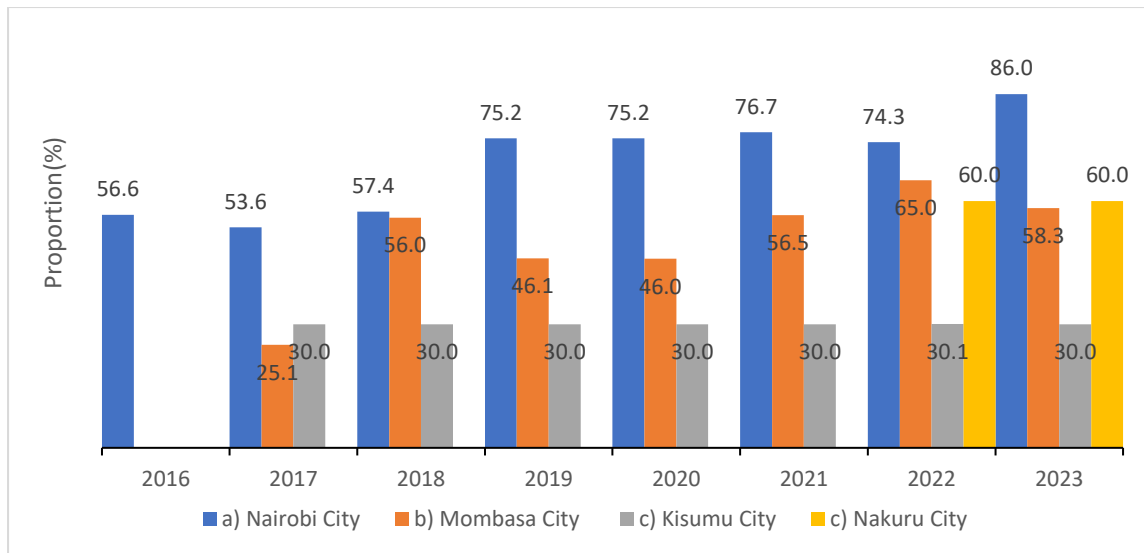
Data Source: NDOC

11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies, 2022



Data Source: NDOC

Indicator 11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities



Data Source: City specific data

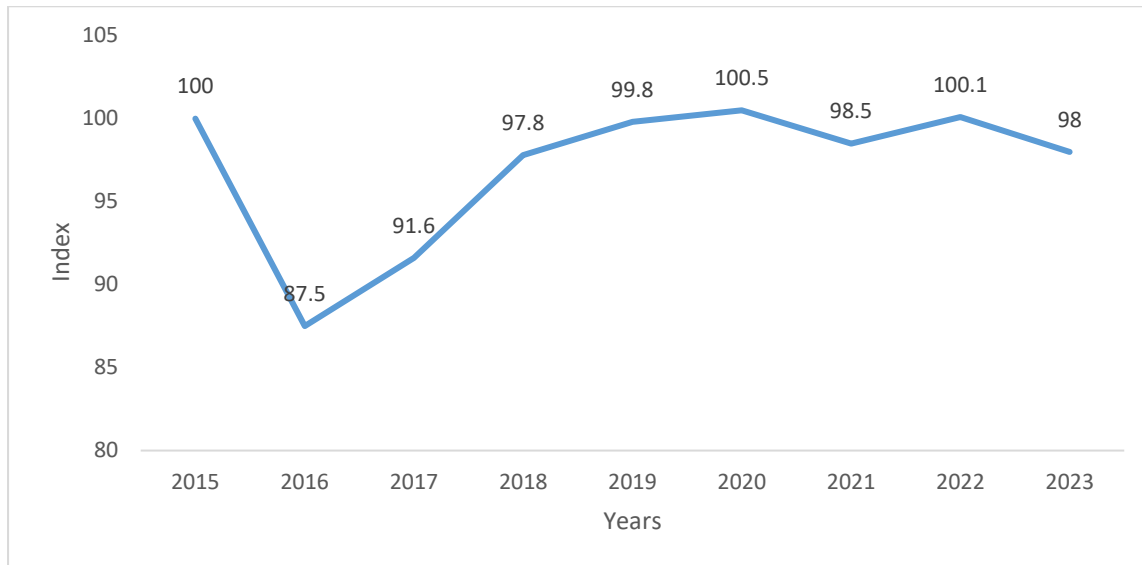


## SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production



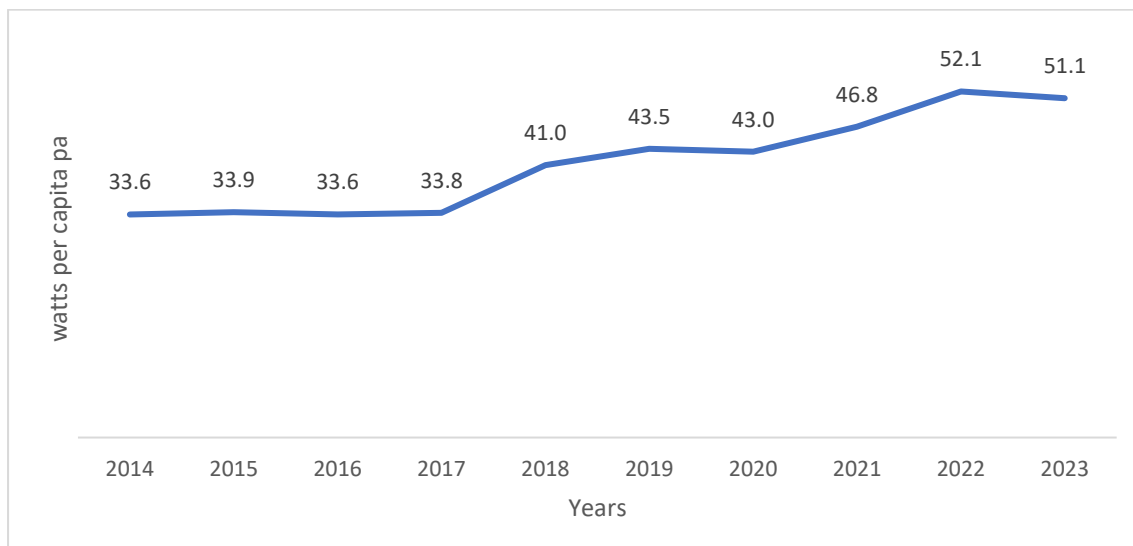
SDG 12 calls for a comprehensive set of actions from businesses, policymakers and consumers to adapt to sustainable practices. It envisions sustainable production and consumption based on advanced technological capacity, resource efficiency and reduced global waste. Monitoring SDG 12 in Kenyan context focuses on developments in the areas of economic growth, the green economy, and waste generation and management.

### 12.3.1: Food loss index



Data Source: Economic Survey

### 12.a.1: Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries, 2014-2023



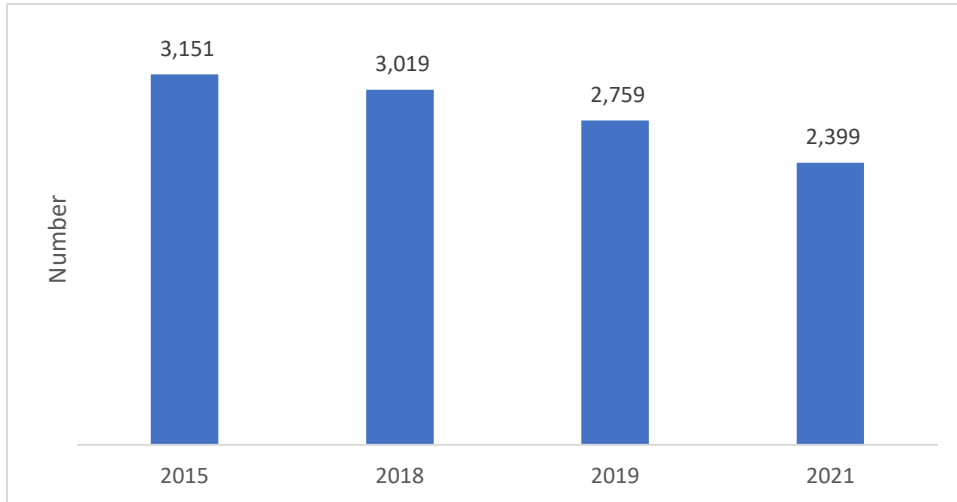
Data Source: Economic Survey

## SDG 13 – Climate action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

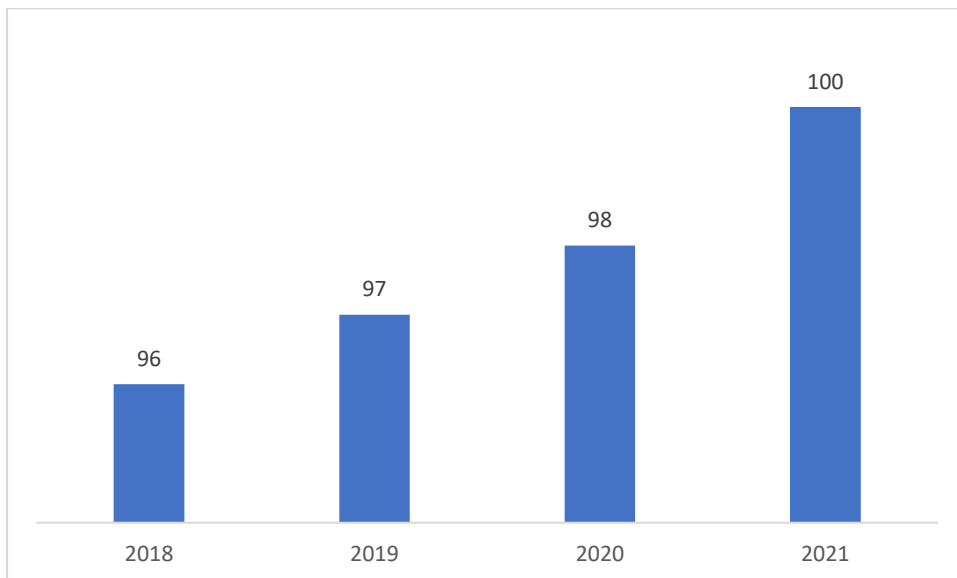


### 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people



Data Source: NDOC

### 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year



Data Source: NDOC



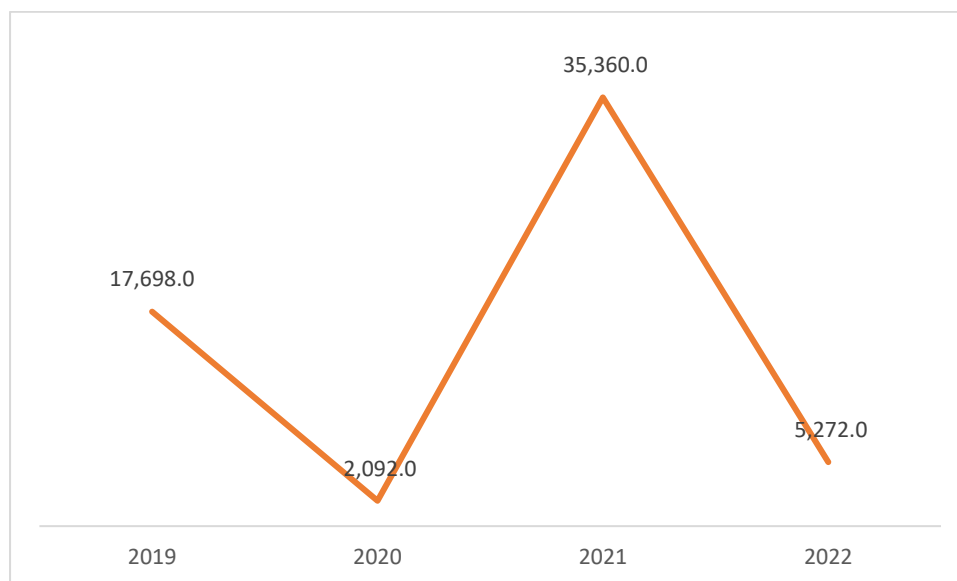


## SDG 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



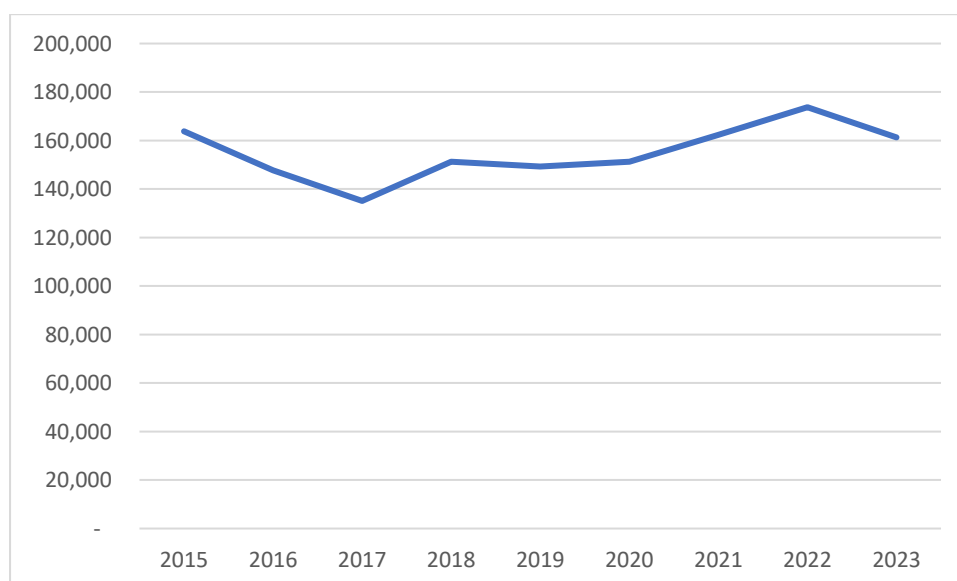
SDG 14 aims to protect and ensure the sustainable use of oceans. This includes reducing marine pollution and ocean acidification, end overfishing and conserve marine and coastal ecosystems. SDG 14 is strongly related to other SDGs as oceans sustain coastal economies and livelihoods, contribute to food production and function as a carbon sink. Monitoring SDG 14 in Kenyan context thus involves looking into trends in the areas of ocean health, marine conservation and sustainable fisheries.

### 14.1.1 b) plastic debris density



Data Source: KEMFRI

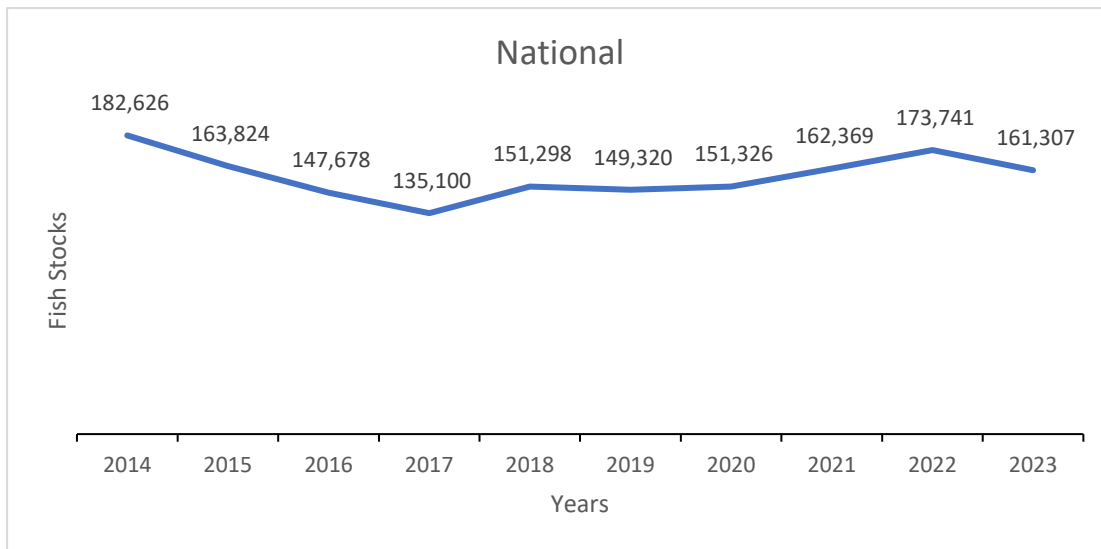
### 14.3.1: Proportion of fish stocks within Biologically sustainable levels



Data Source: KEMFRI



14.3.1: Proportion of fish stocks within Biologically sustainable levels in tonnes, 2014-2023



Data Source: KEMFRI

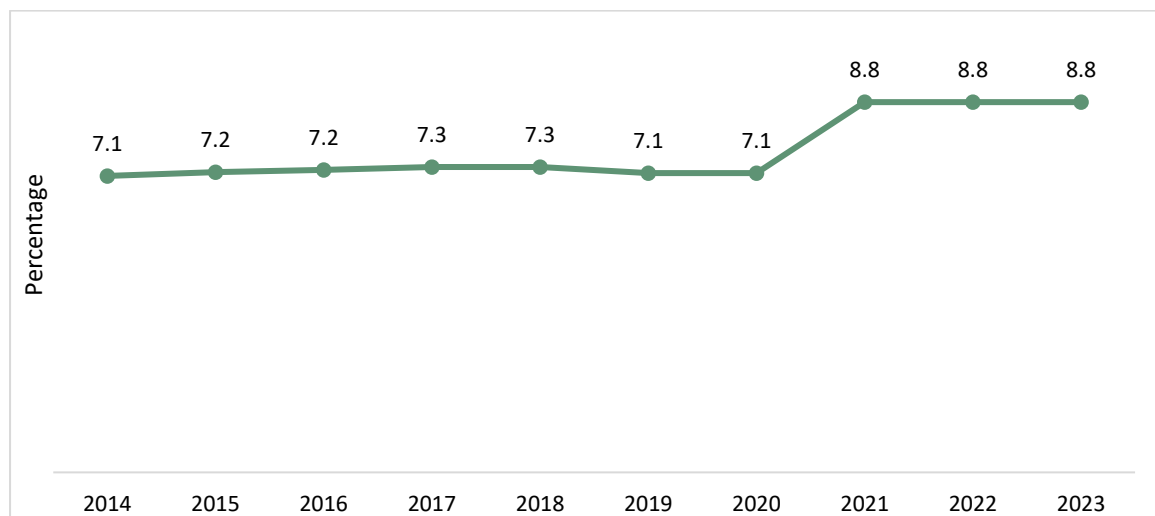


## SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



SDG 15 seeks to protect, restore and promote the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. This includes efforts to sustainably manage forests and halt deforestation, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, halt biodiversity loss and protect threatened species. Monitoring SDG 15 in the Kenyan context focuses on trends in ecosystem status, land degradation and biodiversity.

### 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area



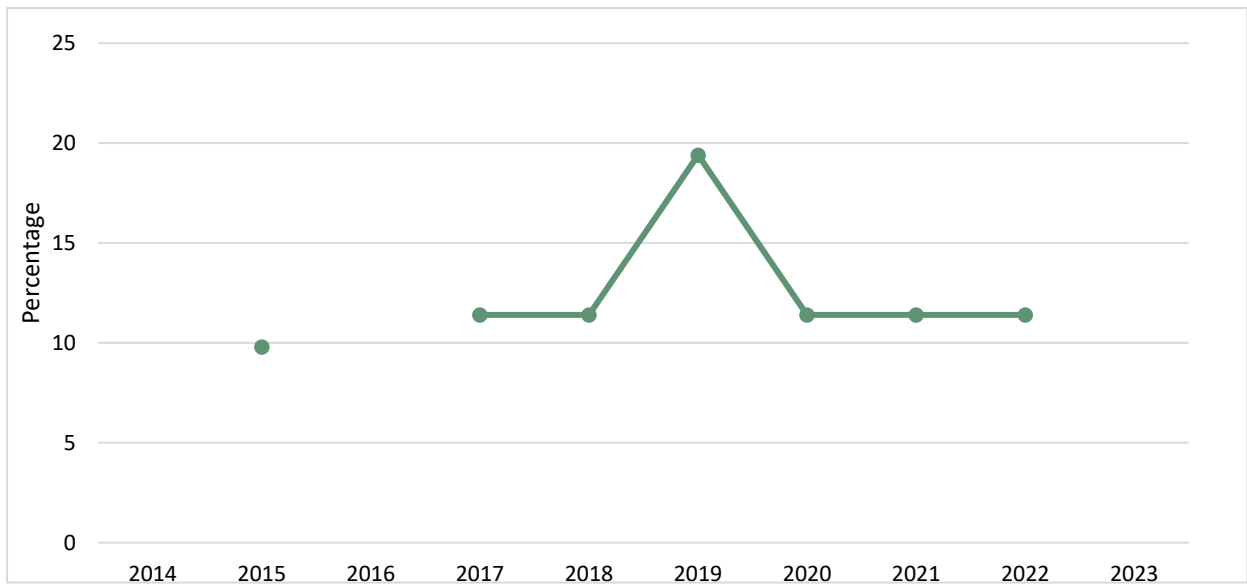
Data Source: Economic Survey

### 15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

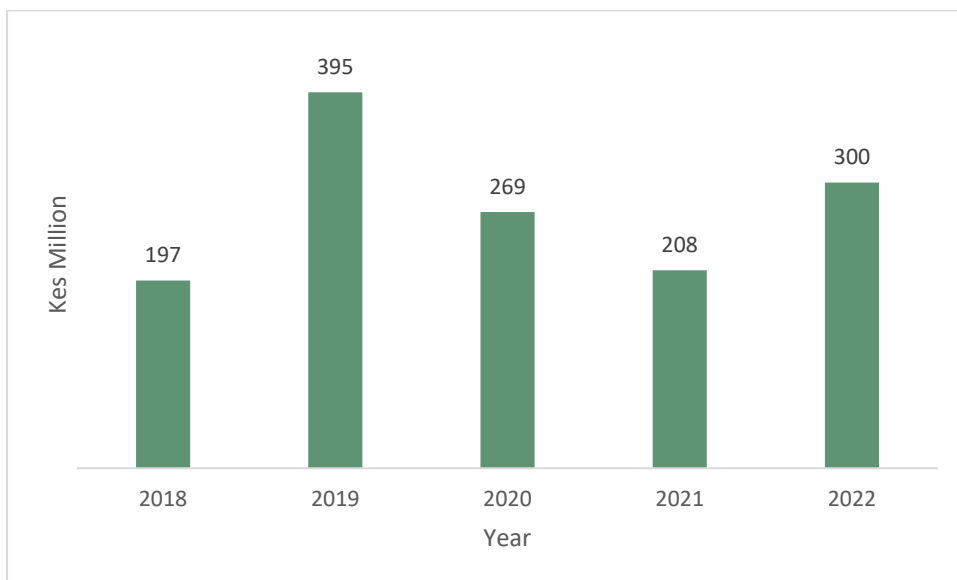
Indicator Description	Unit	Breakdown	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Terrestrial	Per cent	National	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.6
Freshwater	Per cent	National	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3

Data Source: UNEP-WCMC

15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area



15.a.1: (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity



Data Source: Treasury



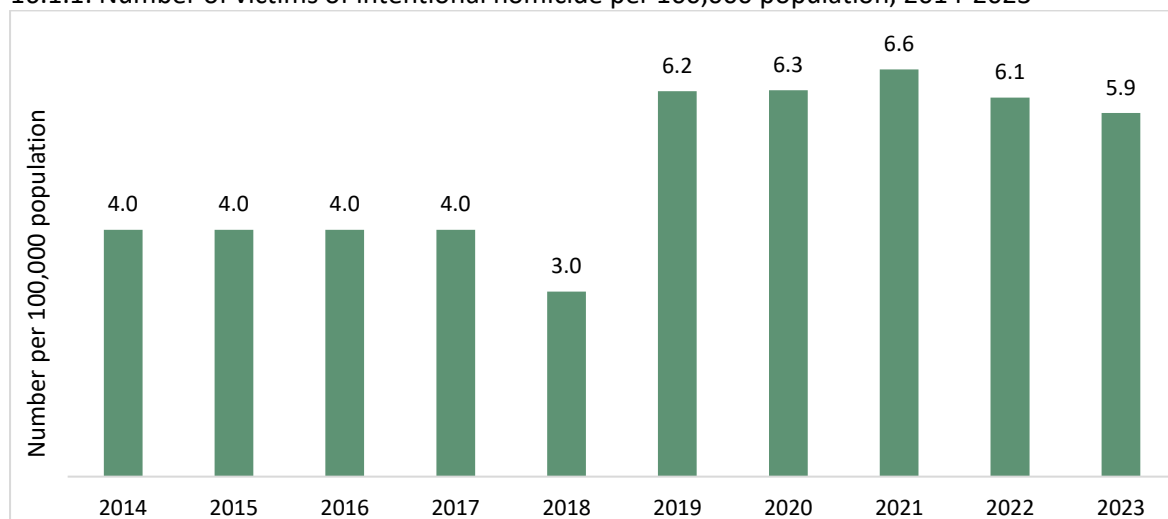
# SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions



SDG 16 calls for peaceful and inclusive societies based on respect for human rights, protection of the most vulnerable, the rule of law and good governance at all levels.

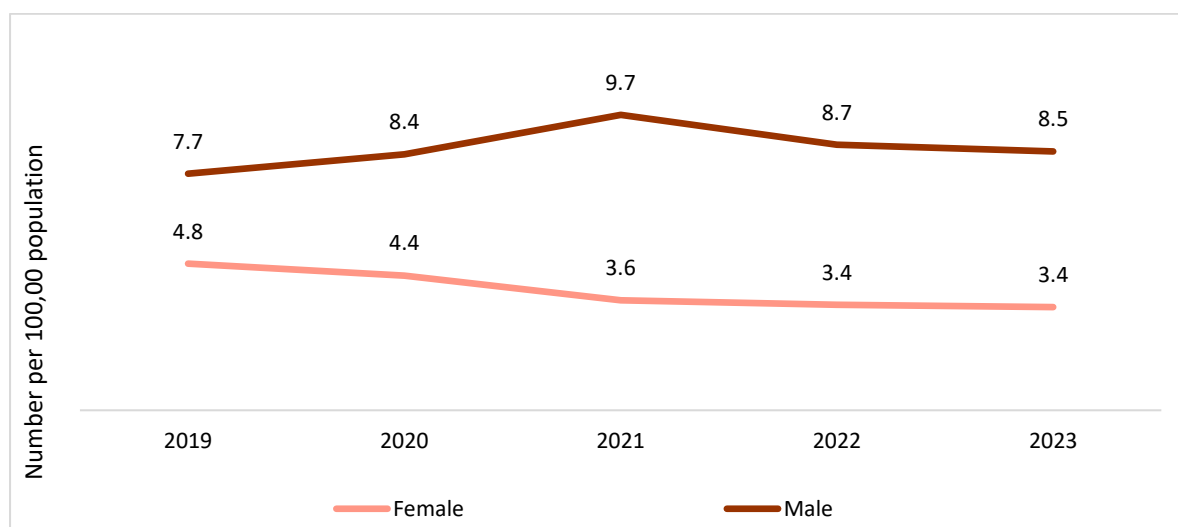
It also envisions transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Monitoring SDG 16 in Kenya focuses on personal security, access to justice and trust in institutions.

16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, 2014-2023



Data Source: Economic survey

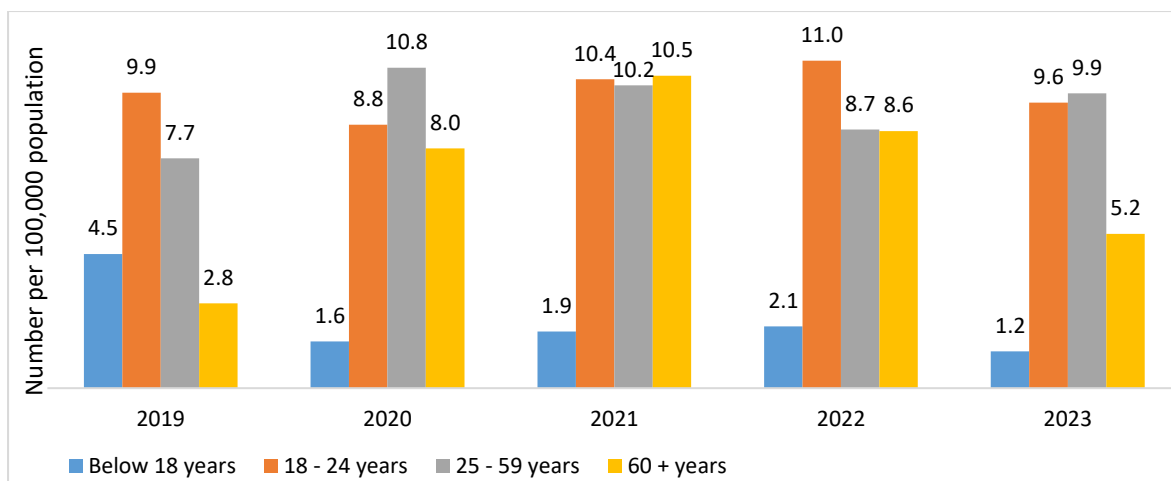
16.1.1(a): Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by sex, 2019-2023



Data Source: Economic survey

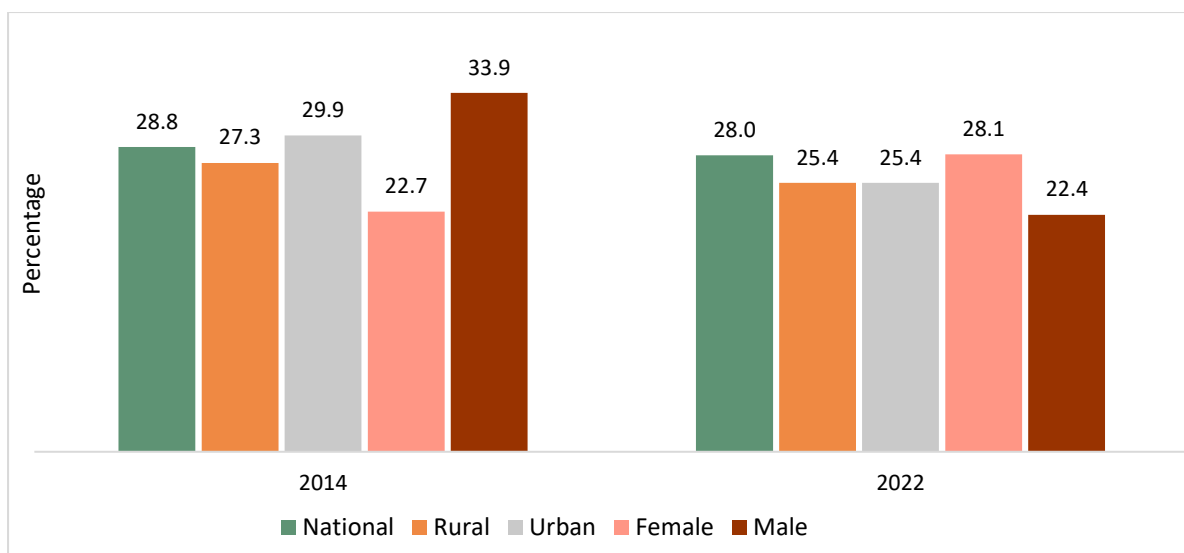
16.1.1(b): Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by age group, 2019-2023





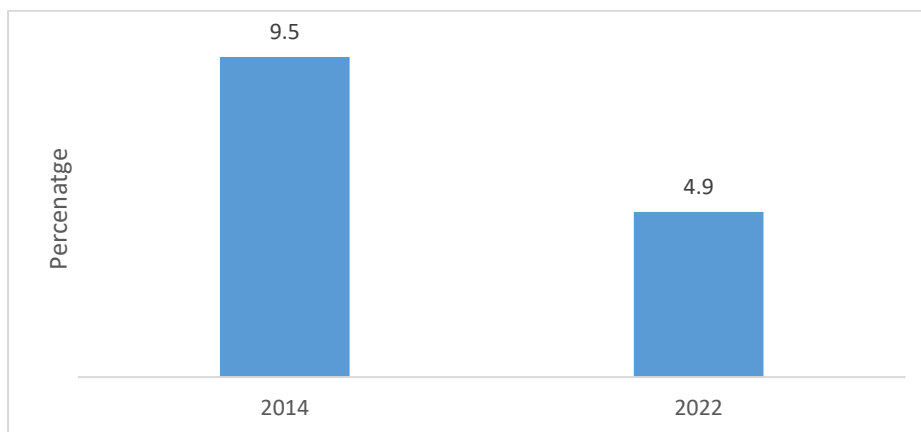
Data Source: Economic survey

16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months by sex and residence



Data Source: KDHS 2014, 2022

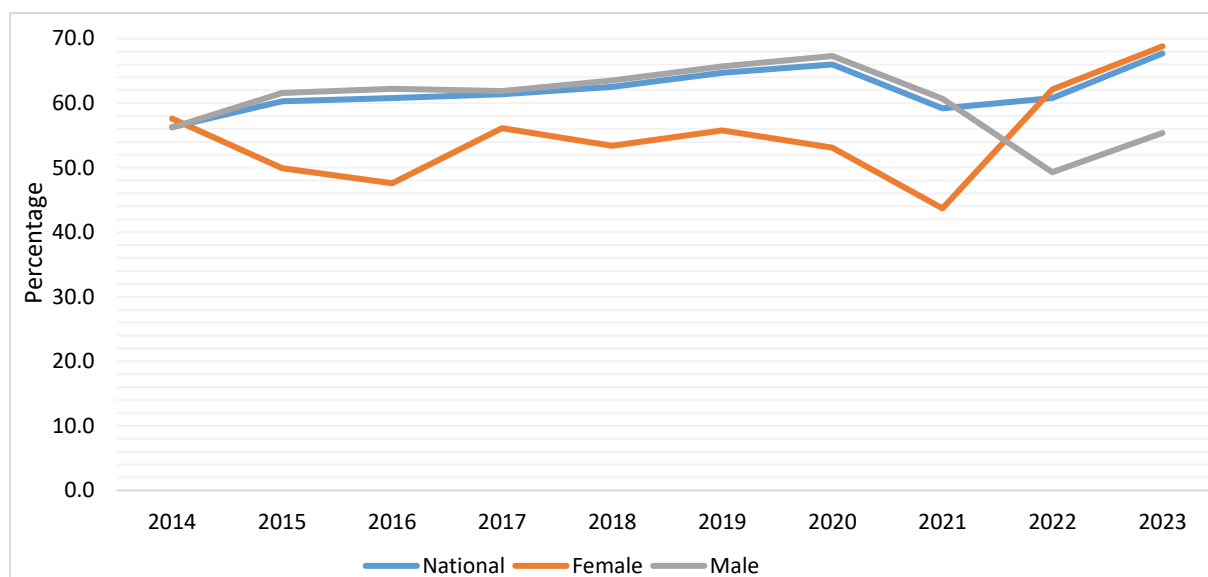
16.2.3: Proportion of young women aged 18 -29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18



Data Source: KDHS 2014, 2022

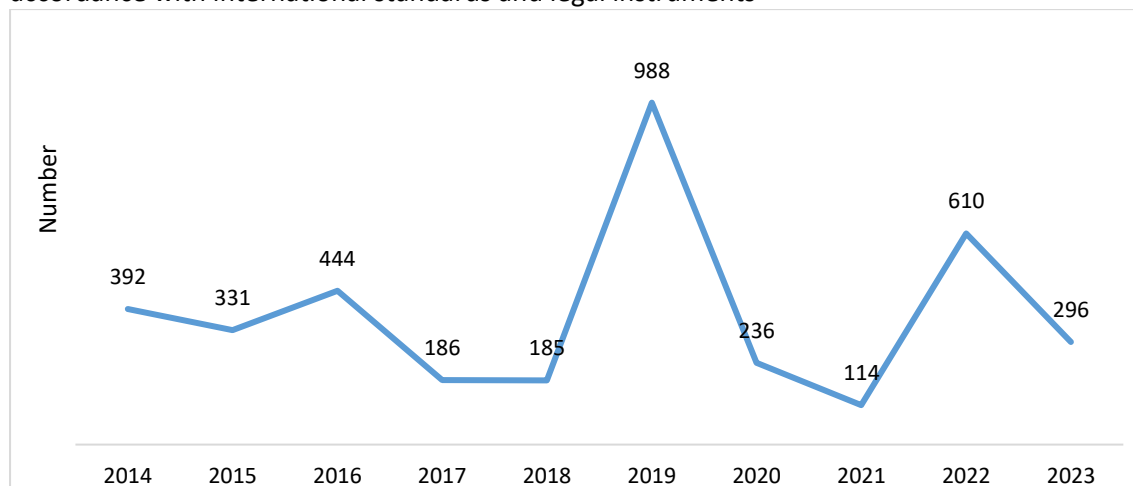


16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population by sex, 2014 – 2023



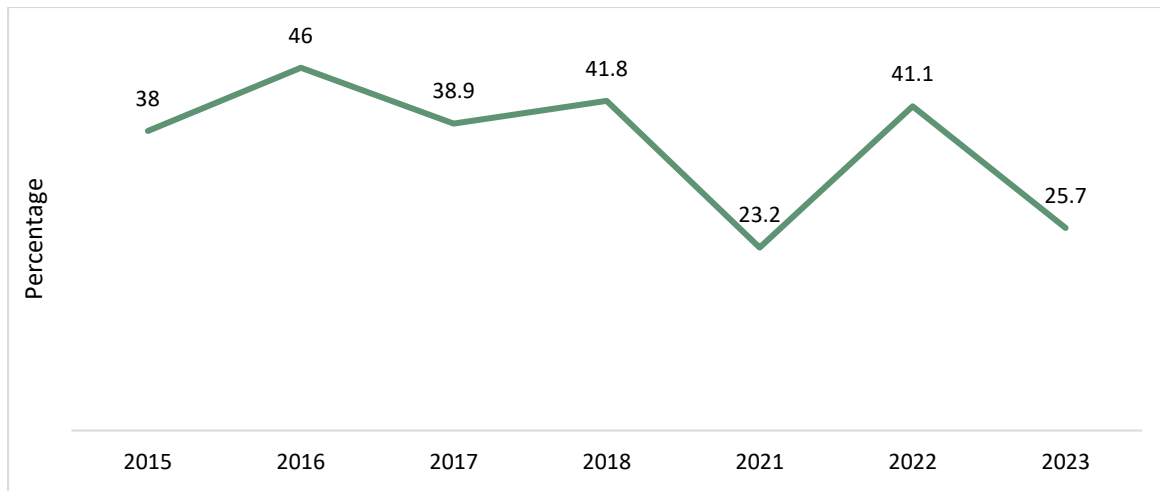
Data Source: Economic Survey

16.4.2: Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments



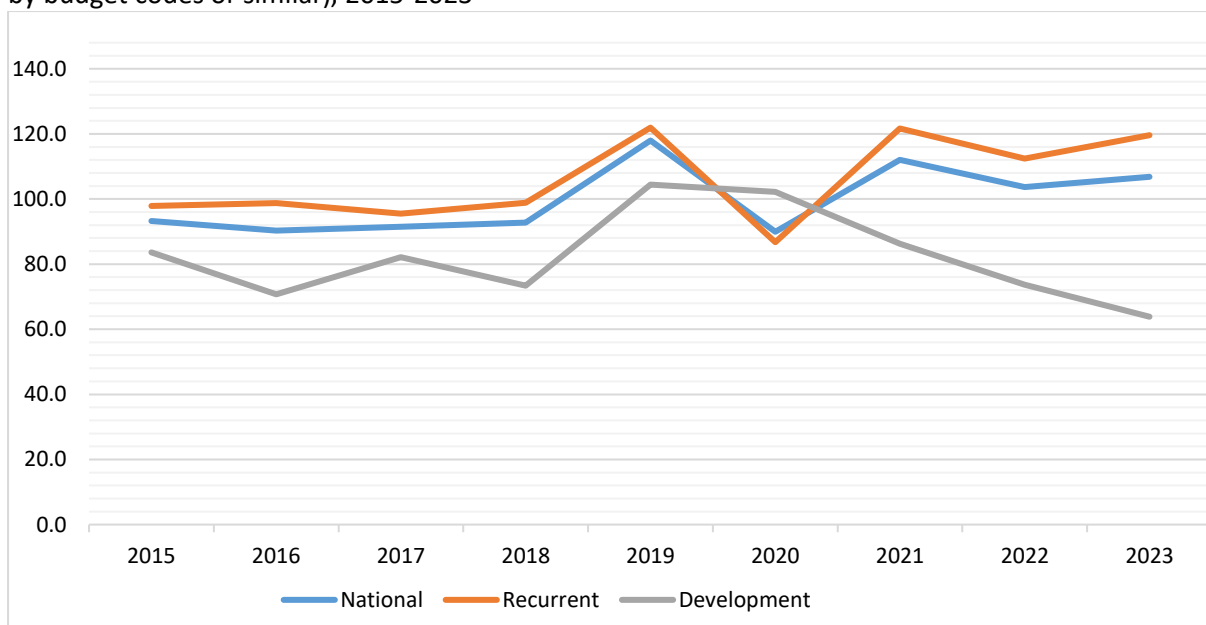
Data Source: Economic Survey

16.5.1; Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months



Data Source: Economic Survey

16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar), 2015-2023

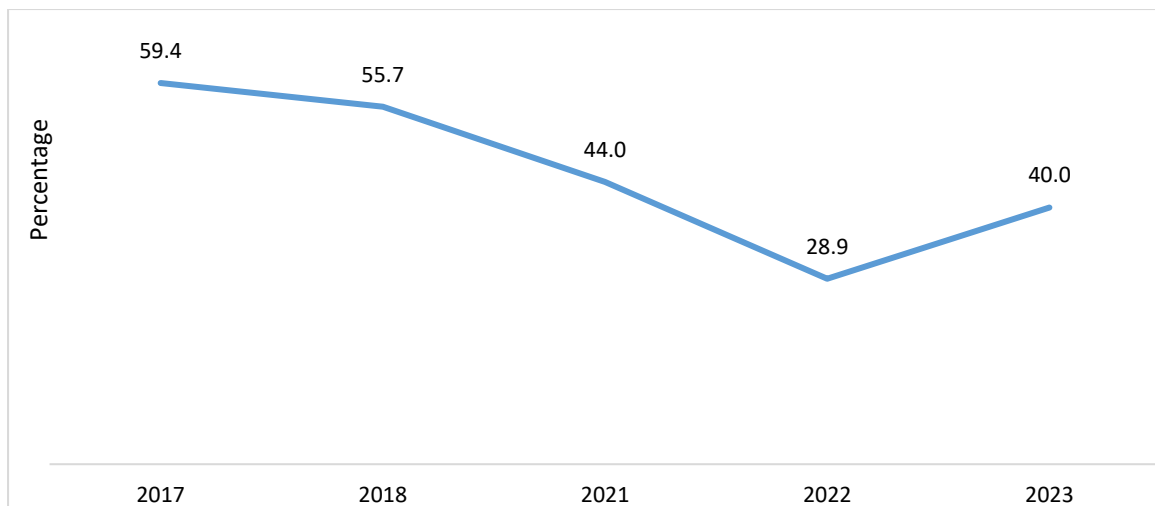


Data Source: Economic Survey

16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

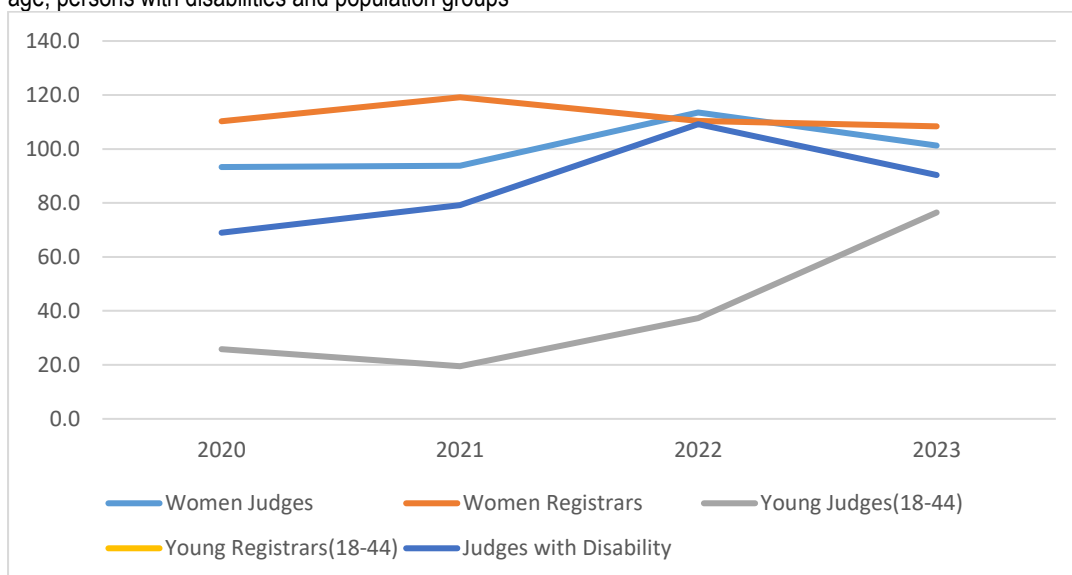






Data Source: Economic Survey

16.7.1(b): Proportion of positions in national and local institutions, for Judiciary compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups



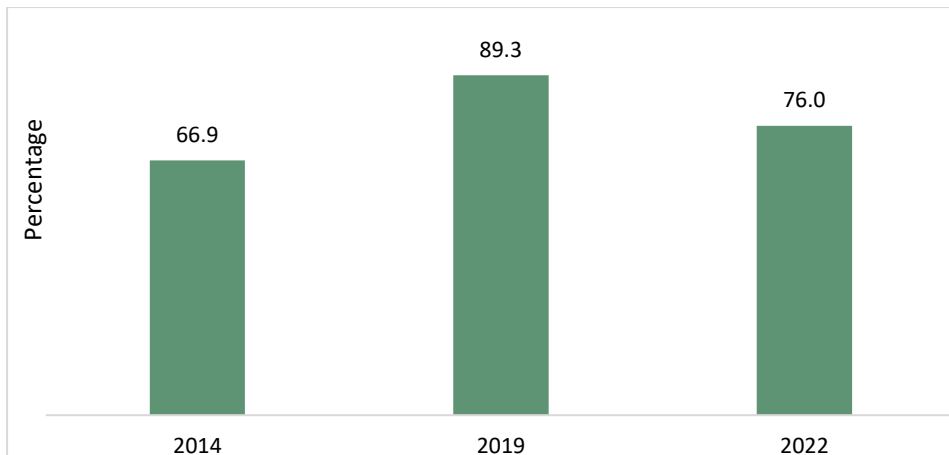
Data Source: Parliamentary Service Commission; Council of Governors

16.8.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations, 2014-2023

Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		a) Membership	Per cent	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	72.7
b) voting rights	Per cent	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	72.7	72.7	63.6

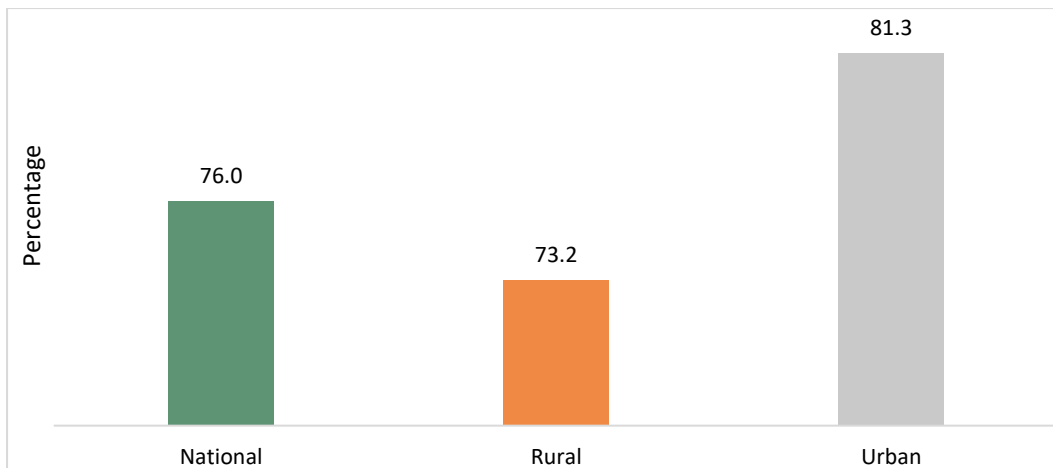
Data Source: Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs

16.9.1(a): Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, 2014-2022



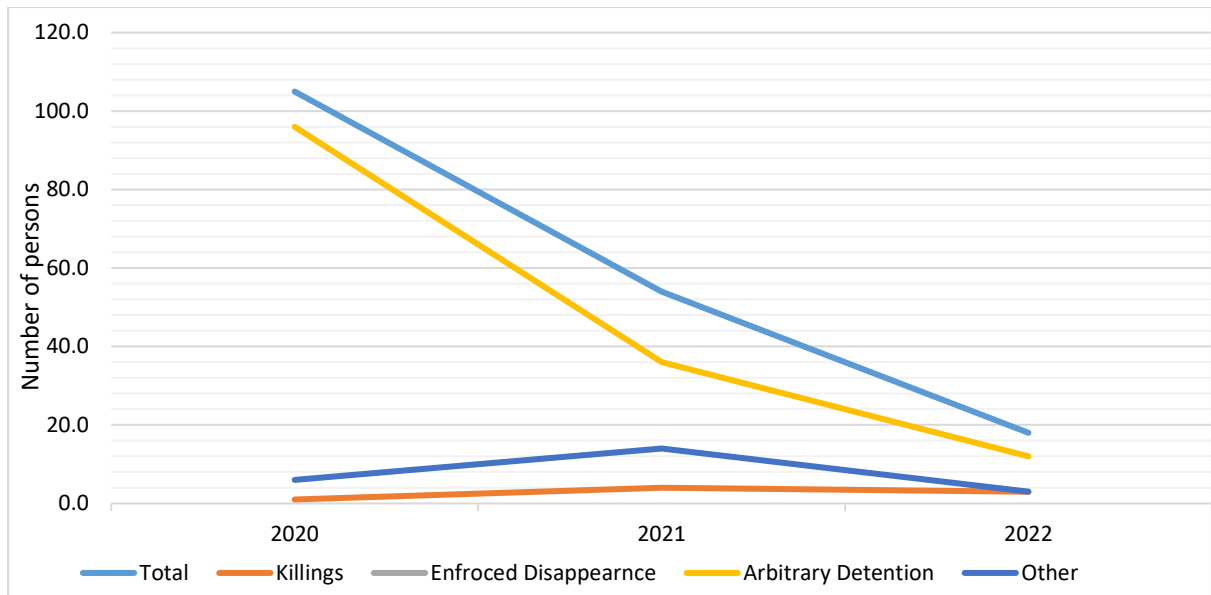
Data Source: KPHC, MOH , Civil Registration

16.9.1(b): Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority by sex and residence, 2022



Data Source: KPHC, MOH , Civil Registration

16.10.1: Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months



Data Source: KNCHR

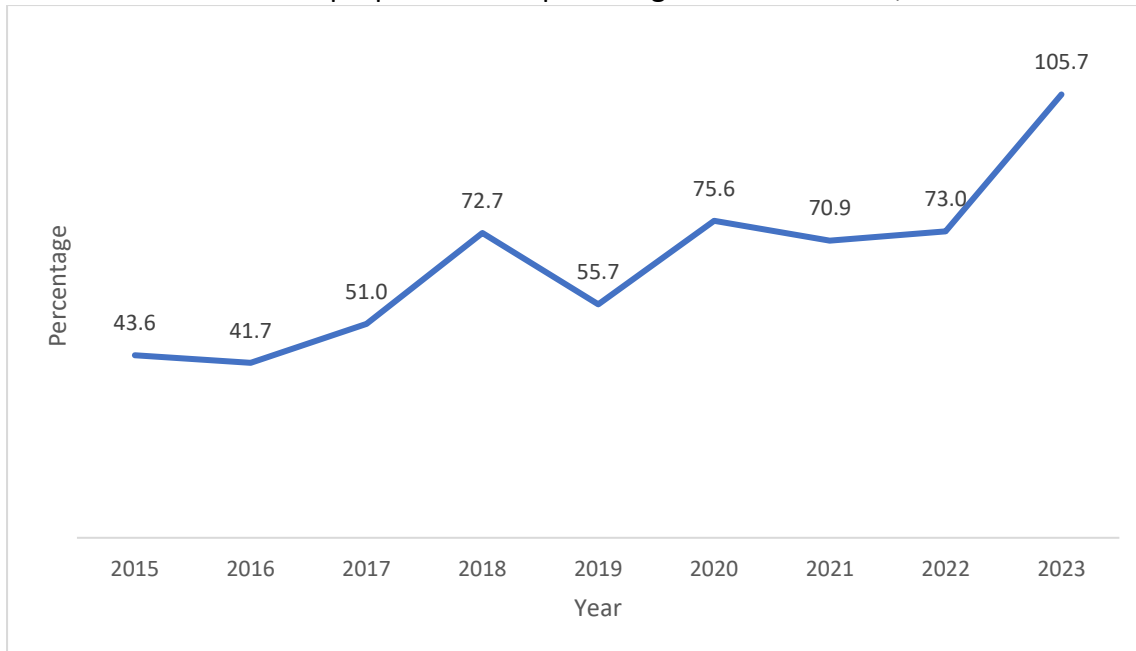


## SDG 17 – Partnerships for the goals

SDG 17 calls for a global partnership for sustainable development. It highlights the importance of macroeconomic stability and of mobilising financial resources for developing countries. It also stresses the importance of trade and equitable rules for governing it. The goal also emphasises the importance of access to science and technology, in particular internet-based information and communications technology.

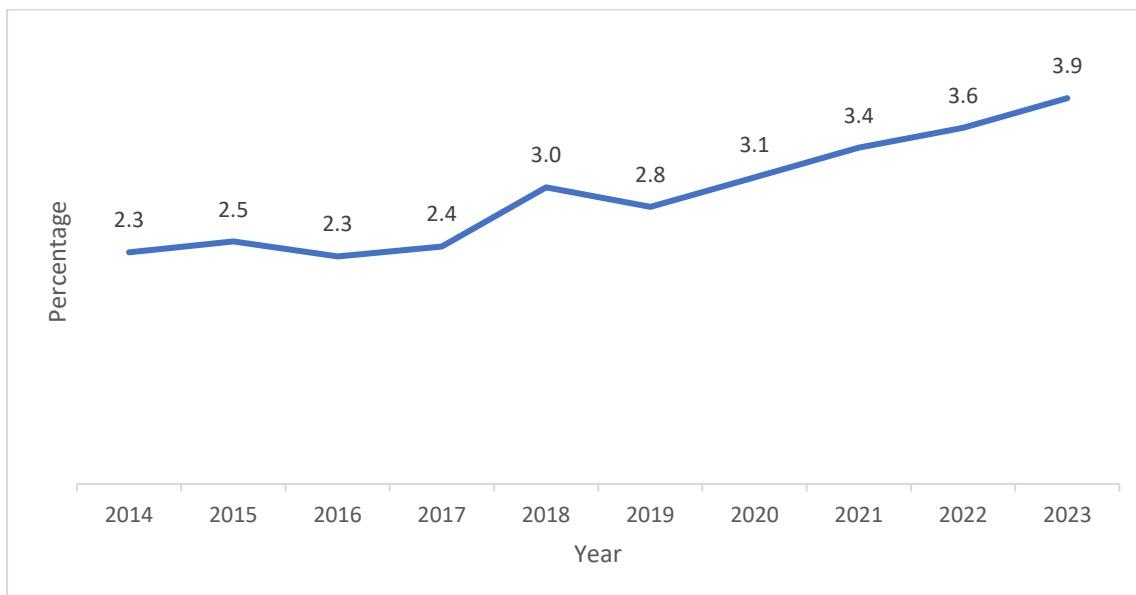


### 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services, 2015-2023



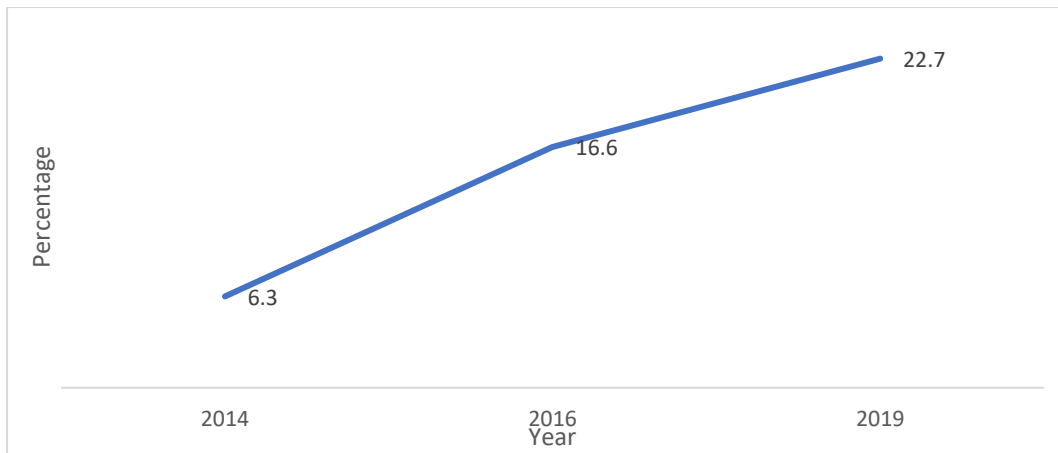
Data Source: Economic survey

### 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP



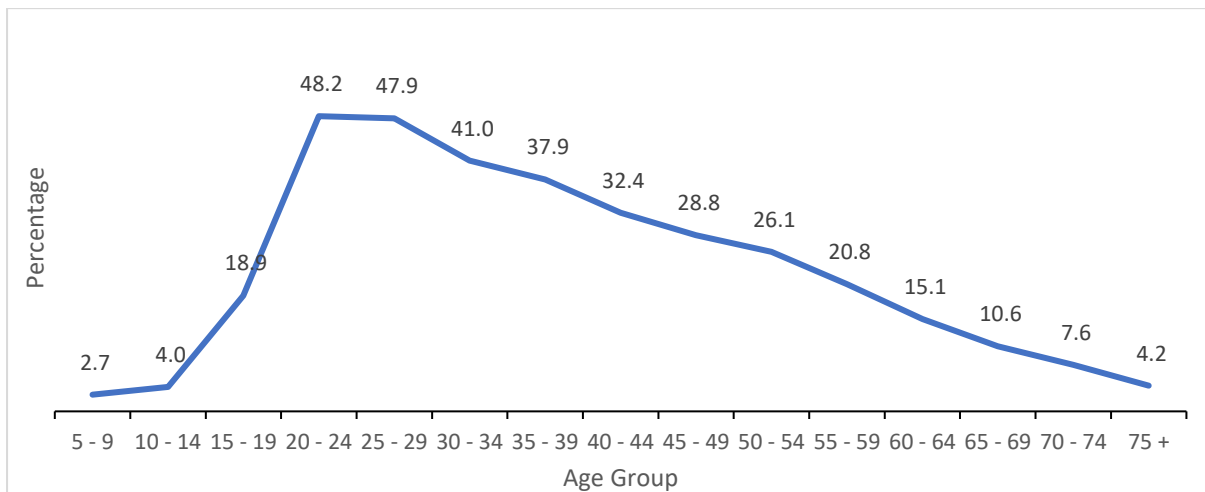
Data Source: Economic survey

### 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet



Data Source: Economic survey

Figure 60: by age category

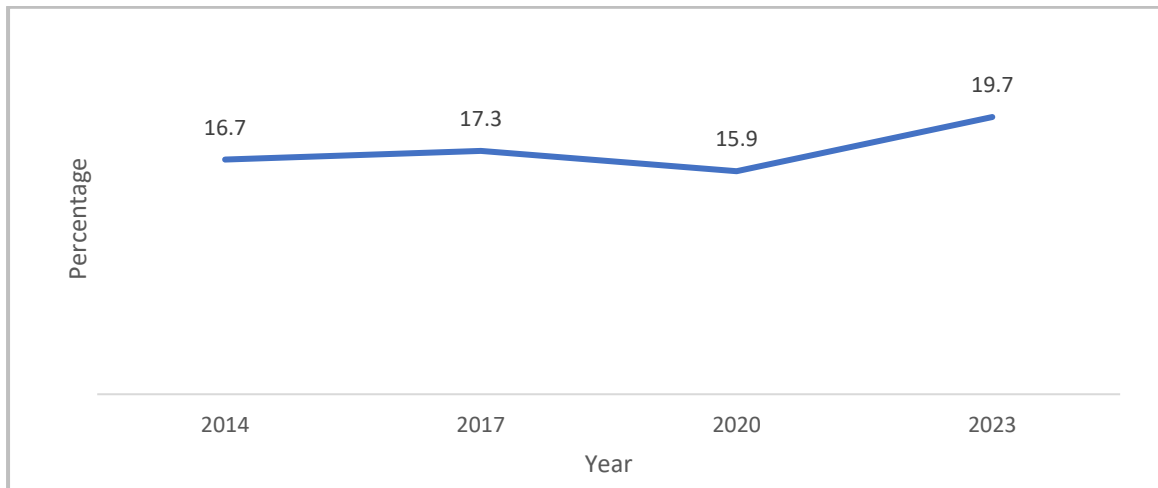


Data Source: Economic survey

17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

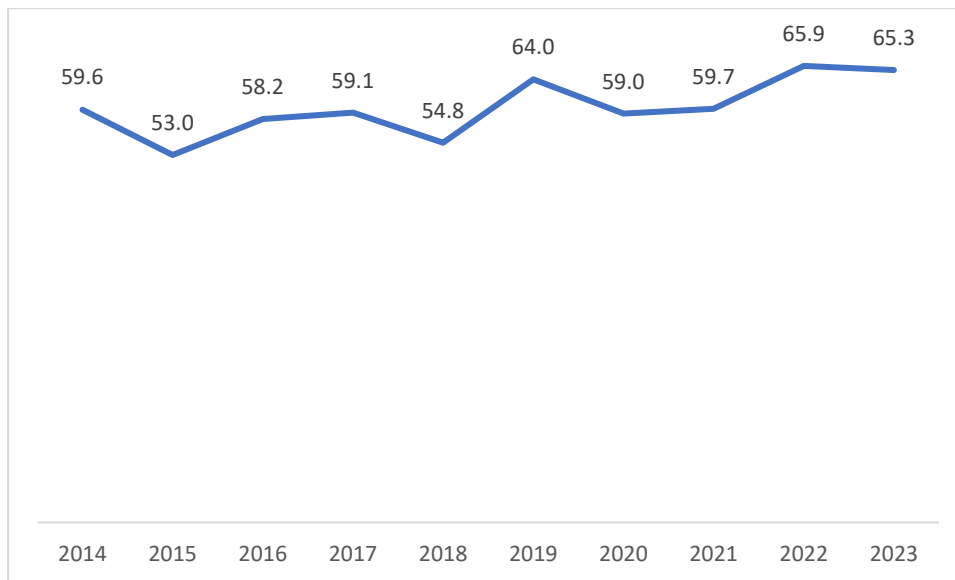


Figure 61:a) Domestic Taxes



Data Source: Economic survey

17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes



Data Source: Economic survey



### 17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard

	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>External</b>											
Personal transfers, received (% of GDP)	Per cent	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9
Current account balance (% of GDP)	Per cent	-10.4	-6.9	-5.8	-7.0	-5.4	-5.2	-4.8	-5.2	-5.2	-4.0
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	Per cent	1.3	-0.6	-0.5	-1.5	-0.8	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	0.7	0.7
Portfolio investment, net (BoP, current US\$)	USD	-3716.9	155.1	377.5	731.1	-649.0	-458.1	1313.3	203.6	706.7	645.5
Total reserves in months of imports		5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.7	4.5	3.9
Debt service on external debt, total (% exports and primary income)	Per cent	15.2	6.8	9.0	12.3	19.8	39.9	24.9	23.2	24.7	31.1
Total external debt (% of GNI)	Per cent	10.3	26.2	25.5	28.6	29.9	31.1	36.3	35.6	70.8	81.1
Official exchange rate (LCU per US\$, period average annual)	KSh to USD	87.9	98.7	101.5	103.4	101.3	102.1	106.6	109.9	117.9	139.9
Commodity Prices (Export/import)		73.1	76.0	78.8	75.5	68.0	68.0	74.9	73.3	75.3	71.4
<b>Financial Sector</b>											
Broad money growth (annual %)	Per cent	16.1	14.1	4.0	9.6	10.1	5.6	13.2	6.1	7.5	19.9
Broad money to total reserves ratio	Per cent		3.5	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.0		
Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans (%)	Per cent		6.8	9.1	10.6	12.0	12.0	11.5	14.3	13.8	12.3
Bank capital to assets ratio (%)	Per cent		15.2	16.3	14.1	14.7	14.8	15.4	16.6	16.1	21.9
GDP (annual % growth)	Per cent	5.4	5.7	4.2	3.8	5.6	5.1	-0.3	7.6	4.9	5.6
<b>Fiscal Sector</b>											
Tax revenue (% of GDP)	Per cent	15.2	14.8	15.6	15.9	15.1	16.5	15.0	15.2	14.6	13.6
Overall Fiscal Balance (% of GDP):	Per cent	-5.1	-7.8	-6.4	-6.8	-7.1	-7.1	-7.6	-8.4	-5.5	-6.3
D2 gross government and public sector debt (% of GDP):	Per cent	36.9	37.8	42.2	47.3	49.1	51.9	58.4	59.4	59.8	63.7

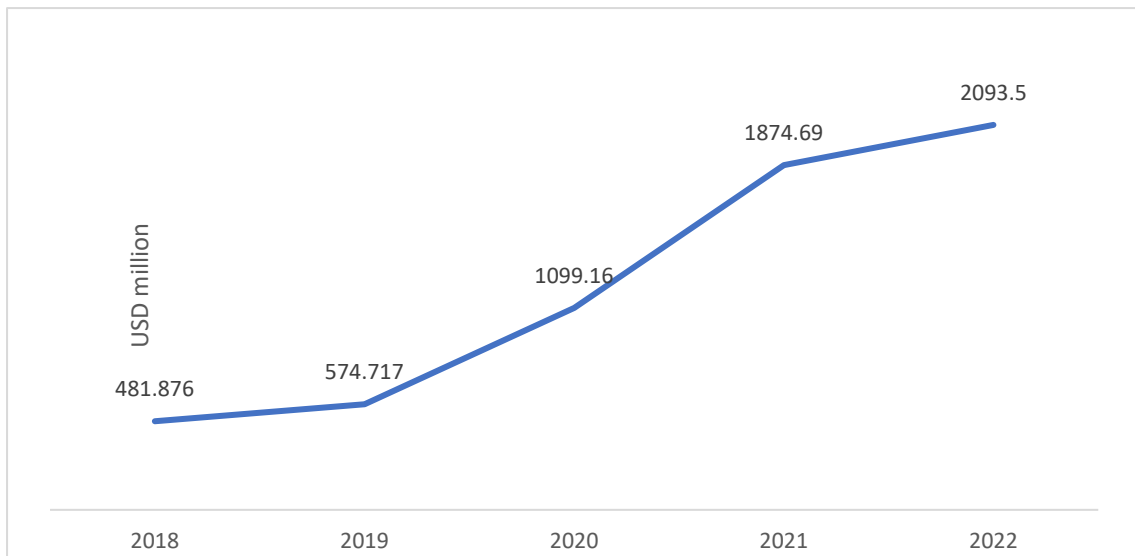
Real Sector and Prices											
GDP (annual % growth)	Per cent	5.0	5.7	4.2	3.8	5.6	5.1	-0.3	7.6	4.9	5.6
Gross capital formation (annual % growth)	Per cent	19.9	0.1	-3.9	12.0	-2.3	5.3	2.2	13.4	-2.6	-5.5
Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (annual % growth)	Per cent	4.3	6.1	4.5	4.9	4.7	5.0	-1.5	6.2	3.3	6.2
General government final consumption expenditure (annual % growth)	Per cent	3.8	13.6	5.3	6.2	7.0	5.6	3.1	6.0	8.1	3.5
Exports of goods and services (annual % growth)	Per cent	1.9	-2.2	-6.6	-1.0	6.8	-3.2	-14.9	15.3	27.0	7.4
Imports of goods and services (annual % growth)	Per cent	11.3	-4.6	-7.4	12.4	1.4	1.8	-9.4	22.2	20.2	6.3
Consumer Price Index	Index	149.7	159.6	86.7	93.6	98.0	103.2	108.7	115.3	124.2	133.7
Commodity Prices (Export/import)		73.1	76.0	78.8	75.5	68.0	68.0	74.9	73.3	75.3	71.4
Unemployment											
Unemployment rate	Per cent	9.7	..	7.4	..	..	13.7	7.2	6.1	5.8	

Data Source: Economic survey



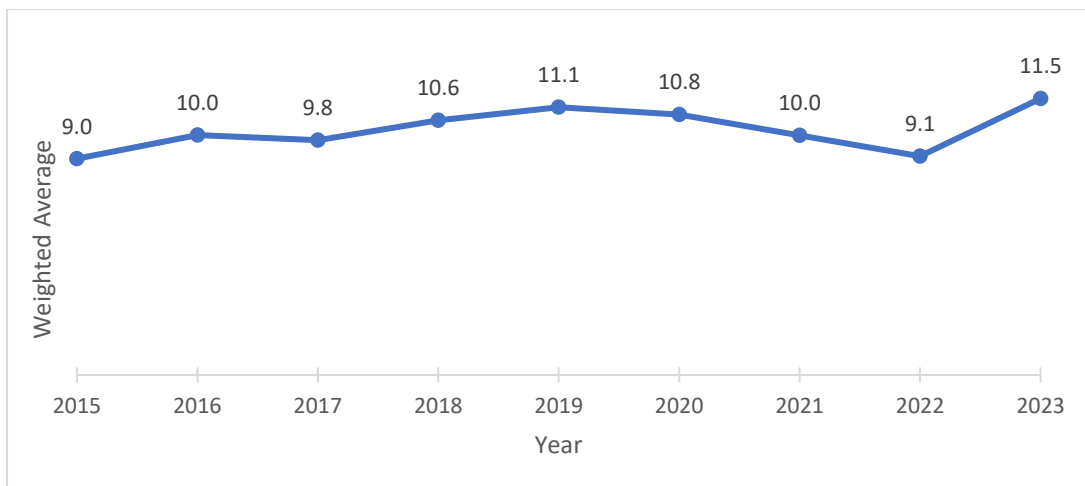


17.17.1: Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure



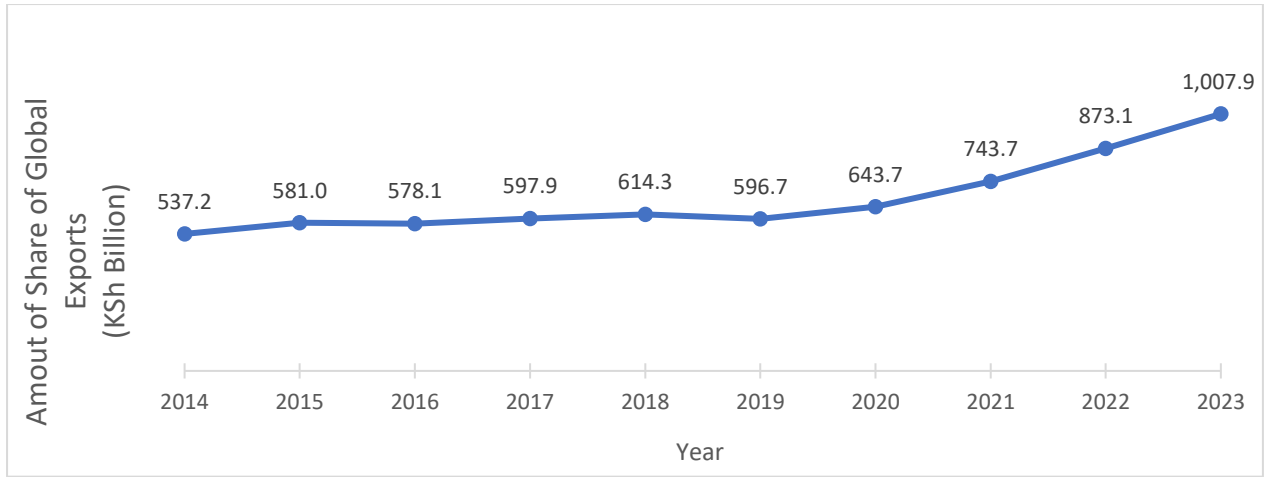
Data Source: National Treasury

17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States



Data Source: Economic survey

SDG Indicator 17.11.1: Developing countries and least developed countries' share of global exports



Data Source: Economic survey

