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ECONOMIC SURVEY 2026





PROVIDING, MANAGING AND PROMOTING QUALITY STATISTICS

Economic Survey

2026

Providing, Managing and Promoting
Quality Statistics

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About Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vision

"Quality statistics for better lives".

Mission

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

Core Value and Principles

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Quality

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coherence: The adequacy of statistics to be combined in different ways and for different uses. It refers to comparisons between statistics for the same or largely similar populations. It refers to the extent to which data are consistent with other data from different sources or with other statistical data on the same or related topics. To ensure coherence in the Economic Survey Report, the Bureau has used standardized methodologies and definitions to ensure that data are comparable across different sources and over time. Additionally, data validation was sought to identify outliers or other anomalies in the data.

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

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

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

Data Sources

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

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

2G	Second Generation Network
3G	Third Generation Network
4G	Fourth Generation Network
ACS	Africa Climate Summit
ADNOC	Abu Dhabi National Oil Corporation
AFA	Agriculture and Food Authority
AfDB	African Development Bank
AG	Attorney General
AGA	Aerodromes & Grounds Aids
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
AHP	Affordable Housing Program
AIA	Appropriation in Aid
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
AIS	Aeronautical Information Service
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
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ATCOs	Air Traffic Controllers
ATM	Air Traffic Management
ATOS	Approved Training Organizations
ATPL	Air Transport Pilot License
AVSEC	Aviation Security
BEC	Broad Economic Category
BETA	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda

BH	Boreholes
BOP	Balance of Payments
Bps	Bits per second
BSU	Basic Spatial Unit
BTL	Bilateral Tubal Ligation
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
CAK	Communications Authority of Kenya
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBA	Collective Bargaining Agreement
CBE	Competence Based Education
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
CFA	Confirmatory Factor Analysis
CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
CFS	Container Freight Station
CIF	Cost, Insurance & Freight
CIP	Census of Industrial Production
CIPI	Construction Input Price Index
CMA	Capital Markets Authority
CMC	Cabin-Crew Member Certificate
CNS	Communication Navigation & Surveillance
COA	Certificate of Air Worthiness
COFOG	Classification of Functions of Government
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COP	Conference of Parties
CPC	Central Product classifications
CPI	Consumer Price Indices
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management Systems
CPL	Commercial Pilot License
CT-OP	Cash Transfer for Older Persons
CT-OVC	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
CT-PWsD	Cash Transfer for Persons with Severe Disabilities
CTU	Cane Testing Units
DBK	Development Bank of Kenya

DCI	Directorate of Criminal Investigations
DdoS	Distributed Denial of Service
DES	Dietary Energy Supply
DHIS	District Health Information System
DMU	Diesel Multiple Units
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRSRS	Directorate of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
DTSs	Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives
DWT	Deadweight Tons
EA	Environmental Audit
EAA	Ecosystem Accounting Area
EAC	East African Community
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
Eas	Enumeration Areas
EB	Empirical Best (Estimator)
EBLUP	Empirical Best Linear Unbiased Prediction
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EEA	Environmental Economic Accounts
EEC	European Economic Community
EFA	Exploratory Factor Analysis
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELL	Elbers, Lanjouw and Lanjouw Method
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
EMDE	Emerging Market and Developing Economies
EMS	Expedited Mail Service
ENN	Ewaso Ng'iro North
EOPS	Early Oil Pilot Scheme
EPP	Emergency Power Producers
EPRA	Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
EPZA	Export Processing Zones Authority
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FBS	Food Balance Sheet
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FE	Fellow Enterprise

FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FH	Fay-Herriot Model
FIS	Foreign Investment Survey
FM	Frequency Modulation
FOB	Free On Board
FOSA	Front Office Service Activity
FP	Family Planning
FSDK	Financial Sector Deepening Kenya
FSI	Financial Soundness Indicators
FttH	Fibre to the Home
FttO	Fibre to the Office
FY	Financial Year
GB	General Business
Gbps	Gigabits per second
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GHz	Gigahertz
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNDI	Gross National Disposable Income
GNI	Gross National Income
GoK	Government of Kenya
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
GVA	Gross Value Added
GWh	Giga Watt Hours
H_0	Headcount Ratio
Ha	Hectares
HELB	Higher Education Loans Board
HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Program
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
HVDC	High-voltage direct current
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICBT	Informal Cross Border Trade
ICDC	Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Identity Card
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Industrial Development Bank
IDs	Identity cards
IDR	Import Dependency Ratio
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission

IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFS	International Financial Services
IIP	International Investment Position
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IMT	International Mobile Telecommunications
IMTS	International Merchandise Trade Statistics
IP	Internet Protocol
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPP	Independent Power Producers
IPTV	Internet-Protocol Televisions
IRA	Insurance Regulatory Authority
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
ISP	Internet Service Provider
IT	Information Technology
ITRS	International Transactions Reporting System
IUCD	Intrauterine Contraceptive Device
JKIA	Jomo Kenyatta International Airport
JKUAT	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
KAPU	Kenya Airports Police Unit
Kbps	Kilobytes per second
KCAA	Kenya Civil Aviation Authority
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank
KCHS	Kenya Continuous Household Survey
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**
KeFS	Kenya Fisheries Service
KenGen	Kenya Electricity Generating Company
KeNHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
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
KIA	Kenya Investment Authority
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estates
KM	Kilometers
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
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
KSA	Kenya School of Agriculture
KSh	Kenya Shillings
KUC	Kenya Utalii College
KUCCPS	Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
kV	Kilo Volts
kW	Kilo watt
kWh	Kilo Watt Hour
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KYDP	Kenya Youth Development Policy
L	Overall liquidity
LAPSSET	Lamu Port Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor
LASSO	Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator
LIA	Letter of Interim Authority
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LTE	Long Term Evolution
LTM	Long Term Mean
LVN	Lake Victoria North
LVS	Lake Victoria South
M1	Narrow Money supply
M2	Broad Money supply
M2M	Machine 2 Machine
M3	Extended Broad Money Supply
MAM	March-April-May

Mbps	Megabits Per Second
MCA	Member of County Assembly
MCAs	Members of County Assemblies
MDA	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MDP	Management Development Programmes
MFS	Mobile Financial Service
MGR	Meter Gauge Railway
MHz	MegaHertz
MIA	Moi International Airport
MICE	Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions
MM	Millimetres
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MNOs	Mobile Network Operators
MNP	Mobile Numbers Ported
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOTIHUDPW	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works
MPARD	Mombasa Port Area Development Project
MT	Metric Tonnes
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MTP III	Third Medium Term Plan
MVNOs	Mobile Virtual Network Operators
MW	Mega Watts
MWSI	Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation
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
NCPWD	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
NCR	Nairobi Commuter Rail
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDE	New Digital Economy
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NEMIS	National Education Management Information System
NFA	Net Foreign Assets
NFM	New Funding Model
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
NPEEA	National Plan for Environmental Economic Accounts
NPR	Not Previously Registered
NPS	National Police Service
NSE	Nairobi Securities Exchange
NSS	National Statistical System
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NTS	National Tourism Strategy
NTSA	National Transport and Safety Authority
NWCPC	National Water Corporation and Pipeline Corporation
NWHSA	National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority
NYS	National Youth Service
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
OND	October-November-December
OP	Older Persons
OPCT	Older Persons Cash Transfer
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PANSOPS	Procedures for Air Navigation Services
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PCK	Postal Corporation of Kenya
PCR	Pupil Completion Rate
PI	Portfolio Investment
PIN	Personal Identification Number
PPI	Producer Price Index
PPL	Private Pilot License
PSIT	Public Sector Institutional Table
PSTR	Primary to Secondary Transition Rate
PSUT	Physical Supply and Use Tables
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
PWD	Persons with Disability
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
PWSD	Persons with Severe Disabilities
R^2	Coefficient of Determination
RBA	Retirement Benefits Authority

REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RICS	Road Inventory and Condition Surveys
RPPI	Residential Property Price Index
RRI	Rapid Results Initiative
RV	Rift Valley
RWTDH	Rolling Window Time Dummy Hedonic Model
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAE	Small Area Estimation
SASRA	Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDHUD	State Department for Housing and Urban Development
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SEEA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SEEA-EA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting-Ecosystem **Accounting**
SEZs	Special Economic Zones
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
SNE	Special Needs Education
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
TLUs	Tropical Livestock Units
Tonne-KM	Tonne Kilometre
ToT	Total
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
TTCs	Teacher Training Colleges
TV	Television
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training

TVETA	Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority
TWI	Trade Weighted Index
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference Trade and Development
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	The United Nations Commissioner for Refugees
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
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WASREB	Water Services Regulatory Board
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment
WEEI	Women's Economic Empowerment Index
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
WiMAX	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
WPP	Water Purification Points
WRA	Water Resources Authority
WRTI	Wildlife Research and Training Institute
Xdsl	(Various) Digital Subscriber Line
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
YoY	Year-on-Year

Abbreviations and Symbols used in the Booklet

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





Summary and Outlook

International Scene

The real GDP for the world expanded by 3.3 per cent in 2025 corresponding to the same rate recorded in 2024. This performance was achieved despite constraints arising from elevated policy uncertainty, protectionist trade measures, and sluggish productivity growth. Advanced economies experienced a slight decline in growth to 1.7 per cent, compared to 1.8 per cent in 2024. In contrast, Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs) recorded an increased growth of 4.4 per cent, supported by robust domestic demand and easing financial conditions following monetary policy adjustments in advanced economies. The Sub-Saharan Africa region also experienced an upward trend, with real GDP growing by 4.4 per cent in 2025 from 4.1 per cent in 2024, on account of improved agricultural production and favourable commodity prices.

Global real GDP expanded by

3.3%

in 2025

Sub-Saharan Africa region real GDP expanded by

4.4%

in 2025

Global inflation eased from 5.8 per cent in 2024 to 4.1 per cent in 2025, largely due to the resolution of supply chain disruptions, a decline in energy prices, and the continued implementation of tight monetary policies. Inflation in advanced economies also eased due to restrictive monetary policy stances by central banks and moved closer to inflation targets without significant labour market recessions but some countries within Sub-Saharan Africa continued to face persistent inflationary pressures.

The global labour market remained stable, with the unemployment rate unchanged at 4.9 per cent in 2025. This stagnation was primarily attributed to demographic shifts and aging populations in high-income economies, which led to slower labour force growth. World trade volume expanded by 4.1 per cent in 2025 compared to 3.6 per cent growth in 2024 largely supported by front-loading by businesses anticipating higher tariffs, improved financial conditions and resilient consumer demand.

Economic Performance

Kenya's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 4.6 per cent in 2025 compared to a growth of 4.7 per cent in 2024 supported by positive growths in all sectors of the economy. Notably, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector, which accounts for over twenty per cent of the total economy expanded by 3.1 per cent. Construction activities rebounded from a 0.7 per cent contraction in 2024 to grow by 6.8 per cent in 2025. Similarly, Mining and Quarrying sector recovered from a 7.8 per cent contraction in 2024, to 14.9 per cent in 2025 partly driven by increased production of minerals used in cement production. Other sectors that recorded notable growth included Accommodation & Food Service (15.6%), Public Administration (8.3%), Financial & Insurance (6.5%), Information and Communication (4.8%). Transportation and Storage (3.7%) and Wholesale and Retail Trade (3.6%).

Nominal GDP increased from KSh 16,232.3 billion in 2024 to KSh 17,577.6 billion in 2025. The agriculture sector's contribution to GDP increased to 23.2 per cent, followed by Transportation and Storage at 11.8 per cent during the period under review. Government final consumption expenditure grew by 8.0 per cent while private consumption expenditure expanded by 4.7 per cent in 2025. Gross National Income stood at KSh 17,301.5 billion in 2025 compared to KSh 15,865.2 billion in 2024, reflecting 9.1 per cent increase. Gross National Disposable Income expanded from KSh 16,890.9 billion in 2024 to KSh 18,257.6 billion 2025. During the same period, GDP per capita increased to KSh 329,594, up from KSh 309,609 in 2024.

Employment, Earnings, and Consumer Prices indices

Total recorded employment, excluding small-scale agriculture, increased to 21.6 million in 2025 from 20.8 million recorded in 2024. The total number of new jobs generated in the economy in 2025 was 822.1 thousand, with 87.2 per cent of them created in the informal sector. The informal sector employment rose by 716.8 thousand jobs in 2025 to stand at 18.1 million. The construction industry experienced the most significant growth, with a rise of 6.7 per cent.

Total wage employment in the modern sector of the economy increased by 3.1 per cent to 3.3 million people in 2025. The manufacturing sector, which was the leading industry in the private sector with a share of 16.3, rose by 5.6 per cent. In the public sector, wage employment registered a growth of 4.6 per cent in 2025 compared to 3.1 per cent in 2024. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security industry recorded the highest growth in wage employment within the public sector at 6.6 per cent.

The overall nominal wage bill rose by 9.2 per cent to KSh 3,275.8 billion in 2025, with the private sector accounting for 71.4 per cent of the total nominal wage bill. The Teachers Service Commission's wage bill constituted the largest share of the public sector wage bill at 37.9 per cent.

Kenya's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 4.6 per cent in 2025 compared to a growth of 4.7 per cent in 2024 supported by positive growths in all sectors of the economy.

In the modern sector, nominal average annual earnings per person increased from KSh 933.1 thousand in 2024 to KSh 988.2 thousand in 2025. The real average earnings per employee increased from KSh 665.4 thousand in 2024 to KSh 678.8 thousand in 2025. The private sector experienced a growth of 3.9 per cent, while the public sector experienced a decline of 2.2 per cent.

The annual inflation eased to 4.1 per cent in 2025 from 4.5 per cent in 2024, primarily as a result of a decline in prices of fuel, electricity, and cooking gas. This implies that the general price level of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by households increased at a slower rate in 2025 compared to 2024.

Inflation for the transport division eased to 3.2 per cent in 2025 from 5.0 per cent in 2024. Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels division inflation reduced to 0.6 per cent in 2025 from 3.9 per cent in 2024. In contrast, the food and non-alcoholic beverages division recorded an inflation of 7.2 per cent, an increase from 5.6 per cent recorded in 2024.

Money, Banking and Finance

During the review period, the Central Bank Rate (CBR) was revised downward from 11.25 per cent in December 2024 to 9.00 per cent in December 2025. Similarly, Lending interest rates for loans and advances decreased from 16.89 per cent in December 2024 to 14.82 per cent in December 2025. The 91 - day Treasury bills rate declined from 10.32 per cent in December 2024 to 7.78 per cent in December 2025. The overall credit advanced by commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions increased by 9.6 per cent to KSh 7,822.6 billion as at December. Broad Money supply (M3) grew by 11.3 per cent to KSh 6,731.2 billion as at December 2025. Foreign currency deposits of the deposit taking financial corporations grew by 7.2 per cent to KSh 1,350.3 billion as at the end of December 2025 while Net foreign assets for deposit taking financial corporations grew by 38.1 per cent to KSh 1,195.3 billion as at end of December 2025.

Total assets of commercial banks increased to KSh 5,760.3 billion as at December 2025 from KSh 5,199.3 billion as at end of December 2024, while assets of microfinance banks increased by 5.7 per cent to KSh 45.7 billion as at end of December 2025.Similarly, total assets of deposit taking SACCOs grew by 11.5 per cent to KSh 727.1 billion as at December 2025. The NSE 20 Share Index increased from 2,010.7 points in 2024 to 3,139.2 points in 2025 and the value of shares traded grew by 37.2 per cent to KSh 145.5 billion. Similarly, market capitalization increased by KSh 1,004.8 billion to KSh 2,944.5 billion in 2025.

Investments under general business grew by 10.5 per cent during the review period to KSh 191.7 billion while those under life reinsurance business grew by 22.0 per cent to KSh 1,028.4 billion in 2025. During the review period, total assets under pension fund management grew by 24.6 per cent to KSh 2,810.6 billion as at of December 2025. The total value of unclaimed financial assets received during the year 2025 amounted to KSh 5,182.3 million compared to KSh 4,268.9 million in 2024.

Public Finance

The National Government projects a revenue, encompassing both ordinary and grants, of KSh 3,383.1 billion for the financial year 2025/26. Total expenditure is expected to increase to KSh 4,269.6 billion in 2025/26, resulting in a budget deficit of KSh 886.6 billion. The stock of public debts grew by 14.5 per cent to KSh 11,393.6 billion as of June 2025, with interest payment projected to KSh. 1,097.7 billion for the fiscal year 2025/26. Bilateral debt declined by 5.5 per cent to KSh 1,032.5 billion as at the end of June 2025. Multilateral debt increased by 9.3 per cent to KSh 3,045.4 billion, with notable growth in borrowing from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other multilateral institutions. Debt from commercial sources showed mixed trends, with international sovereign bonds increasing, while commercial bank loans declined.

In 2025/26, county governments' revenue is expected to grow by 9.4 per cent to KSh 543.9 billion, comprising KSh 405.1 billion from the equitable share, KSh 39.1 billion from conditional grants, and KSh 99.7 billion from own source revenue. In addition, total expenditure is expected to increase by 21.0 per cent to KSh 598.7 billion in 2025/26.

International Trade and Balance of Payments

Trade deficit widened from KSh 1.6 trillion in 2024 to KSh 1.7 trillion in 2025, driven by a sharper rise in the import bill. The volume of the merchandise trade increased by 1.9 per cent to KSh 3.9 trillion in 2025, driven by increases in both imports and exports, which rose by 2.5 per cent and 0.6 per cent to KSh 2.8 trillion and KSh 1.1 trillion in 2025, respectively.

In 2025, Africa remained Kenya's leading export

destination, with earnings increasing to KSh 452.8 billion. This growth was largely driven by stronger trade within the East African Community, particularly Uganda, which recorded a 28.8 per cent increase and accounted for 14.5 per cent of total export earnings. In contrast, exports to Asia declined by 13.2 per cent to KSh 275.7 billion in 2025 while exports to European markets improved, with export earnings increasing to KSh 263.7 billion. Exports to the Americas declined to KSh 90.1 billion during the review period.

Asia remained Kenya's leading source of imports in 2025, accounting for 70.0 per cent of total import bill, up from 66.4 per cent in 2024. During the review period, Europe's share declined to 12.5 per cent, with total import expenditure to this region decreasing to KSh 347.1 billion. Similarly, the value of imports from the Americas dropped by 15.2 per cent to KSh 182.4 billion, with imports from the United States declining by 12.7 per cent.

The current account deficit worsened from KSh 285.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 373.3 billion in 2025. The deterioration was mainly due to faster growth in imports, relative to exports. Secondary income receipts declined by 6.5 per cent to KSh 965.1 billion, largely due to reduced remittance inflows.

The country's stock of external financial assets grew by 10.6 per cent to KSh 4.6 trillion as at the end of 2025 mainly due to increase in reserve assets. The stock of external financial liabilities increased by 5.0 per cent to KSh 12.9 trillion in 2025, with growth recorded across Other Investment, Direct Investment and Portfolio Investment categories.

Agriculture Sector

Agricultural growth as measured by Value Added at constant prices increased by 2.8 per cent to 1,751.4 billion in 2025, indicating a slowdown in real growth compared to 2024, which recorded a growth of 4.3 per cent. Maize production improved by 2.4 per cent to 45.8 million bags. Wheat production fell by 18.2 per cent to 254.9 thousand tonnes in 2025. While imports contracted by 3.4 per cent to 2,235.5 thousand tonnes, resulting in a total supply decline of 5.2 per cent to 2,490.4 thousand tonnes.

Green leaf tea output dropped by 7.8 per cent to 2,476.7 thousand tonnes in 2025. Coffee production increased from 49.5 thousand tonnes during the 2023/2024 cropping season to 51.4 thousand tonnes in the 2024/2025 cropping season. Sugar cane production dropped by 24.7 per cent to 7,051.9 thousand tonnes. Production of dry pyrethrum flowers dropped by 18.2 per cent to 1,337.0 tonnes in 2025. Correspondingly, pyrethrum extract production declined by 41.5 per cent to 18.5 tonnes.

Rice Paddy production increased by 6.4 per cent to 303.7 thousand tonnes, supported by a 5.3 per cent expansion in cropped area to 48,379 hectares across all irrigation schemes. Fresh horticultural export volumes increased by 13.8 per cent to 457.9 thousand tonnes, with overall earnings rising by 5.3 per cent to KSh 143.8 billion. Volume of cut flower exports increased by 27.4 per cent to 130.6 thousand tonnes, while earnings grew by 12.8 per cent to KSh 81.3 billion in 2025. Earnings from exports of fresh vegetables, declined by 9.0 per cent to KSh 21.3 billion, largely



due to Maximum Residual Level (MRL) notifications and export interceptions.

Milk production increased by 3.5 per cent to 5.5 billion litres in 2025. Similarly, the volume of marketed milk production increased by 11.5 per cent to 1.0 billion litres during the same period.

Environment and Natural Resources

Development expenditure on water supplies and related services by the National Government is expected to increase to KSh 55.1 billion in 2025/26 from KSh 46.7 billion in 2024/25. Development expenditure on rural water supplies is expected to increase to KSh 13.2 billion in 2025/26. The number of Water Purification Plants (WPPs) is projected to increase from 381 in 2024/25 to 384 in 2025/26. The total number of Boreholes drilled is expected to increase from 47,208 in 2024/25 to 47,539 in 2025/26. Water abstraction recorded growth, with total volumes rising from 32.7 billion cubic metres per day in 2024 to 33.3 billion cubic metres per day in 2025. Surface water abstraction increased by 1.9 per cent to 33.0 billion cubic metres per day, while groundwater abstraction rose by 12.3 per cent to 274.2 million cubic metres per day in the year under review.

The fisheries sector experienced notable growth, with the total quantity of fish landed increasing by 12.3 per cent to 189,150.6 tonnes, while the value increased by 39.5 per cent to KSh 54.9 billion. In forestry sector, the total area under state forest plantations expanded from 147.0 thousand hectares in 2024 to 148.6 thousand hectares in 2025. However, the area newly planted declined to 4.4 thousand hectares, down from 4.9 thousand hectares in 2024. Timber sales from government forests increased from 618.8 thousand true cubic metres in 2024 to 709.1 thousand true cubic metres in 2025.

The mining sector recorded a decline in production, with the value of mineral production declining from KSh 25.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 20.3 billion in 2025. Revenue from royalties and license issuance grew from KSh 3.3 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 3.8 billion in 2024/25.Wildlife conservation efforts showed positive outcomes, with elephant populations rising significantly from 36.3 thousand in 2021 to 42.1 thousand in 2025. The Mountain Bongo population increased from 150 in 2021 to 179 in 2025, while the Black Rhino and Southern White Rhino populations reached 1,059 and 1,041, respectively, in the same period.

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) increased by 10.5 per cent to 1,212 in 2025. Environmental audits increased by 76.8 per cent to 11,798 in 2025. Climate data revealed a slight cooling trend, as the mean annual maximum temperature decreased from 29.0 degrees Celsius in 2024 to 28.8 degree Celsius in 2025, while the mean annual minimum temperature fell by 1.2 degrees Celsius to 17.3 degrees Celsius from 18.5 degrees Celsius in 2024.

Energy Sector

The energy and petroleum sector is a key enabler of economic activities in 2025. The volume of petroleum products imported increased by 12.2 per cent to 5.5 million tonnes in 2025. However, exports declined marginally from 989.1 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 983.5 thousand tonnes in 2025, mainly due to a reduction in re-exports from 945.3 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 940.6 thousand tonnes in 2025.

Total domestic demand for petroleum products increased by 9.9 per cent to 5.7 million tonnes in 2025, reflecting increased consumption across major sectors. Consumption demand for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) increased by 14.7 per cent to 475.9 thousand tonnes, supported by Government interventions, including the implementation of the National LPG Growth Strategy, which promoted uptake through subsidized cylinders for low-income households and installation of LPG systems in public learning institutions.

International crude oil prices declined during the review period, with the average price of Murban crude oil falling from USD 79.86 per barrel in 2024 to USD 69.63 per barrel in 2025. Consequently, the petroleum import bill decreased from KSh 575.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 528.8 billion in 2025. Over the same period, domestic average retail prices of motor spirit premium and light diesel oil declined by 5.4 per cent and 4.9 per cent to KSh 181.39 and KSh 169.56 per litre, respectively. Similarly, the average price of illuminating kerosene reduced by 8.8 per cent to KSh 153.53 per litre, while the average retail price of LPG declined by 1.4 per cent to KSh 3,142.43 per 13-kilogram cylinder.

In the electricity sub-sector, total effective capacity rose to 3,109.3 MW. The energy mix continued to be dominated by renewable sources, particularly geothermal, hydro, and wind. Total electricity generation and imports increased by 6.8 per cent to 15,067.7 GWh, driven mainly by growth in geothermal and wind generation, although hydro generation declined due to variability in hydrological conditions. Electricity imports increased by 12.3 per cent, supported by the bilateral power exchange agreement between Kenya and Tanzania, as well as the commissioning of the Namanga border transmission line.

Electricity demand expanded during the period, with total domestic consumption increasing by 9.6 per cent to 11,783.5 GWh in 2025. Sales to domestic and small commercial consumers increased by 13.8 per cent to 5,073.1 GWh, while sales to large and medium commercial and industrial consumers rose by 3.7 per cent to 5,719.1 GWh. In addition, electricity sales under the rural electrification category increased by 20.3 per cent to 823.9 GWh, reflecting continued expansion in electricity access. Transmission and distributive losses declined by 6.8 per cent to 3,083.9 GWh in 2025.

Environmental Economic Accounts indicated that households remained the largest consumers of energy, accounting for most of the biomass utilization. In 2025, total energy supply was 1,745,636 TJ, with a significant share derived from renewable sources. The electricity energy balance showed that 89.8 per cent of supply was sourced domestically, with renewables accounting for 88.9 per cent of generation, in 2025.

Manufacturing Sector

In the year 2025, the manufacturing sector accounted for 7.1 per cent to the national GDP. Total manufacturing output grew by 2.0 per cent to KSh 3,817.4 billion, supported by expansion across both domestic-focused and export-oriented activities. Employment in the sector increased by 5.2 per cent to 388,564 persons in 2025 to account for 11.7 per cent of total formal wage employment.

Agro based manufacturing contracted by 1.2 per cent, compared to a 7.9 per cent growth in 2024. The contraction was driven by a 24.8 per cent drop in sugar output and a 5.0 per cent drop in fruit and vegetable processing.

Cement production rose from 8,852.6 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 10,442.7 thousand tonnes in 2025. The quantities of basic metals manufactured grew by 4.9 per cent in 2025.

The Producer Price Index fell 2.2 percentage points to 135.9. Prices in the manufacture of motor vehicles rose by 12.2 per cent while those for leather and related products increased by 11.6 per cent. The producer price index for the mining sector increased by 1.9 per cent, the indices for manufacture of food products and water supply increased by 1.3 per cent and 0.7 per cent, respectively.

Credit to manufacturing sector grew by 5.7 per cent to KSh 596.3 billion in 2025. Lending by Development Bank of Kenya and Kenya Development Corporation declined, but the number of approved projects rose to 17 in the same period. Proposed investments fell from KSh 17.4 billion to KSh 12.2 billion during the review period.

Zones gazetted by the Export Processing Zones Authority increased to 114 in 2025. Employment in EPZA gazetted zones rose by 16.4 per cent to 104,692 persons during the review period. Sales in EPZA zones grew by 4.4 per cent to KSh 142.2 billion in 2025 while exports rose to KSh 136.8 billion. Capital investments expanded by 19.7 per cent to KSh 204.9 billion during the same period. Local purchases rose by 8.2 per cent to KSh 24.8 billion in 2025. AGOA accredited investments grew by 10.4 per cent to KSh 42.3 billion during the review period. Apparel exports to the USA, however, declined by 4.1 per cent to KSh 58.1 billion in 2025.

Construction Sector

Construction industry grew by 6.8 per cent in 2025, recovering from a 0.7 per cent contraction in 2024. The average annual inflation for construction inputs declined to 0.53 per cent in 2025 from 2.83 per cent in 2024. Loans and advances from commercial banks to the construction sector increased from KSh 576.3 billion in 2024 to KSh 646.5 billion in 2025. Cement consumption increased by 20.3 per cent to 10.3 thousand metric tonnes over the same period. Employment in the sector recorded growth, with private employment increasing by 2.1 per cent to 228.2 thousand persons in 2025, while public employment increased from 9.9 thousand persons in 2024 to 10.1 thousand persons in 2025. The length of paved roads stood at 25.4 thousand

kilometres in 2025, while residential housing units completed by the State Department for Housing and Urban Development (SDHUD) more than quadrupled, from 1,655 units in 2024 to 6,738 units in 2025.

Tourism Sector

In 2025, the tourism sector recorded improved performance. Visitors coming into the country grew by more than 5 per cent to over 2 million. The number of departing visitors increased by 8.0 per cent to 2.428.5 thousand in 2025. The number of departing Kenyan residents increased by 9.8 per cent to 1,539.3 thousand in 2025. The largest share of these visitors, accounting for 47.8 per cent, came for holiday. Hotel bed-nights occupancy increased by 12.6 per cent to 11,556.2 thousand in 2025 with a share of 45.0 per cent being occupied by Kenyan residents. The number of visitors to national parks and game reserves grew by 5.7 per cent to 3,954.5 thousand in 2025, mainly driven by the increased international arrivals. Kenyan residents remain to be the major visitors to these attraction sites, followed by the non-resident foreigners. However, the number of visitors to museums, snake parks and historical sites declined from 1,152.7 thousand in 2024 to 1,110.8 thousand in 2025. Number of local conferences improved by 12.9 per cent to 12.7 thousand in 2025 while international conferences increased to 998 during the year under review.

Transportation and Storage

There was a 2.1 per cent decrease in the value of output for transportation and storage to KSh 3,400.9 billion in 2025. Road maintenance funding disbursed by the Kenya Roads Board (KRB) is projected to increase by 2.2 per cent to KSh 71.0 billion in 2025/26. Newly registered motor vehicles and motorcycles rose from 267,193 units in 2024 to 395,235 units in 2025.

Road traffic accidents increased from 11,165 in 2024 to 11,638 in 2025, leading to a 2.7 per cent increase in total casualties to 24,905. The Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) cargo volumes rose by 12.3 per cent to 7,332



thousand tonnes while cargo revenue increased by 19.1 per cent to KSh 16,638 million during the review period.

The total cargo throughput the at the Port of Mombasa grew by 11.2 per cent to 45,588.0 thousand metric tonnes in 2025 at. Similarly, pipeline transport volumes of white petroleum products rose by 8.0 per cent to 9,190.9 thousand cubic metres. Passenger air traffic declined from 12,831.0 thousand in 2024 to 12,676.6 thousand in 2025. However, transportation of cargo by air rose by 12.5 per cent to 419,751.6 tonnes, with Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) handling 97.3 per cent of total cargo in 2025. Aircraft movements grew by 5.3 per cent to 380,305 during the period under review.

Grain storage leased out increased from 24.0 million 50-kg bags to 38.2 million 50-kg bags while container freight station traffic rose by 7.9 per cent to 183,734 Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) during the period under review.

Information and Communication Technology

The ICT sector output value grew by 3.8 per cent to KSh 728.2 billion in 2025. Mobile subscriptions increased from 71.4 million in 2024 to 78.4 million in 2025 driving up penetration from 136.14 in 2024 to 146.99 per 100 inhabitants in 2025. Mobile money subscriptions increased by 21.4 per cent to 51.4 million in 2025 driving up penetration to 96.30 per 100 inhabitants in 2025. On the other hand, total deposits through mobile money agents decreased from KSh 6,062 billion in 2024 to KSh 5,450 billion in 2025.

Total domestic telephone traffic declined by 3.5 per cent to 100.1 billion minutes in 2025 while the total international telephone traffic increased by 17.9 per cent to 1.5 billion minutes in 2025. Data usage accelerated as well, with mobile broadband roaming increasing by 50.2 per cent to 3.3 billion Gigabytes in the year under review. The domestic SMSs sent increased from 54.7 billion in 2024 to 58.6 billion in 2025.

On internet infrastructure, the total fixed and wireless internet subscriptions increased by 11.5 per cent to 64.4 million in 2025 which translates to 120.85 internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants. Utilized bandwidth rose from 14.1 million Mbps in 2024 to 14.4 billion Mbps in 2025, driven by demand for new satellite connectivity. Reported cybercrimes more than quadrupled from 3.6 billion in 2024 to 12.5 billion in 2025 with the majority attributed to system vulnerabilities.

The total E-waste generated increased by 4.9 per cent to 56.0 metric tonnes in 2025. At Konza Technopolis, the revenue generated amounted to KSh 252.4 million in 2024, increasing from KSh 191.3 million in 2023. The number of investors in the Konza Technopolis rose to 78 in 2025, up from 70 in 2024 and cumulative investment in the Technopolis increased to KSh 99.4 billion in 2025, up from KSh 83.5 billion in the previous year. The implementation of the Jitume Digital Programme continued during the year under review, with the number of digital hubs equipped with Virtual Digital Infrastructure increasing by 35.2 per cent to 261 in 2025.

Education and Training

Total expenditure for the education sector is expected to increase from KSh 615.8 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 702.1 billion in 2025/26. Recurrent expenditure is expected to increase by 13.3 per cent to KSh 672.3 billion in 2025/26, accounting for 95.8 per cent of the total expenditure for the education sector. Development expenditure for the education sector is expected to increase by 32.7 per cent to KSh 29.8 billion in 2025/26.

The total number of basic learning institutions increased from 129,463 in 2024 to 130,659 in 2025. The number of pre-primary schools increased to 48,190 in 2025 from 47,760 in 2024. The number of primary schools increased to 39,339 in 2025 from 38,997 in 2024. Junior schools increased from 31,951 in 2024 to 32,079 in 2025, while secondary schools increased by 2.8 per cent to 11,051 during the review period. The number of primary public Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs) rose to 34 during the review period.

The total number of pupils enrolled in pre-primary schools increased to 3,121.4 thousand in 2025 from 2,914.4 thousand in 2024. Total enrolment in primary and junior schools rose by 11.2 per cent to 11,935.7 thousand in 2025. During the review period, the first full set of enrollment for all the three grades in junior school under the CBE had 3,701.1 thousand learners. As the 8:4:4 system is getting phased out, there were 3,338.8 thousand learners in secondary school comprising of three classes in 2025. Enrolment in TVET institutions grew by 17.3 per cent to 825,484 during the period under review.

Overall, the total amount of loans granted to students by Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) increased by 32.1 per cent to KSh 62.0 billion in 2025/26. The amount of loans granted under the New Funding Model (NFM) increased by 69.7 per cent to KSh 53.1 billion in 2025/26, while the amount of bursaries awarded to

beneficiaries reduced by 37.4 per cent to KSh 148.5 million in 2025/26. This was attributed to exclusion of students who were awarded scholarships under the NFM. The number of research license applications went up by 23.4 per cent to 12,408 in 2024/25, mainly due to applicants from Kenya and the EAC countries.

Health and Vital Statistics

The health sector recorded notable developments, with the Social Health Authority (SHA) which transitioned from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) having close to 21.0 million registered members in 2024/25. Government expenditure on health services increased, with national and county governments spending growing to KSh 150.9 billion and KSh 133.4 billion, respectively. This investment supported the expansion in health infrastructure, increasing the number of health facilities to 16.7 thousand, hospital beds to 106.3 thousand, and cots to 12.2 thousand in 2025. Over the same period, the health workforce expanded leading to improved delivery of health services. Facility-based deliveries declined to 1.20 million, while deliveries through Caesarean sections increased to 242.4 thousand in the same period. Total reported disease cases declined by 8.4 per cent to 60.6 million in 2025. Birth and death registration completeness improved to 71.0 per cent and 46.8 per cent, respectively. In 2025, a total of 1.1 million births and 217.6 thousand deaths were registered, of which 98.6 per cent and 56.4 per cent, respectively, occurred in health facilities.

Governance, Peace and Security

Effective governance underpins economic progress by creating a stable, just, and predictable environment in which people, businesses, and institutions can thrive. Crimes reported to the police dropped by 5.1 per cent to 96,038 in 2025. However, child protection cases reported to the Department of Children Services rose by 12.2 per cent to 200,669. Homicide cases declined from 3,015 in 2024 to 2,711 in 2025. During the same period, 15,791 kilogrames of dangerous drugs were seized. Meanwhile, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission recovered assets worth KSh 3.4 billion, up from KSh 2.9 billion in 2023/24.

In 2025, a total of 621,525 new court cases were filed, 598,835 were pending, and 647,666 were disposed of. The number of persons committed to prison declined by 9.1 per cent to 189,998 in 2025, of this, the majority (74.7 per cent) were unconvicted prisoners. The number of children in conflict with the law were 334, of which 97.0 per cent were boys. Convicted foreign nationals increased from 1,069 to 1,137 in 2025, with 44.8 per cent being in Kenya unlawfully.

Offenders serving probation sentence and aftercare increased from 5,912 and 26, in 2024 to 6,439 and 28, respectively. Those serving community service decreased by 30.9 per cent to 6,914 during the review period.

The ratio of Police to population declined from 1:504 to 1:524, while that of Prison Officers to inmates and Probation Officers to offenders serving non-custodial sentence improved from 1:7 to 1:6 and 1:10 and 1:9, respectively in 2025. The number of officers serving in the Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI) increased from 6,712 to 7,460 during the review period.

There was a general increase in the number of National Identity Cards application, produced and collected increasing by 49.1 per cent, 15.1 per cent, and 18.7 per cent, respectively, in 2025.

Voter registration increased by 0.9 per cent to 22,318.1 thousand in 2025. The National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) registered 69,832 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in 2024/25 with persons with physical disability accounting for the highest proportion at 62.3 per cent of total registrations.

In 2025, the number of passports issued decreased by 36.7 per cent to 393,567, while work permits issued decreased by 70.6 per cent to 1,894. In contrast, work permit renewals increased by 7.8 per cent to 11,201 during the same period. During the review period, the registered number of refugees and asylum seekers increased by 1.4 per cent to 835,793.

Social and Economic Inclusion

During the review period, total expenditure on social services is expected to decrease by 9.1 per cent to KSh 67.2 billion. Disbursements by the Women Enterprise Fund rose by 45.1 per cent to KSh 663.5 million, while beneficiaries increased to 19,075 in 2025/26 from 12,538 in 2024/25. Total Government grants to the Uwezo fund increased from KSh 140.7 million in 2024/25 to KSh 176.6 million in 2025/26. In 2025/26, the Youth Enterprise Development Fund expanded its reach, with beneficiaries increasing to 24,363 and disbursements to KSh 591.0 million. The National Government Affirmative Action Fund is projected to receive KSh 4.0 billion in grants, while disbursements are expected to rise to KSh 1.7 billion in 2025/26. The value of tenders awarded is expected to rise to KSh 54.0 billion in 2025/26 from KSh 50.7 billion in 2024/25.

Tender awards to Youth, Women and PWDs are also expected to increase, with total contract values rising to KSh 28.3 billion in 2025/26 from KSh 25.5 billion in 2024/25. National Youth Service recruitment increased to 19,496 in 2025 from 15,500 in 2024. Funding for social protection programmes, including Older Persons Cash Transfer and Persons with Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer, is projected to reach KSh 30.1 billion and KSh 1.5 billion, respectively, in 2025/26, while the Hunger Safety Net Programme increased by 47.6 per cent to KSh 3.9 billion. National Social Security Fund contributions increased from KSh 62.3 billion in 2024 to KSh 84.0 billion in 2025, while newly registered employees and benefits paid declined to KSh 8.7 billion. Pension scheme contributions increased from KSh 263.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 285.4 billion in 2025, with membership rising to 8.0 million and benefits paid reaching KSh 136.8 billion.

Table 0: Summary Table

	DESCRIPTION	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
1	Population	(Million)	49.7	50.6	51.5	52.4	53.3
2	Growth of GDP at Constant Prices	(Per cent)	7.6	4.9	5.7	4.7	4.6
3	GDP (Current) at Market Prices	(KSh Mn)	12,027,661.5	13,489,641.5	15,033,610.0	16,232,294.8	17,577,557.2
4	Total value of petroleum products	(KSh Mn)	348,307.0	628,385.5	626,396.7	575,514.7	528,828.0
5	Trade balance	(KSh Mn)	-1,375,688.0	-1,617,630.2	-1,604,057.7	-1,593,957.4	-1,653,543.1
6	Money Supply (M3)	(KSh Mn)	4,689,439.0	5,042,419.0	6,044,533.0	6,048,537.0	6,731,191.0
7	Total domestic credit	(KSh Mn)	5,566,513	6,246,348	7,041,087.0	7,140,299.0	7,862,296.0
8	Balance of Payments (current account balance)	(KSh Mn)	-553,153.1	-566,558.6	-423,348.4	-285,459.3	-373,331.9
9	Coffee-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	28.2	41.9	32.4	44.9	41.6
10	Tea-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	537.8	535.0	570.3	598.5	550.4
11	Fresh Horticultural Produce exports	('000 tonnes)	405.5	391.5	468.4	402.2	457.9
12	Maize-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	228.4	149.5	185.4	174.1	178.0
13	Wheat-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	241.9	181.9	292.1	294.3	240.6
14	Sugar-cane production	('000 tonnes)	7,659.1	8,799.8	5,550.7	9,365.3	7,051.9
15	Milk sold centrally	(Mn litres)	801.9	755.3	810.8	909.0	1,013.7
16	Manufacturing output	(KSh Mn)	2,700,161.2	3,168,615.0	3,511,497.7	3,689,334.1	3,817,390.6
17	Construction output	(KSh Mn)	1,821,644.0	2,042,781.5	2,119,786.8	2,171,266.0	2,374,337.8
18	Cement Consumption	('000 tonnes)	9,098.4	9,456.8	9,195.8	8,542.7	10,280.2
19	Petroleum Consumption	('000 tonnes)	5,192.1	5,134.1	5,102.4	5,199.4	5,712.5
20	Electricity consumption	(GWh)	9,565.4	10,008.4	10,320.6	10,751.7	11,785.5
21	New registration of motor vehicles and cycles	(Number)	399,052.0	234,879.0	195,656.0	267,193.0	395,235.0
22	Rail freight	(`000 tonnes)	6,051.0	6,877.0	7,534.0	7,560.0	8,415.0
23	Air passengers handled	('000) No.	6,703.5	10,238.6	12,205.8	12,831.8	12,676.6
24	Mobile Subscriptions	('000) No.	65,085.0	65,737.2	66,745.7	71,375.1	78,390.4
25	Total mobile money transfer	KSh Bn	6,868.8	7,908.8	7,953.9	8,697.7	8,236.5
26	Wage employment	('000) No.	2,906.1	3,015.3	3,138.3	3,213.8	3,315.0

27	Education-primary enrolment[2]	('000) No.	10,285.1	10,364.2	10,397.1	10,733.3	11,935.7
28	Education-secondary enrolment[3]	('000) No.	3,692.0	3,920.3	4,109.5	4,321.6	3,338.8
29	Education-University enrolment	('000) No.	562.0	562.9	579.0	624.6	722.5
30	Education-other post secondary enrolment (TVET+TTC)	('000) No.	520.2	580.5	677.5	744.8	890.1
31	Licensed doctors and dentists+	(Number)	9,298	16,000	16,731	17,698	18,561
32	GDP Per capita (Current)	(KSh)	241,906.8	266,473.0	291,769.7	309,609.5	329,593.8
33	GDP Per capita (Constant)	(KSh)	188,976.3	194,626.9	202,154.8	207,932.8	213,883.0
			2021/22	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25+**	**2025/26***
34	Ordinary Revenue and Grants	(KSh Mn)	2,230,838.9	2,323,231.6	2,724,698.9	2,926,871.0	3,382,974.7
35	Total National Government Expenditure[1]	(KSh Mn)	3,027,518.0	3,218,186.9	3,605,209.1	4,077,992.4	4,269,579.8
36	Net lending/borrowing (% of GDP) at Current Market Prices	(Per cent)	-6.2	-6.3	-5.6	-6.8	-5.0
37	External Debt Service Charge as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	(Per cent)	2.4	2.8	4.8	3.4	4.9
38	External Debt Service as % of Exports of Goods & Services	(Per cent)	19.4	18.7	29.8	21.2	31.1

	INDEX NUMBERS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021-2025 Anuual % rate of change
39	Export volumes: (2009=100)	130.10	125.50	131.60	160.00	160.80	5.4
40	Import volumes: (2009=100)	126.60	124.30	110.44	129.80	133.40	1.3
41	Terms of trade	73.30	75.30	71.40	67.90	70.40	-1.0
42	NSE 20 Share: (1966=100)	1,903	1,676	1,501	2,011	3139.20	13.3
43	Consumer Price Index: (Feb 2019=100)	115.30	124.20	133.69	139.69	145.37	6.0
44	Real wages: (June 2009=100)	90.60	87.80	84.08	83.84	85.84	-1.3
45	Producer Price Index: (Mar 2019=100)	109.50	126.00	140.20	139.04	135.93	5.6
46	Construction Input Price Indicex (2019Q4=100)	105.64	113.54	116.15	119.42	120.05	3.2

** Provisional*
+ Revised
[1]Includes disposal of non financial asset and disposal of financial assets
[2]Includes enrolment in junior school from 2023
[3]Includes enrolment from form 2 to form 4 in 2025

> Pension scheme contributions increased from KSh 263.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 285.4 billion in 2025, with membership rising to 8.0 million and benefits paid reaching KSh 136.8 billion.

SECTION

A

International Scene



Global real GDP expanded by

3.3 %

in 2025 matching the rate recorded in 2024

Advanced economies are estimated to have expanded by

1.7%

in 2025

CHAPTER

01

International Scene

Overview

Global real GDP expanded by 3.3 per cent in 2025, matching the rate recorded in 2024. The growth was largely constrained by elevated policy uncertainty, protectionist trade measures, and sluggish productivity growth, which continued to weigh on global economic expansion. Advanced economies are estimated to have expanded by 1.7 per cent in 2025, slightly lower than the 1.8 per cent recorded in 2024. Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs) grew by 4.4 per cent in 2025 compared to 4.3 per cent growth in 2024. The growth in EMDEs was largely supported by strong domestic demand coupled with easing financial conditions following monetary policy adjustments in advanced economies. Similarly, there was a 4.4 per cent growth in the Sub-Saharan Africa region in 2025 up from 4.1 per cent growth in 2024, supported by favourable commodity prices and improved agricultural production.

1.2. World inflation eased to 4.1 per cent in 2025 from 5.8 per cent in 2024. This decline was attributed to easing supply chain disruptions, falling energy prices and tightening of monetary policy measures across most regions. In advanced economies, inflation moderated as central banks maintained restrictive monetary policy stances, achieving notable success in reducing inflation closer to target levels without triggering major labour market recessions. However, in Sub-Saharan Africa, inflation pressures persisted in several economies despite the global disinflation trend. Crude oil prices remained volatile, averaging approximately US Dollars 68.92 per barrel in 2025, down from US Dollars 79.17 per barrel in 2024, thereby easing inflationary pressures worldwide.

1.3. The global unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.9 per cent in 2025. The stagnation was largely due to demographic shifts in high and upper-middle-income economies, where aging populations and slower labour force growth contributed to stabilization of the unemployment rate.

1.4. World trade volume expanded by 4.1 per cent in 2025 compared to 3.6 per cent growth in 2024. The growth was largely supported by front-loading by businesses anticipating higher tariffs, improved financial conditions and resilient consumer demand.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

1.5. Jointly, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) economies expanded by 1.7 per cent in 2025, maintaining a growth trajectory similar to that recorded in 2024. Growth was mainly supported by greater investment in technology and digital infrastructure, coupled with stronger consumption driven by higher real incomes. Unemployment rate rose from 4.9 per cent in 2024 to 5.0 per cent in 2025. On the contrary, Inflation eased from 5.0 per cent in 2024 to 4.0 per cent in 2025, largely due to the decline in energy prices.

United States of America

1.6. The economy of the United States of America grew by 2.0 per cent in 2025 compared to 2.8 per cent in 2024. The slower growth was attributed to decreasing household consumption caused by higher import tariffs that reduced purchasing power of disposable household income. Inflation eased to 2.8 per cent in 2025 from 3.0 per cent in 2024, partly due to reduced energy prices and cooling housing costs. Unemployment rate rose from 4.0 per cent in 2024 to 4.2 per cent in 2025, attributed to reduced net immigration and reduction of federal workforce. The current account balance as a percentage of GDP widened from a deficit of 4.0 per cent in 2024 to a deficit of 4.1 per cent in 2025, largely due to firms front-loading imports in anticipation of changes in trade policy.

Euro Area

1.7. The Euro Area economy is estimated to have expanded by 1.3 per cent in 2025 compared to 0.8 per cent in 2024. The improved performance was buoyed by recovery of private consumption as a result of increased real wages and easing inflation. Inflation declined to 2.1 per cent in 2025 from 2.4 per cent in 2024, mainly due to lower energy prices. The unemployment rate remained at 6.4 per cent in 2025, indicating resilience of the labour market. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP narrowed from 3.4 per cent in 2024 to 2.8 per cent in 2025 on account of increased imports.



United Kingdom

1.8. The United Kingdom (UK) economy grew by 1.4 per cent in 2025 compared to 1.1 per cent in 2024. The growth was supported by a resilient services sector and improved conditions in the manufacturing sector. Inflation rose from 2.5 per cent in 2024 to 3.5 per cent in 2025, largely due to increasing in food prices during the review period. The unemployment rate worsened from 4.3 per cent in 2024 to 4.7 per cent in 2025, while the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed to 2.1 per cent in 2025 from 2.2 per cent registered in 2024.

Japan

1.9. In Japan, real GDP expanded by 1.3 per cent in 2025 compared to a contraction of 0.2 per cent in 2024. This growth was driven by front-loading of exports, especially in the automotive industry, in anticipation of an increase in tariffs by the United States of America. The growth was also supported by investments in artificial intelligence and intellectual property. Inflation rose from 2.7 per cent in 2024 to 3.2 per cent in 2025, driven by rising food prices coupled with the depreciation of the Yen. Unemployment rate remained steady at 2.5 per cent in both 2024 and 2025. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP improved from 4.7 per cent in 2024 to 5.0 per cent in 2025 supported by strong export growth. .

Germany

1.10. Germany's economy grew by 0.3 per cent in 2025 compared to a contraction of 0.5 per cent in 2024. The rebound was supported by strong household consumption and increased government spending. However, the growth was constrained by slow global trade, as the US tariffs negatively impacted export earnings from the United States of America. Inflation eased to 2.2 per cent in 2025,from 2.5 per cent registered in 2024. Unemployment rate rose from 3.4 per cent in 2024 to 3.7 per cent in 2025, while the current account balance as a percentage of GDP narrowed from a surplus of 5.7 per cent to a surplus of 4.8 per cent in 2025.



Table 1.1: Key Economic Indicators for Selected OECD Countries, 2022-2026

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 [1]
World Real GDP Growth	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
World Inflation	8.7	6.7	5.8	4.1	3.8
World Trade Growth[2]	5.8	1.0	3.6	4.1	2.6
World Unemployment Rate	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Real GDP Growth					
United States of America	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.7
United Kingdom	5.1	0.3	1.1	1.4	1.2
Japan	1.0	1.2	-0.2	1.3	0.9
Germany	1.9	-0.7	-0.5	0.3	1.0
Euro Area	3.7	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.2
Total OECD	**3.3**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.7**
Inflation					
United States of America	8.0	4.1	3.0	2.8	3.2
United Kingdom	9.1	7.3	2.5	3.5	2.5
Japan	2.5	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.2
Germany	8.7	6.0	2.5	2.2	2.1
Euro Area	8.4	5.4	2.4	2.1	1.9
Total OECD	9.5	6.9	5.0	4.0	3.4
Current Account Balance as % of GDP					
United States of America	-3.8	-3.3	-4.0	-4.1	-3.2
United Kingdom	-1.9	-3.6	-2.2	-2.1	-2.1
Japan	1.9	3.8	4.7	5.0	5.1
Germany	3.8	5.5	5.7	4.8	4.3
Euro Area	1.0	2.6	3.4	2.8	2.8
Total OECD	..	..	..	..	..
Unemployment Rate					
United States of America	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.4
United Kingdom	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.9
Japan	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
Germany	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.6
Euro Area	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.3
Total OECD	**5.0**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**5.0**

Source: OECD Economic Outlook No.118/IMF World Economic Outlook Update Publication (January 2026) /ILO World Employment & Social Outlook Trends 2025

[1] Projections

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

.. Data not available

Assumptions underlying projections:

The cut-off date for information used in the projections is 26 November 2025

The projections assume unchanged exchange rates from those prevailing on 6 November 2025

Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa (BRIICS)

Brazil

1.11. Brazil's economy expanded by 2.5 per cent in 2025 compared to a growth of 3.4 per cent in 2024, supported by strong agricultural output. Growth was constrained by tight monetary and fiscal policies, alongside increased US tariffs on Brazilian exports. Inflation rose to 5.2 per cent in 2025 from 4.4 per cent in 2024, partly due to the Brazilian currency depreciation, persistent service inflation and high food prices. The current account balance as a percentage of GDP improved from a deficit of 2.7 per cent in 2024 to a deficit of 2.5 per cent in 2025, supported by robust trade of goods surplus.

Russia

1.12. Russia's real GDP grew by 0.6 per cent in 2025 compared to 4.3 per cent in 2024. The decelerated growth was on account of tight monetary policy, sanctions imposed by Western countries; persistent labour and capacity constraints. Inflation rose from 8.4 per cent in 2024 to 9.0 per cent in 2025, driven by high military expenditure that led to overheating of the economy. The current account surplus narrowed as a percentage of GDP from 2.9 per cent in 2024 to 1.7 per cent in 2025, due to a declining trade surplus and widening services deficit.

India

1.13. The Indian economy expanded by 7.3 per cent in 2025 compared to 6.5 per cent in 2024, mainly due to strong performance of the service sector and high agricultural output. Inflation declined from 4.6 per cent in 2024 to 2.8 per cent in 2025, reflecting easing of cost-push pressures from subdued food and energy prices. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened from 0.6 per cent in 2024 to 1.0 per cent in 2025, primarily due to a large merchandise trade deficit.

Indonesia

1.14. Indonesia sustained a growth of 5.0 per cent from 2024 and 2025, supported by resilient domestic demand, increased public investment and exports. Inflation eased to 1.8 per cent in 2025 compared to 2.3 per cent in 2024, attributed to stable food prices supported by improved harvests and government subsidy on energy. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened from 0.6 per cent in 2024 to 1.1 per cent in 2025.

China

1.15. China's economy grew by 5.0 per cent in 2025, the same rate as in 2024 supported by robust exports and fiscal stimulus. Inflation eased from 0.2 per cent in 2024 and the average price level of goods and services remained constant in 2025, mainly on account of weak domestic demand and persistent deflation pressures. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP increased from 2.3 per cent in 2024 to 3.3 per cent in 2025, driven by a rise in exports and reduction in imports.

South Africa

1.16. South Africa's real GDP expanded by 1.3 per cent in 2025 compared to 0.5 per cent in 2024 supported by reliable electricity supply, structural reforms in logistics and increased private sector investments. Inflation eased from 4.4 per cent in 2024 to 3.4 per cent in 2025, partly due to tight monetary policy coupled with lower food and energy prices. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP increased to 0.9 per cent in 2025 from 0.7 per cent in 2024, driven by higher import bill and persistent supply chain constraints hindering growth in exports.

Sub-Saharan Africa

1.17. Sub-Saharan Africa recorded a real GDP growth of 4.4 per cent compared to 4.1 per cent in 2024, supported by improved agricultural production and private consumption. Inflation declined to 13.1 per cent in 2025 from 20.3 per cent in 2024, partly due to lower food and energy prices. The current account deficit as a per cent of GDP widened from 1.5 per cent in 2024 to 1.7 per cent in 2025, due to increase in imports.

East African Community

1.18. In 2025, the East African Community (EAC-5) bloc registered a growth of 5.6 per cent, up from 5.5 per cent in 2024. The growth was supported by strong performance of the service sector and manufacturing, increased infrastructure investment and deepening regional trade integration. Inflation rose to 4.4 per cent in 2025 from 4.1 per cent in 2024 due to currency depreciation and higher debt servicing costs. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed to 3.8 per cent in 2025 from 4.1 per cent in 2024, supported by increased earnings from exports of agricultural products, export of services, and tourism receipts.

1.19. In the period under review, Kenya's real GDP grew by 4.6 per cent compared to 4.7 per cent in 2024. The economy of Tanzania recorded a growth of 6.0 per cent in 2025 from 5.5 per cent in 2024, mainly attributed to robust industrial activity and infrastructure investment. The real GDP of Uganda grew by 6.4 per cent in 2025 compared to 6.3 per cent in 2024, partly attributed to increased government spending, recovery of household consumption and resilient coffee exports.

1.20. Rwanda's economy recorded a decelerated growth of 7.1 per cent in 2025 compared to a growth of 8.9 per cent in 2024, constrained by weak construction and industrial activities, along with tight financial conditions. In 2025, the economy of Burundi expanded by 5.3 per cent which was lower than the 6.5 per cent growth recorded in 2024. The real GDP of the Democratic Republic of Congo grew by 2.7 per cent in 2025 compared to 2.1 per cent in 2024, mainly due to a slowdown in industrial output following a temporary ban on cobalt exports. The economy of South Sudan expanded by 24.3 per cent in 2025 compared to a contraction of 26.1 per cent in 2024. The rebound was driven by the resumption of oil production and exports after the resolution of pipeline disruptions, which boosted government revenues and strengthened foreign exchange inflows.

Southern African Development Community

1.21. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) recorded a 2.9 per cent growth in 2025 compared to 2.6 per cent in 2024. The growth was attributed to improved economic activities in key member states, especially South Africa, which experienced more reliable electricity supply, a larger agricultural harvest, and a pickup in business activities. Inflation in the region dropped to 11.1 per cent in 2025 from 22.4 per cent in 2024, driven by easing food and energy prices, improved agricultural output, and more stable exchange rates in several member states in the bloc. In 2025, the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP increased to 2.6 per cent from 1.3 per cent in 2024. The widening of the current account was due to higher import demand, weak export growth and increased income outflows.

West African Economic and Monetary Union

1.22. West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) registered a slowed growth of 5.9 per cent in 2025 compared to 6.3 per cent in 2024. The growth was largely underpinned by strong service sector, strong agricultural production in most member states, and the region's shift into a net exporter of refined petroleum products. Inflation in the region eased to 1.9 per cent in 2025 from 3.3 per cent in 2024, mainly due to lower energy import bill and food prices. The current account deficit narrowed to 3.7 per cent in 2025 from 6.0 per cent in 2024, partly due to improved terms of trade, despite the insecurity in the region, the deficit still narrowed significantly.

Commission of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa

1.23. The Commission of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) recorded a decelerated growth of 2.8 per cent in 2025 compared to 3.0 per cent in 2024, mainly supported by a rebound in oil production, particularly in oil-exporting member states. The region's inflation eased to 3.3 per cent in 2025 from 3.8 per cent in 2024, largely attributed to continued tightening of the monetary policy by the Bank of Central African States (BEAC) and improved domestic supply conditions. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened from 1.1 per cent in 2024 to 2.7 per cent in 2025, on account of higher imports of capital and intermediate goods and weak export growth.

Table 1.2: Real GDP Growth, Inflation and Current Account Balances for Selected Regions and Countries, 2022-2026

	Real GDP Growth Rates					Inflation					Current Account Balance (Percent of GDP)"				
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026[1]	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026[1]	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026[1]
BRIICS															
Brazil	3.0	3.2	3.4	2.5	1.6	9.3	4.6	4.4	5.2	4.0	-2.2	-1.3	-2.7	-2.5	-2.3
Russia	-1.4	4.1	4.3	0.6	0.8	13.8	5.9	8.4	9.0	5.2	10.4	2.4	2.9	1.7	1.6
India	7.6	9.2	6.5	7.3	6.4	6.7	5.4	4.6	2.8	4.0	-2.0	-0.7	-0.6	-1.0	-1.4
Indonesia	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.1	3.7	2.3	1.8	2.9	1.0	-0.1	-0.6	-1.1	-1.2
China	3.1	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.5	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	2.4	1.4	2.3	3.3	2.8
South Africa	2.1	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.4	6.9	5.9	4.4	3.4	3.7	-0.3	-1.1	-0.7	-0.9	-1.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	**4.4**	**3.7**	**4.1**	**4.4**	**4.6**	**16.1**	**19.4**	**20.3**	**13.1**	**10.9**	**-2.0**	**-2.4**	**-1.5**	**-1.7**	**-1.8**
EAC-5	**5.2**	**5.5**	**5.5**	**5.6**	**6.0**	**7.0**	**6.7**	**4.1**	**4.4**	**4.8**	**–6.8**	**–5.1**	**–4.1**	**–3.8**	**–3.9**
Kenya	4.9	5.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	7.6	7.7	4.5	4.0	5.2	–5.1	–2.8	–1.8	–2.1	–3.4
Tanzania	4.7	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.3	4.4	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.5	-7.4	-3.8	-2.6	-2.6	-2.7
Uganda	6.2	4.9	6.3	6.4	7.6	7.2	5.4	3.3	3.8	4.3	-8.6	-7.6	-7.5	-5.0	-3.7
Rwanda	8.2	8.3	8.9	7.1	7.5	13.9	14.0	4.8	7.0	4.7	-9.4	-11.5	-12.7	-13.8	-15.9
Burundi	9.2	8.5	6.5	5.3	5.3	9.3	19.9	17.7	8.8	7.1	-4.9	-6.2	-3.9	-3.3	-2.1
Democratic Republic of Congo	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	4.3	3.1	3.6	3.2	17.0	4.7	0.1	-5.9	-7.0
Somali	2.7	4.2	4.1	3.0	3.3	6.8	6.2	5.5	3.6	3.5	-8.6	-8.9	-9.2	-9.5	-8.8
South Sudan	-5.2	3.0	-26.1	24.3	22.4	-3.2	39.7	99.8	97.5	15.8	-7.9	-18.4	-13.9	-3.8	4.4
SADC	**3.9**	**2.8**	**2.6**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**15.6**	**20.7**	**22.4**	**11.1**	**7.3**	**–1.2**	**–1.9**	**–1.3**	**–2.6**	**–2.6**
WAEMU	**5.6**	**5.1**	**6.3**	**5.9**	**5.6**	**7.0**	**3.8**	**3.3**	**1.9**	**2.1**	**–9.9**	**–9.9**	**–6.0**	**–3.7**	**–2.9**
CEMAC	**3.4**	**2.4**	**3.0**	**2.8**	**3.3**	**5.3**	**5.1**	**3.8**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**4.3**	**–0.1**	**–1.1**	**–2.7**	**–3.5**
ASEAN-5	**5.5**	**4.1**	**4.6**	**4.2**	**4.2**	**4.8**	**3.5**	**2.0**	**1.4**	**2.3**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**2.3**	**2.2**
Indonesia	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.1	3.7	2.3	1.8	2.9	1.0	-0.1	-0.6	-1.1	-1.2
Malaysia	9.0	3.5	5.1	4.6	4.3	3.4	2.5	1.8	1.6	2.2	3.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8
Philippines	7.6	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	3.2	1.6	2.6	-4.5	-2.8	-4.0	-3.8	-3.5
Thailand	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.6	6.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	-3.5	1.4	2.5	1.7	1.3
Vietnam	8.5	5.1	7.1	6.5	5.6	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	0.3	6.4	6.6	4.0	2.4
Maghreb	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Algeria	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.4	2.9	9.3	9.3	4.0	3.5	3.9	8.4	2.4	-1.1	-3.7	-3.8

Table 1.2: Real GDP Growth, Inflation and Current Account Balances for Selected Regions and Countries, 2022-2026 (Cont'd)

	Real GDP Growth Rates					Inflation					Current Account Balance (Percent of GDP)"				
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026[1]	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026[1]	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026[1]
Libya	-8.3	10.2	1.9	15.6	4.2	4.5	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.6	23.2	18.3	-4.2	0.9	0.6
Mauritania	6.8	6.8	6.3	4.0	4.3	9.6	4.9	2.5	2.5	3.6	-14.9	-8.7	-9.4	-7.2	-7.1
Morocco	1.8	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.2	6.6	6.1	0.9	1.2	1.8	-3.5	-1.0	-1.2	-2.3	-2.6
Tunisia	2.7	0.2	1.6	2.5	2.1	8.3	9.3	7.0	5.9	6.1	-9.0	-2.7	-1.7	-3.1	-3.3
Mashreq[2]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	6.7	3.8	2.4	4.4	4.7	8.5	24.4	33.3	20.4	11.8	-3.5	-1.2	-5.4	-5.1	-4.3
Jordan	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.9	4.2	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.6	-8.1	-3.6	-5.9	-5.5	-5.9
Lebanon	1.0	-0.7	-7.5	..	..	171.2	221.3	45.2	..	..	-30.0	-24.9	-19.7	..	..

Source: IMF January 2026 World Economic Outlook, and Regional Economic Outlook, October 2025, except Kenya, whose accounts are based on the country's official estimates.
[1] Projections
[2] Excludes Syria due to unavailability of data; Lebanon estimates and projections for 2025–30 are omitted owing to an unusually high degree of uncertainty.
.. Data not available
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

1.24. In 2025, the real GDP for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) grew by 4.2 per cent compared to a growth of 4.6 per cent in 2024, supported by strong demand from trading partners and favourable financial conditions. All countries in the bloc recorded slowed growth except Indonesia whose growth remained steady at 5.0 per cent in 2025. Vietnam's real GDP growth decelerated from 7.1 per cent in 2024 to 6.5 per cent in 2025, while that of Malaysia slowed from 5.1 per cent in 2024 to 4.6 per cent in 2025.

1.25. Inflation in the region eased to 1.4 per cent in 2025 from 2.0 per cent in 2024, due to falling commodity prices. Inflation in Philippines declined from 3.2 per cent in 2024 to 1.6 per cent in 2025, as a result of low domestic demand and negative output gaps.

1.26. The bloc's current account balance as a percentage of GDP decreased from a surplus of 2.6 per cent in 2024 to a surplus of 2.3 per cent in 2025.

Individual countries in the bloc recorded mixed performances. Vietnam and Thailand's current account surpluses as a percentage of GDP declined while Malaysia's overall surplus increased relative to 2024. The current account deficit for Indonesia and Philippines increased in 2025 compared to 2024.

Maghreb

1.27. Countries in the Maghreb region recorded mixed real GDP performance in the year under review. Libya's economy grew by 15.6 per cent in 2025 compared to 1.9 per cent in 2024. This was supported by a sustained increase in oil production during the review period compared to 2024, which was characterized by shutdowns and disruptions in oil production. Morocco's real GDP growth increased from 3.8 per cent in 2024 to 4.4 per cent in 2025, supported by improved agricultural output and resilient domestic demand. Similarly, Tunisia's real GDP increased from 1.6 per cent to 2.5 per cent over the same period buoyed by services and tourism. In 2025, the economy of Algeria grew by 3.4 per cent compared to a growth of 3.7 per cent in 2024 partly supported by hydrocarbons sector and public investments. Mauritania's economy recorded a slowed growth of 4.0 per cent in 2025 compared to 6.3 per cent in 2024 due to a contraction in the mining sector.

1.28. All the countries in the region except Morocco recorded a decline in inflation, while it remained unchanged in Mauritania. In Morocco, inflation rose from 0.9 per cent in 2024 to 1.2 per cent in 2025, driven by the withdrawal of butane gas subsidies. The current account balance as a percentage of GDP varied across the countries in the region with that of Libya shifting from a deficit of 4.2 per cent in 2024 to a surplus of 0.9 per cent in 2025.

Mashreq

1.29. The real GDP for Egypt expanded by 4.4 per cent in 2025 compared to 2.4 per cent in 2024, supported by infrastructure investments and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Inflation eased to 20.4 per cent in 2025 from 33.3 per cent in 2024, largely due to unwinding base effects, stabilization of foreign exchange and tight monetary policy. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed from 5.4 per cent in 2024 to 5.1 per cent in 2025, largely attributed to improved external competitiveness, increased remittances and rebound in tourism.

1.30. In 2025, Jordanian economy expanded by 2.7 per cent in 2025 compared to 2.5 per cent in 2024, mainly due to strong tourism receipts, rebound in agriculture production and resilient remittance inflows. Inflation rose from 1.6 per cent in 2024 to 2.2 per cent in 2025, partly due to regional geopolitical tensions coupled with reduced domestic production of food. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed from 5.9 per cent in 2024 to 5.5 per cent in 2025.



Outlook

1.31. The global economy is projected to expand by 3.3 per cent supported by private consumption and investments. The growth is however likely to be constrained by the escalating geopolitical tensions, particularly the US-Israel-Iran conflict which has led to global uncertainty and disruption in the energy markets. Other downside risks include rising trade barriers and high debt levels. Growth in advanced economies is projected to remain stable at 1.6 per cent, consistent with the growth recorded in 2025. This stability indicates resilience in the region, even in the face of rising energy costs, lower investment levels and rising trade restrictions. In the United States, growth is projected at 1.7 per cent in 2026 driven by improved financial conditions and fiscal stimulus from the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBA). However, the growth is expected to slow due to cooling employment gains, declining net immigration, and heightened global uncertainty arising from the conflict, which may dampen consumer and business confidence. The economy of the Euro Area is estimated to expand at a lower rate of 1.2 per cent, partly attributable to heightened uncertainty across several countries and increased tariff pressures. United Kingdom's economy is expected to expand by 1.2 per cent partly due to budget tightening on consumption and global uncertainty.

1.32 Emerging markets and developing economies are projected to grow by 4.0 per cent in 2026, however, this expansion is expected to be constrained by heightened global uncertainty and rising trade tensions, aggravated by the US-Israel–Iran conflict. China's economy is projected to grow by 4.5 per cent in 2026, with expansion constrained by ongoing trade tensions with the United States of America and the imposition of import restrictions by other countries. South Africa's economy is expected to grow by 1.2 per cent in 2026 underpinned by strong consumer spending, improved energy supply and accommodative monetary policy. Growth in the ASEAN-5 countries is projected at 4.2 per cent in 2026 supported by resilient domestic consumption and accommodative monetary policy.

1.33. The Sub-Saharan African (SSA) economies are projected to grow by 4.6 per cent in 2026 buoyed by stable macroeconomic environment and ongoing reforms in key economies such as Nigeria and Ethiopia. However, the region remains highly vulnerable to external shocks arising from the US-Israel–Iran conflict, particularly through higher fuel import costs, increased food prices, and exchange rate pressures. The East Africa Community (EAC-5) is expected to grow by 6.0 per cent driven by public investments, strengthening agricultural value chains and increased domestic energy infrastructure.

1.34. Global inflation is expected to ease to 3.8 per cent in 2026 supported by softer labour market conditions and lower energy prices. The pace of the ease in inflation may however be slowed by the exerted upward pressure on energy and food prices emanating from the US-Israel-Iran conflict. In 2026, inflation is projected at 2.2 per cent in advanced economies, while remaining higher at 4.7per cent in emerging markets and developing economies, reflecting relatively stronger price pressures in the latter group. In Sub-Saharan Africa, inflation is projected to moderate to 10.9 per cent in 2026 due to favorable food supply and easing of exchange rate pass- through effects. Conversely, inflation in EAC-5 region is anticipated to rise to 4.8 per cent, mainly attributed to currency depreciation and imported inflationary pressures.



“The global economy is projected to expand by **3.3 per cent** supported by private consumption and investments.



SECTION

B

Domestic Economy



In 2025, Kenya's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by

4.6%

compared to a revised growth of 4.7 per cent in 2024

CHAPTER

02

Economic Performance

Overview

In 2025, Kenya's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 4.6 per cent compared to a revised growth of 4.7 per cent in 2024. The growth albeit slower compared to 2024 was largely supported by positive growths in all sectors of the economy. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector, which accounts for over a fifth of the economy expanded by 3.1 per cent, while construction activities rebounded from a 0.7 per cent contraction in 2024 to a 6.8 per cent growth in 2025. The Mining and Quarrying sector also recovered from a 7.8 per cent contraction in 2024, growing by 14.9 per cent in the period under review, partly due to a significant increase in production of minerals used in cement production.

Other sectors that recorded notable growths included Accommodation & Food Service (15.6%), Public Administration (8.3%), Financial & Insurance (6.5%), Information and Communication (4.8%). Transportation and Storage (3.7%) and Wholesale and Retail Trade (3.6%). Nominal GDP increased from KSh 16,232.3 billion in 2024 to KSh 17,577.6 billion in 2025.

2.2. During the year 2025, key macroeconomic indicators showed improved performance. Broad money supply increased from KSh 6,048.5 billion as at the end of December 2024 to KSh 6,731.2 billion as at the end of December 2025. The Central Bank Rate (CBR) was revised downward from 11.25 per cent as at December 2024 to 9.00 per cent as at December 2025. In line with the CBR adjustment, commercial banks interest rate on loans and advances declined to 14.83 per cent as at December 2025 from 16.89 per cent in the corresponding month of 2024. The overall liquidity ratio rose from 58.4 per cent as at December 2024 to 61.5 per cent as at December 2025. Credit to the private sector expanded from KSh 4,751.6 billion in 2024 to KSh 5,099.5 billion in 2025.

2.3. Overall inflation eased from 4.51 per cent in 2024 to 4.01 per cent in 2025, mainly due to relatively lower food prices. The Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) 20-Share Index rose from 2,011 points in December 2024 to 3,139 points in December 2025. The current account deficit worsened from KSh 285.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 373.3 billion in 2025, mainly on account of primary income outflows.

Sectoral Analysis

This section presents an overview of the performance of selected sectors of the economy during the period under review. Specifically, the section highlights real GDP growth rates in 2025 across the various activities, including agriculture, manufacturing, construction, electricity supply, transportation and storage, financial and insurance, information and communication, and accommodation and food service activities.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

2.4. Activities of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector expanded by 3.1 per cent in 2025, compared to a growth of 4.4 per cent in 2024. The slower growth was largely attributed to varied weather patterns during the year; characterised by above-average long rains and below average short rains, resulting to mixed crop performance. Production of maize, potatoes and millet increased while that of beans declined in 2025. Maize production increased from 44.8 million bags in 2024 to 45.8 million bags in 2025. Similarly, production of potatoes and millet grew by 13.6 per cent and 14.3 per cent to 2.5 million metric tonnes and 0.8 million bags in 2025, respectively. On the other hand, beans production declined from 8.4 million bags in 2024 to 7.4 million bags in 2025.

2.5. During the review period, cash crops recorded mixed performance. Coffee production increased from 49.5 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 51.4 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. However, tea production declined by 8.0 per cent to 550.4 thousand metric tonnes in 2025 while cane deliveries declined by 24.7 per cent to stand at 7.0 million metric tonnes in the same period. Marketed milk increased by 11.6 per cent to 1,013.7 million litres in 2025 compared to 909.0 million litres in 2024.

2.6. Export of horticultural oriented crops recorded notable growths, with total earnings increasing by 5.3 per cent to KSh 143.8 billion in 2025. The volume of exported cut flowers increased from 102.5 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 130.6 thousand metric tonnes



in 2025. Similarly, the volume of fruit exports increased by 11.0 per cent to 250.3 thousand metric tonnes in the period under review while vegetable exports increased from 74.3 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 77.0 thousand metric tonnes in 2025.

Manufacturing

2.7. The manufacturing sector's real Gross Value Added (GVA) grew by 2.0 per cent in 2025 compared to a 3.0 per cent growth in 2024. Overall, the sector recorded mixed performances with the growth primarily driven by the non-food sub-sector, while the food sub-sector registered slowed growth. In the non-food sub-sector, most of the key activities recorded improved growths. Cement production increased from 8,852.6 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 10,442.7 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Production of galvanised sheets expanded



Cement production increased from 8,852.6 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 10,442.7 thousand metric tonnes in 2025.

by 16.9 per cent to 328,704 metric tonnes in 2025 while the number of assembled motor vehicles grew by 18.5 per cent to 13,692 over the same period. Similarly, production of textiles and clothing, paper and paper products, pharmaceutical products and preparations and rubber and plastics products increased during the year under review.

2.8. The sector's overall growth was however constrained by slowed activities across various food related segments, particularly production of sugar and soft drinks. Sugar production declined by 24.8 per cent to stand at 613.2 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Although production of soft drinks increased by 4.9 per cent to 703.7 million litres in 2025, this growth was slower compared to 15.6 per cent recorded in 2024. The volume of processed milk increased from 619.1 million litres in 2024 to 701.5 million litres in 2025. Similarly, processing of meat and meat products, as well as grain milling increased by 9.8 and 3.4 per cent, respectively, in the period under review. Credit advanced to enterprises in the manufacturing sector increased from KSh 560.6 billion as at December 2024 to KSh 593.9 billion as at December 2025.

Electricity Supply

2.9. Electricity supply's GVA rose by 4.8 per cent in 2025 compared to a growth of 1.2 per cent in 2024. The growth was driven by a 6.2 per cent increase in electricity generation from 12,569.3 Gigawatt Hour (GWh) in 2024 to 13,343.5 GWh in 2025. Electricity generated via geothermal, which accounted for the highest proportion of total electricity generation at 44.8 per cent in 2025 increased by 8.0 per cent to stand at 5,981.6 GWh in 2025. Similarly, electricity generated from wind and solar rose by 8.4 and 2.8 per cent to stand at 1,949.1 GWh and 473.4 GWh, respectively, in 2025. However, electricity generated from hydro declined from 3,630.7 GWh in 2024 to 3,462.3 GWh in the period under review. Electricity sales increased from 10,749.6 GWh in 2024 to 11,783.5 GWh in 2025.

Construction

2.10. The construction sector expanded by 6.8 per cent in 2025 compared to a contraction of 0.7 per cent in 2024. The sector's recovery was largely supported by increased civil works such as construction and maintenance of roads coupled with a rise in construction of residential buildings. Cement consumption, a key input in the construction sector grew by 20.3 per cent, from 8,542.7 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 10,280.2 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Similarly, the volume of imported iron and steel increased by 50.7 per cent while that of imported bitumen expanded by 38.4 per cent to stand at 1,659.6 thousand metric tonnes and 92.5 thousand metric tonnes, respectively, in 2025. The total length of road works completed in 2025 was 2,164.3 kilometres compared to 2,456.7 kilometres completed in 2024. In addition, the number of residential housing units completed by State Department for Housing and Urban Development (SDHUD) increased from 1,655 units in 2024 to 6,738 units in 2025. Credit advanced to enterprises in the construction sector also increased from KSh 126.7 billion as at December 2024 to KSh 184.4 billion as at December 2025.



Transportation and Storage

2.11. Activities of the Transportation and Storage sector expanded by 3.7 per cent in 2025 compared to a growth of 4.3 per cent in 2024. The growth was largely supported by increased activities in road, railway transport and services incidental to water transportation. Consumption of light diesel, a key input in land transportation increased from 2,193.6 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 2,419.1 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Total cargo throughput handled at the port of Mombasa increased by 11.0 per cent to stand at 45,488 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. In the railway sub-sector, the volume of freight transported via Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) increased from 6,531.0 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 7,332.0 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Similarly, the number of passengers ferried via SGR grew by 11.6 per cent to stand at 2,731 thousand passengers over the same period. However, GVA associated with air transportation activities contracted by 43.7 per cent in 2025. Passenger air traffic declined from 12,831.8 thousand in 2024 to 12,676.6 thousand in 2025 while cargo ferried by air increased by 12.5 per cent, to 419,751.6 metric tonnes from 372,993.0 metric tonnes in 2024

Accommodation and Food Services

2.12. The sector expanded by 15.6 per cent in 2025 compared to 25.9 per cent growth recorded in 2024. This growth was largely supported by an increase in conferences, coupled with a rise in international visitor arrivals, as Kenya co-hosted the Africa Nations Championship in the year under review. Additionally, the number of international conferences held increased by 1.1 per cent to 998 while local conferences grew by 12.9 per cent to 12,671. The number of international visitor arrivals via Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) and Moi International Airport (MIA) rose by 6.1 per cent to stand at 1,955.0 thousand in 2025 compared to 1,842.1 in 2024. Notably, the number of hotel bed nights occupied increased from 10,262.1 thousand in 2024 to 11,556.2 thousand in 2025.

Information and Communication

2.13. The Information and Communication sector grew by 4.8 per cent in 2025 compared to a growth of 7.1 per cent in 2024. The decelerated growth was due to mixed performance across the various activities in this sector. The number of mobile money transactions increased by 1.3 per cent to 2,718.0 million, while the value of transactions declined from KSh 8,698.0 billion in 2024 to KSh 8,236.5 billion in 2025. On voice call traffic, volume of domestic calls declined by 3.5 per cent to 100.1 billion minutes in 2025. In contrast, the international outgoing telephone traffic increased from 721.4 million minutes in 2024 to 790.1 million minutes in 2025. The total utilised bandwidth increased by 1.7 per cent to 14.4 million Mbps in 2025. The value of ICT equipment exports declined by 22.7 per cent while that of the imported equipment increased by 2.4 per cent to KSh 2.4 billion and KSh 73.4 billion in 2025, respectively.

Financial and Insurance Activities

2.14. The real GVA of the Financial and Insurance sector grew by 6.5 per cent in 2025 compared to a 7.5 per cent growth in 2024. The financial sub-sector grew by 4.0 per cent in 2025 compared to 5.0 per cent growth in 2024. Broad Money supply (M3) expanded by 11.3 per cent to stand at KSh 6,731.2 billion in December 2025. Over the same period, total domestic credit increased from KSh 7,197.3 billion as at the end of 2024 to KSh 7,862.3 billion in December 2025. Credit advanced to the private sector grew by 7.3 per cent to KSh 5,099.5 billion as at December 2025.

2.15. The insurance subsector grew by 12.9 per cent in 2025 compared to 14.4 per cent growth in 2024. Net premium income from life insurance and general insurance expanded by 25.5 per cent and 13.1 per cent to KSh 222.0 billion and KSh 162.4 billion, respectively, in 2025.

Gross Domestic Product

2.17. Table 2.1 presents the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices for the period 2021-2025, while Table 2.2 shows the various sectors' contributions to nominal GDP over the same period. Nominal GDP increased from KSh 16,232.3 billion in 2024 to KSh 17,577.6 billion in 2025. The agriculture sector's contribution to GDP increased to 23.2 per cent in 2025 compared to 22.4 per cent in 2024. Other sectors that contributed significantly to the GDP in 2025 included Transportation and Storage (11.8%); Financial and Insurance activities (8.3%); Real Estate (8.2%); Wholesale and Retail Trade (7.8%); Manufacturing (7.1%); Construction (6.5%); Public Administration and Defence (4.9%).


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INSURANCE





Table 2.1: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2021 - 2025

Current Prices - KSh Million

Industry	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,583,190	2,837,707	3,225,041	3,642,851	4,070,960
Growing of crops	1,844,730	2,016,699	2,278,249	2,482,834	2,755,052
Animal production	431,700	466,882	552,318	675,177	733,321
Support activities to agriculture	27,022	26,894	27,620	35,706	39,785
Forestry & logging	199,012	242,895	277,471	339,326	396,701
Fishing & aquaculture	80,726	84,337	89,382	109,807	146,102
Mining and quarrying	92,045	120,116	110,151	112,570	141,696
Manufacturing	885,633	1,044,191	1,125,632	1,183,823	1,251,981
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	499,252	575,627	635,121	659,130	679,070
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	386,381	468,564	490,512	524,693	572,911
Electricity supply	172,640	181,568	261,836	255,226	250,342
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	63,342	64,742	67,779	71,541	74,756
Construction	849,377	953,773	1,008,689	1,027,123	1,141,540
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	952,902	1,042,444	1,165,083	1,263,743	1,377,451
Transportation and storage	1,391,614	1,774,470	1,980,646	2,060,015	2,080,753
Land transport	1,192,764	1,544,301	1,702,848	1,756,694	1,774,374
Air transport including support services	75,494	109,114	154,944	169,581	137,078
All other transport including postal and courier activities	123,356	121,055	122,853	133,740	169,302
Accommodation and food service activities	133,678	145,853	193,146	255,631	303,697
Information and communication	291,437	315,733	339,452	374,919	404,715
Telecommunications	200,683	222,226	237,296	265,164	289,083
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	90,754	93,507	102,155	109,755	115,632
Financial and insurance activities	860,626	1,000,605	1,179,097	1,285,914	1,464,998
Financial activities	621,853	725,863	863,086	912,780	1,031,836
Insurance activities	238,773	274,742	316,010	373,135	433,162
Real estate	1,076,597	1,148,722	1,265,138	1,361,486	1,433,937
Professional, scientific and technical activities	179,258	188,529	208,094	232,840	257,037
Administrative and support service activities	105,657	130,618	154,296	171,697	188,008
Public administration and defence	634,986	675,754	731,118	810,574	858,822
Education	521,945	545,098	577,027	630,109	662,659
Pre-primary and Primary education	257,440	269,940	283,322	300,721	326,026
General secondary education	146,660	154,244	165,507	185,018	190,680
Higher and other education	117,846	120,914	128,198	144,370	145,954
Human health and social work activities	238,544	242,349	259,141	279,882	307,842
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23,511	28,300	33,073	39,289	42,955
Other service activities	143,824	157,339	168,881	182,875	199,288
Activities of households as employers	75,242	79,420	85,605	90,186	94,854
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-244,592	-259,642	-323,769	-327,646	-342,600
All Economic Activities	**11,031,456**	**12,417,686**	**13,815,154**	**15,004,648**	**16,265,692**
Taxes less subsidies on production	996,206	1,071,956	1,218,456	1,227,646	1,311,865
GDP at Market Prices	**12,027,662**	**13,489,642**	**15,033,610**	**16,232,295**	**17,577,557**

**Provisional*
+Revised

Table 2.2: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2021 - 2025

Percentage Contribution to GDP

Industry	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21.5	21.0	21.5	22.4	23.2
Growing of crops	15.3	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.7
Animal production	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.2
Support activities to agriculture	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forestry & logging	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.3
Fishing & aquaculture	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Mining and quarrying	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
Manufacturing	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.1
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3
Electricity supply	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Construction	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8
Transportation and storage	11.6	13.2	13.2	12.7	11.8
Land transport	9.9	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.1
Air transport including support services	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8
All other transport including postal and courier activities	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0
Accommodation and food service activities	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7
Information and communication	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Telecommunications	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.9	8.3
Financial activities	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.9
Insurance activities	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5
Real estate	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Administrative and support service activities	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Public administration and defence	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9
Education	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8
Pre-primary and Primary education	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
General secondary education	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Higher and other education	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Human health and social work activities	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other service activities	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Activities of households as employers	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-2.0	-1.9	-2.2	-2.0	-1.9
All Economic Activities	**91.7**	**92.1**	**91.9**	**92.4**	**92.5**
Taxes less subsidies on production	8.3	7.9	8.1	7.6	7.5
GDP at Market Prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

**Provisional*
+Revised

2.18. Details on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices for the period 2021-2025 are presented in Table 2.3, while Table 2.4 shows the growth rates of the various sectors and sub-sectors for the same period. Real GDP in absolute terms increased from a revised value of KSh 10,901.6 billion in 2024 to KSh 11,406.6 billion in 2025 translating to 4.6 per cent growth, compared to 4.7 per cent growth in 2024. Some sectors that registered high growths include; Mining and Quarrying (14.9%), Public Administration and Defence (8.3%), Construction (6.8%), Financial and Insurance activities (6.5%), and Human Health and Social Work activities (5.5%).

Table 2.3: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2021 - 2025

Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million

Industry	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2025*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,699,959	1,675,047	1,784,776	1,862,520	1,920,338
Growing of crops	1,211,695	1,179,015	1,255,163	1,286,110	1,316,461
Animal production	327,624	324,266	355,631	389,519	404,154
Support activities to agriculture	23,504	23,089	23,329	28,795	30,831
Forestry & logging	91,894	100,014	103,402	106,019	108,220
Fishing & aquaculture	45,242	48,663	47,251	52,077	60,672
Mining and quarrying	103,842	113,458	106,077	97,768	112,338
Manufacturing	810,827	831,900	849,801	874,876	892,166
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	443,317	446,686	453,182	475,197	482,153
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	367,510	385,214	396,619	399,680	410,013
Electricity supply	167,339	176,926	182,375	184,636	193,435
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	64,420	67,626	69,928	74,546	79,267
Construction	552,764	575,215	592,396	588,156	628,320
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	786,202	813,958	841,017	874,817	905,941
Transportation and storage	891,983	943,944	996,251	1,038,796	1,077,187
Land transport	733,816	766,480	802,667	840,505	896,662
Air transport including support services	45,712	54,785	66,264	66,739	37,593
All other transport including postal and courier activities	112,455	122,679	127,320	131,552	142,932
Accommodation and food service activities	81,037	102,728	137,204	172,785	199,664
Information and communication	290,224	316,437	349,114	373,860	391,886
Telecommunications	210,844	232,318	256,827	281,211	300,221
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	79,380	84,119	92,287	92,649	91,665
Financial and insurance activities	802,964	899,695	990,623	1,065,163	1,134,626
Financial activities	597,093	664,276	726,596	763,103	793,516
Insurance activities	205,871	235,419	264,027	302,060	341,110
Real estate	951,093	993,623	1,066,229	1,122,525	1,166,183
Professional, scientific and technical activities	163,485	172,113	186,605	198,801	208,422
Administrative and support service activities	80,663	95,215	107,074	113,574	119,656
Public administration and defence	564,957	593,962	623,793	677,991	734,372
Education	462,227	486,124	500,152	524,323	539,234
Pre-primary and Primary education	223,661	235,300	240,148	247,927	256,745
General secondary education	123,744	130,270	135,340	145,558	142,261
Higher and other education	114,821	120,554	124,665	130,838	140,229
Human health and social work activities	213,529	220,762	230,652	244,430	257,935
Arts, entertainment and recreation	19,239	22,781	26,478	29,942	31,239

Table 2.3: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2021 - 2025 (Cont'd)

Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million

Industry	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
Other service activities	119,100	127,512	132,066	137,504	141,140
Activities of households as employers	59,391	60,282	61,186	62,104	63,036
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-287,975	-288,671	-296,486	-325,317	-325,971
All Economic Activities	**8,597,270**	**9,000,636**	**9,537,313**	**9,993,802**	**10,470,414**
Taxes less subsidies on production	798,672	851,947	878,837	907,761	936,177
GDP at Market Prices	**9,395,942**	**9,852,583**	**10,416,150**	**10,901,563**	**11,406,590**

**Provisional*
+Revised

Table 2.4: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2021 - 2025

Percentage Changes (growth)

Industry	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.4	-1.5	6.6	4.4	3.1
Growing of crops	-1.4	-2.7	6.5	2.5	2.4
Animal production	4.0	-1.0	9.7	9.5	3.8
Support activities to agriculture	1.9	-1.8	1.0	23.4	7.1
Forestry & logging	-3.1	8.8	3.4	2.5	2.1
Fishing & aquaculture	3.7	7.6	-2.9	10.2	16.5
Mining and quarrying	18.0	9.3	-6.5	-7.8	14.9
Manufacturing	7.3	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.0
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	4.6	0.8	1.5	4.9	1.5
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	10.7	4.8	3.0	0.8	2.6
Electricity supply	5.3	5.7	3.1	1.2	4.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	6.3	5.0	3.4	6.6	6.3
Construction	6.7	4.1	3.0	-0.7	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	8.0	3.5	3.3	4.0	3.6
Transportation and storage	7.4	5.8	5.5	4.3	3.7
Land transport	6.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	6.7
Air transport including support services	29.1	19.8	21.0	0.7	-43.7
All other transport including postal and courier activities	7.6	9.1	3.8	3.3	8.7
Accommodation and food service activities	52.6	26.8	33.6	25.9	15.6
Information and communication	6.1	9.0	10.3	7.1	4.8
Telecommunications	6.1	10.2	10.5	9.5	6.8
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	6.3	6.0	9.7	0.4	-1.1
Financial and insurance activities	11.5	12.0	10.1	7.5	6.5
Financial activities	7.0	11.3	9.4	5.0	4.0
Insurance activities	26.9	14.4	12.2	14.4	12.9
Real estate	6.7	4.5	7.3	5.3	3.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7.9	5.3	8.4	6.5	4.8
Administrative and support service activities	5.6	18.0	12.5	6.1	5.4
Public administration and defence	6.0	5.1	5.0	8.7	8.3
Education	22.8	5.2	2.9	4.8	2.8
Pre-primary and Primary education	22.3	5.2	2.1	3.2	3.6
General secondary education	31.5	5.3	3.9	7.6	-2.3

Table 2.4: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2021 - 2025 (Cont'd)

Percentage Changes (growth)

Industry	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
Higher and other education	15.6	5.0	3.4	5.0	7.2
Human health and social work activities	8.9	3.4	4.5	6.0	5.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	12.4	18.4	16.2	13.1	4.3
Other service activities	18.9	7.1	3.6	4.1	2.6
Activities of households as employers	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	5.3	0.2	2.7	9.7	0.2
All Economic Activities	**7.2**	**4.7**	**6.0**	**4.8**	**4.8**
Taxes less subsidies on production	11.9	6.7	3.2	3.3	3.1
GDP at Market Prices	**7.6**	**4.9**	**5.7**	**4.7**	**4.6**

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2.19. Table 2.5 highlights the contributions of various sectors to overall economic growth between 2021 and 2025. In 2025, Financial and Insurance activities sector was the leading source of growth at 13.8 per cent. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Activities was second at 11.4 per cent followed closely by Public Administration and Defence at 11.2 per cent. Additional sectors that made noteworthy contributions to the overall growth were Real Estate (8.6%), Construction (8.0%), Transportation and Storage (7.6%), Wholesale and retail trade (6.2%) and Accommodation and Food Service Activities (5.3%).

Table 2.5: Sources of Growth, 2021-2025

Percentage

Industry	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.9	-5.5	19.5	16.0	11.4
Growing of crops	-2.7	-7.2	13.5	6.4	6.0
Animal production	1.9	-0.7	5.6	7.0	2.9
Support activities to agriculture	0.1	-0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4
Forestry & logging	-0.4	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.4
Fishing & aquaculture	0.2	0.7	-0.3	1.0	1.7
Mining and quarrying	2.4	2.1	-1.3	-1.7	2.9
Manufacturing	8.3	4.6	3.2	5.2	3.4
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	3.0	0.7	1.2	4.5	1.4
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	5.4	3.9	2.0	0.6	2.0
Electricity supply	1.3	2.1	1.0	0.5	1.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.9
Construction	5.2	4.9	3.0	-0.9	8.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	8.8	6.1	4.8	7.0	6.2
Transportation and storage	9.3	11.4	9.3	8.8	7.6
Land transport	6.6	7.2	6.4	7.8	11.1
Air transport including support services	1.6	2.0	2.0	0.1	-5.8
All other transport including postal and courier activities	1.2	2.2	0.8	0.9	2.3
Accommodation and food service activities	4.2	4.8	6.1	7.3	5.3
Information and communication	2.5	5.7	5.8	5.1	3.6
Telecommunications	1.8	4.7	4.3	5.0	3.8
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.1	-0.2
Financial and insurance activities	12.4	21.2	16.1	15.4	13.8
Financial activities	5.9	14.7	11.1	7.5	6.0
Insurance activities	6.6	6.5	5.1	7.8	7.7
Real estate	9.0	9.3	12.9	11.6	8.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.5	1.9













Table 2.5: Sources of Growth, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

Percentage

Industry	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
Administrative and support service activities	0.6	3.2	2.1	1.3	1.2
Public administration and defence	4.9	6.4	5.3	11.2	11.2
Education	13.0	5.2	2.5	5.0	3.0
Pre-primary and Primary education	6.2	2.5	0.9	1.6	1.7
General secondary education	4.5	1.4	0.9	2.1	-0.7
Higher and other education	2.3	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.9
Human health and social work activities	2.6	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3
Other service activities	2.9	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.7
Activities of households as employers	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-2.2	-0.2	-1.4	-5.9	-0.1
All Economic Activities	**87.2**	**88.3**	**95.2**	**94.0**	**94.4**
Taxes less subsidies on production	12.8	11.7	4.8	6.0	5.6
GDP at Market Prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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2.20. Table 2.6 presents the annual production accounts for all industries at current prices over the period 2021-2025. In 2025, the value of output increased to KSh 26,918.2 up from KSh 25,099.2 billion in 2024. Intermediate consumption rose from KSh 10,094.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 10,652.5 billion in 2025. Consequently, gross value added for all economic activities increased from KSh 15,004.6 billion in 2024 to KSh 16,265.7 billion in 2025.

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2021-2025

Current Prices - KSh Million

Industry	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing					
Output at basic prices	3,153,742	3,488,389	3,987,535	4,480,123	5,011,745
Intermediate consumption	570,552	650,682	762,494	837,272	940,785
Value added, gross	2,583,190	2,837,707	3,225,040	3,642,851	4,070,960
Compensation of employees	215,023	239,586	263,214	290,643	322,324
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	2,368,167	2,598,121	2,961,826	3,352,208	3,748,637
Mining and quarrying					
Output at basic prices	190,682	239,750	231,901	223,962	263,836
Intermediate consumption	98,637	119,635	121,750	111,393	122,140
Value added, gross	92,045	120,116	110,151	112,570	141,696
Compensation of employees	15,310	16,383	17,619	18,863	20,277
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	76,735	103,733	92,532	93,706	121,419
Manufacturing					
Output at basic prices	2,700,161	3,168,615	3,511,498	3,689,334	3,817,391
Intermediate consumption	1,814,529	2,124,424	2,385,866	2,505,511	2,565,409
Value added, gross	885,633	1,044,191	1,125,632	1,183,823	1,251,981
Compensation of employees	231,411	258,418	283,207	309,578	322,245
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	654,221	785,773	842,425	874,245	929,736
Electricity, gas and water supply					
Output at basic prices	303,666	327,724	419,078	431,796	437,780
Intermediate consumption	67,683	81,414	89,463	105,029	112,682
Value added, gross	235,982	246,310	329,615	326,766	325,098
Compensation of employees	47,278	50,989	55,199	60,169	60,201
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	188,704	195,320	274,416	266,598	264,897
Construction					

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

Current Prices - KSh Million

Industry	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
Output at basic prices	1,821,644	2,042,782	2,119,787	2,171,266	2,374,338
Intermediate consumption	972,267	1,089,009	1,111,098	1,144,143	1,232,798
Value added, gross	849,377	953,773	1,008,689	1,027,123	1,141,540
Compensation of employees	508,743	577,714	601,215	604,025	664,854
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	340,634	376,059	407,474	423,098	476,686
Wholesale and retail trade					
Output at basic prices	1,865,292	2,074,916	2,297,712	2,457,517	2,615,196
Intermediate consumption	912,390	1,032,472	1,132,629	1,193,774	1,237,745
Value added, gross	952,902	1,042,444	1,165,083	1,263,743	1,377,451
Compensation of employees	287,666	309,946	338,126	360,137	384,042
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	665,236	732,498	826,957	903,606	993,408
Transportation and storage					
Output at basic prices	2,307,716	2,878,259	3,275,597	3,488,053	3,543,375
Intermediate consumption	916,102	1,103,789	1,294,952	1,428,039	1,462,622
Value added, gross	1,391,614	1,774,470	1,980,646	2,060,015	2,080,753
Compensation of employees	241,141	281,793	316,211	318,003	334,755
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	1,150,473	1,492,677	1,664,435	1,742,012	1,745,998
Accomodation and Food Services					
Output at basic prices	288,208	374,110	527,190	688,992	818,223
Intermediate consumption	154,530	228,257	334,044	433,361	514,526
Value added, gross	133,678	145,853	193,146	255,631	303,697
Compensation of employees	46,380	57,928	73,643	79,508	82,129
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	87,298	87,925	119,502	176,123	221,568
Information and communication					
Output at basic prices	564,818	604,851	647,555	701,267	728,196
Intermediate consumption	273,381	289,118	308,103	326,348	323,481
Value added, gross	291,437	315,733	339,452	374,919	404,715
Compensation of employees	113,037	125,856	137,330	149,780	159,502
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	178,399	189,877	202,122	225,139	245,214
Financial and insurance activities					
Output at basic prices	1,123,965	1,294,274	1,491,345	1,620,586	1,824,998
Intermediate consumption	263,339	293,669	312,249	334,672	360,000
Value added, gross	860,626	1,000,605	1,179,097	1,285,914	1,464,998
Compensation of employees	161,999	178,658	203,328	222,160	241,446
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	698,628	821,947	975,768	1,063,754	1,223,552

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2.21. Tables 2.7 and 2.8 present the components of expenditure on GDP at current prices and their respective shares of GDP at market prices. The expenditure components on GDP illustrate how supply of resources generated in the economy are utilized, either as final consumption expenditure or in the acquisition of assets. Gross domestic expenditure increased to KSh 18,475.5 billion in 2025, up from KSh 17,039.4 billion in 2024. Private consumption expenditure accounted for the largest share at 72.6 per cent, while government final consumption expenditure contributed 10.7 per cent over the same period. Government final expenditure and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) recorded increase in their respective shares in 2025 compared to 2024, while the shares of private final consumption expenditure and changes in inventories declined over the same period.

Table 2.7: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2021-2025

Current Prices - KSh Million

Expenditure Category	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
Government final consumption expenditure	1,460,983	1,647,531	1,770,503	1,813,149	1,970,713
Private final consumption expenditure	8,970,837	10,106,644	11,459,938	12,439,380	13,411,742
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH[1]	109,585	103,375	109,007	111,518	112,639
Gross fixed capital formation	2,367,797	2,509,782	2,625,440	2,851,189	3,149,360
Changes in inventories	84,793	60,543	-134,258	-175,809	-168,998
Gross Domestic Expenditure	**12,993,994**	**14,427,875**	**15,830,630**	**17,039,427**	**18,475,455**
Exports of goods and services	1,576,795	2,152,546	2,512,619	2,735,946	2,770,938
Imports of goods and services	2,633,133	3,280,451	3,641,204	3,757,987	3,824,345
Discrepancy[2]	90,006	189,672	331,566	214,909	155,509
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	**12,027,662**	**13,489,642**	**15,033,610**	**16,232,295**	**17,577,558**

[1]*Non Profit Institutions Serving Households*
[2]*Difference between GDP production approach and GDP expenditure approach*
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Table 2.8: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2021-2025

Percentage Contribution to GDP

Expenditure Category	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
Government final consumption expenditure	12.1	12.2	11.8	11.2	11.2
Private final consumption expenditure	74.6	74.9	76.2	76.6	76.3
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Gross fixed capital formation	19.7	18.6	17.5	17.6	17.9
Changes in inventories	0.7	0.4	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0
Gross Domestic Expenditure	**108.0**	**107.0**	**105.3**	**105.0**	**105.1**
Exports of goods and services	13.1	16.0	16.7	16.9	15.8
Imports of goods and services	21.9	24.3	24.2	23.2	21.8
Discrepancy [1]	0.7	1.4	2.2	1.3	0.9
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

[1]*Discrepancy expressed as a percentage of GDP*
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2.22. Table 2.9 presents the expenditure components of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices, providing a breakdown of gross domestic expenditure as well as exports and imports of goods and services. Together these components represent the expenditure approach to GDP estimation. Table 2.10, on the other hand, shows the annual percentage changes of the GDP components over the period 2021 to 2025. In 2025, real gross domestic expenditure grew by 5.3 per cent compared to a growth of 5.4 per cent recorded in 2024. During the same period, the real value of exports of goods and services increased by 0.1 per cent, while that of imports rose by 0.9 per cent.

Table 2.9: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2021-2025

Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million

Expenditure Category	2021	2022	2023+	2024+	2025*
Government final consumption expenditure	1,255,503	1,357,481	1,384,263	1,396,847	1,508,131
Private final consumption expenditure	6,878,474	7,050,933	7,586,646	8,060,262	8,441,964
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	90,982	81,367	82,243	81,373	79,802
Gross fixed capital formation	1,876,991	1,861,373	1,897,098	2,019,236	2,132,540
Changes in inventories	83,554	47,534	-93,900	-114,732	-116,881
Gross Domestic Expenditure	**10,185,503**	**10,398,688**	**10,856,349**	**11,442,985**	**12,045,557**
Exports of goods and services	1,315,165	1,588,103	1,755,161	1,869,111	1,871,322
Imports of goods and services	2,295,746	2,546,267	2,580,403	2,646,502	2,669,763
Discrepancy [1]	191,020	412,058	385,043	235,969	159,474
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	**9,395,942**	**9,852,583**	**10,416,150**	**10,901,563**	**11,406,590**

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

Table 2.10: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2021-2025

Percentage Changes (growth)

Expenditure Category	2021	2022	2023+	2024+	2025*
Government final consumption expenditure	6.0	8.1	2.0	0.9	8.0
Private final consumption expenditure	6.3	2.5	7.6	6.2	4.7
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	-7.7	-10.6	1.1	-1.1	-1.9
Gross fixed capital formation	10.8	-0.8	1.9	6.4	5.6
Gross Domestic Expenditure	**7.4**	**2.1**	**4.4**	**5.4**	**5.3**
Exports of goods and services	16.6	20.8	10.5	6.5	0.1
Imports of goods and services	23.1	10.9	1.3	2.6	0.9
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	**7.6**	**4.9**	**5.7**	**4.7**	**4.6**

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2.23. Table 2.11a shows the additions to fixed assets by type, while Table 2.11b presents their shares to GFCF, providing an overview of capital investment patterns across different asset categories. The total value of fixed assets acquired increased from KSh 2,851.2 billion in 2024 to KSh 3,149.4 billion in 2025. In the year under review, dwellings, other structures, other machinery and equipment and transport equipment accounted for 32.7 per cent, 25.7 per cent, 12.6 per cent and 12.5 per cent of total gross fixed capital formation, respectively.

> Total value of fixed assets acquired increased from KSh 2,851.2 billion in 2024 to KSh 3,149.4 billion in 2025

Table 2.11a: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2021-2025

Current Prices - KSh Million

Type of Asset	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
Dwellings	782,249	857,323	902,524	940,467	1,029,966
Buildings other than dwellings	252,396	276,189	289,181	301,349	329,019
Other structures	631,741	729,193	742,216	736,788	809,684
Transport equipment	306,147	252,654	249,668	371,705	393,255
ICT equipment	98,244	104,199	112,534	134,899	129,481
Other machinery and equipment	263,767	252,801	271,360	302,804	396,197
Animal resources yielding repeat products	16,697	20,409	36,306	40,917	38,716
Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	9,476	9,979	14,430	15,632	16,131
Intellectual property products	7,079	7,036	7,222	6,628	6,911
Total	**2,367,797**	**2,509,781**	**2,625,440**	**2,851,189**	**3,149,359**

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Table 2.11b: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2021-2025

Percentage Contribution

Type of Asset	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
Dwellings	33.0	34.2	34.4	33.0	32.7
Buildings other than dwellings	10.7	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.4
Other structures	26.7	29.1	28.3	25.8	25.7
Transport equipment	12.9	10.1	9.5	13.0	12.5
ICT equipment	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.1
Other machinery and equipment	11.1	10.1	10.3	10.6	12.6
Animal resources yielding repeat products	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.2
Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Intellectual property products	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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2.24. Tables 2.12a and 2.12b present the real value of Gross Fixed Capital Formation and the corresponding annual percentage changes for the period 2021 to 2025. In 2025, real GFCF expanded by 5.6 per cent to reach KSh 2,132.5 billion. The increase was driven by growth in investment in other machinery and equipment, other structures, dwellings and buildings other than dwellings. However, the real value of gross fixed capital formation in transport equipment, ICT equipment and animal resources yielding repeat products declined over the review period.

Table 2.12a: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2021-2025

Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million

Type of Asset	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
Dwellings	599,803	614,367	642,435	645,426	689,250
Buildings other than dwellings	200,694	205,448	214,526	215,592	230,332
Other structures	442,079	467,321	466,909	455,603	491,118
Transport equipment	290,158	247,218	226,235	318,832	273,420
ICT equipment	90,512	93,026	97,586	113,414	108,550
Other machinery and equipment	224,903	204,238	208,755	229,718	301,523
Animal resources yielding repeat products	15,179	16,108	24,815	25,028	22,572
Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	7,451	7,571	10,470	10,734	10,704
Intellectual property products	6,212	6,077	5,367	4,888	5,071
Total	**1,876,991**	**1,861,373**	**1,897,098**	**2,019,236**	**2,132,540**

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Table 2.12b: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2021-2025

Percentage Changes (growth)

Type of Asset	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
Dwellings	11.0	2.4	4.6	0.5	6.8
Buildings other than dwellings	10.9	2.4	4.4	0.5	6.8
Other structures	2.1	5.7	-0.1	-2.4	7.8
Transport equipment	40.6	-14.8	-8.5	40.9	-14.2
ICT equipment	5.2	2.8	4.9	16.2	-4.3
Other machinery and equipment	4.6	-9.2	2.2	10.0	31.3
Animal resources yielding repeat products	-3.4	6.1	54.1	0.9	-9.8
Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	-13.4	1.6	38.3	2.5	-0.3
Intellectual property products	-21.7	-2.2	-11.7	-8.9	3.8
Total	**10.8**	**-0.8**	**1.9**	**6.4**	**5.6**

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2.25. Table 2.13 presents Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Income (GNI) at current prices for the period 2021 to 2025. It illustrates the relationship between income generated within the domestic economy and income earned from the rest of the world by Kenyan residents, highlighting the role of primary income and transfers in the determination of national income. Gross National Income at current prices stood at KSh 17,301.5 billion in 2025 compared to KSh 15,865.2 billion in 2024, reflecting 9.1 per cent increase. During the same period, GDP per capita increased to KSh 329,594 up from KSh 309,609 in 2024. Primary income inflows from the rest of the world rose from KSh 39.0 billion in 2024 to KSh 51.9 billion in 2025 while current transfers received from abroad declined by 6.5 per cent to stand at KSh 965.1 billion in 2025. Gross National Disposable Income expanded from KSh 16,890.9 billion in 2024 to KSh 18,257.6 billion 2025.

Table 2.13: Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income, 2021-2025

	2021	2022	2023+	2024+	2025*
Current Prices, KSh Million					
Compensation of employees	3,350,072	3,668,440	3,975,009	4,233,869	4,531,089
Consumption of fixed capital	1,379,829	1,476,152	1,565,063	1,648,150	1,780,355
Net operating surplus	6,301,555	7,273,095	8,275,082	9,122,630	9,954,249
Taxes on products	996,206	1,071,956	1,218,456	1,227,646	1,311,865
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	**12,027,662**	**13,489,642**	**15,033,610**	**16,232,295**	**17,577,558**
Primary incomes					
Receivable from the rest of the world	21,196	16,722	25,755	38,987	51,899
Payable to rest of the world	-188,834	-224,135	-298,114	-406,116	-327,908
Gross National Income at Market Prices	**11,860,024**	**13,282,228**	**14,761,251**	**15,865,166**	**17,301,549**
Current transfers					
Receivable from the rest of the world	686,238	774,317	990,052	1,032,178	965,071
Payable to rest of the world	-15,415	-5,557	-12,457	-6,467	-8,987
Gross National Disposable Income	**12,530,847**	**14,050,988**	**15,738,847**	**16,890,877**	**18,257,633**
Per Capita, KSh					
Gross domestic product at market prices	241,907	266,473	291,770	309,609	329,594
Gross national income at market prices	238,535	262,376	286,484	302,607	324,418
Constant Prices					
GDP at market prices, KSh Million	9,395,942	9,852,583	10,416,150	10,901,563	11,406,590
Per capita	188,976	194,627	202,155	207,933	213,883
- Annual percentage change	5.6	3.0	3.9	2.9	2.9

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Table 2.14: National Disposable Income and Saving, 2021-2025

Current Prices - KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023+	2024+	2025*
Gross National Disposable Income	**12,530,847**	**14,050,988**	**15,738,847**	**16,890,877**	**18,257,633**
Consumption of fixed capital	1,379,829	1,476,152	1,565,063	1,648,150	1,780,355
Net National Disposable Income	**11,151,018**	**12,574,836**	**14,173,784**	**15,242,727**	**16,477,278**
Final consumption expenditure	10,541,405	11,857,550	13,339,448	14,364,047	15,495,094
Private	8,970,837	10,106,644	11,459,938	12,439,380	13,411,742
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Householuds	109,585	103,375	109,007	111,518	112,639
General government	1,460,983	1,647,531	1,770,503	1,813,149	1,970,713
Saving, net	**609,613**	**717,287**	**834,336**	**878,680**	**982,184**
Financing of Capital Formation					
Saving, net	609,613	717,287	834,336	878,680	982,184
Capital transfers from abroad, net	21,451	16,508	17,264	31,247	23,372

Table 2.14: National Disposable Income and Saving, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

Current Prices - KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023+	2024+	2025*
Total	**631,064**	**733,795**	**851,600**	**909,927**	**1,005,556**
Gross fixed capital formation	2,367,797	2,509,782	2,625,440	2,851,189	3,149,360
Consumption of fixed capital	-1,379,829	-1,476,152	-1,565,063	-1,648,150	-1,780,355
Changes in inventories	84,793	60,543	-134,258	-175,809	-168,998
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing(-)	-441,697	-360,379	-74,519	-117,303	-194,451
Total	**631,064**	**733,795**	**851,600**	**909,927**	**1,005,556**

** Provisional*
+ Revised

2.26. Table 2.15 outlines quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product by economic activity at current prices for the period 2021 to 2025. Table 2.16 presents these estimates at constant 2016 prices, while Table 2.17 provides the corresponding quarterly growth rates over the same period











Table 2.15: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Current Prices in KSh Million

Year	Quarter	Agricul-ture	Mining & Quarry-ing	Manufac-turing	Electricity & Water Supply	Construc-tion	Whole-sale & Retail Trade	Accom-modation & Food Services	Transpor-tation & Storage	Informa-tion & Commu-nication	Financial & Insur-ance	Public Adminis-tration	Profes-sional, Admin & Support Services	Real Estate	Education	Health	Other Services	FISIM	All Industries at Basic Prices	Taxes on Products	GDP at Market Prices	GDP, Sea-sonally Adjusted
2021		2,583,190	92,045	885,633	235,982	849,377	952,902	133,678	1,391,614	291,437	860,626	634,986	284,916	1,076,597	521,945	238,544	242,577	(244,592)	11,031,456	996,206	12,027,662	
2022		2,837,707	120,116	1,044,191	246,310	953,773	1,042,444	145,853	1,774,470	315,733	1,000,605	675,754	319,148	1,148,722	545,098	242,349	265,059	(259,642)	12,417,686	1,071,956	13,489,642	
2023		3,225,040	110,151	1,125,632	329,615	1,008,689	1,165,083	193,146	1,980,646	339,452	1,179,097	731,118	362,390	1,265,138	577,027	259,141	287,558	(323,769)	13,815,154	1,218,456	15,033,610	
2024*		3,642,851	112,570	1,183,823	326,766	1,027,123	1,263,743	255,631	2,060,015	374,919	1,285,914	810,574	404,537	1,361,486	630,109	279,882	312,351	(327,646)	15,004,648	1,227,646	16,232,295	
2025*		4,070,960	141,696	1,251,981	325,098	1,141,540	1,377,451	303,697	2,080,753	404,715	1,464,998	858,822	445,045	1,433,937	662,659	307,842	337,097	(342,600)	16,265,692	1,311,865	17,577,557	
2021	1	668,391	21,178	219,496	57,910	197,445	240,068	26,074	318,296	70,597	195,419	145,171	64,259	260,947	136,439	50,688	56,031	(55,874)	2,672,533	242,256	2,914,789	2,868,322
	2	700,208	21,809	212,215	55,755	210,061	225,959	25,560	339,777	69,787	205,898	164,514	69,188	266,457	120,529	63,779	61,803	(56,740)	2,756,561	237,746	2,994,307	2,928,071
	3	564,786	20,629	214,751	60,600	218,233	226,908	35,185	373,092	72,148	215,178	160,209	72,739	271,904	129,397	59,193	64,772	(60,003)	2,699,722	243,109	2,942,831	3,038,869
	4	649,805	28,428	239,172	61,717	223,638	259,967	46,859	360,448	78,905	244,131	165,092	78,730	277,288	135,580	64,884	59,971	(71,975)	2,902,640	273,095	3,175,735	3,198,957
2022	1	748,547	30,634	249,685	58,644	243,363	272,051	33,032	403,227	76,602	233,298	155,763	74,901	278,429	140,743	50,920	61,781	(59,550)	3,052,070	248,218	3,300,289	3,239,274
	2	781,678	32,831	259,872	58,022	226,286	249,820	32,006	440,108	76,416	241,846	173,422	77,800	283,089	121,749	60,727	66,197	(55,313)	3,126,553	266,179	3,392,732	3,321,497
	3	605,511	29,175	252,907	62,297	247,514	253,978	34,035	491,019	79,443	242,865	169,213	81,252	289,510	135,203	70,156	71,266	(68,640)	3,046,705	270,050	3,316,756	3,440,339
	4	701,971	27,475	281,728	67,347	236,610	266,594	46,779	440,116	83,272	282,595	177,356	85,195	297,694	147,403	60,546	65,814	(76,140)	3,192,357	287,508	3,479,865	3,498,359
2023	1	879,387	27,049	283,956	69,039	248,089	317,027	45,587	474,464	82,454	260,772	173,364	84,225	304,797	147,700	52,925	66,914	(70,453)	3,447,296	294,275	3,741,571	3,661,899
	2	922,788	29,611	276,540	79,744	236,180	286,667	44,740	488,725	79,649	291,566	185,976	84,811	312,711	128,740	66,135	70,876	(73,424)	3,512,034	288,485	3,800,519	3,722,775
	3	637,216	28,722	269,405	90,518	254,245	283,820	45,789	534,444	84,510	295,725	183,437	91,244	320,242	143,840	77,104	78,574	(90,835)	3,327,998	296,597	3,624,595	3,773,840
	4	785,649	24,768	295,731	90,314	270,176	277,569	57,029	483,013	92,838	331,034	188,340	102,111	327,389	156,747	62,978	71,195	(89,057)	3,527,825	339,099	3,866,924	3,880,417
2024*	1	989,717	23,637	301,658	87,640	252,332	324,095	63,430	472,467	90,551	293,614	190,587	98,613	332,149	157,745	52,772	72,831	(82,262)	3,721,575	289,189	4,010,764	3,920,133
	2	1,068,901	25,425	293,204	76,301	235,958	304,849	62,293	481,680	87,660	314,284	207,016	97,947	337,679	138,499	67,639	76,702	(75,633)	3,800,405	300,516	4,100,921	4,017,728
	3	734,815	31,617	277,167	82,409	261,137	301,130	60,360	570,149	93,867	319,236	202,453	100,939	343,137	156,890	78,746	85,940	(88,389)	3,611,604	305,369	3,916,973	4,085,574
	4	849,419	31,890	311,794	80,417	277,696	333,668	69,547	535,718	102,840	358,780	210,517	107,038	348,522	176,976	80,724	76,878	(81,362)	3,871,065	332,573	4,203,637	4,216,760
2025*	1	1,132,110	31,470	315,059	82,178	273,232	365,461	70,042	482,993	100,032	325,362	206,044	107,215	353,835	166,536	58,154	78,725	(80,886)	4,067,561	332,649	4,400,210	4,294,588
	2	1,164,820	31,880	315,738	77,751	266,701	329,742	71,184	486,100	95,315	362,199	219,925	109,563	357,820	148,879	75,055	83,052	(80,229)	4,115,495	317,679	4,433,174	4,347,987
	3	850,192	36,782	306,496	81,761	294,980	322,787	78,136	574,937	100,322	365,107	209,466	113,510	360,477	165,358	85,667	93,359	(96,658)	3,942,678	320,406	4,263,084	4,445,604
	4	923,839	41,564	314,689	83,408	306,626	359,461	84,335	536,723	109,046	412,330	223,387	114,758	361,805	181,887	88,967	81,961	(84,827)	4,139,958	341,131	4,481,089	4,496,261

Table 2.16: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Constant 2016 Prices in KSh Million

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity & Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Accommodation & Food Services	Transportation & Storage	Information & Communication	Financial & Insurance	Public Administration	Professional, Admin & Support Services	Real Estate	Education	Health	Other Services	FISIM	All Industries at Basic Prices	Taxes on Products	GDP at Market Prices	GDP, Seasonally Adjusted
2021		1,699,959	103,842	810,827	231,759	552,764	786,202	81,037	891,983	290,224	802,964	564,957	244,148	951,093	462,227	213,529	197,731	(287,975)	8,597,270	798,672	9,395,942	
2022		1,675,047	113,458	831,900	244,552	575,215	813,958	102,728	943,944	316,437	899,695	593,962	267,328	993,623	486,124	220,762	210,574	(288,671)	9,000,636	851,947	9,852,583	
2023		1,784,776	106,077	849,801	252,304	592,396	841,017	137,204	996,251	349,114	990,623	623,793	293,679	1,066,229	500,152	230,652	219,730	(296,486)	9,537,313	878,837	10,416,150	
2024*		1,862,520	97,768	874,876	259,182	588,156	874,817	172,785	1,038,796	373,860	1,065,163	677,991	312,376	1,122,525	524,323	244,430	229,550	(325,317)	9,993,801	907,761	10,901,562	
2025*		1,920,338	112,338	892,166	272,702	628,320	905,941	199,664	1,077,187	391,886	1,134,626	734,372	328,078	1,166,182	539,234	257,935	235,415	(325,971)	10,470,414	936,177	11,406,590	
2021	1	461,672	25,404	199,847	56,984	134,419	204,286	16,095	207,444	70,811	183,908	129,888	55,501	232,078	120,859	48,425	45,598	(67,755)	2,125,464	194,692	2,320,156	2,289,825
	2	488,136	24,917	198,361	55,378	133,581	183,685	16,136	222,933	69,012	190,709	146,889	59,276	236,145	106,214	54,581	50,385	(66,591)	2,169,745	187,892	2,357,637	2,323,770
	3	351,517	23,512	199,422	59,626	142,532	187,788	20,880	235,278	71,801	198,755	142,412	62,149	239,807	114,311	52,626	52,923	(70,602)	2,084,736	196,977	2,281,713	2,349,580
	4	398,634	30,009	213,196	59,771	142,233	210,443	27,926	226,329	78,600	229,591	145,768	67,222	243,063	120,843	57,897	48,825	(83,026)	2,217,325	219,112	2,436,437	2,430,307
2022	1	457,587	30,015	207,019	58,820	142,461	213,447	21,873	221,440	76,543	214,036	138,384	62,879	243,301	126,354	50,728	49,814	(68,049)	2,246,653	210,788	2,457,441	2,422,440
	2	477,700	28,988	205,411	58,642	139,549	190,452	22,609	237,327	75,998	219,893	153,194	65,832	245,877	111,062	56,337	52,888	(66,804)	2,274,955	198,059	2,473,014	2,443,638
	3	347,768	27,385	203,163	63,600	147,461	193,976	24,215	247,933	79,517	216,069	148,347	67,809	249,694	119,392	53,907	56,411	(70,653)	2,175,994	210,384	2,386,378	2,467,890
	4	391,992	27,069	216,307	63,490	145,744	216,082	34,031	237,243	84,379	249,697	154,037	70,808	254,750	129,316	59,790	51,462	(83,164)	2,303,033	232,716	2,535,749	2,514,992
2023	1	487,134	26,830	211,344	61,066	144,447	221,283	32,011	236,521	84,529	224,178	149,988	68,265	259,430	130,864	53,150	51,835	(68,341)	2,374,536	216,503	2,591,039	2,553,088
	2	515,262	26,650	209,452	60,448	141,489	195,873	32,179	246,289	82,376	244,342	159,339	70,262	264,425	114,253	58,708	54,464	(70,212)	2,405,598	203,921	2,609,519	2,584,697
	3	365,664	27,561	208,816	66,029	153,518	201,250	32,562	259,065	87,273	245,707	155,787	74,631	269,054	122,507	56,338	59,977	(76,457)	2,309,284	217,000	2,526,285	2,619,543
	4	416,715	25,036	220,188	64,761	152,943	222,612	40,451	254,376	94,936	276,396	158,679	80,521	273,319	132,528	62,456	53,454	(81,475)	2,447,895	241,412	2,689,307	2,655,501
2024*	1	513,839	22,744	215,148	63,146	143,743	230,062	43,848	246,145	91,639	244,902	159,507	76,492	275,867	133,372	55,895	54,375	(79,723)	2,491,001	220,948	2,711,949	2,673,101
	2	536,735	23,388	215,978	61,681	135,409	201,367	43,308	254,826	87,566	263,378	172,691	76,100	279,019	117,703	63,253	56,790	(78,392)	2,510,800	208,822	2,719,622	2,698,498
	3	381,435	25,324	213,978	67,228	149,632	206,843	40,106	270,428	93,497	262,742	169,059	78,024	282,207	129,344	59,622	63,059	(84,636)	2,407,892	228,347	2,636,239	2,736,494
	4	430,512	26,311	229,772	67,127	159,372	236,544	45,524	267,397	101,158	294,141	176,735	81,760	285,432	143,904	65,660	55,327	(82,566)	2,584,108	249,645	2,833,753	2,791,030
2025*	1	541,319	25,628	221,136	65,715	150,281	239,942	47,352	255,011	96,655	257,934	174,665	79,636	288,692	135,755	58,523	55,687	(80,173)	2,613,759	230,102	2,843,861	2,804,169
	2	558,239	26,596	218,864	65,712	145,314	206,602	48,847	263,308	92,766	282,111	187,800	81,415	291,138	122,118	67,664	58,124	(80,126)	2,636,493	216,807	2,853,300	2,834,329
	3	395,798	29,120	219,794	70,460	161,783	213,353	49,590	278,897	97,277	278,801	179,746	83,562	292,768	134,450	62,243	65,075	(86,325)	2,526,393	235,312	2,761,705	2,867,266
	4	424,981	30,993	232,372	70,815	170,942	246,044	53,875	279,971	105,188	315,780	192,162	83,466	293,584	146,911	69,504	56,529	(79,348)	2,693,769	253,956	2,947,724	2,899,551

Table 2.17: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Percentage Changes (%)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity & Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Accommodation & Food Services	Transportation & Storage	Information & Communication	Financial & Insurance	Public Administration	Professional, Admin & Support Services	Real Estate	Education	Health	Other Services	FISIM	All Industries at Basic Prices	Taxes on Products	GDP at Market Prices	GDP, Seasonally Adjusted
2021		-0.4	18.0	7.3	5.6	6.7	8.0	52.6	7.4	6.1	11.5	6.0	7.1	6.7	22.8	8.9	12.5	5.3	7.2	11.9	7.6	
2022		-1.5	9.3	2.6	5.5	4.1	3.5	26.8	5.8	9.0	12.0	5.1	9.5	4.5	5.2	3.4	6.5	0.2	4.7	6.7	4.9	
2023		6.6	-6.5	2.2	3.2	3.0	3.3	33.6	5.5	10.3	10.1	5.0	9.9	7.3	2.9	4.5	4.3	2.7	6.0	3.2	5.7	
2024*		4.4	-7.8	3.0	2.7	-0.7	4.0	25.9	4.3	7.1	7.5	8.7	6.4	5.3	4.8	6.0	4.5	9.7	4.8	3.3	4.7	
2025*		3.1	14.9	2.0	5.2	6.8	3.6	15.6	3.7	4.8	6.5	8.3	5.0	3.9	2.8	5.5	2.6	0.2	4.8	3.1	4.6	
2021	1	-0.6	10.4	2.0	3.9	6.2	8.8	-28.3	-7.9	5.1	10.1	7.2	-12.3	6.0	12.0	7.9	-8.5	5.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.8
	2	-1.8	10.6	11.1	7.7	6.9	10.3	69.7	18.5	11.8	13.2	8.2	20.0	6.8	34.4	9.5	28.6	3.6	9.6	19.2	10.3	1.5
	3	-0.6	16.0	10.5	7.1	6.7	6.6	145.1	14.6	1.4	10.6	5.3	15.3	7.1	30.9	7.1	17.5	5.0	9.1	12.5	9.4	1.1
	4	2.1	35.5	6.2	3.8	7.0	6.7	120.8	7.0	6.9	11.8	3.7	9.6	6.8	18.4	10.8	16.9	6.5	8.1	14.6	8.6	3.4
2022	1	-0.9	18.2	3.6	3.2	6.0	4.5	35.9	6.7	8.1	16.4	6.5	13.3	4.8	4.5	4.8	9.2	0.4	5.7	8.3	5.9	-0.3
	2	-2.1	16.3	3.6	5.9	4.5	3.7	40.1	6.5	10.1	15.3	4.3	11.1	4.1	4.6	3.2	5.0	0.3	4.8	5.4	4.9	0.9
	3	-1.1	16.5	1.9	6.7	3.5	3.3	16.0	5.4	10.7	8.7	4.2	9.1	4.1	4.4	2.4	6.6	0.1	4.4	6.8	4.6	1.0
	4	-1.7	-9.8	1.5	6.2	2.5	2.7	21.9	4.8	7.4	8.8	5.7	5.3	4.8	7.0	3.3	5.4	0.2	3.9	6.2	4.1	1.9
2023	1	6.5	-10.6	2.1	3.8	1.4	3.7	46.3	6.8	10.4	4.7	8.4	8.6	6.6	3.6	4.8	4.1	0.4	5.7	2.7	5.4	1.5
	2	7.9	-8.1	2.0	3.1	1.4	2.8	42.3	3.8	8.4	11.1	4.0	6.7	7.5	2.9	4.2	3.0	5.1	5.7	3.0	5.5	1.2
	3	5.1	0.6	2.8	3.8	4.1	3.7	34.5	4.5	9.8	13.7	5.0	10.1	7.8	2.6	4.5	6.3	8.2	6.1	3.1	5.9	1.3
	4	6.3	-7.5	1.8	2.0	4.9	3.0	18.9	7.2	12.5	10.7	3.0	13.7	7.3	2.5	4.5	3.9	-2.0	6.3	3.7	6.1	1.4
2024*	1	5.5	-15.2	1.8	3.4	-0.5	4.0	37.0	4.1	8.4	9.2	6.3	12.1	6.3	1.9	5.2	4.9	16.7	4.9	2.1	4.7	0.7
	2	4.2	-12.2	3.1	2.0	-4.3	2.8	34.6	3.5	6.3	7.8	8.4	8.3	5.5	3.0	7.7	4.3	11.7	4.4	2.4	4.2	1.0
	3	4.3	-8.1	2.5	1.8	-2.5	2.8	23.2	4.4	7.1	6.9	8.5	4.5	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.1	10.7	4.3	5.2	4.4	1.4
	4	3.3	5.1	4.4	3.7	4.2	6.3	12.5	5.1	6.6	6.4	11.4	1.5	4.4	8.6	5.1	3.5	1.3	5.6	3.4	5.4	2.0
2025*	1	5.3	12.7	2.8	4.1	4.5	4.3	8.0	3.6	5.5	5.3	9.5	4.1	4.6	1.8	4.7	2.4	0.6	4.9	4.1	4.9	0.5
	2	4.0	13.7	1.3	6.5	7.3	2.6	12.8	3.3	5.9	7.1	8.7	7.0	4.3	3.8	7.0	2.3	2.2	5.0	3.8	4.9	1.1
	3	3.8	15.0	2.7	4.8	8.1	3.1	23.6	3.1	4.0	6.1	6.3	7.1	3.7	3.9	4.4	3.2	2.0	4.9	3.1	4.8	1.2
	4	-1.3	17.8	1.1	5.5	7.3	4.0	18.3	4.7	4.0	7.4	8.7	2.1	2.9	2.1	5.9	2.2	-3.9	4.2	1.7	4.0	1.1



Gross National income at current prices stood at **KSh 17,301.5** billion in 2025 compared to **KSh 15,865.2** billion in 2024, reflecting **9.1** per cent increase.



Total recorded employment, excluding small-scale agriculture, increased to

21.6 million

in 2025 from 20.8 million recorded in 2024

CHAPTER

03

Employment, Earnings, and Consumer Price Indices

Overview

Employment in Kenya is categorized into three sectors, namely: formal (modern), informal, and small-scale agriculture. Total recorded employment, excluding small-scale agriculture, increased to 21.6 million in 2025 from 20.8 million recorded in 2024. The total number of new jobs generated in the economy in 2025 was 822.1 thousand, reflecting a growth of 4.0 per cent, with 105.3 thousand jobs created in the modern sector. The total number of self-employed and unpaid family workers in the modern sector was estimated to have increased from 175.5 thousand in 2024 to 179.6 thousand in 2025. The informal sector employment rose by 716.8 thousand jobs in 2025 to stand at 18.1 million.



The overall nominal wage bill rose by 9.2 per cent to KSh 3,275.8 billion in 2025, with the private sector accounting for 71.4 per cent of the total nominal wage bill. In the modern sector, nominal average annual earnings per person increased from KSh 933.1 thousand in 2024 to KSh 988.2 thousand in 2025.

3.3. Overall inflation eased to 4.1 per cent in 2025, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), mainly due to a decline in energy prices, particularly fuel, electricity, and gas. As a result, there were declines in transport inflation from 5.0 per cent in 2024 to 3.2 per cent in 2025; and housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels from 3.9 per cent in 2024 to 0.6 per cent in 2025. However, food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation increased from 5.6 per cent to 7.2 per cent, driven by an increase in prices of fish and seafood (16.0%), ready-made food (14.2 %), and vegetables, including cabbage, tomatoes, and peas (13.4 %).

3.4. Across income groups, households in Nairobi's middle-income group recorded the highest inflation at 4.9 per cent, compared to 3.8 per cent for the rest of urban areas. Monthly trends showed that overall inflation peaked at 4.6 per cent in September and October and was lowest at 3.3 per cent in January. Food inflation hit 8.4 per cent in September, while transport peaked at 5.1 per cent in November. Despite the overall easing of inflation over the review period, the rise in food prices remained the main source of inflationary pressure.



KSh 3,275.8 billion

The overall nominal wage bill rose by 9.2 per cent to KSh 3,275.8 billion in 2025, with the private sector accounting for 71.4 per cent of the total nominal wage bill.

Employment

3.5. Table 3.1 shows the total recorded employment, excluding rural small-scale agriculture and pastoral activities, for the period 2021 to 2025. Total employment stood at 21.6 million persons in 2025, an increase from 20.8 million persons recorded in 2024. This translates to 822.1 thousands new jobs in 2025 with the informal sector accounting for 87.2 per cent. The numebr of Person engaged in wage employment in the modern sector increased to 3,315.0 thousands in 2025 compaired to 3,213.8 thousand persons in 2024. An estimated 179.6 thousand persons were engaged as self-employed and unpaid family workers in the modern sector in 2025, representing a 2.3 per cent rise from the previous year.

Table 3.1: Total Recorded Employment[1], 2021 - 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Modern Establishments					
Wage Employees	2,906.1	3,015.4	3,138.3	3,213.8	3,315.0
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	163.7	168.1	172.4	175.5	179.6
Sub -Total	3,069.8	3,183.5	3,310.7	3,389.3	3,494.6
Informal Sector[2]	15,261.8	15,964.7	16,685.6	17,389.3	18,106.1
TOTAL	**18,331.6**	**19,148.2**	**19,996.3**	**20,778.6**	**21,600.7**

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

Employment in the Modern Sector

3.6. Table 3.2 presents wage employment by industry and sector for the period 2021 to 2025. Total wage employment in the private sector of the economy increased by 2.5 per cent to 2,245.0 thousand persons in 2025. Employment in the Manufacturing sector rose by 5.6 per cent and was the leading industry in private sector wage employment, accounting for 16.3 per cent in 2025. Agriculture, forestry and fishing; and Wholesale and retail trade accounted for 13.9 per cent and 12.5 per cent of the total private sector employment, respectively, during the same period.

3.7. During the period under review, other industries in the private sector that recorded notable growth were: Financial and insurance activities at 4.4 per cent, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply at 3.8 per cent and Education at 3.5 per cent.

3.8. In the public sector, wage employment registered a growth of 4.6 per cent in 2025 compared to 3.1 per cent recorded in 2024. In 2025, Public administration and defence; compulsory social security recorded the highest growth in wage employment within the public sector at 6.6 per cent, followed by Human health and social work activities at 5.5 per cent; and Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles at 4.8 per cent. In the review period, the industries with the highest employment levels in the public sector were Education; and Public administration and defence; Compulsory social security, which accounted for 44.9 per cent and 35.1 per cent of total employment, respectively, within the public sector.

Table 3.2: Wage Employment by Industry and Sector, 2021 - 2025

'000

		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	Percentage change
PRIVATE SECTOR:							
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	295.3	299.7	302.4	308.9	311.9	0.9
	Mining and quarrying	14.0	14.3	14.5	14.7	15.0	2.0
	Manufacturing	313.5	329.6	340.6	347.3	366.6	5.6
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	3.8
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5.7	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.8	1.5
	Construction	217.3	222.2	226.3	223.4	228.2	2.1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	256.3	265.7	270.7	276.1	281.0	1.8
	Transportation and storage	63.0	65.8	66.9	67.9	69.4	2.2
	Accommodation and food service activities	61.7	75.9	97.0	102.9	104.3	1.4
	Information and communication	132.1	140.5	145.6	149.9	150.5	0.4
	Financial and insurance activities	66.8	70.0	71.9	74.3	77.6	4.4
	Real estate activities	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	2.3
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	21.0	22.0	22.4	22.8	23.5	3.1
	Administrative and support service activities	48.0	51.0	52.6	53.7	54.7	1.9
	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Education	210.6	227.3	234.6	242.5	251.1	3.5
	Human health and social work activities	106.7	112.5	115.5	118.6	121.7	2.6
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.9	1.7
	Other service activities	37.4	40.1	41.8	43.8	44.4	1.4
	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	117.9	118.6	119.3	120.2	121.0	0.7
	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	6.7
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR		**1,983.0**	**2,077.5**	**2,145.5**	**2,190.6**	**2,245.0**	**2.5**
PUBLIC SECTOR:							**-**
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.3	42.7	0.9
	Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	-
	Manufacturing	23.3	23.0	21.7	21.9	22.0	0.5
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17.0	16.4	16.1	17.2	17.4	1.2
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9.4	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.3	2.0

Table 3.2: Wage Employment by Industry and Sector, 2021 - 2025 (Cont'd)

'000

		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	Percentage change
	Construction	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.1	2.0
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	4.8
	Transportation and storage	19.9	22.4	23.1	23.5	23.9	1.7
	Accommodation and food service activities	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	-
	Information and communication	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-
	Financial and insurance activities	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.7	12.1	3.4
	Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	1.4
	Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	329.8	334.9	343.9	351.8	375.1	6.6
	Education	398.6	401.8	445.4	462.1	480.2	3.9
	Human health and social work activities	47.4	50.9	53.5	56.4	59.5	5.5
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	4.0
	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		**923.0**	**937.8**	**992.9**	**1,023.2**	**1,070.0**	**4.6**
TOTAL WAGE EMPLOYMENT		**2,906.1**	**3,015.3**	**3,138.3**	**3,213.8**	**3,315.0**	**3.1**

**Provisional.*

3.9. Wage employment in the public sector by type of employer for the period 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 3.3. In 2025, the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) registered an increase of 6.2 per cent in wage employment to 436.3 thousand, while Ministries and Other Extra-budgetary institutions registered an increase of 2.9 per cent. Employment in County Governments increased by 5.5 per cent to 239.0 thousand, while employment in Corporations controlled by the Government, as well as in Parastatal bodies, each grew by 1.3 per cent in 2025.

Table 3.3: Wage Employment in the Public Sector, 2021 – 2025

'000

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	Annual Percentage Change
Ministries and other exra-budgetary institutions[1]	220.7	226.0	233.6	236.7	243.5	2.9
Teachers Service Commission	349.9	348.6	390.4	410.7	436.3	6.2
Parastatal Bodies[2]	96.7	97.8	98.9	100.1	101.4	1.3
Corporations controlled by the Government[3]	47.5	48.1	48.6	49.2	49.8	1.3
County governments	208.1	217.3	221.4	226.5	239.0	5.5
TOTAL	**923.0**	**937.8**	**992.9**	**1,023.2**	**1,070.0**	**4.6**

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

3.10. Table 3.4 shows the wage employment by industry and sex for 2024 and 2025. In 2025, Human Health and Social Work Activities had the highest proportion of female employees among the wage employees at 56.3 per cent within the sector.

On the contrary, the Mining and quarrying sector registered the lowest proportion of female employees at 13.9 per cent of total wage employees within the sector in 2025. The number of females in wage employment increased by 2.9 per cent to 1,262.3 thousand in 2025 as compared to the previous year. The Education sector had the highest proportion of females in wage employment, accounting for 28.9 per cent of all females employed across the various industries. Regular employment accounted for 82.4 per cent of total wage employment during the period under review.



Table 3.4: Wage Employment by Industry and Sex, 2024 and 2025

'000

INDUSTRY	Female		Male		Total	
	2024	2025*	2024	2025*	2024	2025*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	148.0	149.4	203.1	205.1	351.1	354.5
Mining and quarrying	2.2	2.2	13.3	13.6	15.5	15.8
Manufacturing	119.6	125.9	249.6	262.7	369.2	388.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5.5	5.6	16.9	17.1	22.4	22.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5.4	5.5	11.5	11.6	16.9	17.1
Construction	49.0	50.1	184.3	188.3	233.3	238.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	81.4	82.8	196.9	200.3	278.3	283.1
Transportation and storage	19.4	19.8	72.0	73.5	91.4	93.3
Accommodation and food service activities	38.2	38.7	66.5	67.5	104.7	106.2
Information and communication	63.8	64.1	88.1	88.5	151.9	152.6
Financial and insurance activities	41.3	43.1	44.7	46.7	86.0	89.8
Real estate activities	1.6	1.6	2.8	2.8	4.4	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	12.1	12.4	17.2	18.3	29.9	30.7
Administrative and support service activities	21.3	19.0	33.0	35.7	53.7	54.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	96.5	102.9	255.3	272.2	351.8	375.1
Education	351.0	364.3	353.6	367.0	704.6	731.3
Human health and social work activities	98.5	102.0	76.5	79.2	175.0	181.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.4	3.5	4.9	5.0	8.3	8.5
Other service activities	21.1	21.4	22.7	23.0	43.8	44.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	47.1	47.5	73.0	73.5	120.1	121.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.6
TOTAL	**1,226.9**	**1,262.3**	**1,986.9**	**2,052.7**	**3,213.8**	**3,315.0**
Of which: Regular	1,013.4	1,038.2	1,641.2	1,693.9	2,654.6	2,732.1
Casual	213.5	224.1	345.7	358.8	559.2	582.9

**Provisional.*

Wage Earnings in the Modern Sector

3.11. The wage payments by industry in the modern sector for the period 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 3.5. The nominal wage bill has been increasing over time and stood at KSh 3,275.8 billion in 2025, a 9.2 per cent increase from the previous year. Similarly, the private sector wage bill expanded by 10.5 per cent to KSh 2,340.3 billion, likewise the public sector wage bill increased by 6.1 per cent and accounted for 28.6 per cent of the total wage payments in 2025.

Table 3.5: Wage Payments[1] by Industry and Sector, 2021 – 2025

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
PRIVATE SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	111,496.4	119,524.4	122,616.5	129,967.8	135,520.9
Mining and quarrying	9,337.4	10,056.2	10,841.7	11,646.9	12,600.9
Manufacturing	178,783.5	203,580.8	226,201.3	247,578.4	320,479.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10,554.5	11,251.4	12,022.1	12,930.0	14,043.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,694.5	1,926.4	2,217.1	2,351.0	2,451.9
Construction	166,055.7	176,298.2	188,535.7	194,953.4	207,222.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	228,761.1	250,332.1	272,784.6	293,593.3	318,862.8
Transportation and storage	97,543.8	106,691.3	113,139.7	117,772.6	121,511.3
Accommodation and food service activities	27,679.1	35,550.7	46,576.8	50,559.5	52,027.7
Information and communication	152,523.6	170,967.0	187,854.0	204,556.6	216,477.0
Financial and insurance activities	139,004.6	152,665.7	163,950.0	176,606.8	203,295.1
Real estate activities	1,336.3	1,442.1	1,514.8	1,586.2	1,642.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	33,752.6	36,891.7	39,461.5	42,147.7	47,021.7
Administrative and support service activities	69,858.3	79,262.2	87,824.0	95,871.3	108,957.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	212,883.0	237,516.6	250,888.4	265,078.0	285,036.8
Human health and social work activities	114,980.9	128,464.2	140,666.8	153,343.5	169,722.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3,999.8	4,453.1	4,841.5	5,242.0	5,866.6
Other service activities	43,562.8	49,929.3	55,825.1	62,724.1	66,973.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	34,994.8	37,252.1	39,800.9	42,452.2	43,635.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5,229.8	5,612.6	6,003.1	6,415.4	6,949.8
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**1,644,032.4**	**1,819,668.2**	**1,973,565.5**	**2,117,376.6**	**2,340,297.9**
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,569.5	21,955.8	22,949.1	24,255.4	24,762.4
Mining and quarrying	360.9	378.3	407.5	426.5	443.7
Manufacturing	24,258.7	24,595.8	24,261.5	25,293.5	25,506.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	26,042.8	25,552.6	25,859.1	27,606.2	28,060.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6,307.1	6,844.7	7,120.8	7,286.1	7,526.2
Construction	8,035.8	8,484.1	9,054.9	9,321.9	9,690.5

Table 3.5: Wage Payments[1] by Industry and Sector, 2021 – 2025 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,297.2	2,408.2	2,574.5	2,674.0	2,829.8
Transportation and storage	42,003.2	50,570.2	60,099.9	61,276.5	63,421.8
Accommodation and food service activities	4,111.0	4,492.2	5,121.6	5,373.1	5,542.0
Information and communication	1,818.9	1,878.2	1,979.6	2,143.6	2,242.2
Financial and insurance activities	21,620.4	23,688.6	25,569.3	26,721.9	28,603.4
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7,935.6	9,884.4	9,049.2	9,532.6	10,091.9
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	221,650.5	213,851.3	225,102.6	241,462.8	260,856.3
Education	281,497.8	301,356.2	313,656.4	331,528.1	351,351.4
Human health and social work activities	88,398.8	92,142.3	97,430.3	103,899.7	111,866.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,239.0	2,331.2	2,463.0	2,592.2	2,676.6
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	**760,147.1**	**790,414.2**	**832,699.3**	**881,394.0**	**935,471.4**
TOTAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE	**2,404,179.5**	**2,610,082.4**	**2,806,264.8**	**2,998,770.6**	**3,275,769.3**

** Provisional*
[1] Annualised June wages.

3.12. Table 3.6 shows wage payments in the public sector by type of employer. The Teachers Service Commission's wage bill constituted the largest share of the public sector wage bill at 37.9 per cent, increasing to KSh 354.5 billion in 2025 from KSh 304.1 billion in the previous year. The share of the wage bill for Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions accounted for 20.6 per cent of the total public sector wage bill in 2025, while the total wage bill for County Governments increased by 4.1 per cent to KSh 201.8 billion in 2025. Total wage payments in parastatal bodies and corporations controlled by the Government also increased by 6.0 per cent each.

Table 3.6: Total Wage Payments in the Public Sector[1], 2021 – 2025

KSh Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions[1]	152,461.6	164,053.2	169,794.9	176,854.7	185,484.9	192,952.2
Teachers Service Commission	241,272.1	259,638.2	267,512.1	284,993.3	304,072.5	354,526.6
Parastatal Bodies[2]	92,728.6	94,513.4	99,408.8	104,557.9	106,514.3	112,872.5
Corporations Controlled by the Government[3].	60,235.6	61,395.0	64,575.1	67,919.8	69,190.8	73,320.9
County governments	165,005.9	180,547.3	189,123.3	198,373.5	193,847.5	201,799.3
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**711,703.7**	**760,147.1**	**790,414.2**	**832,699.3**	**881,394.0**	**935,471.4**

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

3.13. Annual average earnings per employee for the period 2021-2025 are shown in Table 3.7. In the year under review, overall annual earnings increased by 5.9 per cent to KSh 988.2 thousand. The average annual earnings in the private sector increased by 7.9 per cent to KSh 1.0 million in 2025, while earnings in the public sector increased by 1.5 per cent to KSh 874.3 thousand.



Table 3.7: Average Wage Earnings per Employee, 2021 – 2025

KSh

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
PRIVATE SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	377,630.0	398,776.8	405,478.3	420,791.0	434,637.8
Mining and quarrying	666,150.1	704,560.4	746,141.5	789,877.1	837,492.7
Manufacturing	570,371.5	617,635.5	664,123.9	712,878.9	874,301.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,077,242.5	2,188,153.5	2,326,007.2	2,463,241.6	2,619,109.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	294,899.2	312,231.7	331,608.3	349,375.3	361,106.1
Construction	764,324.7	793,247.8	833,284.5	872,729.8	907,956.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	892,517.3	942,062.5	1,007,562.7	1,063,252.9	1,134,834.0
Transportation and storage	1,548,117.5	1,622,564.6	1,691,916.0	1,733,655.6	1,751,913.2
Accommodation and food service activities	448,724.2	468,447.8	480,338.9	491,217.7	498,642.3
Information and communication	1,154,939.2	1,216,964.3	1,289,888.3	1,365,023.0	1,438,060.0
Financial and insurance activities	2,082,067.3	2,179,415.6	2,281,800.7	2,376,991.7	2,618,182.3
Real estate activities	327,360.3	339,095.1	352,061.3	364,994.6	373,282.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,604,896.7	1,680,439.3	1,759,183.5	1,848,476.4	2,001,083.7
Administrative and support service activities	1,454,441.9	1,554,744.2	1,668,484.4	1,785,175.1	1,990,534.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	1,010,686.8	1,044,828.5	1,069,447.7	1,092,942.8	1,135,296.7
Human health and social work activities	1,077,155.3	1,141,859.1	1,217,630.3	1,293,190.0	1,394,432.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	787,216.7	823,929.5	866,330.8	909,243.1	986,341.8
Other service activities	1,163,443.3	1,244,173.4	1,335,630.4	1,432,327.5	1,508,254.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use ..	296,867.8	313,977.4	333,569.5	353,316.9	360,637.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,757,013.2	3,904,185.2	4,071,284.3	4,236,578.4	4,468,785.3
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**829,084.2**	**875,800.6**	**919,916.1**	**966,575.0**	**1,042,466.9**
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	515,093.2	524,167.0	548,312.2	573,535.0	579,685.1
Mining and quarrying	522,339.7	536,637.0	567,546.8	584,233.0	597,973.8
Manufacturing	1,041,861.6	1,066,314.0	1,117,010.9	1,154,006.0	1,158,921.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,529,985.0	1,555,621.0	1,606,956.0	1,604,825.0	1,616,668.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	669,044.7	685,771.0	697,703.2	718,617.0	731,336.7
Construction	874,117.1	896,459.0	934,648.4	937,817.0	956,704.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,060,093.0	1,117,514.0	1,207,533.7	1,252,467.0	1,310,679.6

Table 3.7: Average Wage Earnings per Employee, 2021 – 2025 (Cont'd)

KSh

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Transportation and storage	2,111,985.1	2,258,810.0	2,600,487.3	2,612,847.0	2,652,301.5
Accommodation and food service activities	2,476,497.1	2,642,491.0	2,929,993.8	2,998,364.0	3,041,690.4
Information and communication	937,081.9	957,790.0	1,002,331.0	1,062,770.0	1,094,271.6
Financial and insurance activities	1,967,098.4	2,112,415.0	2,254,394.4	2,287,834.0	2,357,098.8
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,192,971.91	1,246,110.0	1,299,617.2	1,343,572.0	1,396,991.9
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	672,170.89	640,018.0	654,556.3	686,448.0	695,346.1
Education	706,234.91	751,775.0	704,282.4	717,413.0	731,648.2
Human health and social work activities	1,864,526.43	1,815,305.0	1,821,604.6	1,841,736.0	1,879,754.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	921,767.23	940,751.0	978,945.9	1,018,139.0	1,038,664.3
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	**823,585.6**	**842,872.8**	**838,731.4**	**861,389.1**	**874,273.1**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**827,337.7**	**865,560.7**	**894,232.2**	**933,085.7**	**988,177.5**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	743,207.6	751,332.7	757,139.7	790,297.3	792,378.8
Teachers Service Commission	742,118.3	767,288.6	730,046.4	743,489.5	812,644.2
Parastatal Bodies[2]	976,979.1	1,016,403.0	1,057,417.9	1,084,986.4	1,113,273.6
Corporations Controlled by the Government[3]	1,291,482.3	1,343,597.4	1,397,815.5	1,434,258.7	1,471,651.9
County governments	**867,614.1**	**870,498.2**	**896,085.0**	**926,172.2**	**844,291.9**
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**823,585.6**	**842,872.8**	**838,731.4**	**861,389.1**	**874,273.1**

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

3.14. The percentage change in wage employment and average earnings for the periods 2025/2020 and 2025/2024 is shown in Table 3.8. The total wage employment from June 2020 to June 2025 increased by 20.9 per cent. The public sector experienced a wage employment growth of 20.9 per cent, while the private sector increased by 20.8 per cent. Annual average earnings across the economy rose by 20.4 per cent during this five-year period. In the public sector, average earnings increased by 8.7 per cent, while the private sector reported a growth of 26.0 per cent. Within the private sector, employees in the Professional, scientific and technical activities industry reported the highest change in average earnings at 36.9 per cent over the same period.

Table 3.8: Percentage Change in Wage Employment and Average Earnings[1], 2025/2020 and 2025/2024

	EMPLOYMENT*		AVERAGE EARNINGS*	
	2025/2020	2025/2024	2025/2020	2025/2024
PRIVATE SECTOR:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.1	0.9	15.2	3.0
Mining and quarrying	9.9	2.0	28.9	6.0
Manufacturing	24.8	5.6	31.2	2.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6.5	3.8	27.6	6.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	24.1	1.5	24.3	3.4
Construction	7.5	2.1	19.7	4.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.5	1.8	29.9	6.9
Transportation and storage	19.7	2.2	15.4	1.1
Accommodation and food service activities	109.3	1.4	16.3	1.5
Information and communication	28.4	0.4	27.3	5.4
Financial and insurance activities	16.7	4.4	27.5	10.1
Real estate activities	18.6	2.3	15.4	2.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	19.9	3.1	36.9	11.0
Administrative and support service activities	29.7	1.9	24.1	6.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security		-	-	-
Education	38.6	3.5	15.8	3.9
Human health and social work activities	17.5	2.6	32.4	7.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	34.5	1.7	27.1	8.5
Other service activities	35.4	1.4	32.9	5.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	3.4	0.7	23.4	2.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	12.5	6.7	20.8	5.5
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**20.8**	**2.5**	**26.0**	**5.7**
PUBLIC SECTOR:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.6	0.9	13.3	1.1
Mining and quarrying	10.3	0.0	15.2	2.4
Manufacturing	-4.2	0.5	10.5	0.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-1.0	1.2	6.4	0.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	13.2	2.0	9.3	1.8
Construction	11.4	2.0	10.7	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-1.3	4.8	24.8	4.6
Transportation and storage	25.2	1.7	30.6	1.5

Table 3.8: Percentage Change in Wage Employment and Average Earnings[1], 2025/2020 and 2025/2024 (Cont'd)

	EMPLOYMENT*		AVERAGE EARNINGS*	
	2025/2020	2025/2024	2025/2020	2025/2024
Accommodation and food service activities	6.2	0.0	24.4	1.4
Information and communication	5.2	0.0	17.6	3.0
Financial and insurance activities	9.2	3.4	5.5	3.0
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	8.6	1.4	18.5	4.0
Administrative and support service activities	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	20.5	6.6	8.6	1.3
Education	25.7	3.9	5.6	2.0
Human health and social work activities	31.5	5.5	7.2	2.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6.3	4.0	13.3	2.0
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	**20.9**	**4.6**	**8.7**	**1.5**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**20.9**	**3.1**	**20.4**	**4.4**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:				
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	18.1	2.9	7.1	0.3
Teachers Service Commission	31.8	6.2	11.5	9.3
Parastatal Bodies[2]	5.9	1.3	15.0	2.6
Corporations Controlled by the Government[3]	5.9	1.3	15.0	2.6
County governments	16.8	5.5	4.7	-8.8
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**20.9**	**4.6**	**8.7**	**1.5**

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

3.15. The estimated real average earnings per employee for the period from 2021 to 2025 are presented in Table 3.9. The data indicate real earnings adjusted for current inflation rates. In 2025, the real average earnings per employee reached KSh 678.8 thousand, an increase from KSh 665.4 thousand in 2024. The private sector experienced a growth of 3.9 per cent, with earnings rising to KSh 716.1 thousand. Conversely, the public sector experienced a decline of 2.2 per cent, bringing real average earnings down to KSh 600.6 thousand during the same period.

Table 3.9: Estimated Real Average Wage Earnings per Employee[1], 2021 – 2025

KSh

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
PRIVATE SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	328,059.4	321,034.0	302,572.0	300,081.7	298,559.7
Mining and quarrying	578,706.1	567,204.1	556,778.3	563,290.8	575,287.3
Manufacturing	495,500.2	497,225.5	495,576.0	508,380.5	600,571.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,804,567.7	1,761,566.1	1,735,690.0	1,756,629.4	1,799,108.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	256,188.5	251,361.2	247,449.5	249,152.5	248,049.6
Construction	663,993.6	638,601.7	621,805.3	622,376.1	623,690.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	775,358.6	758,404.5	751,853.5	758,245.3	779,535.9
Transportation and storage	1,344,899.7	1,306,240.6	1,262,524.8	1,236,334.4	1,203,417.6
Accommodation and food service activities	389,821.2	377,122.4	358,433.7	350,305.6	342,525.5
Information and communication	1,003,333.0	979,713.3	962,527.7	973,448.8	987,826.7
Financial and insurance activities	1,808,759.2	1,754,531.7	1,702,702.7	1,695,121.4	1,798,471.8
Real estate activities	284,388.5	272,987.5	262,711.7	260,291.3	256,413.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,394,225.6	1,352,832.4	1,312,720.5	1,318,217.4	1,374,576.8
Administrative and support service activities	1,263,520.7	1,251,642.0	1,245,039.9	1,273,074.9	1,367,330.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	878,016.3	841,135.9	798,032.7	779,418.2	779,853.7
Human health and social work activities	935,759.6	919,250.1	908,608.0	922,222.0	957,858.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	683,880.6	663,301.9	646,464.8	648,415.1	677,534.2
Other service activities	1,010,720.8	1,001,617.9	996,660.9	1,021,446.1	1,036,044.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	257,898.7	252,766.5	248,912.9	251,963.4	247,727.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,263,838.8	3,143,052.1	3,038,033.4	3,021,261.9	3,069,681.0
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**720,252.2**	**705,060.5**	**686,450.7**	**689,300.7**	**716,087.4**
PUBLIC SECTOR					**-**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	447,478.1	421,979.0	409,156.1	409,009.2	398,195.1
Mining and quarrying	453,773.4	432,017.9	423,509.1	416,638.3	410,757.9
Manufacturing	905,098.8	858,432.8	833,524.8	822,964.7	796,081.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,329,147.4	1,252,347.8	1,199,126.8	1,144,460.5	1,110,515.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	581,220.8	552,077.8	520,633.2	512,472.6	502,367.0
Construction	759,373.8	721,691.5	697,444.1	668,792.3	657,176.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	920,937.1	899,651.2	901,073.8	893,180.9	900,327.0
Transportation and storage	1,834,749.7	1,818,447.9	1,940,509.9	1,863,318.6	1,821,908.9

Table 3.9: Estimated Real Average Wage Earnings per Employee[1], 2021 – 2025 (Cont'd)

KSh

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Accommodation and food service activities	2,151,413.1	2,127,329.1	2,186,390.9	2,138,245.1	2,089,386.4
Information and communication	814,073.3	771,065.8	747,949.5	757,900.9	751,672.9
Financial and insurance activities	1,708,882.0	1,700,593.1	1,682,251.8	1,631,539.7	1,619,129.3
Real estate activities		-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,036,373.3	1,003,177.0	969,787.5	958,151.3	959,616.4
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	583,936.6	515,244.5	488,436.5	489,531.7	477,644.5
Education	613,529.1	605,214.1	525,542.6	511,613.9	502,581.0
Human health and social work activities	1,619,774.4	1,461,405.6	1,359,299.7	1,313,410.6	1,291,234.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	800,769.0	757,348.7	730,499.3	726,072.9	713,475.3
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	**715,475.4**	**678,552.1**	**625,869.8**	**614,288.7**	**600,552.4**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**718,735.0**	**696,816.9**	**667,285.1**	**665,418.2**	**678,795.1**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	645,648.5	604,858.0	564,985.3	563,590.5	544,297.8
Teachers Service Commission	644,702.2	617,703.3	544,768.0	530,210.1	558,218.4
Parastatal Bodies[2]	848,733.3	818,252.1	789,055.9	773,744.2	764,725.7
Corporations Controlled by the Government[3]	1,121,952.4	1,081,658.9	1,043,064.0	1,022,823.3	1,010,901.6
County governments	753,724.4	700,791.9	668,667.7	660,487.9	579,957.8
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**715,475.4**	**678,552.1**	**625,869.8**	**614,288.7**	**600,552.3**

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

3.16. Changes in wage employment, prices, and real earnings from 2021 to 2025 are shown in Table 3.10. In 2025, wage employment experienced a growth rate of 2.8 per cent, an improvement from the previous year's growth of 2.4 per cent. Additionally, the inflation rate declined to 3.8 per cent in June 2025, down from 4.6 per cent in 2024. Furthermore, real average earnings depicted a positive increase of 2.0 per cent in 2025, in contrast to a decline of 0.3 per cent recorded in 2024.

Table 3.10: Changes in Wage Employment, Prices, and Real Earnings, 2021 – 2025

Per cent

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Wage employment	6.0	3.8	3.5	2.4	2.8
Average earnings at current prices	2.9	4.6	2.8	7.8	4.3
Inflation[1]	6.3	7.9	7.9	4.6	3.8
Real average earnings	-3.8	-3.1	-4.1	-0.3	2.0

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

Employment in the Informal Sector

3.17. Employment in the informal sector is presented in Table 3.11. In 2025, the number of persons engaged in the informal sector grew by 4.1 per cent to 18.1 million. The construction industry experienced the most significant growth, with a rise of 6.7 per cent, bringing the total to 490.1 thousand workers in 2025. The wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants account for more than half of the total informal sector employees.

Table 3.11: Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector by Activity[1] 2021 – 2025

Number '000

Activity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Manufacturing	3,067.1	3,181.0	3,371.8	3,487.9	3,624.7
Construction	416.0	419.7	457.3	459.3	490.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	9,114.5	9,320.9	9,634.9	10,315.1	10,741.5
Transport and Communications[2]	431.9	444.9	482.5	506.9	510.9
Community, Social and Personal Services	1,521.6	1,846.4	1,981.4	1,828.5	1,915.2
Others	710.8	751.8	757.7	791.6	823.6
TOTAL	**15,261.8**	**15,964.7**	**16,685.6**	**17,389.3**	**18,106.1**
Urban	6,224.0	6,560.1	6,964.0	6,785.3	7,160.8
Rural	9,037.8	9,404.6	9,721.6	10,604.0	10,945.3

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

Gazetted Basic Minimum Monthly Wages

3.18. Table 3.12 presents gazetted monthly minimum wages in the agricultural industry over the past five years. The average minimum wage remained unchanged at KSh 10,714 in 2024 and 2025.

Table 3.12: Gazetted Monthly Basic Minimum Wages for the Agricultural Industry, 2021 – 2025

KSh

Type of Employee	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Unskilled employees	6,736	7,545	7,545	7,997	7,997
Stockman, Herdsman and Watchman	7,779	8,713	8,713	9,236	9,236
Skilled And Semi-Skilled Employees:					
House servant or cook	7,585	8,613	8,613	9,129	9,129
Farm foreman	12,152	13,611	13,611	14,427	14,427
Farm clerk	12,152	13,611	13,611	14,427	14,427
Section foreman	7,867	8,811	8,811	9,340	9,340
Farm artisan	8,051	9,018	9,018	9,559	9,559
Tractor driver	8,538	9,563	9,563	10,136	10,136
Combine harvester driver	9,406	10,535	10,535	11,167	11,167
Lorry driver or car driver	9,871	11,055	11,055	11,719	11,719
AVERAGE	**9,014**	**10,107**	**10,107**	**10,714**	**10,714**

Source: Ministry of Labour & Social Protection

3.19. There was no change in the average gazetted monthly wages in urban areas in 2025 compared to 2024 as presented in Table 3.13.

Table 3.13: Average Gazetted Monthly Basic Minimum Wages in Urban Areas in 2024 and 2025

KSh

Occupation	Nairobi , Mombasa, Kisumu & Nakuru Cities		All former Municipalities and Town Councils of Mavoko, Ruiru and Limuru		All other towns	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
General labourer including cleaner, sweeper, gardener, children's ayah, house servant, day watchman, messenger	16,113.75	16,113.75	14,866.92	14,866.92	8,596.49	8,596.49
Miner, stone cutter, turn boy .waiter, cook, logger, line cutter	17,402.97	17,402.97	15,220.38	15,220.38	9,932.52	9,932.52
Night watchman	17,976.54	17,976.54	16,665.96	16,665.96	10,253.06	10,253.06
Machine attendant, sawmill sawyer, machine assistant, mass production machinist, shoe cutter, bakery worker, bakery assistant, tailor's assistant	18,263.27	18,263.27	16,995.14	16,995.14	13,774.97	13,774.97
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)	20,848.40	20,848.40	19,503.68	19,503.68	15,945.69	15,945.69

Table 3.13: Average Gazetted Monthly Basic Minimum Wages in Urban Areas in 2024 and 2025 (Cont'd)

KSh

Occupation	Nairobi , Mombasa, Kisumu & Nakuru Cities		All former Municipalities and Town Councils of Mavoko, Ruiru and Limuru		All other towns	
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)	21,748.87	21,748.87	20,073.06	20,073.06	16,591.44	16,591.44
Pattern designer (draughts-man), garment and dress cutter, single hand oven man, charge-hand baker, general clerk, telephone operator, receptionist, storekeeper	24,818.31	24,818.31	22,689.83	22,689.83	19,346.59	19,346.59
Tailor, driver (medium sized vehicle)	27,352.40	27,352.40	25,139.17	25,139.17	22,415.82	22,415.82
Dyer, crawler tractor driver, salesman	30,196.64	30,196.64	28,174.38	28,174.38	25,428.02	25,428.02
Saw doctor, caretaker (buildings)	33,416.82	33,416.82	31,203.54	31,203.54	29,068.70	29,068.70
Cashier, driver (heavy commercial vehicle) salesman - driver	36,360.92	36,360.92	34,217.60	34,217.60	32,082.81	32,082.81
Ungraded artisan	21,748.92	21,748.92	20,073.06	20,073.06	16,591.76	16,591.76
Artisan Grade III	27,352.45	27,352.45	25,139.17	25,139.17	22,373.42	22,373.42
Artisan Grade II	29,542.36	29,542.36	28,174.38	28,174.38	25,428.02	25,428.02
Artisan Grade I	36,360.92	36,360.92	34,217.60	34,217.60	32,082.91	32,082.91
Average	**25,300.24**	**25,300.24**	**23,490.26**	**23,490.26**	**19,994.15**	**19,994.15**

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



3.20 Table 3.14 shows the number of Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBA) registered by the Employment and Labour Relations Court in 2024 and 2025. CBA registrations dropped from 319 agreements in 2024 to 307 in 2025. The number of unionisable employees increased from 113.7 thousand in 2024 to 521.8 thousand in 2025.

Table 3.14: Collective Bargaining Agreements Registered by the Industrial Court, 2024 and 2025

Activity	Agreements (Number)		Unionisable employees (Number)		Average basic wages (KSh)		Average monthly allowances offered[1] (KSh)	
	2024	2025*	2024	2025*	2024	2025*	2024	2025*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27	10	11,658	1648	17,891.2	23,087.3	3,465.7	5,966.1
Mining and quarrying	4	3	1,099	1,373	34,481.1	2,402.4	5,602.5	32,000.0
Manufacturing	134	131	58,338	23,744	-	96,489.4	5,139.8	6,568.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6	-	8,070	-	130,678.7	-	23,690.0	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2	2	114	229	43,712.4	32,846.9	6,666.7	6,432.5
Construction	2	5	93	463	29,523.1	81,979.4	2,350.0	6,019.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	26	36	1,845	5,597	25,706.5	44,356.9	3,660.6	4,937.6
Transportation and storage	18	16	2,847	3,964	32,413.5	23,147.7	6,155.9	14,937.2
Accommodation and food service activities	17	15	1,494	3,258	26,007.0	18,933.6	4,810.8	5,344.8
Information and communication	3	3	138	214	209,256.3	40,790.9	23,000.0	8,269.0
Financial and insurance activities	21	19	19,544	21,804	200,500.6	180,503.6	11,850.8	7,122.0
Real estate activities	1	-	140	-	15,961.7	-	5,500.0	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4	2	892	118	84,009.2	116,188.6	12,849.4	19,000.0
Administrative and support service activities	5	4	689	4,289	26,529.1	22,997.7	6,130.0	5,906.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1	-	1,299	-	65,091.1	-	2,748.0	-
Education	28	38	2,367	448,391	58,868.3	69,062.3	4,849.8	4,455.0
Human health and social work activities	9	8	1,554	2,864	66,637.2	164,554.9	5,718.2	7,392.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5	1	386	1,018	47,099.7	87,229.9	6,464.0	5,750.0
Other service activities	6	14	1,088	2,863	36,639.8	16,299.4	6,927.9	5,357.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**319**	**307**	**113,655**	**521,837**				

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

Consumer Price Indices

3.21. Changes in Consumer Price Indices (CPI) across the 13 Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) divisions from 2021 to 2025 are presented in Table 3.15a. The annual inflation eased to 4.1 per cent in 2025 from 4.5 per cent in 2024, primarily as a result of a decline in prices of fuel, electricity, and cooking gas. This implies that the general price level of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by households increased at a slower rate in 2025 compared to 2024.

3.22. Inflation for the transport division eased to 3.2 per cent in 2025 from 5.0 per cent in 2024. Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels division inflation reduced to 0.6 per cent in 2025 from 3.9 per cent in 2024. In contrast, the food and non-alcoholic beverages division recorded an inflation of 7.2 per cent, an increase from 5.6 per cent recorded in 2024, signaling an increase in prices of food items and non-alcoholic beverages. The alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics division recorded a 4.7 per cent inflation rate in 2025, compared to 7.8 per cent in 2024.

Table 3.15(a):National Consumer Price Indices and Rates of Inflation by COICOP[1] Divisions, 2021 – 2025

Base: Feb 2019=100

COICOP Divisions	Share (%)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Change 2025/2024
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	32.9094	126.65	143.26	157.12	165.92	177.84	7.2
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	3.3289	113.02	118.28	129.17	139.31	145.79	4.7
Clothing and Footwear	2.9914	105.91	108.39	111.67	115.69	119.58	3.4
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	14.6124	108.26	114.68	123.99	128.77	129.57	0.6
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	3.7372	107.19	116.43	122.80	127.83	131.02	2.5
Health	2.9116	106.20	107.55	110.11	113.09	116.75	3.2
Transport	9.6468	125.16	135.26	151.73	159.30	164.37	3.2
Information and Communication	7.7840	103.04	104.80	105.99	107.39	108.32	0.9
Recreation, Sport and Culture	1.7219	104.92	107.69	113.60	118.83	122.47	3.1
Education Services	5.5620	103.70	104.77	107.05	109.81	112.59	2.5
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	8.0991	107.30	111.04	116.94	122.09	125.98	3.2
Insurance and Financial Services	2.2423	102.56	103.18	104.44	105.40	106.22	0.8
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	4.4532	106.59	111.22	119.42	125.45	129.57	3.3
Weighted Average of All Items	**100.00**	**115.33**	**124.16**	**133.69**	**139.69**	**145.37**	**4.1**

3.23. The inflation rates of COICOP classes under the food and non-alcoholic beverages division are presented in Table 3.15b. In 2025, fish and other seafood recorded the highest inflation of 16.0 per cent, mainly driven by an increase in prices of omena and dried/smoked fish. Prices of ready-made food and other food products not elsewhere classified rose by 14.2 per cent during the review period. In addition, vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas, and pulses inflation stood at 13.4 per cent in the period under review, mainly due to an increase in prices of cabbage, tomatoes, and peas.

Table 3.15(b): Consumer Price Indices for Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages by COICOP Classes, 2021 -2025

Base: Feb 2019=100

COICOP Classes of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Division	Share (%)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Change 2025/2024
Cereals and cereal products	8.8650	116.57	137.49	151.30	142.75	146.12	2.4
Live animals, meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals	4.7774	114.45	122.74	132.82	150.44	161.17	7.1
Fish and other seafood	1.3172	130.47	144.97	158.56	180.09	208.82	16.0
Milk, other dairy products and eggs	4.9597	111.12	124.18	132.86	133.87	133.15	-0.5
Oils and fats	1.7376	128.18	172.93	162.37	165.83	172.67	4.1
Fruits and nuts	2.0046	147.56	154.97	172.55	197.69	221.53	12.1
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses	6.1030	164.25	181.79	202.73	235.00	266.56	13.4
Sugar, confectionery and desserts	1.5252	106.85	127.23	176.20	157.28	162.28	3.2
Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c.	0.2280	157.96	169.00	180.80	204.59	233.59	14.2
Fruit and vegetable juices	0.1409	107.65	113.28	118.31	129.76	136.63	5.3
Coffee and coffee substitutes	0.0095	105.52	115.89	138.83	169.00	184.36	9.1
Tea, maté and other plant products for infusion	0.3445	107.13	110.53	113.00	116.42	118.99	2.2
Cocoa drinks	0.0438	106.27	110.55	118.29	137.53	155.61	13.1
Water	0.2361	105.87	108.65	112.12	113.77	114.55	0.7
Soft drinks	0.4949	109.24	114.15	118.06	125.51	126.26	0.6
Other non-alcoholic beverages n.e.c: not elsewhere classified	0.0007	104.74	113.30	128.91	142.80	155.41	8.8
Services for processing primary goods for food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.1216	105.78	110.20	119.11	120.31	125.27	4.1

n.e.c: not elsewhere classified



3.24. The annual average retail prices of selected consumer goods in the CPI basket from 2021 to 2025 are presented in Table 3.15(c). In 2025, kales (Sukuma wiki) and cabbages recorded the highest increases of 20.3 per cent and 20.0 per cent, respectively. During the period under review, prices of wheat flour decreased by 6.5 per cent.

Table 3.15(c): Annual Average Retail Prices of Selected Consumer Goods in the Consumer Price Basket, 2021 – 2025

KSh per Unit

ITEM	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% change
Beef - with bones	1 Kg	474.52	514.13	556.53	635.08	689.62	8.6
Offals - Matumbo	1 Kg	279.66	295.35	314.52	348.92	369.37	5.9
Bread,White	400 Gms	52.67	59.39	64.14	66.46	66.43	-0.0
Maize grain- loose	1 Kg	48.07	67.72	77.69	62.70	67.58	7.8
Milk - Packeted	1/2 Litre	49.60	56.02	57.53	57.17	56.39	-1.4
Sugar	1 Kg	115.30	138.05	193.84	171.56	177.05	3.2
Wheat Flour	2 kg	131.39	174.54	196.77	180.41	168.68	-6.5
English Potatoes	1 Kg	70.20	85.22	98.98	85.34	90.63	6.2
Kales - Sukuma-wiki	1 Kg	54.47	60.38	61.75	75.00	90.24	20.3
Cabbages	1 Kg	45.28	51.64	57.01	48.30	57.95	20.0
Petrol (Super)	1 Litre	125.79	157.34	194.50	191.76	181.39	-5.4
Diesel	1 Litre	108.56	139.69	180.33	168.38	169.56	0.7
Kerosene	1 Litre	100.18	128.14	172.05	178.32	153.53	-13.9
Electricity	200 KW/h	4,941.13	4,681.58	6,230.29	6,156.13	5,685.98	-7.6
Electricity	50 KW/h	884.38	856.99	1,271.56	1,329.31	1,282.04	-3.6
Gas	13 Kg	2,280.91	2,990.41	2,990.70	3,188.34	3,142.43	-1.4

3.25. Table 3.16 presents the overall year-on-year inflation in Nairobi by income group segments (lower, middle and upper) and the rest of urban areas. Among the three income groups in Nairobi, the Nairobi Middle-Income group reported the highest inflation of 4.9 per cent in 2025. During the same period, the Rest of Urban Areas recorded the lowest inflation of 3.8 per cent.

Table 3.16: Annual Inflation, 2021- 2025

Per cent

Income Group	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Nairobi Lower Income [1]	6.0	8.1	7.4	4.2	4.3
Nairobi Middle Income[2]	4.2	6.0	6.6	5.1	4.9
Nairobi Upper Income[3]	4.0	5.7	6.1	4.8	3.9
Nairobi	5.2	7.2	7.0	4.5	4.4
Rest of Urban Areas	6.7	8.0	8.1	4.5	3.8
Overall Inflation	**6.1**	**7.7**	**7.7**	**4.5**	**4.1**

Notes:

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

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

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

3.26. The annual average CPI for the Nairobi Lower Income Group rose by 4.3 per cent to 146.98 in 2025 as presented in Table 3.17. During the year under review, the highest inflation rate of 4.9 per cent was recorded in October, while the lowest rate of 3.6 per cent was recorded in May.

Table 3.17: Consumer Price Indices for Nairobi Lower Income Group, 2021 – 2025

February 2019=100

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	113.63	120.04	130.98	139.19	144.55
February	114.56	120.76	131.92	139.47	144.89
March	115.15	121.94	132.97	139.95	145.42
April	116.11	123.94	133.49	139.59	145.67
May	116.37	124.89	134.64	141.02	146.15
June	116.48	126.02	135.67	141.50	146.99
July	116.80	127.02	135.57	141.05	147.22
August	116.86	127.60	135.39	141.15	147.91
September	117.16	128.58	136.68	141.34	148.12
October	117.60	129.56	138.22	141.48	148.43
November	117.84	130.05	138.49	141.89	148.56
December	119.56	130.59	138.89	143.26	149.85
Annual Average	**116.51**	**125.92**	**135.24**	**140.91**	**146.98**

3.27. Table 3.18 shows that the annual average CPI for Nairobi Middle Income Group was 134.82 in 2025 with an annual inflation of 4.9 per cent. Households within these income group experienced the highest inflation in July, while the least inflation was experienced in January 2025.

Table 3.18: Consumer Price Indices, Nairobi Middle Income Group, 2021– 2025

February 2019=100

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	106.20	110.44	118.93	126.94	131.79
February	106.75	110.82	119.38	127.41	132.42
March	107.12	111.46	119.90	127.48	132.86
April	107.64	112.90	120.76	127.21	133.23
May	107.75	113.50	121.47	127.96	134.57
June	107.88	114.62	122.27	128.59	135.18
July	108.63	115.44	122.37	128.35	135.53
August	108.88	115.92	122.59	128.66	135.67
September	109.27	117.29	124.05	129.12	136.07
October	109.42	118.04	124.94	129.86	136.27
November	109.69	118.23	125.17	130.37	136.57
December	110.37	118.63	125.94	130.83	137.65
Annual Average	**108.30**	**114.78**	**122.31**	**128.57**	**134.82**

3.28. Annual average CPI Nairobi Upper Income Group annual average CPI stood at 132.07, recording an annual inflation of 3.9 per cent in 2025, as presented in Table 3.19. Among this group, inflation was highest in December at 5.5 per cent and lowest in January at 2.4 per cent.

Table 3.19: Consumer Price Indices, Nairobi Upper Income Group, 2021– 2025

February 2019=100

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	105.63	110.16	117.93	125.97	128.96
February	106.56	110.47	118.32	126.39	129.76
March	107.25	111.30	118.81	126.58	130.44
April	107.38	112.78	119.07	126.35	130.72
May	107.86	113.57	120.10	126.96	131.19
June	108.15	114.33	120.62	127.14	131.71
July	108.42	114.93	121.11	127.09	132.63
August	108.54	115.26	121.21	127.00	132.90
September	109.30	116.87	123.20	127.47	133.20
October	109.42	117.16	124.48	127.75	133.58
November	109.69	117.25	124.75	128.09	134.18
December	110.09	117.64	125.43	128.47	135.56
Annual Average	**108.19**	**114.31**	**121.25**	**127.10**	**132.07**

3.29. The annual average CPI for all income groups in Nairobi stood at 141.31 as shown in Table 3.20, resulting in an annual inflation of 4.4 per cent. Inflation across this income group was highest in August at 5.0 per cent and lowest in January at 3.7 per cent.

Table 3.20: Consumer Price Indices, Overall Nairobi, 2021 – 2025

February 2019=100

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	110.30	115.79	125.57	133.69	138.62
February	111.11	116.35	126.29	134.05	139.10
March	111.64	117.32	127.10	134.37	139.62
April	112.36	119.07	127.70	134.05	139.91
May	112.60	119.89	128.69	135.17	140.66
June	112.73	120.98	129.59	135.65	141.39
July	113.19	121.87	129.63	135.32	141.74
August	113.31	122.39	129.60	135.47	142.21
September	113.70	123.57	131.03	135.77	142.49
October	114.00	124.39	132.33	136.12	142.77
November	114.26	124.74	132.58	136.56	143.01
December	115.49	125.22	133.14	137.52	144.25
Annual Average	**112.89**	**120.97**	**129.44**	**135.31**	**141.31**

3.30. In the Rest of Urban Areas, the lowest inflation rate of 3.0 per cent was recorded in January 2025, as presented in Table 3.21. The annual average CPI within this group was 148.26 with an inflation of 3.8 per cent in 2025.

Table 3.21: Consumer Price Indices, the Rest of Urban Areas, 2021– 2025

February 2019=100

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	114.20	120.67	131.94	141.33	145.58
February	114.97	121.11	132.86	141.39	145.97
March	115.36	122.15	134.09	141.72	146.58
April	116.44	124.38	134.77	141.50	147.06
May	116.67	125.42	136.08	142.82	147.87
June	116.80	126.52	137.16	143.48	148.56
July	117.05	127.31	137.37	143.22	148.59
August	117.42	127.84	137.17	143.00	149.06
September	117.77	128.97	138.38	143.24	149.45
October	118.57	130.33	139.83	143.50	149.74
November	119.30	130.85	140.20	143.83	149.98
December	120.26	131.68	140.69	144.60	150.70
Annual Average	**117.07**	**126.44**	**136.71**	**142.80**	**148.26**

3.31 The overall annual average CPI for Kenya stood at 145.37 in 2025 from 139.69 in 2024, as presented in Table 3.22, translating to an annual inflation of 4.1 per cent in 2025. Overall, January recorded the lowest inflation, while September recorded the highest inflation.

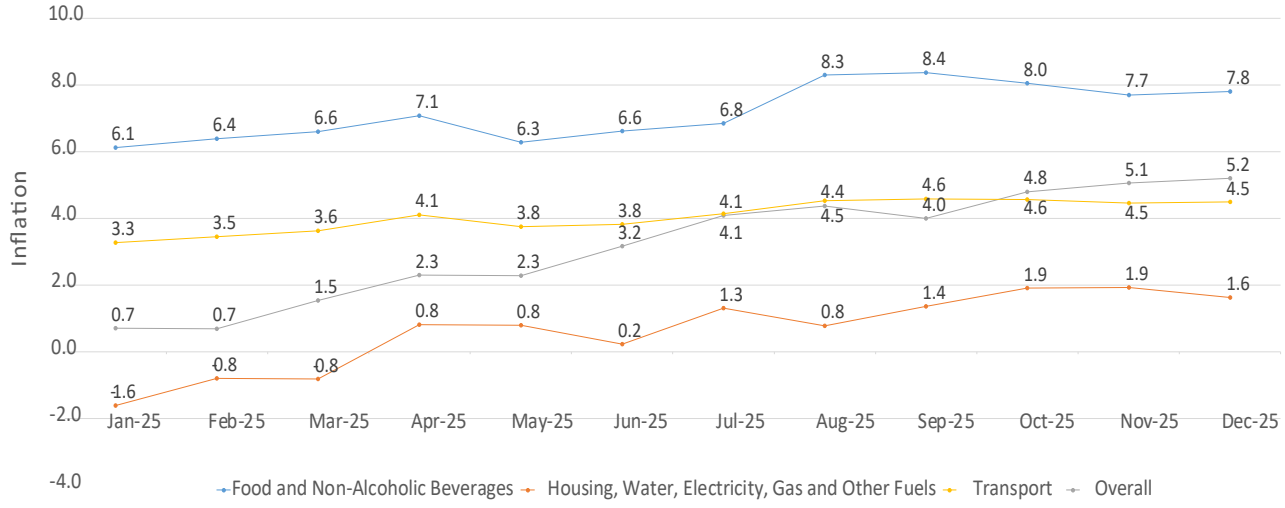
Table 3.22: Consumer Price Indices Kenya, 2021 – 2025

February 2019=100

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	106.51	112.58	118.64	129.29	138.15	142.68
February	107.17	113.36	119.13	130.13	138.34	143.12
March	107.47	113.81	120.14	131.18	138.66	143.69
April	108.49	114.75	122.17	131.83	138.40	144.09
May	108.60	114.98	123.12	133.01	139.64	144.88
June	108.27	115.11	124.22	134.01	140.23	145.58
July	108.35	115.45	125.05	134.15	139.94	145.74
August	108.57	115.71	125.58	134.02	139.87	146.21
September	108.57	116.08	126.73	135.32	140.13	146.56
October	109.60	116.67	127.86	136.71	140.44	146.84
November	110.78	117.20	128.31	137.03	140.81	147.08
December	111.87	118.27	128.99	137.55	141.66	148.02
Annual Average	**108.69**	**115.33**	**124.16**	**133.69**	**139.69**	**145.37**

3.32. Overall inflation trends and that of key COICOP divisions from January to December 2025 is shown in Figure 3.1. The lowest overall inflation of 3.3 per cent was recorded in January 2025, while the highest overall inflation of 4.6 per cent was recorded in September and October 2025. During the year, the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages division registered its highest inflation of 8.4 per cent in September, while the Transport division recorded its highest inflation of 5.1 per cent in November.

Figure 3.1: Trends in Overall and Key COICOP Divisions Inflation, January – December, 2025



3.33. Tables 3.23, 3.24 and 3.25 present the core indices, non-core indices, and their respective inflation from 2021 to 2025. Core inflation is a measure of inflation that is compiled from non-volatile commodities such as manufactured food items, health services, education services, and ICT. The annual average core index increased from 125.90 in 2024 to 129.09 in 2025, representing a growth of 2.5 per cent. In addition, the annual average non-core index rose from 195.15 in 2024 to 211.37 in 2025, corresponding to an annual inflation rate of 8.3 per cent.

Table 3.23: Core Indices, 2021-2025

February 2019=100

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	107.15	111.42	119.50	125.27	127.77
February	107.59	111.79	119.49	125.63	128.01
March	107.80	112.46	119.87	125.59	128.35
April	108.28	113.60	120.16	125.31	128.48
May	108.49	114.47	121.35	125.49	128.97
June	108.67	115.69	122.20	125.66	129.47
July	108.96	116.64	122.91	125.66	129.59
August	109.12	117.17	123.04	125.80	129.57
September	109.29	117.67	123.45	125.88	129.52
October	109.73	118.45	123.97	126.20	129.56
November	110.38	118.78	124.14	126.76	129.66
December	111.01	119.14	124.77	127.50	130.09
Annual Average	**108.87**	**115.61**	**122.07**	**125.90**	**129.09**

Table 3.24: Non-Core Indices, 2021-2025

February 2019=100

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	134.51	147.59	168.07	190.04	202.87
February	136.63	148.58	172.25	189.38	204.01
March	138.03	151.07	175.98	191.35	205.55
April	140.77	156.39	177.89	190.91	206.86
May	141.31	157.29	179.20	197.51	209.35
June	140.96	157.86	180.63	198.96	211.24
July	141.71	158.97	178.24	197.48	211.69
August	142.30	159.37	177.63	195.90	213.85
September	143.59	162.69	182.75	196.87	215.78
October	144.78	165.19	187.72	197.36	216.87
November	144.98	166.57	188.79	197.51	217.54
December	147.55	168.15	189.20	198.51	220.84
Annual Average	**141.43**	**158.31**	**179.86**	**195.15**	**211.37**



Table 3.25:Annual Core and Non-Core Inflation, 2021-2025

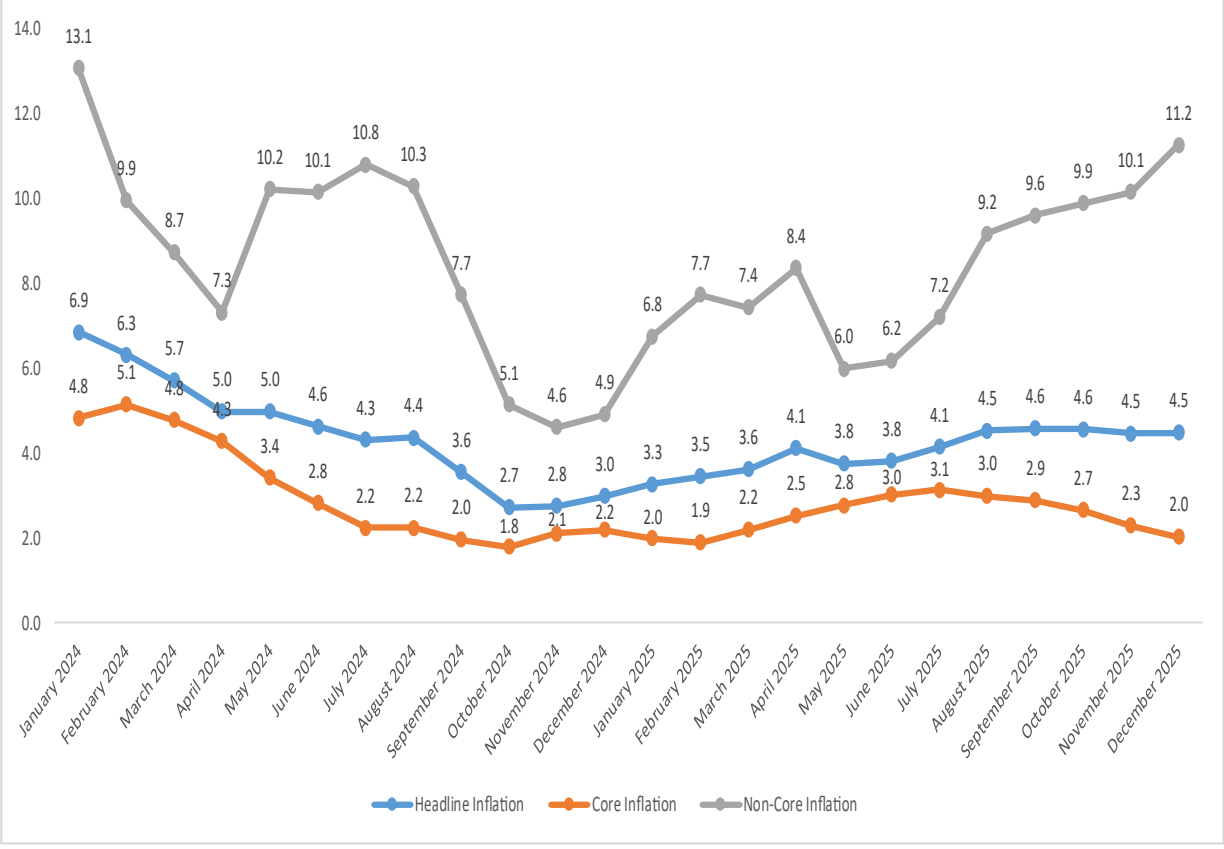
Per cent

Item Description	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Core inflation	4.1	6.2	5.6	3.1	2.5
Non-Core inflation	12.2	11.9	13.6	8.5	8.3

3.34. Figure 3.2 shows the trend of headline, core and non-core inflation rates from January 2024 to December 2025. In 2025, core inflation peaked at 3.1 per cent in July and was lowest at 1.9 per cent in February. During the same year, non-core inflation was lowest at 6.0 per cent in May and highest at 11.2 per cent in December 2025.

Over the same period, the highest headline inflation was recorded in September and October 2025, at 4.6 per cent. Inflation was lowest in January 2025 at 3.3 per cent. Further, the figure shows that the non-core inflation was always higher than core and headline inflation.

Figure 3.2: Headline, Core and Non-Core Inflation Rates, January 2024 - December 2025







Central Bank Rate revised downward to

9.00%

in December 2025 from

11.25%

in December 2024

CHAPTER

04

Money, Banking and Finance

Overview

The Central Bank Rate was revised downward to 9.00 per cent in December 2025 from 11.25 per cent in December 2024. In line with this easing, commercial banks reduced their lending rates, with loans and advances reducing from 16.89 per cent to 14.82 per cent while overdraft interest rates declined from 15.75 per cent to 13.38 per cent over the same period. Similarly, the yield on 91-day Treasury bills declined from 10.32 per cent in December 2024 to 7.78 per cent in December 2025.

4.2. Broad Money supply (M3) increased to KSh 6,731.2 billion as at December 2025. Liquid assets for commercial banks and Microfinance Banks (MFBs) expanded by 15.7 per cent to KSh 3,828.7 billion as at December 2025. Deposit liabilities for commercial banks and Micro Finance Banks grew by 9.9 per cent to KSh 6,225.9 billion as at December 2025. The overall liquidity for commercial and microfinance banks increased from 58.4 per cent as at December 2024 to 61.5 per cent as at December 2025. Foreign currency deposits held by deposit taking financial corporations grew by 7.2 per cent to KSh 1,350.3 billion by end of December 2025 while Net foreign assets grew by 38.1 per cent to KSh 1,195.3 billion as at end of December 2025.

4.3. Total credit advanced by commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions increased by 9.6 per cent to KSh 7,822.6 billion as at end of December 2025, with credit advanced to the private sector accounting for 36.8 per cent of the total credit advanced. The share of credit advanced to the national government was 34.8 per cent as at December 2025. Total advances to the national government increased from KSh 2,310.5 billion as at the end of December 2024 to KSh 2,689.4 billion as at end of December 2025. Credit to county governments increased to KSh 18.8 billion at the end of December 2025 from KSh 2.2 billion as at the end of December 2024.

4.4. Total deposits held at commercial banks grew by 10.1 per cent to KSh 5,517.7 billion as at the end of December 2025, of which demand deposits grew by 12.4 per cent. Deposits held by microfinance banks grew by 5.3 per cent to KSh 44.2 billion as at end of December 2025. Total assets of commercial banks increased to KSh 5,760.3 billion as at end of December 2025 from KSh 5,199.3 billion as at end of December 2024, while assets of microfinance banks increased by 5.7 per cent to KSh 45.7 billion as at end of December 2025. Similarly, total assets of deposit taking SACCOs grew by 11.5 per cent to KSh 727.1 billion as at end of December 2025.

4.5. Investments for the life insurance business grew by 22.0 per cent to KSh 1,028.4 billion in 2025. Total assets of life insurance business expanded by 21.7 per cent to KSh 1,075.9 billion in 2025. Gross premium income for life insurance also rose significantly, growing by 22.7 per cent to KSh 235.4 billion in 2025. In the general insurance segment, total assets increased by 6.5 per cent to KSh 291.8 billion over the same period.

4.6. Total assets of pension funds grew by 24.6 per cent to KSh 2,810.6 billion by the end of 2025, while fixed deposits of increased to KSh 56.5 billion from KSh 53.7 billion over the same period. Investments in government securities during the review period grew by 23.9 per cent to KSh 1,465.5 billion as at December 2025. The total number of shares traded in the capital markets grew by 28.3 per cent to 6.3 million shares. The value of shares traded in 2025 was KSh 145.5 billion compared to KSh 106.0 billion in 2024. Over the same period, the value of unclaimed financial assets received grew by 21.4 per cent to KSh 5,182.3 million in 2025 while the value of total assets reunified to claimants declined by 1.2 per cent to KSh 427.5 million during the financial year 2024/25.

Selected Monetary Indicators

4.7. Table 4.1 presents selected monetary indicators for the period 2021 to 2025. Total domestic credit advanced by the banking system and non-bank financial institutions increased from KSh 7,197.3 billion as at end of 2024 to KSh 7,862.3 billion as at December 2025. The increase in credit advanced was mainly on account of 7.3 per cent and 13.6 per cent growth in credit to private sector and the national government, respectively. Credit advanced to county governments increased from KSh 2.2 billion as at end of December 2024 to KSh 18.7 billion as at end of December 2025. Net foreign assets grew by 38.1 per cent to KSh 1,195.3 billion as at end of December 2025. Over the review period, Broad money supply (M3) grew by 11.3 per cent to KSh 6,731.2 billion as at end of December 2025 while the overall liquidity of commercial banks and microfinance banks improved from 58.4 per cent as at end of 2024 to 61.5 per cent as at end of December 2025.

Table 4.1: Selected Monetary Indicators, 2021 – 2025

As at end of:		Net Foreign Assets[1] (KSh Million)	Domestic Credit (KSh Million) (KSh million)[2]						Broad Money Supply[4] (M3) (KSh Million)	Commercial Bank and Microfinance Bank Liquidity Ratio[5] (Per cent)	"Other Depository Corporations Advances/ Deposits Ratio
			Private Sector[2]	Public Non-Financial Corporations	County Governments	National Government[3]	Other Financial Coorporations	Total			
2021	December	589,346	3,691,938	61,891	18,222	1,766,338	28,124	5,566,513	4,689,439	60.4	79.2
2022	December	283,428	4,146,116	54,059	6,271	2,011,790	28,113	6,246,348	5,042,419	57.6	83.5
2023	December	792,393	4,707,211	70,017	5,413	2,227,284	31,161	7,041,087	6,044,533	56.8	80.5
2024	December	865,519	4,751,579	45,017	2,226	2,367,466	31,015	7,197,303	6,048,537	58.4	79.1
2025*	January	827,764	4,727,351	44,496	7,002	2,485,228	29,173	7,293,250	6,097,123	59.4	78.7
	February	825,558	4,717,943	44,912	6,989	2,597,903	30,166	7,397,913	6,152,622	59.5	78.7
	March	966,399	4,763,986	36,566	17,955	2,501,757	29,275	7,349,540	6,193,835	59.4	78.0
	April	925,952	4,805,873	21,421	17,913	2,597,446	26,942	7,469,596	6,262,843	60.2	78.2
	May	1,009,496	4,821,236	28,523	9,873	2,606,854	27,180	7,493,665	6,348,333	60.2	77.2
	June	1,074,027	4,845,147	24,302	16,059	2,644,567	27,689	7,557,765	6,450,107	61.4	77.0
	July	1,048,025	4,876,439	17,972	16,029	2,682,703	26,791	7,619,933	6,422,710	61.0	76.8
	August	1,053,960	4,890,198	17,419	14,546	2,683,798	27,634	7,633,595	6,453,955	62.0	76.7
	September	947,506	4,978,623	17,318	13,935	2,782,130	28,267	7,820,273	6,458,670	61.2	78.1
	October	1,116,898	5,048,900	20,162	16,090	2,639,226	27,726	7,752,105	6,495,742	61.7	78.2
	November	1,177,142	5,070,526	17,928	17,631	2,707,133	28,180	7,841,397	6,620,060	60.8	78.3
	December	1,195,312	5,099,455	14,955	18,748	2,689,427	39,712	7,862,296	6,731,191	61.5	76.0

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

4.8. The change in money supply during the review period is presented in Table 4.2. All components of money supply recorded growth with M1 and Quasi-money growing by 17.2 per cent and 8.8 per cent, to KSh 2,393.2 billion and 2,987.7 billion, respectively, as at end of December 2025. Broad Money supply (M3) grew by 11.3 per cent to KSh 6,731.2 billion as at end of December 2025, partly on account of foreign currency holdings by residents which grew by 7.2 per cent during the review period.

Table 4.2: Money and Quasi-Money Supply, 2021 -2025

KSh Million

		M1	Quasi-Money	M2	M3
2021	December	1,819,722	2,065,008	3,884,730	4,689,439
2022	December	1,946,405	2,173,617	4,120,022	5,042,419
2023	December	2,024,523	2,471,815	4,496,338	6,044,533
2024	December	2,042,353	2,746,583	4,788,935	6,048,537
2025*	January	2,098,371	2,748,907	4,847,278	6,097,123
	February	2,110,790	2,798,496	4,909,285	6,152,622
	March	2,102,169	2,850,492	4,952,661	6,193,835
	April	2,170,281	2,819,859	4,990,140	6,262,843
	May	2,200,910	2,884,147	5,085,058	6,348,333
	June	2,318,936	2,861,217	5,180,153	6,450,107
	July	2,282,151	2,890,802	5,172,953	6,422,710
	August	2,302,081	2,855,584	5,157,664	6,453,955
	September	2,316,062	2,866,393	5,182,455	6,458,670
	October	2,308,563	2,901,138	5,209,701	6,495,742
	November	2,356,908	2,951,139	5,308,047	6,620,060
	December	2,393,198	2,987,686	5,380,884	6,731,191

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

Consolidated Accounts of Deposit Taking Financial Corporations

4.9. Table 4.3 presents the consolidated accounts of deposit taking financial corporations from 2021 to 2025. Total liabilities of deposit taking financial corporations grew by 11.3 per cent to KSh 6,731.2 billion as at end of December 2025. Total demand deposits grew by 14.8 per cent to KSh 1,950.9 billion as at end of December 2025. Currency outside banks increased from KSh 286.2 billion as at end of December 2024 to KSh 315.6 billion as at end of December 2025. Net foreign assets grew by 38.1 per cent to KSh 1,195.3 billion as at December 2025. Total domestic credit advanced by deposit taking financial corporations increased by 5.6 per cent to KSh 7,862.3 billion as at December 2025, of which credit advanced to the private sector accounted for 64.9 per cent. Credit advanced to the national government increased from KSh 2,310.5 billion as at December 2024 to KSh 2,689.4 billion as at December 2025. Similarly, credit advanced to county governments increased from KSh 2.2 billion as at December 2024 to KSh 18.7 billion as at December 2025.

Table 4.3: Consolidated Accounts of Deposit Taking Financial Corporations, 2021 – 2025

KSh Million

As at end of:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*			
LIABILITIES-	**December**	**December**	**December**	**December**	**March**	**June**	**September**	**December**
1. Money (M1):								
1.1 Demand Deposits	1,475,721	1,603,183	1,650,604	1,699,055	1,707,598	1,863,714	1,916,354	1,950,944
1.2 Other Deposits at Central Bank	96,335	88,846	98,037	114,097	116,124	175,876	113,780	126,690
1.3 Currency outside banks	247,666	254,375	275,882	286,205	278,447	279,347	285,929	315,565
Sub-Total	**1,819,722**	**1,946,405**	**2,024,523**	**2,042,353**	**2,102,169**	**2,318,936**	**2,316,062**	**2,393,198**
2. Quasi-Money(MS): **Sub-Total (quasi-money banks)**	**2,065,008**	**2,173,617**	**2,471,815**	**2,746,583**	**2,850,492**	**2,861,217**	**2,866,393**	**2,987,686**
3. Broad Money Supply(M2)	**3,884,730**	**4,120,022**	**4,496,338**	**4,788,935**	**4,952,661**	**5,180,153**	**5,182,455**	**5,380,884**
4. Foreign Currency Deposits	**804,709**	**922,397**	**1,548,195**	**1,259,601**	**1,241,174**	**1,269,954**	**1,276,214**	**1,350,306**
5. Broad Money Supply(M3)	**4,689,439**	**5,042,419**	**6,044,533**	**6,048,537**	**6,193,835**	**6,450,107**	**6,458,670**	**6,731,191**
TOTAL LIABILITIES (M3)	**4,689,439**	**5,042,419**	**6,044,533**	**6,048,537**	**6,193,835**	**6,450,107**	**6,458,670**	**6,731,191**
ASSETS-								
6. Net Foreign Assets[1]	**589,346**	**283,428**	**792,393**	**865,519**	**966,399**	**1,074,027**	**947,506**	**1,195,312**
7. Net Domestic Credit:	**4,100,093**	**4,758,991**	**5,252,140**	**5,126,015**	**5,227,436**	**5,376,079**	**5,511,164**	**5,535,880**
7.1 Domestic credit	5,566,513	6,246,348	7,041,087	7,197,303	7,349,540	7,557,765	7,820,273	7,862,296
7.1 National Govt. (Net)	1,766,338	2,011,790	2,227,284	2,367,466	2,501,757	2,644,567	2,782,130	2,689,427
7.2 County Governments	18,222	6,271	5,413	2,226	17,955	16,059	13,935	18,748
7.3 Public Nonfinancial Coorps	61,891	54,059	70,017	45,017	36,566	24,302	17,318	14,955
7.4 Private Sector[2]	3,691,938	4,146,116	4,707,211	4,751,579	4,763,986	4,845,147	4,978,623	5,099,455
7.5 Other Financial Cooporation	28,124	28,113	31,161	31,015	29,275	27,689	28,267	39,712
7.2 Other Items Net	-1,466,420	-1,487,357	-1,788,946	-2,014,284	-2,122,104	-2,181,685	-2,309,110	-2,326,416
TOTAL ASSETS	**4,689,439**	**5,042,419**	**6,044,533**	**6,048,537**	**6,193,835**	**6,450,107**	**6,458,670**	**6,731,191**

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

Sources of Change in Money Supply

4.10. During the review period, broad money supply (M3) increased by KSh 682.7 billion, compared to a growth of KSh 4.0 billion as at December 2024. Foreign currency deposits increased by KSh 90.7 billion as at December 2025 compared to a decline of KSh 288.6 billion as at December 2024. The growth in money supply was supported by increase in net foreign assets and recovery in credit to private sector which increased by KSh 329.8 billion and KSh 347.9 billion, respectively as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Changes in Money Supply and the Sources, 2021 – 2025

KSh Million

As at end of	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
MONEY SUPPLY CHANGES					
1 Currency plus demand deposits (M1)	121,177	126,683	78,118	17,830	350,845
2 Quasi-money	90,733	108,609	298,198	274,768	241,103
3 Foreign Currency Deposits	62,643	117,688	625,798	-288,594	90,705
4 Broad Money supply (M3)	274,554	352,980	1,002,114	4,004	682,654
SOURCES OF CHANGES					
5 Net foreign assets.	-153,694	-305,918	508,965	73,126	329,793
6 All Domestic Credit	696,887	679,835	794,738	156,216	664,993
Of which;					
(a) to National Government (net)	400,072	245,452	215,494	83,178	378,965
(b) to private sector	289,848	454,178	561,095	44,368	347,876
7 Other Items (Net)	-268,639	-20,937	-301,589	-225,338	-312,132
8 Total sources of change (5+6+7)	274,554	352,980	1,002,114	4,004	682,654

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

Real Values of Selected Financial Aggregates

4.11. Real values for selected financial aggregates from 2021 to 2025 deflated using the December consumer price indices as presented in Table 4.5. The real value of broad money supply (M3) increased from KSh 4,269.8 billion as at December 2024 to KSh 4,547.5 billion as at December 2025. Real value of total credit advanced by commercial banks increased from KSh 4,492.9 billion as at December 2024 to KSh 4,819.4 billion as at December 2025. The real value of credit advanced by commercial banks to the private sector increased by 1.5 per cent to KSh 2,888.6 billion as at December 2025. The real value of commercial banks' deposit liabilities and banking system total liabilities grew by 5.4 per cent and 3.9 per cent, to KSh 3,727.7 billion and KSh 5,534.7 billion, respectively as at December 2025.

Table 4.5: Trends in the Real Values of Selected Financial Aggregates[1], 2021 – 2025

KSh Million

As at end of:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
1. Money Supply (M3)	4,422,141	4,583,559	4,394,426	4,269,756	4,547,487
2. Commercial bank credit to the private sector	2,988,608	3,253,321	2,964,795	2,846,247	2,888,634
3. Total commercial bank credit	3,868,624	4,152,535	4,425,950	4,492,934	4,819,362
4. Commercial Banks' Deposit Liabilities	3,605,546	3,756,020	3,674,557	3,537,683	3,727,691
5. Total liabilities of the banking system	4,585,782	4,751,226	5,362,585	5,329,045	5,534,663
Memorandum item:					
6. Line 4 as per cent of line 5	78.6	79.1	68.5	66.4	67.4

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

Central Bank of Kenya Assets and Liabilities

4.12. The assets and liabilities of the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) grew by 13.0 per cent to KSh 2,386.3 billion as at December 2025 as shown in Table 4.6. Foreign assets increased by 21.0 per cent to KSh 1,603.4 billion as at December 2025. The Bank's holdings of foreign securities grew by 44.4 per cent to KSh 1,034.3 billion as at December 2025. Advances and discounts to domestic banks declined by 11.1 per cent to KSh 112.8 billion as at December 2025 while direct advances and overdraft to the Government grew by 8.8 per cent to KSh 622.0 billion as at end of December 2025. Total deposit liabilities grew by 4.5 per cent to stand at KSh 1,289.1 billion as at December 2025, with IMF deposits increasing by 3.3 per cent while Government deposits declined by 6.0 per cent over the review period. The General Reserve Fund (GRF) grew by 4.3 per cent to KSh 323.2 billion as at December 2025

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Table 4.6: Central Bank of Kenya Assets and Liabilities, 2021 – 2025

KSh Million

As at end of:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
ASSETS								
1. Foreign Assets:								
1.1 Balances with External Banks	303,398	235,123	301,133	509,925	538,151	474,713	421,829	502,864
1.2 Securities	651,714	655,787	703,054	716,298	756,138	973,729	959,632	1,034,299
1.3 Other Investments	2,530	2,305	3,715	51,443	45,478	41,111	51,566	44,100
1.4 Special Drawing Rights	77,698	70,351	76,564	47,193	44,102	39,369	38,524	22,165
SUB-TOTAL	**1,035,339**	**963,566**	**1,084,466**	**1,324,858**	**1,383,869**	**1,528,922**	**1,471,551**	**1,603,428**
2. Advances & Discounts to Banks	79,787	130,052	307,288	126,928	135,752	120,454	129,200	112,788
3. Direct Advances & Overdraft to the Government	253,822	410,264	610,798	571,714	627,615	627,669	611,367	622,017
4. Other Assets including Treasury Bills & Bonds	129,988	116,484	88,327	87,545	42,831	48,730	34,819	48,114
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,498,937**	**1,620,367**	**2,090,879**	**2,111,046**	**2,190,067**	**2,325,775**	**2,246,937**	**2,386,346**
LIABILITIES:								
1. Capital	35,000	38,000	50,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
2. General Reserve Fund	176,013	222,401	355,079	309,974	309,974	309,974	313,165	323,165
3. Currency								
3.1 Notes	300,327	315,493	340,593	360,413	341,862	345,640	351,628	388,355
3.2 Coins & RTGs1	9,951	10,373	10,682	11,283	11,342	11,375	11,427	11,518
Total Currency	**310,278**	**325,866**	**351,275**	**371,696**	**353,204**	**357,015**	**363,055**	**399,873**
4. Deposits								
4.1 Government	215,372	224,539	153,602	264,608	290,055	347,134	261,279	248,717
4.2 Local Banks2	211,845	191,100	244,812	250,398	230,168	215,443	213,653	236,220
4.3 IMF Deposits	208,941	294,014	424,749	650,174	648,623	669,115	676,420	671,921
4.4 Other	98,649	91,197	100,273	68,431	**122,663**	**181,033**	**105,889**	**132,245**
TOTAL DEPOSITS	**734,806**	**800,849**	**923,436**	**1,233,611**	**1,291,509**	**1,412,725**	**1,257,241**	**1,289,104**
5. Other Liabilities	242,839	233,250	411,088	135,764	175,380	186,060	253,476	314,205
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,498,937**	**1,620,367**	**2,090,879**	**2,111,046**	**2,190,067**	**2,325,775**	**2,246,937**	**2,386,346**

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

Commercial Banks' Assets and Liabilities

4.13. Total assets and liabilities of commercial banks increased to KSh 5,760.3 billion as at end of December 2025 compared to KSh 5,199.3 billion as at end of December 2024, as shown in Table 4.7. Net foreign assets of commercial banks grew by 24.4 per cent to KSh 292.0 billion as at December 2025. Total domestic credit of commercial banks grew by 12.1 per cent to KSh 7,133.6 billion as at December 2025. Credit advanced by commercial banks to National Government grew by 13.7 per cent to KSh 2,229.3 billion as at December 2025 while credit advanced by commercial banks to private sector grew by 6.0 per cent to KSh 4,275.8 billion as at December 2025. Deposits held at commercial banks grew by 10.1 per cent to KSh 5,517.7 billion as at December 2025 with demand deposits increasing by 12.4 per cent over the review period. Time and savings deposits held at commercial banks increased from KSh 2,587.9 billion as at December 2024 to KSh 2,794.0 billion as at December 2025.

Table 4.7: Commercial Banks Assets and Liabilities, 2021- 2025

KSh Million

As at end of Year/Month	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
LIABILITIES								
Deposits								
Demand	1,938,937	2,119,687	2,521,654	2,423,607	2,420,326	2,587,076	2,656,696	2,723,740
Time and Savings	1,884,548	2,012,348	2,532,699	2,587,874	2,653,752	2,670,163	2,648,139	2,793,988
Total	**3,823,485**	**4,132,035**	**5,054,353**	**5,011,482**	**5,074,078**	**5,257,239**	**5,304,836**	**5,517,728**
Other Liabilities	**168,917**	**182,907**	**187,212**	**187,774**	**196,443**	**228,671**	**234,215**	**242,589**
Total Liabilities	**3,992,402**	**4,314,942**	**5,241,565**	**5,199,256**	**5,270,521**	**5,485,910**	**5,539,051**	**5,760,317**
ASSETS								
Foreign Assets (Net)	**-110,062**	**-253,303**	**307,360**	**234,759**	**276,120**	**256,022**	**196,666**	**292,027**
Domestic Credit								
Claims on National Government (Net)	1,689,607	1,784,530	1,720,270	1,960,116	2,068,850	2,228,133	2,327,321	2,229,266
Claims on Local Government/County Govt (Net) 3	18,262	6,271	5,413	2,226	17,955	16,059	13,935	18,748
Claims on On Public Non-Financial Corporations Sector (Net)	60,711	53,187	71,384	46,418	38,199	25,857	18,926	16,405
Claims on Private Sector	3,169,255	3,579,011	4,078,075	4,031,994	4,020,515	4,080,341	4,189,562	4,275,756
Net Credit to Financial Corporations	300,354	232,457	212,752	323,936	347,507	387,508	415,276	593,444
Total Domestic credit	**5,238,190**	**5,655,456**	**6,087,894**	**6,364,690**	**6,493,027**	**6,737,899**	**6,965,019**	**7,133,620**
Other Items Net	**-1,135,725**	**-1,087,210**	**-1,153,689**	**-1,400,193**	**-1,498,626**	**-1,508,011**	**-1,622,634**	**-1,665,330**
Total Assets	**3,992,402**	**4,314,942**	**5,241,565**	**5,199,256**	**5,270,521**	**5,485,910**	**5,539,051**	**5,760,317**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
** Provisional*

Microfinance Banks Assets and Liabilities

4.14. Assets and liabilities of microfinance banks (MFBs) expanded by 5.7 per cent to KSh 45.7 billion as at end of December 2025. Deposits held at microfinance banks grew by 5.3 per cent from KSh 41.9 billion as at end of December 2024 to KSh 44.2 billion as at December 2025. Total domestic credit extended by microfinance banks contracted by 6.8 per cent to KSh 39.8 billion as at December 2025. Credit advanced by microfinance banks to the private sector declined by 4.0 per cent as at December 2025 while credit advanced to the national government declined by 21.7 per cent to KSh 3.5 billion as at December 2025.

Table 4.8: Microfinance Banks Assets and Liabilities, 2021 – 2025

KSh Million

As at end of:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
LIABILITIES								
Deposits								
Demand	5,927	6,262	5,871	6,045	6,396	6,298	6,295	7,168
Time and Savings	42,725	38,460	36,748	35,880	35,294	36,057	36,834	36,985
Total deposits	**48,651**	**44,722**	**42,619**	**41,925**	**41,690**	**42,354**	**43,129**	**44,153**
Other Liabilities	1,036	1,484	1,172	1,334	1,546	2,187	1,779	1,591
Total Liabilities	**49,687**	**46,206**	**43,791**	**43,259**	**43,236**	**44,542**	**44,907**	**45,744**
ASSETS								
Foreign Assets (Net)	**-2,271**	**-2,345**	**-1,903**	**-1,357**	**-1,293**	**-1,470**	**-2,351**	**-1,528**
Domestic Credit								
Claims on Government (Net)	5,590	4,823	4,364	4,467	4,352	4,348	3,822	3,496
Claims on Local Government/County Govt (Net)	-39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claims on Public Non-Financial Corporations Sector (Net)	-1,106	-1,377	-753	-679	-822	-793	-756	-633
Claims on Private Sector	47,160	46,636	43,093	36,343	35,667	35,280	35,301	34,882
Net Credit to Financial Corporations	3,218	3,262	2,712	2,574	1,732	1,836	1,883	2,041
Total domestic credit	**54,822**	**53,345**	**49,416**	**42,706**	**40,930**	**40,671**	**40,249**	**39,786**
Other Items Net	-2,864	-4,794	-3,722	1,910	3,599	5,341	7,009	7,487
Total Assets	**49,687**	**46,206**	**43,791**	**43,259**	**43,236**	**44,542**	**44,907**	**45,744**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

** Provisional*

Commercial and Microfinance Banks' Deposit Liabilities and Liquid Assets

4.15. Table 4.9 presents deposit liabilities and liquid assets for both commercial and microfinance banks for the period 2021 to 2025. The deposit liabilities for commercial and microfinance banks grew by 9.9 per cent from KSh 5,663.9 billion as at end of December 2024 to KSh 6,225.9 billion as at end of December 2025. On the other hand, liquid assets for commercial banks and MFBs recorded a growth of 15.7 per cent to KSh 3,828.7 billion as at end of December 2025. Consequently, overall liquidity ratio for commercial and microfinance banks improved from 58.4 per cent as at end of December 2024 to 61.5 per cent as at the end of December 2025, signaling commercial and microfinance banks' ability to meet short-term obligations using liquid assets.



Table 4.9: Commercial and Microfinance Banks' Deposit Liabilities and Liquid Assets , 2021–2025

		Deposit Liabilities[1] (KSh Million)	Liquid Assets[2] (KSh Million)	Overall Liquidity Ratio (Per cent)
2021	December	4,418,326	2,668,905	60.4
2022	December	4,710,272	2,714,636	57.6
2023	December	5,784,237	3,285,947	56.8
2024	December	5,663,852	3,310,145	58.4
2025*	January	5,641,900	3,353,509	59.4
	February	5,638,058	3,356,348	59.5
	March	5,699,022	3,385,163	59.4
	April	5,691,138	3,426,551	60.2
	May	5,802,194	3,493,916	60.2
	June	5,809,409	3,564,699	61.4
	July	5,866,568	3,580,881	61.0
	August	5,866,361	3,637,388	62.0
	September	5,921,965	3,624,062	61.2
	October	5,986,201	3,692,725	61.7
	November	6,059,886	3,686,826	60.8
	December	6,225,851	3,828,731	61.5

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

Assets and Liabilities of Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives

4.16. Table 4.10 presents the assets and liabilities of Deposit Taking SACCOs (DT-SACCOs) for the period 2021 to 2025. Total assets and liabilities which comprise time and savings deposits grew from KSh 651.8 billion as at December 2024 to KSh 727.1 billion as at December 2025. Credit advanced by DT-SACCOs to the private sector and government increased by 13.4 per cent and 12.8 per cent, respectively to KSh 847.0 billion and KSh 18.3 billion, respectively as at December 2025. Net credit advanced by DT-SACCOs to financial corporations increased from KSh 14.7 billion as at December 2024 to KSh 15.3 billion as at December 2025.

Table 4.10: Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) Assets and Liabilities, 2021- 2025

KSh Million

As at end of:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
LIABILITIES (Time and Savings deposits)	**473,302**	**522,440**	**573,642**	**651,832**	**683,496**	**695,292**	**710,997**	**727,055**
ASSETS								
Domestic Credit								
Claims on Government	3,469	10,635	14,178	16,203	15,802	15,886	16,868	18,270
Claims on On Public Non-Financial Corporations	2,286	2,249	-613	-722	-811	-762	-851	-817
Claims on Private Sector	523,660	587,258	655,444	747,030	759,646	783,711	822,704	847,003
Net Credit to Financial Corporations	9,757	12,698	14,311	14,652	14,363	12,906	13,487	15,332
Other Items Net	-65,871	-90,400	-109,677	-125,331	-105,505	-116,449	-141,211	-152,733
Total Assets	**473,302**	**522,440**	**573,642**	**651,832**	**683,496**	**695,292**	**710,997**	**727,055**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya
** Provisional*

Nominal and Real Interest Rates

4.17. Selected nominal and real interest rates are presented in Table 4.11. The Central Bank Rate (CBR) was revised downward from 11.25 per cent in December 2024 and 10.75 per cent in March 2025 to 9.0 per cent in December 2025. In line with this easing, short-term rates on government securities also declined with the 91-day Treasury bills rate falling from 10.32 per cent in December 2024 to 7.78 per cent in December 2025. The Inter-Bank rate reduced from 11.45 per cent in December 2024 to 9.08 per cent in December 2025. Loans and advances rate for commercial banks also declined from 16.89 per cent in December 2024 to 14.82 per cent in December 2025. Average deposits rate declined to 7.13 per cent in December 2025 compared with 10.45 per cent in December 2024. Loans-Deposits spread rose to 7.69 per cent in December 2025 from 6.44 per cent in December 2024.

Table 4.11: Nominal Principal Interest Rates, 2021 – 2025

Per cent

As at end of:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025			
	December	December	December	December	March	June	September	December
CENTRAL BANK OF KENYA								
91- day Treasury Bills Rate	7.26	9.33	15.70	10.32	8.88	8.21	7.96	7.78
Central Bank Rate	7.00	8.75	12.50	11.25	10.75	9.75	9.50	9.00
Repo Rate[1]	5.31	-	-	-	-	-	9.68	-
Inter-bank rate	5.10	5.39	11.65	11.45	10.68	9.72	9.48	9.08
COMMERCIAL BANKS[2]								
Average deposits	6.50	7.17	10.10	10.45	9.33	8.37	7.63	7.13
Savings deposits	2.55	3.56	4.24	4.25	3.09	3.76	3.77	3.22
Loan and Advances (maximum)	12.16	12.67	14.63	16.89	15.77	15.28	15.07	14.82
Overdraft	11.45	12.22	14.65	15.75	14.33	13.49	13.72	13.38
Loans-Deposits Spread[3]	5.66	5.50	4.53	6.44	6.44	6.91	7.44	7.69

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

4.18. Table 4.12 presents trends in nominal and real interest rates for selected financial instruments. Real interest rate for 91-day Treasury Bills decreased from 7.33 per cent in December 2024 and to 3.29 per cent in 2025. Real inter-bank rate declined from 8.46 per cent in December 2024 to 4.59 per cent in December 2025. Commercial bank deposits rate declined from 7.46 per cent in December 2024 to 2.64 per cent in December 2025. Similarly, Commercial banks loans and advances declined from 13.90 per cent in December 2024 to 10.33 per cent in December 2025.

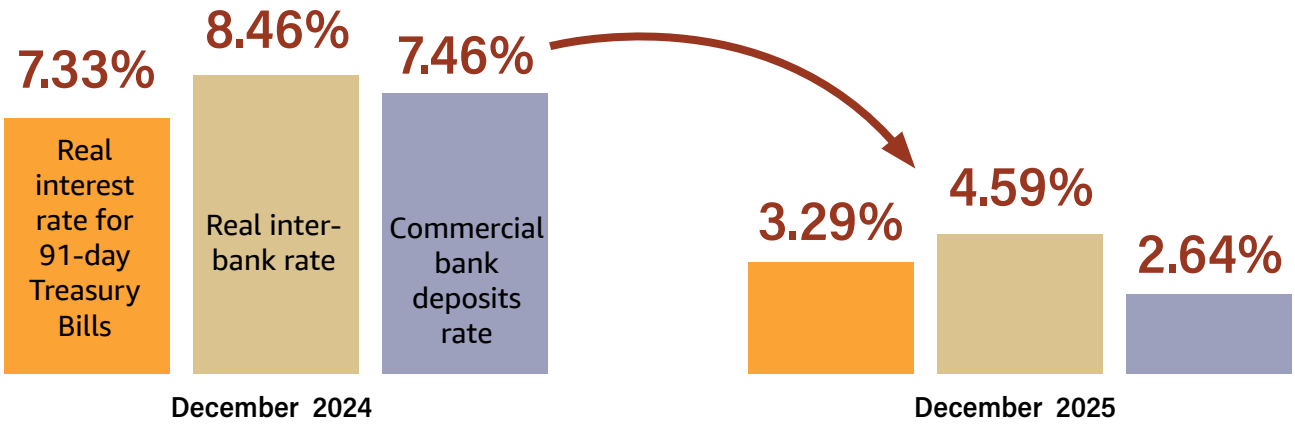


Table 4.12: Selected Real Principal Interest Rates, 2021 – 2025

Per cent

	Year	Nominal Interest	Inflation Rate	Real Interest[1]
Average Interest Rate for 91-day Treasury Bills	2021	7.26	5.73	1.53
	2022	9.33	9.06	0.27
	2023	15.70	6.63	9.07
	2024	10.32	2.99	7.33
	2025	7.78	4.49	3.29
Commercial bank deposits (average)	2021	6.50	5.73	0.77
	2022	7.17	9.06	-1.89
	2023	10.10	6.63	3.47
	2024	10.45	2.99	7.46
	2025	7.13	4.49	2.64
Commercial bank loans and advances (maximum)	2021	12.16	5.73	6.43
	2022	12.67	9.06	3.61
	2023	14.63	6.63	8.00
	2024	16.89	2.99	13.90
	2025	14.82	4.49	10.33
Inter-Bank Rate	2021	5.10	5.73	-0.63
	2022	5.39	9.06	-3.67
	2023	11.65	6.63	5.02
	2024	11.45	2.99	8.46
	2025	9.08	4.49	4.59

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

4.19. The value of total bills, loans and advances by commercial banks and nonbank financial institutions increased by 9.6 per cent to KSh 7,822.6 billion as at December 2025, as shown in Table 4.13 (a). Credit advanced to private sector grew by 7.7 per cent to KSh 2,880.1 billion as at December 2025. The highest value of credit was advanced to Trade, Building Construction & Real Estate at 726.0 billion and 647.0 billion respectively. Credit advanced to agriculture, and mining and quarrying grew by 30.1 per cent and 51.6 per cent, to KSh 192.0 billion and KSh 28.5 billion, respectively as at December 2025. Credit advanced to financial and insurance sector as well as building, construction and real estate grew by 16.2 per cent and 12.2 per cent, respectively as at December 2025. Over the same period, credit advanced to the trade sector increased by KSh 42.2 billion while credit advanced to transport, storage and communication declined by 5.4 per cent to KSh 330.2 billion as at December 2025.

4.20. Credit advanced to the public sector increased by 14.0 per cent to KSh 2,723.1 billion as at December 2025, mainly driven by increased lending to the national government, which increased by KSh 379.0 billion during the review period. Lending to county governments increased from KSh 2.2 billion as at December 2024 to KSh 18.7 billion as at December 2025, while credit to public corporations declined from KSh 76.0 billion as at December 2024 to KSh 15.0 billion as at December 2025.

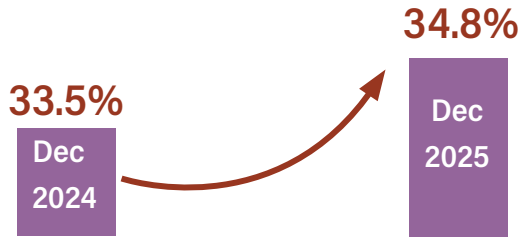
Table 4.13(a): Commercial Banks' and Nonbank Financial Institutions' Bills, Loans and Advances[1], 2021 – 2025

KSh Million

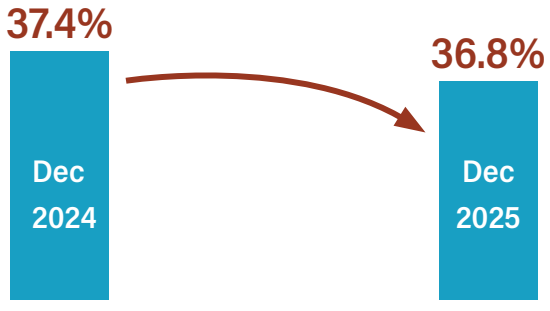
As at end of:	2021 Dec	2022 Dec	2023 Dec	2024 Dec	2025* Dec
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
National Government (net)[2]	1,766,338	2,011,790	2,222,412	2,310,462	2,689,427
County Government (net)	18,222	6,271	5,413	2,226	18,748
Public Corporations (net)	90,015	82,172	101,178	76,032	14,955
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**1,874,575**	**2,100,233**	**2,329,004**	**2,388,720**	**2,723,129**
PRIVATE ENTERPRISES:					
Agriculture	96,990	119,075	145,864	147,525	191,957
Mining and Quarrying	17,284	22,850	26,285	18,787	28,477
Manufacturing	464,324	527,588	637,513	560,643	593,864
Building, Construction & Real Estate	539,241	561,976	602,653	576,315	646,539
Transport, Storage and Communication	244,048	301,641	363,504	349,024	330,183
Trade	548,887	605,878	681,476	683,742	725,969
Financial and Insurance	110,008	118,442	189,655	142,778	165,901
Business Services	176,140	200,324	215,610	194,229	197,218
TOTAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISES	**2,196,922**	**2,457,773**	**2,862,559**	**2,673,043**	**2,880,107**
Private Households	1,002,992	1,104,733	1,186,001	1,317,424	1,431,078
Consumer durables	335,479	379,065	416,535	429,815	463,175
Other Activities (nec)	156,545	204,544	242,116	331,297	325,095
TOTAL BILLS, LOANS AND ADVANCES	**5,566,513**	**6,246,348**	**7,036,215**	**7,140,299**	**7,822,584**

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

4.21. Table 4.13(b) shows the share of total credit advanced by commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions to various sectors of the economy from 2021 to 2025. The overall share of credit advanced to the public sector during the review period increased from 33.5 per cent as at December 2024 to 34.8 per cent as at December 2025. The share of credit advanced to the private sector decreased from 37.4 per cent as at December 2024 to 36.8 per cent as at December 2025.



The overall share of credit advanced to the public sector



The share of credit advanced to the private sector

Table 4.13(b): Commercial Banks' and Non-Bank Financial Institutions' Bills, Loans and Advances Sector Shares[1], 2021 – 2025

Percentage

As at end of:	2021 Dec	2022 Dec	2023 Dec	2024 Dec	2025* Dec
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
National Government (net)[2]	31.7	32.2	31.6	32.4	34.4
County Government (net)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Public Corporations (net)	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.2
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**33.7**	**33.6**	**33.1**	**33.5**	**34.8**
PRIVATE ENTERPRISES:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agriculture	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.5
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	8.3	8.4	9.1	7.9	7.6
Building, Construction & Real Estate	9.7	9.0	8.6	8.1	8.3
Transport, Storage and Communication	4.4	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.2
Trade	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.3
Financial and Insurance	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.0	2.1
Business Services	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.5
TOTAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISES	**39.5**	**39.3**	**40.7**	**37.4**	**36.8**
Private Households	18.0	17.7	16.9	18.5	18.3
Consumer durables	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9
Other Activities (nec)	2.8	3.3	3.4	4.6	4.2
TOTAL BILLS, LOANS AND ADVANCES	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

Regulated Savings and Credit Cooperatives

4.22. The performance of indicators for Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) regulated by the Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority (SASRA) is shown in Table 4.14. During the review period, total assets of the Saccos grew by 12.4 per cent to KSh 1,209.6 billion. Loans and advances recorded a growth of 12.2 per cent to KSh 948.3 billion while deposits grew by 11.0 per cent to KSh 831.9 billion in 2025. Capital Reserves increased from KSh 197.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 251.8 billion in 2025. Income from loans and investments grew during the review period by 13.6 per cent and 4.2 per cent, respectively.

4.23. During the review period, membership of the regulated SACCOs grew by 5.7 per cent to 7,806.3 thousand members. The number of SACCOs regulated by SASRA increased by two to 357 in 2025 while the number of SACCO branches increased from 652 in 2024 to 669 in 2025.

Table 4.14: Performance Indicators for Regulated SACCOs, 2021 – 2025

KSh Million

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Assets	807,109	890,300	971,955	1,076,151	1,209,550
Loans and Advances	608,750	680,351	758,565	845,113	948,306
Deposits (BOSA+FOSA)	564,887	620,446	682,186	749,430	831,910
Other Liabilities	87,552	94,482	101,125	109,136	98,989
Capital Reserve	136,934	157,170	168,049	197,543	251,796
Other Reserves	17,736	18,202	20,595	20,611	..
Income from Loans	93,519	98,954	112,154	127,639	145,048
Income from Investments	8,086	8,156	10,419	15,535	16,189
Other Operating Income	6,749	8,256	13,732	9,871	10,424
Interest Expense on Deposits	43,006	49,122	54,774	59,646	40,611
					Number
Members	5,999,574	6,420,491	6,842,307	7,385,423	7,806,340
Number of SACCOs	361	359	357	355	357
Number of Branches	561	603	626	652	669

Source: Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority (SASRA)
.. Data not available
** Provisional*
Notes:
2021-2025 figures include deposit taking and non-withdrawable deposit taking SACCOs
Membership, No. of Saccos and No. of Branches are in absolute terms
BOSA(Back Office Service Activities)
FOSA(Front Office Service Activities)

Capital Markets

4.24. Table 4.15 shows capital markets indicators from 2021 to 2025. The total number of shares traded grew by 28.3 per cent to stand at 6,335.5 million in December 2025. The NSE 20 Share Index increased from 2,010.7 points in 2024 to 3,139.2 points in 2025 and the value of shares traded grew by 37.2 per cent to KSh 145.5 billion. Similarly, market capitalization increased by KSh 1,004.8 billion to KSh 2,944.5 billion in 2025.

4.25. The number of institutions licensed to undertake capital markets operations increased to 269 in 2025 from 247 in 2024, mainly on account of increase in the number of fund managers by 5 and investment advisers by 4. The total bond turnover increased from KSh 1,544.4 billion in 2024 to 2,710.9 billion in 2025.

Table 4.15: Gross Secondary Market Statistics, 2021–2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Equities Market					
Total No. of Shares Traded (million)	4,051.1	3,081.0	3,745.2	4,937.5	6,335.5
Total No. of Deals	277,611	272,936.0	272,481.0	311,870.0	761,795.0
Total Value of Shares Traded (KSh billion)	137.4	94.3	88.2	106.0	145.5
NSE 20 Share Index (Base Jan 1966=100)	1,903	1,676.1	1,501.2	2,010.7	3,139.2
Market Capitalization (KSh billion)	2,592.9	1,986.1	1,439.0	1,939.7	2,944.5
Fixed Income Securities Market					
Total bond Turnover (KSh billion)	957.0	741.9	644.0	1,544.4	2,710.9
Capital Markets, Licensed/approved Institutions					
Securities Exchange (NSE)	1	1	1	1	1
Central Depositories (CDSC)	1	1	1	1	1
Investment Banks	15	16	16	17	18
Stockbrokers	9	10	10	9	9
Investment advisers	17	18	18	22	26
Fund Managers	25	34	40	42	47
Collective Investment Schemes	27	35	36	55	58
Authorized depositories/Custodians	21	21	21	21	21
Credit Rating Agencies	5	5	5	5	5
Real Estate Investment Trust(REIT) Managers	10	10	10	13	14
Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) Trustees	3	3	3	4	4
Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOPS)	14	14	14	15	15
Authorized Real Estate Investment Trusts	3	4	4	4	6
Authorised Securities Dealer	2	3	4	5	8
Non-Dealing Online Foreign Exchange Broker	4	9	9	12	13
Money Manager	1	2	2	3	3
Coffee Brokers	5	6	15	17	19
Coffee Exchange	1	1	1	1	1
Total	**164**	**193**	**210**	**247**	**269**

Source: Capital Markets Authority
** Provisional*

Insurance sector

4.26. The performance of selected indicators for life insurance business is presented in Table 4.16. Gross premium income for life insurance business grew by 22.7 per cent from KSh 191.8 billion in 2024 to KSh 235.4 billion in 2025. Similarly, net premium income and commissions grew by 25.5 per cent and 28.8 per cent, respectively during the year under review. Benefits payment grew by 20.6 per cent to KSh 128.0 billion in 2025. Total Assets of Life Insurance business grew by 21.7 per cent to KSh 1,075.9 billion in 2025 while total liabilities grew by 21.4 per cent from KSh 800.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 972.0 billion in 2025.

4.27. Gross premium income for life reinsurance grew from KSh 4.2 billion in 2024 to KSh 4.3 billion in 2025. Over the same period, net premium income for life reinsurance grew by 1.2 per cent to KSh 3.9 billion in 2025. Shareholders' funds for life reinsurance grew by 4.6 per cent to KSh 13.6 billion in 2025. On the other hand, total liabilities for life reinsurance decreased by 12.5 per cent to KSh 4.0 billion in 2025.

Table 4.16: Performance Indicators for Life Insurance Business, 2021–2025

KSh Million

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Life Business					
Gross Premium Income	123,687	140,954	170,075	191,799	235,390
Net Premium Income	114,606	128,928	154,557	176,811	221,942
Benefits Payment	80,998	82,128	94,131	106,161	128,037
Commissions	6,493	7,254	7,722	9,158	11,796
Management Expenses	15,690	17,457	20,028	22,350	24,747
Shareholders' Funds	53,488	62,165	68,906	83,215	103,867
Total Assets	566,153	639,426	726,593	883,726	1,075,903
Total Liabilities	512,665	577,261	657,687	800,512	972,036
Investments	523,433	606,648	696,468	843,227	1,028,379
Reinsurance-Life Business					
Gross Premium Income	3,130	3,078	3,709	4,241	4,263
Net Premium Income	2,784	2,756	3,295	3,804	3,850
Benefits Payment	2,106	1,768	2,190	1,704	2,269
Commissions	699	731	750	1,151	1,262
Management Expenses	415	211	-1	274	295
Shareholders' Funds	9,650	10,429	11,171	12,992	13,594
Total Assets	16,257	16,948	18,050	17,546	17,582
Total Liabilities	6,607	6,519	6,880	4,555	3,987
Investments	15,086	15,399	13,968	16,866	16,722

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority
** Provisional*

4.28. Performance indicators for general insurance are presented in Table 4.17. The total assets for general business insurance grew by 6.5 per cent to KSh 291.8 billion in 2025. Similarly, total liabilities grew by 3.9 per cent to KSh 196.4 billion in 2025. Commissions and gross premium income for general insurers grew by 33.2 per cent and 13.1 per cent to KSh 12.3 billion and 162.4 billion, respectively in 2025. Total investments for general insurance grew by 10.5 per cent during the review period to KSh 191.7 billion. Shareholders' funds grew by 12.5 per cent to KSh 95.4 billion in 2025.

4.29. Assets of general reinsurance business grew by 5.9 per cent to KSh 81.8 billion while total liabilities increased by 8.2 per cent during the review period. The Gross premium income, net premium income and net earned premium income for general reinsurance declined by 6.0, 8.2 and 8.1 per cent, respectively during the review period. Management expenses incurred by general reinsurers increased by 37.9 per cent while claims incurred increased by 1.0 per cent in 2025.

Table 4.17: Performance Indicators for General Insurance Business, 2021–2025

KSh Million

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
General Business					
Gross Premium Income	150,024	169,320	194,777	208,796	229,289
Net Premium Income	106,528	120,262	132,908	143,610	162,419
Net Earned Premium Income	101,355	114,736	129,763	141,974	156,099
Claims Incurred	69,836	77,096	87,860	98,792	108,726
Commissions	7,029	8,087	9,480	9,240	12,309
Management Expenses	30,824	32,824	38,110	37,621	42,167
Shareholders' Funds	66,724	69,208	79,838	84,836	95,422
Total Assets	209,313	223,809	239,391	273,874	291,776
Total Liabilities	142,589	154,601	159,554	189,038	196,354
Investments	146,212	156,549	158,928	173,494	191,689
Reinsurance-General business					
Gross Premium Income	28,089	40,077	34,746	34,529	32,444
Net Premium Income	25,927	35,344	29,466	29,717	27,273
Net Earned Premium Income	24,750	32,359	30,492	29,627	27,225
Claims Incurred	14,495	18,565	14,657	15,642	15,792
Commissions	6,755	9,401	7,569	8,998	8,715
Management Expenses	3,061	3,196	3,059	2,652	3,658
Shareholders' Funds	38,052	42,365	49,863	51,137	53,569
Total Assets	58,783	76,688	73,876	77,249	81,821
Total Liabilities	20,731	34,323	24,013	26,112	28,252
Investments	48,730	55,126	64,299	66,276	68,478

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority
** Provisional*

Pension Funds

4.30. During the review period, total assets under pension fund management grew by 24.6 per cent to KSh 2,810.6 billion as at of December 2025. This growth was largely driven by increased investments in quoted securities, which increased to KSh 312.8 billion as at the end of December 2025 from KSh 202.3 billion as at of December 2024. There was notable growth in government securities, which increased by 23.9 per cent to KSh 1,465.5 billion as at December 2025. The listed corporate bonds increased from KSh 6.3 billion as at December 2024 to KSh 28.3 billion as at December 2025. In contrast, guaranteed funds grew by 19.4 per cent to KSh 522.4 billion over the review period. Offshore investments increased by 32.1 per cent to KSh 85.2 billion as at December 2025 from KSh 64.5 billion as at December 2024.

Table 4.18: Assets of Pension Funds, 2021–2025

KSh Billion

Asset item	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25*	Dec-25*
Government Securities	652.1	707.0	695.5	722.0	814.3	814.4	1,011.2	1,183.3	1,329.3	1,465.5
Quoted Equities	249.8	254.6	206.1	215.2	174.1	157.5	175.0	202.3	255.2	312.8
Immovable Property	247.4	254.5	239.2	248.4	246.3	246.4	236.3	249.2	235.6	241.0
Guaranteed Funds	247.5	259.8	284.5	298.0	327.0	379.7	405.2	437.5	495.9	522.4
Listed Corporate Bonds	2.9	6.8	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.3	3.8	28.3
Fixed Deposits	37.1	27.9	36.4	42.2	67.7	87.9	53.2	53.7	64.0	56.5
Offshore	16.7	19.4	15.2	14.1	23.1	24.6	39.0	64.5	84.0	85.2
Cash and Demand Deposits	17.9	9.5	20.7	16.8	22.6	0.8	24.7	23.1	20.3	33.2
Unquoted Equities	3.4	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.1	7.2	3.9	4.0	4.5	8.9
Private Equity	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.6	5.4	4.3	8.8	16.2	20.1	29.9
Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	10.6	8.7	11.1	11.7	12.7	14.4
Commercial paper, non-listed bonds by private companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	3.1	3.2	5.0	12.1
Other Assets	0.7	1.1	2.0	2.7	0.0	88.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
Total	**1,478.2**	**1,547.4**	**1,515.2**	**1,576.2**	**1,703.7**	**1,834.5**	**1,978.8**	**2,255.2**	**2,530.7**	**2,810.6**

Source: Retirement Benefits Authority
** Provisional*

Unclaimed Financial Assets

4.31. Table 4.19 presents the value of unclaimed financial assets received from different sectors in line with the requirements of the Unclaimed Financial Assets Act No. 40 of 2011. The total value of unclaimed financial assets received during the year 2025 amounted to KSh 5,182.3 million compared to KSh 4,268.9 million in 2024. The banking sector accounted for the largest share of the unclaimed financial assets at 70.4 per cent, followed by information and communication which accounted for 14.9 per cent of the total unclaimed assets received during the year.

KSh 5,182.3 Million

The total value of unclaimed financial assets received during the year 2025

Table 4.19: Unclaimed Financial Assets Received, 2021–2025

KSh Million

Source	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Banking	2,626.7	2,475.4	3,388.7	3,302.3	3,648.4
Insurance	33.1	67.7	20.5	17.0	139.7
Listed Companies	442.2	421.2	213.1	85.9	474.2
Pension	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
SACCOs	15.1	30.4	7.8	21.2	40.4
Information & Telecommunication	0.0	401.9	591.5	778.4	771.2
Others	19.1	527.3	3.2	64.0	106.4
Total	**3,136.9**	**3,923.9**	**4,224.8**	**4,268.9**	**5,182.3**

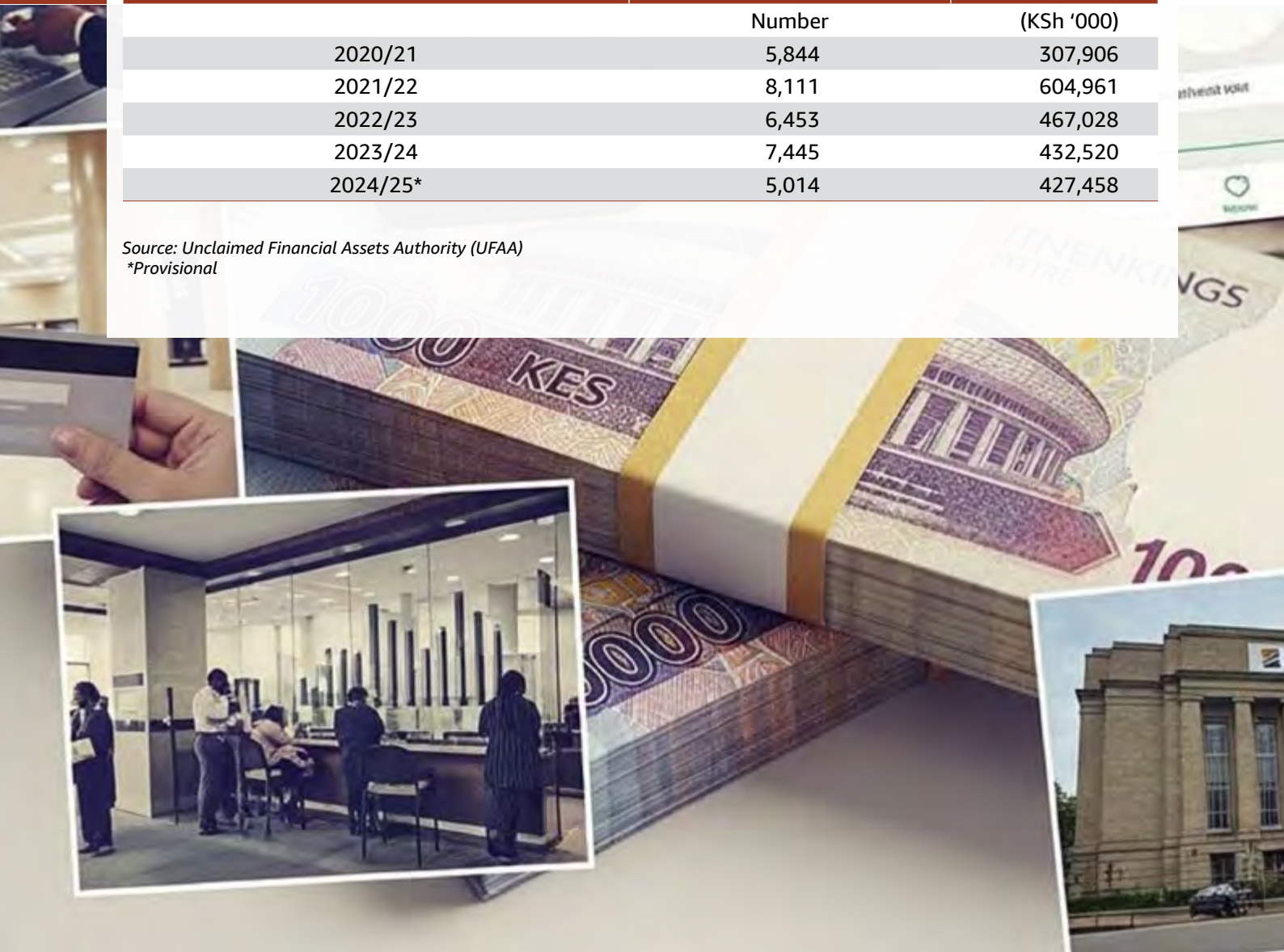
Source: Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority (UFAA)
** Provisional*

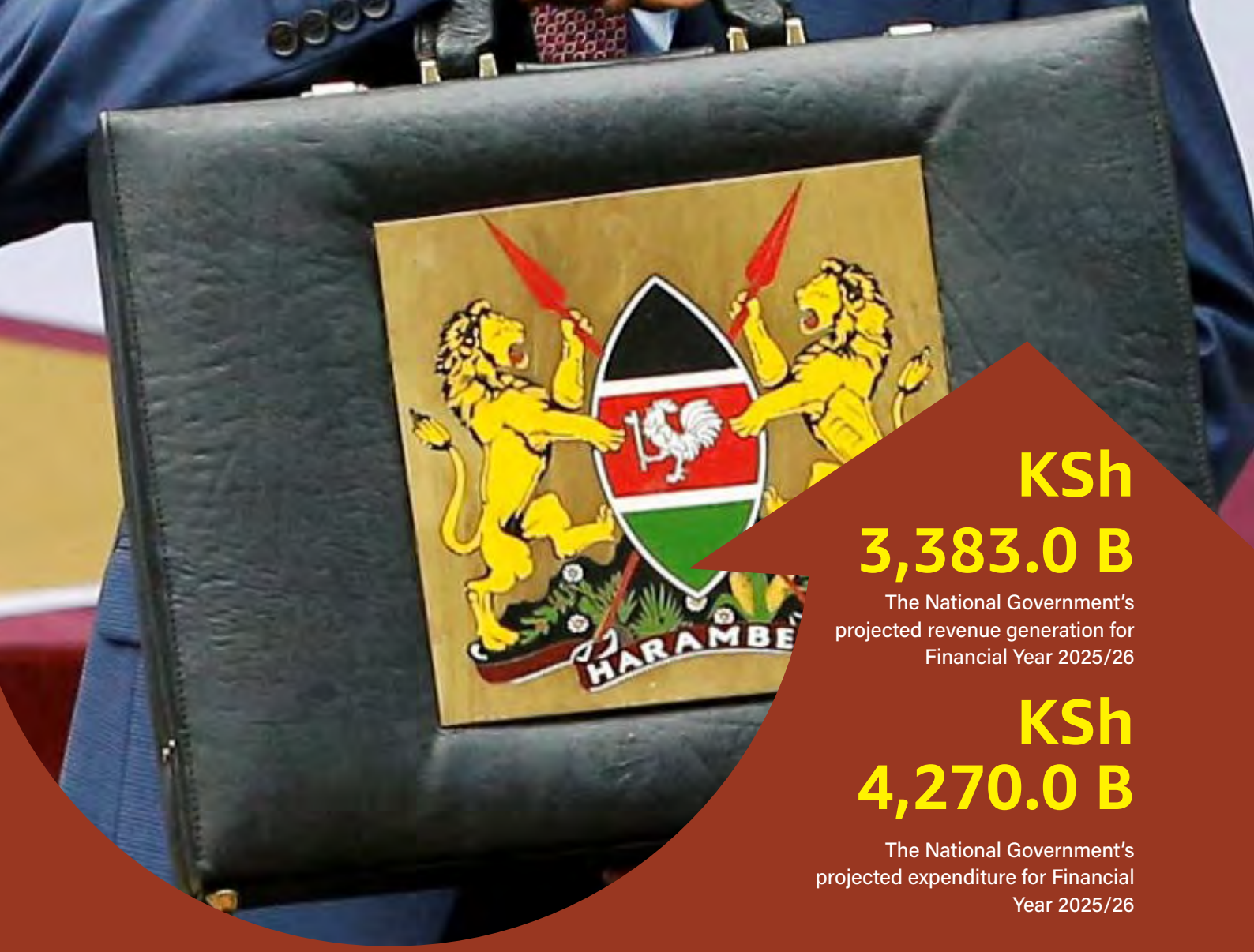
4.32. The number of claimants of unclaimed financial assets and the value of assets unified to their owners is presented in Table 4.20. The number of claimants to unclaimed financial assets declined by 32.7 per cent from 7,445 in the financial year 2023/24. Over the same period, the value of total assets reunified to claimants declined by 1.2 per cent to KSh 427.5 million in the financial year 2024/25.

Table 4.20: Claims and Reunification of Unclaimed Financial Assets, 2020/21–2024/25

Financial Year	Number of claimants	Reunification Amounts Paid
	Number	(KSh '000)
2020/21	5,844	307,906
2021/22	8,111	604,961
2022/23	6,453	467,028
2023/24	7,445	432,520
2024/25*	5,014	427,458

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





KSh 3,383.0 B

The National Government's projected revenue generation for Financial Year 2025/26

KSh 4,270.0 B

The National Government's projected expenditure for Financial Year 2025/26

CHAPTER

05

Public Finance

Overview

The Government plans to implement targeted administrative and policy reforms in Financial Year 2025/26, aimed at improving tax compliance, broadening the tax base, and enhancing overall revenue collection. To maintain fiscal consolidation and safeguard essential services, a range of revenue and expenditure measures were implemented. These included enacting new tax laws to boost revenue mobilization, strengthen tax administration and compliance, and foster a more business-friendly environment. Consequently, spending on non-essential services was rationalized.

Despite these fiscal constraints, the Government met crucial obligations, such as debt repayments, allocation of funds to Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs); and fully disbursed the equitable share to all counties.

5.2. The National Government projects a revenue generation of KSh 3,383.0 billion for Financial Year 2025/26, encompassing both ordinary revenue and grants. Total expenditure is expected to increase to KSh 4,270.0 billion, over the same period. The stock of public debt grew by 14.5 per cent to KSh 11,393.6 billion as at the end of June 2025. County Governments' revenue is expected to grow by 9.4 per cent to KSh 543.9 billion in 2025/26. This comprises KSh 405.1 billion from the equitable share of revenue raised nationally, KSh 39.1 billion from conditional grants, and KSh 99.7 billion from own source revenue. Public debt stock increased to KSh 11,393.6 billion as at June 2025 with domestic debt accounting for 52.6 per cent of the debt.

National Government (Budgetary Central Government)

5.3. National Government's statement of operations is shown in Table 5.1. In 2025/26, total revenue including external grants, is projected to grow by 15.6 per cent to KSh 3,383.0 billion. Similarly, total expense is expected to expand from KSh 3,975.9 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 4,107.5 billion in 2025/26. Net borrowing is expected to improve to a deficit of KSh 886.6 billion in 2025/26 from a deficit of KSh 1,151.1 billion in 2024/25. Net acquisition of non-financial assets is expected to increase by 58.8 per cent to KSh 162.1 billion.

Table 5.1: Statement of National Government Operations, 2021/22-2025/26

KSh Million

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25*	2025/26*
1. Revenue[1]	2,230,838.90	2,323,231.59	2,724,698.88	2,926,870.97	3,382,974.72
2. Expense[2]	2,964,689.20	3,165,818.67	3,511,777.39	3,975,938.00	4,107,513.39
3. Gross Operating Balance (1-2)	**-733,850.29**	**-842,587.07**	**-787,078.51**	**-1,049,067.03**	**-724,538.67**
4. Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets(net)…	62,828.79	52,368.27	93,431.70	102,054.42	162,066.37
5. Net lending/Borrowing (3-4)	**-796,679.08**	**-894,955.34**	**-880,510.22**	**-1,151,121.45**	**-886,605.03**
FINANCING (6-7)	**-733,433.06**	**-676,841.53**	**-791,900.00**	**-966,839.00**	**-1,068,503.61**
6.Net Acquisition of financial assets	14,391.69	12,163.47	27,180.00	28,280.00	29,186.00
6.1. Domestic	14,391.69	12,163.47	27,180.00	28,280.00	29,186.00
6.2. External	-	-	-	-	-
7. Net Incurrence of liabilities	**747,824.76**	**689,005.00**	**819,080.00**	**995,119.00**	**1,097,689.61**
7.1. Domestic	605,300.89	533,098.00	613,767.00	784,117.00	851,421.40
7.2. Foreign	142,523.87	155,907.00	205,313.00	211,002.00	246,268.21
MEMORANDUM ITEMS:					
8. Public debt redemption	**339,799.00**	**512,749.00**	**736,920.00**	**734,609.00**	**1,161,945.49**
8.1. External	184,536.00	248,776.00	552,104.00	367,804.00	617,688.38
8.2. Internal	155,263.00	263,973.00	184,816.00	366,805.00	544,257.10

Source: The National Treasury
** Provisional*
+Revised
[1]Includes Ordinary Revenue and External grants
[2]Excludes Acquisition of Non- Financial Assets

5.4. Table 5.2 provides an overview of key fiscal ratios from 2021/22 to 2025/26. The gross operating balance as a percentage of ordinary revenue is projected to improve to negative 21.7 per cent in 2025/26. Net borrowing as a percentage of ordinary revenue is expected to improve to negative 26.6 per cent in 2025/26 from negative 39.8 per cent in 2024/25. Similarly, net borrowing as a percentage of total expenditure is expected to improve to negative 20.8 per cent, in 2025/26 from negative 28.2 per cent in

2024/25. Ordinary Revenue as a percentage of GDP is projected to increase from 17.1 per cent in 2024/25 to 19.0 per cent in 2025/26. Total Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP is expected to rise marginally from 24.1 per cent in 2024/25 to 24.3 per cent in 2025/26.

Table 5.2: Analysis of Key Fiscal Ratios, 2021/22 -2025/26

Indicator	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26*
Gross operating balance as a % of Ordinary Revenue	-31.20	-35.46	-28.89	-36.26	-21.72
Ratio of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net) to Current Expenditure	2.48	1.93	2.96	0.03	0.05
Net lending/Borrowing as % of Ordinary Revenue	-34.01	-37.72	-32.32	-39.78	-26.58
Net lending/Borrowing as % of Total Expenditure	-25.06	-27.23	-24.42	-28.23	-20.77
External Grants as % of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net)	49.39	44.08	23.59	32.65	29.00
Net Short-Term Borrowing as % of Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (net)	-186.84	112.84	24.77	417.16	55.56
Ordinary Revenue as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	17.48	16.25	17.29	17.12	18.98
Total Government Expenditure as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	**23.43**	**22.01**	**23.06**	**24.12**	**24.29**
Net lending/Borrowing as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	-5.95	-5.76	-5.63	-6.81	-5.04

**Provisional*
**Revised*

5.5. A comparison of National Government budgetary estimates with the actual out-turns is presented in Table 5.3. In the Financial Year 2024/25, total ordinary revenue collected was KSh 3,065.2 billion compared to the budgeted amount of KSh 2,917.2 billion. Actual recurrent expenditure was KSh 3,392.8 billion compared to the budgeted amount of KSh 2,946.0 billion, while actual development expenditure was KSh 585.5 billion compared to the budgeted amount of KSh 586.0 billion in the Financial Year 2024/25.



Table 5.3: Comparison of National Government Budget Estimates with Actual out-turns, 2022/23 -2025/26

KSh Million

	2022/23			2023/24		
	Budget	Actual	Difference	Budget	Actual	Difference
Total Ordinary Revenue	2,141,584.41	2,300,148.12	-158,563.70	2,571,159.06	2,702,661.67	-131,502.60
Recurrent Expenditure	2,270,982.14	2,786,192.64	-515,210.50	2,760,000.00	3,104,513.83	-344,513.83
Recurrent Balance	-129,397.73	-486,044.53	356,646.80	-188,840.94	-401,852.16	213,011.23
Development Expenditure	676,583.33	431,994.30	244,589.03	718,000.00	500,695.26	217,304.74
External Financing (Net)[1]	314,046.32	303,813.09	10,233.23	173,638.96	244,785.90	-71,146.93
Balance for Domestic Financing (Net)	-362,537.01	-128,181.21	-234,355.80	544,361.04	255,909.37	288,451.67

KSh Million

	2024/25			2025/26		
	Budget	Actual	Difference	Printed Budget	Revised Budget	Difference
Total Ordinary Revenue	2,917,197.75	3,065,208.16	-148,010.41	2,754,708.55	2,754,708.55	0.00
Recurrent Expenditure	2,946,000.00	3,392,762.27	-446,762.27	3,134,090.12	3,134,090.12	0.00
Recurrent Balance	-28,802.25	-327,554.11	298,751.86	-379,381.58	-379,381.58	0.00
Development Expenditure	586,000.00	585,512.89	487.11	232,686.06	232,686.06	0.00
External Financing (Net)[1]	385,650.50	330,387.24	55,263.26	287,440.28	287,440.28	0.00
Balance for Domestic Financing (Net)	200,349.50	255,125.65	-54,776.15	-54,754.22	-54,754.22	0.00

Source: The National Treasury
** Provisional*
+ Revised
[1] Includes external grants
[2] At the time of publishing, the 2025/26 Supplementary 1 numbers had not been enacted

5.6. Table 5.4 presents the National Government gross receipts on recurrent account for the period 2021/22 to 2025/26. Ordinary revenue is expected to increase by 15.3 per cent to KSh 3,336.0 billion in 2025/26. Tax revenue is projected to grow to KSh 2,675.0 billion in 2025/26 from KSh 2,314.6 billion in 2024/25, due to anticipated revenue from income taxes, Value Added Tax, and excise duties. Similarly, non-tax revenue is expected to grow by 14.2 per cent to KSh 661.0 billion in 2025/26. This increase is largely attributed to expected higher collections from ministerial Appropriation-in-Aid.

Table 5.4: National Government Revenue, 2021/22 -2025/26

KSh Million

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25+	2025/26*
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains[1]	**876,707.22**	**941,575.75**	**1,096,916.99**	**1,099,268.98**	**1,289,917.14**
Income tax from individuals (P.A.Y.E)	462,356.80	494,904.36	608,814.30	560,501.49	652,374.47
Income tax from corporations (other income tax)	414,350.41	446,671.40	488,102.70	538,767.49	637,542.66
Value Added Tax (VAT)	**523,097.64**	**550,439.76**	**645,488.79**	**660,728.71**	**771,704.06**
VAT on domestic goods and services	244,926.29	272,729.47	313,366.84	327,661.92	383,202.14
VAT on imported goods and services	278,171.35	277,710.30	332,121.96	333,066.79	388,501.91
Taxes on other goods and services	**364,660.26**	**375,726.47**	**324,584.82**	**348,456.27**	**397,543.67**
Taxes on financial and capital transactions[2]	16,935.34	18,065.67	20,409.67	14,741.15	14,767.84
Excise taxes	254,346.37	266,053.82	277,517.09	292,578.09	335,531.40
Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use the goods or to perform services and activities	2,244.52	2,012.00	2,322.19	4,316.88	6,550.37
Taxes on goods and services collected as AIA	91,134.03	89,594.98	24,335.86	36,820.16	40,694.06
Taxes on international trade transactions	**204,978.28**	**186,088.80**	**213,867.68**	**206,132.34**	**215,852.73**
Custom duties	118,280.17	130,122.58	133,929.13	157,107.07	162,851.42
Other taxes on international trade and transactions	86,698.10	55,966.22	79,938.55	49,025.27	53,001.31
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	**1,969,443.39**	**2,053,830.79**	**2,280,858.29**	**2,314,586.31**	**2,675,017.60**
Social security contributions	588.58	341.31	304.02	224.53	336.97
Property income	46,316.43	42,278.56	82,432.02	82,468.94	92,047.62
Sale of goods and services	24,974.35	28,709.61	26,471.35	23,323.54	24,419.83
Fines penalties and forfeitures	2,885.67	2,625.31	3,185.22	2,828.94	3,333.11
Ministerial Appropriation in Aid	30,279.43	21,445.58	38,319.68	464,605.01	538,470.77
Other receipts not elsewhere classified	125,319.91	150,916.95	271,091.08	5,513.70	2,407.10
TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUE	**230,364.37**	**246,317.32**	**421,803.38**	**578,964.66**	**661,015.40**
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	**2,199,807.76**	**2,300,148.11**	**2,702,661.67**	**2,893,550.97**	**3,336,033.00**

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

5.7 Import duty collections on selected categories of commodities for the period 2021 to 2025 are shown in Table 5.5. In 2025, total import duty collections increased by 21.5 per cent, to KSh 174.0 billion. This growth was primarily supported by increased revenues from the food, drinks, and tobacco category, which grew by 37.2 per cent and semi-manufactured goods by 36.1 per cent. Food, drinks, and tobacco category; and transport equipment category, accounted for the highest proportions of total import duty collections in 2025, at 16.6 per cent and 15.3 per cent, respectively.

> Tax revenue is projected to grow to KSh 2,675.0 billion in 2025/26

Table 5.5: Import Duty Collections on Selected Categories of Commodities, 2021-2025

KSh Million

End-Use Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Food, drinks and tobacco	45,873.10	36,018.57	28,171.98	21,060.39	28,896.15
Basic materials	7,444.46	7,991.09	9,607.05	10,611.14	11,869.35
Fuels	2,135.68	2,635.53	2,561.73	2,476.98	2,920.42
Chemicals	6,267.32	7,831.98	9,444.98	9,186.47	9,577.50
Textiles	5,395.03	6,360.47	7,765.47	7,619.56	8,970.01
Semi-manufactures[1]	8,210.27	12,622.01	11,726.96	17,700.96	24,088.89
Metals	15,225.58	18,055.41	16,469.78	15,278.56	18,069.03
Transport equipment	19,588.46	13,898.77	17,691.38	20,850.22	26,706.21
Machinery	12,386.18	14,895.86	15,587.25	16,358.20	17,229.34
Miscellaneous commodities	17,338.95	20,071.74	20,422.83	22,076.37	25,714.32
Total	**139,865.03**	**140,381.43**	**139,449.41**	**143,218.86**	**174,041.23**

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

5.8. Table 5.6 presents excise revenue from domestically manufactured commodities and services for the period 2021 to 2025. Total excise revenue decreased from KSh 169.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 168.2 billion in 2025, partly due to an increase in excise duty in 2025. During this period, excise revenue from financial services accounted for 31.4 per cent. Airtime and beer contributed 16.5 per cent and 14.0 per cent, respectively, over the same period.

Table 5.6: Excise Revenue Levied on Commodities and Services[1], 2021-2025

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Beer	28,627.10	27,354.81	32,094.30	29,074.32	23,545.70
Wines and Spirits	16,978.12	19,078.15	18,918.55	19,531.53	16,958.18
Mineral Water, Soft Drinks and Juices	6,222.49	6,629.19	7,548.94	7,949.34	7,728.53
Cigarettes	11,759.14	11,757.73	11,654.00	11,527.73	9,561.33
Airtime	29,827.68	35,387.27	34,806.09	28,249.63	27,796.80
Financial Services	28,900.18	40,891.06	45,188.44	49,391.94	52,749.37
Other commodities[2]	8,769.84	12,371.13	16,810.91	23,795.35	29,902.61
o/w: Excise on Internet (Data)	3,191.03	3,843.47	4,405.55	9,012.65	12,496.76
Total	**131,084.54**	**153,469.35**	**167,021.22**	**169,519.85**	**168,242.51**

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

5.9. Table 5.7 presents National Government financing of non-financial assets for the period 2021/22 to 2025/26. Net acquisition of non-financial assets is expected to increase to KSh 162.1 billion in 2025/26 from KSh 102.1 billion in the 2024/25. The National Government expects to receive KSh 46.9 billion in external grants and KSh 744.2 billion in long-term borrowing. In addition, the Government expects KSh 90.0 billion in short-term borrowing, primarily through treasury bills.



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

KSh Million

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25+	2025/26*
EXPENDITURE:					
Acquisition of Non financial Assets+ (Net)	62,828.79	52,368.27	93,431.70	102,054.42	162,066.37
Total	**62,828.79**	**52,368.27**	**93,431.70**	**102,054.42**	**162,066.37**
FINANCING:	**771,804.80**	**594,226.04**	**888,129.82**	**1,087,244.28**	**881,217.90**
External Grants	31,031.15	23,083.47	22,037.21	33,320.31	46,941.72
LONG TERM BORROWING	**858,161.07**	**512,048.83**	**842,945.57**	**628,191.40**	**744,232.76**
External Borrowing	142,523.87	310,758.79	222,748.69	179,738.49	287,440.28
Long-Term Domestic Borrowing (Net)	715,637.20	201,290.04	620,196.88	448,452.91	456,792.48
SHORT TERM BORROWING:	**-117,387.42**	**59,093.73**	**23,147.04**	**425,732.56**	**90,043.42**
Treasury Bills (Net)	-127,201.87	47,548.84	-24,747.21	391,185.69	96,992.23
Other Short-Term Borrowing (Net)	9,814.45	11,544.89	47,894.25	34,546.87	-6,948.81
CHANGE IN CASH BALANCES[1]: Increase=(-)	**-708,976.01**	**-541,857.77**	**-794,698.11**	**-985,189.85**	**-719,151.53**
Total	**62,828.79**	**52,368.27**	**93,431.70**	**102,054.42**	**162,066.37**

** Provisional*
+ Revised
[1] Balancing Item

5.10. Table 5.8 presents National Government expenditure by function from 2022/23 to 2025/26, using the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG). This is a detailed framework that categorizes the socio-economic objectives of the general government units by expenditure. National Government expenditure is projected to increase by 4.7 per cent to KSh 4,269.6 billion in 2025/26. In the Financial Year 2025/26, the National Government plans to allocate KSh 786.5 billion to education, KSh 150.9 billion to health, KSh 241.0 billion to defense, and KSh 263.0 billion to social protection. Expenditure on Fuel and Energy is projected to rise by 85.4 per cent to KSh 94.1 billion, while expenditure on Transport is expected to increase by 86.6 per cent to KSh 312.7 billion in 2025/26. The expenditure on Environmental Protection category is expected to increase 80.7 per cent to KSh 59.7 billion.

Table 5.8: Classification of National Government Expenditure by Functions of Government (COFOG), 2022/23-2025/26

KSh Million

	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26*		
	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total
General public services	**358,616.70**	**69,975.71**	**428,592.41**	**305,953.83**	**89,708.94**	**395,662.77**	**377,112.49**	**151,964.95**	**529,077.44**	**400,989.74**	**211,150.44**	**612,140.18**
Public debt transactions (INTEREST)	684,508.28	0.00	684,508.28	840,731.50	0.00	840,731.50	995,119.00	0.00	995,119.00	851,421.40	0.00	851,421.40
Transfers of general character between levels of govt.	415,773.86	0.00	415,773.86	380,388.14	0.00	380,388.14	444,570.49	0.00	444,570.49	246,268.21	0.00	246,268.21
Defense	**163,414.35**	**0.00**	**163,414.35**	**241,517.57**	**0.00**	**241,517.57**	**231,366.66**	**0.00**	**231,366.66**	**236,074.88**	**4,934.00**	**241,008.88**
Public order and safety	**178,400.12**	**4,587.88**	**182,988.00**	**195,518.42**	**14,051.05**	**209,569.47**	**227,004.49**	**11,349.84**	**238,354.33**	**309,565.82**	**18,893.87**	**328,459.69**
Economic affairs	**198,095.29**	**233,834.08**	**431,929.37**	**176,743.35**	**257,770.78**	**434,514.13**	**166,939.39**	**232,853.93**	**399,793.32**	**241,129.64**	**365,475.60**	**606,605.23**
General economic, commercial & labour affairs	24,406.06	19,726.05	44,132.11	25,298.78	18,969.86	44,268.63	28,353.68	13,889.60	42,243.28	33,153.76	15,983.84	49,137.60
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	27,218.74	50,131.86	77,350.60	27,201.51	65,888.19	93,089.70	34,518.93	53,475.15	87,994.07	48,619.20	48,393.49	97,012.69
Fuel and energy	4,243.80	25,415.73	29,659.53	49,759.39	28,426.56	78,185.95	23,028.10	27,757.87	50,785.98	37,342.89	56,796.91	94,139.81
Mining, manufacturing and construction	63,490.74	144.22	63,634.96	1,361.65	534.56	1,896.21	1,422.59	137.96	1,560.55	1,363.41	267.17	1,630.59
Transport	68,667.83	122,216.50	190,884.33	65,374.14	122,638.19	188,012.33	60,439.02	107,143.02	167,582.04	96,380.73	216,338.18	312,718.91
Communication	5,806.46	8,689.23	14,495.69	6,447.40	12,254.43	18,701.83	6,819.49	11,784.97	18,604.46	9,580.75	12,991.25	22,572.00
Other industries	4,261.66	7,510.49	11,772.15	1,300.49	9,058.99	10,359.49	12,357.58	18,665.37	31,022.95	14,688.89	14,704.75	29,393.64
Environmental protection	**6,557.86**	**638.64**	**7,196.50**	**8,263.70**	**2,183.07**	**10,446.78**	**5,840.26**	**27,209.90**	**33,050.16**	**10,672.84**	**49,047.08**	**59,719.92**
Housing and community amenities	**13,426.20**	**40,554.79**	**53,980.99**	**13,588.31**	**45,144.61**	**58,732.92**	**10,525.88**	**68,298.25**	**78,824.13**	**16,609.29**	**86,025.65**	**102,634.94**

Table 5.8: Classification of National Government Expenditure by Functions of Government (COFOG), 2022/23-2025/26 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26*		
	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total
Health	**43,035.10**	**45,096.50**	**88,131.60**	**59,581.39**	**47,934.28**	**107,515.67**	**86,884.43**	**36,039.58**	**122,924.01**	**110,984.17**	**39,921.68**	**150,905.85**
Outpatient services	115.31	10,760.76	10,876.07	399.72	2,969.97	3,369.69	7,506.57	5,569.12	13,075.69	5,247.94	4,256.00	9,503.94
Hospital services	25,043.95	1,863.76	26,907.71	27,691.32	2,902.48	30,593.80	32,368.32	817.00	33,185.32	43,168.47	1,893.00	45,061.47
Public health services	2,683.95	27,231.76	29,915.71	16,106.78	27,573.60	43,680.37	24,495.03	27,604.47	52,099.50	26,378.63	33,552.68	59,931.31
Health expenditure not elsewhere classified	15,191.89	5,240.22	20,432.11	15,383.58	14,488.23	29,871.81	22,514.51	2,048.99	24,563.50	36,189.13	220.00	36,409.13
Recreation, culture and religion	**4,081.72**	**4,725.58**	**8,807.30**	**5,092.56**	**14,739.67**	**19,832.24**	**5,277.12**	**15,328.84**	**20,605.96**	**4,275.20**	**16,611.00**	**20,886.20**
Education	**556,410.11**	**23,647.98**	**580,058.09**	**687,940.05**	**25,594.51**	**713,534.56**	**728,057.77**	**22,484.49**	**750,542.26**	**756,732.52**	**29,779.75**	**786,512.27**
Administration	4,932.38	0.00	4,932.38	3,553.48	0.00	3,553.48	4,761.28	0.00	4,761.28	4,335.76	0.00	4,335.76
Pre-primary and primary education	208,831.59	3,887.98	212,719.57	288,968.09	10,306.42	299,274.50	292,472.97	15,419.29	307,892.26	311,309.70	14,693.80	326,003.50
Secondary education	252,973.19	13,665.38	266,638.57	260,141.33	5,684.60	265,825.93	273,909.33	3,429.38	277,338.72	278,948.33	4,300.65	283,248.98
Tertiary education	75,204.50	5,796.50	81,001.00	119,365.04	9,424.73	128,789.77	132,362.31	3,599.43	135,961.74	136,894.28	10,718.30	147,612.57
Education expenditure not elsewhere classified	14,468.45	298.12	14,766.57	15,912.11	178.77	16,090.88	24,551.87	36.39	24,588.26	25,244.45	67.00	25,311.45
Social protection	**163,873.05**	**8,933.14**	**172,806.19**	**189,194.99**	**3,568.35**	**192,763.34**	**228,316.41**	**5,448.25**	**233,764.66**	**55,489.37**	**6,981.43**	**263,016.99**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE[1]	**2,786,192.64**	**431,994.30**	**3,218,186.94**	**3,104,513.81**	**500,695.26**	**3,605,209.09**	**3,507,014.40**	**570,978.03**	**4,077,992.43**	**3,240,213.07**	**828,820.50**	**4,269,579.75**

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

5.11. Table 5.9 shows National Government expenditure by economic classification for 2021/22 to 2025/26. Total expenditure is projected to increase by 4.7 per cent to KSh 4,269.6 billion in 2025/26. In the review period, compensation of employees is expected to rise by 18.3 per cent to KSh 784.1 billion. Interest payment on domestic and foreign debt is projected to increase by 10.3 per cent to KSh 1,097.7 billion in 2025/26, accounting for 25.7 per cent of total National Government expenditure. Interest on domestic debt is expected to account for 77.6 per cent of these payments. During the same period, transfers to county governments are projected to increase to KSh 484.8 billion, while expenditure towards social benefits is expected to increase to KSh 222.4 billion

Table 5.9: Economic Analysis of National Government Expenditure, 2021/22-2025/26

KSh Million

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24+	2024/25+	2025/26*
EXPENSE					
Consumption expenditure on goods and services:					
Compensation of employees	520,032.77	547,156.54	575,269.26	662,893.00	784,051.07
Use of Goods and Services	498,245.00	531,597.10	503,812.66	533,499.12	601,386.71
Total	**1,018,277.77**	**1,078,753.64**	**1,079,081.93**	**1,196,392.12**	**1,385,437.78**
Subsidies	80,673.60	66,549.51	47,563.76	13,257.31	25,250.00
Interest	**577,661.41**	**684,508.28**	**840,731.50**	**995,119.00**	**1,097,689.61**
Domestic	456,848.61	530,284.93	622,543.65	784,117.00	851,421.40
External	120,812.80	154,223.35	218,187.85	211,002.00	246,268.21
Grants					
To International organisations	4,772.91	4,436.91	8,223.55	6,445.50	9,733.90
Other General Government units	1,125,358.62	1,168,039.65	1,359,133.04	1,591,016.89	1,364,967.46
Current	668,983.36	707,870.06	969,363.69	475,464.21	812,010.77
Of which County Governments	340,400.31	415,773.86	380,388.14	444,570.49	484,802.89
Capital	456,375.26	460,169.59	389,769.35	361,843.07	552,956.69
Total grants	**1,130,131.53**	**1,172,476.56**	**1,367,356.59**	**1,597,462.39**	**1,374,701.36**
Social benefits	157,944.88	163,530.68	175,843.61	173,707.18	222,434.64
Other expense	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	0.00	2,000.00
1 Total Expense[1]	**2,964,689.20**	**3,165,818.67**	**3,511,777.39**	**3,975,938.00**	**4,107,513.39**
2 Acquisition of Non Financial Assets(net)	**62,828.79**	**52,368.27**	**93,431.70**	**102,054.42**	**162,066.37**
Building and structures	46,676.96	34,714.07	59,692.37	88,031.35	135,735.81
Machinery and equipment	14,715.47	13,096.71	26,659.40	10,674.27	18,660.92
Inventories	340.11	703.78	1,196.92	2,053.77	993.93
Non- produced assets & Land	5,326.19	4,859.60	11,427.90	7,134.98	9,866.03
Less Disposal of Non financial assets	-4,229.94	-1,005.89	-5,544.88	-5,839.95	-3,190.32
3 Total Expenditure (1+2)	**3,027,517.99**	**3,218,186.94**	**3,605,209.09**	**4,077,992.42**	**4,269,579.75**

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

5.13. Table 5.10 shows National Government outstanding debt as at the end of June, 2021 to 2025. Total debt excluding publicly guaranteed debt increased by 14.5 per cent to KSh 11,393.6 billion as at the end of June 2025. During the period under review, external debt accounted for 47.4 per cent of the total net debt. Bilateral debt declined by 5.5 per cent to KSh 1,032.5 billion as at the end of June 2025, largely driven by a reduction in debt from China. On the other hand, multilateral debt increased by 9.3 per cent to KSh 3,045.4 billion, with notable growth in borrowing from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other multilateral institutions. Debt from commercial sources showed mixed trends, with international sovereign bonds increasing, while commercial bank loans declined. Net domestic debt rose by 22.7 per cent to KSh 5,988.7 billion as at the end of June 2025, largely on account of increased issuance of Treasury bonds and Treasury bills.

Table 5.10: National Government Outstanding Debt by Source as at the End of June, 2021 – 2025

KSh Million

Debt as at 30th June	2021	2022+	2023	2024	2025*
EXTERNAL DEBT:					
Lending Countries					
Germany	32,033.68	34,882.40	44,749.38	43,248.27	56,024.84
Japan	87,244.22	83,588.07	99,116.85	80,500.03	88,876.50
France	91,869.79	90,097.68	109,722.16	96,691.51	101,369.63
USA	1,417.57	1,259.07	1,198.68	40,207.02	23,968.93
Denmark	473.19	456.93	431.48	255.39	130.11
Finland	1,220.08	884.11	727.04	329.98	0.00
China	761,089.12	804,807.09	882,541.68	737,911.58	653,107.85
Belgium	12,684.02	12,938.85	25,596.95	23,038.88	25,442.27
Other	76,240.48	76,822.93	93,413.30	70,506.51	83,562.12
Total (bilateral)	**1,064,272.15**	**1,105,737.13**	**1,257,497.52**	**1,092,689.17**	**1,032,482.25**
International Organisations:					
IDA/IFAD	1,094,316.26	1,233,714.03	1,605,459.50	1,568,367.39	1,703,496.82
EEC/EIB	23,228.55	20,752.09	29,162.80	916.73	800.45
IMF	178,215.20	206,371.14	335,592.95	421,186.09	478,797.70
ADF/AfDB	322,293.12	385,291.10	517,899.51	508,500.47	550,235.25
Other multilateral	41,358.18	77,315.80	166,819.50	287,977.76	312,060.78
Total (multilateral)	**1,659,411.31**	**1,923,444.16**	**2,654,934.26**	**2,786,948.45**	**3,045,391.00**
Commercial Banks	340,031.27	276,645.80	351,335.14	323,486.04	289,901.42
International Sovereign Bond	766,445.00	836,610.04	997,716.85	854,878.20	1,022,700.80
Suppliers' Credit	12,162.09	12,153.78	14,848.21	13,536.83	14,419.14
TOTAL EXTERNAL	**3,842,321.82**	**4,154,590.92**	**5,276,331.98**	**5,071,538.69**	**5,404,894.61**
INTERNAL DEBT:					
Treasury Bills[1]	765,375.00	628,754.00	614,726.20	615,890.00	1,036,875.00
Treasury Bonds	2,849,936.00	3,569,092.00	4,013,890.65	4,627,123.00	5,110,010.00
Non Interest bearing debts[2]	20,009.00	59,639.77	113,304.31	17,234.00	16,124.00
Others (includes stocks)	61,774.00	71,588.00	90,191.92	148,505.00	163,001.00
Less: Government deposits[3] and on-lending..	-556,430.00	-418,157.00	-484,584.00	-526,226.04	-337,314.67
TOTAL INTERNAL (net)	**3,140,664.00**	**3,910,916.77**	**4,347,529.08**	**4,882,525.96**	**5,988,695.33**
TOTAL DEBT [4] (net)	**6,982,985.82**	**8,065,507.69**	**9,623,861.06**	**9,954,064.65**	**11,393,589.94**
Memoradum					
Publicly Guranteed Debt	**157,220.00**	**151,244.00**	**170,229.00**	**100,165.02**	**83,240.67**

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

5.14. As shown in Table 5.11, National Government net debt servicing obligations exhibited an upward trend over the period 2021/22 to 2025/26. Net servicing is expected to rise by 33.4 per cent to KSh 2,286.0 billion in 2025/26. The increase is largely driven by a rise in domestic debt servicing, which is expected to expand to KSh 1,428.0 billion in 2025/26 from KSh 1,143.1 billion in 2024/25. External debt servicing is also expected to increase from KSh 579.0 billion to KSh 860.5 billion, over the same period. On the other hand, interest and loan repayment receipts are expected to decline to KSh 2.5 billion in 2025/26 from KSh 8.0 billion in 2024/25.

Table 5.11: National Government Debt Servicing, 2021/22 – 2025/26

KSh Million

Year	Debt Servicing Charges[1]			Interest and Loan Repayment Receipts	Net Servicing Charges		
	External	Internal	Total		External	Internal	Total
2021/22	305,666.00	612,112.55	**917,778.55**	5,096.57	305,666.00	607,015.98	**912,681.98**
2022/23+	405,005.00	797,071.00	**1,202,076.00**	2,854.38	405,005.00	794,216.62	**1,199,221.62**
2023/24+	773,406.00	801,152.00	**1,574,558.00**	1,428.61	773,406.00	799,723.39	**1,573,129.39**
2024/25	579,042.00	1,143,062.00	**1,722,104.00**	8,047.87	579,042.00	1,135,014.13	**1,714,056.13**
2025/26*	860,459.81	1,428,017.53	**2,288,477.34**	2,526.15	860,459.81	1,425,491.38	**2,285,951.19**

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

5.15. Table 5.12 shows National Government debt servicing charges and earnings from export of goods and services from 2021/22 to 2025/26. External debt service charges as a percentage of exports of goods and services are expected to increase to 31.1 per cent in 2025/26.

Table 5.12: National Government Debt Service Charges and Earnings from Export of Goods and Services, 2021/22 - 2025/26

	Debt Service Charges on External Debt[1]	Exports of Goods and Services (Calender Year)	External debt service Charges as a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services
	KSh Million	KSh Million	Percentage
2021/22	305,666.00	1,576,794.59	19.39
2022/23+	405,005.00	2,152,546.41	18.82
2023/24+	773,406.00	2,512,618.53	30.78
2024/25+	579,042.00	2,735,946.13	21.16
2025/26*	860,459.81	2,770,937.77	31.05

**Provisional.*
+Revised
[1]Includes both Principal and Interest

County Governments

5.16. Table 5.13 and Figure 5.1 show County Government revenue by source for Financial Years 2024/25 and 2025/26. Total county revenue is projected to rise to KSh 543.9 billion in 2025/26 from KSh 497.0 billion in 2024/25. This growth is attributable to own-source revenue, which is expected to grow to KSh 99.7 billion in 2025/26 from KSh 67.3 billion in 2024/25. Equitable share is projected to increase, from KSh 387.4 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 405.1 billion in 2025/26. In contrast, conditional grants are expected to decline from KSh 42.3 billion to KSh 39.1 billion, over the same period.

Table 5.13: County Governments' Revenue, 2024/25 – 2025/26

KSh Million

	Equitable Share Grant		Conditional Grant[1]		Annual Own Source Revenue[2]		Total Revenue	
COUNTY	2024/25	2025/26*	2024/25+	2025/26*	2024/25+	2025/26*	2024/25+	2025/26*
Mombasa	7,511.87	5,049.70	2,152.50	1,114.44	461.13	5,077.93	10,126	11,242.08
Kwale	5,387.04	6,812.14	1,785.85	854.20	367.77	886.04	7,541	8,552.38
Kilifi	5,449.27	5,617.63	177.25	1,872.95	1,148.79	2,375.71	6,775	9,866.29
Tana River	4,399.51	7,862.03	566.23	501.95	505.98	200.42	5,472	8,564.39
Lamu	9,597.22	7,847.76	881.72	436.65	367.49	280	10,846	8,564.40
Taita/Taveta	6,824.72	11,688.35	1,374.03	1,091.23	916.99	949.6	9,116	13,729.18
Garissa	8,290.45	8,658.26	1,575.40	554.46	478.87	450	10,345	9,662.72
Wajir	9,902.80	5,587.47	1,938.87	1,191.09	1490.38	350	13,332	7,128.56
Mandera	7,597.15	6,926.12	595.10	601.46	216.15	682.53	8,408	8,210.11
Marsabit	9,944.34	5,878.28	1,017.61	1,021.93	907.54	323.5	11,869	7,223.71
Isiolo	4,923.51	12,197.15	627.94	386.25	1437.93	375.21	6,989	12,958.62
Meru	8,385.08	7,899.31	1,016.17	456.13	1,079.65	1,821.50	10,481	10,176.93
Tharaka-Nithi	7,540.50	7,640.66	704.23	631.10	5060.34	585.4	13,305	8,857.16
Embu	5,369.90	5,292.92	320.00	380.80	1510.38	1,312.49	7,200	6,986.21
Kitui	8,625.41	6,205.95	529.22	652.82	794.12	1,119.25	9,949	7,978.02
Machakos	8,497.31	12,877.12	781.81	436.81	1,538.64	4,159.03	10,818	17,472.96
Makueni	11,690.62	13,824.87	430.78	426.94	2,463.03	1,667.56	14,584	15,919.37
Nyandarua	6,518.61	7,050.14	625.11	747.25	895.42	975	8,039	8,772.39
Nyeri	5,623.23	7,343.22	817.43	675.65	535.78	1,650.00	6,976	9,668.87
Kirinyaga	9,305.84	11,384.16	529.02	344.90	1269.06	704	11,104	12,433.07
Murang'a	20,178.71	7,705.75	471.05	383.93	231.24	1,606.67	20,881	9,696.35
Kiambu	12,169.84	4,587.15	2,332.15	527.46	2,181.84	9,854.72	16,684	14,969.33
Turkana	8,472.40	8,539.80	1,196.78	10,074.11	1285.8	1200	10,955	19,813.91
West Pokot	6,609.74	21,119.45	499.69	385.12	431.17	290.96	7,541	21,795.53
Samburu	7,301.47	13,579.04	531.96	422.56	185.42	302	8,019	14,303.60
Trans Nzoia	13,213.28	8,789.29	1,202.42	544.40	1163.32	600	15,579	9,933.69
Uasin Gishu	8,345.01	8,769.92	1,877.32	592.52	691.56	1,300.00	10,914	10,662.44
Elgeyo/Marakwet	4,826.73	3,405.09	995.53	835.10	5125.71	457.43	10,948	4,697.61
Nandi	9,241.86	14,315.95	661.58	427.78	1319.78	1,122.82	11,223	15,866.55
Baringo	6,683.87	8,236.18	536.40	692.28	13188.79	651.94	20,409	9,580.39
Laikipia	3,254.43	5,705.56	405.83	608.06	3,647.92	1,351.00	7,308	7,664.61
Nakuru	7,346.07	5,640.96	1,753.46	777.96	765.70	4,575.90	9,865	10,994.83
Narok	5,359.99	9,643.93	397.25	604.99	5,665.06	6,326.42	11,422	16,575.34
Kajiado	12,980.50	7,921.33	757.33	673.26	741.13	1,680.00	14,479	10,274.59
Kericho	12,293.70	10,400.50	375.90	618.54	653.24	1,594.38	13,323	12,613.41
Bomet	7,015.12	8,989.77	357.03	374.94	1453.08	897.5	8,825	10,262.21
Kakamega	6,738.47	5,139.31	711.71	790.09	309.83	2,200.00	7,760	8,129.40
Vihiga	5,292.92	9,722.58	318.80	586.66	436.68	444.13	6,048	10,753.37
Bungoma	11,170.67	12,704.75	1,025.07	517.87	547.99	2,071.73	12,744	15,294.35
Busia	7,514.94	7,124.76	652.88	444.51	203.23	999.76	8,371	8,569.03
Siaya	5,066.14	5,521.33	475.63	451.12	481.79	3,114.92	6,024	9,087.37
Kisumu	10,885.97	8,866.42	1,616.61	459.71	539.92	3,541.31	13,042	12,867.44
Homa Bay	8,170.28	10,336.26	1,600.95	517.51	400.83	1,631.09	10,172	12,484.86
Migori	7,899.67	8,881.02	673.90	410.51	1243.44	753	9,817	10,044.53

Table 5.13: County Governments' Revenue, 2024/25 – 2025/26 (Cont'd)

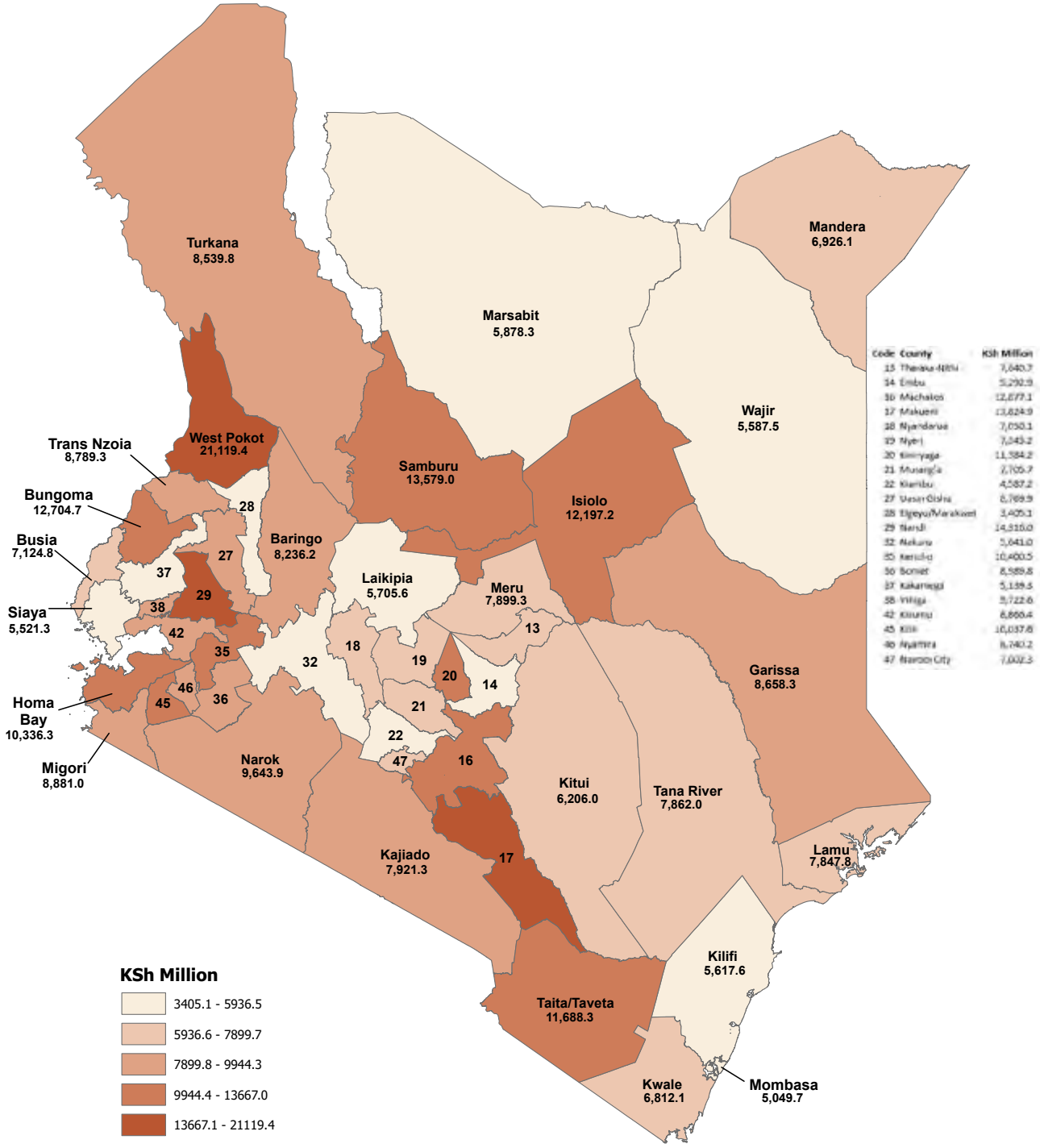
KSh Million

	Equitable Share Grant		Conditional Grant[1]		Annual Own Source Revenue[2]		Total Revenue	
COUNTY	2024/25	2025/26*	2024/25+	2025/26*	2024/25+	2025/26*	2024/25+	2025/26*
Kisii	8,405.33	10,037.62	704.51	709.46	397.86	3,167.00	9,508	13,914.08
Nyamira	5,936.52	8,740.17	527.27	367.84	331.72	868.71	6,796	9,976.72
Nairobi City	13,667.00	7,002.31	1,168.17	884.42	228.08	21,178.05	15,063	29,064.78
TOTAL	**387,425.00**	**405,069.42**	**42,273.44**	**39,061.70**	**67,297.57**	**99,726.61**	**496,996.01**	**543,857.73**

Provisional
+Revised
[1]Includes allocations to County Governments from National Government Revenue and Loans and Grants from Development Patners
[2]Own Source Revenue is the income that county governments generate independently, typically through property taxes, fees and fines



Figure 5.1: Equitable Share of Revenue, 2025/26



5.17. Table 5.14 shows County Governments' Expenditure by economic classification for the period 2021/22 to 2025/26. Total expenditure is expected to increase by 21.0 per cent to KSh 598.7 billion in 2025/26. Compensation of employees is expected to increase to KSh 227.3 billion in 2025/26 from KSh 208.5 billion. Expenditure on use of goods and services is projected to increase by 7.6 per cent to KSh 116.5 billion in 2025/26, while expenditure on social benefits is expected to increase by 77.0 per cent to KSh 4.9 billion in 2025/26. Acquisition of non-financial assets is expected to expand by 35.3 per cent to KSh 127.1 billion in 2025/26.

Table 5.14: Economic Classification of County Governments Expenditure, 2021/22-2025/26

KSh Million

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25+	2025/26*
Compensation of Employees	**177,087.83**	**182,659.73**	**193,935.31**	**208,488.83**	**227,341.89**
Salaries	136,132.66	143,140.87	144,669.83	158,611.78	170,711.31
Allowances	36,263.05	34,168.52	42,518.75	42,106.53	47,409.92
Social contbributions	4,692.13	5,350.34	6,746.72	7,770.52	9,220.66
Use of goods and services	**95,166.44**	**97,143.47**	**97,883.94**	**101,187.74**	**116,454.75**
Utilities, Supplies and Services	2,617.02	3,136.18	3,218.04	3,212.69	3,789.86
Printing , Advertising and Information Supplies and Services	2,931.96	2,469.99	2,525.97	2,891.26	3,917.35
Rentals	2,751.19	1,981.34	1,500.78	1,649.04	1,977.84
Communication, Supplies and Services	866.67	902.80	811.57	737.84	1,155.04
Transportation costs	17,153.47	18,888.45	20,100.40	18,466.87	19,781.08
Training Expenses	3,918.15	3,548.62	3,315.93	3,045.72	4,225.74
Hospitality Supplies and Services	6,410.80	6,586.81	6,988.72	6,615.81	7,501.60
Insurance	9,336.55	11,811.11	11,216.36	14,423.32	15,603.21
Specialised Materials	16,727.83	17,625.52	18,977.02	18,705.20	23,014.22
Office and General Supplies and Services and materials	2,685.54	2,696.17	2,873.13	2,796.07	3,405.03
Fuel Oil and Lubricants	3,631.25	4,138.40	4,738.46	5,293.83	5,203.33
Other Operating Expenses	19,980.54	17,831.70	17,085.34	18,357.67	20,027.52
Routine Maintenance	6,155.46	5,526.38	4,532.22	4,992.40	6,852.93
Subsidies	822.65	964.72	330.42	971.22	748.16
Interest	6,377.54	4,423.40	6,964.28	8,884.95	7,074.67
Grants	67,762.68	54,746.81	91,366.66	75,907.90	112,770.59
Other expense	1,398.43	12,210.48	3,003.26	2,853.28	2,380.10
Social benefits	3,059.90	3,202.86	3,282.97	2,759.17	4,883.18
Acquisition of Non-financial Assets	**80,952.85**	**77,698.14**	**92,873.55**	**93,913.75**	**127,072.58**
Building and Structures	68,540.92	61,559.00	73,661.83	77,875.55	103,454.86
Plant and Machinery	7,985.18	12,001.37	13,009.75	11,461.96	17,225.36
Inventories	1,667.39	2,069.01	2,386.79	2,819.93	3,092.08
Non- produced assets & Land	2,759.37	2,068.76	3,815.19	1,756.31	3,410.27
Less Disposal of Non financial assets	..	..	..	..	**-110.00**
Total	**432,628.32**	**433,049.61**	**489,640.38**	**494,966.85**	**598,725.92**

Source: The National Treasury
**Provisional*
+Revised
..Missing data

5.18. Table 5.15 presents county governments' expenditure by functions of Government from 2021/22 to 2025/26. Expenditure on general public services is expected to increase by 14.6 per cent to KSh 206.7 billion in 2025/26. Expenditure on agriculture is projected to increase to KSh 31.3 billion in 2025/26 from KSh 20.8 billion in 2024/25. Similarly, expenditure on health is projected to go up by 23.3 per cent to KSh 133.4 billion in 2025/26. Expenditure on education is also expected to grow by 10.1 per cent to KSh 43.7 billion in 2025/26.

Table 5.15: Classification of Expenditure by Functions of County Governments (COFOG), 2021/22 -2025/26

KSh Million

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25+	2025/26*
General Public Services	154,173.29	167,301.61	193,498.23	180,321.22	206,716.48
Public order and safety	306.00	421.00	480.00	465.43	818.76
Economic Affairs	75,397.53	69,047.82	82,681.89	83,904.17	115,269.16
General economic affairs	14,049.61	12,720.88	20,078.29	20,259.29	26,302.81
Agriculture	21,043.26	18,453.58	22,004.93	20,793.03	31,346.36
Transport	36,026.55	32,252.50	34,697.88	37,310.20	49,209.90
Other economic Affairs	4,278.11	5,620.86	5,900.78	5,541.65	8,410.09
Environmental Protection	14,137.91	14,477.34	16,855.02	18,660.05	18,488.52
Housing and Community Ammenities	40,084.17	41,862.45	45,349.33	54,087.80	66,456.54
Health	108,273.03	96,083.10	105,954.85	108,198.41	133,442.89
Recreation, Culture and Religion	7,182.39	6,695.73	7,023.53	7,848.65	10,210.05
Education	30,926.32	33,796.38	34,889.30	39,661.96	43,678.63
Social Protection	2,147.67	3,364.18	2,908.22	1,819.15	3,644.89
Total	**432,628.32**	**433,049.61**	**489,640.38**	**494,966.84**	**598,725.92**

Source: The National Treasury
** Provisional*
+ Revised

General Government

5.19. General Government Consolidated Statement of Operations for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25 is shown in Table 5.16. Total revenue increased by 7.9 per cent to KSh 3,706.9 billion in 2024/25, with tax revenue remaining the main source, accounting for 62.4 per cent. Total expenses rose by 12.7 per cent to KSh 4,218.1 billion in 2024/25, largely driven by higher interest payments and compensation of employees. Similarly, acquisition of non-financial assets increased by 23.8 per cent to KSh 385.6 billion. As a result, General Government net borrowing expanded to KSh 896.8 billion in 2024/25 from KSh 617.7 billion in 2023/24.

> Total revenue increased by **7.9** per cent to **3,706.9** billion in **2024/25**

Table 5.16: General Government Consolidated[1] Statement of Operations[2], 2020/21 - 2024/25

KSh Million

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*	2024/25*
Revenue	2,136,333.69	2,677,082.81	3,251,350.61	3,435,389.15	3,706,920.97
Tax revenue	1,640,468.84	1,980,053.47	2,065,002.71	2,280,858.29	2,314,586.31
Social contributions	40,534.01	94,896.31	174,258.29	122,367.22	142,001.41
Grants:					
International organisation	31,320.43	31,031.15	23,083.47	23,083.47	33,320.31
Other revenue	424,010.41	571,101.87	989,006.14	1,009,080.16	1,217,012.93
Sale of Goods & Services	173,194.43	180,112.48	659,641.07	487,193.49	523,744.91
Property income	84,562.23	84,147.71	114,699.94	207,119.97	208,579.41
Ministerial "Appropriations in Aid" (AiA)[3]	0.00	30,279.43	21,445.58	38,319.68	464,605.01
Fines, Penalties & Forfeits	2,292.00	2,907.43	2,648.22	3,185.22	2,869.71
Other transfers "not elsewhere classified" (NEC)	163,961.75	273,654.83	190,571.33	273,261.80	17,213.90
Expense	**2,723,447.76**	**3,134,910.05**	**3,554,551.72**	**3,741,585.55**	**4,218,116.15**
Compensation of employees	816,190.81	877,375.76	930,906.96	940,859.76	1,038,938.17
Use of goods and services	630,599.99	934,262.27	1,271,890.77	940,903.43	958,344.90
Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)/Depreciation	17,770.70	20,763.37	65,929.01	18,716.78	11,497.33
Interest	495,694.95	585,791.24	692,430.62	843,607.46	1,005,746.60
Subsidies	4,941.13	81,496.25	67,514.23	47,640.76	14,228.53
Grants:					
International Organisation	6,018.42	4,772.91	4,436.91	8,223.55	6,445.50
Other General Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	389,521.93	360,534.49
Social benefits	166,285.78	233,906.34	167,025.74	180,262.40	176,949.95
Other expense not elsewhere classified	585,945.97	396,541.90	354,417.49	371,849.48	645,430.69
Net Operating Balance	**-587,114.07**	**-457,827.24**	**-303,201.12**	**-306,196.40**	**-511,195.18**
Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	**431,163.24**	**235,500.35**	**269,551.26**	**311,522.67**	**385,605.10**
Acquisition of fixed assets	463,187.48	251,193.80	321,933.37	290,061.73	357,000.27
Inventories	7,483.86	2,007.49	2,772.79	3,731.11	4,873.69
Non-produced Assets and Land	-18,532.06	7,292.36	11,780.00	23,887.40	30,183.77
Disposal of non-financial assets	-20,976.04	-24,993.30	-66,934.90	-6,157.56	-6,452.63
Net lending/Borrowing	**-1,018,277.31**	**-693,327.59**	**-572,752.38**	**-617,719.08**	**-896,800.28**
Net Financial Worth	**-1,102,364.15**	**-4,160,744.27**	**-587,156.04**	**-717,616.90**	**-1,192,129.45**
Transactions in Financial assets	**66,144.61**	**349,830.97**	**581,090.56**	**512,392.02**	**335,186.93**
Currency and deposits	-146,546.55	78,048.47	-76,492.57	115,626.08	-75,750.87
Debt securities	-1,312.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equity and investment fund shares	2,123.77	27,949.92	221,375.92	25,107.50	17,252.01
Accounts receivable	211,879.59	243,832.58	436,207.21	371,658.45	393,685.80

Table 5.16: General Government Consolidated[1] Statement of Operations[2], 2020/21 - 2024/25 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24+	2024/25*
Transactions in Liabilities	**1,168,508.76**	**436,518.39**	**897,241.10**	**1,230,008.92**	**1,527,316.38**
Debt securities	556,289.16	589,545.33	437,526.60	662,418.86	853,120.55
Domestic	556,289.16	589,545.33	437,526.60	662,418.86	853,120.55
Foreign	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	409,776.65	45,609.82	104,904.79	221,342.78	191,444.20
Equity and investment fund shares	11,185.97	10,962.08	15,378.95	18,749.35	25,321.46
Accounts payable	191,256.99	-209,598.84	339,430.76	327,497.94	457,430.17

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

Public Sector Institutional Table

5.20. Table 5.17 presents the Public Sector Institutional Table (PSIT), which provides a comprehensive listing of Budgetary Central Government (National Government) units, Extra Budgetary Units, Social Security Funds, County Governments, and Public Corporations. In the Financial Year 2024/25, the public sector comprised 59 Budgetary Central Government units with 76 sub-entities, 237 Extra Budgetary Units, Social Security Funds, 47 County Governments, and 150 Public Corporations. Of the public corporations, 133 were classified as non-financial corporations, while 17 were financial corporations.



Table 5.17: Public Sector Institutional Table (PSIT)

1	Auditor-General
2	Commission on Administrative Justice
3	Commission on Revenue Allocation
4	Consolidated Fund
5	Controller of Budget
6	Council of Governors
7	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
8	The Executive Office of the President
	8.1 Office of the President
	8. 2 Office of the Deputy President
	8.3 State Department for Parliamentary Affairs
	8.4 State Department for Cabinet Affairs
	8.5 State House
9	Independent Electoral & Boundaries Commission (IEBC)
10	Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA)
11	Judicial Service Commission
12	Judiciary Tribunal
13	Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission (KNCHR)
14	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
	14.1 State Department for Crop Development
	14.2 State Department for Livestock Development
15	Ministry of Co-operatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Development
	15.1 State Department for Co-operatives
	15.2 State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Development
16	Ministry of Defense
	16.1 State Department for Ministry of Defense
17	Ministry of East African Community (EAC), The ASALS and Regional Development
	17.1 State Department for East African Community Affairs
	17.2 State Department for ASALS and Regional Development
18	Ministry of Education
	18.1 State Department for Basic Education
	18.2 State Department for Higher Education and Research
	18.3 State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training
19	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
	19.1 State Department for Energy
	19.2 State Department for Petroleum
20	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry
	20.1 State Department for Environment and Climate Change
	20.2 State Department for Forestry
21	Ministry of Gender, Culture, The Arts & Heritage
	21.1 State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action
	21.2 State Department for Culture, The Arts and Heritage
22	Ministry of Health
	22.1 State Department for Medical Services
	22.2 State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards
23	Ministry of Information, Communications and The Digital Economy
	23.1 State Department for Broadcasting and Telecommunications
	23.2 "State Department for Information Communication Technology (ICT) and the Digital Economy"
24	Ministry of Interior and National Administration
	24.1 State Department for Internal Security and National Administration
	24.2 State Department for Immigaration and Citizen Services
25	Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry
	25.1 State Department for Industry
	25.2 State Department for Investments Promotion
	25.3 State Department for Trade
26	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
	26.1 State Department for Labour and Skills Development
	26.2 State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs
27	Ministry of Land, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development
	27.1 State Department for Housing and Urban Development
	27.2 State Department for Public Works
	27.3 State Department for Lands and Physical Planning
28	Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs
	28.1 State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries
	28.2 State Department for Mining
	28.3 State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs

Table A: Budget Central Government (BCG) (Cont'd)

29	Ministry of Public Service, Performance and Delivery Management
	29.1 State Department for Public Service
	29.2 State Department for Performance and Delivery Management
30	Ministry of Roads and Transport
	30.1 State Department for Roads
	30.2 State Department for Transport
31	Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife
	31.1 State Department for Tourism
	31.2 State Department for Wildlife
	32.Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation
	32.1 State Department for Irrigation
	32.2 State Department for Water and Sanitation
33	Ministry of Youth Affairs, Creative Economy and Sports
	33.1 State Department for Sports
	33.2 State Department for Youth Affairs and Creative Economy
34	National Police Service
35	National Assembly
36	National Gender and Equality Commission
37	National Intelligence Service (NIS)
38	National Land Commission
39	National Police Service
40	National Police Service Commission
41	Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP)
42	Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary and Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs
43	Office of the Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP)
44	Parliamentary Joint Services
45	Public Service Commission
46	Salaries & Remuneration Commission
47	Senate
48	State Law office
49	Teachers Service Commission
50	The Judiciary of Kenya
51	The National Treasury and Economic Planning
	51.1 State Department for Economic Planning
	51.2 The National Treasury
52	Witness Protection Agency

Table B: Sub-entities within BCG

	Government-administered Funds, Schemes, Tribunals, And Statutory Authorities
1	Affordable Housing Board
2	African Union and Other International Organizations Subscription Fund
3	Agricultural Information Resource Centre
4	NIS Development Fund
5	KURA - Road Maintenance Levy Fund
6	Cooperatives Liquidation Fund
7	National Cohesion Integration Commission
8	IPOA Staff Mortgage and Car Loan
9	National Environment Tribunal
10	Contingencies Fund Account
11	Equalization Fund
12	Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee
13	National Environmental Complaints Committee
14	Kenya Missions Abroad
15	Office of the Auditor General Staff Car Loan Scheme
16	Office of the Auditor General Mortgage Scheme
17	Commission on Administrative Justice Staff Mortgage & Car Loan Fund
18	Commission on Revenue Allocation Staff Car Loan Fund
19	Office of the Controller of Budget Staff Mortgage Fund
20	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Staff Mortgage and Car Loan Scheme
21	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Car Loan / Mortgage Fund
22	Parliamentary Car Loan Scheme Fund
23	Parliamentary Mortgage Scheme Fund
24	SRC Mortgage and Car Loan Scheme Fund
25	ODPP Staff Housing Mortgage and Car Loan Scheme
26	State Officers House Mortgage Scheme
27	State Officers & Public Officers Motor Car Loan Scheme Fund
28	Witness Protection Agency Car Loan Scheme
29	Witness Protection Agency Housing Mortgage
30	National Humanitarian Fund

Table B: Sub-entities within BCG (Cont'd)

31	Occupational Safety and Health Fund
32	Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund
33	Prisons Industry Revolving Fund
34	Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund
35	Mortgage and Car Loan for Housing and Urban Development
36	The National Treasury Provident Fund
37	Stores and Services Fund
38	Land Settlement Fund
39	Government Clearing Agency
40	Mechanical and Transport Fund
41	NIS Development Fund
42	National Land Commission Housing Scheme Fund
43	National Land Commission Staff Car Loan Scheme Fund
44	National Treasury Kenya Local Loans Support Fund
45	National Treasury Provident Fund
46	National Treasury Rural Enterprise Fund
47	Petroleum Development Fund
48	Petroleum Development Levy Fund
49	Kenya Prisons Farm Revolving Funds
50	Public Trustee of Kenya
51	Treasury Main Clearance Fund
52	President's Award Kenya
53	Political Parties Fund
54	The Office of the Registrar of Political Parties Staff Mortgage and Car Loan Scheme
55	State Corporation Appeal Tribunal
56	European Widows and Orphans Pension Fund
57	National Security Telecommunication Services
58	Roads Annuity Fund
59	Railway Development Levy Fund
60	National Communications Secretariat
61	Parliamentary Catering Fund
62	Parliamentary Service Commission; Catering Fund
63	Public Service Commission Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Funds
64	The Judiciary Mortgage Scheme
65	Housing Scheme Fund for Ministry of Public Works
66	Government Press Fund
67	Management Supervision Fund
68	The National Treasury Kenya Local Loans Support Fund
69	Government Clearing Agency
70	IPOA Staff Mortgage & Car Loan
71	Parliamentary Service Commission Catering Fund
72	Public Service Commission Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Funds
73	Housing Scheme Fund for Ministry of Public Works
74	Contingencies Fund Account
75	Equalization Fund

Table C Extra Budgetary Unit

	Statutory Authorities, Government Agencies, Boards, Commissions, and Public Corporations
1	Kenya Industrial Estates Limited
2	Kenya Revenue Authority
3	Kenya Vision 2030
4	National Youth Service
5	President's Award Kenya
6	Kenya Sugar Board
7	Kenya Trade Remedies Agency
8	Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council
9	Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service
10	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
11	Kenya Veterinary Board
12	Kenya Wildlife Services
13	Kenya Year Book Editorial Board
14	Konza Technopolis Development Authority
14	Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor
16	Land Surveyors Board
17	Media Council of Kenya
18	Micro and Small Enterprises Authority
19	Nairobi International Financial Centre Authority
20	National Biosafety Authority
21	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
22	National Construction Authority
23	National Council for Children Services
24	National Council for Law Reporting
25	National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya

Table C Extra Budgetary Unit (Cont'd)

26	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
27	National Council for Population and Development
28	National Crime Research Centre
29	National Employment Authority
30	National Environment Management Authority
31	National Heroes Council
32	National Industrial Training Authority
33	National Irrigation Authority
34	National Syndemic Diseases Control Council
35	National Transport and Safety Authority
36	National Youth Council
37	New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)/APRM Kenya Secretariat
38	Nuclear Power and Energy Agency
39	Nursing Council of Kenya
40	Occupational Therapy Council of Kenya
41	Office of the Data Protection Commissioner
42	Office of the Registrar of Political Parties
43	Physical Planners Registration Board
44	Physiotherapy Council of Kenya
45	Private Security Regulatory Authority
46	Privatization Commission
47	Public Benefit Organizations Regulatory Authority
48	Public Health Officers & Technicians Council
49	Public Sector Accounting Standard Board
50	Registration of Certified Public Secretaries Board
51	Special Economic Zones Authority
52	Sports Kenya
53	Tea Board of Kenya
54	Tobacco Control Board
55	Tourism Regulatory Authority
56	Tourism Research Institute
57	TVET Curriculum Development Assessment and Certification Council
58	Uwezo Fund Oversight Board
59	Valuers Registration Board
60	Veterinary Medicine Directorate
61	Bomas of Kenya Ltd
62	Business Registration Service
63	Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
64	Kenya Film Commission
65	Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute
66	Kenya Medical Research Institute
67	Kenya National Examination Council
68	Kenya Utalii College
69	National Research Fund
70	KASNEB Foundation
71	Kenya Education Management Institute
72	Kenya National Highways Authority
73	Kenya Trade Network Agency
74	The National Livestock Development and Promotion Service
75	National Museum of Kenya
76	National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse
	Voluntary Saving Scheme
78	Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee
79	Council of Governors
National Referral Hospitals (Level 6)	
1	Kenyatta National Hospital
2	Kenyatta University Teaching Referral & Research Hospital
3	Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital
4	Mathari National Teaching & Referral Hospital
5	National Spinal Injury Referral Hospital
6	Nakuru Level 6 Hospital
7	Kisii Teaching & Referral Hospital
Universities (Public)	
1	Egerton University
2	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
3	Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology
4	Dedan Kimathi University of Technology
5	Pwani University
6	Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology
7	South Eastern Kenya University
8	Meru University of Science and Technology
9	Multimedia University of Kenya
10	University of Kabianga
11	Karatina University
12	Kibabii University
13	Rongo University
14	Murang'a University of Technology
15	University of Embu
16	Machakos University

Table C Extra Budgetary Unit (Cont'd)

17	Kirinyaga University
18	Kaimosi Friends University
19	Tom Mboya University
20	Tharaka University
21	Chuka University
22	Maasai Mara University
23	Taita Taveta University
24	University of Nairobi
25	Moi University
26	Kenyatta University
27	Maseno University
28	Technical University of Kenya
29	Technical University of Mombasa
30	Kisii University
31	University of Eldoret
32	The Co-operative University of Kenya
33	Garissa University
34	Alupe University
Specialised Degree Awarding Universities (Public)	
1	Open University of Kenya
2	National Defence University
Public University Constituent Colleges	
1	Turkana University College
2	Bomet University College
3	Mama Ngina University College
4	Koitalel Samoei University College
5	National Intelligence Research University College
Teachers Training Colleges	
1	Aberdare Teachers Training College
2	Asumbi Teachers Training College
3	Borabu Teachers Training College
4	Bunyore Teachers Training College
5	Bushiangala Teachers Training College
6	Chesta Teachers Training College
7	Emining Teachers Training College
8	Galana Teachers Training College
9	Garissa Teachers Training College
10	Kagumo Teachers Training College
11	Kaimosi Teachers Training College
12	Kamwenja Teachers College
13	Kenyenya Teachers Training College
14	Kericho Teachers Training College
15	Kwale Teachers Training College
16	Lugari Diploma Teachers Training College
17	Machakos Teachers Training College
18	Meru Teachers College
19	Migori Teachers Training College
20	Moi Teachers College - Baringo
21	Mosoriot Teachers Training College
22	Murang'a Teachers Training College
23	Seme Teachers Training College
24	Shanzu Teachers Training College
25	St. Augustine Teachers Training College - Eregi
26	St. Lawrence Egoji Teachers Training College
27	St. Pauls Kibabii Diploma Teachers Training College
28	St. Mark's Teachers College - Kigari
29	Tambach Teachers Training College
30	Thogoto Teachers Training College
31	Ugenya Teachers College
National Polytechnics	
1	Baringo National Polytechnic
2	Friends Kaimosi National Polytechnic
3	Jeremiah Nyagah National Polytechnic
4	Kabete National Polytechnic
5	Kaiboi National Polytechnic
6	Kenya Coast National Polytechnic
7	Kericho National Polytechnic
8	Kisii National Polytechnic
9	Kisumu National Polytechnic
10	Meru National Polytechnic
11	Michuki National Polytechnic
12	Mitunguu National Polytechnic
13	North Eastern National Polytechnic
14	Nyamira National Polytechnic
15	Nyandarua National Polytechnic
16	Nyeri National Polytechnic
17	Ollessos National Polytechnic
18	Taita Taveta National Polytechnic
19	The Bungoma National Polytechnic
20	The Mawego National Polytechnic
21	The Nairobi National Polytechnic
22	The Rift Valley National Polytechnic
23	The Shamberere National Polytechnic
24	Tseikuru National Polytechnic
25	Maasai National Polytechnic
26	The Kiambu National Polytechnic

Table C Extra Budgetary Unit (Cont'd)

27	Eldoret National Polytechnic
28	Kitale National Polytechnic
29	Morendat Institute of Oil and Gas National Polytechnic
30	Sigalagala National Polytechnic
Water Authorities	
1	Coast Water Works Development Agency
2	Lake Victoria North Development Water Works Agency
3	Lake Victoria South Water Works Agency
4	Regional Centre on Ground Water Resource Education Training and Research
5	Water Resources Authority
6	Tanathi Water Works Development Agency
7	Kenya Water Institute
8	Athi Water Works Development Agency
9	Ewaso Ngiro South River Basin Development Authority
10	Lake Basin Development Authority
Technical Training Institutes	
1	Ahmed Shahame Mwidani Technical Training Institute
2	Aldai Technical Training Institute
3	Belgut Technical Training Institute
4	Bumbe Technical Training Institute
5	Godoma Technical Training Institute - Vitengeni
6	Karumo Technical Training Institute
7	Katine Technical Training Institute
8	Keroka Technical Training Institute
9	Kiirua Technical Training Institute
10	Kipsinende Technical Training Institute
11	Kitelakapel Technical Training Institute
12	Koshin Technical Training Institute
13	Mandera Technical Training Institute
14	Mathenge Technical Training Institute
15	Matili Technical Training Institute
16	Muranga Technical Training Institute
17	Musakasa Technical Training Institute
18	Narok West Technical Training Institute
19	Njoro Technical Training Institute
20	St. Joseph's Technical Training Institute for the Deaf - Nyang'Oma
21	Bondo Technical Training Institute
22	Emurua Dikirr Technical Training Institute
23	Endebess Technical Training Institute
24	Kapchepkor Technical Training Institute
25	Karen Technical Training Institute for Deaf
26	Lereshwa Training Centre
27	Maasai Technical Training Institute
28	Mukurwe-ini Technical Training Institute
29	Muraga Technical Training Institute
30	P.C. Kinyanjui Training Institute
31	Rift Valley Technical Training Institute
32	Siala Technical Training Institute
33	Thika Technical Training Institute
34	Wildlife Research & Training Institute
35	Wote Technical Training Institute
36	Siaya Institute of Technology
37	Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology
38	Nkabune Technical Training Institute
39	Machakos Technical Institute for the Blind
40	Kenya Institute for the Blind
41	Bandari Maritime Academy
Technical and Vocational Training Colleges	
1	Bungoma North Technical and Vocational College
2	Bunyala Technical and Vocational College
3	Butula Technical and Vocational College
4	Cardinal Maurice Otunga Technical and Vocational College
5	Chanzeywe Technical and Vocational College
6	Chemasiri Technical and Vocational College
7	Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College
8	Cheranganyi Technical and Vocational College
9	Chevaya Technical and Vocational College
10	Chuka Technical and Vocational College
11	David Mbiti Wambuli Technical and Vocational College
12	Dr. Daniel Wako Murende Technical and Vocational College
13	Ebukanga Technical and Vocational College
14	Eldama Ravine Technical and Vocational College
15	Eldas Technical and Vocational College
16	Elwak Technical and Vocational College
17	Emsos Technical and Vocational College
18	Fayya Technical and Vocational College
19	Gatanga Technical and Vocational College
20	Gatundu South Technical and Vocational College
21	Gichugu Technical and Vocational College
22	Gilgil Technical and Vocational College

Table C Extra Budgetary Unit (Cont'd)

23	Ikutha Technical and Vocational College
24	Kaelo Technical and Vocational College
25	Kahoro Vocational Training Centre
26	Kajiado East Technical and Vocational College
27	Kakrao Technical and Vocational College
28	Kaloleni Technical and Vocational College
29	Kamukunji Technical and Vocational College
30	Kandara Technical and Vocational College
31	Kapcherop Technical and Vocational College
32	Kasarani Technical and Vocational College
33	Kericho Township Technical and Vocational College
34	Kibra Technical and Vocational College
35	Kibwezi West Technical and Vocational College
36	Kieni Technical and Vocational College
37	Kigumo Technical and Vocational College
38	Kiharu Technical and Vocational College
39	Kimasian Technical and Vocational College
40	Kiminini Technical and Vocational College
41	Kinagop Technical and Vocational College
42	Kinango Technical and Vocational College
43	Kipipiri Technical and Vocational College
44	Kipkabus Technical and Vocational College
45	Kipsoen Technical and Vocational College
46	Kiptaragon Technical and Vocational College
47	Kirinyaga Central Technical and Vocational College
48	Kisiwa Technical and Vocational College
49	Kitui East Technical and Vocational College
50	Kitutu Chache Technical and Vocational College
51	Kitutu Masaba Technical and Vocational College
52	Kongoni Technical and Vocational College
53	Lafey Technical and Vocational College
54	Langata Technical and Vocational College
55	Lari Technical and Vocational College
56	Likoni Technical and Vocational College
57	Lodwar Technical and Vocational College
58	Loima Technical and Vocational College
59	Maasai Mara Technical and Vocational College
60	Mabera Technical and Vocational College
61	Magarini Technical and Vocational College
62	Manyatta Technical and Vocational College
63	Masinga Technical and Vocational College
64	Mathioya Technical and Vocational College
65	Mathira Technical and Vocational College
66	Mbeere North Technical and Vocational College
67	Mbita Technical and Vocational College
68	Melangine Vocational Training Centre
69	Mert Technical and Vocational College
70	Miharati Technical and Vocational College
71	Msambweni Technical and Vocational College
72	Mukeu Vocational Training Centre
73	Mukiria Technical and Vocational College
74	Mulango Technical and Vocational College
75	Mungatsi Technical and Vocational College
76	Mwala Technical and Vocational College
77	Mwatate Technical and Vocational College

Table D: Public Financial Corporation

Public Deposit Taking Corporations	
1	Central Bank of Kenya
Public Deposit Taking Corporations (except the Central Bank)	
1	Consolidated Bank of Kenya
3	Kenya Post Office Savings Bank
Other Public Financial Corporations	
1	Agricultural Finance Corporation
2	Capital Markets Authority
3	Insurance Regulatory Authority
	Kenya Deposit Insurance Corporation
5	Kenya Development Corporation
6	Retirement Benefits Authority
7	The Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority
8	Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority
9	Kenya National Entrepreneurs Savings Trust (KNEST)
10	Financial Reporting Centre
11	Competition Tribunal
12	Kenya Reinsurance Corporation Limited (Kenya Re)
13	Policyholders Compensation Fund
14	Public Service Superannuation Fund (PSSF)
Public Non-Financial Corporations (National Level)	
1	Agricultural Development Corporation
2	Agro Chemical and Food Company

Table E: Non-Financial Corporations

3	Dedan Kimathi University of Technology Enterprise Company
4	East African Portland Cement
5	Egerton University Investment Company
6	Export Processing Zone Authority Kenya
7	Gatitu Tea Factory Limited
8	Geothermal Development Company
9	Golf Hotel Limited
10	JKUAT Enterprises Ltd
11	JKUAT Noodles Ltd
12	Kenya Airports Authority
13	Kenya Biovax Institute Limited
14	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
15	Kenya Civil Aviation Authority
16	Kenya Electricity Generating Company Plc
17	Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Ltd
18	Kenya Export Promotion and Branding Agency
19	Kenya Fishing Industry Corporation
20	Kenya Literature Bureau
21	Kenya Meat Commission
22	Kenya Medical Supplies Authority
23	Kenya National Shipping Line Ltd
24	Kenya National Trading Corporation Ltd
25	Kenya Ordinance Factory Corporation
26	Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited
27	Kenya Pipeline Company Limited
28	Kenya Ports Authority
29	Kenya Railways Corporation
30	Kenya Safari Lodges and Hotels Ltd
31	Kenya Seed Company
32	Kenya Shipyards Limited
33	Kenya Veterinary Vaccines Production Institute
34	Kenyatta International Conference Centre
35	Miwani Sugar Company Ltd
36	Muhoroni Sugar Company Limited
37	Mwea Rice Mills Ltd
38	National Cereals and Produce Board
39	National Housing Corporation
40	National Mining Corporation
41	National Oil Corporation Kenya
42	New Kenya Co-Operative Creameries Ltd
43	New Kenya Planters Cooperative Union
44	Numerical Machining Complex
45	Nyayo Tea Zones Development Corporation
46	Posta Kenya
47	Pyrethrum Processing Company of Kenya Ltd
48	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC)
49	School Equipment Production Unit (SEPU)
50	Technical University of Mombasa Enterprises Ltd
51	The Kenya Power & Lighting Company Plc
52	University of Nairobi Enterprises & Services Limited
53	University of Nairobi Press Ltd
54	Warehouse Receipt System Council
55	Western Kenya Rice Mills
Public Non-Financial Corporations under County Governments (Water & Sanitation Focused)	
1	Amatsi Water Services Company Ltd
2	Eldama Ravine Water and Sanitation Company
3	Eldoret Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
4	Embu Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
5	Garissa Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
6	Gatamathi Water and Sanitation Company
7	Naivasha Water Sewerage and Sanitation Company
8	Nakuru Rural Water and Sanitation Services Company
9	Nakuru Water and Sanitation Services Company
10	Namanga Water Users Trust
11	Nanyuki Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
12.	Narok Water and Sanitation Company
13.	Ngagaka Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
14.	Nithi Water and Sanitation Company
15.	Nol-Turesh – Loitoktok Water and Sanitation Company
16.	Nyahururu Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
17.	Nyandarua Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
18.	Nyeri Water and Sewerage Company
19.	Nzoia Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
20.	Ol-Kalou Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
21	Olkejuado Water and Sewerage Company Limited

Table E: Non-Financial Corporations (Cont'd)

22	Oloolaiser Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
23	Othaya/Mukurweini Water Services Company
24	Ruiri Water and Sanitation Company
25	Ruiru – Juja Water and Sewerage Company
26	Rukanga Water and Sanitation Company
27	Siaya Bondo Water and Sewerage Company
28	Talilbei Water and Sewerage Company
29	Tavevo Water and Sewerage Company
30	Tetu Aberdare Water and Sanitation Company
31	Thika Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
32	Wote Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
33	Yatta Water Service Company
34	Gatanga Water Company
35	Gatundu Water Company
36	Githunguri Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
37	Gusii Water and Sanitation Company
38	Homabay Water and Sewerage Company
39	Imetha Water and Sanitation Company
40	Isiolo Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
41	Iten Water and Sanitation Company Limited
42	Kahuti Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
43	Kakamega-Busia Water Supply Company
44	Kapenguria Water and Sanitation Company Limited
45	Kapsabet Nandi Water Services Company
46	Karimenu Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
47	Karuri Water Company
48	Kathiani Water and Sanitation Company
49	Kericho Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
50	Kiambere-Mwingi Water and Sanitation Company
51	Kiambu Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
52	Kibwezi-Makindu Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
53	Kikuyu Water Company
54	Kilifi-Mariakani Water and Sewerage Company
55	Kirinyaga Water and Sanitation Company Ltd
56	Kisumu Water and Sewerage Company
57	Kitui Water and Sanitation Company
58	Kwale Water and Sewerage Company
59	Kyeni-NaroMoru Water and Sewerage Company
60	Lamu Water and Sewerage Company
61	Limuru Water and Sewerage Company
62	Lodwar Water and Sanitation Company
63	Machakos Water and Sewerage Company Limited
64	Malindi Water and Sewerage Company
65	Mandera Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
66	Maralal Water and Sewerage Company
67	Mathira Water and Sanitation Company
68	Matungulu – Kangundo Water and Sewerage Company
69	Mavoko Water and Sewerage Company Limited
70	Mbooni Water and Sanitation Company
71	Meru Water and Sewerage Services
72	Migori Kuria Transmara Water and Sewerage Company
73	Mombasa Water Supply and Sanitation Services Company
74	Moyale Water & Sewerage Company Ltd
75	Murang'a Water and Sanitation Company
76	Mwala Water and Sanitation Company
77	Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company

Table F: Social Security Funds

1	National Social Security Fund (NSSF)
2	Social Health Authority (SHA)



Domestic exports grew by 3.8 per cent to

KSh 967.9 billion

while imports increased by 2.5 per cent to KSh 2772.9 billion in 2025

CHAPTER

06

International Trade and Balance of Payments

Overview

In 2025, the Kenya Shilling appreciated against major international currencies especially the US Dollar to exchange at an average of KSh 129.30 compared to an exchange rate of KSh 134.82 in 2024. This further caused the widening of the current account deficit in addition to the rise in import expenditure during the review period.

6.2. The country's total merchandise trade grew by 1.9 per cent to KSh 3,892.4 billion in 2025. The increase was supported by growth in both imports and exports. Exports rose by 3.8 per cent to KSh 967.9 billion in 2025, though this gain was partly offset by a 15.9 per cent decline in re-exports. The growth in imports was mostly driven by higher commercial imports, despite a notable decline in government imports.

6.3. The current account deficit worsened from KSh 285.5 billion to KSh 373.3 billion in 2025, driven by by growth in import expenditure which rose by KSh 70.7 billion and a decline in the secondary income receipts by KSh 67.1 billion. The rise in import bill was driven by growth in imports of industrial machinery, motor vehicles and iron and steel. Merchandise exports rose by 2.1 per cent to KSh 1,685.6 billion in 2025, mainly due to increased earnings from animal and vegetable oils, coffee, apparel and horticulture.

6.4. Kenya's stock of external financial assets rose by 10.6 per cent to KSh 4,578.4 billion in 2025, driven mainly by reserve assets, which increased from KSh 1,301.5 billion to KSh 1,599.0 billion due to foreign currency inflows from Eurobond issuance. Portfolio assets also grew by 13.3 per cent to KSh 1,164.3 billion, reflecting continued investment in offshore equity and debt securities by other sectors. Likewise, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) abroad increased from KSh 428.5 billion to KSh 484.1 billion over the same period. The stock of external liabilities increased by 5.0 per cent to KSh 12,898.0 billion in 2025, with growth recorded across Other Investments, Direct Investments, and Portfolio Investment categories.

Balance of Trade

6.5. The trade deficit worsened in 2025, from KSh 1,594.0 billion in 2024 to KSh 1,653.5 billion, as shown in Table 6.1. The deterioration was driven by faster growth in imports, which rose by 2.5 per cent, compared with a slight increase in total exports. As a result, the export–import cover ratio fell from 41.1 per cent in 2024 to 40.4 per cent in 2025.

Table 6.1: Balance of Merchandise Trade, 2021-2025

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
EXPORTS (f.o.b) :					
Domestic Exports[1]	666,738.7	779,608.0	906,323.3	932,151.0	967,937.6
Re-exports	76,932.4	93,536.6	101,596.0	180,159.3	151,467.6
Total	743,671.1	873,144.5	1,007,919.3	1,112,310.3	1,119,405.2
IMPORTS (c.i.f):					
Commercial[1]	2,062,260.6	2,426,562.8	2,549,523.6	2,595,768.0	2,722,946.3
Government	57,098.6	64,211.9	62,453.4	110,499.6	50,002.0
Total	**2,119,359.1**	**2,490,774.8**	**2,611,977.0**	**2,706,267.6**	**2,772,948.3**
BALANCE OF TRADE	**-1,375,688.0**	**-1,617,630.2**	**-1,604,057.7**	**-1,593,957.4**	**-1,653,543.1**
TOTAL TRADE	**2,863,030.2**	**3,363,919.3**	**3,619,896.3**	**3,818,577.9**	**3,892,353.5**
COVER RATIO[2] (in percentage)	**35.1**	**35.1**	**38.6**	**41.1**	**40.4**

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

Price Changes

6.6. Export and import unit price indices for various commodity groups for the period 2021 to 2025 are presented in Table 6.2. All export unit price indices rose from 179.4 in 2024 to 185.5 in 2025, whereas non-oil export price indices increased from 178.5 to 185.0, in the same period. The growth was supported by higher export prices for miscellaneous manufactured articles, inedible crude materials; and animal and vegetable oils and fats which increased by 19.4, 18.6 and 15.0 per cent, respectively, in 2025. However, there were notable reductions in the export price indices for machinery and transport equipment; manufactured goods; and chemicals, by 17.7, 18.1 and 14.7 per cent, respectively, in the same period.

6.7. Overall import price indices declined from 264.3 in 2024 to 263.5 in 2025. The decline was reflected in several categories, particularly for inedible crude materials, mineral fuels, food and live animals and chemicals by 13.4, 12.6, 2.4 and 2.1 per cent, respectively. In contrast, upward movements were recorded in animal and vegetable oils and fats by 16.4 per cent, beverages and tobacco by 43.2 per cent and machinery and transport equipment by 8.3 per cent.

Table 6.2: Export and Import Price Indices, 2021-2025

Base: 2009=100

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
EXPORTS:					
Food and live animals	155.6	197.3	217.1	176.0	187.8
Beverages and tobacco	136.2	151.9	204.4	206.9	187.2
Crude materials, (inedible)	166.2	211.9	245.4	174.6	207.0
Mineral fuels	162.8	269.0	274.4	227.9	210.8
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	188.0	240.5	228.2	197.6	227.2
Chemicals	133.5	171.5	170.5	169.3	144.4
Manufactured goods	140.0	163.7	183.9	169.4	138.8
Machinery and transport equipment	163.4	123.9	186.9	212.5	174.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	197.7	198.2	237.0	193.0	230.4
All Exports	**157.7**	**191.2**	**214.2**	**179.4**	**185.5**
Non-oil Exports	157.7	189.9	213.0	178.5	185.0
IMPORTS:					
Food and live animals	193.9	235.0	238.5	238.8	233.1
Beverages and tobacco	212.9	293.4	351.4	179.7	257.4
Crude materials, (inedible)	178.0	184.5	232.3	239.1	207.1
Mineral fuels	154.0	277.9	357.3	294.7	257.5
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	199.1	239.7	262.4	265.6	309.1
Chemicals	228.9	201.0	162.8	154.9	151.6
Manufactured goods	186.1	225.1	229.3	207.9	215.2
Machinery and transport equipment	296.8	253.7	336.3	265.6	287.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	163.3	228.9	361.2	224.6	226.1
All Imports	**215.2**	**253.9**	**300.1**	**264.3**	**263.5**
Non-oil Imports	233.5	246.9	284.1	255.5	265.4

**Provisional*

Terms of Trade

6.8. Table 6.3 presents the terms of trade from 2021 to 2025. The terms of trade for all items improved from 67.9 per cent in 2024 to 70.4 per cent in 2025. This development was driven largely by relatively faster growth in export prices compared to import prices. However, the terms of trade for non-items dropped from 69.9 per cent in 2024 to 69.7 per cent in 2025.

Table 6.3: Terms of Trade[1], 2021-2025

Base: 2009=100

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
All Items	73.3	75.3	71.4	67.9	70.4
Non-oil Items	67.5	76.9	75.0	69.9	69.7

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

Quantum Indices

6.9. Quantum indices for the period 2021 to 2025 are presented in Table 6.4. In 2025, the overall export quantum index rose from 160.0 in 2024 to 160.8, indicating continued growth in export volumes since 2023. This growth was mainly due to increases in quantum indices for machinery and transport equipment (42.4%); mineral fuels (24.7%); animal and vegetable oils and fats (24.6%); and manufactured goods (24.6%). However, declines were recorded in the quantum indices for inedible crude materials, and miscellaneous manufactured articles, which decreased by 19.9 per cent and 10.7 per cent, respectively.

6.10. Quantum index for all imports rose by 2.8 per cent to 133.4 in 2025, reflecting mixed performance across commodity groups. Inedible crude materials and manufactured goods registered increases of 28.8 per cent and 10.1 per cent, respectively. In contrast, beverages and tobacco (30.5%), miscellaneous manufactured articles (10.7%), and food and live animals (9.1%) were the key commodity groups that recorded declines in import volumes in 2025.



Quantum index for all imports rose by **2.8%** to 133.4 in 2025

Table 6.4: Quantum Indices, 2021-2025

Base: 2009=100

	2021	2022	2023⁺	2024	2025*
EXPORTS:					
Food and live animals	138.7	128.1	140.2	176.3	176.3
Beverages and tobacco	91.1	90.6	70.6	64.4	64.1
Crude materials, (inedible)	172.0	141.6	137.5	198.5	158.9
Mineral fuels	51.8	56.4	87.3	94.3	117.6
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	134.7	187.4	170.8	256.7	319.9
Chemicals	135.6	132.4	158.9	157.6	168.4
Manufactured goods	98.2	110.3	133.2	124.2	154.7
Machinery and transport equipment	77.6	96.9	73.0	68.9	98.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	116.4	127.9	112.4	162.4	145.1
All Exports	**130.1**	**125.5**	**131.6**	**160.0**	**160.8**
Non-oil Exports	131.8	127.3	132.8	161.7	161.8
IMPORTS:					
Food and live animals	122.8	122.1	161.7	134.6	122.3
Beverages and tobacco	134.1	102.3	90.6	172.2	119.6
Crude materials, (inedible)	159.3	173.2	172.1	197.3	254.1
Mineral fuels	147.4	140.2	112.3	127.7	136.6
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	220.1	216.3	192.3	190.0	186.3
Chemicals	145.3	187.2	241.4	269.4	261.2
Manufactured goods	197.4	166.5	148.6	165.1	181.8
Machinery and transport equipment	72.7	73.6	57.4	91.6	99.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	216.0	167.2	116.4	225.6	201.5
All Imports	**126.6**	**124.3**	**110.4**	**129.8**	**133.4**
Non-oil Imports	122.0	119.7	109.9	130.6	132.4

**Provisional*
⁺Revised

Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports

6.11. Volume of principal domestic exports in 2025 exhibited mixed performance, with notable increases in domestic exports of key agricultural commodities alongside declines in some industrial and mineral exports, as presented in Table 6.5. Horticultural exports remained the main driver, rising by 13.5 per cent to 1,014.7 thousand metric tonnes in 2025, largely due to the increase in the volumes of vegetables, fruits and cut flowers. Tea exports also increased by 4.3 per cent to 653.7 thousand metric tonnes, while animal and vegetable oils grew by 20.2 per cent. In contrast, exports of cement declined by 39.4 per cent to 215.4 thousand metric tonnes, while exports of titanium ores and concentrates dropped by 87.9 per cent to 22.7 thousand metric tonnes in 2025.

Table 6.5: Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports, 2021-2025

Commodity	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Fish and fish preparations	Tonne	10,875.3	13,624.2	10,799.7	8,709.3	9,343.3
Maize (unmilled, excluding sweet corn)	Tonne	5,127.6	3,824.7	3,937.1	4,779.8	5,319.5
Meals and flours of wheat	Tonne	2,867.4	2,559.4	27,209.3	17,362.0	6,709.2
Horticulture	Tonne	682,279.4	603,800.3	772,661.2	894,012.7	1,014,724.8
Of which: Cut Flowers	Tonne	176,373.5	170,416.4	179,874.7	176,241.8	184,582.1
Vegetables and fruits	Tonne	501,120.0	429,146.3	587,440.1	712,732.4	825,496.0
Other	Tonne	4,785.9	4,237.5	5,346.5	5,038.5	4,646.8
Sugar confectionery	Tonne	64,670.2	71,513.7	69,539.0	61,955.8	66,428.3
Coffee, unroasted	Tonne	37,504.1	48,301.7	48,858.8	53,555.9	53,376.1
Tea	Tonne	557,351.0	551,804.0	564,545.5	626,579.3	653,736.1
Margarine and shortening	Tonne	21,654.0	18,578.5	20,188.5	25,356.2	23,291.7
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	43,108.3	39,113.8	53,141.2	47,258.6	54,722.1
Beer made from malt	'000 Lt.	21,953.4	24,133.3	23,582.5	15,330.2	18,784.8
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	Tonne	19,983.9	16,237.8	11,841.7	10,376.6	9,001.2
Hides and skins	Tonne	2,496.3	5,564.7	5,722.5	9,001.0	10,369.1
Sisal	Tonne	31,152.1	32,371.5	23,803.9	30,440.4	26,075.4
Stone, sand and gravel	Tonne	183,779.4	216,820.0	212,118.7	182,161.3	44,402.9
Salt	Tonne	265,788.0	329,507.8	403,620.7	501,455.5	439,002.3
Soda ash	Tonne	302,536.4	284,738.7	216,206.7	248,577.5	254,779.6
Titanium ores and concentrates	Tonne	444,620.0	424,916.0	293,104.0	187,202.0	22,677.8
Metal scrap	Tonne	17,874.9	12,722.6	20,246.0	25,841.3	28,045.2
Animal and Vegetable oils	Tonne	96,610.4	122,060.1	120,186.7	137,300.0	164,966.1
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	'000 Lt.	1,462.1	3,245.1	2,574.5	2,559.3	2,199.7
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Tonne	15,977.6	21,508.0	22,524.9	26,805.4	34,413.0
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Tonne	11,864.3	12,484.6	18,808.5	19,318.7	17,462.1
Essential oils	Tonne	149,593.4	124,577.6	145,493.5	153,731.3	143,412.9
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	Tonne	6,582.4	6,007.0	6,037.0	6,683.5	7,717.7
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	4,335.0	2,541.8	2,771.9	3,162.0	3,414.6
Leather	Tonne	8,634.3	9,083.6	8,152.4	7,399.0	7,523.3
Wood manufactures n.e.s.	Tonne	582.2	510.4	459.4	422.3	505.9
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	20,713.4	25,151.9	28,938.5	21,095.0	19,787.5
Textile yarn	Tonne	1,901.7	1,480.4	1,539.3	1,660.6	2,173.2
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	Tonne	8,085.3	6,764.4	31,997.1	9,814.0	10,113.1
Glassware	Tonne	19,675.0	21,330.5	20,692.8	18,874.3	15,900.3
Cement	Tonne	172,523.3	326,529.8	454,354.1	355,254.1	215,444.0
Iron and steel	Tonne	140,323.9	164,956.8	196,042.5	171,277.9	197,069.1
Metal containers	Tonne	5,341.2	5,040.9	7,369.5	10,597.3	12,615.9
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc.	Tonne	11,523.4	18,337.7	20,000.6	14,867.7	10,060.6
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	5,437.8	2,837.5	4,417.0	5,395.8	6,571.2
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	8,227.4	10,274.5	8,788.9	8,587.8	9,577.8
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No.	7,047.0	5,294.2	18,763.7	5,095.1	8,979.8
Footwear	000 Pairs	29,367.8	25,105.4	24,052.7	20,118.4	15,651.7
Printed matter	Tonne	7,001.5	5,903.9	5,018.1	4,606.2	4,729.0
Articles of plastic	Tonne	57,302.7	55,980.3	63,037.7	61,613.4	56,523.1

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

Quantities of Principal Imports

6.12. Table 6.6 presents quantities of principal import commodities for 2021 to 2025. Import volumes in 2025 showed mixed trends compared to 2024. Imports of food commodities rebounded, with unmilled maize and sugar (including molasses and honey) rising by 51.4 per cent and 37.4 per cent to 468.1 thousand metric tonnes and 520.7 thousand metric tonnes, respectively, in 2025.

6.13. Volume of imported industrial inputs and non-food commodities also exhibited mixed performance during the review period. The quantity of iron and steel imported grew by 50.7 per cent to 1,659.6 thousand metric tonnes, while residual petroleum products more than doubled to 282.2 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Similarly, imports of chemical fertilizers went up by 10.2 per cent to 920.0 thousand metric tonnes, while plastics, in both primary and non-primary forms, rose by 8.7 per cent to 698.1 thousand metric tonnes in the same period.

Table 6.6: Quantities of Principal Imports, 2021-2025

Commodity	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Wheat, unmilled	Tonne	1,889,921.9	1,676,623.9	2,037,036.0	2,314,094.5	2,235,469.1
Rice	Tonne	630,910.5	678,087.6	937,098.5	899,212.7	785,930.7
Maize (unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	Tonne	486,525.0	793,751.5	507,932.5	309,274.3	468,109.3
Wheat flour	Tonne	611.1	688.5	827.5	812.1	709.7
Sugars, Molasses and Honey	Tonne	468,785.1	364,461.2	644,003.3	379,011.3	520,704.8
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s	Tonne	85,988.5	82,038.0	105,196.3	61,478.1	72,194.9
Textile fibres and their waste	Tonne	29,468.3	28,847.3	27,309.6	32,563.2	30,095.2
Second-hand clothing	Tonne	183,830.1	177,664.4	198,083.5	230,535.3	250,527.3
Petroleum products	Mn. Lt.	6,148.7	5,618.3	4,922.4	5,640.9	6,356.0
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	Tonne	152,674.9	151,058.3	117,299.2	135,843.7	282,184.3
Liquefied propane and butane	Tonne	373,865.3	323,717.7	403,671.7	452,923.8	474,166.1
Animal/vegetable fats and oils	Tonne	926,435.4	868,602.7	971,613.8	986,720.5	1,041,106.7
Organic & inorganic chemicals	Tonne	346,409.4	363,202.0	401,646.6	412,339.4	412,982.9
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Tonne	52,159.1	58,581.9	57,927.5	53,759.1	62,139.2
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Tonne	30,182.2	34,825.2	37,078.9	38,159.1	39,159.9
Essential oils & pefumes	Tonne	85,819.5	84,458.5	87,346.5	95,767.0	103,001.4
Chemical fertilizers	Tonne	758,456.5	561,986.0	915,751.7	834,514.2	919,982.1
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	Tonne	576,188.6	525,316.6	561,578.7	642,312.6	698,134.2
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	19,159.2	17,393.3	20,455.9	26,038.3	28,066.5
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	Tonne	55,810.3	53,690.4	51,304.3	69,395.4	70,176.7
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	'000' No	11,338.7	4,278.6	3,669.9	9,606.4	12,726.7
Paper and Paperboard	Tonne	362,717.6	351,915.4	333,997.5	383,031.7	383,195.3
Textile yarn	Tonne	23,436.4	21,840.7	19,184.3	23,908.1	24,460.5
Cement Clinkers	Tonne	1,065,708.6	656,499.4	148,018.7	10,337.4	59,211.9
Iron and steel	Tonne	1,711,277.0	1,406,636.8	1,208,077.2	1,101,113.2	1,659,582.7
Non-ferrous metals	Tonne	44,110.4	37,914.4	37,852.1	40,128.0	46,131.8
Structures and parts of structures of iron, steel or aluminium	Tonne	62,565.7	32,886.4	21,908.7	33,305.4	58,445.1
Hand & machine tools	Tonne	12,590.9	10,109.4	13,122.6	16,242.2	17,363.1

Table 6.6: Quantities of Principal Imports, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

Commodity	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	43,105.7	38,878.4	38,972.9	47,204.8	60,595.0
Industrial Machinery[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Machinery and Tractors[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	'000 No	1,241.0	297.6	213.0	1,139.9	2,178.7
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s.[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parts, n.e.s. and accessories of the motor vehicles[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor	'000 No	342.2	192.6	73.3	55.2	319.7
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	'000 No	256.7	104.9	110.5	176.3	250.7
Road Motor Vehicles	No.	103,859.0	87,648.0	78,127.0	85,937.0	107,752.0
Aircraft and associated equipment[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prefabricated buildings	Tonne	10,752.8	11,036.3	9,608.0	13,494.2	13,841.7
Furniture and parts thereof[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quality control instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed matter	Tonne	8,788.6	11,869.4	9,579.3	10,734.8	12,436.4
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	Tonne	36,026.6	36,850.9	42,687.3	47,152.8	58,162.3

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

Values of Principal Exports

6.14. Values of principal domestic export commodities for the period 2021 to 2025 are shown in Table 6.7. Earnings from domestic exports rose by 3.8 per cent to KSh 967.9 billion in 2025. This increase was largely supported by improved receipts from key export commodities, including animal and vegetable oils (41.5%), unroasted coffee (35.5%), articles of apparel and clothing accessories (11.4%), and horticulture (6.3%).

6.15. Export earnings from titanium ores and concentrates dropped from KSh 13.7 billion in 2024 to KSh 1.7 billion in 2025, largely on account of reduced export volumes. Tea earnings also registered a decline of 1.1 per cent to KSh 187.1 billion, while medicinal and pharmaceutical products declined by 15.9 per cent to KSh 16.7 billion in 2025. Other commodities which recorded declines in export revenues in 2025 were tobacco and tobacco manufactures (40.9%), cement (39.7%) and articles of plastics (15.3%).



Table 6.7: Values of Principal Domestic Exports[1], 2021-2025

KSh Million

Commodity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Fish and fish preparations	3,431.2	5,612.1	6,694.5	5,881.1	4,552.3
Maize (unmilled, excluding sweet corn)	642.8	320.8	677.3	628.8	862.4
Meals and flours of wheat	166.4	193.6	2,076.0	1,389.7	763.1
Horticulture	165,655.4	152,269.8	187,409.0	203,638.1	216,481.7
Of which: Cut Flowers	79,543.2	74,049.3	92,964.8	96,979.7	103,252.5
Vegetables and fruits	75,610.3	69,040.9	83,084.4	93,865.6	99,783.2
Other	10,501.9	9,179.6	11,359.8	12,792.9	13,445.9
Sugar confectionery	6,877.8	8,159.5	8,412.8	8,185.8	10,274.7
Coffee, unroasted	26,141.1	37,131.8	34,612.5	38,424.5	52,057.7
Tea	130,896.6	163,278.3	188,737.9	189,120.4	187,057.0
Margarine and shortening	4,604.2	5,278.5	6,581.5	7,250.2	7,054.0
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	9,678.5	10,083.5	17,651.2	13,385.4	15,391.3
Beer made from malt	1,952.8	2,764.0	3,688.3	2,534.2	2,559.5
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	13,652.7	14,145.6	13,748.5	17,757.6	10,500.1
Hides and skins (undressed)	123.1	291.7	355.3	482.5	546.2
Sisal	5,488.6	6,525.7	5,691.9	6,672.7	5,556.5
Stone, sand and gravel	1,055.5	1,043.0	1,317.5	1,247.8	243.0
Salt	4,202.6	4,502.9	5,783.5	7,095.7	7,599.7
Soda ash	6,479.1	11,882.4	10,280.6	8,066.7	7,365.1
Titanium ores and concentrates	21,095.1	29,398.0	20,356.2	13,708.9	1,725.9
Metal scrap	5,989.4	4,479.9	8,670.3	15,023.9	17,163.6
Animal and Vegatable oils	15,241.2	26,948.4	23,052.3	30,346.9	42,937.1
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	221.2	395.7	368.6	285.3	227.8
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	2,622.7	2,901.7	3,557.5	3,619.0	3,683.2
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	11,116.2	12,210.6	17,683.5	19,900.6	16,728.0
Essential oils	18,978.1	21,835.9	27,129.9	26,591.7	25,139.0
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	2,572.5	2,962.8	3,127.8	3,254.7	3,094.7
Insecticides and fungicides	2,468.2	2,259.5	2,391.0	2,726.8	2,498.9
Leather	1,903.8	1,991.1	2,190.6	2,133.6	2,321.9
Wood manufactures n.e.s.	121.4	196.2	220.9	186.5	232.5
Paper and paperboard	3,535.2	5,081.7	6,818.1	4,563.8	3,728.9
Textile yarn	1,012.6	899.7	1,048.9	1,056.3	1,211.1
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	2,197.0	2,555.8	2,944.6	3,705.8	3,292.7
Glassware	1,330.5	1,762.3	2,082.7	1,708.8	1,464.1
Cement	1,656.4	4,056.1	5,987.9	4,540.6	2,739.8
Iron and steel	19,137.9	27,531.8	32,278.6	26,695.5	27,664.5
Metal containers	1,056.3	1,302.1	2,340.9	3,086.3	3,241.8
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc.	1,305.6	3,093.2	2,773.8	1,919.3	1,466.7
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	1,734.1	939.1	2,111.0	2,349.4	2,717.6
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	2,199.4	4,273.0	3,069.9	3,162.4	3,035.1
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	307.3	328.2	569.1	310.5	321.7
Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.s.	2,956.2	3,057.2	3,227.0	3,887.1	4,810.9

Table 6.7: Values of Principal Domestic Exports[1], 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

Commodity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles	1,201.3	1,478.8	1,330.0	1,487.2	2,607.4
Furniture and parts thereof;	1,189.8	1,603.9	2,034.1	2,265.2	2,078.4
Footwear	3,712.5	2,904.0	2,989.4	2,350.0	1,881.2
Printed matter	5,322.4	6,790.2	3,751.8	4,016.0	3,544.1
Articles of plastics	8,596.9	9,015.3	11,989.1	11,707.9	9,917.9
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	42,700.6	47,311.3	45,500.2	56,826.7	63,312.7
Total	**564,530.0**	**653,047.0**	**735,314.0**	**765,177.7**	**783,654.0**
All other Commodities	102,208.7	126,561.0	171,009.3	166,973.3	184,283.6
Grand Total	**666,738.7**	**779,608.0**	**906,323.3**	**932,151.0**	**967,937.6**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
**Provisional*
[1]Includes data on Small Scale Cross Border Trade and Electricity
Notes:
n.e.s: note elsewhere specifed

Values of Principal Imports

6.16. Table 6.8 presents the value of principal import for the period 2021 to 2025. Expenditure on imports rose to KSh 2,772.9 billion in 2025 from KSh 2,706.3 billion in 2024. The increase was largely driven by higher spending on key import categories, particularly industrial machinery, which grew by 24.6 per cent to KSh 389.9 billion, road motor vehicles, which increased by 33.1 per cent to KSh 131.6 billion, and iron and steel, which rose by 29.8 per cent to KSh 132.1 billion. The increase in iron and steel imports was mainly attributed to high domestic demand in the construction sector, especially in the development of affordable housing. Expenditure on import of animal and vegetable fats and oils also grew by 14.1 per cent to KSh 158.8 billion in 2025, while the import bill for sugars, molasses and honey increased by 29.5 per cent to KSh 46.8 billion over the same period.

6.17. Expenditure on petroleum products declined by 7.4 per cent to KSh 511.5 billion, primarily due to lower global oil prices and the relatively stable Kenya Shilling. The value of imported rice declined by 18.9 per cent to KSh 55.1 billion, while unmilled wheat imports contracted by 51.3 per cent to KSh 41.7 billion in 2025, reflecting reduced import volumes. Similarly, imports of aircraft and associated equipment declined by 28.4 per cent to KSh 35.3 billion, while medicinal and pharmaceutical products decreased by 18.2 per cent to KSh 81.7 billion in 2025.

Table 6.8: Values of Principal Imports[1], 2021-2025

KSh Million

Commodity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Wheat, unmilled .	62,403.4	78,082.8	93,759.3	85,732.6	41,727.6
Rice	31,148.3	34,407.7	54,766.4	67,850.1	55,114.5
Maize (unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	13,749.2	24,703.6	23,208.2	10,084.3	13,169.4
Wheat flour	35.4	50.0	63.4	62.7	52.0
Sugars, Molasses and Honey	28,855.8	27,995.9	58,052.8	36,096.2	46,755.1
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	16,272.2	20,431.0	36,000.8	21,578.7	23,237.1
Textile fibres and their waste	8,034.8	8,451.7	8,331.1	9,406.4	7,434.0
Second-hand clothing	18,964.2	19,991.2	26,271.0	27,811.9	30,263.8
Petroleum Products	335,338.1	597,654.2	605,994.1	552,450.2	511,478.8
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	8,998.5	10,842.0	10,386.0	8,597.9	11,334.2
Liquefied propane and butane	25,979.9	29,188.6	33,549.3	40,511.1	35,101.9
Animal/vegetable fats and oils	120,828.5	145,771.1	139,123.5	139,191.5	158,799.5

Table 6.8: Values of Principal Imports[1], 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

Commodity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Organic & inorganic chemicals	35,306.9	49,121.0	49,158.0	48,645.6	46,722.9
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	10,510.3	12,571.7	11,493.7	11,228.4	12,819.5
Medicinal & Pharmaceauticals Products	88,442.5	92,896.0	90,556.9	99,858.8	81,699.2
Essential oils & perfumes	26,341.1	27,175.3	31,868.2	34,798.7	36,698.6
Chemical Fertilizers	38,808.8	49,179.4	63,049.2	50,374.8	58,546.2
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	98,231.3	101,290.2	99,229.9	113,426.6	108,826.1
Insecticides and fungicides	13,625.8	15,653.0	17,207.4	20,179.8	19,426.2
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	18,315.3	23,011.1	24,797.3	32,868.5	25,517.4
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	18,650.3	16,234.1	16,854.3	19,211.2	20,740.5
Paper and Paperboard	38,963.9	49,333.5	45,021.7	46,898.8	44,416.8
Textile yarn	5,539.1	6,806.5	5,970.5	6,719.9	7,166.6
Cement Clinkers.	6,675.6	5,070.0	1,121.2	74.0	419.6
Iron and Steel	155,539.2	150,634.3	120,789.6	101,792.8	132,100.8
Non-ferrous metals	18,730.5	20,936.1	22,098.1	23,236.9	26,395.0
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	18,322.4	10,191.6	5,509.8	7,485.5	12,823.6
Hand & machine tools	3,503.9	3,670.2	4,173.6	4,564.6	4,883.1
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	11,335.9	11,691.6	12,785.4	13,309.7	14,931.7
Industrial Machinery	254,821.8	308,508.1	289,819.4	312,907.2	389,856.8
Agricultural Machinery and Tractors	11,349.4	10,757.3	9,647.0	10,027.3	11,780.6
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	14,083.9	16,329.3	19,102.6	18,696.9	22,949.5
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s.	22,924.2	23,796.5	30,965.9	40,279.5	37,320.5
Parts, n.e.s. and accessories of the motor vehicles	14,114.0	11,738.7	13,925.8	15,031.5	18,429.8
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor	20,767.2	13,766.7	6,451.8	4,803.8	12,987.5
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	882.0	656.5	610.8	742.8	850.7
Road Motor Vehicles	99,462.8	84,982.6	89,653.9	98,869.3	131,562.0
Aircraft and associated equipment	17,894.7	15,138.9	24,891.8	49,313.5	35,306.1
Prefabricated buildings	4,017.3	4,137.5	3,895.7	4,457.9	3,471.7
Furniture and parts thereof	8,813.5	9,380.7	11,911.0	11,699.0	11,322.9
Quality control instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	10,201.6	8,431.8	11,959.0	14,711.4	12,875.4
Printed matter	7,565.8	12,373.3	9,548.1	9,768.8	14,296.8
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	9,344.5	12,958.6	13,390.6	14,084.7	15,183.0
Total	**1,773,693.8**	**2,175,991.8**	**2,246,964.2**	**2,239,441.7**	**2,306,794.9**
All other Commodities	345,665.3	314,783.0	365,012.8	466,825.9	466,153.4
Grand Total	**2,119,359.1**	**2,490,774.8**	**2,611,977.0**	**2,706,267.6**	**2,772,948.3**

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

Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports

6.18. Table 6.9 presents unit prices of principal domestic exports from 2021 to 2025. During the year under review, export unit values for key agricultural commodities showed mixed trends. The unit price of exported unroasted coffee increased by 35.9 per cent to KSh 975.3 per kilogram, whereas tea prices continued on a downward trend, declining by 5.2 per cent to KSh 286.1 per kilogram in 2025. The price of unmilled maize rose by 23.2 per cent to KSh 162,124.2 per tonne, indicating a recovery from the decline recorded in 2024. Similarly, export prices for meals and flours of wheat increased by 42.1 per cent to KSh 113,739.4 per tonne. However, export prices of fish and fish preparations went down by 27.8 per cent to KSh 487.2 per kilogram, during the review period. Scrap metal registered a 5.3 per cent increase in export price to cost KSh 611,997.4 per tonne in 2025, while tobacco prices dropped by 31.8 per cent to KSh 1,166.5 per kilogram. Declines in unit prices were also observed in paper and paperboard (12.9%), iron and steel (9.9%), and metal containers (11.8%).

Table 6.9: Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports, 2021-2025

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Fish and fish preparations	Kg	315.5	411.9	619.9	675.3	487.2
Maize (unmilled, excluding sweet corn)[1]	Tonne	125,366.5	83,852.1	172,016.4	131,542.4	162,124.2
Meals and flours of wheat	Tonne	58,015.0	75,638.6	76,298.7	80,043.7	113,739.4
Horticulture	Kg	242.8	252.2	242.5	227.8	213.3
Sugar confectionery	Kg	106.4	114.1	121.0	132.1	154.7
Coffee, unroasted	Kg	697.0	768.7	708.4	717.5	975.3
Tea	Kg	234.9	295.9	334.3	301.8	286.1
Margarine and shortening	Kg	212.6	284.1	326.0	285.9	302.9
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Kg	224.5	257.8	332.2	283.2	281.3
Beer made from malt	Lt.	89.0	114.5	156.4	165.3	137.6
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	Kg	683.2	883.9	1,161.0	1,711.3	1,166.5
Hides and Skins (undressed)	Kg	49.3	52.4	62.1	53.6	52.7
Sisal	Tonne	171,822.8	201,588.1	239,116.9	219,205.8	213,092.2
Stone, sand and gravel	Tonne	5,743.1	4,810.3	6,210.9	6,850.1	5,473.6
Salt	Tonne	15,811.7	13,665.6	14,329.0	14,150.3	17,311.4
Soda ash	Tonne	21,416.1	41,730.9	47,549.9	32,451.3	28,907.9
Titanium ores and concentrates	Tonne	47,445.2	69,185.3	69,450.5	73,230.6	76,105.9
Metal scrap	Tonne	335,075.4	352,120.5	428,249.6	581,392.0	611,997.4
Animal and vegetable oils	Kg	157.8	220.8	191.8	221.0	260.3
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	Lt.	151.3	121.9	143.2	111.5	103.6
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Kg	164.1	134.9	157.9	135.0	107.0
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Kg	936.9	978.1	940.2	1,030.1	958.0
Essential oils	Kg	126.9	175.3	186.5	173.0	175.3
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	Kg	390.8	493.2	518.1	487.0	401.0
Insecticides and fungicides	Kg	569.4	888.9	862.6	862.3	731.8
Leather	Kg	220.5	219.2	268.7	288.4	308.6
Wood manufactures n.e.s.	Tonne	208,436.9	384,397.1	480,812.1	441,630.4	459,544.8
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	170,671.8	202,039.5	235,608.3	216,347.3	188,446.6
Textile yarn	Kg	532.5	607.7	681.4	636.1	557.3

Table 6.9: Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	Kg	271.7	377.8	92.0	377.6	325.6
Glassware	Kg	67.6	82.6	100.6	90.5	92.1
Cement	Tonne	9,600.8	12,421.8	13,179.0	12,781.3	12,717.1
Iron and steel	Tonne	136,383.8	166,902.8	164,651.1	155,860.7	140,379.9
Metal containers	Tonne	197,770.5	258,315.8	317,640.0	291,238.3	256,963.4
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc.	Tonne	113,300.5	168,681.5	138,684.6	129,089.7	145,786.8
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	318,899.6	330,960.8	477,926.1	435,408.5	413,555.6
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	267,324.6	415,884.7	349,298.0	368,247.2	316,889.2
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No.	43,610.1	61,996.1	30,330.0	60,944.4	35,829.8
Footwear	Pair	126.4	115.7	124.3	116.8	120.2
Printed matter	Kg	760.2	1,150.1	747.7	871.9	749.4

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

Unit Prices of Principal Imports

6.19. Unit prices of principal import commodities for the period 2021 to 2025 are outlined in Table 6.10. In 2025, import prices largely declined compared to 2024, reflecting easing global price pressures for several commodity groups. The unit price of petroleum products dropped by 17.8 per cent to KSh 80.5 per litre, while that of iron and steel contracted by 13.9 per cent to KSh 79,598.8 per tonne in 2025. Notable declines were observed in prefabricated buildings, whose unit price fell by 24.1 per cent to KSh 250,812.0 per tonne, and insecticides and fungicides, which declined by 10.7 per cent to KSh 692,151.1 per tonne in the same period. In contrast, second-hand clothing import prices remained stable, registering a slight increase to trade at KSh 120,800.4 per tonne in 2025.

6.20. Prices of most imported food commodities declined in 2025. The unit value of unmilled wheat declined by 49.6 per cent to KSh 18,666.1 per tonne, while that of unmilled maize decreased by 13.7 per cent to KSh 28,133.2 per tonne in 2025. Similarly, prices of wheat flour, and sugars (including molasses and honey) dropped by 5.2 per cent and 5.7 per cent to KSh 73,217.5 and KSh 89,791.9 per tonne, respectively, in the same period. The unit price of imported rice decreased from KSh 75,455.0 per tonne in 2024 to KSh 70,126.4 per tonne in 2025.



Table 6.10: Unit Prices of Principal Imports, 2021-2025

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Wheat, unmilled	Tonne	33,019.0	46,571.4	46,027.3	37,048.0	18,666.1
Rice	Tonne	49,370.4	50,742.3	58,442.6	75,455.0	70,126.4
Maize, unmilled	Tonne	28,260.1	31,122.6	45,691.4	32,606.2	28,133.2
Wheat flour	Tonne	58,014.3	72,658.5	76,565.4	77,228.2	73,217.5
Sugars, molasses and honey	Tonne	61,554.5	76,814.3	90,143.7	95,237.8	89,791.9
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	189,236.5	249,043.2	342,224.6	350,997.2	321,865.7
Textile fibres and their waste	Tonne	272,660.0	292,978.9	305,062.6	288,865.1	322,163.4
Second-hand clothing	Tonne	103,161.7	112,522.2	132,625.8	120,640.7	120,800.4
Petroleum products	Lt.	54.5	106.4	123.1	97.9	80.5
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	Kg	58.9	71.8	88.5	63.3	40.2
Liquefied propane and butane	Kg	69.5	90.2	83.1	89.4	74.0
Animal and vegetable oils	Kg	130.4	167.8	143.2	141.1	152.5
Organic & inorganic chemicals	Kg	101.9	135.2	122.4	118.0	113.1
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Kg	201.5	214.6	198.4	208.9	206.3
Medicinal & pharmaceauticals products	Kg	2,930.3	2,667.5	2,442.3	2,616.9	2,086.3
Essential oils & pefumes	Kg	306.9	321.8	364.8	363.4	356.3
Chemical fertilizers	Tonne	51,168.1	87,510.1	68,849.6	60,364.2	63,638.4
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	Tonne	170,484.6	192,817.4	176,698.1	176,591.0	155,881.3
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	711,190.6	899,947.0	841,193.2	775,002.5	692,151.1
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	Tonne	328,171.4	428,588.6	483,339.0	473,641.4	363,615.8
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	No.	1,644.8	3,794.3	4,592.6	1,999.8	1,629.7
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	107,422.2	140,185.8	134,796.7	122,440.9	115,911.7
Cement clinkers	Tonne	6,264.0	7,722.8	7,574.5	7,156.4	7,086.5
Iron and steel	Tonne	90,890.7	107,088.3	99,985.1	92,445.4	79,598.8
Non-ferrous metals	Tonne	424,628.7	552,194.2	583,800.0	579,070.4	547,935.5
Structures and parts of structures of iron, steel or aluminium	Tonne	292,850.7	309,902.1	251,491.8	224,752.9	219,412.9
Hand & machine tools	Kg	278.3	363.0	318.0	281.0	281.2
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	262,978.4	300,721.4	328,059.4	281,956.0	246,417.9
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No.	11,348.7	54,868.1	89,671.6	16,402.8	10,533.3
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor	No.	60,687.9	71,495.1	88,064.4	86,975.2	40,628.2
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	No.	3,435.8	6,259.3	5,527.4	4,214.0	3,393.0
Road motor vehicles	No.	957,671.9	969,589.3	1,147,085.8	1,150,486.4	1,214,565.1
Prefabricated buildings	Tonne	373,608.1	374,903.5	405,461.4	330,355.0	250,812.0
Printed matter	Tonne	860,856.6	1,042,450.0	997,085.6	910,011.4	1,149,598.1
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	Tonne	259,378.8	351,650.2	314,066.8	298,702.4	261,045.3

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

Composition of Exports

6.21. Domestic exports by Broad Economic Category (BEC) from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 6.11. The total value of domestic exports registered an increase of 3.8 per cent to KSh 967.9 billion in 2025. Food and beverages remained the dominant export category, rising from KSh 409.7 billion in 2024 to KSh 431.0 billion in 2025, accounting for 44.5 per cent of total domestic exports. Similarly, earnings from consumer goods not elsewhere specified increased to KSh 248.0 billion in 2025 from KSh 244.1 billion in 2024, contributing 25.6 per cent of the total domestic exports. Collectively, these two categories accounted for 70.1 per cent of domestic export earnings in 2025, underscoring their continued significance in Kenya's export structure. In addition, receipts from exports of machinery and other capital equipment recorded notable growth of 19.2 per cent to KSh 20.9 billion in 2025, while export earnings from fuel and lubricants rebounded by 16.3 per cent to KSh 17.8 billion, largely driven by domestic exports of lubricants.

Table 6.11: Value of Domestic Exports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2021-2025

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	**287,088.5**	**335,743.9**	**401,052.7**	**409,699.3**	**430,953.8**
Primary	227,942.7	265,059.7	301,025.8	314,211.7	333,909.9
For Industry	30,079.6	40,451.3	43,289.8	45,391.6	58,652.5
For Household Consumption	197,863.1	224,608.4	257,736.0	268,820.2	275,257.4
Processed	59,145.8	70,684.2	100,026.9	95,487.5	97,043.9
For Industry	5,795.4	8,267.8	11,128.1	11,269.3	10,296.5
For Household Consumption	53,350.5	62,416.3	88,898.8	84,218.2	86,747.4
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES (Non-Food)	**170,000.7**	**222,247.3**	**241,207.8**	**237,697.1**	**239,979.7**
Primary	62,263.4	74,856.2	72,922.7	74,206.2	57,445.9
Processed	107,737.3	147,391.1	168,285.2	163,490.8	182,533.8
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	**6,036.2**	**10,476.6**	**16,620.0**	**15,315.7**	**17,814.7**
Primary	32.2	1,774.5	76.1	53.1	98.9
Processed	6,004.0	8,702.1	16,543.9	15,262.6	17,715.9
Motor Spirit	6.2	29.0	66.2	127.5	4.4
Other	5,997.9	8,673.1	16,477.7	15,135.1	17,711.5
MACHINERY & OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	**11,844.1**	**10,999.3**	**14,729.6**	**17,575.6**	**20,944.8**
Machinery & Other Capital Equipment	10,133.6	9,460.5	12,376.4	15,549.6	18,304.0
Parts and Accessories	1,710.5	1,538.8	2,353.2	2,026.0	2,640.8
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**7,073.5**	**7,579.7**	**6,541.2**	**7,617.6**	**9,891.5**
Passenger Motor Vehicles	360.2	124.3	139.3	183.9	46.9
Other	6,713.3	7,455.4	6,401.9	7,433.7	9,844.6
For Industry	2,264.9	3,971.2	2,598.0	2,568.8	4,743.6
Non-Industrial	412.2	268.1	376.9	221.3	503.8
Parts and Accessories	4,036.2	3,216.1	3,427.1	4,643.7	4,597.2
CONSUMER GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**184,117.0**	**192,525.6**	**225,935.1**	**244,094.6**	**248,011.4**
Durable	2,034.7	5,082.3	6,562.9	4,536.3	4,603.3
Semi-Durable	44,787.4	50,806.9	52,582.6	61,476.8	61,085.0
Non-Durable	137,294.9	136,636.4	166,789.6	178,081.5	182,323.1
GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**578.6**	**35.7**	**236.8**	**151.0**	**341.6**
TOTAL	**666,738.7**	**779,608.0**	**906,323.3**	**932,151.0**	**967,937.6**
SHARES:					
Food and Beverages	43.06	43.07	44.25	43.95	44.52
Industrial Supplies (Non-Food)	25.50	28.51	26.61	25.50	24.79
Fuel and Lubricants	0.91	1.34	1.83	1.64	1.84

Table 6.11: Value of Domestic Exports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Machinery and other Capital Equipment	1.78	1.41	1.63	1.89	2.16
Transport Equipment	1.06	0.97	0.72	0.82	1.02
Consumer Goods not elsewhere specified	27.61	24.70	24.93	26.19	25.62
Goods not elsewhere specified	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.04
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

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

Composition of Imports

6.22. Analysis of total imports by Broad Economic Category from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 6.12. The value of total imports rose 2.5 per cent to KSh 2,772.9 billion in 2025, reflecting continued growth in demand for intermediate and capital goods. Non-food industrial supplies remained the largest import category, increasing by 8.9 per cent to KSh 1,017.2 billion in 2025. This category accounted for 36.7 per cent of the total import expenditure in 2025, underscoring its central role in supporting domestic production and manufacturing activities. Imports of machinery and other capital equipment registered a significant growth of 20.4 per cent to KSh 424.5 billion in 2025. Consequently, its share rose to 15.3 per cent, reflecting increased investment in productive capacity and infrastructure development. Expenditure on fuel and lubricants declined from KSh 627.9 billion in 2024 to KSh 583.7 billion in 2025, largely attributable to lower international petroleum prices. Despite the decline, the category remained a major component, accounting for 21.0 per cent of the total import bill. Imports of food and beverages decreased by 11.7 per cent to 52.8 billion in 2025 resulting in a reduced share of 9.1 per cent.



The value of total imports rose 2.5 per cent to **KSh 2,772.9 billion** in 2025, reflecting continued growth in demand for intermediate and capital goods.





Expenditure on fuel and lubricants declined from **KSh 627.9 billion** in 2024 to **KSh 583.7 billion** in 2025

Table 6.12: Value of Total Imports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2021-2025

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	**212,792.0**	**253,724.7**	**345,708.1**	**286,483.4**	**252,853.8**
Primary	105,556.6	133,743.4	155,033.0	123,918.4	89,577.4
For Industry	89,388.9	114,035.3	130,150.7	105,813.5	73,418.4
For Household Consumption	16,167.7	19,708.0	24,882.3	18,105.0	16,159.1
Processed	107,235.4	119,981.3	190,675.1	162,565.0	163,276.4
For Industry	16,484.7	17,840.1	24,073.6	17,071.1	19,217.7
For Household Consumption	90,750.7	102,141.2	166,601.5	145,493.9	144,058.6
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES (Non-Food)	**830,186.3**	**923,620.9**	**895,616.4**	**933,836.8**	**1,017,221.4**
Primary	35,999.8	43,448.6	55,996.1	64,222.7	72,796.0
Processed	794,186.5	880,172.2	839,620.3	869,614.1	944,425.4
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	**376,110.1**	**647,728.7**	**668,008.9**	**627,942.1**	**583,655.0**
Primary	11,135.3	16,458.7	18,101.5	19,955.0	20,408.4
Processed	364,974.8	631,270.0	649,907.4	607,987.1	563,246.6
Motor Spirit	121,336.7	186,433.1	194,601.7	185,862.3	165,026.5
Other	243,638.1	444,836.9	455,305.8	422,124.8	398,220.0
MACHINERY AND OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	**304,030.1**	**286,273.4**	**303,103.4**	**352,601.5**	**424,527.8**
Machinery and Other Capital Equipment	251,093.5	233,140.4	243,626.6	280,988.2	347,884.7
Parts and Accessories	52,936.6	53,132.9	59,476.7	71,613.4	76,643.0
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**200,225.1**	**172,004.6**	**172,888.4**	**236,926.2**	**260,409.1**
Passenger Motor Vehicles	55,452.7	52,169.9	54,851.1	63,283.1	75,211.6
Other	144,772.4	71,507.3	118,037.3	173,643.2	185,197.5
Industrial	70,298.0	56,220.0	59,163.3	104,195.5	86,955.1
Non-Industrial	22,445.7	15,287.3	8,441.6	7,360.6	15,434.0
Parts and Accessories	52,028.7	48,327.4	50,432.4	62,087.1	82,808.3
CONSUMER GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**191,791.5**	**198,127.0**	**206,712.1**	**225,339.0**	**210,985.4**
Durable	34,669.1	36,303.3	37,191.8	39,464.6	39,139.1
Semi-Durable	57,966.3	60,077.9	67,946.0	71,450.7	71,606.6
Non-Durable	99,156.1	101,745.8	101,574.2	114,423.7	100,239.8
GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**4,224.0**	**9,295.5**	**19,939.7**	**43,138.5**	**23,295.8**
TOTAL	**2,119,359.1**	**2,490,774.8**	**2,611,977.0**	**2,706,267.6**	**2,772,948.3**
SHARES:					
Food and Beverages	10.04	10.19	13.24	10.59	9.12
Industrial Supplies (Non-Food)	39.17	37.08	34.29	34.51	36.68
Fuel and Lubricants	17.75	26.01	25.57	23.20	21.05
Machinery and other Capital Equipment	14.35	11.49	11.60	13.03	15.31
Transport Equipment	9.45	6.91	6.62	8.75	9.39
Consumer Goods not elsewhere specified	9.05	7.95	7.91	8.33	7.61
Goods not elsewhere specified	0.20	0.37	0.76	1.59	0.84
TOTAL	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

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

Direction of Trade

6.23. Table 6.13 presents the value of total exports by destination for 2021 to 2025. The total value of Kenya's exports remained relatively stable although there were notable differences across various destination markets. These variations were influenced by changing demand patterns and commodity flows across regions such as Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas. Africa remained the largest export market, with associated receipts from the continent rising by 6.4 per cent to KSh 425.6 billion in 2024 to KSh 452.8 billion in 2025. The growth was mainly supported by shipments to the East African Community (EAC), which expanded to KSh 351.2 billion. Uganda continued to be the leading single destination having recorded an increase of 28.8 per cent to KSh 162.4 billion in 2025 and accounting for 14.5 per cent of the total export earnings. Other economies that largely supported growth in export earnings from Africa were DR Congo (DRC) and South Africa, which recorded increases of 24.3 per cent and 17.9 per cent, respectively. However, receipts from exports to Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia and Tanzania declined by 59.8, 27.8, 21.3 and 5.3 per cent, respectively, partly offsetting overall regional gains.

6.24. In 2025, export performance to Asia declined by 13.2 per cent to KSh 275.7 billion. This decline was primarily due to decline in exports in key markets like Yemen (66.45%), Saudi Arabia (38.3%), China (35.7%), India (8.3%) and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) (23.3%). The decline was due to reduced domestic exports and re-exports particularly in kerosene-type jet fuel and tea to the UAE and Saudi Arabia, titanium ores and concentrates and macadamia nuts to China, pigeon peas to India and tea to Yemen.

6.25. European markets expanded in 2025, with total export earnings from this region increasing to KSh 264.0 billion from KSh 246.9 billion in 2024. The European Union remained the dominant sub-region of Western Europe, supported by increased receipts from Italy (50.2%), Belgium (32.8%), France (18.7%) and Germany (12.2%). The expansion was largely driven by increased domestic exports of fixed vegetable or microbial fats and oils to Italy, as well as higher shipments of coffee to Belgium and France. In addition, rise in exports to Germany was occasioned by increased domestic exports of coffee and macadamia nuts. Despite the overall growth, export earnings from the Netherlands declined by 4.8 per cent to KSh 69.0 billion, mainly due to reduced domestic exports of avocado and re-exports of kerosene-type jet fuel.

6.26. Exports to the United Kingdom declined by 1.5 per cent to KSh 60.0 billion, largely due to decreased domestic exports of tea. In contrast, Eastern European destinations recorded improved performance, particularly Kazakhstan which rose from KSh 9.3 billion in 2024 to KSh 14.7 billion in 2025, supported by increased domestic exports of tea to this destination.

6.27. Exports to the American market recorded a decline of 4.4 per cent to KSh 90.1 billion in 2025. The United States of America (USA), which accounts for the bulk of this region's earnings reduced by 10.3 per cent to KSh 79.7 billion, resulting from decreased domestic exports of titanium ores and concentrates; and articles of apparel and clothing accessories, as well as re-exports of kerosene-type jet fuel. However, despite the overall decline, export earnings from Canada exhibited a growth of 82.3 per cent to KSh 4.8 billion in 2025 primarily driven by increased domestic exports of coffee.



Table 6.13: Value of Total Exports[1] by Destination, 2021-2025

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
EUROPE					
WESTERN EUROPE:					
European Union					
Belgium	7,922.5	8,727.9	7,678.8	9,649.0	12,811.4
Finland	1,093.6	1,041.1	983.7	1,791.4	2,042.5
France	9,722.3	10,089.6	15,553.4	14,038.3	16,667.0
Germany	14,268.1	15,946.0	15,974.4	18,994.4	21,305.6
Italy	3,260.1	4,695.0	6,673.9	10,137.0	15,223.4
Netherlands	61,666.0	69,650.6	76,262.6	72,462.7	68,964.6
Spain	6,262.9	7,462.9	8,850.8	10,484.9	9,913.4
Sweden	2,820.1	3,395.7	4,089.4	3,549.6	2,729.9
Poland	2,402.2	2,922.6	3,418.1	4,635.8	4,343.8
Other	6,392.7	9,245.3	10,596.3	11,191.1	12,760.1
Total EU	**115,810.6**	**133,176.8**	**150,081.4**	**156,934.2**	**166,761.5**
United Kingdom	49,400.3	44,563.9	54,684.8	60,964.4	60,026.5
Other Western Europe	10,297.1	10,838.1	12,103.8	10,485.1	13,164.1
Total Western Europe	**175,508.0**	**188,578.8**	**216,870.0**	**228,383.7**	**239,952.1**
EASTERN EUROPE:					
Russian Federation	10,465.5	7,635.9	4,771.5	6,503.9	6,733.7
Kazakhstan	3,796.0	5,487.3	8,403.0	9,292.0	14,701.4
Other	1,729.0	1,432.0	2,038.5	2,702.8	2,580.8
Total Eastern Europe	**15,990.6**	**14,555.2**	**15,213.0**	**18,498.8**	**24,015.8**
TOTAL EUROPE	**191,498.5**	**203,134.0**	**232,083.0**	**246,882.4**	**263,968.0**
AMERICA					
U.S.A	59,562.4	79,931.6	64,264.0	88,862.6	79,682.1
Canada	2,194.8	2,207.9	2,344.2	2,642.8	4,816.6
Other	1,866.7	3,319.2	2,301.4	2,755.2	5,592.6
TOTAL AMERICA	**63,623.9**	**85,458.7**	**68,909.6**	**94,260.6**	**90,091.3**
AFRICA					
EAC					
Uganda	91,653.3	97,161.0	126,250.7	125,942.7	162,259.1
Tanzania	45,560.3	57,372.2	69,255.3	67,202.6	63,627.9
Rwanda	30,519.7	40,172.7	42,313.1	41,775.5	43,342.8
South Sudan	17,154.1	23,466.0	31,970.4	29,719.8	21,470.8
Burundi	7,530.9	8,308.8	9,638.8	9,430.2	9,721.1
DR Congo[2]			26,446.9	29,826.4	37,078.3
Somalia[3]				17,452.9	13,734.0
Total EAC	**192,418.4**	**226,480.6**	**305,875.3**	**321,350.1**	**351,234.0**
Rest of Africa					
South Africa	3,956.5	6,851.4	7,453.7	6,744.9	7,952.4
Egypt	21,175.5	26,769.5	31,216.5	27,627.1	26,486.6
Somalia[3]	13,451.5	15,333.3	21,647.2		
Ethiopia	13,890.6	17,826.8	18,812.9	17,996.0	16,184.9

Table 6.13: Value of Total Exports[1] by Destination, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Sudan	7,233.7	7,792.5	6,748.2	6,281.4	2,523.7
DR Congo[2]	24,454.7	17,809.1			
Zambia	8,014.5	7,420.8	9,732.7	9,718.1	10,006.8
Other[4]	24,656.9	31,367.0	33,467.3	35,916.5	38,378.4
TOTAL AFRICA	**309,252.3**	**357,651.1**	**434,953.7**	**425,634.0**	**452,767.0**
ASIA					
MIDDLE EAST					
Iran	2,174.0	5,868.4	6,726.0	6,815.2	5,817.3
Israel	888.7	978.8	882.1	730.9	1,483.6
Jordan	1,144.5	2,105.4	3,577.6	3,406.7	4,319.1
Saudi Arabia	7,699.5	12,389.8	18,128.8	27,207.7	16,789.1
United Arab Emirates	34,558.9	44,021.5	55,925.4	101,338.3	77,771.8
Yemen Arab Republic	4,985.4	7,143.1	8,867.4	7,383.9	2,473.6
Other	8,216.0	12,455.1	12,492.8	17,763.9	35,557.7
Total Middle East	**59,666.9**	**84,962.1**	**106,600.0**	**164,646.5**	**144,212.3**
FAR EAST					
China (Mainland)	21,886.4	27,547.0	28,956.5	26,316.4	16,915.6
India	10,408.0	8,055.5	10,535.6	19,053.4	13,664.4
Indonesia	912.0	1,141.5	571.3	436.1	795.0
Japan	6,716.9	5,986.4	8,766.0	9,295.4	6,446.6
Korea Republic (South Korea)	3,915.2	6,131.5	5,006.9	3,375.7	3,060.4
Pakistan	53,172.9	64,118.2	78,928.6	76,525.6	75,507.9
Singapore	651.4	2,478.2	1,127.1	801.2	995.5
Afghanistan	606.2	3,091.6	4,615.4	1,364.1	1,530.1
Thailand	2,310.0	3,756.9	4,004.0	3,100.7	3,058.5
Other	11,283.9	10,321.1	10,563.4	12,624.6	9,479.1
Total Far East	**111,862.9**	**132,628.0**	**153,074.8**	**152,893.3**	**131,453.2**
TOTAL ASIA	**171,529.8**	**217,590.1**	**259,674.8**	**317,539.8**	**275,665.5**
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA					
Australia	2,573.8	3,495.1	3,595.9	3,560.2	4,008.8
Other	454.3	390.2	269.1	367.8	398.2
TOTAL AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA	**3,028.1**	**3,885.3**	**3,865.0**	**3,928.0**	**4,407.0**
All Other Countries	1,657.2	2,529.6	4,622.7	5,455.9	6,224.8
Aircraft and Ships Stores	3,081.2	2,895.9	3,810.5	18,609.4	26,281.7
Total All Other Countries n.e.s	**4,738.4**	**5,425.5**	**8,433.1**	**24,065.4**	**32,506.5**
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS	**743,671.1**	**873,144.5**	**1,007,919.3**	**1,112,310.3**	**1,119,405.2**

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

6.28. The value of imports by origin for the period 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 6.14. Asia remained the dominant source of imports, accounting for 70.0 per cent of total import expenditure in 2025, up from 66.4 per cent in 2024. The increase was mainly supported by higher imports from China (16.5%), India (11.3%), Japan (29.1%), and Saudi Arabia (90.3%). Notably, there were increased imports of crushing and grinding machines, chemical fertilizers, knitted or crocheted fabrics, and containers for compressed or liquefied gas, and iron and steel from China; flat rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, steam turbines and motor vehicles from Japan; motor spirit (gasoline) premium and motorcycles from India; and gas oil and motor spirit (gasoline) premium from Saudi Arabia. However, this growth was partially moderated by reduced imports from the United Arab Emirates, Pakistan and Oman which declined by 3.9, 32.7 and 14.6 per cent, respectively. The decline was primarily due to reduced importation of motor spirit (gasoline) premium from the United Arab Emirates, rice from Pakistan, and kerosene-type jet fuel from Oman.

6.29. Europe accounted for 12.5 per cent of total imports in 2025, with the total value declining to KSh 347.1 billion from KSh 411.9 billion in 2024. Imports from the European Union decreased by 5.0 per cent to KSh 237.3 billion, largely due to lower import expenditure from the Netherlands (55.0%) and Belgium (25.5%). In particular, there was a significant decline in imports of motor spirit (gasoline) premium from these two sources. Nonetheless, there were growths in imports from Germany (20.7%), and Poland (61.0%), largely occasioned by increased imports of vacuum pumps, and ferrous waste or scrap, respectively, in the review period. In addition, imports from the United Kingdom declined by 12.5 per cent to KSh 39.2 billion, mainly reflecting reduced imports of helicopters.

6.30. Imports from Eastern Europe declined sharply by 54.7 per cent to KSh 37.2 billion in 2025. The contraction was mainly driven by reduced imports from the Russian Federation, which fell from KSh 79.1 billion to KSh 33.3 billion. The reduction was largely attributed to lower imports of chemical fertilizers, wheat and meslin from this source.

6.31. Import expenditure from the American region decreased by 15.2 per cent to KSh 182.4 billion in 2025. The United States remained the principal source of imports within the region, although with a decline of 12.7 per cent to KSh 135.9 billion in 2025. The reduction was largely associated with decreased imports of helicopters. Similarly, imports from Brazil registered a notable contraction of 42.1 per cent to KSh 13.0 billion, mainly due to lower importation of agricultural commodities, particularly sugar. In contrast, imports from Argentina recorded an increase of 12.1 per cent to KSh 10.9 billion, providing partial support to the region's overall performance.

Table 6.14: Value of Imports by Origin[1], 2021-2025

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
EUROPE					
WESTERN EUROPE					
European Union					
Germany	42,994.2	34,355.4	39,915.4	43,425.5	52,411.6
France	22,491.0	21,266.8	36,936.8	30,394.7	29,548.7
Italy	24,712.1	24,707.0	21,892.7	22,024.5	21,206.7
Netherlands	46,815.4	32,066.3	43,667.0	46,088.1	20,762.6
Belgium	24,086.7	22,885.1	17,207.5	41,496.8	30,921.2
Spain	14,144.5	11,025.0	10,393.0	9,563.6	12,878.7
Poland	6,060.4	6,584.5	5,363.3	9,384.6	15,105.0
Sweden	6,263.3	6,000.5	7,321.6	7,670.3	7,954.1
Czech Republic	3,323.3	4,434.3	5,586.4	4,441.6	4,536.7
Denmark	3,929.2	3,777.4	4,441.4	3,830.9	4,534.9
Ireland	4,533.6	4,055.3	5,149.0	5,207.5	5,073.7
Austria	2,360.9	2,882.2	5,433.6	5,000.2	3,416.2
Finland	6,771.5	6,128.4	5,956.5	7,237.1	5,992.2

Table 6.14: Value of Imports by Origin[1], 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Hungary	1,266.8	1,079.1	1,602.7	1,341.2	1,309.0
Other	18,239.8	20,974.1	12,251.5	12,625.3	21,608.9
Total EU	**227,992.7**	**202,221.4**	**223,118.5**	**249,731.9**	**237,260.2**
United Kingdom	33,594.1	34,748.1	40,908.6	44,769.8	39,169.4
Other Western Europe	36,082.9	42,051.6	40,836.7	35,385.3	33,476.2
Total Western Europe	**297,669.7**	**279,021.1**	**304,863.9**	**329,887.0**	**309,905.8**
EASTERN EUROPE					
Russian Federation	37,660.1	36,837.5	82,736.3	79,086.7	33,327.7
Ukraine	19,293.9	5,321.4	10,155.5	1,647.3	3,238.7
Other	482.6	2,170.3	10,014.5	1,280.6	613.9
Total Eastern Europe	**57,436.6**	**44,329.1**	**102,906.4**	**82,014.7**	**37,180.4**
TOTAL EUROPE	**355,106.3**	**323,350.3**	**407,770.2**	**411,901.6**	**347,086.2**
AMERICA					
U.S.A	84,246.6	93,369.6	112,761.2	155,635.6	135,935.3
Canada	8,698.9	8,189.3	18,221.7	17,680.0	17,249.8
Brazil	7,226.3	9,286.5	31,616.9	22,536.6	13,045.5
Mexico	3,466.0	3,442.9	3,242.0	4,024.2	3,891.2
Argentina	14,960.3	26,470.1	4,094.3	9,722.7	10,898.8
Other	5,073.7	4,119.1	3,090.8	5,603.6	1,412.2
TOTAL AMERICA	**123,671.7**	**144,877.5**	**173,026.9**	**215,202.8**	**182,432.9**
AFRICA					
South Africa	44,078.2	61,062.3	76,840.9	64,275.3	63,951.2
Tanzania	54,472.9	54,043.0	43,667.4	58,719.0	50,473.9
Uganda	34,155.3	39,928.5	41,197.6	37,677.2	46,909.9
Swaziland	12,366.2	11,861.7	11,218.6	12,534.2	16,093.7
Mauritius	6,377.5	7,526.9	5,326.9	7,705.6	8,987.4
Rwanda	3,263.8	3,556.0	4,836.6	3,322.8	1,525.5
Zambia	6,142.6	8,211.1	6,912.4	5,601.1	6,519.9
Other[2]	69,974.0	87,417.5	87,044.7	80,860.7	88,994.0
TOTAL AFRICA	**230,830.5**	**273,607.1**	**277,045.1**	**270,695.8**	**283,455.6**
ASIA					
MIDDLE EAST					
Iran	3,702.8	3,355.7	3,986.8	2,453.4	4,147.3
Israel	5,226.2	6,839.6	5,208.9	6,735.3	5,551.6
Jordan	923.8	1,227.4	849.2	2,402.7	662.7
Saudi Arabia	114,678.9	122,032.0	145,150.1	52,353.1	99,651.5
United Arab Emirates	178,534.7	407,394.1	411,533.1	337,251.3	324,093.7
Bahrain	2,954.2	5,567.8	1,640.4	7,770.2	2,439.7
Oman	22,019.0	37,134.0	31,863.5	71,305.0	60,902.4
Other	28,318.7	28,462.9	16,096.9	74,181.8	43,271.5
Total Middle East	**356,358.3**	**612,013.5**	**616,328.8**	**554,452.9**	**540,720.5**
FAR EAST					
China	441,364.8	452,611.6	458,995.9	576,138.1	671,173.6

Table 6.14: Value of Imports by Origin[1], 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
India	230,976.4	250,048.5	269,168.3	263,226.3	293,035.0
Indonesia	44,415.0	27,134.9	41,206.9	25,369.7	28,754.8
Japan	97,826.9	97,499.8	97,453.3	109,279.4	141,127.2
Korea South	22,344.6	50,196.2	28,214.5	22,962.8	31,004.9
Pakistan	18,991.3	26,397.4	25,962.1	45,524.5	30,652.0
Singapore	10,555.6	11,945.2	22,352.8	5,533.2	6,693.2
Taiwan	16,213.6	20,545.4	12,158.6	12,763.4	9,390.0
Malaysia	93,751.1	120,604.5	120,498.1	135,868.3	143,237.7
Thailand	19,719.8	23,431.7	19,506.7	20,229.3	21,154.9
Other	28,762.9	29,601.1	25,353.5	25,931.7	25,472.4
Total Far East	**1,024,921.9**	**1,110,016.3**	**1,120,870.6**	**1,242,826.8**	**1,401,695.8**
TOTAL ASIA	**1,381,280.3**	**1,722,029.8**	**1,737,199.4**	**1,797,279.6**	**1,942,416.4**
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA					
Australia	25,897.3	20,750.4	14,039.3	6,643.8	12,563.8
Other	1,415.2	317.0	322.5	888.1	393.1
TOTAL AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA	**27,312.5**	**21,067.4**	**14,361.9**	**7,531.9**	**12,956.9**
All Other Counties n.e.s	**1,157.8**	**5,842.6**	**2,573.5**	**3,655.9**	**4,600.4**
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS	**2,119,359.1**	**2,490,774.8**	**2,611,977.0**	**2,706,267.6**	**2,772,948.3**

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



6.32. Table 6.15 presents Kenya's trade with African countries for the period 2021 to 2025. The total trade with the African region expanded by 5.7 per cent to KSh 736.2 billion reflecting improved regional trade flows. The EAC remained the dominant destination, accounting for 77.6 per cent of Kenya's exports to Africa in 2025, up from 75.5 per cent in 2024, underscoring the region's continued importance in Kenya's export market.

6.33. Earnings from exports to Uganda, Kenya's largest export market in Africa, increased by 28.8 per cent to KSh 162.3 billion in 2025 driven by increased domestic exports of potatoes and re-exports of gas oil and motor spirit (gasoline) premium to this destination. Exports to the Democratic Republic of Congo continued to grow by 16.8 per cent to KSh 37.1 billion in the review period, supported by increased domestic exports of cigarettes, sugar confectionary, and lubricants as well as increase in re-exports of kerosene type jet fuel to this destination. Conversely, export earnings from Tanzania declined by 5.3 per cent to KSh 63.6 billion, while earnings from South Sudan fell by 27.8 per cent to KSh 21.5 billion. This downturn was mainly attributed to reduced domestic exports of soap and flat-rolled iron and non-alloy steel products to Tanzania, as well as lower exports of food preparations for infants and cement to South Sudan. Similarly, export earnings from Somalia and Sudan declined by 21.3 per cent and 59.8 per cent, respectively, mainly due to reduced domestic exports of cigarettes and medicaments to Somalia and; electric conductors and food supplements to Sudan.

6.34. Export performance within the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region improved in 2025 with total earnings rising by 12.3 per cent to KSh 339.3 billion as compared to the previous year. This growth was largely supported by increased exports to the EAC member states within COMESA.

6.35. Kenya's import bill from African countries rose from KSh 270.7 billion in 2024 to KSh 283.5 billion in 2025. The growth was mainly driven by increased imports from Eswatini, Uganda, and Egypt which rose by 28.4, 24.5 and 17.5 per cent, respectively. Particularly, there was increased importation of sugar from these three destinations. However, imports from Tanzania declined by 14.0 per cent to KSh 50.5 billion in 2025.



Table 6.15: Trade with African Countries[1], 2021-2025

KSh '000

	EXPORTS					IMPORTS				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)										
Tanzania	45,560,296.7	57,372,224.2	69,255,287.1	67,202,643.2	63,627,912.8	54,472,909.3	54,043,011.9	43,667,431.7	58,719,035.5	50,473,934.7
Uganda	91,653,328.0	97,160,959.0	126,250,742.0	125,942,712.7	162,259,079.2	34,155,309.0	39,928,547.1	41,197,624.7	37,677,172.4	46,909,875.2
Rwanda	30,519,720.8	40,172,654.1	42,313,121.7	41,775,498.2	43,342,751.8	3,263,812.7	3,555,992.8	4,836,622.0	3,322,801.9	1,525,479.8
Burundi	7,530,898.8	8,308,754.0	9,638,752.4	7,509,399.1	9,721,102.2	498,617.4	130,320.2	14,831.1	9,384.1	81,904.0
South Sudan	17,154,131.4	23,466,019.5	31,970,436.9	29,719,791.8	21,470,827.0	92,343.7	20,126.1	22,979.8	17,335.6	338,078.1
DR Congo[2]			26,446,947.7	31,747,217.5	37,078,343.1			3,104,259.3	3,463,480.6	3,369,700.7
Somalia[3]				17,452,861.1	13,734,007.4				617,006.3	161,976.5
Total EAC	**192,418,375.7**	**226,480,610.8**	**305,875,287.8**	**321,350,123.6**	**351,234,023.5**	**92,482,992.1**	**97,677,998.1**	**92,843,748.5**	**103,826,216.5**	**102,860,949.1**
COMESA[4]										
Egypt	21,175,453.8	26,769,545.4	31,216,492.5	27,627,107.8	26,486,618.4	48,888,661.1	43,959,924.2	49,571,235.4	41,458,385.0	48,702,930.9
DR Congo[2]	24,454,689.3	17,809,138.6				3,616,254.2	3,625,402.9			
Ethiopia	13,890,648.8	17,826,848.5	18,812,865.2	17,995,951.1	16,184,937.1	1,919,677.4	3,254,009.9	9,891,865.2	15,361,705.6	14,721,650.7
Sudan	7,233,725.8	7,792,482.2	6,748,165.0	6,281,421.2	2,523,717.7	423,700.0	1,335,836.5	755,749.4	13,271.6	917.2
Zambia	8,014,460.6	7,420,777.0	9,732,714.9	9,718,051.5	10,006,848.0	6,142,560.5	8,211,092.8	6,912,360.9	5,601,059.7	6,519,934.7
Malawi	5,356,563.5	6,400,629.5	7,621,113.6	7,650,179.2	7,862,549.2	1,716,743.9	2,060,322.0	1,252,898.1	1,180,547.1	705,108.7
Zimbabwe	2,980,094.0	2,981,210.7	2,824,008.2	2,796,168.8	4,150,479.3	1,892,388.4	1,664,976.3	3,096,723.3	1,942,959.1	3,291,244.4
Mauritius	1,237,598.4	1,791,334.0	2,271,163.1	1,927,116.4	1,785,520.8	6,377,537.0	7,526,894.5	5,326,874.8	7,705,616.6	8,987,449.2
Djibouti	982,087.8	2,349,844.4	1,446,588.9	1,320,357.8	1,407,079.9	7,788.2	246,494.3	3,892.7	24,145.4	4,349.9
Comoros	110,371.8	203,397.0	262,430.0	157,191.7	141,923.5	0.2	257.6	633.1	6,002.9	149.0
Madagascar	314,927.7	1,188,926.2	786,215.5	1,277,230.3	1,264,149.6	1,449,258.1	896,901.0	1,505,882.6	795,113.5	1,158,033.4
Eritrea	171,044.8	146,985.4	474,286.1	157,120.3	235,669.1	5.6	36.7	5,163.1	11.5	85.2
Seychelles	588,788.3	309,837.1	400,105.1	350,603.0	435,248.5	61,568.3	7,024.8	9,992.8	14,062.3	32,211.8
Eswatini	157,228.2	153,086.7	47,985.4	202,520.0	72,771.7	12,366,166.8	11,861,685.4	11,218,606.8	12,534,171.7	16,093,651.4
Libya	223,739.6	79,676.3	213,128.3	43,097.6	323,973.6	33.5	0.0	10,431.8	7,875.6	393.7
Tunisia	1,070,861.3	576,716.4	89,163.9	163,864.4	264,966.2	2,279,050.0	2,633,181.3	2,224,028.4	3,150,170.7	2,330,335.5
Somalia[3]	13,451,548.8	15,333,305.9	21,647,173.5			106,943.7	99,152.0	52,737.8		
Sub-Total COMESA	**101,413,832.3**	**109,133,741.3**	**104,593,599.4**	**77,667,981.3**	**73,146,452.6**	**87,248,337.0**	**87,383,192.2**	**91,839,076.3**	**89,795,098.4**	**102,548,445.7**

Table 6.15: Trade with African Countries[1], 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

KSh '000

	EXPORTS					IMPORTS				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Total COMESA[4]	**231,117,779.8**	**254,776,108.4**	**309,243,163.2**	**302,095,669.9**	**339,281,736.3**	**125,166,076.1**	**130,998,052.3**	**140,992,413.3**	**134,884,943.7**	**154,597,382.0**
OTHER COUNTRIES										
Algeria	69,713.7	121,749.1	235,618.1	313,948.3	503,448.7	10,987.9	26,007.4	958,744.6	5,737,749.4	73,400.9
Angola	106,106.7	310,484.3	388,813.2	152,373.9	438,557.9	3,832.4	14,318.2	1,355,074.2	56,445.0	35,732.1
Ghana	1,128,899.0	1,401,002.8	1,263,186.3	1,173,774.4	1,286,173.6	488,118.1	698,344.6	466,839.2	548,729.6	1,195,887.5
Nigeria	3,631,075.5	5,049,863.7	5,318,164.3	6,830,790.2	5,197,142.4	455,993.4	483,539.8	391,517.3	528,998.0	1,584,586.8
Lesotho	101,067.1	47,620.0	56,073.5	98,720.2	324,025.9	30,080.2	20,261.2	19,340.0	21,483.0	20,918.0
Mozambique	1,359,331.3	1,431,677.7	1,524,634.0	2,374,754.3	2,503,498.6	2,219,246.4	5,242,325.0	1,378,890.1	155,858.9	166,169.4
Reunion	225,729.0	215,094.4	215,483.3	272,619.5	257,571.4	369.4	22,379.7	17.7	156.9	3,131.8
South Africa	3,956,466.8	6,851,366.4	7,453,734.0	6,744,910.2	7,952,374.3	44,078,230.6	61,062,448.0	76,840,905.5	64,275,300.3	63,951,197.2
All Other African Countries	4,841,655.7	6,607,846.8	8,029,120.7	8,654,026.7	9,923,699.3	3,812,313.3	20,976,273.9	10,950,953.6	5,749,784.0	11,015,146.4
Sub-Total	**15,420,044.9**	**22,036,705.1**	**24,484,827.4**	**26,615,917.6**	**28,386,492.0**	**51,099,171.8**	**88,545,897.8**	**92,362,282.1**	**77,074,505.0**	**78,046,170.1**
TOTAL AFRICA	**309,252,252.9**	**357,651,057.2**	**434,953,714.6**	**425,634,022.6**	**452,766,968.1**	**230,830,500.8**	**273,607,088.2**	**277,045,106.9**	**270,695,819.8**	**283,455,564.9**

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

Balance of Payments

6.36. Balance of Payments (BOP) statistics for the period 2021 to 2025 are presented in Table 6.16. The current account deficit deteriorated from KSh 285.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 373.3 billion in 2025. The worsening of the deficit was primarily driven by the growth in imports expenditure which rose by KSh 70.7 billion to KSh 3,062.9 billion and a decline of KSh 67.1 billion in the secondary income receipts to KSh 965.1 billion during the review period. Merchandise exports increased by 2.1 per cent to KSh 1,685.6 billion in 2025. The growth in exports was mainly on account of higher export earnings from animal and vegetable oils, unroasted coffee, articles of apparel and clothing accessories and horticultural products. The import bill was boosted by increased importation of industrial machinery, road motor vehicles and iron and steel in the year under review. The rise in primary income debits was mainly due to increased repayments of public debt scheduled during the period under review.

6.37. During the review period, exports of services slightly increased from KSh 1,084.3 billion in 2024 to KSh 1,085.3 billion in 2025, mainly due to increased receipts from travel services, with travel receipts rising by 4.9 per cent to KSh 494.7 billion in 2025. The decline in transport services receipts in the review period slumped the growth in receipts of international trade in services. Conversely, imports of services decreased marginally to KSh 761.4 billion in 2025. Consequently, the services account balance increased by 1.7 per cent to a surplus of KSh 323.9 billion in the review period.

6.38. Receipts in the secondary income account decreased by 6.5 per cent to KSh 965.1 billion in 2025, partly attributable to a decline in remittance inflows, which dropped from KSh 674.1 billion in 2024 to KSh 661.2 billion in 2025. The decline was largely attributable to appreciation of the Kenyan Shilling against the United States Dollar in the period under review. In dollar terms, however, remittance inflows increased by 1.9 per cent in 2025. The balance in the capital account decreased from KSh 31.2 billion in 2024 to KSh 23.4 billion in 2025, mainly occasioned by reduced capital transfers to finance public projects compared to the previous year.

6.39. Net financial inflows increased from a surplus of KSh 516.2 billion in 2024 to a surplus of KSh 524.8 billion in 2025, indicating that the country remained a net recipient of foreign capital. The increased inflows were supported by growth in FDI and Portfolio Investment (PI) inflows in the review period. FDI and PI liabilities increased from KSh 105.2 billion and KSh 58.1 billion in 2024 to KSh 143.6 billion and KSh 238.8 billion, respectively, in 2025. The significant increase in PI liability flows was mainly attributable to the issuance of Eurobonds in 2025. Conversely, Other Investment liabilities recorded a 40.1 per cent decline to KSh 242.5 billion in 2025, due to reduced loan disbursements to the general government coupled with increased debt servicing.

6.40. In 2025, there was a KSh 300.6 billion build-up in reserve assets, which was 17.7 per cent lower than the build-up of reserve assets recorded in the previous year. The decline in reserve assets was partly as a result of repayment of KSh 14.6 billion to offset loans owed to the IMF compared with disbursements of KSh 188.6 billion from the Fund in 2024. These developments led to an improvement in overall Balance of Payments position from a surplus of KSh 176.7 billion in 2024 to a surplus of KSh 315.1 billion in 2025.



Table 6.16: Balance of Payments, 2021-2025

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023*	2024	2025*
A. Current Account	**-553,153.1**	**-566,558.6**	**-423,348.4**	**-285,459.3**	**-373,331.9**
Goods: exports f.o.b	987,959.7	1,254,871.7	1,517,378.2	1,651,656.5	1,685,595.5
Goods: imports f.o.b	2,170,679.4	2,616,149.0	2,882,048.1	2,992,219.3	3,062,905.7
Services: credit	588,834.9	897,674.8	995,240.3	1,084,289.6	1,085,342.3
of which Travel	141,633.9	269,670.8	393,214.1	471,425.9	494,653.3
Services: debit	462,453.5	664,301.9	759,156.0	765,767.9	761,438.9
Balance on goods and services	-1,056,338.3	-1,127,904.4	-1,128,585.5	-1,022,041.0	-1,053,406.8
Primary income: credit	21,195.5	16,721.6	25,755.2	38,986.6	51,899.3
Primary income: debit	188,833.6	224,135.3	298,113.8	328,115.8	327,908.4
Balance on goods, services, and primary income	-1,223,976.3	-1,335,318.2	-1,400,944.1	-1,311,170.2	-1,329,415.9
Secondary income : credit	686,238.0	774,316.6	990,052.3	1,032,178.3	965,070.7
of which Diaspora Remittances	413,344.1	478,501.8	591,216.2	674,089.6	661,214.8
Secondary income: debit	15,414.8	5,557.0	12,456.5	6,467.5	8,986.8
B. Capital Account	**21,450.6**	**16,508.0**	**17,264.0**	**31,247.0**	**23,372.0**
Capital account: credit	21,450.6	16,508.0	17,264.0	31,247.0	23,372.0
Capital account: debit	0	0	0	0	0
C. Financial Account	**-604,657.5**	**-488,387.0**	**-385,634.3**	**-516,224.3**	**-524,830.3**
Direct investment: assets	88,075.6	63,787.0	41,509.7	56,310.1	55,630.4
Direct investment: liabilities	46,017.1	93,300.6	84,567.8	105,175.1	143,628.0
Portfolio investment: assets	114,140.2	56,341.5	58,685.3	71,360.2	84,284.8
Equity and investment fund shares	83,596.6	30,315.9	49,620.5	30,985.2	88,258.2
Debt securities	30,543.6	26,025.6	9,064.8	40,375.0	-3,973.4
Portfolio investment: liabilities	92,267.1	-26,952.1	1,805.7	58,059.5	238,767.0
Equity and investment fund shares	-10,684.6	-24,417.3	-21,287.3	-16,517.6	-11,898.8
Debt securities	102,951.8	-2,534.7	23,093.0	74,577.2	250,665.8
Financial derivatives: net	2,467.71	-2,510.40	9,228.3	-2,221.1	-5,409.9
Other investment: assets	11,500.2	-61,605.9	394,574.5	-73,281.3	-34,424.0
Other debt instruments	11,500.2	-61,605.9	394,574.5	-73,281.3	-34,424.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	10,651.4	-61,203.1	388,961.0	-78,436.9	-39,398.2
Other sectors	848.9	-402.8	5,613.5	5,155.6	4,974.2
Other financial corporations	-304.7	-270.2	-240.7	-124.2	-80.9
Nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	1,153.6	-132.7	5,854.1	5,279.8	5,055.1
Other investment: liabilities	682,557.0	478,050.7	803,258.7	405,157.5	242,516.7
Special Drawing Rights	81,411.72	0	0	0	0
Other debt instruments	601,145.2	478,050.7	803,258.7	405,157.5	242,516.7
Central bank	33.2	657.3	-163.8	-1.2	6.2
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	117,959.2	64,038.2	-165,827.1	-58,736.0	-66,332.9
General government	188,486.6	78,214.7	184,190.2	105,378.4	-55,277.1
Other sectors	294,666.2	335,140.5	785,059.3	358,516.3	364,120.6
Other financial corporations	-3,896.5	-3,812.8	10,724.7	10,587.7	9,230.3
Nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	298,562.7	338,953.3	774,334.6	347,928.5	354,890.2
D. Net Errors and Omissions	**17,186.2**	**-189,828.3**	**-114,379.6**	**-85,340.8**	**140,258.2**
E. Overall Balance	**-90,141.1**	**251,491.8**	**134,829.7**	**-176,671.2**	**-315,128.6**

Table 6.16: Balance of Payments, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023+	2024	2025*
F. Reserves and Related Items	**90,141.1**	**-251,491.8**	**-134,829.7**	**176,671.2**	**315,128.6**
Reserve assets	127,280.4	-176,177.4	-80,367.0	365,234.4	300,573.6
Credit and loans from the IMF	92,429.9	75,314.4	54,462.6	188,563.2	-14,555.0
Exceptional financing	(55,290.69)	0	0	0	0
Current Account balance as % of GDP+	-4.6	-4.2	-2.8	-1.8	-2.1

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

International Investment Position

6.41. The stock of Kenya's external financial assets and liabilities for 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 6.17. The stock of financial assets rose by 10.6 per cent to KSh 4,578.4 billion at the end of 2025, mainly on account of reserve assets which increased from KSh 1,301.5 billion at the end of 2024 to KSh 1,599.0 billion at the end of 2025. The increase in reserve assets was attributable to inflows of foreign currency following the issuance of Eurobonds in 2025. Similarly, the stock of portfolio assets recorded a 13.3 per cent increase to KSh 1,164.3 billion at the end of 2025, with both equity and debt securities registering growths of 15.7 per cent and 9.3 per cent ,respectively. This points to a sustained investment in offshore securities by Other Sectors. This trend was also exhibited in the stock of FDI abroad which rose from KSh 428.5 billion at the end of 2024 to KSh 484.1 billion at the end of 2025.

6.42. The stock of Other Investments abroad declined by 3.3 per cent to KSh 1,330.4 billion at the end of 2025, partly attributable to reductions in holdings of foreign currency (2.7%), trade credits and advances (16.6%), and other accounts receivable (32.0%) during the period under review.

6.43. The stock of external liabilities rose by 5.0 per cent to KSh 12,898.0 billion at the end of 2025. The increase was observed across the major functional categories, namely, Other Investments, Direct Investments and Portfolio Investments. The value of Other Investments increased by 2.4 per cent to KSh 9,800.3 billion at the end of 2025, accounting for 76.0 per cent of the stock of total liabilities. Loans accounted for 59.4 per cent. Other Investments remained the major functional category, with loans accounting for 59.4 per cent of the total value of debt instruments within the Other Investment category. The stock of loans reduced from KSh 5,859.4 billion at the end of 2024 to KSh 5,821.8 billion at the end of 2025, with loans to the general government driving the stock of external loan liabilities. The stock of loans to Other Sectors remained substantial at KSh 1,240.4 billion, despite a 10.8 per cent decline at the end of 2025. The stock of other accounts payable increased from KSh 2,989.3 billion at the end of 2024 to KSh 3,324.0 billion at the end of 2025 and accounted for 33.9 per cent of the stock of Other Investment liabilities at the end of 2025. The increase in the stock of other accounts payable was largely attributable to the increased liabilities of Other Sectors.

6.44. The stock of FDI liabilities accounted for 12.2 per cent of the total stock of external liabilities at the end of 2025. The increase in net FDI inflows in 2025 partly contributed to the expansion in the stock of inward FDI, from KSh 1,426.5 billion at the end of 2024 to KSh 1,570.2 billion at the end of 2025. The stock of Portfolio Investment similarly rose by 19.1 per cent to KSh 1,527.4 billion at the end of 2025, largely driven by a 21.6 per cent increase in debt securities liabilities of general government. This was as a result of the issuance of the International Sovereign Bonds of USD 1.5 billion in February 2025, two tranches of USD 750 million each in October 2025, and the USD 500 million private placement to the United Arab Emirates in March 2025.

6.45. At the end of 2025, the rise in external assets coupled with an increase in external liabilities resulted into a net borrowing position of KSh 8,319.5 billion, compared to a net borrowing position of KSh 8,146.2 billion at the end of 2024.

Table 6.17: International Investment Position, 2021-2025

KSh Million

Component	2021+	2022+	2023+	2024	2025*
Net International Investment Position	**-6,262,609.7**	**-7,494,449.9**	**-9,131,028.6**	**-8,146,155.8**	**-8,319,528.0**
Assets	**3,096,478.2**	**3,099,846.0**	**4,130,647.9**	**4,140,454.7**	**4,578,423.8**
Direct Investment	**268,440.2**	**328,897.9**	**381,621.5**	**428,483.0**	**484,113.4**
Equity and investment fund shares	221,137.2	269,915.1	324,985.0	361,964.0	407,970.7
Debt instruments	47,303.1	58,982.8	56,636.5	66,519.0	76,142.7
Portfolio Investment	**766,089.6**	**824,794.8**	**897,550.8**	**1,027,951.4**	**1,164,261.8**
Equity and investment fund shares	521,903.4	553,287.8	596,802.8	634,150.7	733,855.1
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	20,793.8	21,737.1	27,380.4	29,510.0	81,383.1
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	501,109.6	531,550.7	569,422.4	604,640.7	652,472.0
Debt securities	244,186.3	271,507.0	300,748.0	393,800.7	430,406.7
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	2,420.7	577.7	3,868.3	25,702.7	7,470.5
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	241,765.6	270,929.3	296,879.7	368,098.0	422,936.1
Financial Derivatives & Employee Stock Options	**1,852.8**	**1,358.6**	**9,124.2**	**7,030.2**	**691.4**
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	1,852.8	1,358.6	9,124.2	7,030.2	691.4
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Investment	**987,244.9**	**962,398.2**	**1,696,960.2**	**1,375,451.6**	**1,330,375.0**
Other equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency and deposits	806,211.3	758,714.0	1,404,927.7	1,099,727.0	1,069,986.0
Central bank	2.0	2.9	5.0	9.7	10.4
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	354,755.8	310,575.7	806,550.9	548,064.3	508,249.3
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	451,453.5	448,135.4	598,371.9	551,653.1	561,726.3
Loans	141,575.2	156,980.9	200,252.2	183,507.0	189,785.8
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	141,575.2	156,686.0	199,618.7	182,976.3	189,297.4
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0.0	294.9	633.5	530.6	488.3
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	9,777.3	10,943.8	10,344.2	10,355.1	10,547.7
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	9,777.3	10,943.8	10,344.2	10,355.1	10,547.7
Trade credit and advances	17,292.7	19,175.1	29,861.2	28,504.2	23,779.0
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 6.17: International Investment Position, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

Component	2021*	2022*	2023*	2024	2025*
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	11,129.6	11,859.0	17,976.5	17,163.4	8,500.5
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	6,163.1	7,316.0	11,884.7	11,340.9	15,278.5
Other accounts receivable	12,388.4	16,584.4	51,574.9	53,358.3	36,276.4
Central bank	293.2	-30.6	725.0	26,796.4	786.2
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	2,580.7	6,398.9	39,267.3	13,683.2	21,478.8
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	9,514.4	10,216.2	11,582.6	12,878.7	14,011.4
Reserve Assets	**1,072,850.6**	**982,396.5**	**1,145,391.2**	**1,301,538.5**	**1,598,982.3**
Monetary gold	115.3	124.9	181.5	188.9	309.7
Special drawing rights	77,625.5	70,071.1	74,137.4	44,084.5	17,950.8
Reserve position in the IMF	2,121.3	2,199.4	2,812.1	2,258.7	2,367.5
Other reserve assets	992,988.6	910,001.1	1,068,260.2	1,255,006.3	1,578,354.2
Liabilities	9,359,088.0	10,594,295.9	13,261,676.5	12,286,610.5	12,897,951.8
Direct Investment	**1,109,776.6**	**1,343,067.5**	**1,325,952.6**	**1,426,537.9**	**1,570,165.9**
Equity and investment fund shares	826,796.9	1,126,250.1	1,081,540.1	1,188,516.7	1,321,486.7
Debt instruments	282,979.7	216,817.4	244,412.5	238,021.2	248,679.2
Portfolio Investment	**871,081.2**	**962,190.7**	**1,383,019.6**	**1,282,693.2**	**1,527,440.6**
Equity and investment fund shares	35,112.37	53,954.61	71,605.80	94,427.98	82,529.15
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	25,067.5	46,777.6	38,409.8	50,607.9	46,674.7
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	10,044.9	7,177.0	33,196.0	43,820.1	35,854.5
Debt securities	835,968.82	908,236.09	1,311,413.84	1,188,265.27	1,444,911.42
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General government	835,727.4	907,709.5	1,311,099.3	1,188,053.2	1,444,640.3
Other sectors	241.5	526.6	314.6	212.1	271.2
Financial Derivatives & Employee Stock Options	**1,869.11**	**1,094.59**	**11,908.40**	**5,364.20**	**47.63**
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	1,563.5	777.3	8,456.2	3,809.1	33.8
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	305.6	317.3	3,452.2	1,555.1	13.8
Other Investment	**7,376,361.0**	**8,287,943.1**	**10,540,795.9**	**9,572,015.1**	**9,800,297.7**
Other equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency and deposits	298,749.46	288,316.17	372,453.02	321,361.72	247,450.16

Table 6.17: International Investment Position, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

Component	2021+	2022+	2023+	2024	2025*
Central bank	5,366.8	5,418.6	5,845.7	5,714.4	5,715.7
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	293,382.7	282,897.5	366,607.4	315,647.3	241,734.5
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	5,161,422.6	5,719,189.8	7,080,597.3	5,859,400.7	5,821,755.9
Central bank	205,887.9	290,945.6	429,433.6	509,554.7	522,720.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	348,290.4	474,730.8	390,397.9	254,716.6	265,798.3
General government	3,001,069.8	3,286,446.5	4,396,281.3	3,704,927.8	3,792,859.8
Other sectors	1,606,174.6	1,667,066.9	1,864,484.5	1,390,201.6	1,240,377.8
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	12,366.18	14,594.54	14,764.44	15,176.01	17,820.05
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	12,366.2	14,594.5	14,764.4	15,176.0	17,820.0
Trade credit and advances	9,743.30	24,880.69	310,474.02	255,255.76	251,327.85
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	2,589.6	6,030.9	4,254.2	9,073.8	4,368.7
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	7,153.7	18,849.8	306,219.8	246,182.0	246,959.2
Other accounts payable	1,770,692.24	2,112,412.26	2,599,263.92	2,989,318.97	3,324,030.47
Central bank	2,070.9	2,645.0	2,617.6	9,086.4	3,298.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	1,615.9	404.3	757.8	303.4	963.9
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	1,767,005.4	2,109,363.0	2,595,888.5	2,979,929.2	3,319,768.6
Special drawing rights (Net incurrence of liabilities)	123,387.2	128,549.6	163,243.2	131,501.9	137,913.3
Net IIP as a percentage of GDP	**-52.1**	**-55.6**	**-60.7**	**-50.2**	**-47.3**

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



International Liquidity

6.46. Foreign exchange reserves of the Central Monetary Authorities, covering international reserve assets for the period 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 6.18. These reserves comprise external assets held and controlled by the monetary authorities to finance external obligations and address Balance of Payments imbalances. As at the end of December 2025, net foreign assets of the Central Bank increased to KSh 1,039.8 billion, up from KSh 751.0 billion as at the end of December 2024. The expansion was largely driven by growth in foreign exchange holdings, which rose from KSh 1,255.2 billion as at the end of December 2024 to KSh 1,578.4 billion at the end of December 2025. Meanwhile, Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) holdings declined by 59.3 per cent to KSh 18.0 billion as at the end of December 2025, largely reflecting their utilization in making repayments of past multilateral obligations that fell due during the year.

6.47. The foreign liabilities of the Central Bank, consisting of external banks' deposits and use of fund credit, increased to KSh 556.5 billion as at the end of December 2025 compared to KSh 548.3 billion at the end of December 2024. These developments resulted in a 22.8 per cent increase in Kenya's official gross foreign reserves to KSh 1,598.7 billion as at the end of December 2025.



Table 6.18: Central Monetary Authorities: Foreign Exchange Reserves, 2021-2025

KSh Million

As at the end of	Official Foreign Assets and Liabilities								
	Central Bank Of Kenya				Government				Gross Foreign Reserves [1] of Central Monetary Authorities
	S.D.R Holdings	Foreign Exchange Reserves (Incl. cash gold)	External Banks' Deposits	Use of Fund Credit	Net Foreign Assets of Central Bank	Reserve Position in IMF	Other Holdings	Reserves of Government	
2021+	77,625.5	993,103.9	36,084.6	206,072.2	828,519.3	2,121.3	53.3	2,174.6	1,072,904.1
2022	70,071.1	910,126.0	24,051.9	290,066.4	666,078.8	2,199.4	55.3	2,254.7	982,451.9
2023	74,137.4	1,068,441.7	58,756.8	430,711.9	653,110.4	2,812.1	70.6	2,882.6	1,145,461.8
2024									
January	75,143.3	1,177,139.6	53,616.1	548,614.6	650,052.1	2,863.8	72.1	2,935.9	1,255,218.7
February	63,569.0	1,035,179.8	52,829.4	489,189.2	556,730.3	2,553.6	64.2	2,617.8	1,101,366.6
March	58,195.7	969,218.8	51,195.2	447,839.8	528,379.6	2,337.7	58.9	2,396.6	1,029,811.1
April	58,316.0	983,184.7	48,497.3	450,770.0	542,233.5	2,353.0	59.2	2,412.2	1,043,913.0
May	53,183.8	945,098.0	46,628.9	442,344.2	509,308.7	2,309.0	58.1	2,367.1	1,000,648.9
June	52,567.6	1,041,295.7	41,728.8	437,219.5	614,915.0	2,282.3	57.4	2,339.7	1,096,203.1
July	53,252.5	986,941.4	43,622.2	442,915.6	553,656.1	2,312.0	58.1	2,370.1	1,042,564.0
August	49,502.8	977,950.1	34,767.3	446,396.2	546,289.3	2,330.2	58.7	2,388.9	1,029,841.7
September	49,869.6	1,059,202.3	29,032.9	449,704.7	630,334.3	2,347.5	59.0	2,406.5	1,111,478.4
October	48,998.2	1,135,273.4	39,748.2	441,516.5	703,006.9	2,304.7	57.9	2,362.6	1,186,634.3
November	45,079.2	1,194,642.9	38,714.1	521,051.9	679,956.0	2,309.7	57.4	2,367.1	1,242,089.2
December	44,084.5	1,255,195.2	38,715.5	509,554.7	751,009.6	2,258.7	56.9	2,315.6	1,301,595.3
2025*									
January	44,052.8	1,201,157.9	38,712.3	509,187.2	697,311.1	2,257.1	56.9	2,314.0	1,247,524.6
February	40,751.6	1,208,011.8	36,066.7	511,192.0	701,504.6	2,266.0	57.2	2,323.2	1,251,086.5
March	41,394.0	1,334,818.2	42,641.4	519,250.3	814,320.4	2,301.7	57.8	2,359.5	1,378,571.6
April	42,307.3	1,319,020.9	30,359.0	530,715.7	800,253.5	2,352.5	59.2	2,411.7	1,363,739.9
May	38,893.4	1,402,180.7	38,668.4	529,889.8	872,515.8	2,348.9	59.0	2,407.9	1,443,482.0
June	39,386.8	1,492,873.7	37,850.1	536,612.0	957,798.3	2,378.7	59.0	2,437.7	1,534,698.2
July	38,841.1	1,432,893.5	38,132.4	529,177.4	904,424.8	2,345.7	59.3	2,405.0	1,474,139.6
August	35,856.1	1,445,293.1	39,599.2	534,541.5	907,008.5	2,369.5	59.3	2,428.8	1,483,577.9
September	35,917.3	1,432,650.9	42,542.6	535,454.0	890,571.6	2,373.5	59.3	2,432.9	1,471,001.1
October	33,522.7	1,504,200.3	33,066.3	528,471.8	976,184.9	2,352.5	59.3	2,411.8	1,540,134.8
November	20,831.1	1,494,018.0	36,130.9	521,340.5	957,377.6	2,363.3	59.5	2,422.8	1,517,271.9
December	17,950.8	1,578,354.2	37,160.8	519,341.7	1,039,802.6	2,367.5	59.6	2,427.1	1,598,732.2

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

Foreign Exchange Rates of the Kenyan Shilling against Selected Currencies

6.48. The Kenyan Shilling sustained its recovery momentum in 2025, as reflected in the Trade Weighted Index (TWI), which improved from 130.0 in 2024 to 127.6 in 2025, indicating a strengthening of the currency in real effective terms. Against major currencies, the Shilling showed mixed performance. It appreciated against the United States Dollar and Pound Sterling by 4.1 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively. It also appreciated against the Japanese Yen by 3.1 per cent and against the Indian Rupee by 8.0 per cent. Likewise, it appreciated against the UAE Dirham by 4.1 per cent, reflecting improved foreign exchange conditions. However, the Kenyan Shilling depreciated against the Euro by 0.1 per cent and against the Swiss Franc by 1.7 per cent. Within the EAC, the Ugandan Shilling slightly gained against the Kenyan Shilling. Similarly, Rwandan Francs gained against the Kenyan Shilling by 12.6 per cent. In contrast, the Tanzanian Shilling lost slightly against the Kenyan Shilling.

Table 6.19: Foreign Exchange Rates[1] of the Kenya Shilling against Selected Currencies, 2021-2025

Currency	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
1 Euro[2]	129.76	124.19	151.25	145.92	146.03
1 US Dollar	109.65	117.87	139.85	134.82	129.30
1 Pound Sterling	150.85	145.80	174.01	172.27	170.40
1 UAE Dirham	29.85	32.09	38.08	36.71	35.20
1 Deutsche Mark	66.34	63.50	77.33	74.61	74.66
1 Dutch Guilder	58.88	56.36	68.63	66.21	66.27
1 French Franc	19.78	18.93	23.06	22.25	22.26
100 Italian Lira	6.70	6.41	7.81	7.54	7.54
1 Belgian Franc.	3.22	3.08	3.75	3.62	3.62
1 Indian Rupee	1.48	1.50	1.69	1.61	1.48
1 Chinese Yuan	17.00	17.53	19.73	18.74	17.99
1 SA Rand	7.42	7.23	7.58	7.35	7.24
100 Japanese Yen	99.94	90.15	99.48	89.23	86.48
1 Saudi Riyal	29.23	31.39	37.28	35.93	34.47
1 Egyptian Pound[3]	6.99	6.14	4.56	2.97	2.63
TSh/KSh[4]	21.12	19.74	17.36	19.52	19.80
1 Pakistan Rupee[3]	0.67	0.58	0.50	0.48	0.46
1 Swedish Kroner	12.79	11.69	13.18	12.77	13.20
1 Swiss Franc	119.98	123.52	155.87	153.30	155.86
USh/KSh[4]	32.72	31.30	26.76	27.99	27.87
1 Congolese Franc[3]	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06
100 Rwanda Francs[3]	9.13	11.39	12.05	9.81	11.05
Overall Trade Weighted Index, (2009=100)	**121.66**	**123.81**	**138.25**	**129.99**	**127.56**

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



The Kenyan Shilling sustained its recovery momentum in 2025, as reflected in the Trade Weighted Index (TWI), which improved from **130.0** in 2024 to **127.6** in 2025, indicating a strengthening of the currency in real effective terms.



Agricultural sector recorded a decelerated growth of

2.8%

in 2025

CHAPTER

07

Agriculture Sector

Overview

The agriculture sector recorded mixed performance in 2025, characterised by uneven weather conditions and underlying structural factors. While favourable long rains supported production in some regions, below-average short rains constrained output for rain-fed crops, leading to varied outcomes across sub-sectors. Despite adverse weather incidences in some parts of the country during the review period, the agricultural sector demonstrated resilience by posting an overall value-added increase from KSh 1,704.4 billion in 2024 to KSh 1,751.4. Similarly, the value of total marketed production earnings increased from KSh 690.0 billion in 2024 to KSh 706.0 billion in 2025, despite the reduced crop earnings arising from weather-related shocks and price dynamics.

7.2. Table 7.1 presents agriculture output and intermediate consumption for the period 2021 to 2025. In 2025, Agriculture Gross Value Added (GVA) recorded a growth of 2.8 per cent to KSh 1,751.4 billion. Output at basic prices increased by 10.8 per cent to KSh 4,383.6 billion in 2025, reflecting continued expansion in the sector's production value. Similarly, increased use of inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and fuel resulted to a rise in intermediate consumption by 12.0 per cent to KSh 855.4 billion. The higher growth in intermediate consumption relative to output points to intensified input use during the period. As shown in Figure 7.1, growth in the agricultural sector slowed down in 2025 compared to growth in 2024. However, while the sector continued to expand in real terms, the slowed increase in real GVA points to a sector that experienced adverse weather during the review period. Consequently, the agriculture sector continued to decelerate for a second consecutive year.

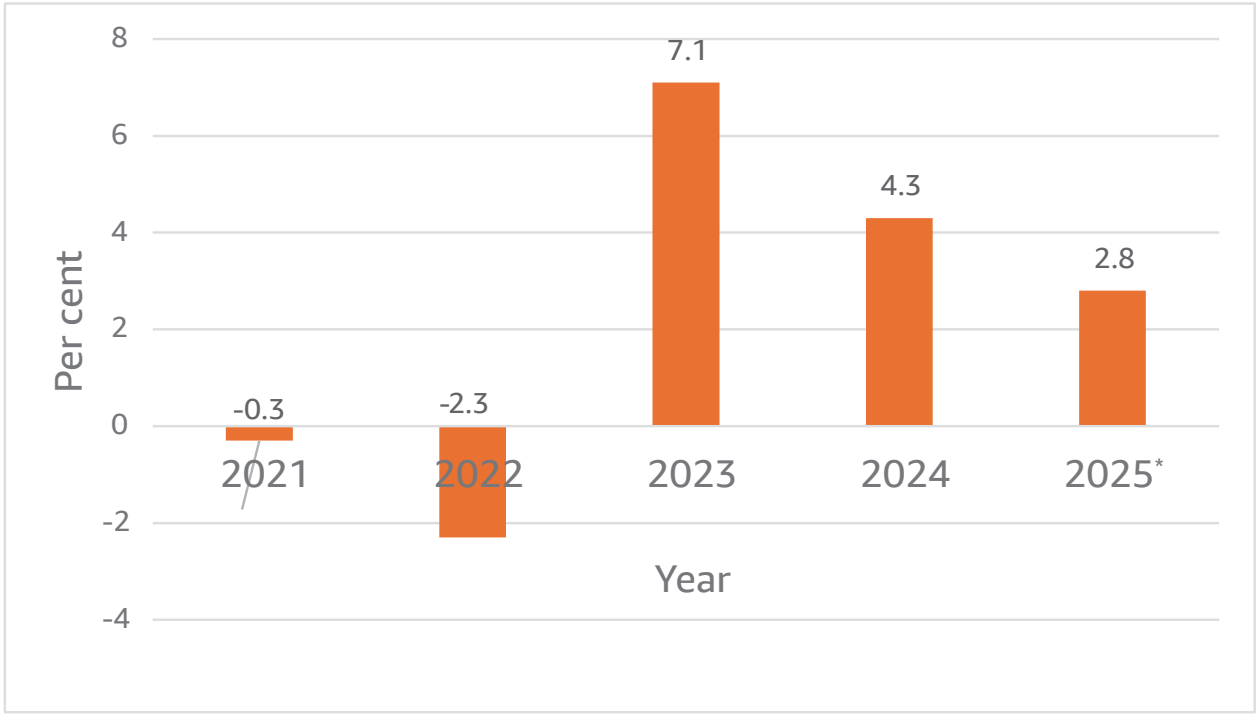
Table 7.1: Agriculture Output and Intermediate Consumption, 2021-2025

KSh Million; Base 2016=100

PRODUCTION AT CURRENT PRICES	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Output at basic prices	2,838,170	3,111,292	3,562,366	3,957,544	4,383,559
Intermediate consumption	534,718	600,816	704,179	763,826	855,401
Value added at basic prices, gross	2,303,453	2,510,475	2,858,187	3,193,718	3,528,158
PRODUCTION CONSTANT PRICES					
Output	1,964,020	1,934,386	2,083,188	2,187,290	2,274,122
Intermediate consumption	401,197	408,016	449,065	482,865	522,676
VALUE ADDED, GROSS	1,562,823	1,526,370	1,634,123	1,704,424	1,751,446

**Provisional*
[1]Excludes Forestry and Fishing

Figure 7.1: Real Agriculture Growth Rate, 2021-2025



Marketed Agricultural Production

7.3. Table 7.2 presents trends in recorded marketed agricultural production at current prices from 2021 to 2025. Overall, earnings from the marketed production of agricultural produce increased from KSh 690.0 billion in 2024 to KSh 706.0 billion in 2025. However, the total crop earnings declined from KSh 457.8 billion in 2024 to KSh 436.7 billion in 2025. Within the cereals subcategory, Marketed production earnings of cereals recorded a 0.4 per cent increase to KSh 53.0 billion in 2025. The horticulture sub-sector, accounted for 32.9 per cent of the total earnings from crops. Under temporary industrial crops, the earnings from temporary industrial crops declined from KSh 54.1 billion in 2024 to KSh 42.9 billion in 2025. This trend was largely influenced by variations in sugarcane earnings, which constitute the largest share within this sub-category.

7.4. The earnings from permanent crops recorded a decline from KSh 214.2 billion in 2024 to KSh 197.0 billion in 2025. The value of marketed tea was the leading contributor in the period under review with its value decreasing from KSh 178.0 billion in 2024 to KSh 153.0 billion in 2025 as a result of decline in tea earnings. The value of marketed coffee grew by 31.6 per cent to KSh 38.9 billion in 2025. The livestock and livestock products sub-sector recorded an upward trend, increasing from KSh 232.3 billion in 2024 to KSh 269.4 billion in 2025. Growth was driven by rising values in cattle and calves, goats and sheep and poultry products.



Table 7.2: Recorded Marketed Agricultural Production at Current Prices, 2021-2025

KSh Million

		2021+	2022+	2023+	2024	2025*
CEREALS-						
	Maize	6,858.1	7,926.2	11,338.8	10,934.3	12,466.6
	Wheat	10,396.6	10,863.4	14,735.0	13,272.8	12,249.4
	Others	10,018.5	15,710.1	21,153.9	28,651.4	28,327.9
	Total	27,273.2	34,499.7	47,227.7	52,858.5	53,043.9
HORTICULTURE[1]-						
	Cut flowers	110,849.3	104,250.0	73,454.6	72,089.5	81,300.9
	Vegetables	28,460.7	23,150.0	50,866.7	23,445.1	21,272.4
	Fruits	18,382.9	19,700.0	32,373.1	41,031.6	41,201.6
	Total	**157,692.9**	**147,100.0**	**156,694.4**	**136,566.2**	**143,774.8**
TEMPORARY INDUSTRIAL CROPS-						
	Sugarcane+	29,947.2	39,722.2	29,096.8	49,551.6	38,341.1
	Pyrethrum	107.7	235.5	512.4	503.3	349.0
	Others	1,738.7	2,688.0	3,783.7	4,076.6	4,172.0
	Total	**31,793.5**	**42,645.6**	**33,392.8**	**54,131.5**	**42,862.0**
PERMANENT CROPS-						
	Coffee	18,551.3	20,491.8	19,888.8	29,561.8	38,908.0
	Tea	126,091.9	157,220.5	177,990.2	177,965.5	153,038.1
	Sisal	5,122.0	6,532.0	6,062.0	6,712.2	5,048.5
	Total	**149,765.2**	**184,244.3**	**203,941.0**	**214,239.5**	**196,994.6**
	TOTAL CROPS	**366,524.8**	**408,489.7**	**441,256.0**	**457,795.7**	**436,675.3**
LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS-						
	Cattle and Calves	103,500.2	84,725.2	112,675.1	134,659.7	160,237.2
	Goats and Sheep	10,592.8	15,428.3	14,129.3	19,459.5	21,958.8
	Milk	33,680.3	36,887.5	40,997.4	44,603.5	50,260.4
	Chicken and eggs	9,690.7	10,870.2	17,251.9	13,715.1	14,572.3
	Others	9,316.8	13,278.1	18,239.0	19,816.3	22,343.3
	Total	**166,780.7**	**161,189.2**	**203,292.7**	**232,254.1**	**269,372.0**
GRAND TOTAL		**533,305.5**	**569,678.8**	**644,548.7**	**690,049.8**	**706,047.3**

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

7.5. The quantum and price indices of recorded sales of agricultural production from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 7.3. The overall quantum index declined from 108.2 in 2024 to 107.9 in 2025. Total crops quantum index decreased by 0.6 per cent to 106.2, largely attributed to a decline in production of temporary industrial crops from 179.1 in 2024 to 136.7 in 2025. Similarly, the cereals quantum index decreased by 16.2 per cent to 59.7, while the permanent crops quantum index declined from 121.8 in 2024 to 111.7 in 2025. However, the horticulture quantum index improved by 14.5 per cent to 110.5 in 2025. Likewise, the quantum index for livestock and livestock products increased from 114.0 in 2024 to 115.3 in 2025.

7.6. The overall price index for sale of agricultural commodities increased from 121.0 in 2024 to 123.3 in 2025.The total crops price index decreased from 117.0 in 2024 to 113.7 in 2025, mainly due to a decline of 11.6 in the horticulture price index. The Cereals price index increased by 11.5 per cent to 214.4 in 2025. Similarly, the price index for temporary industrial increased by 2.8 per cent to 137.0. The price index for livestock and livestock products also increased from 137.8 in 2024 to 163.5 during the period under review.

Table 7.3: Quantum and Price Indices of Recorded Sales of Agricultural Production, 2021-2025

Base: 2018=100

		2021⁺	2022⁺	2023⁺	2024	2025*
QUANTUM	Cereals	63.9	49.0	69.3	71.2	59.7
INDICES	Temporary Industrial Crops	141.9	165.8	111.2	179.1	136.7
	Horticulture [1]	118.9	114.8	133.2	96.5	110.5
	Permanent Crops	106.6	109.9	112.7	121.8	111.7
	TOTAL CROPS	**114.4**	**114.4**	**108.3**	**106.8**	**106.2**
	Livestock and Livestock Products	96.2	90.5	102.7	114.0	115.3
	TOTAL	**110.9**	**109.8**	**106.8**	**108.2**	**107.9**
PRICE	Cereals	125.7	194.2	195.5	192.3	214.4
INDICES	Temporary Industrial Crops	99.0	114.0	131.8	133.3	137.0
	Horticulture[1]	90.4	84.1	93.4	100.1	88.5
	Permanent Crops	98.1	114.5	124.4	120.2	120.5
	TOTAL CROPS	**93.4**	**104.2**	**107.1**	**117.0**	**113.7**
	Livestock and Products	124.7	122.1	131.6	137.8	163.5
	TOTAL	**99.5**	**107.7**	**118.4**	**121.0**	**123.3**

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

7.7. Table 7.4 presents the average gross commodity prices to farmers. Coffee prices increased from KSh 65,881.0 per 100 Kg in 2024 to KSh 93,614.6 per 100 Kg in 2025, reflecting improved returns in the sub-sector. Additionally, Sugar-cane prices registered an increase from KSh 5,291.0 per tonne in 2024 to KSh 5,437.0 per tonne in 2025. Maize prices increased from KSh 6,281.2 in 2024 to KSh 7,005.1 per 100 Kg in 2025. Wheat prices also increased from KSh 4,509.7 to KSh 5,090.3 per 100 Kg during the review period. In contrast, prices of tea and sisal declined from KSh 29,736.4 per 100 Kg in 2024 to KSh 27,806.0 per 100 Kg in 2025 and from KSh 21,726.9 per 100 Kg in 2024 to KSh 20,275.4 per 100 Kg in 2025, respectively, while seed cotton prices decreased by 3.5 per cent to KSh 7,200.0 per 100 Kg in 2025. In the livestock sub-sector, beef (third grade) prices increased from KSh 61,631.6 per 100 Kg in 2024 to KSh 67,097.0 per 100 Kg in 2025 while milk prices increased from KSh 4,910.1 per 100 litres in 2024 to KSh 4,958.0 per 100 litres in 2025. However, pig meat prices declined by 15.6 per cent to 26,596.9 in 2025.

Table 7.4: Average Gross Commodity Prices[1] to Farmers, 2021-2025

KSh per Unit

	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Coffee[2]	100 Kg	65,864.9	48,871.4	61,416.2	65,881.0	93,614.6
Tea[2]	100 Kg	23,444.4	29,384.6	31,212.1	29,736.4	27,806.0
Sisal+	100 Kg	15,902.4	20,253.6	23,701.0	21,726.9	20,275.4
Sugar-cane+	Tonne	3,910.0	4,514.0	5,242.0	5,291.0	5,437.0
Seed Cotton+	100 Kg	5,000.0	5,608.7	5,993.0	7,459.1	7,200.0
Maize	100 Kg	3,002.7	5,301.0	6,116.7	6,281.2	7,005.1
Wheat	100 Kg	4,297.9	5,971.3	5,043.7	4,509.7	5,090.3
Beef (third grade)	100 Kg	44,839.6	46,522.1	56,400.0	61,631.6	67,097.0
Pig meat	100 Kg	24,550.9	25,962.2	28,765.1	31,489.6	26,596.9
Milk	100 Litres	4,200.0	4,720.4	5,083.0	4,910.1	4,958.0

**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
[2]Auction prices
+Revised

7.8. Table 7.5 presents recorded sales of produce from large and small farms. The sale of produce from large farms recorded a 8.0 per cent increase to KSh 200.5 billion in 2025. The small farms' produce, which accounts for 71.6 per cent of the total sale of produce, recorded a 0.2 per cent increase to KSh 505.5 billion during the period under review.

Table 7.5: Recorded Sale of Produce from Large and Small Farms, 2021-2025

Year	Large Farms[1]		Small Farms		Total		Percentage
	KSh Million	Annual Percentage change	KSh Million	Annual Percentage change	KSh Million	Annual Percentage change	Share of Small Farms
2021+	143,459.2	5.1	389,846.3	4.0	533,305.5	4.3	73.1
2022+	153,813.3	7.2	415,865.6	6.7	569,678.8	6.8	73.0
2023+	172,739.0	12.3	471,809.6	13.5	644,548.7	13.1	73.2
2024	185,623.4	7.5	504,426.4	6.9	690,049.8	7.1	73.1
2025*	200,517.4	8.0	505,529.9	0.2	706,047.3	2.3	71.6

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

7.9. Table 7.6 presents the estimated production of the key agricultural commodities. Maize production increased by 2.2 per cent to 45.8 million bags in 2025, attributed to favourable long rains experienced in the major maize-producing counties as well as enhanced provision of subsidized fertilizer to maize farmers. In contrast, bean production declined from 8.4 million bags to 7.4 million bags during the period under review, mainly attributed to reduced short rains in several bean-growing areas. Potato production recorded a growth of 13.6 per cent to 2.5 million tonnes in 2025. Sorghum production, however, decreased from 2.7 million bags in 2024 to 2.6 million bags in 2025, due to inadequate rainfall during short rains coupled with birds' menace and limited market for the crop in 2025. In contrast, millet production recorded a 14.3 per cent increase to 0.8 million bags in 2025.

Table 7.6: Estimated Production of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2021– 2025

Crop	Unit[1]	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Maize+	Million bags	36.7	34.2	47.6	44.8	45.8
Beans	Million bags	7.4	8.3	9.6	8.4	7.4
Potatoes	Million tonnes	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.5
Sorghum	Million bags	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.7	2.6
Millet	Million bags	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8

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



7.10. Table 7.7 presents the average retail market prices of selected food crops per kg from 2021 to 2025. Between March 2024 and March 2025, cabbages, tomatoes, and bananas recorded the highest price decreases of 10.2, 9.8, and 8.5 per cent to KSh 27.4 per kg, KSh 63.5 per Kg and KSh 52.0 per Kg respectively. The average retail market price of finger millet increased by 6.2 per cent to KSh 133.2 per Kg in March 2025. Sorghum also registered a moderate price increase of 3.8 per cent to KSh 96.3 per Kg in March 2025, while maize prices remained relatively stable registering a marginal decrease over the same period.

7.11. Maize, bananas, and finger millet recorded the highest price increases of 25.9, 15.1, and 10.9 per cent to KSh 61.8 per Kg, KSh 56.4, and KSh 137.2 per Kg respectively, in September 2025 compared to September 2024. Over the same period, sorghum and tomatoes also registered moderate increases of 7.7 per cent each to KSh 103.0 and KSh 64.1 per Kg respectively. However, potatoes and cabbages recorded price decreases of 17.7 and 14.3 per cent to KSh 60.3 and KSh 26.4 per Kg in September 2025 respectively. Price of beans declined by 3.5 per cent to KSh 144.2 per Kg over the same period.

Table 7.7: Average Retail Market Prices of Selected Food Crops, 2021- 2025

KSh per Kg

Crop	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025*	
	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept
Maize	37.4	39.7	47.0	76.1	79.4	71.7	57.1	49.1	56.8	61.8
Beans	101.6	101.6	101.5	129.7	164.8	171.8	158.1	149.4	150.6	144.2
Finger Millet	101.8	112.8	119.0	125.8	127.7	127.9	125.4	123.7	133.2	137.2
Sorghum	71.5	70.1	76.2	92.1	102.7	98.4	92.8	95.6	96.3	103.0
Potatoes	42.6	35.7	49.1	56.7	80.2	68.1	67.7	73.3	66.7	60.3
Cabbages	20.3	27.9	28.7	26.3	43.1	32.2	30.5	30.8	27.4	26.4
Tomatoes	63.3	65.9	60.7	67.2	74.1	66.2	70.4	59.5	63.5	64.1
Bananas	39.9	39.4	43.7	51.7	53.7	52.3	56.8	49.0	52.0	56.4

**Provisional*

7.12. Table 7.8 shows the sales of selected crops to marketing boards from 2021 to 2025. The quantity of maize sold increased by 2.2 per cent to 178.0 thousand tonnes in 2025 while the quantity of cotton and rice paddy sold to various marketing boards increased by 41.9 and 6.4 per cent, respectively in 2025. The volume sold for wheat, coffee, tea, sugarcane, pyrethrum extract (pyrethrin) and sisal decreased by 18.2, 7.4, 8.0, 24.7, 41.5 and 19.4 per cent, respectively, during the review period.

Table 7.8: Sale of Selected Crops to Marketing Boards, 2021– 2025

Crop	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Maize[1]	'000 Tonnes	228.4	149.5	185.4	174.1	178.0
Wheat[2]	'000 Tonnes	241.9	181.9	292.1	294.3	240.6
Coffee+	'000 Tonnes	28.2	41.9	32.4	44.9	41.6
Tea	'000 Tonnes	537.8	535.0	570.3	598.5	550.4
Cotton[2]	'000 Tonnes	1.3	3.8	3.9	6.2	8.8
Sugar-cane[2]	Million Tonnes	7.7	8.8	5.6	9.4	7.1
Pyrethrum (extract equivalent)	Tonnes	11.5	22.2	30.3	31.6	18.5
Sisal+	'000 Tonnes	32.2	32.3	25.6	30.9	24.9
Rice Paddy[2]	'000 Tonnes	111.6	123.9	137.4	169.3	180.1

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

7.13. Wheat: Table 7.9 presents the production and imports of wheat from 2021 to 2025. Wheat production decreased by 18.2 per cent to 254.9 thousand tonnes in 2025. This decline was attributed to a reduction in area under the crop resulting from farmers shifting to other crops for better prices. The reduction in quantity produced was also associated with seed recycling, the menace of quelea bird attacks and land fragmentation. However, the quantity of imported wheat decreased by 3.4 per cent to 2,235.5 thousand tonnes in 2025 due to carryover stocks from 2024. Wheat imports accounted for 89.8 per cent of the total wheat supply. Domestic wheat supply decreased by 5.2 per cent to 2,490.4 thousand tonnes in 2025.

Table 7.9: Production and Imports of Wheat, 2021– 2025

'000 Tonnes

Year	Production	Imports	Total
2021	349.1	1,889.9	2,239.0
2022	368.7	1,676.6	1,947.3
2023	309.5	2,037.0	2,346.5
2024	311.8	2,314.0	2,625.8
2025*	254.9	2,235.5	2,490.4

** Provisional*

7.14. Coffee: Table 7.10 presents the production, area, and average yield of coffee by type of grower, 2020/21-2024/25. The overall area under coffee expanded by 0.4 thousand hectares to 113.9 thousand hectares in 2024/25. Area under cooperatives increased from 85.0 thousand hectares in 2023/24 to 85.3 thousand hectares in 2024/25. Over the review period, total coffee production rose by 3.8 per cent to 51.4 thousand tonnes. Coffee production under cooperatives increased by 5.4 per cent to 36.8 thousand tonnes in 2024/2025. Area under estate increased from 28.5 thousand hectares in 2023/24 to 28.6 thousand hectares in 2024/25. Coffee production under estates remained unchanged at 14.6 thousand tonnes during the two seasons (2023/24 and 2024/2025). The average yield of cooperatives rose by 5.8 per cent to 439.1 Kg/Ha, while the yield of estates dropped by 10.0 per cent to 519.6 Kg/Ha. The cooperative sector supported smallholder farmers by distributing certified seeds and seedlings, expanding managed land and boosting production within the segment.

Table 7.10: Production, Area and Average Yield of Coffee by Type of Grower, 2020/21-2024/25

Crop Year	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25*
AREA ('000 Ha)					
Co-operatives	83.2	84.1	83.8	85.0	85.3
Estates	25	25.3	28.1	28.5	28.6
TOTAL	**108.2**	**109.4**	**111.9**	**113.5**	**113.9**
PRODUCTION ('000 Tonnes)					
Co-operatives	22.8	36.3	34.5	34.9	36.8
Estates	11.7	15.6	14.2	14.6	14.6
TOTAL	**34.5**	**51.9**	**48.7**	**49.5**	**51.4**
AVERAGE YIELD (Kg/Ha)					
Co-operatives	242.3	382.9	414.7	415.0	439.1
Estates	458.8	626.5	568.0	577.1	519.6

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

7.15. Tea: Details on tea production, area and average yield by type of grower for the last five years are as presented in Table 7.11. In 2025, the area under tea increased to 229.9 thousand hectares, as a result of an expansion in area under estates management. Green leaf production contracted by 7.8 per cent to 2,476.7 thousand tonnes in 2025. Production of made tea declined by 8.0 per cent to 550.4 thousand tonnes in 2025. As a result, tea production by smallholder growers decreased by 13.2 per cent to 271.8 thousand tonnes in 2025, while production from estates similarly decreased by 2.4 per cent over the same period. The average yield declined from 2,862.9 Kg/ha in 2024 to 2,486.0 kg/ha in 2025 for smallholders, while yield from the estates reduced to 2,540.6 kg/ha for estates. The recorded production declines were due to below-average rainfall across tea-growing zones, both east and west of the Rift Valley.

"In 2025, the area under tea increased to 229.9 thousand hectares.



Table 7.11: Production, Area and Average Yield of Tea by Type of Grower, 2021-2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
AREA ('000 Ha)					
Smallholders	109.3	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7
Estates	109.7	113.1	115.1	115.7	117.2
TOTAL	**219.0**	**225.8**	**227.8**	**228.4**	**229.9**
PRODUCTION - GREEN LEAF ('000 Tonnes)					
Smallholders	1,287.3	1,233.1	1,258.8	1,405.3	1,223.0
Estates	1,143.6	1,185.1	1,318.9	1,281.9	1,253.7
TOTAL	**2,430.9**	**2,418.2**	**2,577.8**	**2,687.2**	**2,476.7**
PRODUCTION - MADE TEA ('000 Tonnes)					
Smallholders	284.8	272.8	278.5	313.0	271.8
Estates	253.0	262.2	291.8	285.5	278.6
TOTAL	537.8	535.0	570.3	598.5	550.4
AVERAGE YIELD - MADE TEA (Kg/ Ha)[1]					
Smallholders	2,854.9	2,734.8	2,707.9	2,862.9	2,486.0
Estates	2,527.5	2,619.6	2,827.6	2,603.5	2,540.6

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

7.16. Sugarcane: Table 7.12 presents data on the area under cane, harvested area, cane production, and average yield from 2021 to 2025. The area under sugarcane declined by 3.3 per cent to 283.6 thousand hectares in 2025. Similarly, the harvested area declined by 26.2 per cent to 99.3 thousand hectares during the year under review. This resulted in a 24.7 per cent contraction in total sugarcane production to 7,051.9 thousand tonnes, mainly attributed to a lack of mature cane for harvesting. In contrast, the average yield increased from 61.1 tonnes per hectare in 2024 to 63.0 tonnes per hectare in 2025. Further, the average price of sugarcane increased by 2.8 per cent to KSh 5,437.0 per tonne in 2025.



Table 7.12: Planted Area, Harvested Area, Production and Average Yield of Sugarcane, 2021- 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Area under cane ('000 Ha)	223.0	242.5	259.0	293.3	283.6
Area harvested ('000 Ha)[1]	93.3	118.0	83.2	134.5	99.3
Total Production ('000 Tonnes)	7,659.1	8,799.8	5,550.7	9,365.3	7,051.9
Production by non-contracted farmers ('000 Tonnes)	1,133.3	1,380.0	822.5	1,141.6	801.8
Average yield+ (Tonnes/Ha)[2]	69.9	62.9	56.8	61.1	63.0
Average Sugar Cane prices(KSh per Tonne)+	3,910.0	4,514.0	5,242.0	5,291.0	5,437.0

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

7.17. Table 7.13 provides an overview of sugar production, imports, and exports spanning 2021 to 2025. Sugar production declined by 24.8 per cent to 613.2 thousand tonnes recorded in 2025, which was attributed to the closure of mills in the upper and lower catchment areas due to a lack of mature cane. Sugar imports increased from 339.3 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 477.7 thousand tonnes in 2025. Over the same period, sugar exports decreased from 0.5 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 0.3 thousand tonnes in 2025.

Table 7.13: Production, Imports and Exports of Sugar, 2021-2025

'000 Tonnes

Year	Production	Imports	Exports
2021	700.2	426.3	0.1
2022	796.6	320.7	0.4
2023	472.8	608.2	0.5
2024	815.5	339.3	0.5
2025*	613.2	477.7	0.3

Source: Kenya Sugar Board
**Provisional*

7.18. Horticulture: Table 7.14 presents trends in the volume and earnings from exports of fresh horticultural produce from 2021 to 2025. The volume of fresh horticultural exports increased by 13.8 per cent to 457.9 thousand tonnes in 2025. Similarly, the overall earnings from the export of fresh horticultural produce increased by 5.3 per cent to KSh 143.8 billion in 2025.

7.19. Cut flowers' earnings increased by 12.8 per cent to KSh 81.3 billion in 2025. Similarly, the corresponding export volumes of cut flowers rose by 27.4 per cent to 130.6 thousand tonnes in 2025. The sales volumes of fresh vegetables increased from 74.3 thousand tonnes to 77.0 thousand tonnes in 2025. However, earnings from fresh vegetables decreased by 9.0 per cent to KSh 21.3 billion in 2025, occasioned by Maximum Residue Level (MRL) notifications and interceptions, thus affecting exports of french beans, peas and sugar snaps to key destinations in the EU, UK, and Sweden. Total earnings from fruits increased to KSh 41.2 billion in 2025 from KSh 41.0 billion in 2024.

Table 7.14: Exports of Fresh Horticultural Produce[1], 2021-2025

Year	Cut Flowers		Fruits		Fresh Vegetables		Total	
	Volume '000 Tonnes	Value KSh billion	Volume '000 Tonnes	Value KSh billion	Volume '000 Tonnes	Value KSh billion	Volume '000 Tonnes	Value KSh billion
2021	210.1	110.8	117.3	18.4	78.1	28.5	405.5	157.7
2022	202.9	104.3	113.3	19.7	75.4	23.2	391.5	147.1
2023	116.3	73.5	188.1	32.4	164.1	50.9	468.4	156.7
2024	102.5	72.1	225.4	41.0	74.3	23.4	402.2	136.6
2025*	130.6	81.3	250.3	41.2	77.0	21.3	457.9	143.8

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

7.20. Rice Production under Irrigation Schemes: Table 7.15 provides an overview of rice production in various irrigation schemes across the country from 2020/21 to 2024/25. The area cropped in schemes increased by 5.3 per cent to 48,379 hectares in 2024/25. Similarly, the number of plot holders increased by 10.0 per cent to 36,376 in 2024/25. Payment to plot holders rose by 8.1 per cent, from KSh 12.9 billion to KSh 14.0 billion in 2024/25. Total Rice paddy production increased by 6.4 per cent to 303.7 thousand tonnes in 2024/25. Taveta and Bura irrigation schemes saw the highest increases in rice paddy production, with 25.5 thousand tonnes and 14.1 thousand tonnes, respectively, in 2024/25, compared to 19.0 thousand tonnes and 11.8 thousand tonnes in 2023/24.

Table 7.15: Rice Paddy Production of Irrigation Schemes, 2020/21-2024/25

Crop Year		Unit	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25*
MWEA-							
	Area cropped[1]	Hectares	25,024	25,570	25,712	26,313	26,313
	Plot-holders	Number	9,504	10,024	11,488	11,567	11,567
	Gross value of output	KSh Million	9,664	10,114	13,078	13,321	13,539
	Payments to plot-holders	KSh Million	6,113	6,272	8,315	9,096	9,315
ALL SCHEME AREAS-							
	Area cropped	Hectares	32,028	44,255	38,942	45,965	48,379
	Plot-holders	Number	23,634	25,238	27,812	33,080	36,376
	Gross value of output	KSh Million	11,130	13,199	17,382	20,311	21,764
	Payments to plot-holders	KSh Million	6,603	7,813	10,484	12,933	13,978
CROPS PRODUCED - Paddy							
	Mwea	Tonnes	148,210	137,769	153,654	158,585	161,183
	Ahero[2]	Tonnes	17,245	23,495	23,920	31,620	33,508
	West Kano	Tonnes	3,169	5,404	6,561	7,466	7,693

Table 7.15: Rice Paddy Production of Irrigation Schemes, 2020/21-2024/25 (Cont'd)

Crop Year		Unit	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25*
	Bunyala	Tonnes	5,751	8,831	9,454	8,956	9,033
	South West Kano	Tonnes	8,184	8,366	10,521	14,960	15,232
	North Kano	Tonnes	2,800	4,000	4,396	11,277	11,446
	Bura	Tonnes	3,670	10,739	9,024	11,801	14,095
	Tana	Tonnes	658	2,462	4,942	9,366	10,078
	Lower Kuja	Tonnes	4,760	5,460	6,592	9,800	9,786
	Taveta Clusters	Tonnes	..	..	..	19,038	25,512
	Anyiko	Tonnes	..	..	..	190	206
	Oluch	Tonnes	..	..	..	194	202
	Nanundu Manya	Tonnes	..	..	..	186	202
	Kimira	Tonnes	..	..	..	2,000	2,240
	Kwale Clusters	Tonnes	..	..	..	..	3,308
	TOTAL	**Tonnes**	**194,447**	**206,526**	**229,064**	**285,439**	**303,724**

Source: National Irrigation Authority
**Provisional*
[1]Mwea Scheme Acreage is a result of Crop intensification (Main crop, Ratoon and Double crop)
[2]Paddy production in Ahero includes "Ahero expansion"
..Data not available

7.21. Pyrethrum: Table 7.16 tracks the production and earnings from dry pyrethrum flowers and pyrethrum extract from 2021 to 2025. The production of dry pyrethrum flowers decreased by 18.2 per cent to 1,337.0 tonnes in 2025. The decline was attributed to inadequate and poor-quality planting materials resulting in reduced acreage under the crop. The average price per Kg of dry pyrethrum flowers also decreased by 15.3 per cent, to KSh 261.0 in 2025. Consequently, earnings from dry pyrethrum flowers decreased from KSh 503.4 million in 2024 to KSh 354.3 million in 2025. Production of pyrethrum extract decreased by 41.5 per cent to 18.5 tonnes in 2025. This led to a corresponding decline of 32.2 per cent in earnings to KSh 570.8 million in 2025.



Table 7.16: Pyrethrum Flowers and Extract Production, Prices and Value, 2021-2025

	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Pyrethrum flowers (dry)						
Production	Tonnes	505.5	941.8	1,680.0	1,634.0	1,337.0
Price	KSh/ Kg	213.0	250.0	305.0	308.0	261.0
Value	KSh million	106.7	235.4	512.4	503.4	354.3
Pyrethrum Extract						
Production	Tonnes	11.5	22.2	30.3	31.6	18.5
Price	KSh/ Kg	25,000.0	27,000.0	37,500.0	26,645.0	30,931.0
Value	KSh million	287.5	598.1	1,136.2	841.7	570.8

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority
**Provisional*

7.22. Livestock Production: Table 7.17 provides an overview of the number of livestock slaughtered and the quantity of livestock products from 2021 to 2025. The quantity of recorded marketed milk production increased by 11.5 per cent to 1,013.7 million litres in 2025. Similarly, the quantities of processed milk and cream increased by 13.4 per cent to 704.4 million litres in 2025. Further, the quantities of processed butter and ghee recorded an increase of 38.4 per cent to 1,700.0 tonnes in 2025. Honey production increased from 19.5 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 20.6 thousand tonnes in 2025.

7.23. Livestock Slaughtered: The number of cattle and calves slaughtered decreased by 8.1 per cent, from 2,243.6 thousand head in 2024 to 2,062.6 thousand head in 2025 as farmers restock their herds. Similarly, the number of camels slaughtered decreased by 11.6 per cent to 211.3 thousand head during the review period. The number of sheep and goats slaughtered increased by 8.7 per cent, from 10,700.4 thousand head in 2024 to 11,633.0 thousand head during the period under review, as a result of offtake to compensate for the supply deficit from cattle and calves. The number of pigs slaughtered increased by 14.8 per cent to 763.1 thousand head in 2025. The number of chickens slaughtered increased by 1.2 per cent to 70,067.0 thousand head in 2025.

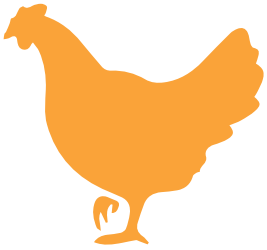


Table 7.17: Livestock Slaughtered and Dairy Products, 2021-2025

	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Marketed Milk Production[1]	Million litres	801.9	755.3	810.8	909.0	1,013.7
Milk Production	Million litres	4,640.9	4,604.3	5,284.1	5,334.8	5,521.1
Milk Processed						
Milk and cream	Million litres	510.6	473.6	555.4	620.9	704.4
Butter and ghee	Tonnes	1,043.2	742.0	999.6	1,228.3	1,700.0
Cheese	Tonnes	158.4	93.2	117.8	134.5	149.7
Market Share of processed milk	Per cent	11.0	10.3	10.6	11.6	12.8
Market Share of formally Marketed Milk	Per cent	17.3	16.4	15.3	17.0	18.4
Honey	Tonnes	17,265.1	19,777.2	17,151.1	19,462.9	20,602.5
Bees wax[2]	Tonnes	578.3	282.4	321.2	404.1	497.4



"The quantities of processed milk and cream increased by 13.4 per cent

Table 7.17: Livestock Slaughtered and Dairy Products, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

		Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Livestock	**Slaughtered**						
	Cattle and Calves	'000 Head	2,004.9	1,783.1	1,903.3	2,243.6	2,062.6
	Sheep and Goats	'000 Head	9,478.0	7,281.0	9,906.2	10,700.4	11,633.0
	Pigs	'000 Head	355.5	432.0	616.2	664.9	763.1
	Rabbits	'000 Head	827.8	532.6	542.1	546.1	510.3
	Chicken	'000 Head	63,892.9	66,672.1	66,873.0	69,240.9	70,067.0
	Camels	'000 Head	130.4	81.1	184.0	239.0	211.3
	Donkeys	'000 Head	1,393.6	1,729.9	1,724.5	-	-

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, State Department for Livestock; Kenya Dairy Board
**Provisional*
[1]Marketed Milk Production for 2022 Revised
[2]Wax production revised from 2021 to 2024
- Slaughtering of donkey stopped

7.24. Enrolment in Agricultural Training Courses: Student enrolment levels across different agricultural institutions from 2021 to 2025 showed a significant increase, as illustrated in Table 7.18. Degree level enrolments increased by 7.1 per cent from 23,500 students in 2024 to 25,157 students in 2025 across various institutions. During the review period, Diploma level enrolments recorded a 17.4 per cent increase to 2,089 students in 2025. Animal Health and Industry Training Institutions (AHITIs) registered improvements under the certificate cadre, which increased student enrolments by 55.2 per cent, to 1,442 students in 2025. Certificate training in meat inspection at the Athi River Meat Training Institute, recorded a new enrolment of 196 students during the review period. Enrolment in short-term vocational courses saw an increase of 25.6 per cent to 922 students in 2025.

Table 7.18(a): Enrolment in Agricultural Training Courses, 2021-2025

Number

	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DEGREE LEVEL															
Public Universities	11,523	7,145	18,668	11,439	6,681	18,120	8,311	3,683	11,994	13,859	9,262	23,121	15,737	8,994	24,731
Private Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	151	397	210	169	379	240	186	426
Total	**11,523**	**7,145**	**18,668**	**11,439**	**6,681**	**18,120**	**8,557**	**3,834**	**12,391**	**14,069**	**9,431**	**23,500**	**15,977**	**9,180**	**25,157**
DIPLOMA LEVEL															
Egerton University	0	0	0	50	16	66	9	2	11	4	1	5	4	1	5
DIPLOMA LEVEL															
Bukura Institute of Agriculture	813	664	1,477	809	628	1,437	933	487	1,420	705	579	1,284	835	650	1,485
Naivasha Dairy Training Institute	38	31	69	25	25	50	44	45	89	46	58	104	24	30	54
Total	**851**	**695**	**1,546**	**834**	**653**	**1,487**	**977**	**532**	**1,509**	**751**	**637**	**1,388**	**859**	**680**	**1,539**
DIPLOMA - Animal Health Training Institutes (AHTI)															
Kabete	104	42	146	65	28	93	72	45	117	125	40	165	180	88	266
Ndomba	107	40	147	36	12	48	45	12	57	49	26	75	88	69	133
Nyahururu	25	22	47	60	33	93	90	42	132	80	51	131	43	50	126
Livestock Training Institute - Wajir[1]	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	8	32	12	4	16	11	9	20
Total	**236**	**104**	**340**	**161**	**73**	**234**	**231**	**107**	**338**	**266**	**121**	**387**	**322**	**216**	**545**
Total Diploma	**1,087**	**799**	**1,886**	**1,045**	**742**	**1,787**	**1,217**	**641**	**1,858**	**1,021**	**759**	**1,780**	**1,185**	**897**	**2,089**
CERTIFICATE LEVEL-															
Naivasha Dairy Training Institute	161	168	329	106	100	206	113	141	254	188	206	394	251	171	432
Animal Health and Industry Training Institutes (AHITI)															
Kabete	79	31	110	134	60	194	142	72	214	152	64	218	277	120	397
Nyahururu	129	66	195	112	68	180	74	40	114	89	40	129	94	76	170
Ndomba	158	57	215	75	88	163	95	54	149	109	46	155	128	73	201
Livestock Training Institute - Wajir[1]	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	54	81	21	12	33	27	19	46
Athi River Meat Training Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	79	196
Total	**527**	**322**	**849**	**427**	**316**	**743**	**451**	**361**	**812**	**559**	**368**	**929**	**894**	**538**	**1,442**
SHORT-TERM VOCATIONAL COURSES-															
Naivasha Dairy Training School	153	150	303	144	106	250	160	172	332	66	50	116	165	315	380
Athi River Meat Training Institute	67	27	94	56	40	96	98	38	136	111	60	171	18	3	21

Table 7.18(a): Enrolment in Agricultural Training Courses, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

Number

	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ndomba	53	16	69	61	17	78	64	10	74	82	22	104	35	106	141
National Beekeeping Training Institute	..	..	..	278	162	440	191	116	307	226	117	343	258	122	380
Total	**273**	**193**	**466**	**539**	**325**	**864**	**513**	**336**	**849**	**485**	**249**	**734**	**476**	**546**	**922**

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

7.25. Table 7.18 (b) shows student enrolment in Bukura Agricultural College (BAC) and the Kenya School of Agriculture (KSA) during the period from 2021 to 2025. The total enrolment of students training for Diploma and Certificate qualifications under the TVET training program in BAC and the KSA increased by 15.7 and 36.8 per cent to 1,485 and 130, respectively, during the year under review. The Seasonal Workers Scheme in the United Kingdom which is coordinated by the State Department for Diaspora Affairs, where students are given internship opportunities from BAC, decreased enrolment from 554 to 338 students in 2025. The enrolment under the Competency-Based Education and Training (CBET) in KSA increased by 132.2 per cent to 634 students during the review period. Likewise, the Germany-Africa Trainee Student Attachment increased from 45 to 49 students in 2025.



Total enrolment of students training for Diploma and Certificate qualifications under the TVET training program in BAC increased by 15.7 per cent

Table 7.18(b): Student Enrolment in Bukura Agricultural College and Kenya School of Agriculture, 2021-2025

Number

Programme	Training Institution	Year	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
		Level	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
TVET Training Programmes - Regular Intake	Bukura Agricultural College (BAC)	Diploma & Certificate	813	664	1477	809	628	1437	933	487	1420	705	579	1284	1020	465	1485
	Kenya School of Agriculture (KSA)	Diploma & Certificate	10	13	23	34	21	55	57	32	89	62	33	95	70	60	130
United Kingdom (UK) Seasonal Worker Scheme 'Wakulima majuu' Internship	Bukura Agricultural College (BAC)	UK Seasonal Work Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	78	195	343	211	554	121	217	338
	Kenya School of Agriculture (KSA)	CBET-Germany (6 months)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	96	273	387	247	634
Germany Africa Trainee Programme/ Student Attachment	Bukura Agricultural College (BAC)	CBET-Germany (6 months)	19	11	30	26	13	39	22	13	35	33	12	45	32	17	49

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
**Provisional*
..Data not Available

7.26. Societies and Unions in Agricultural Sector: Cooperative societies in Kenya continue to play a significant role in socio-economic development across various sectors of the economy. As of 2025, a total of 31,743 agricultural societies had been registered as shown in Table 7.19. The number of agricultural societies increased by 3.3 per cent to 31,743 in 2025. Cooperatives engaged in key value chains such as cotton, coffee, dairy, and fisheries recorded the highest growth rates of 5.0 , 5.3, 5.6, and 17.1 per cent, respectively. Similarly, the number of agricultural unions rose from 106 in 2024 to 110 in 2025. In the non-agricultural sector, cooperative societies grew by 2.7 per cent, to 22,103 in 2025. Within this category, Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs) increased to 14,882, representing a 2.7 per cent growth.

Table 7.19: Number of Societies and Unions, 2021 – 2025

Number

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Agricultural Societies:					
Coffee	673	688	718	767	808
Sugar-cane	217	223	231	238	246
Pyrethrum	152	153	154	158	160
Cotton	66	67	70	80	84
Dairy	670	689	770	862	910
Multi-produce	2,854	2,854	2,893	2,906	2,930
Farm Purchase	126	126	126	126	126
Fisheries	121	123	218	286	335
Other Agricultural Societies	2,850	2,975	3,280	3,787	4,041
Sub- Total	**7,729**	**7,898**	**8,460**	**9,210**	**9,640**
Non-Agricultural Societies:					
Savings and Credit	11,798	12,291	13,511	14,484	14,882
Other Non-Agricultural Societies	6,355	6,358	6,604	7,032	7,221
Sub- Total	**18,153**	**18,649**	**20,115**	**21,516**	**22,103**
TOTAL	**25,882**	**26,547**	**28,575**	**30,726**	**31,743**
Unions (Agricultural)	**102**	**104**	**104**	**106**	**110**

Source: Ministry of Co-operatives and Micro, Small, & Medium Enterprises Development
**Provisional*

7.27. BETA Value Chains: Table 7.20 shows the performance of selected value chain crops for the period 2021 to 2025. The selected value chains show mixed performance in 2025, as presented in Table 7.20. Production volume and value of tomatoes increased by 16.3 per cent and 25.3 per cent to 604.7 thousand tonnes and KSh 27.1 billion, respectively in 2025. Similarly, the bulb onions recorded a significant increase in production by 71.5 per cent to 256.8 tonnes, with value rising by 41.7 per cent to KSh 12.4 billion in 2025. In contrast, avocado production declined by 37.7 per cent to 528.3 thousand tonnes in 2025. Pigeon peas value increased by 81.9 per cent to KSh 6.4 billion, supported by a 78.3 per cent rise in unit prices.

> Bulb onions recorded a significant increase in production by 71.5 per cent to 256.8 tonnes



Table 7.20: Area, Production, Unit Prices and Value of Selected Crops, 2024-2025

CROP	2024				2025*			
	Total Area (Ha)	Total Quantity ('000'Tons)	Unit Prices KSh per 100Kg	Total Value (KShs Million)	Total Area (Ha)	Total Quantity ('000'Tons)	Unit Prices KSh per 100Kg	Total Value (KShs Million)
Cassava	82,042.0	1,207.6	2,774.12	33,500.0	76,989.2	1,056.1	2,718.70	28,712.7
Banana	75,895.4	2,061.3	1,570.59	32,374.4	80,286.4	2,104.4	1,692.41	35,614.5
Avocado	34,425.9	639.2	3,823.60	24,439.4	31,632.0	528.3	4,030.10	21,291.9
Sweet Potatoes	68,448.7	862.7	3,168.72	27,337.3	69,355.7	752.8	3,640.67	27,408.6
Tomato	28,553.0	519.9	4,161.21	21,633.3	29,182.8	604.7	4,482.99	27,110.1
Mangoes	75,640.8	776.8	2,058.99	15,994.9	53,085.6	598.2	1,764.73	10,557.1
Cabbage	30,401.7	907.9	1,457.16	13,229.9	32,410.9	979.4	1,451.85	14,219.6
Kales	43,477.4	637.5	2,063.44	13,153.9	38,629.1	562.1	2,348.83	13,203.5
Coconut	75,012.0	87.2	10,820.04	9,430.2	75,462.0	100.2	10,849.99	10,874.5
Bulb Onions	8,372.8	149.8	5,846.28	8,756.1	13,674.9	256.8	4,831.12	12,408.7
Garden Peas	24,557.8	142.6	4,829.37	6,887.1	21,065.7	121.9	5,081.88	6,197.0
Pineapples	6,093.8	196.0	2,887.93	5,661.5	5,939.6	183.4	3,347.43	6,139.1
Macadamia	9,336.0	49.2	10,070.11	4,952.8	10,185.0	54.0	13,583.39	7,330.9
Watermelon	12,250.6	227.4	2,704.34	6,150.7	8,587.0	200.9	2,618.32	5,259.0
Cowpeas	234,350.7	73.6	5,856.88	4,312.8	230,108.9	72.3	6,465.66	4,676.1
Pigeon Peas	141,562.0	90.9	3,885.27	3,533.1	160,316.5	92.8	6,926.47	6,428.2
Sunflower	36,064.0	41.3	5,721.45	2,362.9	18,567.0	25.5	5,824.82	1,483.0
Groundnuts	14,630.0	13.3	18,251.41	2,432.0	14,893.0	14.6	19,331.64	2,823.0
Spring Onions	3,507.9	37.1	3,716.95	1,378.2	4,199.9	39.0	3,930.42	1,534.5
Soya Beans	17,299.0	17.4	6,632.59	1,155.2	11,621.0	11.9	7,235.73	861.4
Canola	4,308.8	14.4	6,600.32	949.4	6,425.0	21.9	7,068.80	1,548.3
Sesame (Simsim)	8,687.0	6.0	11,773.15	706.9	8,558.0	6.7	12,218.25	812.9
Passion fruits	989.3	8.2	6,333.97	520.2	667.6	5.6	6,576.50	367.2
Cashew nuts	24,246.0	7.8	6,158.66	480.6	26,201.0	8.4	6,510.97	546.3
African Bird's Eye Chillies	458.4	1.9	5,342.90	102.6	306.6	4.3	3,597.60	155.5

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

7.28. Other Agricultural Indicators: Table 7.21 presents other agricultural indicators 2021 to 2025. Employment in the Leather Value Chain declined from 1290 persons in 2024 to 1,286 persons in 2025. Average income from Leather Value Chain Development also fell, from KSh 161,054.9 in 2024 to KSh 160,473.9 in 2025. Consequently, total earnings from the leather value chain declined from KSh 207.7 million to KSh 206.3 million over the same period. Food price anomalies rose, with the index increasing from 165.9 in 2024 to 177.8 in 2025. In contrast, the Food Loss Index improved from 100.5 to 98.6, suggesting reduced post-harvest losses. The Agriculture Orientation Index increased from 0.119 in 2024 to 0.130 in 2025 indicating an improvement in government expenditure on agriculture relative to its contribution to the economy.

Table 7.21: Other Agricultural Indicators, 2021-2025

Indicator	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Jobs in Leather Value Chain	Number	1,301	1,322	1,303	1,290	1,286
Leather Value Chain Development (Incomes) Average+	KSh	150,815.4	153,774.3	157,557.1	161,054.9	160,473.9
Leather Value Chain Development (Incomes) Total Earnings+	('000 KSh)	196,210.9	203,261.3	205,345.9	207,721.5	206,299.5
Cotton Ginneries	Number	4	6	7	7	8
Food Price Anomalies	Index	126.6	143.3	157.1	165.9	177.8
Food Loss Index	Index	98.5	100.1	99.9	100.5	98.6
Agriculture Orientation Index	Index	0.137	0.145	0.149	0.119	0.130

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

Food Balance Sheet

7.29. The Food Balance Sheet (FBS) serves as a diagnostic tool for monitoring shifts in a country's food system over time. By capturing the balance between domestic supply and utilization, it helps identify emerging vulnerabilities, such as rising import dependence or declining caloric supply. Unlike production-only statistics, the FBS integrates cross-border trade, stock movements and post-harvest losses, offering a holistic view of actual food availability. The indicators derived from the FBS, including the Import Dependency Ratio and Self-Sufficiency Ratio, are some of the key inputs used in early warning systems and agricultural policy reviews. This section presents Kenya's FBS trends from 2021 to 2025, highlighting critical turning points in the country's food self-reliance and nutritional supply patterns.

FBS Indicators

7.30. Table 7.22 presents FBS indicators for the period 2021 to 2025, while Figure 7.2 illustrates the Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) and Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) specifically for 2025. Per caput daily caloric supply decreased from 2,137.4 thousand calories in 2024 to 2,128.0 thousand calories in 2025. Protein supply also fell by 1.6 per cent, from 62.9 grams per person per day in 2024 to 61.8 grams per person per day in 2025, while fat supply increased from 33.2 grams to 34.2 grams during the same period. The overall Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) declined from 105.6 per cent in 2024 to 99.7 per cent in 2025, indicating a reversal from a net surplus to near self-sufficiency. This drop was driven largely by vegetal products, whose SSR fell sharply from 107.4 per cent to 98.7 per cent. In contrast, SSR for animal products improved from 97.9 per cent to 104.4 per cent, and fishery products SSR rose from 94.0 per cent to 100.9 per cent, reflecting stronger domestic production in these sub-sectors.

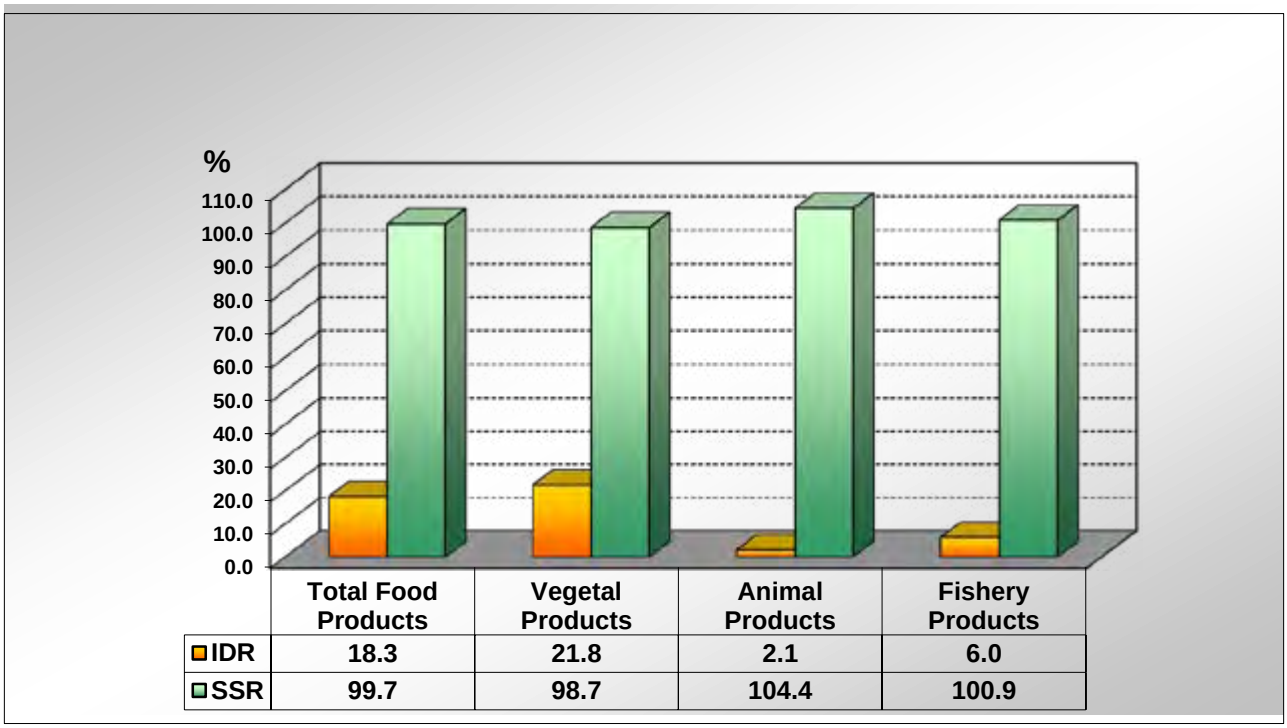
7.31. The Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for total food products increased from 17.2 per cent to 18.3 per cent between 2024 and 2025, suggesting slightly higher reliance on imports. However, IDR for animal products declined from 2.3 per cent to 2.1 per cent, and for fishery products from 7.7 per cent to 6.0 per cent, indicating reduced import needs for both animal and fishery products. The IDR for vegetal products rose from 20.6 per cent to 21.8 per cent during the review period. Regarding per capita caloric sources, vegetal products contributed 1,894.8 calories in 2025, down from 1,910.7 calories in 2024. Within vegetal products, cereals increased from 942.7 calories in 2024 to 960.8 calories in 2025. Caloric supply from animal products grew by 2.9 per cent, from 226.7 calories per capita daily in 2024 to 233.2 calories per capita daily in 2025.

Table 7.22: Food Balance Sheet, 2021-2025

Indicator		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Per Caput Daily Supply	Calories - '000	2,108.2	2,115.9	2,144.6	2,137.4	2,128.0
	Proteins - Grams	62.1	64.0	63.0	62.9	61.8
	Fats - Grams	30.3	34.0	34.0	33.2	34.2
SSR - Per Cent	Total	89.7	87.5	94.8	105.6	99.7
	Vegetal Products	88.2	85.8	94.3	107.4	98.7
	Animal Products[1]	97.9	97.4	96.7	97.9	104.4
	Fishery Products	97.2	80.0	78.3	94.0	100.9
IDR - Per Cent	Total	13.4	14.5	19.3	17.2	18.3
	Vegetal Products	15.2	16.2	22.6	20.6	21.8
	Animal Products[1]	3.3	4.1	4.4	2.3	2.1
	Fishery Products	21.2	22.8	24.7	7.7	6.0
Per Caput Caloric Daily Supply	Vegetal Products - '000 Kcl.	1,889.3	1,906.0	1,917.9	1,910.7	1,894.8
	Of which Cereals - '000 Kcl	1,054.6	1,000.5	937.5	942.7	960.8
	Animal Products[1] - '000 Kcl	218.9	209.9	226.7	226.7	233.2

*Provisional
[1] Contains Fishery Products*

Figure 7.2: Import Dependency and Self-Sufficiency Ratios, 2025



7.32. Figure 7.3 highlights the distribution of caloric supply by main food groups in 2025. Cereals remained the dominant source of calories, contributing approximately 45.2 per cent of the total daily caloric supply per capita. This was followed by sugar and sweeteners at 11.5 per cent and pulses at 10.9 per cent. Other contributors accounting for more than 5.0 per cent included milk, starchy roots and fruits at 7.5, 7.2 and 5.9 per cent, respectively.

Figure 7.3: Caloric Supply by Main Food Groups, 2025

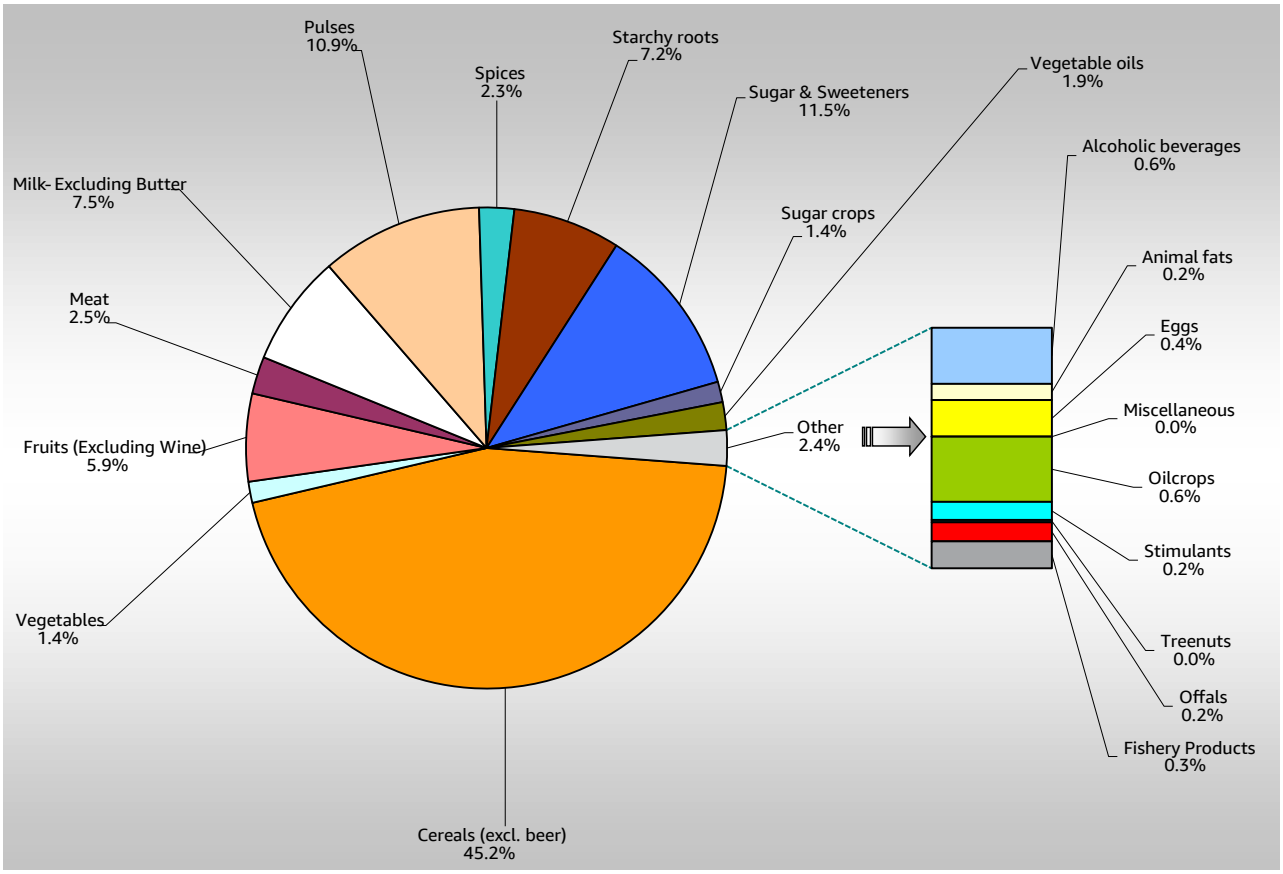


Table 7.23(a): Food Balance Sheet, 2025

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2025 Population ('000): 53,331

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Grand total													2128	62	34
Vegetable prod.													1895	48	20
Animal prod.													233	14	14
Cereals (excl. beer)	5015	4304	119	2379	6821	88	214	0	85	62	6372	119	961	27	7
Wheat and products	255	2315	15	464	2091	0	44	0	6	30	2010	37.7	282	9	1
Barley and products	28	38	50	1	15	1	0	0	0	0	13	0.2	2	0	0
Maize and products	4122	528	7	1095	3548	40	95	0	70	31	3312	62.1	540	15	6
Rye and products	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oats and products	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Millet and products	72	8	0	-22	102	14	7	0	2	0	79	1.5	13	0	0
Sorghum and products	234	177	43	123	246	32	65	0	6	0	143	2.7	23	1	0
Cereals, Others & Products	0	0	0	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0	0	0	0
Rice & Prod (Milled Equivalent)	304	1236	2	721	817	0	3	0	2	0	812	15.2	102	2	0
Starchy roots	4341	14	257	96	4002	0	354	0	190	29	3429	64.3	154	2	0
Potatoes and products	2500	3	257	59	2186	0	256	0	186	16	1728	32.4	63	1	0
Cassava and products	1056	11	0	-102	1169	0	40	0	0	12	1117	20.9	62	1	0
Sweet potatoes	753	0	0	139	614	0	56	0	0	0	557	10.4	28	0	0
Roots & Tubers, Other & Prod.	20	0	0	0	20	0	1	0	0	0	18	0.3	1	0	0
Yams	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	4	1	8	0.2	0	0	0
Sugar crops	7052	0	0	1822	5230	3321	0	0	0	1	1909	35.8	29	0	0
Sugar cane	7052	0	0	1822	5230	3321	0	0	0	1	1909	35.8	29	0	0
Sugar Beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0

Table 7.23(a): Food Balance Sheet, 2025 (Cont'd)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2025 Population ('000): 53,331

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Sugar & Sweeteners	634	569	34	285	883	57	0	0	0	3	822	15.4	244	0	0
Sugar non-centrifugal	0	56	3	46	7	0	0	0	0	1	6	0.1	1	0	0
Sugar & Prod. (raw equivalent)	613	512	31	239	855	57	0	0	0	1	797	14.9	241	0	0
Sweeteners, other & prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Honey	21	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	1	20	0.4	3	0	0
Pulses	982	99	76	-522	1526	0	137	0	58	2	1329	24.9	231	15	1
Beans, Dry & Products	666	29	23	-105	777	0	103	0	49	1	624	11.7	108	7	0
Peas, Dry & Products	85	52	8	0	129	0	0	0	0	0	128	2.4	23	1	0
Pulses, Other and products	231	18	46	-417	620	0	33	0	9	0	577	10.8	101	6	1
Treenuts	29	0	21	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	7	0.1	1	0	0
Nuts and products	29	0	21	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	7	0.1	1	0	0
Oilcrops	238	104	4	-3	340	186	9	0	12	7	127	2.4	14	0	1
Soyabeans & Products	12	4	0	0	16	0	0	0	3	1	12	0.2	2	0	0
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	15	26	0	-3	43	0	1	0	1	0	42	0.8	8	0	1
Sunflower seed	25	0	0	0	25	22	1	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0
Rape and Mustard seed	0	70	1	0	69	69	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Coconuts - Incl Copra	100	1	1	0	100	22	5	0	0	0	73	1.4	4	0	0
Sesame seed	7	1	2	0	5	3	1	0	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Palmkernels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Olives (including preserved)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oilcrops, Other	79	3	1	0	82	70	0	0	7	4	0	0.0	0	0	0

Table 7.23(a): Food Balance Sheet, 2025 (Cont'd)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2025 Population ('000): 53,331

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Vegetable oils	313	943	184	99	972	22	0	0	0	861	88	1.7	40	0	5
Soyabean Oil	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Groundnut Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sunflowerseed Oil	5	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0
Rape and Mustard Oil	33	3	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cottonseed Oil	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Palmkernel Oil	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0
Palm Oil	219	934	111	98	945	19	0	0	0	856	69	1.3	31	0	4
Coconut Oil	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.1	3	0	0
Sesameseed Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Olive & Residue Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Maize Germ Oil	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oilcrops Oil, Other	45	2	31	0	16	3	0	0	0	0	13	0.2	6	0	1
Vegetables	3036	30	201	24	2842	0	218	0	0	92	2532	47.5	30	1	0
Tomatoes and products	605	18	81	46	496	0	65	0	0	0	430	8.1	4	0	0
Onions, Dry	296	0	0	0	296	0	30	0	0	0	266	5.0	5	0	0
Vegetables, Other & Prod.	2135	12	120	-22	2050	0	123	0	0	91	1836	34.4	21	1	0
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	4744	54	326	-140	4612	0	495	0	0	73	4043	75.8	125	1	3
Oranges, Tang-Mand & Prod.	141	11	5	0	148	0	11	0	0	0	137	2.6	2	0	0
Lemons, Limes and products	85	1	1	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	85	1.6	1	0	0
Grapefruit and products	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0	0	0
Citrus Fruit nes & prod	135	0	0	0	135	0	10	0	0	0	125	2.3	2	0	0
Bananas	2104	0	0	0	2105	0	316	0	0	62	1727	32.4	53	1	0
Plantains	601	0	0	0	601	0	47	0	0	0	553	10.4	21	0	0

Table 7.23(a): Food Balance Sheet, 2025 (Cont'd)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2025 Population ('000): 53,331

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Apples and products	1	21	4	0	18	0	0	0	0	1	17	0.3	0	0	0
Pineapples and products	185	0	146	-139	178	0	0	0	0	0	178	3.3	2	0	0
Dates	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0.2	1	0	0
Grapes and products (excl wine)	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	0	0	0
Fruits, Other & Products	1491	3	170	0	1324	0	112	0	0	9	1202	22.5	43	0	3
Stimulants	602	9	712	-254	152	0	0	0	0	0	152	2.9	4	0	0
Coffee and products	51	5	59	-154	152	0	0	0	0	0	152	2.9	4	0	0
Cocoa Beans and products	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Tea (including mate)	550	3	653	-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Spices	288	4	4	0	289	0	0	0	0	1	288	5.4	50	2	2
Pepper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Pimento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cloves	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Spices, other	288	4	3	0	288	0	0	0	0	1	287	5.4	50	2	2
Alcoholic beverages	606	13	50	2	567	0	0	0	0	4	563	10.5	12	0	0
Wine	0	10	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.2	0	0	0
Barley Beer	340	3	20	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	323	6.1	7	0	0
Beverages, fermented	231	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	231	4.3	4	0	0
Beverages, alcoholic	24	0	22	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0
Alcohol, non food	11	0	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0
Meat	641	4	36	0	609	0	0	0	0	31	578	10.8	53	4	4

Table 7.23(a): Food Balance Sheet, 2025 (Cont'd)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2025 Population ('000): 53,331

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Meat & Products, Bovine	282	0	2	0	280	0	0	0	0	14	266	5.0	26	2	2
Meat & Prod, Sheep & Goat	158	0	32	0	125	0	0	0	0	8	117	2.2	9	1	1
Meat & Products, Pig	41	2	1	0	41	0	0	0	0	2	39	0.7	7	0	1
Meat & Products, Poultry	98	2	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	3	97	1.8	6	1	0
Meat & Products, Other Anim.	62	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	3	59	1.1	5	0	0
Offals	74	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	74	1.4	4	1	0
Offals, Edible	74	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	74	1.4	4	1	0
Animal fats	40	0	0	19	20	15	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	3	0	0
Fats, Animals, Raw	39	0	0	19	20	15	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	2	0	0
Butter, Ghee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0
Cream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0
Fish, body oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Fish, liver oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Milk - Excluding Butter	5522	125	8	339	5300	48	265	0	0	3	4984	93.5	159	7	9
Milk & Prod (Excluding Butter)	5522	125	8	339	5300	48	265	0	0	3	4984	93.5	159	7	9
Eggs	158	1	0	0	159	0	29	0	0	8	123	2.3	8	1	1
Eggs and products	158	1	0	0	159	0	29	0	0	8	123	2.3	8	1	1
Fish & sea food	172	10	12	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	171	3.2	6	1	0
Freshwater fish	125	4	2	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	127	2.4	4	1	0
Demersal fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Pelagic fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0

Table 7.23(a): Food Balance Sheet, 2025 (Cont'd)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2025 Population ('000): 53,331

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Marine fish, other	38	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	38	0.7	1	0	0
Crustaceans	5	7	5	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.1	0	0	0
Molluscs other	4	0	5	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0.0	0	0	0
Cephalopods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Aquatic products, other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Aquatic mammals meat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Aquatic animals, other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Aquatic plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	16	19	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Infant food	0	2	4	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0

Table 7.23(b): Food Balance Sheet, 2024

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

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Grand total													**2137**	**63**	**33**
Vegetable prod.													**1911**	**49**	**20**
Animal prod.													**227**	**14**	**13**
Cereals (excl. beer)	**4984**	**4181**	**114**	**1555**	**7497**	**150**	**175**	**654**	**88**	**252**	**6179**	**118**	**943**	**27**	**7**
Wheat and products	312	2375	55	396	2236	0	55	0	8	166	2007	38.3	286	9	1
Barley and products	48	5	33	-50	70	64	0	0	1	0	5	0.1	1	0	0
Maize and products	4032	367	6	386	4008	40	78	601	70	85	3134	59.8	520	15	6
Rye and products	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oats and products	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Millet and products	63	15	0	-35	113	14	7	13	2	0	77	1.5	13	0	0
Sorghum and products	243	18	14	-3	249	32	32	40	5	0	140	2.7	23	1	0
Cereals, Others & Products	0	0	0	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0	0	0	0
Rice & Prod (Milled Equivalent)	286	1399	5	862	817	0	2	0	2	0	813	15.5	101	2	0
Starchy roots	**4303**	**9**	**127**	**335**	**3850**	**0**	**338**	**0**	**185**	**18**	**3309**	**63.1**	**151**	**1**	**0**
Potatoes and products	2200	3	127	-12	2088	0	220	0	181	16	1671	31.9	62	1	0
Cassava and products	1208	6	0	119	1095	0	30	0	0	1	1064	20.3	60	0	0
Sweet potatoes	863	0	0	228	634	0	86	0	0	0	548	10.4	28	0	0
Roots & Tubers, Other & Prod.	20	0	0	0	20	0	2	0	0	0	18	0.3	1	0	0
Yams	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	4	1	8	0.1	0	0	0
Sugar crops	**9377**	**0**	**0**	**4929**	**4448**	**2436**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2011**	**38.4**	**32**	**0**	**0**
Sugar cane	9377	0	0	4929	4448	2436	0	0	0	1	2011	38.4	32	0	0
Sugar Beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0

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

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

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Sugar & Sweeteners	**835**	**399**	**24**	**-162**	**1372**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**1365**	**26.0**	**274**	**0**	**0**
Sugar non-centrifugal	0	57	7	38	12	0	0	0	0	5	7	0.1	1	0	0
Sugar & Prod. (raw equivalent)	815	342	17	-200	1340	0	0	0	0	1	1339	25.5	271	0	0
Sweeteners, other & prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Honey	19	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	1	19	0.4	3	0	0
Pulses	**1050**	**96**	**127**	**-451**	**1470**	**0**	**83**	**0**	**35**	**1**	**1351**	**25.8**	**238**	**16**	**2**
Beans, Dry & Products	757	29	41	-129	874	0	77	0	26	0	771	14.7	135	9	1
Peas, Dry & Products	62	56	9	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	109	2.1	20	1	0
Pulses, Other and products	231	11	76	-322	487	0	6	0	9	0	471	9.0	83	5	1
Treenuts	**30**	**5**	**24**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**0.2**	**1**	**0**	**0**
Nuts and products	30	5	24	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0.2	1	0	0
Oil crops	**270**	**54**	**4**	**20**	**299**	**140**	**8**	**0**	**10**	**10**	**131**	**2.5**	**16**	**0**	**1**
Soyabeans & Products	17	15	0	0	32	0	0	0	9	2	20	0.4	4	0	0
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	13	35	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	47	0.9	10	0	1
Sunflower seed	42	1	0	20	22	19	2	0	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Rape and Mustard seed	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0
Coconuts - Incl Copra	87	1	0	0	88	21	4	0	0	0	63	1.2	3	0	0
Sesame seed	6	0	3	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Palmkernels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0

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

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

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Olives (including preserved)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oilcrops, Other	104	1	1	0	105	99	0	0	0	5	0	0.0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils	**143**	**908**	**153**	**-76**	**974**	**28**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**859**	**88**	**1.7**	**40**	**0**	**5**
Soyabean Oil	0	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Groundnut Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sunflowerseed Oil	5	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0
Rape and Mustard Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cottonseed Oil	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Palmkernel Oil	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0
Palm Oil	70	891	101	-82	942	21	0	0	0	853	68	1.3	31	0	4
Coconut Oil	6	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.1	3	0	0
Sesameseed Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Olive & Residue Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Maize Germ Oil	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oilcrops Oil, Other	54	5	40	0	20	7	0	0	0	0	13	0.2	6	0	1
Vegetables	**2810**	**29**	**166**	**-53**	**2726**	**0**	**169**	**0**	**0**	**92**	**2464**	**47.0**	**28**	**1**	**0**
Tomatoes and products	520	18	47	-17	508	0	51	0	0	27	430	8.2	4	0	0
Onions, Dry	187	0	0	0	187	0	19	0	0	9	158	3.0	3	0	0
Vegetables, Other & Prod.	2104	11	119	-36	2031	0	100	0	0	56	1876	35.8	21	1	0
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	**5013**	**48**	**320**	**-112**	**4853**	**0**	**532**	**0**	**0**	**84**	**4237**	**80.8**	**132**	**2**	**3**
Oranges, Tang-Mand & Prod.	167	13	8	0	172	0	22	0	0	2	148	2.8	2	0	0
Lemons, Limes and products	135	1	1	0	135	0	0	0	0	2	133	2.5	1	0	0

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

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

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Grapefruit and products	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0
Citrus Fruit nes & prod	135	0	0	0	135	0	11	0	0	0	125	2.4	2	0	0
Bananas	2061	0	0	0	2061	0	300	0	0	63	1698	32.4	53	1	0
Plantains	600	0	0	0	600	0	50	0	0	0	550	10.5	22	0	0
Apples and products	1	17	2	-1	17	0	0	0	0	1	16	0.3	0	0	0
Pineapples and products	198	0	151	-114	161	0	0	0	0	0	161	3.1	2	0	0
Dates	18	9	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	1	26	0.5	2	0	0
Grapes and products (excl wine)	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1	0	0	0
Fruits, Other & Products	1695	3	157	2	1538	0	150	0	0	15	1374	26.2	48	1	3
Stimulants	**648**	**9**	**690**	**-104**	**71**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**68**	**1.3**	**2**	**0**	**0**
Coffee and products	49	5	64	-15	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0.1	0	0	0
Cocoa Beans and products	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	1	0	0
Tea (including mate)	599	3	626	-89	64	0	0	0	0	0	64	1.2	1	0	0
Spices	**280**	**5**	**4**	**0**	**281**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**279**	**5.3**	**49**	**2**	**2**
Pepper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Pimento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cloves	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Spices, other	279	4	3	0	280	0	0	0	0	1	279	5.3	49	2	2
Alcoholic beverages	**465**	**17**	**178**	**20**	**284**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**45**	**239**	**4.6**	**5**	**0**	**0**

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

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

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Wine	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.2	0	0	0
Barley Beer	195	0	154	0	41	0	0	0	0	41	0	0.0	0	0	0
Beverages, fermented	231	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	231	4.4	5	0	0
Beverages, alcoholic	23	0	21	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0
Alcohol, non food	16	8	2	20	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0
Meat	**610**	**4**	**33**	**0**	**581**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**32**	**550**	**10.5**	**51**	**4**	**4**
Meat & Products, Bovine	260	0	2	0	258	0	0	0	0	13	245	4.7	24	2	2
Meat & Prod, Sheep & Goat	153	0	30	0	123	0	0	0	0	8	115	2.2	9	1	1
Meat & Products, Pig	34	3	1	0	36	0	0	0	0	2	34	0.7	6	0	1
Meat & Products, Poultry	102	2	0	0	104	0	0	0	0	5	99	1.9	6	1	0
Meat & Products, Other Anim.	61	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	3	58	1.1	5	0	0
Offals	**74**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**74**	**1.4**	**4**	**1**	**0**
Offals, Edible	74	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	74	1.4	4	1	0
Animal fats	**40**	**0**	**0**	**19**	**20**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0.1**	**3**	**0**	**0**
Fats, Animals, Raw	39	0	0	19	20	15	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	2	0	0
Butter, Ghee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0
Fish, body oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Fish, liver oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Milk - Excluding Butter	**5332**	**140**	**9**	**-50**	**5513**	**45**	**300**	**57**	**0**	**277**	**4833**	**92.2**	**156**	**7**	**8**
Milk & Prod (Excluding Butter)	5332	140	9	-50	5513	45	300	57	0	277	4833	92.2	156	7	8

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

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

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	Proteins	Fats
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	units	grams	grams
Eggs	153	1	0	0	154	0	26	0	0	8	119	2.3	8	1	1
Eggs and products	153	1	0	0	154	0	26	0	0	8	119	2.3	8	1	1
Fish & sea food	**160**	**13**	**3**	**0**	**170**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**170**	**3.2**	**5**	**1**	**0**
Freshwater fish	120	3	2	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	121	2.3	4	1	0
Demersal fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Pelagic fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Marine fish, other	32	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	32	0.6	1	0	0
Crustaceans	4	10	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.2	0	0	0
Molluscs other	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1	0	0	0
Cephalopods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Aquatic products, other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Aquatic mammals meat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Aquatic animals, other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Aquatic plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	**0**	**30**	**26**	**-2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**0.1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Infant food	0	9	11	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	20	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.1	0	0	0



In 2025, Agriculture Gross Value Added (GVA) recorded a growth of **2.8** per cent to KSh **1751.4** billion



4.3%

The overall share of environment and natural resources sector to the GDP rose to 4.3 per cent in 2025 compared to 3.9 per cent in 2024

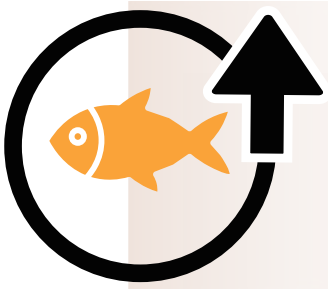
CHAPTER

08

Environment and Natural Resources

Overview

The country's level of development and its prospects for sustainable economic prosperity are influenced by diverse natural resource endowment. This resource base is increasingly under pressure from human activities and the effects of climate change resulting in environmental degradation and depletion. Total development expenditure on water supplies and related services by the National Government is expected to increase by 18.1 per cent to KSh 55.1 billion, attributable to priority given to funding large projects that are near completion.



10.1%
Cage farming increased by 10.1 per cent, to 28.1 thousand tonnes in 2025.

During the review period, the total value of fish production rose by 39.5 per cent to KSh 54.9 billion. Fish production from fish farming (pond) declined by 20.7 per cent to 6.1 thousand tonnes while cage farming increased by 10.1 per cent, to 28.1 thousand tonnes in 2025. Total area under state forest plantation increased from 147.0 thousand hectares in 2024 to 148.6 thousand hectares in 2025. Total value of mineral production in the period under review declined from KSh 25.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 20.3 billion in 2025.

8.2. The population of several endangered wildlife species has stabilized and shown positive recovery, as a result of breeding programmes, translocation and enhanced protection measures. However, various wildlife species within the rangeland areas experienced declining population numbers during the review period. The fluctuations in wildlife numbers in the rangelands is attributable to droughts experienced in 2025. The number of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) carried out for the medium to high-risk projects in various sectors increased by 10.5 per cent to 1,212 in 2025, while Environmental Audits (EAs) submitted from completed projects increased from 6,673 in 2024 to 11,798 audits in 2025.

8.3. On climatic conditions, the March-April-May (MAM) long rain season was generally above average compared to Long-Term Means (LTM), with most weather stations recording above normal rainfall in the year 2025. The short rains (October–November–December) season for 2025 were generally suppressed, recording below normal rainfall compared to the Long-Term Means (LTM) in most stations. The average annual maximum temperatures for all the regions decreased except for the Nairobi region which increased by 0.4 degrees Celsius and the South Eastern region which remained unchanged in the year under review.

Environment and Natural Resources Gross Value Added

8.4. Table 8.1 presents Gross Value Added (GVA) of the environment and natural resources sector for 2021 to 2025. The overall share of the environment and natural resources sector contribution to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 4.3 per cent during the review period. The total Gross Value Added from the sector grew by 19.9 per cent to KSh 759.3 billion in 2025. In the period under review, Forestry and Logging; and Fishing and Aquaculture sectors grew by 16.9 and 33.1 per cent, respectively. Similarly, Mining and Quarrying and Water Supply sectors also grew by 25.9 and 4.5 per cent to KSh 141.7 billion and KSh 74.8 billion respectively, in the year under review.

Table 8.1: Trends in Environment and Natural Resources Gross Value Added, 2021 - 2025

KSh Million

Industry	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Forestry and Logging	199,011.6	242,894.7	277,471.4	339,326.2	396,700.6
Fishing and Aquaculture	80,725.5	84,336.6	89,382.1	109,807.1	146,101.7
Mining and Quarrying	92,044.8	120,115.6	110,151.1	112,569.5	141,696.3
Water Supply[1]	63,342.2	64,741.8	67,779.1	71,540.7	74,756.0
TOTAL	**435,124.2**	**512,088.8**	**544,783.7**	**633,243.5**	**759,254.6**
GDP at Market Prices	12,027,661.5	13,489,641.5	15,033,610.0	16,232,294.8	17,577,557.2
Resource as per cent of GDP	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.3

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

Water Supply

8.5. Table 8.2 shows the number of Water Purification Points (WPPs) and boreholes drilled between 2021/22 and 2025/26. The number of WPPs is expected to increase from 381 in 2024/25 to 384 in 2025/26, largely due to the near-completion of major water treatment works under the Kenya Towns Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

8.6. The total number of boreholes drilled is expected to increase from 47,208 in 2024/25 to 47,539 in 2025/26, with private boreholes making up the largest portion at 90.7 per cent based on licenses issued by the Water Resources Authority. The number of public boreholes drilled is expected to increase by 42, while those drilled under the private sector is expected to increase by 289 during the review period. The increase in boreholes is driven by rising private sector investment in self-supply and increased reliance on groundwater sources.

Table 8.2: Water Purification Points and Boreholes Drilled[1], 2021/22 – 2025/26

Number

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26*
Water Purification Points (WPPs)	343	360	376	381	384
Boreholes (BH) Total	**39,163**	**45,086**	**45,856**	**47,208**	**47,539**
Public	3,859	4,323	4,348	4,390	4,432
Private Sector	35,304	40,763	41,508	42,818	43,107

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

8.7. Safe and sustainable supply of water is a key indicator of wellbeing, social stability and economic growth of the population, with efforts being geared towards increasing the number of households with access to improved water and sanitation. Table 8.3. shows development expenditure on water supplies and related services by the National Government. During the review period, the overall development expenditure on water supplies and related services by the National Government is expected to increase to KSh 55.1 billion, from KSh 46.7 billion in 2024. The increase was driven by prioritization of high impact, cost-effective and near completion projects. The expenditure on training of water development staff which includes funding for infrastructure development and the upgrade of the Water Research and Training Institute is expected to remain constant at KSh 186.0 million in the review period.

8.8. Development expenditure on rural water supplies is expected to increase to KSh 13.2 billion in 2025/26 from 5.4 billion in 2024/25. The allocation for miscellaneous and special water programmes decreased from KSh 153.4 million in 2024/25 to KSh 75.0 million in 2025/26.



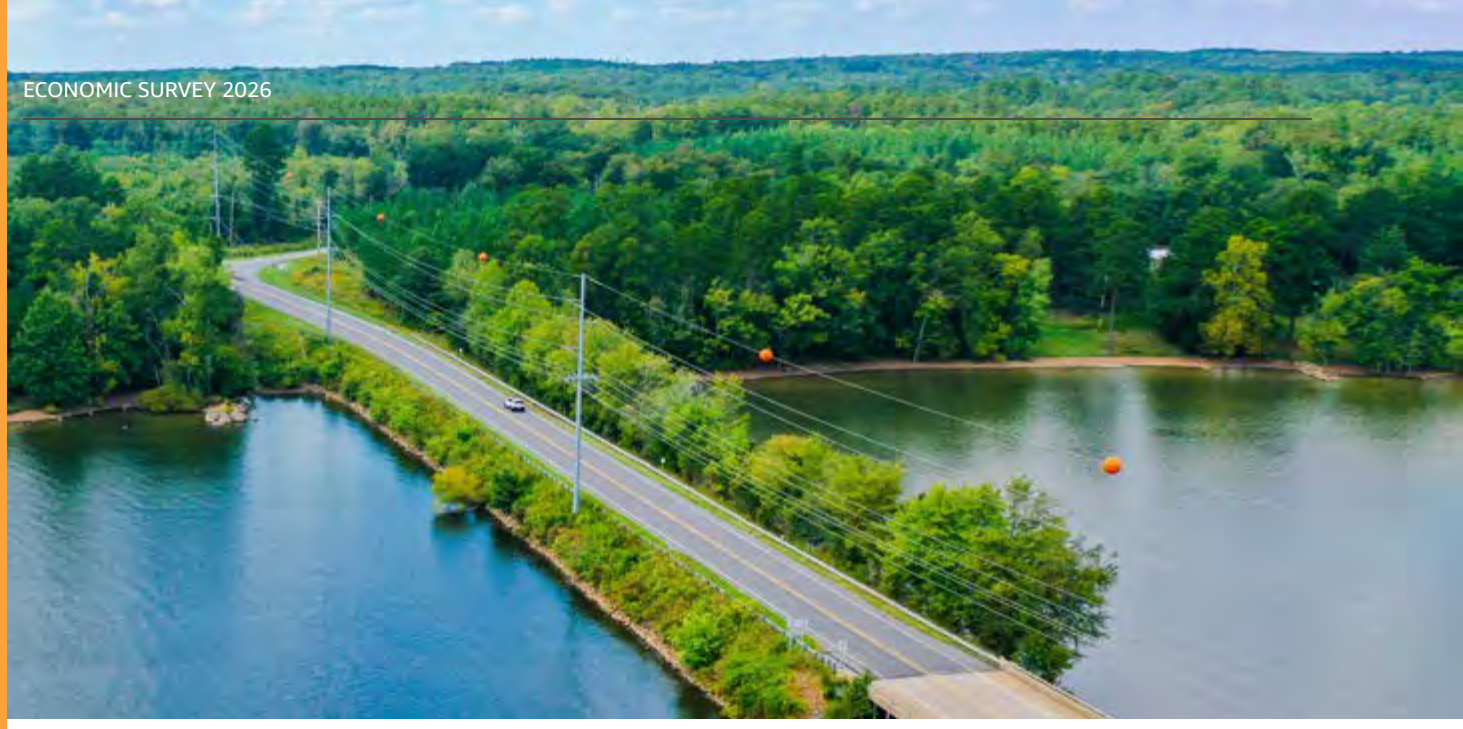


Table 8.3: Development Expenditure on Water Supplies and Related Services by the National Government, 2021/22 - 2025/26

KSh Million

Sector	2021/22	2022/23+	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26*
Water Development	30,315.6	39,759.0	36,743.0	20,858.0	33,706.7
Training of Water Development Staff	218.0	246.0	86.0	186.0	186.0
Rural Water Supplies	2,160.4	2,520.0	6,637.0	5,434.4	13,208.7
Miscellaneous and Special Water Programmes	1,135.0	538.0	960.0	153.4	75.0
National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority	1,345.0	1,242.5	1,880.0	1,200.0	1,340.0
Irrigation Development	1,334.4	2,713.9	9,813.0	11,499.0	3,977.1
National Irrigation Authority	10,030.6	5,488.6	10,951.0	7,325.6	2,616.1
TOTAL	**46,539.0**	**52,508.0**	**67,070.0**	**46,656.4**	**55,109.6**

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

8.9. Table 8.4(a) shows volumes of water abstracted under permit for the period 2021 to 2025. The total volume of water abstracted increased from 32.7 billion cubic metres per day in 2024 to 33.3 billion cubic metres per day in 2025. During the review period, surface water and groundwater abstractions increased by 1.9 and 12.3 per cent to 33.0 billion and 0.3 billion cubic metres per day, respectively, in 2025. Surface water accounted for 99.2 per cent of total water abstractions.

Table 8.4(a): Volume of Water Abstracted under permit, 2021 – 2025

Million M^3/Day

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Surface Water	32,120.7	32,199.0	32,216.8	32,408.3	33,013.2
Groundwater	220.4	230.8	243.9	244.1	274.2
TOTAL	**32,341.1**	**32,429.8**	**32,460.7**	**32,652.4**	**33,287.4**

Source: Water Resources Authority
** Provisional*

8.10. Table 8.4 (b) shows the trend in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Indicators, from 2021 to 2025. Overall, the National Access to Improved Water Source decreased to 72.1 per cent in 2025 from 77.0 per cent in 2024. Similarly, the proportion of households with access to a sanitation facility/toilet reduced to 92.5 per cent in the same period. Non-Revenue Water increased to 47.7 per cent in 2025, while Urban Sewerage Coverage reduced to 15.8 per cent in the review period.

Table 8.4(b): Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Indicators, 2021 – 2025

Per cent

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
National Access to Improved Water Source[1]					
National	69.0	72.0	77.0	77.0	72.1
Urban	82.0	89.0	93.0	93.0	..
Rural	63.0	64.0	69.0	69.0	..
Proportion of HHs with access to a sanitation facility/toilet[2]	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	92.5
Non-Revenue Water (NRW)	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	47.7
Urban Sewerage Coverage	27.0	31.0	33.0	33.0	15.8

Source: WASREB impact Reports and Annual Status Reports
**Provisional*
[1]The indicator name was changed from Water coverage / Proportion of HHs with access to portable, safe water
[2] Refers to Sanitation Coverage
.. Data Not available

Fisheries

8.11. Table 8.5 (a) presents the quantities and values of fish landed for the period 2021 to 2025. During the year under review, the total quantity and value of fish landed grew by 12.3 and 39.5 per cent to 189.2 thousand tonnes and KSh 54.9 billion, respectively. Consistent with previous periods, freshwater fisheries remained the dominant source of fish landed, accounting for 66.3 per cent of the total quantity of fish landed. Fish landings from freshwater sources increased by 4.6 per cent to 125.4 thousand tonnes, while fish landings from marine sources increased by 31.2 per cent to 63.8 thousand tonnes in 2025. The increase in marine fish production was driven primarily by a substantial rise in marine industrial fishing output.

8.12. The value of freshwater fish increased to KSh 28.6 billion, an increase of 20.2 per cent in 2025. Similarly, the overall value of marine fish landed increased by 68.9 per cent to KSh 26.3 billion. The value of marine industrial fish production more than doubled, from KSh 5.2 billion to KSh 13.6 billion in 2025.

Table 8.5(a): Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, 2021 – 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Quantities - Tonnes:					
Freshwater fish					
Lake Victoria	94,349.0	86,394.0	70,313.0	67,575.0	70,231.0
Lake Turkana	15,644.0	17,251.0	15,899.0	15,618.0	16,702.0
Lake Naivasha	1,804.0	2,190.0	1,140.0	1,020.0	1,519.0
Lake Baringo	406.0	442.0	420.0	456.0	391.0
Lake Jipe	227.0	280.0	282.0	319.0	327.0
Lake Kanyaboli	286.0	387.0	84.3	14.0	17.6
Lake Kenyatta	68.0	150.0	192.4	191.0	209.0
Tana River dams	197.0	210.0	226.0	217.0	309.0
Tana River Delta	135.0	129.0	132.0	124.0	130.0
Aquaculture	20,973.0	27,833.0	31,655.0	33,289.0	34,260.0
Turkwel Dam	98.0	100.0	93.4	89.0	132.0
Riverine	393.0	401.0	486.0	464.0	474.0
Small Dams	380.0	374.0	434.0	440.0	673.0
SUB-TOTAL	**134,960.0**	**136,141.0**	**121,357.1**	**119,816.0**	**125,374.6**
Marine Sources					
Marine (Artisanal)	25,380.0	35,596.0	36,983.0	39,702.0	46,718.0

Table 8.5(a): Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, 2021 – 2025 (Cont'd)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Mariculture	103.0	106.0	112.0	134.0	140.0
Marine Industrial	1,925.6	1,898.0	2,855.0	8,772.0	16,918.0
Shallow PrawnTrawl Fishery	330.0	128.0	156.0	212.0	150.0
Deep Water Trawl Fishery	1,026.0	1,158.0	2,063.0	1,877.0	1,028.0
Deep Water Crab Fishery	137.0	104.0	184.0	142.0	205.0
Deep Sea Longlining	432.6	508.0	452.0	217.0	340.0
Deep Sea Purse Seining	..	..	..	6,324.0	15,195.0
Marine Aquarium ("000 Pieces)	1,029.2	787.9	671.1	667.0	640.6
SUB-TOTAL	**27,408.6**	**37,600.0**	**39,950.0**	**48,608.0**	**63,776.0**
GRAND TOTAL	**162,368.6**	**173,741.0**	**161,307.1**	**168,424.0**	**189,150.6**
Value - KSh Million					
Freshwater fish	23,000.5	27,247.0	25,980.3	23,778.6	28,573.7
Marine fish	6,340.0	9,833.1	10,075.0	15,557.5	26,282.4
Marine (Artisanal).	5,491.8	8,709.9	8,309.8	10,250.0	12,556.9
Mariculture	2.6	2.6	2.8	4.2	8.9
Marine Industrial	756.8	1,042.0	1,611.6	5,170.0	13,582.0
Marine Aquarium+	88.8	78.6	150.8	133.3	134.6
TOTAL	**29,340.5**	**37,080.1**	**36,055.3**	**39,336.1**	**54,856.1**

Source: Kenya Fisheries Service
** Provisional*
.. Data Not available
+ Revised

8.13. Figure 8.1 shows the trend in fish production on quantity and value of fish landed by species and source for the period 2021 - 2025. The figure shows a steady growth in quantity of fish production and value of fish landed from 2023 to 2025.

Figure 8.1: Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, 2021 – 2025



8.14. Table 8.5(b) shows the performance of selected fisheries' value chains for the period 2021 to 2025. The Ex-Vessel price of freshwater fish improved to KSh 194.0 per Kg during the review period, up from KSh 186.0 per Kg recorded in 2024, while ex-vessel price of marine fish declined by 9.1 per cent to KSh 277.0 per Kg. Fish production from Fish farming (Pond) declined by 20.7 per cent to 6.1 thousand tonnes, while Cage farming increased by 10.1 per cent to 28.1 thousand tonnes in 2025.

Table 8.5(b): Performance of selected Fisheries Value Chains, 2021 – 2025

Commodity	Item	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Freshwater	Production	Metric Tons	134,960.0	136,141.0	121,357.1	119,816.0	125,374.6
	Ex-Vessel Price[1]	KSh/Kg	143.0	171.0	178.0	186.0	194.0
Marine	Production	Metric Tons	27,408.6	37,600.0	39,950.0	48,608.0	63,776.0
	Ex-Vessel Price[1]	KSh/Kg	258.0	275.0	221.0	254.0	277.0
Pond	Area	Metre squared	13,280,380.2	12,972,430.0	14,573,740.0	11,501,043.0	14,124,546.1
	Production	Metric Tons	7,273.6	6,878.8	8,095.0	7,742.0	6,138.0
	Farm Gate price[2]	KSh/Kg	319.0	313.0	325.0	340.0	328.0
Cage	Production	Metric Tons	13,699.4	20,954.3	23,560.0	25,547.0	28,122.0
	Farm Gate price[2]	KSh/Kg	285.0	290.0	300.0	320.0	350.0

Source: Kenya Fisheries Service
**Provisional*
[1] Ex-Vessel Price means the price received by fishers for fish landed
[2] Farm Gate Price means the price received by fish farmers at aquaculture establishments

Notes:
1. Ex-Vessel Price price for fresh water for 2023 has been revised
2. pond production for 2021 and 2022 have been revised

Forestry

8.15. The status of forests as indicated by area under different forest types is shown in Table 8.6 for the period 2021 to 2025. Area under forest is assessed through periodic comprehensive National Resource Assessment activities, carried out by the Kenya Forest Service. The total forest area remained unchanged at 5,226.2 thousand hectares, which translates to a national forest cover of 8.8 per cent against a total country area of 59,196.9 thousand hectares.

Table 8.6: Status of Forests, 2021 – 2025

'000 Ha

Forest Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Canopy Type					
Dense Forests[1]	1,756.7	1,756.7	1,756.7	1,756.7	1,756.7
Moderate Forests[2]	1,648.9	1,648.9	1,648.9	1,648.9	1,648.9
Open Forests[3]	1,820.6	1,820.6	1,820.6	1,820.6	1,820.6
Total Forest Area	**5,226.2**	**5,226.2**	**5,226.2**	**5,226.2**	**5,226.2**
Grassland and Bushland	41,647.6	41,647.6	41,647.6	41,647.6	41,647.6
Total Area for Country	**59,196.9**	**59,196.9**	**59,196.9**	**59,196.9**	**59,196.9**
Forest Cover (%)	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83

Source: Kenya Forest Service
** Provisional*
[1]Dense Forest - Lands with tree cover of canopy density of 70% and above
[2] Moderate Forest - Lands with tree cover of canopy density of between 40% to 70%
[3]Open Forest - Lands with tree cover of canopy density below 40%

8.16. Table 8.7 shows changes in Government forest plantation stocking from 2021 to 2025. Total area under state forest plantation increased from 147.0 thousand hectares in 2024 to 148.6 thousand hectares in 2025. However, the area planted declined to 4.4 thousand hectares, down from 4.9 thousand hectares recorded in 2024. The area clear felled in 2025 was 2.8 thousand hectares. There were no planting failures or fire damages to forest area recorded during the review period.

Table 8.7: Government Forest Plantation Stocking, 2021 – 2025

'000 Ha

Forest Stocking	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Previous Year Plantation Area[1]	142.9	143.9	144.0	144.8	147.0
Area Planted	1.1	1.2	2.4	4.9	4.4
Gross Total Area	**144.0**	**145.1**	**146.4**	**149.7**	**151.4**
Area Clear felled	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.7	2.8
Planting failures/fire damages	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total Area Reduction	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**2.7**	**2.8**
NET TOTAL AREA	**143.9**	**144.0**	**144.8**	**147.0**	**148.6**

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

8.17. Table 8.8 shows the recorded sale of Government Forest products for the period 2021 to 2025. Total sales of timber from Government forests increased from 618.8 thousand true cubic metres in 2024 to 709.1 thousand true cubic metres in 2025, with softwood accounting for 93.5 per cent. Sale of softwood timber increased from 604.4 thousand true cubic metres in 2024 to 663.1 thousand true cubic metres in 2025. Fuelwood/charcoal sales increased from 37.7 thousand stacked cubic metres in 2024 to 40.7 thousand stacked cubic metres in 2025.

Table 8.8: Recorded Sale of Government Forests' Products, 2021 – 2025

Forest Products	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Timber - '000 true cu. metres-					
Soft wood	7.9	4.2	148.5	604.4	663.1
Hard wood	26.3	33.6	10.9	14.4	46.0
TOTAL	**34.2**	**37.8**	**159.4**	**618.8**	**709.1**
Fuelwood/charcoal (000 stacked cu. Metres)	10.5	15.5	35.9	37.7	40.7

Source: Kenya Forest Service
** Provisional*

Mining

8.18. The quantity and value of minerals produced in the country from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 8.9. Soda Ash production increased by 9.3 per cent to 289.6 thousand tonnes in 2025, while the quantity of Crushed Refined Soda increased by 32.7 per cent to 697.8 thousand tonnes during the review period. Diatomite production increased in the review period to 950.5 tonnes from 932.0 tonnes in 2024. The quantities of titanium ore minerals, which consist of Ilmenite, Rutile and Zircon, declined in the review period by 54.7, 28.3 and 56.0 per cent, respectively during the review period. The decline is largely attributable to the exit of Base Titanium following the depletion of economically viable ore reserves.

8.19. Total value of mineral production in the period under review declined from KSh 25.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 20.3 billion. The value of Crushed Refined Soda increased to KSh 1.7 billion during the review period. Total value of the three titanium ore minerals dropped from KSh 17.0 billion recorded in 2024 to KSh 7.8 billion in 2025.

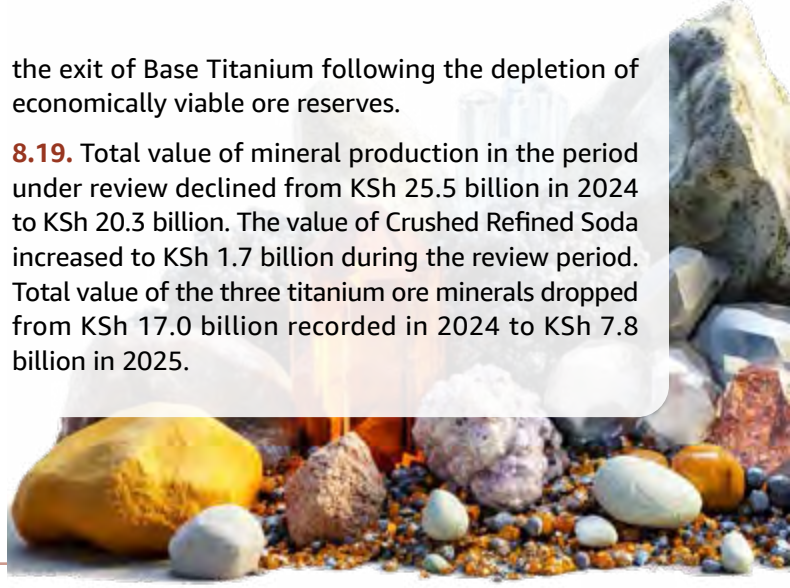


Table 8.9: Quantity and Value of Mineral Production, 2021 – 2025

Mineral	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Quantity - Tonnes					
Soda Ash	283,620.6	321,779.0	240,784.0	264,920.6	289,610.8
Salt[1]	7,098.9	23,214.5	17,023.4	922.1	852.0
Crushed Refined Soda	418,657.0	586,755.2	483,981.0	525,861.4	697,768.8
Carbon Dioxide	21,127.4	18,156.7	15,319.4	15,225.2	31,526.2
Diatomite	763.4	1,400.8	975.3	932.0	950.5
Gold **(in Kgs)**	291.5	563.6	410.0	358.5	329.1
Gemstones (cut)[2] in '000 carrats	7,398.7	12,844.5	6,944.2	5,836.7	11,915.0
Gemstones (rough)[2] in '000 carrats.	441.9	1,523.1	428.7	145.1	2,172.3
Titanium Ore Minerals	**440,772.0**	**441,940.0**	**280,698.0**	**198,469.5**	**101,000.5**
Illmenite	345,000.0	188,000.0	192,000.0	139,100.0	63,000.0
Rutile	69,844.0	163,242.0	67,604.0	42,834.0	30,731.8
Zircon	25,928.0	90,698.0	21,094.0	16,535.5	7,268.7
Sodium Silicate [3]	..	..	700.0	932.0	..
Base Metals [3]	..	..	63,164.0	33,312.2	31,105.3
Soapstones[3]	..	..	948.9	727.8	905.8
Construction Minerals[3, 4]	..	..	91,280.0	78,805.3	1,031,825.1
Value - KSh million					
Soda Ash	1,786.6	2,027.0	1,704.1	2,235.7	3,965.7
Salt[1]	8.9	29.0	55.1	0.8	1.0
Crushed Refined Soda	468.9	657.2	1,124.1	569.3	1,673.3
Carbon Dioxide	225.4	193.7	715.7	934.8	1,306.2
Diatomite	45.2	105.0	65.9	60.2	62.4
Gold	1,440.9	3,382.7	3,179.9	3,016.4	3,262.7
Gemstones(cut)[2]	159.0	182.2	181.2	152.3	165.0
Gemstones (rough)[2]	476.5	402.5	516.3	376.9	438.4
Titanium Ore Minerals	**25,635.9**	**28,258.2**	**24,218.9**	**16,973.9**	**7,824.6**
Illmenite	10,155.1	748.3	7,813	5,476.0	1,916.2
Rutile	11,264	18,597.4	11,342	7,948.9	4,234.5
Zircon	4,217	8,912.5	5,064	3,549.1	1,673.9
Sodium Silicate [3]	..	..	53.2	28.1	..
Base Metals [3]	..	..	1,113.4	801.1	553.1
Soapstones[3]	..	..	72.8	21.7	46.0
Construction Minerals[3, 4]	..	..	785.1	358.2	1,015.2
TOTAL VALUE	**30,247.2**	**35,237.4**	**33,785.7**	**25,529.3**	**20,313.6**

Source: State Department for Mining and Mining Companies
** Provisional*
[1] Crude Salt from Magadi
[2] Gemstones include Corondum,Garnets and Vermiculite
[3] Data collection for these minerals began in 2023
[4] Construction minerals include Quarry stones (Ndarugo), Ballast, limestone, pozzolana, gypsum, quartz, kaolin, Mica
.. Data Not available



8.20. Table 8.10 shows the average export prices of selected minerals from 2021 to 2025. The average export price per tonne of Soda Ash decreased by 10.9 per cent to KSh 28,907.9 in 2025. The average export price per tonne for salt and titanium ore concentrates increased by 21.9 per cent to KSh 17,251.1 and 3.9 per cent to KSh 76,105.9, respectively in the year under review.

Table 8.10: Average Export Prices of Selected Minerals, 2021 – 2025

KSh per tonne

Mineral	2021	2022	2023+	2024	2025*
Soda Ash	21,416.1	41,730.9	47,650.3	32,451.3	28,907.9
Salt	15,811.7	13,665.6	15,200.9	14,150.3	17,251.1
Titanium Ore and Concentrates	47,445.2	69,185.3	69,450.5	73,230.6	76,105.9

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority
+ Revised

8.21. The mining sector revenue generated from royalties and issuance of licenses increased from KSh 3.3 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 3.8 billion in the 2024/25, as indicated in Table 8.11. Royalties' revenue from carbon dioxide increased more than fivefold to KSh 175.5 million, while royalty earned from Base Titanium reduced by 37.2 per cent to KSh 706 million in the year under review.

Table 8.11: Royalties Generated in the Mining Sector, 2020/21 – 2024/25

KSh Million

Category	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25*
Levy on Cement Minerals	882.5	988.4	1,041.7	1,146.7	1,522.7
Royalty on Carbon Dioxide	18.4	3.8	4.2	32.6	175.5
Mining Royalties	163.6	242.7	188.8	257.3	723.8
Royalty on Magadi Soda	235.2	216.1	652.8	715.3	670.9
Mineral Export License fee	8.5	16.0	11.1	4.9	13.2
Base Titanium Royalty	535.5	3,371.7	1,822.9	1,124.6	706.0
Prospecting Fee	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.7	0.0
TOTAL	**1,843.7**	**4,838.7**	**3,721.6**	**3,288.1**	**3,812.1**

Source: State Department for Mining
** Provisional*

Wildlife

8.22. Wildlife population for the endangered species is shown in Table 8.12(a) for the years 2021 and 2025. The scientific information and data on wildlife ecosystem health and populations of wildlife species is undertaken every 3 years. The latest national wildlife census exercise was undertaken during the period; from June 2024 to August 2025, while the previous census was undertaken between May and August 2021. The population of several endangered wildlife species has stabilized and shown positive recovery, which is a result of breeding programmes, translocation and enhanced protection measures. Population of Elephants increased significantly from 36.3 to 42.1 thousand in 2025. The number of Mountain Bongo increased from 150 to 179 in 2025 while the Black Rhino and Southern White Rhino population increased to 1,059 and 1,041, respectively.

8.23. Various wildlife species recorded moderate to high declines between 2021 and 2025. The African wild dog population declined significantly to 310 in 2025, down from 865 recorded in the previous period. The population of Hirola Antelope declined to 245, while the number of Lions declined slightly to 2,512 in 2025.



Table 8.12(a): Endangered Wildlife Population Estimates, 2021 & 2025

Number

Species	2021	2025*
Elephant	36,280	42,072
Black Rhino	897	1,059
Southern White rhino	842	1,041
Northern White rhino	2	2
Hirola Antelope	497	245
Mountain Bongo	150	179
Lions	2,589	2,512
Roan Antelope	15	21
Sable Antelope	51	40
Spotted Hyena	5,147	5,147
Cheetah	1,160	605
African Wild Dog	865	310
Leopard	600	3,848

Source: Wildlife Research and Training Institute
** Provisional*

8.24. Table 8.12(b) presents wildlife population by species in Kenya rangelands for the period between 2021 and 2025. Various wildlife species within the rangeland areas experienced declining population numbers during the review period. The population of buffalo declined from 40.3 thousand in 2023 to 27.4 thousand in 2025, while the number of wildebeest declined from 58.0 thousand in 2023 to 34.2 thousand in 2025. The wildebeest population in the referenced periods is normally affected by the migratory patterns across neighboring Serengeti ecosystem. The population of Burchell's zebra recorded a notable decline to 94.9 thousand. Grant's gazelle population similarly decreased from 66.8 thousand in 2023 to 51.9 thousand in 2025. Other species which recorded slight declines in population during the review period include the Eland, Gerenuk, Impala, Kongoni, Kudu, Oryx, Thomson's Gazelle, Topi, Warthog, Waterbuck, Grevy's Zebra and Hunters Hartebeest.

8.25. Some wildlife species showed substantial increase and stability during the review period. These include the Giraffe, which recorded a significant increase, rising to 43.0 thousand in 2025. The ostrich population more than doubled, increasing to 15.1 thousand in 2025. This increase in population is attributable to relatively favorable conditions in the rangelands, with improved habitat conditions and reduced pressure from different ecosystems.

Table 8.12(b): Other Wildlife Population Estimates in the Rangelands, 2021 – 2025

'000 Number

Species[1]	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Buffalo	35.5	41.7	40.3	27.4	27.4
Burchell's Zebra	119.8	122.4	122.0	94.9	94.9
Eland	11.6	13.5	13.7	7.4	7.4
Gerenuk	13.0	13.4	13.9	9.7	9.7
Giraffe[2]	30.5	34.2	33.6	43.0	43.0
Grant's Gazelle	68.7	66.5	66.8	51.9	51.9
Grevy's Zebra	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.5
Hunters Hartebeest	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Impala	26.5	22.2	26.6	22.7	22.7
Kongoni	7.3	6.6	7.3	3.1	3.1

Table 8.12(b): Other Wildlife Population Estimates in the Rangelands, 2021 – 2025 (Cont'd)

'000 Number

Species[1]	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Kudu[3]	4.6	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.8
Oryx	12.0	11.1	11.7	8.9	8.9
Ostrich	6.3	6.0	6.4	15.1	15.1
Thomson's Gazelle	28.3	18.1	18.2	12.8	12.8
Topi	10.1	9.4	8.6	5.0	5.0
Warthog	12.7	7.7	8.1	6.6	6.6
Waterbuck	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7
Wildebeest	148.0	139.8	58.0	34.2	34.2

Source: Directorate of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing & Wildlife Research and Training Institute

** Provisional*
[1] Derived using aerial sample surveys. The 2024 & 2025 figures obtained from the National Wildlife Census Undertaken between June 2024 to August 2025
[2] Includes the Masai and Reticulated Giraffes
[3] Includes the Greater and Lesser Kudus

Refuse Management

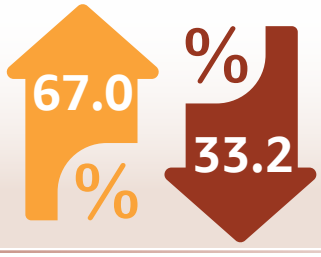
8.26. Effective solid waste collection is essential for safeguarding public health and the environment. Table 8.13 and Figure 8.2 show the amount of solid waste generated and collected within the Counties housing the five cities in the Country for the period 2021 to 2025. Tonnage of waste generated in Nairobi City and Mombasa Counties in the review period increased by 12.1 and 1.2 per cent, respectively. The tonnage of waste generated from Uasin Gishu and Kisumu Counties increased by 2.1 and 1.6 per cent respectively. Waste collections gaps continue to exist, with proportions of waste collected being lowest in Nairobi City, at 33.2 per cent while Nakuru County had the highest proportion of waste collected at 67.0 per cent during the review period.

Table 8.13: Solid Waste Generation and Collection, 2021 – 2025

'000 Tonnes

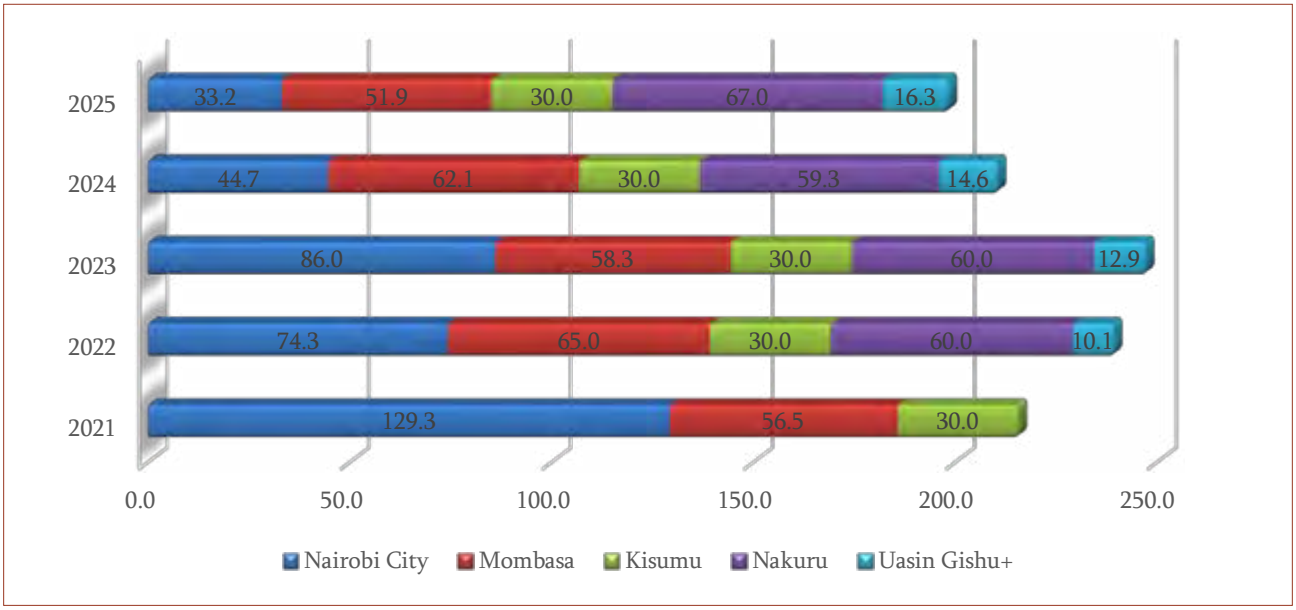
County		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Nairobi City	Generated	1,095.0	1,095.0	1,191.5	1,139.2	1,277.5
	Collected	1,415.6	813.5	1,025.2	509.6	424.2
Mombasa	Generated	920.0	1,000.0	1,200.0	1,047	1,060
	Collected	520.0	650.0	700.0	650.0	550.0
Kisumu	Generated	220.3	224.1	227.9	231.6	235.4
	Collected	66.1	67.2	68.4	69.4	70.62
Nakuru	Generated	..	383.3	400.0	540.0	870.0
	Collected	..	230.0	240.0	320.0	583.0
Uasin Gishu	Generated	..	226.0	230.0	235.0	240.0
	Collected	..	22.8	29.7	34.2	39.1

Source: Nairobi City, Kisumu, Mombasa, Nakuru & Uasin Gishu County Governments
**Provisional*
.. Data not available



Proportion of waste collected was lowest in Nairobi City, at 33.2 per cent while Nakuru County had the highest proportion of waste collected at 67.0 per cent.

Figure 8.2: Proportion of Solid Waste Collection, 2021 – 2025



Environmental Impact Assessments

8.27. The number of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) carried out for the medium to high-risk projects in various sectors for the period 2021 to 2025 are shown in Table 8.14. In the year under review, the total number of Environmental Impact Assessments undertaken increased by 10.5 per cent to 1,212 in 2025. The Mining and Quarrying sector recorded an increase of 35.1 per cent in number of EIAs reported, while the Agriculture and Forestry sector recorded an increase of 46.4 per cent in 2025. There was, however, a decline in number of EIAs reported from the Commerce and Industry, Water Resources and Human Settlements and Infrastructure sectors at 51.7, 42.9 and 24.7 per cent, respectively in 2025.

Table 8.14: Environment Impact Assessments (EIA) by Sector, 2021–2025

Number

Sector	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Transport and Communication	12	240	121	104	112
Energy	11	98	207	235	263
Tourism	2	20	15	54	93
Mining and Quarrying	11	89	290	385	520
Human settlements and Infrastructure	49	669	187	150	113
Agriculture and Forestry	4	31	19	28	41
Commerce and Industry	10	282	182	120	58
Water Resources	16	175	35	21	12
TOTAL	**115**	**1,604**	**1,056**	**1,097**	**1,212**

Source: National Environment Management Authority
** Provisional*

Environmental Audits

8.28. Table 8.15 presents the number of Environmental Audits (EAs) submitted from completed projects by sector for the period 2021 to 2025. In the year under review, the total number of environmental audits increased by 76.8 per cent to 11,798 EAs. Generally, the sectors recorded an increase in the number of EAs submitted during the year 2025, except the Water Resources sector, which recorded a decline of 20.8 per

cent. The Energy sector recorded the highest increase of EAs submissions from 1,456 EAs submitted in 2024 to 3,052 EAs in 2025. Transport and Communication sector recorded an increase to 1,309 EAs in 2025. This increase has been as a result of continued enforcement efforts and improved compliance tracking mechanisms.

Table 8.15: Environmental Audits (EAs) by Sector, 2021–2025

Number

Sector	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Transport and Communication	114	776	856	685	1,309
Energy	854	1,151	1245	1,456	3,052
Tourism	165	212	315	631	791
Mining and Quarrying	116	129	145	387	574
Human settlements and Infrastructure	64	415	689	770	1,101
Agriculture and Forestry	366	414	678	408	743
Commerce and Industry	898	1,167	1280	2,192	4,114
Water Resources	37	30	42	144	114
TOTAL	**2,614**	**4,294**	**5,250**	**6,673**	**11,798**

Source: National Environment Management Authority
** Provisional*

Rainfall

8.29. The long rains March-April-May (MAM) season was generally good, with almost all weather stations recording above normal rainfall, except Mandera, Voi, Nyeri and Meru stations which recorded rainfall below their Long Term Means during the year 2025. However, compared to the 2024 long rains season, rainfall amounts received were generally lower in several stations, especially across the Central Highlands and Nairobi region.

8.30. The highest amount of rainfall was received in Kakamega station (944.0mm), Kisii station (805.7mm), Kericho station (766.3mm) and Mtwapa (747.7mm). Other stations including Meru (690.3mm), Kisumu (689.1mm), Malindi (582.6mm), Embu (559.4mm), Wilson (547.6mm), Moi Airbase (53.8mm) and Thika (505.2mm) recorded over 500mm of rainfall during the season. Low amounts of rainfall were received in Lodwar station (122.9mm) and Mandera station (128.8mm) in the MAM season of 2025.

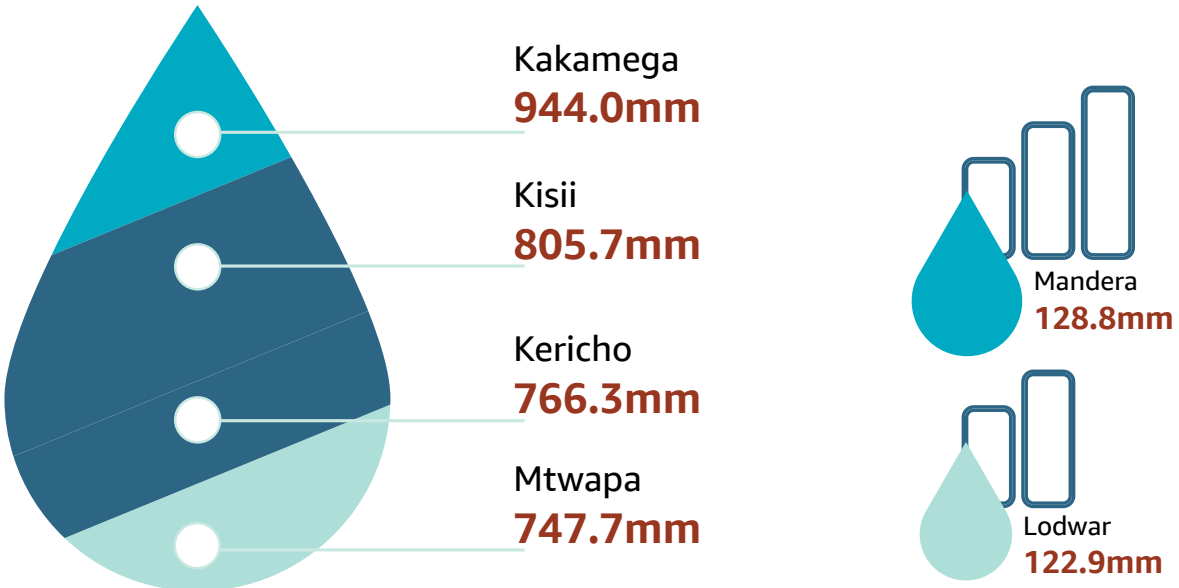
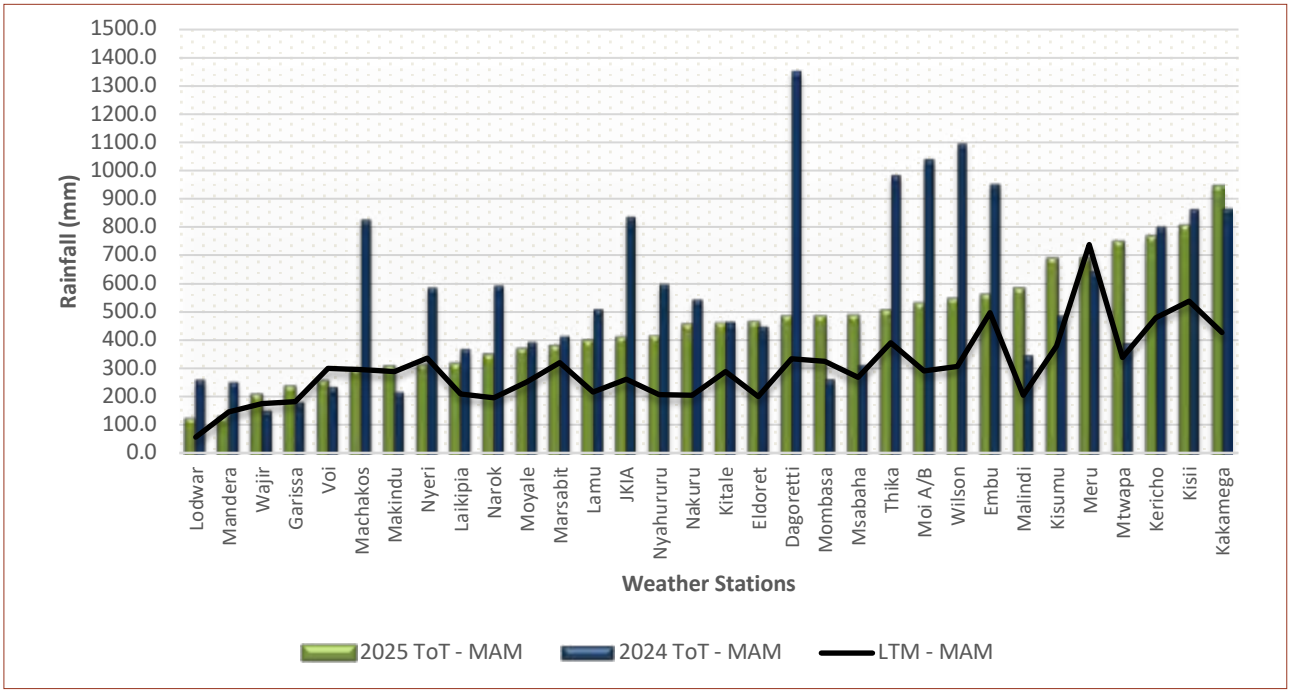




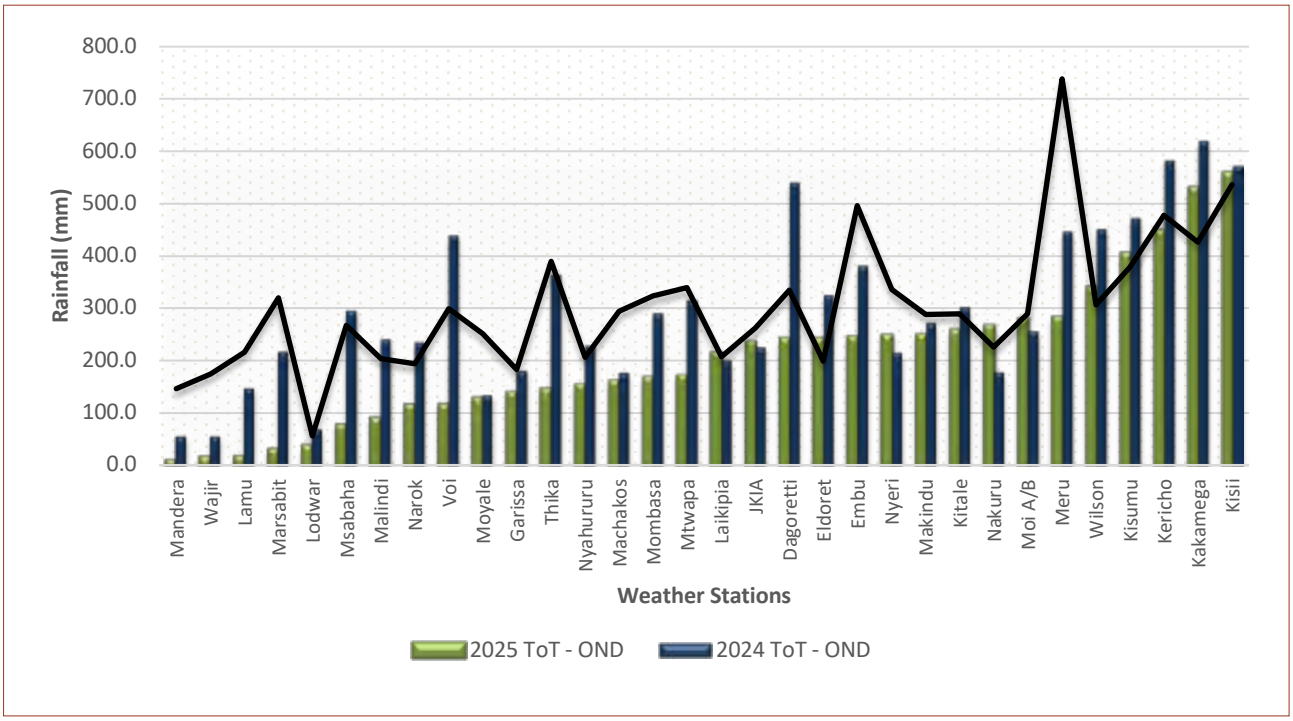
Figure 8.3: Long Rains (March-April-May) Performance, 2025



8.31. The short rains (October–November–December) for 2025 were generally suppressed, recording below normal rainfall compared to the Long-Term Means (LTM) in most stations. The total rainfall recorded in 2025 across most stations was generally lower compared to rainfall experienced in 2024, indicating an overall decline in rainfall performance. The Wajir, Mandera, Lodwar and Marsabit stations recorded extremely low rainfall amounts compared to their Long-Term Means at 18, 11.2, 39.5 and 32.5 millimeters, respectively.

8.32. The Coastal region experienced poor rainfall performance during the 2025 short rain season, with Lamu (18.7mm), Mombasa (169.8mm), and Msabaha station (79.2mm), having significantly poor short rains compared to their Long-Term Means. There was mixed rainfall performance in Eastern and Central regions, with stations such as Machakos (163.0mm), Embu (246.7mm), Thika (147.6mm), and Meru (284.1mm) recording total rainfall below their respective Long-Term Means. Conversely, short rains performance in Western region was generally good, with several stations recording near-normal to above-normal rainfall. Overall, the 2025 OND season reflects widespread below-normal conditions across most parts of the country, with better performance in Western Kenya.

Figure 8.4: Short Rains (October-November-December) Performance, 2025



8.33. Mean annual rainfall by meteorological region for the period 2016 to 2025 is presented in Table 8.16. Western region has consistently received the highest rainfall. North Eastern, North Western, and South Eastern regions received suppressed rainfall in 2025 compared to 2024. Overall, 2025 experienced relatively low rainfall, with most meteorological regions receiving rainfall amounts lower than and close to the previous period.

8.34. The mean annual rainfall recorded a decline across all regions except in the Coastal region where the mean annual rainfall increased by 133.4 millimeters to 1,002.6 millimeters in 2025. Nairobi region received 980.0 millimeters of rainfall in 2025 compared to 1,879.5 millimeters in 2024, recording a decline of 899.5 millimeters. Other regions that recorded a decline in the amount of rainfall received were: North Western (170.9mm), North Eastern (132.0mm), Western (204.6mm), Central Rift Valley (241.0mm), Central (340.4mm) and South Eastern (253.8mm).

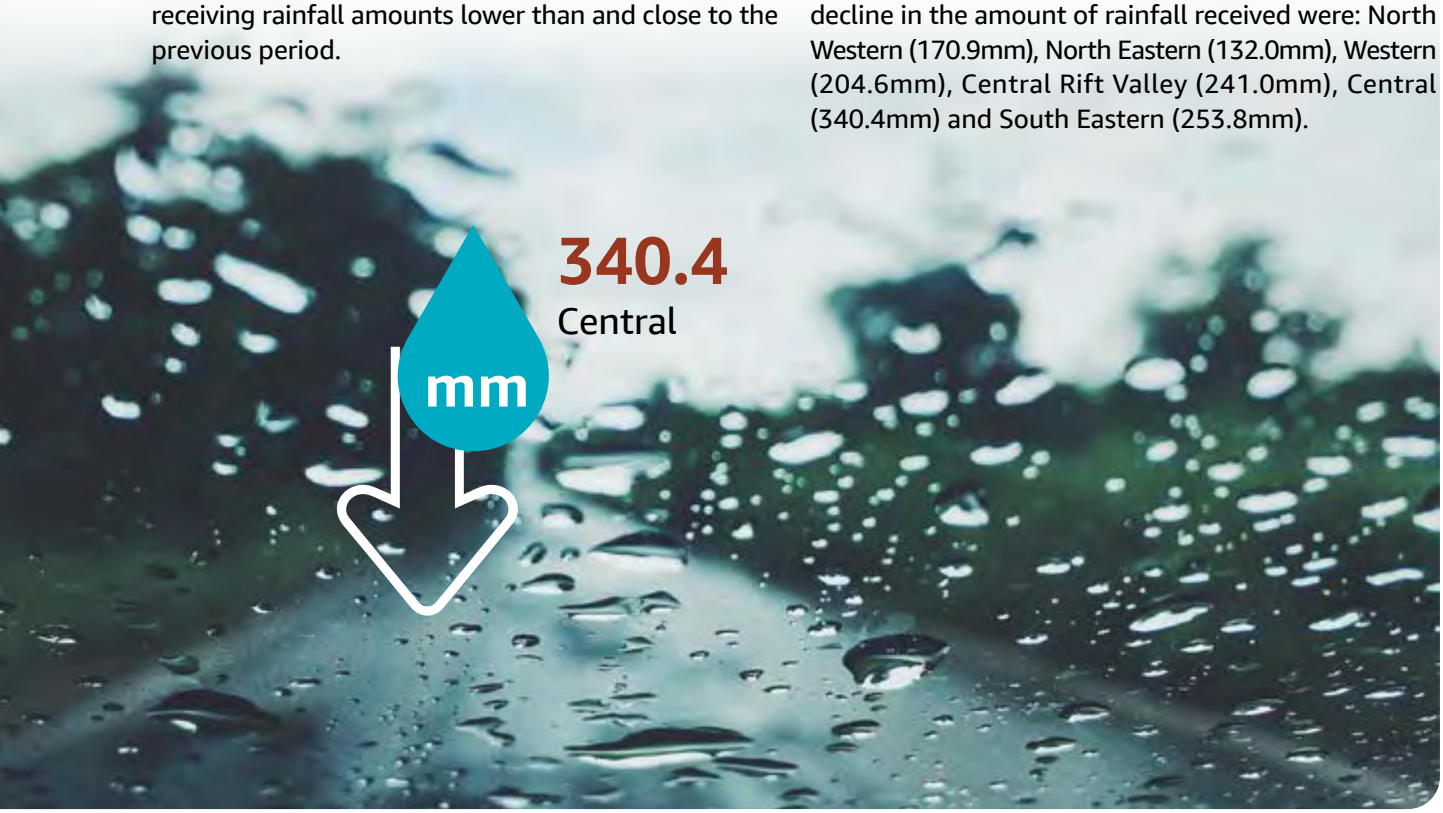


Table 8.16: Mean Annual Rainfall by Region, 2016 - 2025

Milimetres

Region	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
North Western	219.3	226.2	282.7	309.5	380.8	176.5	103.6	248.7	378.0	207.1
North Eastern	367.0	367.7	971.3	555.3	427.0	247.7	246.1	883.8	457.0	325.0
Western	1,407.2	1,715.1	1,830.5	1,855.1	1,971.7	1,534.5	1,369.6	1,635.7	1,907.3	1,702.7
Central Rift Valley	888.7	786.3	1,169.9	1,062.6	1,212.5	784.1	846.4	907.5	1,195.4	954.4
Central	908.4	1,033.4	1,540.2	1,582.8	1,334.2	987.9	770.6	1,373.7	1,390.4	1,050.0
Nairobi	877.2	618.1	1,195.5	1,006.3	1,061.0	846.4	697.2	966.7	1,879.5	980.0
South Eastern	392.7	601.6	1,004.2	807.9	843.1	388.4	291.8	824.3	930.8	677.0
Coastal	571.1	1,061.2	1,314.2	1,482.0	938.5	495.2	716.0	1,555.9	869.2	1,002.6

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department
Meteorological Regions and Synoptic Stations
North Western - Lodwar
North Eastern - Marsabit, Moyale, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera
Western - Kitale, Kakamega, Eldoret, Kericho, Kisii, Kisumu, Matungu, Eldoret-Airport, Suba
Central Rift Valley - Nyahururu, Nakuru, Kabarak, Narok
Central - Nyeri, Kangema, Embu, Meru, Laikipia
Nairobi - Moi Airbase (Eastleigh), Dagoretti Corner, Wilson Airport, JKIA, Thika
South Eastern - Machakos, Kitui, Makindu, Voi
Coastal - Lamu,Malindi, Msabaha, Mombasa

8.35. Figure 8.5 shows the trends in the mean annual rainfall for the eight meteorological regions in the country for the period 2021 to 2025. The North Eastern region experienced continued reduction in rainfall over the two year period, 2024 and 2025, compared to the previous upward trend in the year 2023.

Figure 8.5a: Mean Annual Rainfall by Region, 2021 - 2025

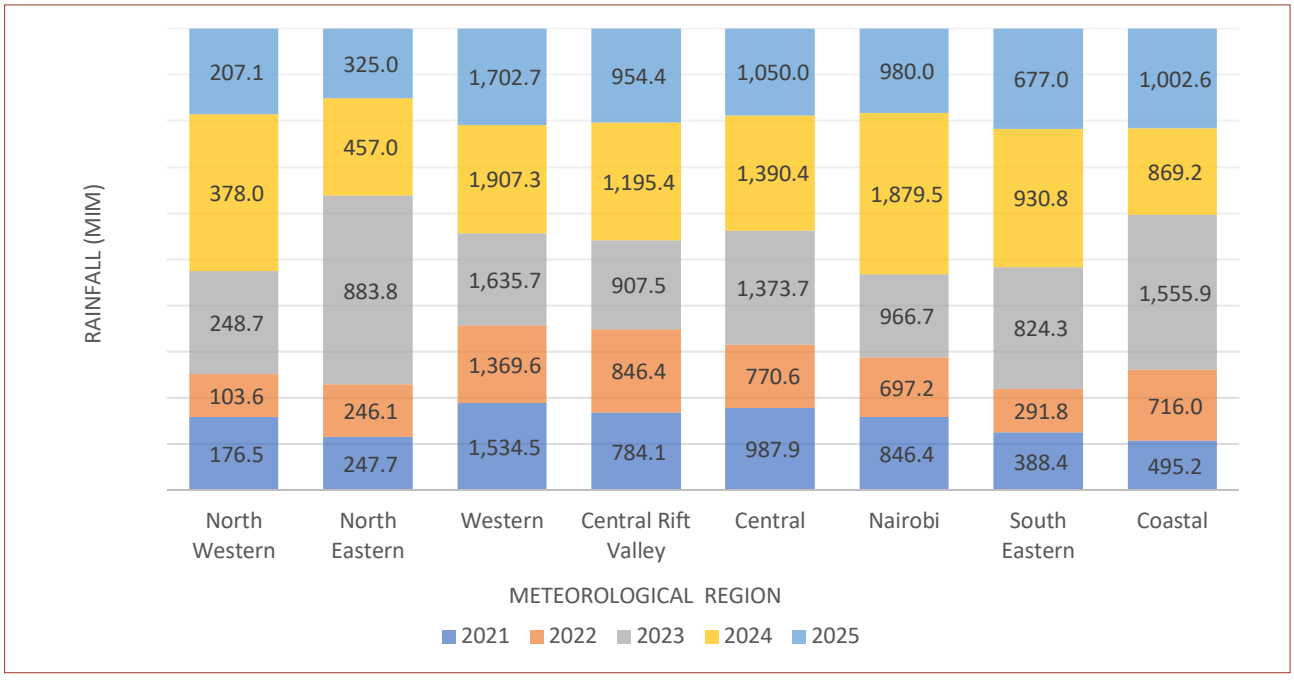
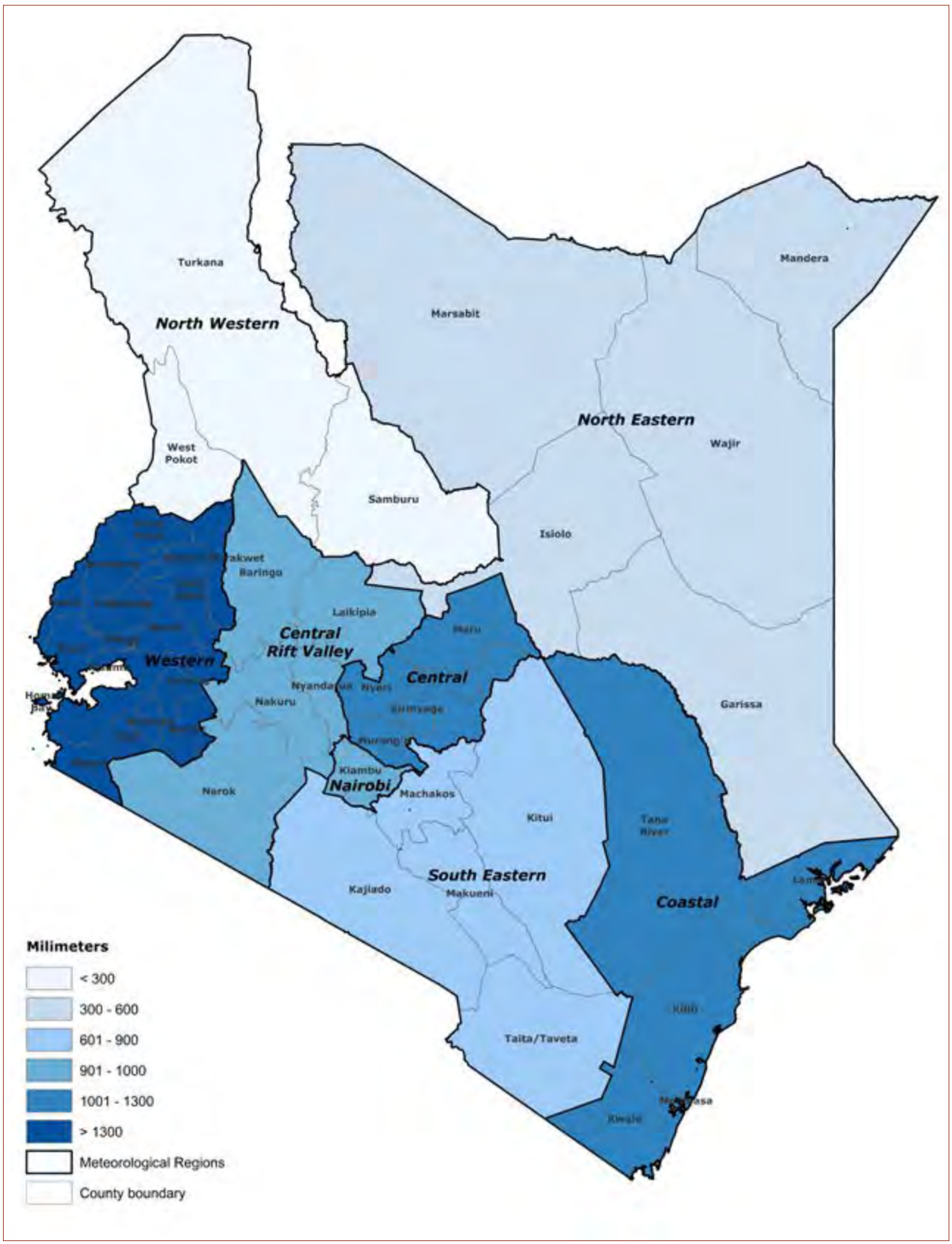


Figure 8.5b: Mean Annual Rainfall Distribution in 2025



Temperature

8.36. Table 8.17 presents the mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures for the eight meteorological regions in the country from 2016 to 2025. The mean annual maximum temperatures for the country decreased from 29.0 degrees Celsius in 2024 to 28.8 degrees Celsius in 2025. There was a general decline in the mean annual maximum temperatures across the regions, except the Nairobi region which recorded a slight increase of 0.4 degrees Celsius to record 25.9 degrees Celsius, while that for South Eastern remained constant at 29.1 degrees Celsius in 2025. The North Western region continued to experience persistently extreme temperatures with very little year-to-year variation, underscoring its consistently hot climatic conditions.

8.37. The mean annual minimum temperatures reduced during the year, with North Western and Coastal regions experiencing higher night-time temperatures. In the year under review, all regions recorded a decline in the mean annual minimum temperatures. The country recorded 1.2 degrees Celsius decline in mean annual minimum temperatures to 17.3 degrees Celsius in 2025.

Table 8.17: Mean Annual Maximum and Minimum Temperatures by Region, 2016 - 2025

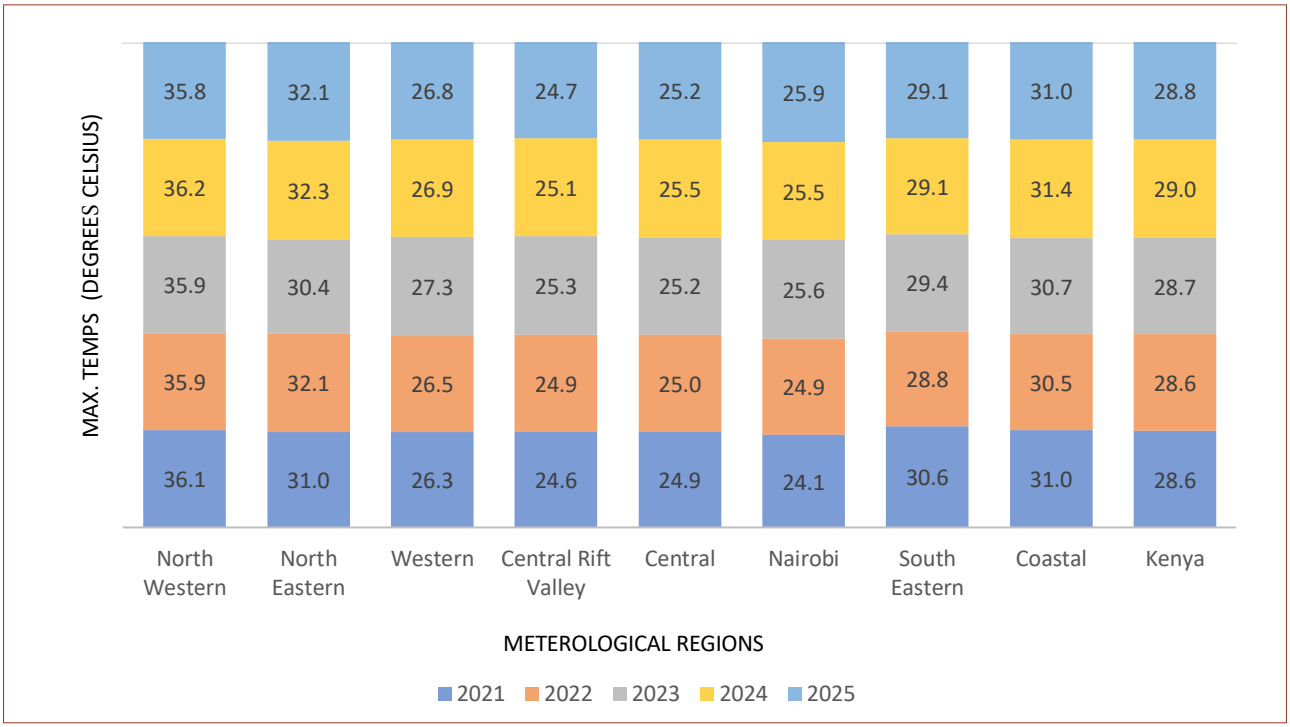
degrees Celsius

Region	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Maximum Temperatures										
North Western	36.0	35.9	35.0	36.0	35.4	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.2	35.8
North Eastern	33.0	33.5	31.4	32.5	31.3	31.0	32.1	30.4	32.3	32.1
Western	26.6	26.2	25.3	26.6	25.8	26.3	26.5	27.3	26.9	26.8
Central Rift Valley	24.7	25.3	24.0	25.2	24.1	24.6	24.9	25.3	25.1	24.7
Central	24.0	25.0	24.1	25.2	24.4	24.9	25.0	25.2	25.5	25.2
Nairobi	25.8	26.0	24.4	25.3	24.7	24.1	24.9	25.6	25.5	25.9
South Eastern	28.9	29.0	28.2	28.9	28.3	30.6	28.8	29.4	29.1	29.1
Coastal	31.0	31.0	30.7	31.0	30.8	31.0	30.5	30.7	31.4	31.0
Country	28.7	29.0	27.9	28.8	28.1	28.6	28.6	28.7	29.0	28.8
Minimum Temperatures										
North Western	24.9	23.8	24.7	24.3	24.7	24.1	24.8	24.8	25.5	24.8
North Eastern	21.4	22.5	20.6	21.6	21.7	21.2	21.8	21.8	22.1	22.0
Western	14.2	13.1	13.3	14.6	14.6	14.3	14.9	15.5	15.9	15.4
Central Rift Valley	10.5	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.7	10.9	11.9	11.3	12.3	11.5
Central	13.6	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.5	12.5	13.1	13.8	14.1	13.1
Nairobi	14.3	14.6	14.3	14.8	14.9	14.4	15.4	14.9	15.1	14.7
South Eastern	17.4	17.5	17.2	17.7	17.3	18.9	18.1	17.5	17.9	17.4
Coastal	24.0	24.0	23.5	24.3	24.2	24.1	24.5	24.0	24.9	24.2
Country	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.7	17.8	17.6	18.1	18.0	18.5	17.3

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

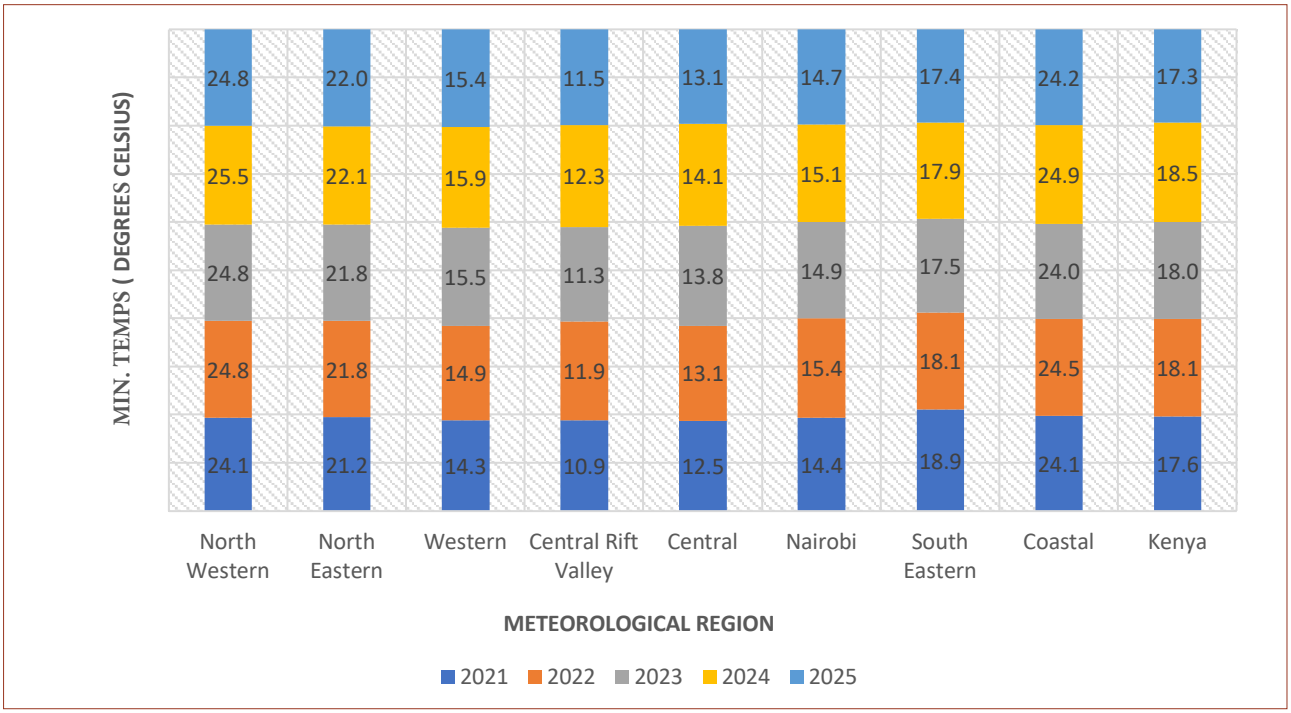
8.38. Trends in mean annual maximum temperatures for the various meteorological regions of the country from 2021 to 2025 are as shown in Figure 8.6. In general, the average annual maximum temperatures for all the regions decreased, except the Nairobi region which recorded an increase in the year under review. The highest maximum temperatures were experienced in the North Western part of the country, while the Central Rift Valley and Central regions recorded the lowest maximum temperatures over the period.

Figure 8.6: Mean Annual Maximum Temperatures, 2021 - 2025



8.39. Figure 8.7 shows the trend in mean annual minimum temperatures recorded in the period from 2012 to 2025. There was a general decline in the mean annual minimum temperatures across the meteorological regions compared to the 2024.

Figure 8.7: Mean Annual Minimum Temperatures, 2021 - 2025



8.40. Table 8.18 shows the mean monthly maximum and minimum temperatures experienced in the country from 2021 to 2025. The highest mean monthly maximum temperatures for 2025 were experienced in the months of February and March, at 30.6 and 29.9 degrees Celsius. There was an increase in the highest mean monthly maximum temperatures for the period under review compared to 2024. The lowest maximum

temperatures during the period were experienced during the month of August at 25.7 degrees Celsius.

8.41. In 2025, the highest minimum temperature was experienced in the month of March at 18.5 degrees Celsius, which was slightly lower compared to the minimum temperatures recorded during the same month in 2024. The lowest minimum temperatures during the period were experienced during the month of August at 16.2 degrees Celsius.

Table 8.18: Monthly Mean Maximum and Minimum Temperatures, 2016 - 2025

degrees Celsius

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	Min	15.9	16.9	17.2	18	18.4	17.4	16.3	16.3	16.6	18.5	18.3	17.6
	Max	29.7	30.8	32.3	29.6	27.5	26.8	26.3	26.7	27.9	29.7	28.5	29.2
2017	Min	18.3	17.5	18	19.4	18	16.7	16.2	16	16.1	17	17.8	16.8
	Max	30.4	30.5	32.1	30.4	28.3	28.1	27	27.2	27.9	29.2	27.7	29
2018	Min	15.8	17.6	18.2	18.8	18.3	16.4	16.8	17	17.3	17.8	17.6	16.3
	Max	29.7	31	28.2	27.2	27	26.2	25.5	26.6	28.1	28.5	28.6	28.2
2019	Min	16.6	17.2	18.1	18.2	17.7	16.9	16.1	16.1	16.7	17.5	17.4	17.5
	Max	30.1	31	31	29.1	27.8	27.3	26.5	27.1	28.3	29.2	28.4	28.9
2020	Min	16.7	16.7	17.1	18.4	17.7	16.7	16.3	15.9	16.4	17.3	17.5	17.5
	Max	29.8	31.2	23.9	31.5	24.5	27	27.1	27.4	28.5	27.4	27.6	27.6
2021	Min	18.3	18.2	19	18.7	18.2	17.3	16.8	16.7	17.1	18.3	18.1	17.2
	Max	27.6	28.3	29.3	28	26.3	25.5	24.4	25.9	26.6	27.9	28.3	26.9
2022	Min	16.5	16	16.4	16.8	17.6	17.1	15.7	16.8	15.4	16.3	16.8	17.1
	Max	28.1	28.9	30.1	28.5	27.1	25.7	25.2	25.1	26.7	28.4	27.1	27.4
2023	Min	17.6	17.5	18.4	18.1	17.6	16.6	16.1	15.6	16.3	17.2	17.5	16.5
	Max	27.3	28.3	28.5	27.3	26.9	26.0	25.0	25.8	26.5	27.6	26.7	27.6
2024	Min	18.2	18.2	18.7	18.8	18.2	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.7	17.6	18.1	17.4
	Max	28.3	30.1	30.5	28.0	27.2	26.7	26.1	26.1	28.1	29.0	27.9	28.0
2025	Min	16.8	17.0	18.5	18.4	18.1	17.0	16.5	16.2	16.4	17.4	17.4	17.7
	Max	29.2	30.6	29.9	28.1	27.5	26.7	26.1	25.7	28.2	28.2	28.3	28.8

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department



Recent Developments

8.42. Kenya's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2031-2035) was developed and launched in September 2025. The second NDC is meant to facilitate interventions that take into consideration macroeconomic environments and environmental sustainability in driving the climate change mitigation goal of decarbonizing the transport sector by enabling transition to e-mobility, green economy, climate' smart agriculture, sustainable waste management while building resilience of climate vulnerable sectors. The second NDC adopts a coherent strategy of whole-of-government, whole-of-society approach to climate action and reflects on increasing emission reduction targets from 32 per cent to 35 per cent.

8.43. The second Africa Climate Summit (ACS-2), held in September 2025 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, themed "Accelerating Global Climate Solutions: Financing for Africa's Resilient and Green Development", emphasized that adaptation to climate change and building resilience to disasters are Africa's foremost priorities. The summit reaffirmed commitments to ensure an effective multilateral approach to combating climate change through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement. It was noted there is need for regional collaboration in research, innovation, and knowledge exchange, robust monitoring frameworks and strengthened partnerships between African nations, which will accelerate climate-resilient development.



8.44. The 30th Conference of Parties (COP30) was held in November 2025 in Belém, Brazil bringing together countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to review global progress on climate action and strengthen commitments under the Paris Agreement. The conference focused on accelerating emissions reduction, increasing climate finance for developing countries, and strengthening efforts to protect forests and biodiversity. Kenya also advocated for increased climate financing, technology transfer, and stronger global partnerships to support renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, and environmental conservation.

8.45. The 2025 amendments to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) were introduced to strengthen environmental governance and improve the management of natural resources in Kenya. The amendments aim to reduce pollution, protect ecosystems, and promote sustainable development while supporting economic activities that depend on a clean and healthy environment.

8.46. The National Agroforestry Strategy 2025–2035 was launched to promote the integration of trees into farming systems, helping farmers improve soil fertility, increase farm productivity, and enhance climate resilience. This underscores Kenya's growing commitment to sustainable forest management while creating environmental and economic benefits such as improved livelihoods, better ecosystem protection, and stronger climate resilience.



In 2025, total domestic demand for electricity increased by

9.6%

CHAPTER

09

Energy Sector

Overview

The energy and petroleum sector remains central to Kenya's economic performance, shaping both industrial activity and household welfare. Petroleum imports continue to dominate the country's energy supply, underscoring reliance on external markets, while domestic demand patterns reveal the growing importance of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in supporting households and industries. The volume of petroleum products imported increased by 12.2 per cent to 5.5 million tonnes in 2025. Conversely, exports of petroleum products declined slightly from 989.1 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 983.5 thousand tonnes in 2025, largely attributed to a reduction in re-exports from 945.3 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 940.6 thousand tonnes in 2025. During the same period, total domestic demand for petroleum products rose by 9.9 per cent to 5.7 million tonnes.

9.2. International crude oil prices declined during the period under review. The average price of Murban crude oil fell from USD 79.86 per barrel in 2024 to USD 69.63 per barrel in 2025. During the period under review, the highest price was recorded in January at USD 79.38 per barrel, while the lowest price of USD 61.70 per barrel was observed in December.

9.3. Total installed electricity capacity increased from 3,235.1 MW in 2024 to 3,237.0 MW in 2025. Geothermal, wind, coal generation, solar and Ethiopia HVDC capacities remained unchanged at 940.0 MW, 436.1 MW, 2.0 MW, 212.5 MW and 200.0 MW, respectively, while hydroelectric and thermal oil capacities increased slightly to 839.7 MW and 606.8 MW, respectively. Over the same period, effective electricity capacity increased by 2.0 MW to 3,109.3 MW.

9.4. Total domestic demand for electricity increased by 9.6 per cent to 11,783.5 GWh in 2025. Sales to domestic and small commercial consumers rose by 13.8 per cent to 5,073.1 GWh, while sales to large and medium commercial and industrial consumers increased by 3.7 per cent to 5,719.1 GWh. In addition, electricity sales under the rural electrification category increased by 20.3 per cent to 823.9 GWh, reflecting continued expansion of electricity access across the country. Transmission and distributive losses reduced by 6.8 per cent to 3,083.9 GWh in 2025.

Petroleum Products

9.5. Table 9.1 presents quantities and values of exports and imports of petroleum products for the period 2021 to 2025. The quantity of petroleum products imported increased by 12.2 per cent to 5.5 million tonnes in 2025. The volume of petroleum exports reduced slightly from 989.1 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 983.5 thousand tonnes in 2025, primarily due to a drop in re-exports from 945.3 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 940.6 thousand tonnes in 2025.

9.6. Total import bill of petroleum products reduced from KSh 575.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 528.8 billion in 2025, partly due to a decrease in international oil prices. The value of total exports declined by 19.8 per cent to KSh 113.9 billion in 2025 on account of a reduction in the value of re-exports from KSh 128.2 billion in 2024 to KSh 99.9 billion in 2025. The value of domestic exports of petroleum products increased from 13.8 billion in 2024 to 13.9 billion KSh in 2025. The value of the net balance of petroleum products improved to KSh 414.9 billion in 2025.



Table 9.1: Quantity and Value of Imports, Exports and Re-exports of Petroleum Products, 2021-2025

Petroleum Products	Quantity('000 Tonnes)					KSh Million				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
IMPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels[1]	6,409.3	5,924.8	4,287.4	4,861.6	5,454.6	345,447.2	625,585.6	623,335.1	573,241.3	526,053.1
Lubricating Oils	9.2	6.0	5.6	5.1	7.2	2,046.9	1,976.2	2,372.5	1,638.2	1,972.0
Lubricating Greases	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.6	3.2	812.9	823.6	689.1	635.1	803.0
TOTAL	**6,421.9**	**5,933.5**	**4,295.3**	**4,869.3**	**5,465.0**	**348,307.0**	**628,385.5**	**626,396.7**	**575,514.7**	**528,828.0**
DOMESTIC EXPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels[1]	0.4	8.0	9.5	7.6	3.5	35.8	297.5	976.5	815.5	310.3
Lubricating Oils	22.4	24.2	29.1	36.1	39.3	5,210.9	7,817.7	11,224.6	12,953.9	13,594.5
Lubricating Greases	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.6	22.3	37.1	38.0	37.7
	22.9	32.3	38.7	43.8	42.9	5,263.3	8,137.6	12,238.2	13,807.3	13,942.5
RE-EXPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels[1]	581.7	471.2	271.2	945.1	939.3	22,848.9	41,635.2	37,397.8	128,101.0	99,469.8
Lubricating Oils	6.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.3	1,430.4	212.2	117.0	86.3	473.8
Lubricating Greases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.2	2.8
TOTAL	**587.9**	**472.0**	**271.5**	**945.3**	**940.6**	**24,279.3**	**41,848.4**	**37,516.6**	**128,187.5**	**99,946.4**
TOTAL EXPORTS	**610.8**	**504.2**	**310.2**	**989.1**	**983.5**	**29,542.6**	**49,986.0**	**49,754.8**	**141,994.8**	**113,888.9**
NET BALANCE[2]						**-318,764.4**	**-578,399.4**	**-576,642.0**	**-433,519.9**	**-414,939.1**

**Provisional*
[1] Petroleum fuels refer to liquified petroleum gas, motor spirit premium, aviation spirit, jet fuel, illuminating kerosene, light and heavy diesel oils, and fuel oils.
[2] Net balance refers to the difference in monetary value of a nation's exports and imports over a certain period.

9.7 Table 9.2 presents the supply and demand of petroleum products for the period 2021 to 2025. Total domestic demand for petroleum products increased by 9.9 per cent to 5.7 million tonnes in 2025. Demand for Jet fuel decreased by 4.6 per cent to 701.3 thousand tonnes, while demand for Aviation spirit declined by 44.6 per cent to 1.2 thousand tonnes.

9.8 Demand for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) rose by 14.7 per cent to 475.9 thousand tonnes, largely supported by Government interventions, including the implementation of the National LPG Growth Strategy aimed at enhancing uptake through initiatives such as subsidized cylinders for low-income households and installation of LPG systems in public learning institutions. Demand for illuminating kerosene increased by 20.2 per cent to 44.1 thousand tonnes. Net imports of petroleum fuel increased by 15.3 per cent to 4.5 million tonnes in 2025. Light diesel oil and motor gasoline accounted for 71.4 per cent of total domestic demand in 2025.

Table 9.2: Petroleum Supply and Demand, 2021-2025

000' tonnes

Petroleum Fuels	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
DEMAND					
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	371.4	333.8	365.3	414.9	475.9
Motor gasoline (premium)	1,554.4	1,561.3	1,446.6	1,492.6	1,657.5
Aviation spirit	1.4	0.9	1.3	2.2	1.2
Jet/turbo fuel	506.8	592.3	669.0	735.5	701.3
Illuminating kerosene	111.3	89.0	55.0	36.7	44.1
Light diesel oil	2,305.7	2,219.7	2,186.9	2,208.4	2,419.1
Heavy diesel oil	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Fuel oil	340.3	337.1	377.0	309.2	413.2
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND	**5,192.1**	**5,134.1**	**5,102.4**	**5,199.4**	**5,712.5**
Domestic Exports of petroleum fuels	0.4	8.0	9.5	7.6	3.5
TOTAL DEMAND	**5,192.5**	**5,142.1**	**5,111.9**	**5,207.0**	**5,716.0**
SUPPLY					
Net imports of petroleum fuels[2]	5,827.6	5,453.6	4,016.2	3,916.5	4,515.4
Adjustment[1]	635.1	311.5	-1,095.7	-1,290.6	-1,200.6
TOTAL SUPPLY	**5,192.5**	**5,142.1**	**5,111.9**	**5,207.0**	**5,716.0**

Source: Ministry of Energy and Petroleum; and Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority
** Provisional*
[1]Adjustment for inventory changes and losses
[2]Net imports of petroleum fuels refer to total imports less re-exports

9.9. Net domestic sales of petroleum fuels by consumer category for the period 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 9.3. Total net domestic sales of petroleum fuels rose by 9.9 per cent to 5,712.4 thousand tonnes in 2025. Net domestic sales in agriculture and rail transport increased by 38.7 per cent and 15.9 per cent respectively, while sales in the retail pump outlets and road transport category increased by 14.3 per cent to 4,316.2 thousand tonnes. During the same period, sales of petroleum fuel to the power generation sector rose by 14.7 per cent to 148.7 thousand tonnes.

> Total net domestic sales of petroleum fuels rose by **9.9** per cent to **5,712.4** thousand tonnes in **2025**

Table 9.3: Net Domestic Sales of Petroleum Fuels by Consumer Category, 2021-2025

'000 Tonnes

Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Agriculture	26.6	29.0	35.1	42.8	59.3
Retail pump outlets and road transport	3,937.8	3,849.3	3,665.6	3,777.7	4,316.2
Rail transport	19.4	19.0	15.1	20.0	23.2
Tourism[1]	6.0	4.9	4.0	4.7	1.5
Marine (excl. Naval Forces)	2.1	1.5	8.5	9.9	0.0
Aviation (excl. Government)	499.4	570.3	668.9	722.9	743.2
Power Generation	147.5	189.9	228.8	129.6	148.7
Industrial, Commercial and Other	530.5	446.3	445.2	457.1	376.1
Government	22.8	23.8	31.2	34.7	44.2
TOTAL	**5,192.1**	**5,134.1**	**5,102.4**	**5,199.4**	**5,712.4**

Source: Ministry of Energy and Petroleum; Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority
** Provisional*
[1] Comprises sales to tour operators

9.10. Average wholesale prices of petroleum fuels in Mombasa for the period 2021 to 2025 for the month of December are shown in Table 9.4. The wholesale price for illuminating kerosene decreased by 3.4 per cent to KSh 147,655 per tonne in 2025. Similarly, prices of motor spirit (premium) decreased by 1.1 per cent to 163,610. Light diesel oil increased by 12.1 per cent to KSh 160,363 per tonne in the review period.



Table 9.4: Wholesale Prices of Petroleum Fuels in Mombasa, December, 2021-2025

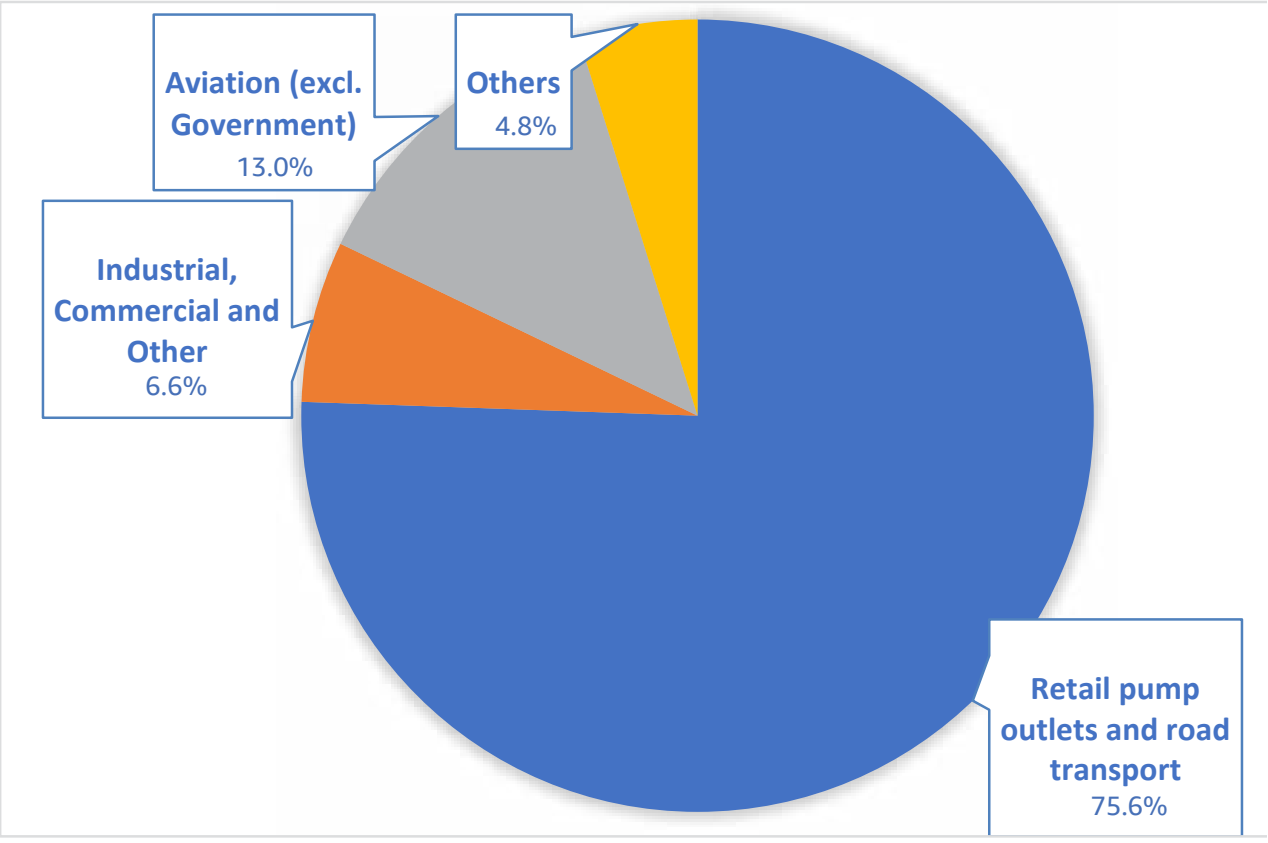
KSh per Tonne

Product	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Motor spirit (premium)	113,166	146,068	165,788	165,378	163,610
Illuminating kerosene	87,543	115,692	153,407	152,818	147,655
Light diesel oil	95,925	128,362	172,390	143,031	160,363

Source: Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
[1]Prices include duties and VAT.

9.11. Figure 9.1 illustrates the consumption share of petroleum fuel sales to major consumer categories in 2025. Retail pump outlets and road transport accounted for the largest share at 75.6 per cent of the total sales. This was followed by aviation at 13.0 per cent, industrial, commercial and other category contributed 6.6 per cent of sales, while other sectors accounted for 2.2 per cent of total petroleum sales.

Figure 9.1: Proportion of Petroleum Fuels Sales by Major Consumer Category, 2025



The highest price of the Murban crude oil was recorded in **January 2025** at **USD 79.4**

9.12. Prices of Murban crude oil from 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 9.5. The price of Murban crude oil decreased from an average of 79.86 USD per barrel in 2024 to an average of 69.63 USD per barrel in 2025. The highest price of the Murban crude oil was recorded in January 2025 at USD 79.4 while the lowest price at USD 61.7 per barrel was recorded in December 2025.

Table 9.5: Average Murban ADNOC_OPEC Reference Basket Prices, 2021-2025

US$/BBL

Month/Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	54.38	85.41	81.62	80.04	79.38
February	61.05	93.95	81.88	81.23	76.81
March	64.56	113.48	78.45	84.22	74.00
April	63.24	105.64	84.13	89.12	68.98
May	66.91	113.87	75.82	83.59	63.62
June	71.89	117.72	75.19	83.22	69.73
July	73.53	108.55	81.06	84.43	70.97
August	70.33	101.90	87.33	78.41	69.85
September	73.88	95.32	94.60	73.59	70.61
October	82.11	93.62	91.78	74.45	65.33
November	80.37	89.73	84.92	72.98	64.56
December	74.38	79.61	79.00	73.07	61.70
Annual average	**69.72**	**99.90**	**82.98**	**79.86**	**69.63**

Source : OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report
US$/ BBL: US Dollar per Barrel
ADNOC: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company

9.13. Table 9.6 presents the average retail prices of selected petroleum fuels for the period 2021 to 2025. During the period under review, the average prices of motor spirit premium and light diesel oil decreased by 5.4 per cent and 4.9 per cent to KSh 181.39 and KSh 169.56 per litre, respectively. Similarly, the domestic average price of illuminating kerosene reduced by 8.8 per cent to KSh 153.53 per litre. The average retail price for LPG declined by 1.4 per cent to KSh 3,142.43 per 13Kg cylinder.



Table 9.6: National Average[1] Retail Prices of Selected Petroleum Fuels, 2021-2025

Year	Month	KSh per Litre			KSh per 13 Kg cylinder
		Motor Spirit Premium	Light Diesel Oil	Illuminating Kerosene	Liqufied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
2021	January	107.86	97.33	88.07	2,018.93
	March	123.66	108.58	98.78	2,074.23
	June	127.98	108.58	98.78	2,074.23
	September	135.54	116.51	111.74	2,445.23
	December	130.54	111.51	106.46	2,638.83
	Annual Average	**125.79**	**108.56**	**100.19**	**2,280.91**
2022	January	130.54	111.51	106.46	2,659.24
	March	135.54	116.51	104.46	2,866.20
	June	159.94	140.91	128.86	3,218.22
	September	180.05	165.91	148.86	3,106.66
	December	178.05	162.91	146.86	2,980.80
	Annual Average	**157.34**	**139.69**	**127.38**	**2,990.41**
2023	January	178.05	162.91	146.86	2,961.93
	March	180.05	162.91	146.86	3,137.70
	June	182.63	167.98	162.19	3,069.01
	September	212.25	201.73	203.34	2,795.69
	December	212.97	202.21	199.78	3,032.62
	Annual Average	194.50	180.33	172.05	2,990.70
2024	January	207.97	197.21	194.96	3,055.51
	March	199.77	191.11	189.48	3,231.84
	June	190.46	173.83	163.82	3,213.97
	September	189.46	172.33	159.10	3,196.04
	December	176.96	165.82	149.18	3,143.85
	Annual Average	**191.76**	**178.32**	**168.38**	**3,188.34**
2025	January	177.25	167.84	152.18	3,122.16
	February	177.25	167.84	152.18	3,139.65
	March	177.25	167.84	152.18	3,146.03
	April	175.30	165.64	149.78	3,156.19
	May	175.30	165.64	149.78	3,141.30
	June	178.19	163.89	147.92	3,134.91
	July	187.37	172.75	157.76	3,146.58
	August	186.37	172.75	156.76	3,158.35
	September	185.59	172.64	155.96	3,151.65
	October	185.59	172.64	155.96	3,133.49
	November	185.59	172.64	155.96	3,132.93
	December	185.59	172.64	155.96	3,145.90
	Annual Average	**181.39**	**169.56**	**153.53**	**3,142.43**

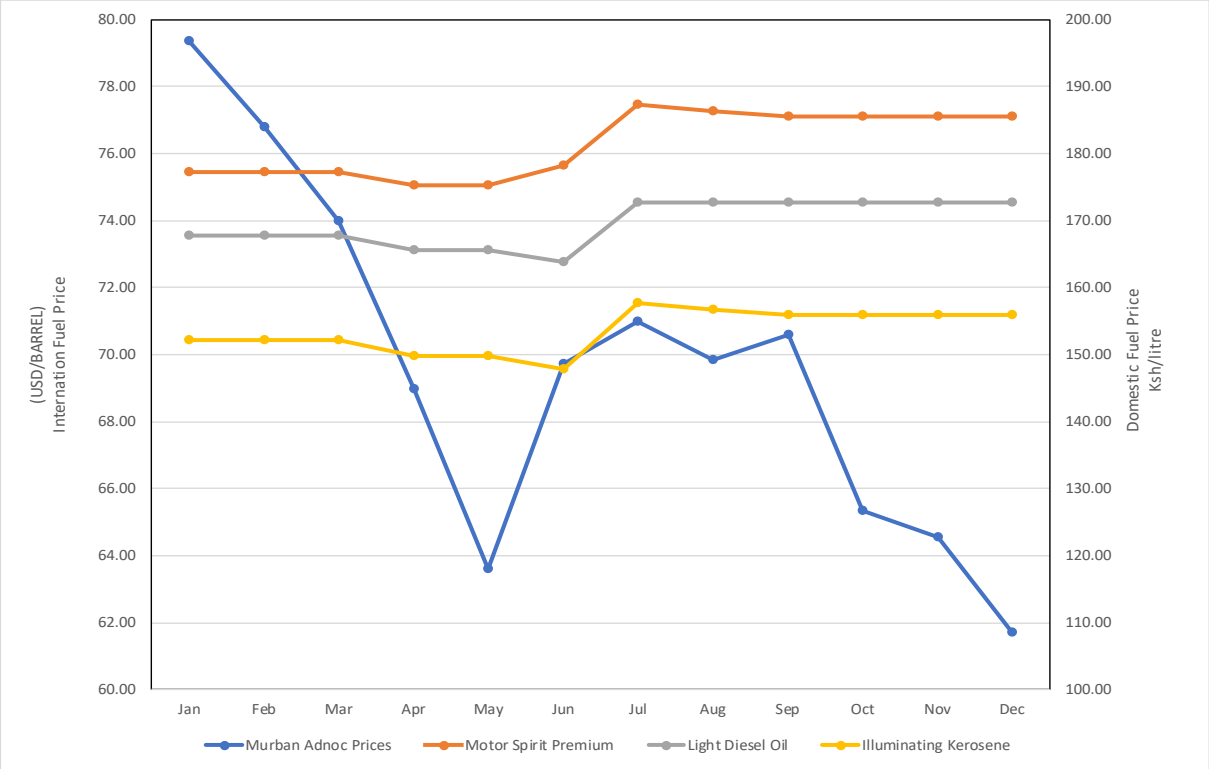
[1] *Twelve month average*

9.14. Figure 9.2 illustrates the monthly trend of international crude oil prices (Murban ADNOC) alongside domestic fuel prices for the year 2025. International crude oil prices exhibited significant volatility throughout the year. Prices started relatively high in January at USD 79. 38 per barrel, followed by a steady decline reaching a low of USD 63.62 per barrel in May. A decline in prices was observed from September to December, closing at USD 61.70 per barrel in December.

9.15. Domestic fuel prices remained relatively stable with only moderate adjustments over the same period. Motor spirit premium showed a decline in the first half of the year, followed by an increase in July, stabilizing at higher levels through December. Similarly, light diesel oil prices experienced a decline between April and June before increasing in July and remaining steady thereafter. Illuminating kerosene followed a comparable trend, with a decline in the first half of the year and a gradual increase from July onwards.



Figure 9.2: Monthly International Crude Oil Prices and Domestic Fuel Prices, 2025





Electricity

9.16. Table 9.7 provides details on the installed and effective electricity capacity by source for the years 2021 to 2025. In 2025, the total installed capacity of electricity increased to 3,237.0 MW from 3,235.1 MW in 2024. Geothermal and solar capacities remained unchanged at 940.0 MW and 212.5 MW, respectively. Hydroelectric power capacity and thermal oil capacity increased by 1.0 MW to 839.7 MW and 608.6 MW, respectively, in 2025. There were no changes in installed wind and cogeneration capacities, which remained at 436.1 MW and 2.0 MW, respectively. The total effective capacity of electricity rose by 2.0 MW, to 3,109.3 MW in 2025. Additionally, hydro effective capacity and thermal oil capacity increased slightly by 1.0 MW to 810.2 MW and 583.6 MW, respectively, in the same period. Geothermal and Solar effective capacity remained the same at 876.1 MW and 211.9 MW. Wind and cogeneration effective capacities remained constant at 425.5 MW and 2.0 MW, respectively. The 200 MW supply from Ethiopia through the HVDC line remained stable throughout the year.

Table 9.7: Installed and Effective Capacity of Electricity by Source as at 31st December, 2021-2025

MW

	INSTALLED CAPACITY								EFFECTIVE CAPACITY							
Year	Hydro	Thermal Oil	Geo thermal	Wind	Co-gene-ration	Solar	Ethiopia HVDC	Total	Hydro	Thermal Oil	Geo thermal	Wind	Co-gene-ration	Solar	Ethiopia HVDC	Total
2021	838.1	677.8	863.1	436.1	2.0	172.5		**2,989.6**	809.1	643.7	805.1	425.5	2.0	172.2		**2,857.6**
2022	838.9	681.9	950.0	436.1	2.0	212.5	200.0	**3,321.3**	809.9	645.5	871.1	425.5	2.0	212.2	200.0	**3,166.2**
2023	839.3	613.8	940.0	436.1	2.0	212.5	200.0	**3,243.6**	810.4	586.6	876.1	425.5	2.0	212.2	200.0	**3,112.7**
2024	838.7	605.8	940.0	436.1	2.0	212.5	200.0	**3,235.1**	809.2	582.6	876.1	425.5	2.0	211.9	200.0	**3,107.3**
2025*	839.7	606.8	940.0	436.1	2.0	212.5	200.0	**3,237.0**	810.2	583.6	876.1	425.5	2.0	211.9	200.0	**3,109.3**

Source: Kenya Power & Lighting Company Ltd and Kenya Electricity Generation Company Ltd
Provisional
Notes:
1. 1 Megawatt = 1,000 kilowatts = 1,000,000 watts
2. Installed capacity refers to the maximum theoretical electric output a power station could produce when operating at 100 per cent
3. Effective capacity refers to the maximum electric output a power station is expected to achieve given current operating constraints
4. HVDC: High Voltage Direct Current
5. HVDC commenced in 2022

> The total effective capacity rose by **2.0** MW to **3109.3** MW in 2025

9.17. Table 9.8 presents details on local electricity generation and imports for the period 2021 to 2025. Total electricity generation and imports increased by 6.8 per cent to 15,067.7 GWh in 2025. Thermal electricity generation rose by 31.1 per cent to 1,480.2 GWh in the same period, largely due to the re-entry of the Muhoroni Gas Turbine in October 2024. During the review period, wind electricity generation increased by 8.4 per cent to 1,949.1 GWh, while geothermal electricity production rose by 7.8 per cent to 5,981.6 GWh. Conversely, hydro electricity generation declined by 4.6 per cent to 3,462.3 GWh.

9.18. Electricity imports increased by 12.3 per cent to 1,721.1 GWh in 2025. The rise in imports was supported by the bilateral exchange agreement between Kenya and Tanzania and the commissioning of the Namanga border line, which facilitated cross-border power exchange.

Table 9.8: Generation and Imports of Electricity, 2021-2025

GWh

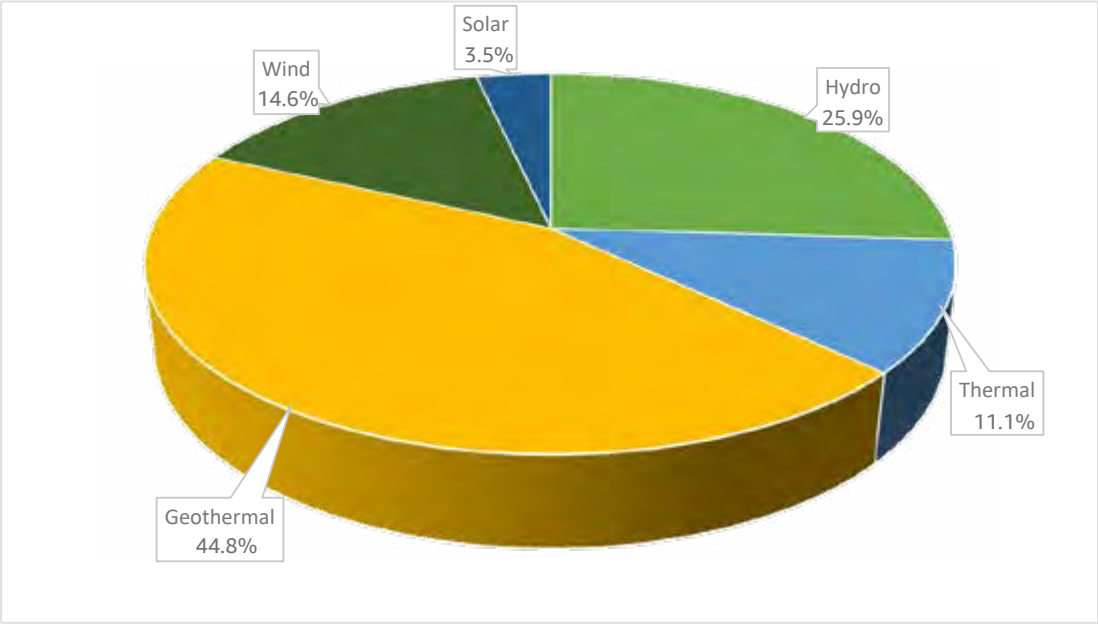
Year	Generation								Imports	Total
	Hydro	Thermal oil			Geo thermal	Co-gene-ration	Wind	Solar		
		KenGen	IPPs and Off-Grid	Total						
2021	3,675.0	434.3	760.0	1,262.0	5,037.0	0.5	1,984.8	167.4	288.0	12,414.7
2022	3,039.9	494.9	1,090.0	1,584.9	5,517.5	0.3	2,143.0	383.7	316.0	12,985.4
2023	2,666.7	353.5	952.2	1,305.7	6,032.1	0.2	2,008.1	491.5	919.3	13,423.6
2024	3,630.7	411.2	718.3	1,129.5	5,551.0	0.0	1,797.7	460.4	1,532.6	14,101.9
2025*	3,462.3	518.1	962.1	1,480.2	5,981.6	0.0	1,949.1	473.4	1,721.1	15,067.7

Source: Kenya Power & Lighting Company Ltd and Kenya Electricity Generation Company Ltd
** Provisional*
Notes:
1. IPP: Independent Power Producers
2. 1 Gigawatt hour = 1,000,000 kilowatt hours

9.19. Figure 9.3 provides an overview of domestic electricity generation by source in 2025. Renewable sources accounted for 88.9 per cent of local electricity production in 2025. Geothermal generation remained the main source of electricity generation, contributing 44.8 per cent of the total domestic electricity generated, followed by hydro generation at 25.9 per cent, and wind generation at 14.6 per cent, while solar generation accounted for 3.5 per cent of the total electricity generated. Thermal oil was the only source of non-renewable energy source in 2025, contributing 11.1 per cent to the total domestic electricity generation.

Total electricity imports increased by **12.3** per cent to **1,721.1GWh** in 2025

Figure 9.3: Proportion of Domestic Electricity Generation by Source, 2025



9.20. Table 9.9 presents licensed captive power capacities by the type of technology for the period 2021 to 2025. Total licensed captive power capacity rose by 9.4 per cent to 427.2 MW in 2025. Hydroelectricity increased from 30.2 MW in 2024 to 33.0 MW in 2025. Solar energy capacity rose from 88.2 MW in 2024 to 122.2 MW in 2025. Thermal energy, biogas capacity, waste heat recovery plants, geothermal, coal, cogeneration, and bagasse remained unchanged during the same period.

Table 9.9: Licensed Captive Power Capacities[1] by Type of Technology, 2021-2025

MW

Type of Technology	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Hydro	28.3	32.4	30.2	30.2	33.0
Coal	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Cogeneration	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
Waste Heat Recovery	28.5	83.5	83.5	83.5	83.5
Bagasse	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2
Solar	35.0	46.3	88.2	88.2	122.2
Biomass	2.9	2.9	19.5	19.5	19.5
Thermal	46.1	53.9	42.9	42.9	42.9
Biogas	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Biothermal	-	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Geothermal	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Total	**269.5**	**349.8**	**390.4**	**390.4**	**427.2**

Source: Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority
** Provisional*
[1] These are the stock of available capacities in the country which are cumulative in nature
Note: Captive power capacities is the capacity of an autoproducer to generate electricity exceeding 1MW, within their facility which is then used and managed by the autoproducer for their own energy consumption.

9.21. Total domestic demand for electricity increased by 9.6 per cent to 11,783.5 GWh in 2025, as shown in Table 9.10. Sales to domestic and small commercial consumers increased by 13.8 per cent to 5,073.1 GWh in 2025. Over the same period, sales to large and medium commercial and industrial consumers increased by 3.7 per cent to stand at 5,719.1 GWh. E-mobility rose from 2.8 GWh in 2024 to 7.8 GWh in 2025. Sales under the

rural electrification category rose by 20.3 per cent to 823.85 GWh in 2025. Total electricity imports increased by 12.3 per cent to 1,721.1GWh in 2025, while exports increased to 200.3 GWh from 42.8 GWh in 2024. Local generation increased by 6.2 per cent to 13,343.9 GWh in 2025. Transmission and distributive losses declined by 6.8 per cent to 3,083.9 GWh in 2025.

Table 9.10: Electricity Demand and Supply, 2021-2025

GWh

Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Domestic and Small Commercial	4,088.6	4,291.5	4,252.4	4,459.1	5,073.1
Large & Medium (Commercial and Industrial)	4,728.4	4,958.2	5,299.8	5,515.2	5,719.1
E-mobility				2.8	7.8
Street Lighting	99.6	94.2	109.1	89.9	159.6
Rural Electrification	648.8	664.5	659.4	684.8	823.9
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND	**9,565.4**	**10,008.4**	**10,320.6**	**10,751.7**	**11,783.5**
Exports to Uganda & Tanzania	**18.2**	**21.3**	**33.8**	**42.8**	**200.3**
Transmission[1] and Distribution losses	2,831.0	2,955.7	3,069.2	3,307.4	3,083.9
TOTAL DEMAND = TOTAL SUPPLY[2]	**12,414.7**	**12,985.4**	**13,423.6**	**14,101.9**	**15,067.7**
Less imports from Uganda and Ethiopia	288.0	316.0	919.3	1,532.6	1,721.1
Local generation	**12,126.7**	**12,669.4**	**12,504.3**	**12,569.3**	**13,343.9**

Source: Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd
**Provisional*
[1]Voltage losses in power transmission lines
[2]Total supply equals Total generation and Imports
Note:
1. E-Mobility refers to the use of electric-powered vehicles and related technologies for transportation
2. E-mobility started in 2024

9.22. The average electricity yield by customer category for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25 is presented in Table 9.11. There was a general decrease in the average electricity yield across all customer categories. In 2025, the average yield for Domestic category recorded a decline of 12.0 per cent, to KSh 21.97 in 2024/25. Small Commercial followed a similar trend, decreasing by 11.4 per cent to KSh 24.39. Commercial Industrial yield contracted by 12.5 per cent, to KSh 19.01. Street Lighting decrease by 14.2 per cent, with yield dropping to KSh 11.08, while E Mobility yield declined by 10.0 per cent to KSh 17.42.

Table 9.11: Average electricity yield[1] by Customer Category, 2020/21 - 2024/25

KSh/Unit

Category	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25*
Domestic	16.43	16.90	20.39	24.97	21.97
Small Commercial	19.58	20.22	23.14	27.52	24.39
Commercial Industrial	16.37	16.55	19.00	21.73	19.01
Street Lighting	9.83	9.73	9.56	12.92	11.08
E-Mobility				19.35	17.42
Exports	14.34	16.76	20.88	21.77	15.93

** Provisional*
Source: Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd
[1] Electricity yield is defined as the average revenue received per unit of electricity sold
Notes:
1. E-Mobility refers to the use of electric-powered vehicles and related technologies for transportation
2. E-mobility started in 2024

Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA)

Physical Energy Flow Account (PEFA)

9.23. Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA) provide a framework for accounting for the utilization of natural resources within the economy. These accounts track natural resources from the point of extraction, through intermediate consumption by industries, to final use, and ultimately to the generation and disposal of residuals or waste back into the environment. Further, the accounts support efficient management of natural resources by enabling countries to monitor utilization levels, estimate available reserves, and promote proper disposal of residuals to enhance environmental sustainability.

The System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) framework adopts an accounting structure similar to that of the System of National Accounts (SNA). The concepts, definitions, and classifications applied in SEEA are aligned with those of the SNA to facilitate integration of environmental and economic statistics.

Energy Balance, 2025

9.24. Table 9.12(a) presents the energy balance for coke and coal as well as renewable feedstocks in 2025. Renewable feedstocks comprise wood charcoal, fuel wood, and waste or scrap materials. Total supply of coke and coal together with renewable feedstocks was 816,594.2 TeraJoules (TJ) in 2025. On the demand side, households accounted for 98.9 per cent of total demand for these energy products.

Table 9.12(a): Energy Balance, 2025-Supply and Demand of Coal and Coke, and Renewable Feedstocks

TJ

Energy Products	Coal and Coke	Renewable feedstocks			Sub-Total
		Wood charcoal	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms	Wastes or scraps	
Domestic Production		62,322.03	721,014.91	25,841.82	809,178.76
Imports	7,440.45				7,440.45
Domestic Exports	16.32				16.32
Re-Exports	8.66				8.66
Stock changes					
Sub-total: Supply	**7,415.47**	**62,322.03**	**721,014.91**	**25,841.82**	**816,594.23**
Statistical differences	3,650.79				3,650.79
Sub-total: Demand	**3,764.68**	**62,322.03**	**721,014.91**	**25,841.82**	**812,943.44**
Industry	3,764.68	502.17	4,494.23		8,761.08
Households		61,819.86	716,520.68	25,841.82	804,182.36

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ

9.25. The electricity energy balance in 2025 is shown in Table 9.12 (b). In the review period, 89.8 per cent of all electricity supplied was produced domestically. Renewable energy generated accounted for 88.9 per cent of domestically produced electricity in 2025. In the same period, the total electricity demanded locally was 42,420.54 TJ, while electricity transmission and distribution losses amounted to 11,102.1 TJ.

Table 9.12(b): Energy Balance, 2025-Supply and Demand of Electricity

TJ

Energy Products	Power Generation						Electicial energy distribution
	Hydro	Geothermal	Solar	Wind	Thermal	Co-Generation	
Domestic Production	12,464.10	21,533.73	1,704.18	7,016.75	5,328.88		**48,047.65**
Imports							6,196.02
Domestic Exports							721.07
Sub-total: Supply							**53,522.61**
Statistical differences							11,102.07
Sub-total: Demand							**42,420.54**
Sub-total: Energy transformation	**12,464.11**	**21,533.73**	**1,704.18**	**7,016.75**	**5,328.88**		**48,047.65**
Electricity plants (Kengen)	12,234.46	16,855.49		193.08	1,865.27		31,148.30
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs)	229.65	4,678.24	1,401.82	6,823.67	3,142.32		16,275.69
Electricity plants (REREC)			301.15				301.15
Electricity plants (Off-grid))			1.20		321.30		322.51
Sub-total: Energy demand							**42,420.54**
Electricity by Category:							
Domestic							11,824.60
Small Commercial							6,438.44
Large and Medium Commercial							20,588.76
Street Lighting							574.69
E-Mobility							28.07
Bulk							0.09
Rural Electrification							2,965.88

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ

9.26. Table 9.12 (c) presents petroleum fuels energy balance for 2025. In the review period, 18,784.74 TJ of petroleum fuels were supplied, against the local demand of 23,968.57 TJ. Transport and storage industry demand accounted for 52.4 per cent of the total demand followed by other commercial sectors and manufacturing industry at 29.0 and 6.3 per cent, respectively. Household consumption of petroleum fuels accounted for 5.2 per cent of petroleum fuels demand in 2025, mainly in the form of LPG.

Table 9.12(c): Energy Balance, 2025-Supply and Demand of Petroleum Fuels

TJ

Energy Products	Liquid fuels										Gas	Sub-Total
	Motor Spirit (Premium)	Aviation gasoline	Jet fuel	Illuminating Kerosene	White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits	Light Diesel Oil	Heavy Diesel Oil	Fuel oils n.e.c.	Lubricating Oils	Lubricating Greases	Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	
Imports	6,268.99	11.44	2,818.84	0.46	19.66	10,167.43	0.26	1,570.80	13.31	30.05	1,983.91	**22,885.16**
Domestic Exports	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.00	0.16	0.33	0.01	6.58	164.42	0.45	7.59	**179.66**
Re-Exports	264.02	0.13	2,991.13	25.33	0.01	373.79		167.89	5.60	0.02	92.83	**3,920.77**
Stock changes												
Sub-total: Supply	**6,004.97**	**11.28**	**(172.39)**	**(24.88)**	**19.48**	**9,793.31**	**0.24**	**1,396.34**	**(156.70)**	**29.58**	**1,883.49**	**18,784.74**
Statistical differences	**-929.89**	**6.18**	**-3106.81**	**-209.32**	**19.48**	**-328.26**	**0.24**	**-400.51**	**-156.70**	**29.58**	**-107.84**	**-5183.85**
Sub-total: Energy demand	**6,934.86**	**5.10**	**2,934.42**	**184.45**		**10,121.57**		**1,796.85**			**1,991.33**	**23,968.58**
Agriculture	6.07			0.01		93.02		2.47				**101.58**
Mining & Quarying	54.45			1.79		333.89		56.11			6.24	**452.47**
Manufacturing	92.79			92.08		968.80		104.72			244.28	**1,502.67**
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	1.13					57.83		336.95				**395.91**
Construction	45.24			1.75		617.06		6.27			1.06	**671.37**
Transport and Storage	**4,556.35**	**4.86**	**2,914.53**	**0.00**	**-**	**3,866.66**	**-**	**1,216.85**	**-**	**-**	**6.50**	**12,565.75**
Road Transport	2766.35	2.80	12.80			3,406.87		763.59				**6,952.42**
Rail Transport	0.97					8.33		453.25				**462.55**
Air Transport	0.14	2.06	2,901.73			1.80						**2,905.73**
Other Transport	1788.88			0.00		449.66					6.50	**2,245.05**

Table 9.12(c): Energy Balance, 2025-Supply and Demand of Petroleum Fuels (Cont'd)

TJ

Energy Products	Liquid fuels										Gas	Sub-Total
	Motor Spirit (Premium)	Aviation gasoline	Jet fuel	Illuminating Kerosene	White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits	Light Diesel Oil	Heavy Diesel Oil	Fuel oils n.e.c.	Lubricating Oils	Lubricating Greases	Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.43					2.03					17.46	**19.92**
Other Commercial Sectors	2164.84			64.56		4,125.15		73.48			522.13	**6,950.16**
Public Administration and Defense	13.56	0.24				57.14						**70.94**
Households	0.00		20	24.25							1,193.66	1,237.80

Note:
1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

9.27. Table 9.13 (a) presents physical energy supplied in 2025. During the review period, 1,745,636 TJ was supplied, with 48.8 per cent being extracted from the environment, while 1.3 per cent was imported petroleum fuels. Households transformed 778,340.5 TJ of biomass wood to firewood and charcoal, while KenGen transformed 31,148.3 TJ of energy to electricity.



Table 9.13(a): Physical Energy Supply Table, 2025

TJ

INDUSTRIES	Industries	Households	Rest of the World	Flows from the environment	Total
NATURAL INPUTS:					
Solar				1,704.18	**1,704.2**
Wind				7,016.75	**7,016.8**
Hydro				12,454.49	**12,454.5**
Geo-Thermal				21,533.73	**21,533.7**
Bagasse				-	**-**
Biomass Wood				809,178.8	**809,178.8**
Sub-total				**851,887.9**	**851,887.9**
IMPORTS:					
Electricity			6,196.02		**6,196.0**
Coal and Coke			7,440.45		**7,440.4**
Motor Spirit Premium			6,268.99		**6,269.0**
Aviation gasoline			11.44		**11.4**
Jet fuel			2,818.84		**2,818.8**
Illuminating Kerosene			0.46		**0.5**
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits			19.66		**19.7**
Light Diesel Oil			10,167.43		**10,167.4**
Heavy Diesel Oil			0.26		**0.3**
Fuel oils n.e.c.			1,570.80		**1,570.8**
Lubricating Oils			13.31		**13.3**
Lubricating Greases			30.05		**30.1**
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)			1,983.91		**1,983.9**
Sub-total	**-**	**-**	**36,521.63**	**-**	**36,521.63**
ENERGY PRODUCTS:					
Electricity plants (Kengen)	31,148.3				**31,148.3**
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs))	16,275.7				**16,275.7**
Electricity plants (REREC)	301.2				**301.2**
Electricity plants (Off-grid))	322.5				**322.5**
Charcoal	502.17	61,819.86			**62,322.0**
Firewood	4,494.23	716,520.68			**721,014.9**
Sub-total	**53,044.06**	**778,340.54**	**-**	**-**	**831,384.59**
RESIDUALS:					
Other		25,841.82			**25,841.8**
TOTAL SUPPLY	**53,044.1**	**804,182.4**	**36,521.6**	**851,887.9**	**1,745,636.0**

Note:
1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ

9.28. Table 9.13(b) presents the physical energy used by sector in 2025. During the review period, households utilized 91.5 per cent of all energy mainly in the form of firewood. Overall, 778,340.5 TJ of biomass and 43,141.7 TJ of electricity were utilized in the economy in 2025.

Table 9.13(b): Physical Energy Use Table, 2025

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:				**4,996.4**	**42,709.2**							**804,182.4**				**851,887.9**
Solar	**7000**				1,704.2											1,704.2
Wind	**7000**				7,016.8											7,016.8
Hydro	**7000**				12,454.5											12,454.5
Geo-Thermal	**7000**				21,533.7											21,533.7
Co-Generation	**7000**				-											-
Biomass Wood				4,996.4								804,182.4				809,178.8
ENERGY PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION:		**101.6**	**452.5**	**5,267.4**	**395.9**	**671.4**	**12,565.7**	**19.9**	**6,950.2**	**70.9**	**3,650.8**	**1,237.8**	**(5,183.8)**	**4,125.4**	**-**	**30,325.5**
Petroleum:																
Motor Spirit Premium	**4651**	6.1	54.4	92.8	1.1	45.2	4,556.3	0.4	2,164.8	13.6			(929.9)	264.0		6,269.0
Aviation gasoline	**4652**						4.9			0.2			6.2	0.2		11.4
Jet fuel	**4653**						2,914.5					19.9	(3,106.8)	2,991.2		2,818.8
Illuminating Kerosene	**4669**	0.0	1.8	92.1	-	1.8	0.0		64.6			24.2	(209.3)	25.3		0.5
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits	**4691**												19.5	0.2		19.7
Light Diesel Oil	**4671**	93.0	333.9	968.8	57.8	617.1	3,866.7	2.0	4,125.2	57.1		-	(328.3)	374.1		10,167.4
Heavy Diesel Oil	**4672**												0.2	0.0		0.3
Fuel oils n.e.c.	**4680**	2.5	56.1	104.7	336.9	6.3	1,216.8	-	73.5			-	(400.5)	174.5		1,570.8

Table 9.13(b): Physical Energy Use Table, 2025 (Cont'd)

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
Lubricating Oils	**4692**												(156.7)	170.0		13.3
Lubricating Greases	**4692**												29.6	0.5		30.1
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	**4630**	-	6.2	244.3	-	1.1	6.5	17.5	522.1			1,193.7	(107.8)	100.4		1,983.9
Coal and Coke				3,764.7							3,650.8			25.0		7,440.4
Electricity	**7000**										**28,585.3**	**13,835.3**	**-**	**721.1**		**43,141.7**
Domestic and Small Commercial											6,495.0	11,768.2				18,263.1
Large and Medium											20,588.8					20,588.8
Street Lighting											28.1					28.1
E-mobility											574.7					574.7
Rural electrification											898.8	2,067.1				2,965.9
Bulk											0.1					0.1
Other														721.1		721.1
Biomass:				**4,996.4**								**778,340.5**				**783,336.9**
Firewood				4,494.2								716,520.7				721,014.9
Charcoal				502.2								61,819.9				62,322.0
Wood/Process Waste	**5119**															-

Table 9.13(b): Physical Energy Use Table, 2025 (Cont'd)

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
Farm residue/ Animal crop residue	**5130**															-
RESIDUALS:				**-**											**36,943.8**	**36,943.8**
Extraction															25,841.8	25,841.8
Transformation																
Losses															11,102.0	11,102.0
Other																
TOTAL USE		**101.6**	**452.5**	**15,260.2**	**43,105.1**	**671.4**	**12,565.7**	**19.9**	**6,950.2**	**70.9**	**32,236.1**	**1,597,596.0**	**(5,183.8)**	**4,846.5**	**36,943.8**	**1,745,636.0**

Note:
1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ



Revision Addendum, Physical Supply and Use Table, 2024

The 2024 Physical Energy Balances have been revised as presented below. The main change in the balances, consist of an update to Biomass estimation. Supply and use of Firewood and charcoal have been revised to include estimates of total physical quantities consumed based on estimation of proportion of households using charcoal and firewood as main source of energy for cooking.

Table 9.13(c): Physical Energy Supply Table, 2024

TJ

INDUSTRIES	Industries	Households	Rest of the World	Flows from the environment	Total
NATURAL INPUTS:					
Solar				1,657.59	**1,657.6**
Wind				6,471.62	**6,471.6**
Hydro				13,070.48	**13,070.5**
Geo-Thermal				19,983.63	**19,983.6**
Bagasse				0.06	**0.1**
Biomass Wood				772,446.7	**772,446.7**
Sub-total					**813,630.1**
ENERGY PRODUCTS					
Electricity			5,517.46		**5,517.46**
Coal and Coke			7,409.66		**7,409.66**
Motor Spirit Premium			5,539.51		**5,539.5**
Aviation gasoline			5.20		**5.2**
Jet fuel			3,156.84		**3,156.8**
Illuminating Kerosene			8.15		**8.2**
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits			13.84		**13.8**
Light Diesel Oil			9,979.55		**9,979.55**
Heavy Diesel Oil			0.1		**0.1**
Fuel oils n.e.c.			1,300.24		**1,300.2**
Lubricating Oils	378.13		22.15		**400.3**
Lubricating Greases			10.71		**10.7**
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)			1,895.03		**1,895.0**
Electricity plants (Kengen)	30,507.2				**30,507.2**
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs))	14,120.3				**14,120.3**
Electricity plants (REREC)	295.6				**295.6**
Electricity plants (Off-grid))	326.4				**326.4**
Charcoal	832.54	58,660.43			**59,493.0**
Firewood	7,450.90	680,834.06			**688,285.0**
Sub-total	**53,532.95**	**739,494.49**			**828,263.88**
RESIDUALS:					
Other		24,668.75			**24,668.7**
TOTAL SUPPLY	**53,533.0**	**764,163.2**	**34,858.6**	**1,382,705.7**	**1,666,562.7**

Note:
1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ

Table 9.13(d): Physical Energy Use Table, 2024

TJ

INDUSTRIES	SIEC	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	Construction	Transport and Storage	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Commercial Sectors	Public Administration and Defense	Undefined	Households	Accumulation/ Stock	Rest of the World	Flows to the environment	Total
NATURAL INPUTS:		**-**	**-**	**8,283.44**	**41,183.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**				**764,163.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**813,630.1**
Solar	**7000**				1,657.59											1,657.6
Wind	**7000**				6,471.62											6,471.6
Hydro	**7000**				13,070.48											13,070.5
Geo-Thermal	**7000**				19,983.63											19,983.6
Co-Generation	**7000**				0.06											0.1
Biomass Wood				8,283.44								764,163.2				772,446.7
ENERGY PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION:																
Petroleum:		**93.0**	**403.2**	**5,947.6**	**306.7**	**612.0**	**9,945.2**	**17.5**	**6,284.05**	**86.0**	**2,841.5**	**2,873.6**	**-3862.72**	**4171.94**	**-**	**29,719.0**
Motor Spirit Premium	**4651**	5.47	49.03	83.56	1.02	40.74	3,006.30	0.39	1,949.52	12.21		1,097	-709.17	3.56		5,539.5
Aviation gasoline	**4652**	-	-	-	-	-	8.62	-	-	0.43		-	-4.10	0.25		5.2
Jet fuel	**4653**	-	-	-	-	-	3,056.37	-	-	20.86		-	-3760.07	3,839.68		3,156.8
Illuminating Kerosene	**4669**	0.01	1.49	76.67	-	1.46	0.11	-	53.76	-		20.19	-145.54	-		8.2
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits	**4691**						-						13.62	0.22		13.8
Light Diesel Oil	**4671**	84.92	304.80	884.40	52.79	563.30	2,813.94	1.85	3,765.77	52.16		716	663.95	75.81		9,979.55
Heavy Diesel Oil	**4672**												0.12	0.01		0.1
Fuel oils n.e.c.	**4680**	1.85	41.98	78.35	252.10	4.69	859.69	-	54.98	-		-	-75.32	81.92		1,300.2
Lubricating Oils	**4692**	0.76	0.44	7.29	0.75	0.86	194.48		4.86	0.32	33.3			157.20		400.3
Lubricating Greases	**4692**						-				10.3			0.44		10.7
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	**4630**		5.44	212.93		0.92	5.67	15.22	455.12			1,040.47	153.79	5.47		1,895.0
Coal and Coke				4,604.38							2,797.90			7.38		7,409.66

Table 9.13(d): Physical Energy Use Table, 2024 (Cont'd)

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
Electricity	**7000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**26,644**	**12,062**		**154**	**-**	**38,706.2**
Domestic and Small Commercial											5,708.89	10,343.87				16,052.76
Large and Medium											19,854.57					19,854.57
Street Lighting											323.47					323.47
E-mobility											10.17					10.17
Rural electrification											747.05	1,718.21				2,465.26
Other														154.09		154.09
Biomass:		**-**	**-**	**8,283.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**739,494.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**747,777.9**
Firewood				7,450.90								680,834.06				688,285.0
Charcoal				832.54								58,660.43				59,493.0
Wood/Process Waste	5119															-
Farm residue/ Animal crop residue	5130															-
RESIDUALS:		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**36,575.4**	**36,729.5**
Extraction															24,668.75	24,668.7
Transformation																-
Losses															11,906.64	11,906.64
Other																154.08
TOTAL USE		**93.0**	**403.2**	**22,514.4**	**41,490.1**	**612.0**	**9,945.2**	**17.5**	**6,284.1**	**86.0**	**29,485.5**	**1,518,593.3**	**-3862.72**	**4,172.0**	**54,749.3**	**1,666,562.7**

Note:
1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules
1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ
1 GWh=3.6 TJ

Developments in the Energy Sector Rural Electrification and Electricity Transmission.

The number of customers connected under the rural electrification programme increased to 69,068 in the 2024/25 financial year. This represents a sustained upward trend compared to 57,391 connections during the FY 2023/24.

Cumulative electricity connections to public facilities stood at 64,703 as at 2025. Schools accounted for the largest share of these connections at 33,136, followed by other public facilities at 16,501 and markets at 9,880. Health facilities recorded 5,186 connections during the same period.





2.0%

The manufacturing sector's real value added grew by 2.0 per cent in 2025

18.0%

Increase in cement production in 2025

CHAPTER

10

Manufacturing Sector

Overview

The manufacturing sector remains a key pillar in advancing Kenya's transition toward an industrialized economy. In 2025, the sector performance was significantly shaped by supportive government policies under the Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV, 2023–2027) of Kenya Vision 2030. Public investment, particularly through the Affordable Housing Programme and ongoing infrastructure development, sustained demand for construction-related manufactures such as cement and metal products.

In addition, preferential tax treatment and local-content requirements within the automotive assembly and import-substitution framework supported non-food manufacturing, especially motor vehicle production, in line with efforts to strengthen domestic industrial capacity. Complementary interventions to improve access to industrial financing encouraged capacity expansion. Overall, trends in employment, credit uptake, and production indicate the manufacturing sector expanded during the review period.

10.2. During the year under review, the manufacturing sector's real value added grew by 2.0 per cent. The sector accounted for 7.1 per cent of national GDP compared to 7.3 per cent in 2024.

10.3. In the year under review, several manufacturing sub-sectors posted notable improvements. Production volume increased by 2.1 per cent in 2025 as reflected in the increase of the quantum index to 130.9. Construction-related industries recorded strong growth, supported by ongoing infrastructure development. Production of non-metallic mineral products, mainly cement, expanded by 17.1 per cent, while wood and products of wood grew by 5.8 per cent and basic metals by 4.9 per cent. Similarly, the Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers sub-sector rebounded, recording a growth of 15.2 per cent during the period under review. Collectively, these gains point to a gradual structural shift within the manufacturing sector, with growth increasingly driven by industrial and construction-linked activities rather than agriculture-based processing.

10.4. Performance across several agro-processing and food-related sub-sectors weakened, partly offsetting the gains recorded elsewhere. Sugar processing declined by 24.8 per cent, compared to a growth of 72.5 per cent in 2024, primarily due to shortages of sugarcane. The manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified, comprising mainly made tea and milled coffee, contracted by 5.5 per cent, compared to a growth of 4.0 per cent in 2024, while the manufacture of prepared and preserved fruits and vegetables declined by 5.0 per cent. These contractions outweighed growth recorded in other food-product sub-sectors, contributing to a more subdued overall performance of the manufacture of food products during the review period. The analysis in the subsequent sections is derived from Table 10.3 which presents the percentage change in quantum indices of manufacturing production from 2021 to 2025.

Agro-Based Manufacturing Industries

10.5. Agro-based manufacturing industries comprise all processing activities that utilise agricultural materials as primary inputs. These industries span a wide range of food related activities, including meat and meat products, dairy processing, fish processing, grain milling, bakery products, animal feeds, sugar, and other food products, as well as non-food manufacturing



% 24.8%
Decline in sugar production.

linked to agricultural and forestry supply chains. The non-food manufacturing sub-sector linked to agriculture includes beverages, tobacco products, textiles, leather goods, wood products, and paper and packaging materials.

10.6. In the year under review, agro-based manufacturing sub-sectors recorded a varied performance. Total food manufacturing contracted by 1.2 per cent, reversing the strong 7.9 per cent growth recorded in 2024. The decline was mainly attributed to a 24.8 per cent drop in sugar production, reduced production in the prepared and preserved fruits and vegetables category (–5.0%), and lower processing of tea under food products not elsewhere classified. However, several foods related sub-sectors recorded growth, including dairy products (12.9%), meat and meat products (9.8%), prepared animal feeds (8.9%), vegetable and animal fats and oils (4.1%), grain mill products (3.4%), and bakery products (1.8%). Non-food agro-processing activities recorded an expansion supported by growth in beverages (1.3%), leather and related products (0.9%), wood products (5.8%), and paper and paper products (1.3%).

Industrial Based Manufacturing Activities

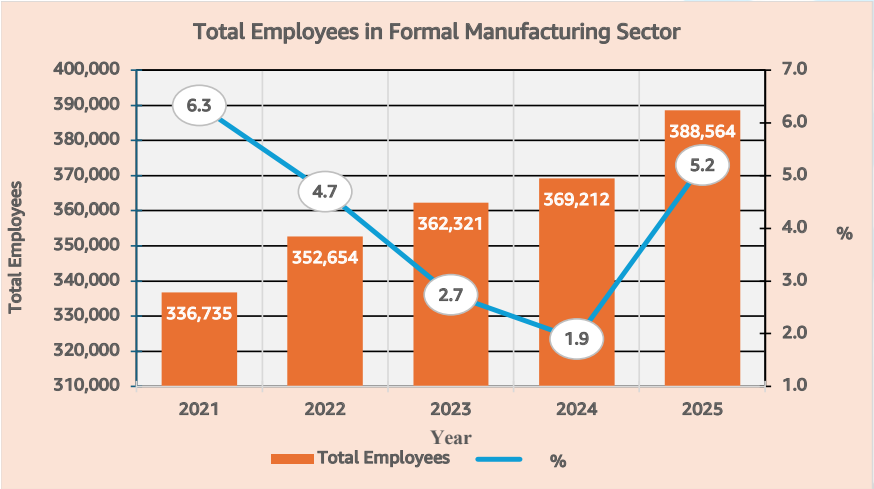
10.7. Industrial based manufacturing activities comprise industries that primarily utilize mineral, chemical, metallic, petrochemical, and engineering inputs other than agricultural raw materials. In 2025, the industrial based manufacturing industries recorded an expansion, supported by strong growth in construction related manufacturing and renewed momentum in engineering and metal-based production. The manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, mainly cement, rose by 17.1 per cent compared to 6.8 per cent contraction in 2024. Basic metals grew by 4.9 per cent, reversing the 6.1 per cent decline in the previous year.

10.8. Transport equipment posted notable rebound, with the motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers sub-sector expanding by 15.2 per cent in the review year, following a contraction of 3.6 per cent in 2024. Similarly, furniture grew by 5.4 per cent, machinery and equipment (3.4%), electrical equipment (3.2%), plastics products (2.8%), while the chemical and chemical products grew by 1.2 per cent.

Formal employment

10.9. The manufacturing sector sustained its position as a major employer in the formal economy in 2025. Employment in the sector increased by 5.2 per cent to 388,564 employees in 2025 to account for 11.7 per cent of total formal wage employment. Employment within the Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) grew by 16.4 per cent to 104,692 employees in 2025 from 89,941 employees in 2024. This expansion was largely driven by increased hiring across various EPZ sectors, with the apparel and agro-processing enterprises recording the strongest employment gains.

Figure 10.1: Total Employees in Formal Manufacturing Sector, 2021-2025



Value of output, Intermediate consumption, Value added and Compensation of employees.

10.10. Table 10.1 presents the value of output, intermediate consumption, value added, and compensation of employees for the manufacturing sector for the period 2021 to 2025. The value of output increased from KSh 3.6 trillion in 2024 to KSh 3.8 trillion in 2025. Similarly, value added grew from KSh 1.2 trillion in 2024 to KSh 1.3 trillion in the period under review. Compensation of employees increased from KSh 309.6 billion in 2024 to KSh 322.2 billion, over the same period. Intermediate consumption similarly increased by 2.4 per cent to KSh 256.5 billion in 2025.

Table 10.1: Manufacturing Output, Compensation of Employees and Value Added at Current Prices, 2021-2025

KSh Million

Year	Value of Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added	Compensation of Employees
2021	2,700,161	1,814,529	885,633	231,411
2022	3,168,615	2,124,424	1,044,191	258,418
2023	3,511,498	2,385,866	1,125,632	283,207
2024	3,691,742	2,515,349	1,176,393	309,686
2025*	3,817,391	2,565,409	1,251,981	322,245

**Provisional*



Quantum Indices

10.11. The manufacturing sector's quantum indices and percentage changes for 2021–2025 are presented in Tables 10.2 and 10.3, while production volumes for selected commodities are presented in Table 10.4. The quantum index for the year 2025 was 130.9, compared to 128.2 in 2024, representing a 2.1 percentage change, over the same period.

Table 10.2: Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2021-2025

Base: 2017=100

Manufacturing Divisions and Groups Descriptions	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Meat and Meat Products	90.4	92.4	101.6	105.9	116.2
Processing and preserving of fish	99.3	114.8	118.0	117.5	118.8
Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	70.7	74.4	83.1	88.0	83.6
Vegetable & Animal Fats and Oils	113.0	98.5	105.1	107.3	111.7
Dairy Products	132.9	123.8	144.1	161.2	182.0
Grain Mill Products	132.8	129.7	137.2	135.8	140.5
Prepared Animal Feeds	103.0	101.3	118.5	126.7	138.0
Bakery Products	119.8	118.7	128.8	120.2	122.4
Sugar	186.2	211.8	125.7	216.8	163.0
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	96.0	97.2	96.7	101.4	102.6
Food Products not elsewhere classified	117.6	121.1	125.5	130.5	123.3
Total Food Products	123.1	123.0	124.5	134.1	132.5
Beverages	99.8	102.3	105.2	109.9	111.3
Tobacco Products	111.0	80.9	90.7	70.8	70.3
Beverages and Tobacco	101.6	98.8	102.8	103.4	104.5
Textiles	104.8	100.9	101.4	113.0	116.0
Wearing Apparel	98.3	98.8	98.0	103.4	104.8
Leather and Related Products	123.0	125.9	138.2	124.7	125.9
Wood and Products of Wood	157.6	246.7	238.5	240.6	254.6
Paper and Paper Products	100.8	97.2	93.1	106.1	107.5
Printing and Production of Recorded Media	122.4	126.8	130.9	133.9	135.9
Refined Petroleum Products	104.5	99.7	104.8	108.7	114.7
Chemical and Chemical Products	116.2	120.7	124.3	127.1	128.7
Pharmaceutical Products	114.4	116.2	118.5	121.5	123.9
Plastic Products	121.0	124.2	129.1	131.1	134.8
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	144.4	152.8	150.6	140.4	164.4
Basic Metals	108.0	115.5	125.6	117.9	123.7
Structural Metal Products	95.7	106.8	116.5	106.9	110.9
Fabricated Metal Products,except machinery and equipment	122.1	131.9	144.4	131.7	136.1
Electrical Equipment	76.5	75.4	77.2	78.3	80.8
Machinery and Equipment nec	112.7	125.7	133.1	136.6	141.3
Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi Trailers	155.9	196.1	195.6	188.5	217.2
Manufacture of furniture	100.6	101.4	107.0	109.6	115.5
Other Manufacturing	106.3	107.5	108.9	112.3	113.2
Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	130.3	130.9	135.5	136.2	134.9
OVERALL	**118.8**	**121.8**	**124.3**	**128.2**	**130.9**

Table 10.3: Percentage Change in Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2021-2025

Percentage Change

Manufacturing Divisions and Groups Descriptions	Weight	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Meat and Meat Products	0.9	13.1	2.1	10.0	4.2	9.8
Processing and preserving of fish	0.3	6.3	15.6	2.7	-0.4	1.1
Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	2.0	-13.5	5.3	11.6	5.9	-5.0
Vegetable & Animal Fats and Oils	4.7	-2.8	-12.8	6.7	2.1	4.1
Dairy Products	3.8	12.0	-6.8	16.4	11.9	12.9
Grain Mill Products	10.9	6.2	-2.4	5.8	-1.0	3.4
Prepared Animal Feeds	2.6	-0.9	-1.6	17.0	6.9	8.9
Bakery Products	3.2	9.4	-0.9	8.5	-6.6	1.8
Sugar	3.2	16.0	13.8	-40.6	72.5	-24.8
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1.2	2.6	1.3	-0.5	4.9	1.2
Food Products not elsewhere classified	11.7	-5.8	3.0	3.6	4.0	-5.5
Total Food Products	44.5	3.0	-0.1	1.2	7.7	-1.2
Beverages	6.0	7.5	2.6	2.8	4.4	1.3
Tobacco Products	1.2	-9.0	-27.1	12.0	-22.0	-0.7
Beverages and Tobacco	7.2	4.7	-2.8	4.0	0.6	1.1
Textiles	1.3	2.8	-3.7	0.5	11.4	2.6
Wearing Apparel	3.0	7.2	0.5	-0.8	5.6	1.3
Leather and Related Products	1.3	15.6	2.4	9.8	-9.8	0.9
Wood and Products of Wood	0.7	12.5	56.5	-3.3	0.9	5.8
Paper and Paper Products	4.3	26.3	-3.5	-4.3	4.5	1.3
Printing and Production of Recorded Media	2.8	15.6	3.6	3.2	2.3	1.5
Refined Petroleum Products	0.4	0.8	-4.6	5.1	3.7	5.5
Chemical and Chemical Products	6.2	5.3	3.8	3.0	2.3	1.2
Pharmaceutical Products	2.0	-0.8	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.0
Plastic Products	4.7	3.6	2.6	4.0	1.6	2.8
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	6.1	23.4	5.8	-1.4	-6.8	17.1
Basic Metals	8.0	4.1	6.9	8.8	-6.1	4.9
Structural Metal Products	0.5	10.1	11.6	9.1	-8.3	3.7
Fabricated Metal Products,except machinery and equipment	1.4	7.9	8.0	9.5	-8.8	3.3
Electrical Equipment	0.9	0.0	-1.5	2.4	1.4	3.2
Machinery and Equipment nec	0.3	3.8	11.5	5.9	2.7	3.4
Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi Trailers	2.0	21.9	25.8	-0.3	-3.6	15.2
Manufacture of furniture	1.1	-3.6	0.8	5.5	2.4	5.4
Other Manufacturing	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.3	3.1	0.8
Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	0.6	6.5	0.5	3.5	0.5	-1.0
OVERALL	**100.0**	**6.5**	**2.5**	**2.1**	**3.2**	**2.1**

** Provisional*



Food Products Division

10.12. The Food Products division recorded mixed performance in the review period, with outcomes varying across its constituent sub-sectors. The total Food Products quantum index contracted by 1.2 per cent compared to a 7.9 per cent expansion in 2024.

10.13. The dairy products sub-sector posted the strongest growth in the review period, expanding by 12.9 per cent compared to 11.9 per cent in 2024. This robust performance was driven mainly by higher processed milk volumes, which rose from 619.1 million litres in 2024 to 701.5 million litres in 2025. Similarly, production of yoghurt and other fermented milk grew by 4.4 per cent during the review period, reflecting sustained demand across the broader dairy products.

10.14. The meat and meat products sub-sector grew by 9.8 per cent in 2025 compared to 4.2 per cent growth in 2024. Within this sub-sector, pork processing expanded by 19.2 per cent, while the production of sausages and similar products of meat, offal or blood increased by 7.4 per cent. The manufacture of prepared animal feeds expanded by 8.9 per cent in 2025 compared to 6.9 per cent in 2024, while the animal and vegetable fats and oils sub-sector recorded growth of 4.1 per cent, up from 2.1 per cent in the previous year.

10.15. The grain mill products sub-sector recorded a growth of 3.4 per cent in 2025, compared to a contraction of 0.3 per cent in 2024. The improved performance was largely attributable to increased production of maize flour from 613.9 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 661.0 thousand tonnes in 2025. Similarly, wheat flour production increased from 1,461.8 thousand tonnes to 1,494.5 thousand tonnes over the same period. In addition, the quantity of rice, semi- or wholly milled grew by 4.9 per cent to 207.3 thousand tonnes during the year under review.

10.16. The bakery products sub-sector expanded by 1.8 per cent in 2025, recovering from a 6.6 per cent contraction in 2024. Growth in this sub-sector was primarily supported by a 1.9 per cent rise in the production of bread. Production of gingerbread and associated products; sweet biscuits; waffles and wafers increased by 0.2 per cent in the review period. Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery sub-sector grew by 1.2 per cent in 2025, largely due to increase in production of sugar confectionery.

10.17. Performance in the bakery products sub-sector was weighed down by significant declines in sugar production that declined from 815.5 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 613.2 thousand tonnes in 2025, as presented in Table 10.4.

10.18. Similarly, the food products not elsewhere classified sub-sector contracted by 5.5 per cent in 2025, reversing a 4.0 per cent expansion in 2024. The decline was mainly attributed to reduced production of black tea from 598.5 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 550.4 thousand tonnes in 2025. However, the volume of coffee milled increased from 37.2 thousand tonnes to 37.9 thousand tonnes over the same period.



37.9 thousand tonnes

The volume of coffee milled in 2025.

10.19. The prepared and preserved fruits and vegetables sub-sector declined by 5.0 per cent in 2025, reversing the 5.9 per cent growth reported in 2024. This decline was primarily driven by a 9.6 per cent reduction in the volumes of fruits, otherwise prepared or preserved. However, the production of beans, otherwise prepared or preserved, not frozen, increased by 2.6 per cent, partially cushioning the sub-sector's overall decline.

Beverages and Tobacco Products Division

10.20. Quantities of beverages and tobacco products manufactured grew by 1.1 per cent in 2025, compared to the 0.6 per cent expansion recorded in 2024. Within the sub-sector, the quantities of beverage manufactured grew by 1.3 per cent in 2025, compared to 4.4 per cent growth recorded in 2024. This growth was mainly supported by increased soft drink production, which rose from 671.1 million litres in 2024 to 703.7 million litres in 2025. The quantities manufactured of tobacco products declined by 0.7 per cent in 2025.

Textiles and Wearing Apparel Divisions

10.21. The quantities of textiles produced expanded by 2.6 per cent following the significant 11.4 per cent contraction recorded in 2024. This growth was largely attributed to a 7.2 per cent increase in the production of knitting yarn. The overall performance of the sub-sector was moderated by declines in production of woven fabrics and production of sacks and bags of textiles by 4.3 per cent and 1.9 per cent, respectively, during the review period.

10.22. The wearing apparel sub-sector recorded a growth of 1.3 per cent in 2025, compared to an expansion of 5.6 per cent in 2024. This performance was supported by increased production of t-shirts, singlets and other vests (3.3%); and jerseys, pullovers, cardigans (2.8%); and production of babies' garments and clothing accessories by 1.5 per cent during the review period.

Leather and Related Products Division

10.23. The quantities of leather and related products grew by 0.9 per cent in 2025, reversing the 9.8 per cent drop recorded in 2024. The growth was supported by increased production of footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics (6.3%), and footwear, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, or with uppers of leather or textile materials by 2.0 per cent. However, the overall expansion was moderated by reduced production of finished leather and lower manufacture of footwear with uppers of leather, by 5.2 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively, during the review period.



Wood and Products of Wood; and Paper and Paper Products Division

10.24. The quantities of wood and wood-based products manufactured grew by 5.8 per cent in 2025, marking a notable improvement from the 0.9 per cent growth recorded in 2024. This stronger performance was largely driven by increased production of block boards and other wood-based panels, supported by rising demand from the construction and furniture industries. Notably, the expansion was reinforced by a 5.8 per cent increase in blockboard production. The paper and paper products sub-sector recorded a slower growth of 1.3 per cent in 2025, down from 4.5 per cent in 2024. Despite this moderation, the sub-sector's performance was supported by increased production of exercise books (2.2 %), as well as modest gains in labels made of paper or paperboard (0.5 %) and toilet paper and serviettes (0.3 %) during the review period.

Printing and Production of Recorded Media Division

10.25. The printing and production of recorded media sub-sector increased by 1.5 per cent in 2025, slower pace compared to 2.3 per cent growth in 2024. Growth in the sub-sector was supported by continued demand for printed packaging materials and commercial print services, particularly from manufacturers and distributors of consumer goods. The sub-sector maintained relatively stable activity despite broader shifts toward digital content.

Chemical and Chemical Products; and Pharmaceutical Products Divisions

10.26. The chemical and chemical products sub-sector expanded by 1.2 per cent in 2025, compared to the 2.3 per cent growth recorded in 2024. The growth was supported by increased production of hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide and rare gases (4.5%); and soap, cleaning preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations (3.2%). However, overall growth was constrained by a contraction in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol and other chemical spirits, (-20.1%), during the review period.

10.27. The manufacture of pharmaceutical products sub-sector grew by 2.0 per cent in 2025, slightly below the 2.5 per cent expansion recorded in 2024. The sub-sector's performance was supported by increased production of essential medicines, particularly tablets and syrups, in response to continued demand from institutions and households.





Plastic Products Division

10.28. The manufacture of plastic products sub-sector expanded by 2.8 per cent in 2025 compared to 1.6 per cent growth in 2024. Growth in the sub-sector was supported by increased production of articles for the conveyance or packing of goods by 9.5 per cent, and increased production of tubes, pipes and hoses, and plastic fittings by 3.3 per cent. However, production of plastic sacks and bags decreased by 3.9 per cent during the review period.

Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products Division

10.29. The manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products sub-sector, mainly cement, grew by 17.1 per cent in 2025, reversing the 6.8 per cent contraction recorded in 2024. This strong performance was driven primarily by an 18.0 per cent increase in cement production, which rose to 10,442.7 thousand tonnes in 2025, as shown in Table 10.5.

Basic Metal and Fabricated Metal Products Division

10.30. The basic metals sub-sector grew by 4.9 per cent in 2025 compared to a contraction of 6.1 per cent in 2024. The improved performance was mainly due to increased production of flat-rolled products of non-alloy steel which increased from 281.3 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 328.7 thousand tonnes, as shown in Table 10.4. Bars and rods also increased by 2.1 per cent in the review period.

10.31. The structural metal products sub-sector recorded growth of 3.7 per cent in 2025, reversing the 8.3 per cent decline in 2024. The expansion was driven by increased manufacture of metal structures, supported by ongoing development projects.

10.32. The fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment sub-sector grew by 3.3 per cent in 2025, rebounding from a contraction of 8.8 per cent in 2024. Growth was driven by increased production of tanks, drums, and other metal containers (2.6%), and production of nails (2.1%).

Electrical Equipment and Machinery and Equipment Divisions

10.33. The manufacture of electrical equipment grew by 3.2 per cent in 2025, up from 1.4 per cent in 2024. Growth in the sub-sector was supported by increased production of insulated wire and cable, and coaxial cable and other coaxial electric conductors, driven by demand from construction, telecommunications and energy sectors. The sub-sector continued to benefit from ongoing infrastructure investments and expansion in utility connections.

10.34. The Machinery and Equipment sub-sector expanded by 3.4 per cent in the review period, up from 2.7 per cent in 2024. The growth was primarily due to an increase in production of Machinery for food processing.

3.4%
Growth in Machinery and Equipments subsector.

2.1%
Growth in Bars and rods production.

15.2%
Increase in quantities of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi Trailers manufactured.

Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi-Trailers Division

10.35. The quantities of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufactured expanded by 15.2 per cent in 2025, a significant turnaround from a contraction of 3.6 per cent in 2024. The growth was largely attributable to increased motor vehicle assembly from 11,555 units in 2024 to 13,692 units in the review period, as shown in Table 10.4. Similarly, manufactured bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; trailers and semi-trailers increased by 9.6 per cent during the review period.

Manufacture of Furniture, Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment Division

10.36. The manufacture of furniture expanded by 5.4 per cent in 2025 compared to 2.4 per cent growth in 2024. The improved performance was supported by increased production of household, office and institutional furniture. The repair and installation of machinery and equipment sub-sector contracted by 1.0 per cent in the review period, compared to 0.5 per cent growth in 2024. The growth was largely supported by increased maintenance and servicing activities across key industries, particularly in manufacturing plants and agro-processing facilities. Additional momentum came from higher installation works linked to new machinery acquisitions by firms undertaking capacity upgrades and modernization initiatives.

Production of Selected Commodities

10.37. The number of assembled vehicles increased by 18.5 per cent to 13,692 units in 2025 as shown in Table 10.4. Over the same period, production of galvanized sheets rose by 16.9 per cent to 328.7 thousand tonnes, while production of processed milk increased by 13.3 per cent to 701.5 million litres. Production of maize flour grew by 7.7 per cent while production of soft drinks increased by 4.9 per cent. In contrast, refined sugar production declined by 24.8 per cent. Similarly, production of made tea decreased by 8.0 per cent over the same period.

Table 10.4: Production of Selected Commodities 2021 – 2025

Commodity	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Processed Milk	Litres (Millions)	509.0	463.9	552.9	619.1	701.5
Wheat flour[1]	Tonnes ('000)	1,437.5	1,421.4	1,495.7	1,461.8	1,494.5
Maize flour[1]	Tonnes ('000)	636.0	639.6	625.3	613.9	661.0
Biscuits	Tonnes ('000)	14.0	12.8	10.2	11.1	11.1
Cooking oil	Litres (Millions)	248.8	254.9	227.3	231.5	238.7
Edible fats and magarine	Tonnes ('000)	274.5	275.7	244.2	253.7	256.2
Refined sugar	Tonnes ('000)	700.2	796.6	472.8	815.5	613.2
Coffee - milled	Tonnes ('000)	34.5	36.8	34.5	37.2	37.9
Tea	Tonnes ('000)	466.9	533.3	570.4	598.5	550.4
Soft drinks (sodas)	Litres (Millions)	570.8	579.5	580.5	671.1	703.7
Assembled vehicles	Number	9,989	13,473	13,527	11,555	13,692
Galvanized sheets	Tonnes ('000)	250.4	246.2	272.5	281.3	328.7

** Provisional*
Produced by formal Millers





Cement Production and Utilization

10.38. Table 10.5 presents data on cement production and utilization from 2021 to 2025. Cement production rose from 8,852.6 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 10,442.7 thousand tonnes in 2025. Consumption and stocks increased from 8,542.7 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 10,280.2 thousand tonnes in 2025. Total cement exports declined by 40.4 per cent to 208.1 thousand tonnes in 2025 while total imports grew by 15.2 per cent to 45.5 thousand tonnes.

Table 10.5: Cement Production and Utilization, 2021 – 2025

'000 Tonnes

Year	Production	Imports[1]	Consumption and Stocks	Exports to		Total Exports[1]
				Uganda and Tanzania	All Other Countries	
2021	9,247.7	23.6	9,098.4	30.5	142.4	172.9
2022	9,791.4	29.8	9,494.2	58.7	268.3	327.0
2023	9,616.1	34.2	9,195.9	190.8	263.6	454.4
2024	8,852.6	39.5	8,542.7	90.4	258.9	349.4
2025*	10,442.7	45.5	10,280.2	57.1	150.9	208.1

[1] *Excludes Informal Cross Border Trade*
**Provisional*

Producer Price Indices

10.39. The Producer Price Index (PPI), measured at basic prices tracks the average change in the prices of goods as they leave the factory. In 2025, the overall PPI declined from 139.0 in 2024 to 135.9, representing a decrease of 2.2 per cent, as presented in Table 10.6. Despite the decline, prices in the manufacture of motor vehicles rose by 12.2 per cent. Leather and related products increased by 11.6 per cent. Similarly, wearing apparel prices rose by 5.2 per cent. Modest increases were observed in mining and quarrying at 1.9 per cent, manufacture of food products at 1.3 per cent, and water supply at 0.7 per cent.

10.40. Price declines in several sub-sectors contributed to the contraction of the index. Mining of metal ores registered the largest decrease at 13.6 per cent followed by manufacture of beverages at 10.9 per cent, rubber and plastics products at 10.8 per cent, and pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products at 9.8 per cent. Other notable declines were recorded in basic metals at 7.5 per cent, fabricated metal products at 6.9 per cent, textiles at 3.9 per cent, chemicals and chemical products at 3.8 per cent, and electricity at 3.7 per cent. Smaller price reductions were recorded in paper products, electrical equipment, wood products and printing activities, further reinforcing the overall downward movement in producer prices during the review period, as presented in Table 10.6.

Table 10.6: Producer Price Index, 2021-2025

March 2019= 100

Division	Description	Weights	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	% Change 2025 / 2024
07	Mining of metal ores	1.52	115.05	144.72	161.51	147.00	127.05	-13.57
08	Mining and Quarrying	0.81	109.47	152.16	172.97	169.21	172.37	1.87
10	Manufacture of food products	37.30	110.92	133.67	144.13	131.33	132.97	1.25
11	Manufacture of beverages	5.61	105.09	111.89	124.21	138.18	123.09	-10.92
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	1.01	111.68	131.80	145.75	152.50	152.55	0.03
13	Manufacture of textiles	1.34	111.13	128.47	132.66	131.80	126.71	-3.86
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	2.47	102.48	118.65	125.70	113.36	119.23	5.18
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1.10	115.98	122.35	128.46	115.72	129.14	11.60
16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture	1.02	96.80	98.80	101.17	104.90	103.04	-1.77
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3.74	99.08	122.59	126.22	124.13	120.23	-3.14
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	2.64	107.24	123.20	129.66	126.50	125.90	-0.47
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	6.41	116.56	153.23	212.28	213.23	205.12	-3.80
21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1.52	120.34	154.76	159.58	143.17	129.11	-9.82
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	4.41	103.02	110.80	117.15	117.19	104.48	-10.85
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	5.91	110.68	113.81	128.15	166.00	163.57	-1.46
24	Manufacture of basic metals	6.99	120.15	133.73	136.18	152.55	141.05	-7.54
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	2.02	110.27	115.34	117.38	118.16	109.99	-6.91
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	1.30	108.10	119.20	127.51	137.80	133.81	-2.90
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles	1.92	92.40	96.55	102.39	111.32	124.89	12.19
35	Electricity	9.23	105.47	103.72	136.46	135.59	130.62	-3.67
36	Water	1.72	101.80	103.67	103.67	112.39	113.18	0.71
	TOTAL	**100.00**	**109.54**	**125.98**	**140.20**	**139.04**	**135.93**	
	Overall percentage change		**7.32**	**15.01**	**11.24**	**-0.83**	**-2.24**	

** Provisional*

Average Producer Prices of Selected Products

10.41. Table 10.7 presents the average producer prices of selected products for the last five years. In 2025, average price movements reflected divergent trends across product categories. The largest price increase was recorded in sugar and paints which rose by 21.7 per cent and 19.8 per cent respectively. Moderate price gains were observed for vegetable oils at 12.0 per cent and ballast at 5.7 per cent while maize flour registered an increase of 1.6 per cent. Milk and wheat flour recorded notable decreases of 17.8 per cent each while cement and steel bars fell by 3.8 per cent and 4.0 per cent, respectively. Prices of plastic water tanks decreased marginally by 1.4 per cent.

Table 10.7: Average Producer Prices of Selected Products, 2021-2025

KSh

Product	Units of Measure	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Vegetable oils	20 Litres	4,640.9	6,678.1	6,132.8	6,342.0	7,104.3
Milk	Crate 18 packets each 500 Ml	746.8	822.4	878.4	762.3	626.6
Sugar	Tonne	89,323.0	109,304.5	157,211.7	111,992.1	136,232.1
Wheat flour	12 packets each 2Kg	1,764.1	2,332.7	2,508.4	2,283.4	1,877.5
Maize Flour	12 packets each 2Kg	1,272.4	1,809.6	2,274.5	1,784.9	1,812.5
Beer	Case of 25 bottles	3,675.5	3,487.7	3,722.6	4,250.3	4,295.8
Paints	4 Litres	1,815.1	1,972.6	2,128.8	2,414.7	2,892.1
Ballast	Tonne	863.0	991.9	1,023.9	1,116.3	1,180.0
Plastic water tank	5000 litre capacity	32,248.7	33,655.9	35,380.2	47,297.5	46,637.5
Cement	Tonne	12,962.5	13,327.5	15,098.6	15,961.1	15,359.2
Steel bars	Kilogram	108.8	124.0	130.2	108.3	104.0

** Provisional*



Credit to Manufacturing Sector

10.42. During the review period, total approved credit to the manufacturing sector from both commercial banks and industrial financial institutions increased by 5.7 per cent to KSh 596.3 billion as presented in Table 10.8. This growth was largely attributed to commercial banks' lending that rose by 5.9 per cent to KSh 593.9 billion in 2025. Credit extended by industrial financial institutions declined from KSh 3.6 billion in 2024 to KSh 2.5 billion in 2025. Despite the contraction, the number of projects financed by these institutions continued an upward trajectory, rising from 350 in 2024 to 374 in 2025.

10.43. Credit approved by the Development Bank of Kenya (DBK) declined from KSh 559.7 million in 2024 to KSh 360.0 million in 2025. Similarly, in the year under review, credit approved by the Kenya Development Corporation (KDC) declined from KSh 1.9 billion in 2024 to KSh 1.0 billion in 2025. Despite the reduction in the total value of loans, the number of approved projects increased substantially, rising from 7 projects in 2024 to 17 in 2025.

Table 10.8: Manufacturing Projects Approved by Commercial Banks and Other Financial Institutions, 2021 - 2025

Institution	Number of Projects					Approved credit (KSh Million)				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Development Bank of Kenya	3	3	3	3	3	342.9	353.0	384.0	559.7	360.0
Kenya Industrial Estates	315	291	355	340	354	530.2	724.0	975.9	1,167.0	1,095.9
Kenya Development Corporation	10	9	4	7	17	521.4	613.8	510.0	1,900.0	1,027.9
Sub - total	**328**	**303**	**362**	**350**	**374**	**1,395**	**1,690.8**	**1,869.9**	**3,626.7**	**2,483.8**
All other Commercial Banks	..	..	..	..	..	463,981	527,235.0	637,513.0	560,643.0	593,863.6
TOTAL	**328**	**303**	**362**	**350**	**374**	**465,376**	**528,925.8**	**639,382.9**	**564,269.7**	**596,347.5**

** Provisional*
Source: Central Bank of Kenya, Kenya Industrial Estates and Kenya Development Corporation
.. Data not available





10.44. Table 10.9 shows the number of approved manufacturing projects and loans advanced by Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) from 2021 to 2025. The amount of loans advanced by KIE to manufacturing decreased to KSh 1.1 billion in 2025 from KSh 1.2 billion in 2024. However, the number of manufacturing projects approved increased from 340 in 2024 to 354 in 2025.

Table 10.9: Manufacturing Projects Approved by Kenya Industrial Estates, 2021-2025

Descriptions	Number of Projects					Advanced Loans (KSh '000)				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Manufacture of food products	116	126	150	129	141	233,600	381,890	484,200	552,196	546,110
Manufacture of textiles and apparel	53	39	49	36	55	56,710	66,965	96,250	96,785	137,463
Manufacture of leather and related products	5	9	4	2	2	17,050	37,000	25,100	1,900	2,620
Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture	38	..	31	53	39	34,140	..	61,300	149,768	118,520
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	14	..	29	23	23	25,150	..	57,600	89,950	50,035
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2	5	3	16	21	11,000	37,000	7,100	62,500	90,170
Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	63	79	68	43	51	114,720	132,060	187,650	107,835	99,998
Manufacture of electricals and accessories	24	33	21	38	22	37,850	69,084	56,650	106,085	51,033
TOTAL	**315**	**291**	**355**	**340**	**354**	**530,220**	**723,999**	**975,850**	**1,167,018**	**1,095,948**

Source: Kenya Industrial Estates
** Provisional*
.. Data not available



New Investment Projects in the Manufacturing Sector

10.45. Kenya Investment Authority plays a central role in facilitating the establishment of new investment projects, providing after-care services for both new and existing investors, and promoting investment opportunities locally and internationally. Value of proposed investments declined from KSh 17.4 billion in 2024 to KSh 12.2 billion in 2025 as shown in Table 10.10. Similarly, the number of proposed projects decreased from 29 to 25 over the same period.

Table 10.10: Manufacturing Projects Registered by Kenya Investments Authority, 2021 - 2025

Year	Number of Projects[1]	Capital Cost (KSh billion)
2021	30	7.4
2022	25	34.2
2023	34	24.5
2024	29	17.4
2025*	25	12.2

[1]Figures presented are only for projects which investors registered with the Authority
** Provisional*



Export Processing Zones

10.46. Table 10.11 presents selected performance indicators for the Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) programme for the period 2021 to 2025 while Figure 10.2 shows the spread of Export Processing Zones across the country. The number of gazetted zones rose to 114 in 2025, up from 105 in 2024, representing a growth of 8.6 per cent. Of these, 105 zones were privately owned and operated, while 9 were public zones located in Athi River and Kinanie (Machakos County), Kipevu (Mombasa County), Samburu (Kwale County), and in Kitui, Busia, Uasin Gishu, Murang'a, and Kirinyaga Counties.

10.47. The highest number of zones were located in Mombasa (26), followed by Kilifi (20); Kwale and Kiambu with 9 each; Machakos (8); Nairobi (7); Murang'a (5); and Nakuru and Embu with 4 each. Bomet and Kajiado each had 3 zones, while Kisumu, Kirinyaga, Narok, Nandi, Uasin Gishu, and Meru each accounted for 2 zones. The counties of Elgeyo Marakwet, Laikipia, Kitui, and Busia each hosted 1 zone.

10.48. Employment of locals increased by 16.4 per cent to 104.7 thousand persons in 2025. This growth was largely driven by the expansion of employment opportunities in EPZ firms across various sectors, particularly within apparel and agro-processing enterprises. Similarly, the number of expatriates employed rose by 20.2 per cent, from 757 persons in 2024 to 910 persons in 2025.



10.49. Total sales grew by 4.4 per cent to KSh 142.2 billion in 2025 while the value of exports increased to KSh 136.8 billion from KSh 129.4 billion in 2024. Total imports rose by 2.5 per cent to KSh 73.7 billion during the review period, primarily comprising fabrics, accessories, and machinery required for establishing and expanding production capacity.

10.50. Cumulative capital investments for enterprises and zones expanded by 19.2 per cent to KSh 204.9 billion, while the value of local purchases increased by 8.2 per cent to KSh 24.8 billion in the review period. These developments reflect firms' continued efforts to source raw materials locally and deepen links within the domestic economy.

Figure 10.2: Counties with Export Processing Zones in Kenya, 2025

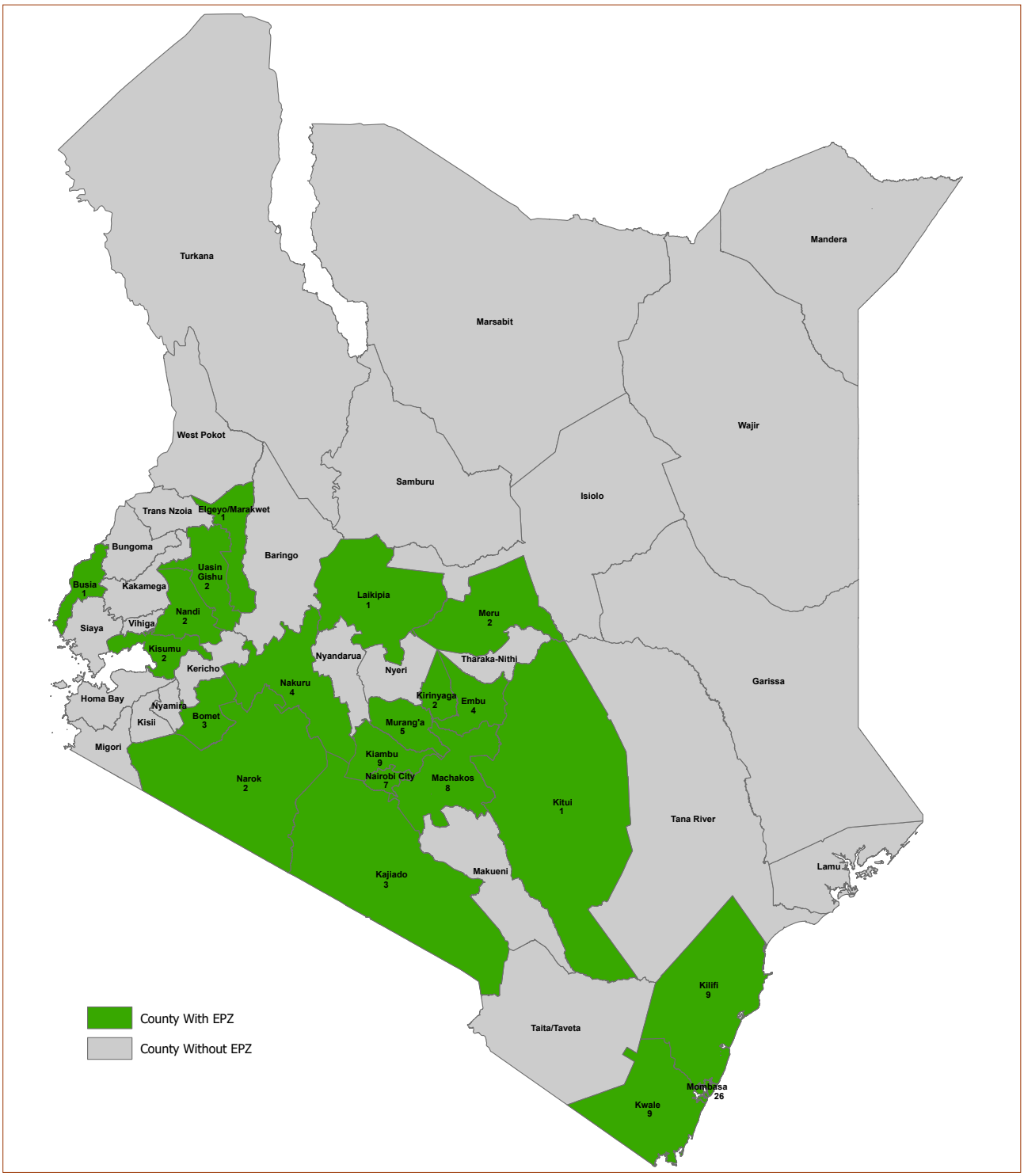


Table 10.11: Selected EPZ Performance Indicators, 2021-2025

Descriptions	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	% Change 2025/24
Gazetted Zones	Number	82	89	102	105	114	8.6
Enterprises Operating	Number	145	157	170	180	185	2.7
Employment - Locals	Number	66,053	82,771	75,598	89,941	104,692	16.4
- Expatriates	Number	801	981	785	757	910	20.2
Total Workers	Number	66,854	83,752	76,383	90,698	105,602	16.4
Export	KSh Million	90,249	106,637	105,526	129,406	136,818	5.7
Domestic Sales[1]	KSh Million	8,618	9,703	6,350	6,784	5,393	-20.5
Total Sales	KSh Million	98,867	116,340	111,876	136,190	142,211	4.4
Imports	KSh Million	48,317	63,663	58,333	71,837	73,662	2.5
Local Purchases of Goods and Services	KSh Million	14,678	14,982	16,342	22,956	24,846	8.2
Capital Investment	KSh Million	124,490	134,708	149,522	171,881	204,869	19.2

Source: Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA)
[1] Includes sales to duty free shops
** Provisional*

African Growth and Opportunity Act

10.51. Table 10.12 presents Kenya's performance on selected indicators under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) from 2021 to 2025. AGOA is a United States of America (USA) trade initiative designed to enhance exports from accredited Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries by granting duty- and quota-free access to the USA market, particularly for products in the apparel and garments sub-sector. The number of enterprises operating under AGOA increased from 40 in 2024 to 44 in 2025. Subsequently, employment grew by 22.8 per cent to 82,026 persons during the review period.

10.52. Capital investment by AGOA-accredited enterprises expanded by 10.4 per cent to KSh 42.3 billion in 2025. In contrast, the value of apparel exports to the USA declined by 4.1 per cent, reaching KSh 58.1 billion in 2025. Despite the decline in export value, the quantity of apparel shipped to the USA rose significantly from 116.0 million pieces in 2024 to 148.0 million pieces in 2025.

Table 10.12: Selected EPZ Garment / Apparel Performance Indicators under AGOA, 2021-2025

Descriptions	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	% Change 2025/24
Number of Enterprises	29	36	39	40	44	10.0
Number of Employees	50,422	66,260	58,002	66,804	82,026	22.8
Capital Investment (KSh Million)	23,216	25,054	31,609	38,268	42,252	10.4
Quantity of Exports (Million Pieces)	100.9	112.3	97.3	116.0	148.0	27.6
Exports (KSh Million)	48,830	54,621	50,817	60,572	58,076	-4.1

Source: Export Processing Zones Authority
**Provisional*



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Cement consumption increased by

20.3%

in 2025

CHAPTER

11

Construction Sector

Overview

The construction sector remained a key driver of economic growth and development in 2025, contributing to investment, employment creation and the expansion of infrastructure and housing. Growth in the sector was supported by sustained public and private investment in residential housing, commercial developments and infrastructure projects. The Government initiatives, particularly under the Affordable Housing Programme (AHP) which is a key pillar of the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), continued to support activity in the sector and expand the supply of housing units across the country.

Key Construction Indicators

11.2. Table 11.1 presents key economic indicators in the construction sector from 2021 to 2025. The average annual inflation for construction input prices declined to 0.5 per cent from 2.8 per cent recorded in 2024. Cement consumption increased by 20.3 per cent to 10,280.2 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Employment in the sector increased by 2.1 per cent, driven by growth in both the private and public sectors. Private sector employment rose from 223.4 thousand persons in 2024 to 228.2 thousand persons in 2025, while public sector employment increased by 2.0 per cent to 10.1 thousand persons in 2025. Loans and advances from commercial banks to the construction sector increased by 12.2 per cent to KSh 646.5 billion in 2025.

11.3. The value of private buildings whose plans were approved by the County Government of Nairobi City declined by 9.2 per cent to KSh 201.3 billion in 2025. Government expenditure on roads is expected to decline by 4.7 per cent to KSh 168.7 billion in 2025/26 financial year. Nationally, the total length of classified paved roads stood at 25.4 thousand kilometres in 2025.

Table 11.1: Selected Key Economic Indicators in the Construction Sector, 2021-2025

Indicator	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Annual Average Inflation in Construction	Percentage	4.08	7.48	2.30	2.83	0.53
Cement consumption	'000 tonnes	9,098.4	9,494.2	9,195.8	8,542.7	10,280.2
Loans and Advances from Commercial Banks to the Sector[1]	KSh Billion	539.2	562.0	602.7	576.3	646.5
Private Employment	'000 persons	217.3	222.2	226.3	223.4	228.2
Public Employment	'000 persons	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.1
Value of Private Building Plans Approved by Nairobi City County	KSh Billion	102.9	162.5	220.0	221.6	201.3
Value of Residential Housing Completed by the State Department for Housing and Urban Development	KSh Million	741.3	1,761.0	11,000.3	3,972.5	7,231.8
Paved Roads	'000 Kilometres	21.8	22.4	23.0	24.9	25.4
		2021/22	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26***
Government Expenditure on Roads	KSh Million	194,081.2	178,204.2	133,229.0	177,022.0	168,685.0

** Provisional*
[1] Includes advances to the Real Estate sector

Construction Input Price Indices

11.4. The Construction Input Price Index (CIPI) is a quarterly measure of changes in the prices of inputs used in the construction of buildings and civil engineering works over time. These inputs include materials, equipment, labour, transport and fuels. As shown in Table 11.2, the Index increased from 119.41 in the fourth quarter of 2024 to 120.15 in the fourth quarter of 2025. Consequently, year-on-year (YoY) inflation for the construction sector stood at 0.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025, compared to 0.9 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024. The average annual inflation declined from 2.8 per cent in 2024 to 0.5 per cent in 2025.

> Index increased from 119.41 in the fourth quarter of 2024 to **120.15** in the fourth quarter of **2025**.

Table 11.2: Quarterly Construction Inputs Price Indices and Inflation, 2021-2025

Base Period Q4 2019=100

Year	Quarter	Quarter-on-Quarter (QoQ) Inflation	Year-on-Year (YoY) Inflation	CIPI-Inflation Rate(%) (Current Quarter/Same quarter Previous Year)	Average Annual Inflation
2021	1	104.35	1.71	3.26	4.08
	2	106.02	1.61	6.02	
	3	106.06	0.04	3.61	
	4	106.12	0.05	3.44	
2022	1	112.65	6.15	7.96	7.48
	2	114.47	1.62	7.97	
	3	113.38	(0.95)	6.90	
	4	113.65	0.24	7.10	
2023	1	114.76	0.97	1.87	2.30
	2	115.00	0.21	0.46	
	3	116.45	1.26	2.71	
	4	118.38	1.66	4.16	
2024	1	118.84	0.39	3.56	2.83
	2	119.06	0.19	3.53	
	3	120.38	1.11	3.37	
	4	119.41	(0.80)	0.87	
2025*	1	119.05	(0.30)	0.18	0.53
	2	119.75	0.59	0.59	
	3	121.27	1.27	0.74	
	4	120.15	(0.92)	0.62	

** Provisional*

11.5. The average monthly wages for construction workers increased across all skill categories in 2025, as shown in Table 11.3. Wages for unskilled workers rose by 1.1 per cent to KSh 29,876 in 2025. Similarly, wages for semi-skilled workers increased by 3.0 per cent to KSh 41,163 in 2025. Skilled workers' wages also increased from KSh 53,113 in 2024 to KSh 53,629 in 2025.

Table 11.3: Average Monthly Basic Wages in the Construction Industry, 2021 – 2025

KSh

Category of Workers	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Unskilled[1]	26,270	27,585	28,382	29,559	29,876
Semi-Skilled[2]	35,697	37,486	38,611	39,960	41,163
Skilled[3]	47,437	49,816	50,733	53,113	53,629

Source: State Department for Labour and Skills Development
[1] includes general and ungraded construction workers
[2] includes grade II and grade III construction workers
[3] includes plant operators and grade I construction workers
** Provisional*



Construction of Buildings

11.6. The number of reported building works completed in Nairobi City County increased by 15.1 per cent to 25,090 units in 2025. This growth was largely driven by an increase in residential buildings, which rose by 18.2 per cent to 21,187 units in 2025, while non-residential buildings recorded an increase of 0.4 per cent to 3,903 units in 2025. The total value of buildings whose plans were approved increased from KSh 149.9 billion in 2024 to KSh 172.4 billion in 2025. The value of residential buildings rose by 17.6 per cent to KSh 146.9 billion, while that of non-residential buildings increased by 2.3 per cent to KSh 25.5 billion over the review period.

Table 11.4: Reported Number and Value of Private Buildings Completed in Nairobi City County, 2021 – 2025

Year	Number			Value (KSh Million)		
	Residential	Non-Residential	Total	Residential	Non-Residential	Total
2021	10,863	2,487	**13,350**	75,088.9	13,039.0	**88,127.9**
2022	16,910	3,115	**20,025**	118,597.3	20,594.2	**139,191.5**
2023	18,084	4,009	**22,093**	126,831.5	26,503.8	**153,335.3**
2024	17,920	3,887	**21,807**	124,929.5	24,952.7	**149,882.2**
2025*	21,187	3,903	**25,090**	146,931.2	25,514.3	**172,445.5**

Source: County Government of Nairobi City
** Provisional*

11.7. The total number of residential housing units completed by the State Department for Housing and Urban Development (SDHUD) and the National Housing Corporation (NHC) increased from 1,655 units in 2024 to 7,148 units in 2025. During the same period, the value of completed housing units rose from KSh 4.0 billion to KSh 8.2 billion. The increase was largely driven by the completed projects under the SDHUD which stood at 6,738 housing units valued at KSh 7.2 billion in 2025 compared to 1,655 units valued at KSh 4.0 billion in 2024. In addition, the NHC completed 410 housing units valued at KSh 941.1 million in 2025.

Table 11.5: Number and Value of Public Residential Building Units Completed, 2021 – 2025

Year	Number			Value (KSh Million)		
	SDHUD	NHC	Total	SDHUD	NHC	Total
2021	431	0	**431**	741.3	0	**741.3**
2022	1,390	0	**1,390**	1,761.0	0	**1,761.0**
2023	3,357	164	**3,521**	11,000.3	714.2	**11,714.5**
2024	1,655	0	**1,655**	3,972.5	0	**3,972.5**
2025*	6,738	410	**7,148**	7,231.8	941.1	**8,172.9**

Source: The State Department for Housing and Urban Development and National Housing Corporation
** Provisional*

11.8. Table 11.5b presents housing units that were under construction as at 31st December 2025. A total of 205,311 housing units were under construction with an estimated value of KSh 499.9 billion. Of these, projects under the AHP accounted for the largest share with 138,474 units with an estimated construction cost of KSh 385.8 billion. Social housing projects had 53,350 units under construction with an estimated construction cost of KSh 81.8 billion, while Institutional housing projects comprised 12,709 units with an estimated construction cost of KSh 28.6 billion. In addition, the NHC had 778 housing units under construction with an estimated value of KSh 3.7 billion.

Table 11.5b: Housing Units Under Construction As at 31st December 2025

Housing Projects Under Construction by Category	Number of Housing Units	Estimated Construction Cost (KSh Million)
State Department for Housing & Urban Development		
Affordable Housing	138,474	385,826.9
Institutional Housing	12,709	28,635.5
Social	53,350	81,787.2
NHC	778	3,658.6
TOTAL	**205,311**	**499,908.1**

Source: The State Department for Housing and Urban Development and National Housing Corporation

11.9. Table 11.6 presents the value of private building plans approved and buildings works reported complete in Nairobi City County, for the period 2021 to 2025. The value of building whose plans were approved by the County Government of Nairobi City decreased by 9.2 per cent to KSh 201.3 billion in 2025. In contrast, the value of building works completed increased by 15.1 per cent, rising to KSh 172.4 billion in 2025.

Table 11.6: Value of Private Building Plans Approved and Reported Buildings Works Completed in Nairobi City County, 2021 – 2025

KSh Million

Year	Building Plans Approved	Building Works Completed
2021	102,856.5	88,127.9
2022	162,454.2	139,191.5
2023	220,036.9	153,335.3
2024	221,616.8	149,882.3
2025*	201,265.9	172,445.5

Source: County Government of Nairobi City
**Provisional*



Government Expenditure on Housing

11.10. Table 11.7 presents the budgeted and actual government expenditures on housing over the last five years. The budgeted government expenditure on housing for 2025/26 financial year is KSh 116.7 billion, representing a 47.7 per cent increase. This increase reflects the Government's continued commitment to housing development under the AHP. In the 2024/25 financial year, the budget utilisation rate stood at 96.3 per cent compared to 32.6 per cent recorded in 2023/24.

Table 11.7: Government Expenditure on Housing, 2021/22 – 2025/26

Year	Expenditure in KSh Million		Actual Expenditure as a Percentage of Budgeted Expenditure
	Budgeted	Actual	
2021/22	14,125.0	9,970.0	70.6
2022/23	10,526.0	9,133.0	86.8
2023/24	78,184.0	25,492.0	32.6
2024/25	79,034.0	76,135.0	96.3
2025/26*	116,729.0		

Source: State Department for Housing
** Provisional*

Road Construction

11.11. Investment in road infrastructure remains one of the key Government priorities as it supports improved connectivity, enhances mobility and facilitates trade across the country. Continued funding has been directed towards the development and upgrading of trunk and primary roads, expansion of urban road networks, and maintenance of existing road infrastructure to ensure efficient movement of goods and people. Table 11.8 shows the Government expenditure on roads for the period 2021/22 to 2025/26. The total Government expenditure on roads is projected to decline by 4.7 per cent to KSh 168.7 billion in 2025/26. Development expenditure is expected to decrease from KSh 107.5 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 97.7 billion over the same period. In contrast, the maintenance and repair budget is projected to increase by 2.1 per cent to KSh 71.0 billion in 2025/26.

Table 11.8: Government Expenditure on Roads, 2021/22 - 2025/26

KSh Million

Financial Year	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26*
Development					
Trunk and Primary Roads (A,B and C)	108,660.8	87,210.5	62,257.0	87,161.8	82,995.6
Urban Roads	12,542.0	13,590.0	10,900.8	20,324.2	14,721.1
Miscellaneous[1]	17,878.4	10,221.1	-	-	-
Sub-total	**139,081.1**	**111,021.6**	**66,724.8**	**107,486.0**	**97,716.7**
Recurrent					
Maintenance & Repair	69,119.9	67,182.6	66,504.2	69,536.0	70,968.3
TOTAL	**194,081.2**	**178,204.2**	**133,229.0**	**177,022.0**	**168,685.0**

Source: State Department for Roads and the Kenya Roads Board
**Provisional*
[1]Category reclassified

11.12. The rural roads network plays a vital role in enhancing connectivity in rural areas, facilitating access to markets, social services and economic opportunities. The distribution of Kenya's rural roads (Class C) by county and surface type is shown in Table 11.9 and depicted Figure 11.1. The total length of Class C rural roads increased from 18.3 thousand kilometres in 2024 to 28.1 thousand kilometres in 2025. The increase is largely attributed to the findings of the 2025 Road Inventory and Condition Surveys (RICS), which identified and mapped previously unmapped roads, thereby expanding the recorded road network. The length of unpaved roads increased from 13.5 thousand kilometres in 2024 to 23.0 thousand kilometres in 2025. Over the same period, paved roads recorded an increase from 4.9 thousand kilometres to 5.2 thousand kilometres.

11.13. Counties such as Marsabit, Garissa, Turkana and Wajir recorded notable increases in the length of unpaved roads. In Marsabit County, unpaved roads more than doubled, increasing by 130.9 per cent to 1,079.4 kilometres in 2025. Garissa County recorded an increase of 89.6 per cent to 1,102.8 kilometres, while Turkana's unpaved roads rose by 71.4 per cent to 1,018.7 kilometres. Wajir County registered an increase of 62.4 per cent to 1,174.1 kilometres. Notable increases were also observed in Kilifi, Baringo, Kwale and Narok counties, where the length of unpaved roads increased by 108.8 per cent, 67.3 per cent, 66.2 per cent and 63.7 per cent, to 749.6 kilometres, 750.9 kilometres, 670.6 kilometres and 1,034.5 kilometres, respectively, over the review period.



Table 11.9: Distribution of Class C (Rural Roads) by County and Surface Type, 2023–2025

Kilometres

Year	2023			2024			2025*		
County	Paved	Unpaved	Total	Paved	Unpaved	Total	Paved	Unpaved	Total
Mombasa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	8.1
Kwale	121.6	405.1	526.7	123.3	403.4	526.7	139.2	670.6	809.8
Kilifi	96.7	375.3	472.0	113.0	359.0	472.0	107.2	749.6	856.8
Tana River	21.7	369.5	391.2	21.7	369.5	391.2	13.9	457.1	471.0
Lamu	-	53.5	53.5	-	53.5	53.5	10.9	190.6	201.4
Taita/ Taveta	16.9	567.4	584.3	22.7	561.6	584.3	18.2	645.3	663.5
Garissa	18.4	581.7	600.1	18.4	581.7	600.1	16.2	1,102.8	1,119.0
Wajir	2.0	723.0	725.0	2.0	723.0	725.0	4.5	1,174.1	1,178.6
Mandera	-	560.2	560.2	-	560.2	560.2	-	721.4	721.4
Marsabit	3.6	467.4	471.0	3.6	467.4	471.0	4.5	1,079.4	1,083.9
Isiolo	47.1	436.5	483.7	58.9	424.8	483.7	45.3	647.0	692.2
Meru	218.6	272.0	490.6	233.3	257.2	490.6	171.6	487.1	658.7
Tharaka-Nithi	59.9	255.2	315.0	66.4	248.7	315.0	70.2	270.2	340.4
Embu	130.6	236.1	366.7	135.7	231.0	366.7	135.0	309.2	444.2
Kitui	61.8	826.6	888.4	67.9	820.6	888.4	36.1	1,222.6	1,258.7
Machakos	128.0	432.8	560.8	139.7	421.1	560.8	163.4	651.4	814.8
Makueni	101.8	397.0	498.9	120.4	378.5	498.9	103.9	728.6	832.5
Nyandarua	89.0	195.9	284.9	102.1	182.8	284.9	101.2	242.2	343.3
Nyeri	238.0	181.3	419.3	278.5	140.8	419.3	275.0	249.1	524.1
Kirinyaga	135.2	108.6	243.9	147.0	96.8	243.9	157.3	182.5	339.8
Muranga	330.5	83.4	413.9	333.6	80.3	413.9	389.6	162.5	552.1
Kiambu	258.4	119.9	378.3	291.0	87.3	378.3	387.6	321.4	709.1
Turkana	0.7	594.4	595.0	0.7	594.4	595.0	0.7	1,018.7	1,019.4
West Pokot	82.2	214.2	296.4	90.0	206.4	296.4	95.9	422.9	518.7
Samburu	6.2	492.7	498.9	6.2	492.7	498.9	6.2	709.2	715.5
Trans Nzoia	97.9	109.5	207.3	102.1	105.2	207.3	109.7	229.1	338.8
Uasin Gishu	252.5	175.8	428.2	260.0	168.3	428.2	266.2	296.4	562.6
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	42.8	182.5	225.2	58.2	167.0	225.2	89.2	250.3	339.5
Nandi	97.8	159.3	257.1	97.8	159.3	257.1	116.4	320.1	436.6
Baringo	173.2	469.2	642.5	193.7	448.8	642.5	185.1	750.9	936.0
Laikipia	128.6	112.7	241.3	130.1	111.3	241.3	135.2	257.9	393.0
Nakuru	335.8	427.6	763.3	339.8	423.6	763.3	376.4	576.7	953.0
Narok	149.8	636.6	786.4	154.3	632.1	786.4	157.5	1,034.5	1,192.0
Kajiado	6.7	544.8	551.5	6.7	544.8	551.5	2.1	760.7	762.8
Bomet	139.0	56.8	195.8	139.0	56.8	195.8	178.5	174.0	352.6
Kericho	139.4	122.4	261.8	153.9	107.9	261.7	145.7	318.9	464.6
Kakamega	74.5	244.0	318.6	76.8	241.8	318.6	91.3	521.1	612.5
Vihiga	51.6	44.2	95.8	53.6	42.2	95.8	62.3	124.3	186.6
Bungoma	83.0	256.8	339.8	92.0	247.8	339.8	94.9	550.5	645.5

Table 11.9: Distribution of Class C (Rural Roads) by County and Surface Type, 2023–2025 (Cont'd)

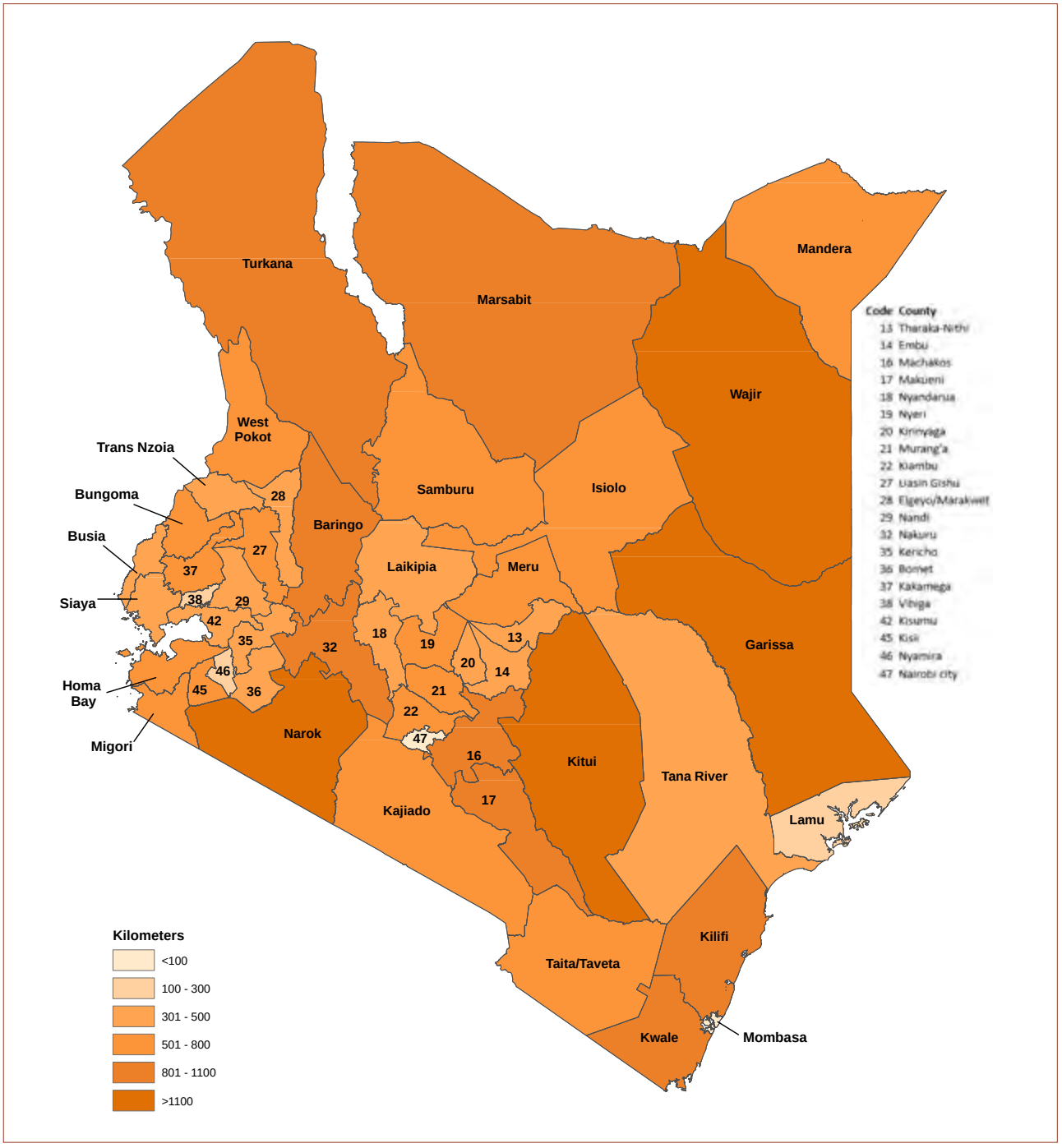
Kilometres

Year	2023			2024			2025*		
County	Paved	Unpaved	Total	Paved	Unpaved	Total	Paved	Unpaved	Total
Busia	32.5	194.4	226.9	32.5	194.4	226.9	33.0	343.3	376.3
Siaya	74.1	158.3	232.4	74.1	158.3	232.4	78.0	321.1	399.1
Kisumu	63.6	141.3	204.9	67.6	137.3	204.9	67.2	251.4	318.6
Homa Bay	72.5	346.8	419.3	72.5	346.8	419.3	89.3	550.8	640.1
Kisii	83.8	203.9	287.7	86.0	201.7	287.7	127.0	398.9	525.9
Migori	193.7	169.3	363.0	224.1	138.9	363.0	241.0	336.0	577.0
Nyamira	49.3	96.2	145.5	54.8	90.7	145.5	63.6	196.3	259.9
Nairobi City[1]	8.4	-	8.4	8.4	-	8.4	0.5	-	0.5
TOTAL	**4,519.4**	**13,801.9**	**18,321.3**	**4,853.9**	**13,467.4**	**18,321.3**	**5,163.3**	**22,986.6**	**28,149.9**

Source: Kenya Rural Roads Authority
**Provisional*
[1] Some roads are usually reclassified to a higher class following construction and upgrading to bitumen standards



Figure 11.1: Spatial Distribution of Kenya Rural Road Network (Class C) by County, 2025



11.14. Continuous investment in road development, rehabilitation and maintenance is essential for ensuring a reliable and efficient road transport network. As shown in Table 11.10, the length of paved roads stood at 25.4 thousand kilometres in 2025 accounting for only 10.6 per cent of the total road network. Of the total paved road network, national roads accounted for 20.1 thousand kilometres, while county roads comprised 5.3 thousand kilometres. Similarly, the unpaved road network consisted of 37.0 thousand kilometres under national roads and 176.7 thousand kilometres under county roads.

The length of paved roads in 2025.

25,400Km

11.15. Analysis by road classification shows that Primary Roads (Class C) accounted for the largest share of paved national roads at 7.0 thousand kilometres, followed by National Trunk Roads (Class B) at 6.9 thousand kilometres and International Trunk Roads (Class A) at 5.8 thousand kilometres, while Superhighways (Class S) stood at 0.4 thousand kilometres.

11.16. Within the county road network, unclassified roads (Class G) accounted for the largest share of unpaved roads at 114.0 thousand kilometres, followed by Special Purpose Roads (Class F) at 28.2 thousand kilometres, Minor Roads (Class E) at 18.5 thousand kilometres, and Secondary Roads (Class D) at 16.0 thousand kilometres.

Table 11.10: Kilometres of Roads by Surface Type and Classification as at 30th June, 2021 - 2025+

Kilometres

	Earth/Gravel (Unpaved)					Bitumen (Paved)				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
National Roads										
Super Highway (S)	0	0	0	0	2	157	157	157	365	365
International Trunk Roads (A)	3,112	3,110	1,269	2,584	2,743	5,350	5,469	5,613	5,847	5,847
National Trunk Roads (B)	7,625	6,869	8,218	9,806	9,099	5,632	5,872	6,169	6,302	6,880
Primary Roads (C)	15,985	15,899	14,876	9,821	25,142	7,525	7,611	7,554	6,818	6,994
Sub-total	**26,722**	**25,878**	**24,362**	**22,211**	**36,986**	**18,664**	**19,109**	**19,493**	**19,331**	**20,085**
County Roads										
Secondary Roads (D)	9,150	7,846	9,966	10,039	16,044	1,432	1,432	1,204	1,230	751
Minor Roads (E)	11,523	11,523	10,610	10,694	18,491	645	717	962	983	833
Special Purpose Roads (F)	9,091	9,091	8,612	8,685	28,216	365	465	564	576	778
Unclassified Roads (G)	83,521	85,274	85,717	88,469	113,974	720	720	801	818	2,965
Sub-total	**113,285**	**113,734**	**114,905**	**117,887**	**176,725**	**3,162**	**3,334**	**3,531**	**3,607**	**5,327**
GRAND TOTAL	**140,007**	**139,612**	**139,267**	**140,099**	**213,711**	**21,826**	**22,443**	**23,024**	**24,868**	**25,412**

Source: Kenya Roads Board

**Provisional*

Some roads are usually 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.*

11.17. The progress on the construction of major roads remained critical in enhancing connectivity and supporting economic activities in 2025. Table 11.11 presents selected major road works in progress as at December 2025. Selected major roads under construction were valued at KSh 226.4 billion, with key projects such as Kibwezi–Mutomo–Kitui (225.5 km) and Garissa–Isiolo (150.0 km) recording progress levels of 89.7 per cent and 50.3 per cent, respectively. Several projects were nearing completion, including Kenol–Sagana (98.0 %), Kisii–Ahero (95.0 %) and MPARD Package 3 (Mteza–Kibundani) (98.0 %).

11.18. Expenditure on road upgrading and dualling projects stood at KSh 23,296.4 million, with notable works including Nanyuki Town Roads and Magongo Road Phase II, both nearing completion at 90.0 per cent and 99.5 per cent, respectively. In addition, investment in bridges, interchanges and social infrastructure projects amounted to KSh 5,461.5 million, all of which were fully completed during the review period.

Table 11.11: Selected Major Road Works in Progress as at December 2025

Project Name	Length (Km)	% Completion	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)
Roads under Construction			
Kibwezi - Mutomo - Kitui	225.5	89.7	21,545.91
Kisii – Ahero	82.8	95.0	11,819.21
Mombasa – Kwa Jomvu	13.3	94.9	11,406.31
Kenol – Sagana	48.0	98.0	11,327.49
Kulamawe – Modogashe	128.0	28.1	11,014.77
Kwa Jomvu – Mariakani	30.0	24.9	10,338.65
Garissa – Isiolo	150.0	50.3	9,453.65
Sagana – Marua	36.0	88.7	9,146.92
Wajir – Tarbaj	57.0	5.5	9,114.70
Tarbaj – Kotulo	64.0	14.7	9,045.17
Isiolo – Kulamawe	77.0	38.2	7,982.65
Segel – Maikona	73.3	14.0	7,836.75
Mombasa – Mtwapa	13.5	44.0	7,590.75
Mtwapa - Kwa Kadzengo – Kilifi	40.4	67.5	7,546.32
Athi River – Machakos Turnoff	10.0	93.5	6,431.33
Chemelil – Muhoroni – Kipsitet	20.0	24.2	5,720.77
Tot Junction – Kopasi River	46.0	10.7	5,603.04
MPARD Package 3: Mteza – Kibundani	6.9	98.0	5,358.03
Mamboleo Junction – Miwani	21.0	13.0	5,194.52
Mau Mau Road Lot 3 (Nyeri Section)	109.1	59.5	5,148.44
Miwani – Chemelil	27.4	15.1	4,964.72
Kitale – Endebes – Suam	45.0	98.4	4,955.35
Mau Mau Road Lot 1A (Kiambu Section)	105.0	64.4	4,567.89
Mau Mau Road Lot 1B (Kiambu Section)	112.6	60.8	4,555.62
Barpello – Tot Junction	41.0	9.0	4,542.28
Kopasi River – Marich Pass	32.0	34.0	4,419.97

Table 11.11: Selected Major Road Works in Progress as at December 2025 (Cont'd)

Project Name	Length (Km)	% Completion	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)
Uplands - Githunguri - Ruiru	47.0	65.0	3,988.06
Kinyona - Gatura - Njabini	68.8	50.8	3,179.05
Kwale – Kinango	29.0	17.5	3,070.68
Thika - Magumu Road	68.0	70.3	2,582.55
Mau Mau Road Lot 2B (Murang'a)	31.0	8.9	2,542.18
Marsabit - Segel	23.5	88.5	2,227.58
Valley Road/Ngong Road/Nyerere Road Interchange and Upperhill Overpasses	6.0	43.0	2,193.75
Sub total			**226,415.06**
Upgrading / Dualling			
Nanyuki Town Roads	0.4	90.0	18,002.97
Magongo Road Phase II	5.8	99.5	2,464.29
Mombasa Road(Devki)- Kinanie Park/Kinanie Leather Park	25.0	65.0	1,785.78
Roads in Meru County Headquarters	13.0	61.0	1,043.33
Sub total			**23,296.37**
Bridges/Interchanges/Social Infrastructure			
Social Infrastructure – West Pokot & Turkana	n/a	100.0	2,374.75
Social Infrastructure – Loima & Turkana	n/a	100.0	1,698.40
Kericho Junction Interchange	n/a	100.0	1,388.32
Sub total			**5,461.47**

Source: KeNHA and KURA

Railway Network Rehabilitation

11.19. The construction of Miritini Meter Gauge Railway (MGR)-Mombasa Terminus and Makupa Causeway was completed in 2025 at an estimated cost of KSh 4.8 billion with a route length of 2.8 kilometres while the Riruta/Lenana-Ngong route, which is 12.5 Kilometres is under construction at an estimated cost of KSh 1.2 billion.

Table 11.12: The Status of Rehabilitation of MGRs as at 31st December 2025

Routes under Construction	Length in Kilometres	Percentage Completion	Estimated Cost KSh (Million)
Riruta/Lenana Ngong MGR Commuter Line	12.5	12	1,231.80
Miritini MGR Station - Mombasa Terminus new MGR Link and Railway Bridge across Makupa Causeway	2.8	100	4,801.00
TOTAL			**6,032.80**



Kenya experienced an increase in the number of tourist arrivals, growing by

6.2%

in 2025

CHAPTER

12

Tourism Sector

Overview

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization, 2025 showed the return to pre-pandemic long-term growth trends in which the international arrivals grew by an average of 5.0 per cent per annum globally. The Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife launched the 5th Strategic Plan that focuses on enhancing tourism promotion initiatives, diversifying tourism products, expanding target markets, and enhancing destination competitiveness. Despite geopolitical challenges, international travel remained solid driven by strong demand and ongoing recovery in various destinations. Africa recorded an 8.0 per cent increase, welcoming 81 million arrivals in 2025.

12.2. Similarly, Kenya experienced an increase in the number of tourist arrivals, growing by 6.2 per cent to 2,550.6 thousand in 2025. Hotel bed-nights occupancy increased by 12.6 per cent to 11,556.2 thousand in 2025 with a share of 45.0 per cent being occupied by Kenyan residents, indicating the essence of domestic tourism. The number of local conferences improved by 12.9 per cent to 12,671 in 2025 while that of international conferences increased to 998 during the year under review.

12.3. The growth in conferences was mainly driven by the Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions (MICE) sub-sector. Visitors to national parks and game reserves grew by 5.7 per cent to 3,954.5 thousand in 2025. The growth was driven by improved tourism performance associated with growing domestic travel, enhanced infrastructure, and sustained marketing efforts. However, visitors to Museums, Snake Parks and Historical sites declined by 3.6 per cent to 1,110.8 thousand in 2025.

Visitor Arrivals

12.4. The number of international visitor arrivals increased from 2,401.3 thousand in 2024 to 2,550.6 thousand in 2025, as shown in Table 12.1. Arrivals through Mombasa International Airport and Jomo Kenyatta International Airport were higher in most of the months of 2025 compared to 2024. The continued growth underscores the sector's resilience and the intertwined linkage with economic growth. The number of international visitor arrivals has been on a steady growth, as illustrated in Figure 12.1(a).

Table 12.1: Number of Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through MIA and JKIA, and Other Border Points, 2024 – 2025

Month	MIA		JKIA		Other Borders		Total	
	2024	2025*	2024	2025*	2024	2025*	2024	2025*
Jan	24,944	28,099	126,380	135,782	50,193	54,320	201,517	218,201
Feb	23,610	25,082	132,704	130,690	39,739	44,134	196,053	199,906
Mar	18,021	18,240	120,990	110,157	42,764	40,781	181,775	169,178
Apr	6,730	9,362	109,229	115,363	38,611	45,235	154,570	169,960
May	5,991	7,132	122,360	120,385	42,319	44,490	170,670	172,007
Jun	9,702	11,341	150,430	154,610	42,931	46,508	203,063	212,459
Jul	16,364	20,510	165,666	185,536	45,746	50,998	227,776	257,044
Aug	20,300	22,916	170,120	188,202	59,161	66,037	249,581	277,155
Sep	15,767	18,503	140,497	144,308	48,719	51,075	204,983	213,886
Oct	17,855	19,920	136,202	152,010	47,499	48,352	201,556	220,282
Nov	19,787	24,421	120,440	133,429	43,506	44,503	183,733	202,353
Dec	25,980	29,658	142,045	149,370	57,954	59,182	225,979	238,210
TOTAL	**205,051**	**235,184**	**1,637,063**	**1,719,842**	**559,142**	**595,615**	**2,401,256**	**2,550,641**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services
** Provisional*

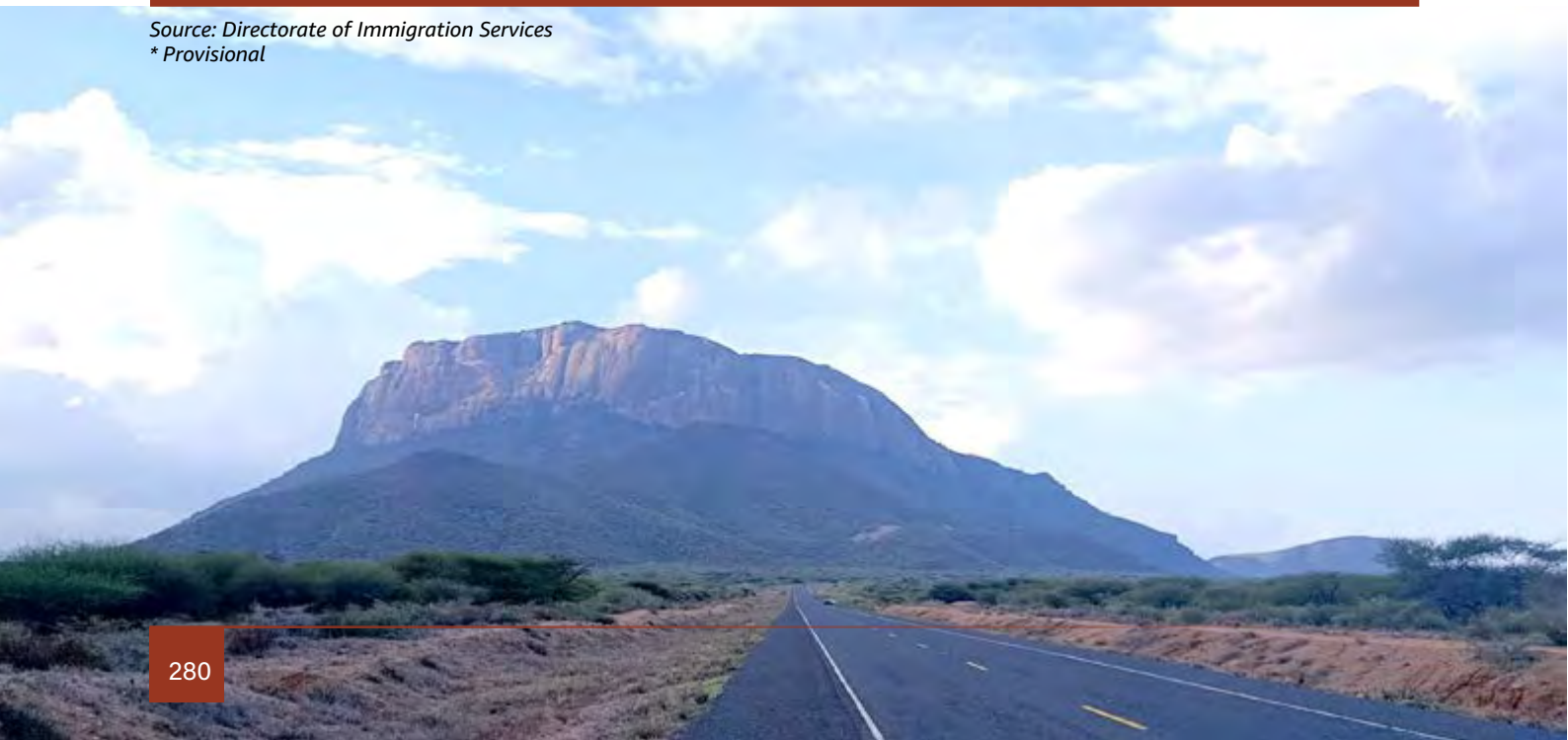
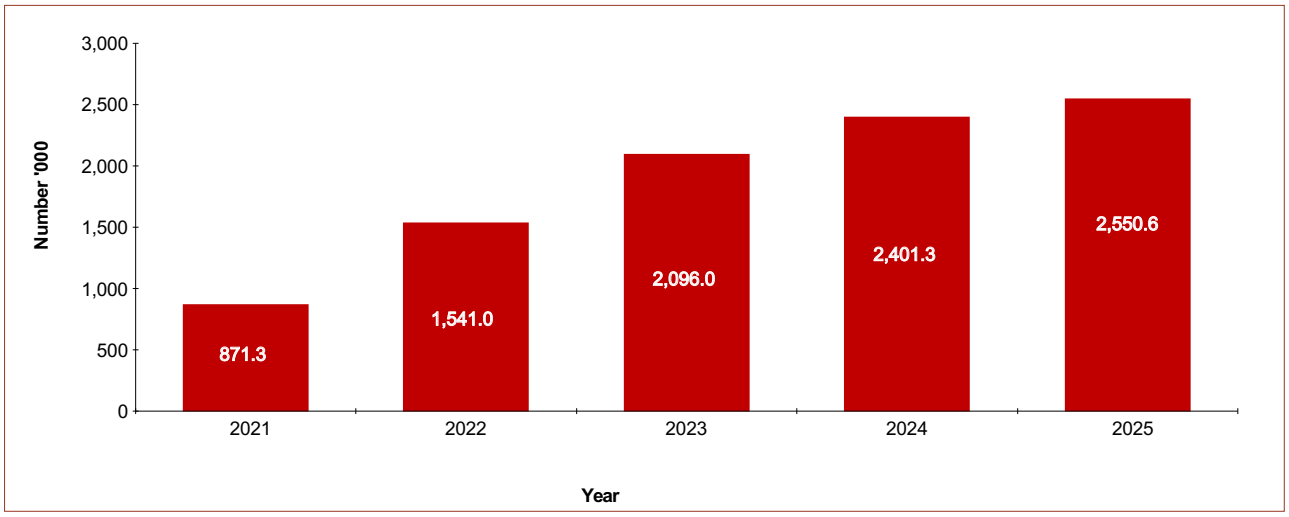


Figure 12.1(a): Annual Trends in International Visitor Arrivals, 2021- 2025



12.5. The monthly international visitor arrivals through Moi International Airport in Mombasa and Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi in 2024 and 2025 are presented in Figures 12.1(b) and 12.1(c), respectively. The number of international visitors through MIA grew by 14.7 per cent to 235.2 thousand while that through JKIA expanded by 5.1 per cent to 1,719.8 thousand in 2025.

12.6. Arrivals in January rose from 24.9 thousand in 2024 to 28.1 thousand in 2025, while December recorded 26.0 thousand and 29.7 thousand visitors in 2024 and 2025, respectively. The lowest number of international visitors was recorded in May, at 6.0 thousand in 2024 and 7.1 thousand in 2025. JKIA recorded the highest number of international travelers in August, with arrivals increasing from 170.1 thousand in 2024 to 188.2 thousand in 2025. In contrast, April registered the lowest number of travelers, at 109.1 thousand in 2024 and 215.4 thousand in 2025 as shown in Figure 12.1(c)

Figure 12.1(b): Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through MIA, 2024 – 2025

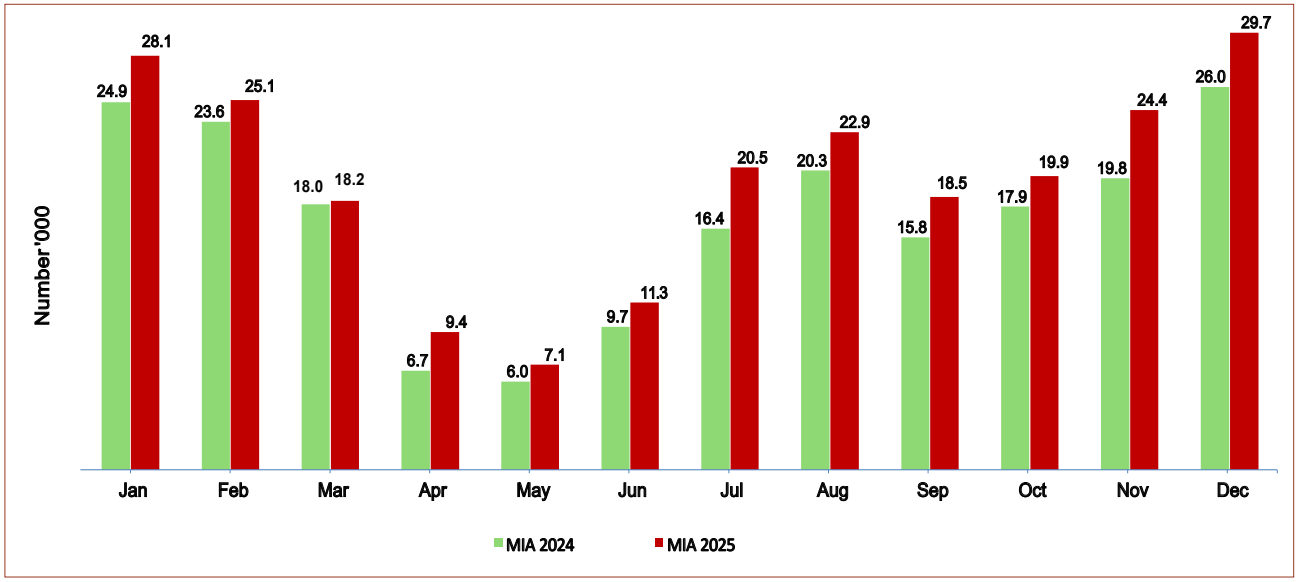
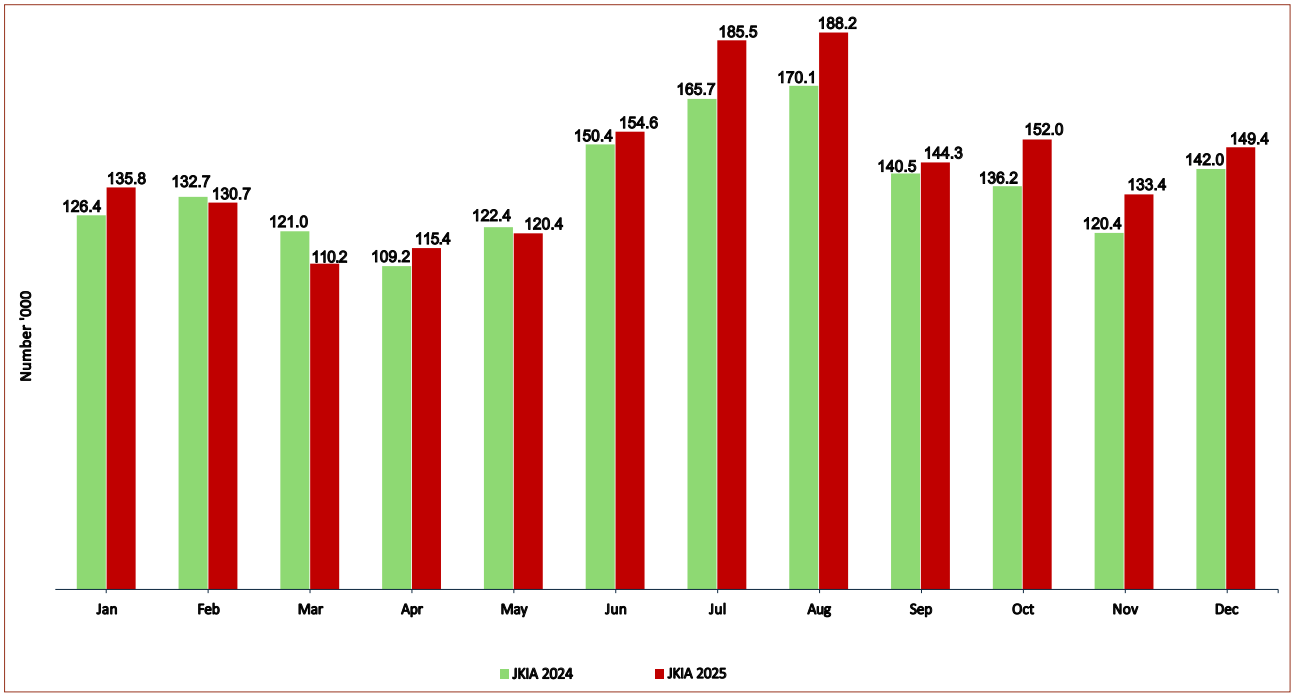
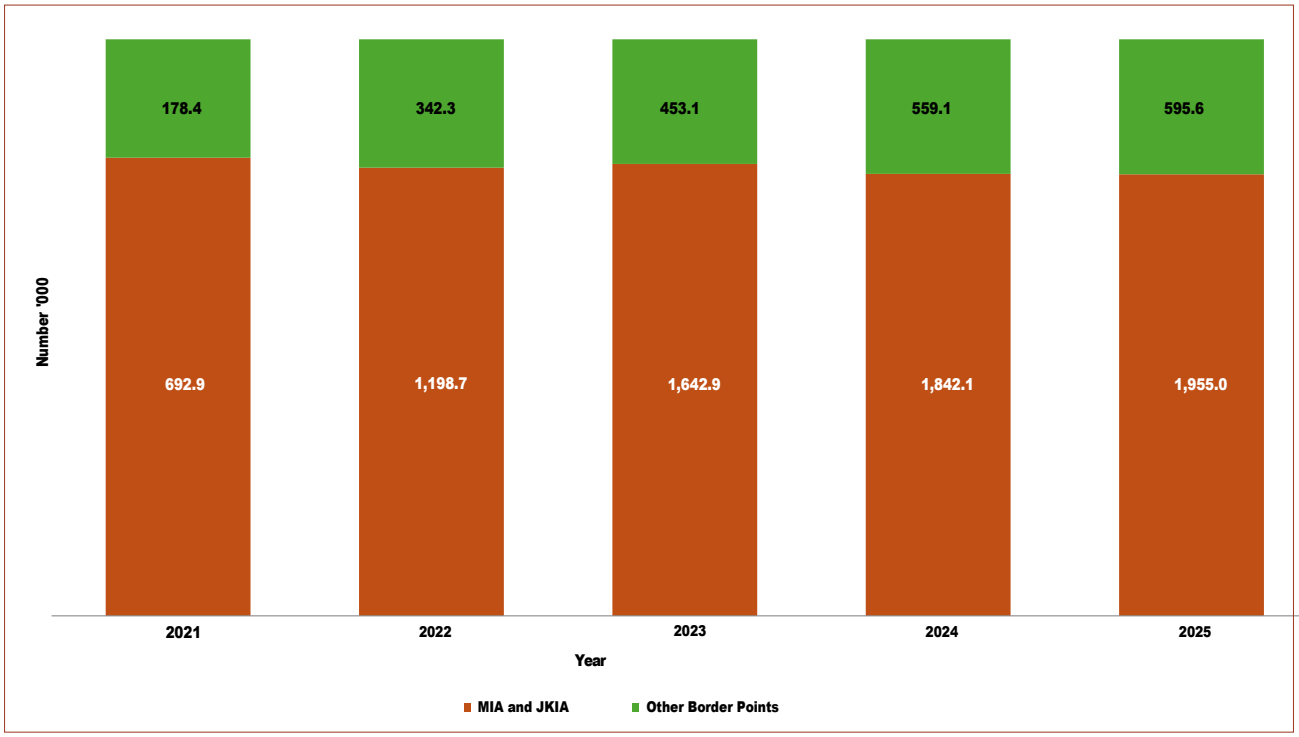


Figure 12.1(c): Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through JKIA, 2024 - 2025



12.7. Figure 12.1(d) shows international visitor arrivals through both MIA and JKIA, as well as other border points, for the period 2021 to 2025. Visitor arrivals through other border points grew by 6.5 per cent, to 595.6 thousand in 2025. Similarly, arrivals through MIA and JKIA rose by 6.1 per cent, from 1,842.1 thousand in 2024 to 1,955.0 thousand in 2025.

Figure 12.1(d): International Visitor Arrivals through MIA and JKIA, and Other Border Points, 2021 – 2025



12.8. Table 12.2 shows the number of international visitor arrivals by purpose of visit and quarter from 2021 to 2025. International visitors on holiday purposes accounted for the largest share at 47.8 per cent of total international arrivals in 2025, an increase from 44.1 per cent recorded in 2024. However, the share of Business travel accounted for 25.2 per cent of total arrivals during the review period, a decline compared to 26.8 per cent share in 2024. Visitors in transit constituted 3.3 per cent, while those travelling for 'other' purposes accounted for 23.7 per cent of total international arrivals, as shown in Figure 12.2.

Table 12.2: International Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2021-2025

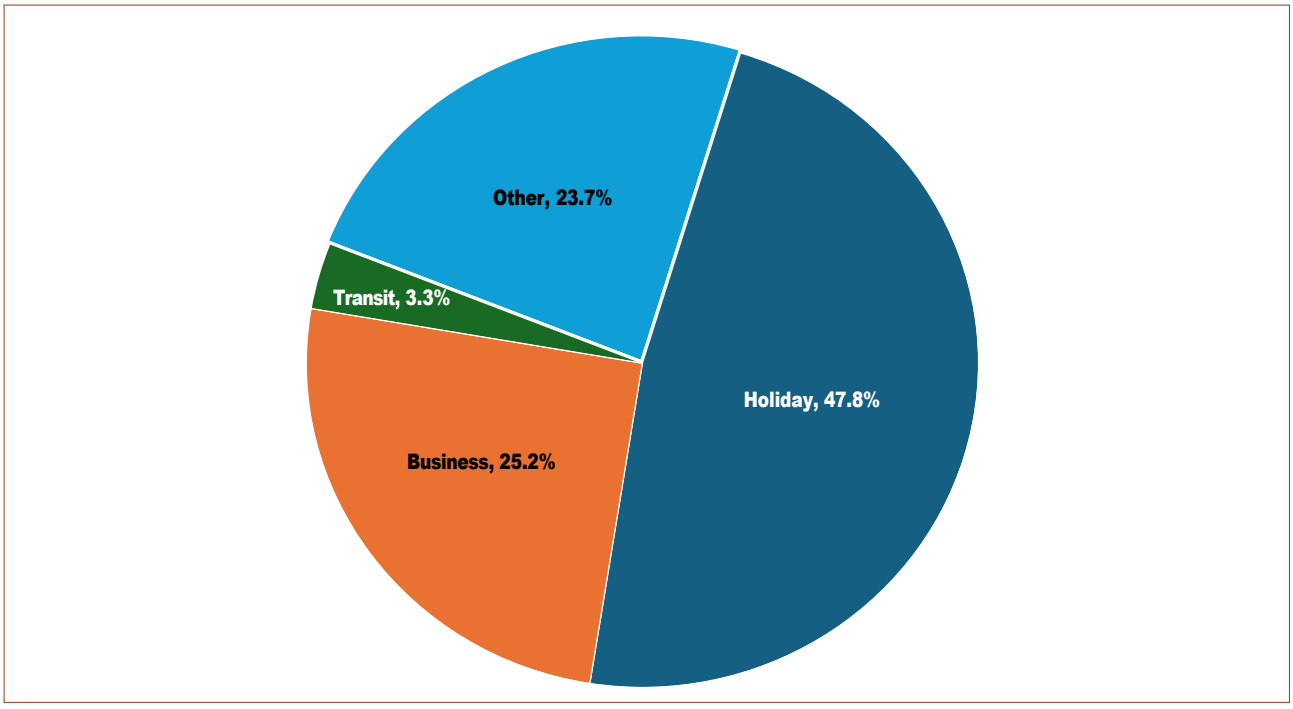
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Quarter	Purpose	2021	2022	2023*	2024	2025*
1st	Holiday	46.1	93.7	197.1	266.3	273.3
	Business	47.7	83.8	112.7	154.3	154.0
	Transit	8.4	11.6	25.9	21.9	18.3
	Other[1]	55.8	98.8	134.1	136.7	141.7
	TOTAL	**157.8**	**287.9**	**469.7**	**579.1**	**587.3**
2nd	Holiday	42.1	111.4	171.3	193.1	222.0
	Business	43.9	105.7	123.2	165.7	163.9
	Transit	8.5	16.8	22.3	26.2	19.8
	Other[1]	53.7	123.5	134.4	143.6	148.8
	TOTAL	**148.2**	**357.5**	**451.1**	**528.7**	**554.4**
3rd	Holiday	105.7	179.1	313.8	333.5	401.4
	Business	60.6	110.1	132.0	160.7	162.5
	Transit	10.6	22.9	26.7	28.3	24.7
	Other[1]	89.0	128.6	145.2	159.8	159.4
	TOTAL	**266.0**	**440.7**	**617.7**	**682.2**	**748.1**
4th	Holiday	106.4	174.9	254.8	266.9	322.6
	Business	77.5	120.9	125.9	162.9	162.7
	Transit	20.5	24.5	26.9	23.4	20.1
	Other[1]	94.9	134.6	149.9	158.0	155.5
	TOTAL	**299.3**	**454.9**	**557.4**	**611.2**	**660.8**
Annual	Holiday	300.3	559.1	937.0	1,059.8	1,219.3
	Business	229.7	420.6	493.8	643.6	643.1
	Transit	48.0	75.8	101.7	99.8	82.9
	Other[1]	293.4	485.4	563.5	598.1	605.5
	TOTAL	**871.3**	**1,541.0**	**2,096.0**	**2,401.3**	**2,550.6**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services
**Provisional*
+Revised
[1]Other category include: Medical, Religious Mission/Volunteer, Sports, Health, Study, Visiting Friends and Relatives, Others/Not Stated.



Figure 12.2: International Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2025



Visitor Departures

12.9. Table 12.3 shows the total number of international departures by purpose of visit and quarter from 2021 to 2025. The number of departing visitors increased by 8.0 per cent to 2,428.5 thousand in 2025. International visitor departures in quarter 3 recorded the highest growth at 11.8 per cent, followed by Quarter 4 at 9.5 per cent.



Table 12.3: International Visitor Departures by Purpose of Visit, 2021-2025

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Quarter	Purpose	2021	2022	2023+	2024	2025*
1st	Holiday	35.1	68.4	129.5	141.9	166.3
	Business	62.9	83.0	132.3	164.7	169.8
	Transit	8.1	11.2	23.3	20.1	29.9
	Other[1]	36.2	107.4	157.7	218.7	202.4
	TOTAL	**142.2**	**269.9**	**442.6**	**545.5**	**568.4**
2nd	Holiday	31.5	79.6	117.8	118.4	146.0
	Business	67.4	105.6	123.0	156.6	152.5
	Transit	6.7	14.0	23.8	25.8	29.5
	Other[1]	32.8	129.9	153.0	190.6	189.8
	TOTAL	**138.5**	**329.1**	**417.5**	**491.4**	**517.8**
3rd	Holiday	82.2	131.6	232.2	247.7	284.4
	Business	90.2	111.8	133.1	142.1	163.0
	Transit	10.3	18.1	23.3	27.9	28.6
	Other[1]	60.1	153.9	198.8	225.9	243.4
	TOTAL	**242.9**	**415.4**	**587.4**	**643.6**	**719.3**
4th	Holiday	66.2	110.4	184.1	189.7	221.0
	Business	118.5	125.7	133.4	150.4	160.2
	Transit	15.2	18.5	35.3	25.1	42.3
	Other[1]	68.3	162.7	166.2	203.8	199.5
	TOTAL	**268.1**	**417.3**	**519.0**	**569.0**	**623.0**
Annual	Holiday	215.0	390.0	663.6	697.6	817.6
	Business	339.0	426.1	521.7	613.9	645.4
	Transit	40.3	61.8	105.7	99.0	130.3
	Other[1]	197.4	553.9	675.7	839.0	835.1
	TOTAL	**791.7**	**1,431.8**	**1,966.7**	**2,249.4**	**2,428.5**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services
**Provisional*
+Revised
[1]Other category include: Medical, Religious Mission/Volunteer, Sports, Health, Study, Visiting Friends and Relatives, Others/Not Stated.

12.10. Table 12.4 presents the number of departing visitors by country of residence and purpose of visit, excluding visitors whose purpose of visit was "Other". Departing visitors increased from 1,410.4 thousand in 2024 to 1,593.4 thousand in 2025. Total departures increased from 1,410.4 thousand in 2024 to 1,593.4 thousand in 2025. Departures by residents of Europe rose by 20.1 per cent to 477.5 thousand, while those from Africa increased by 17.4 per cent to 588.8 thousand in 2025. Departures whose residence is North America went up by 8.2 per cent to 255.9 thousand in 2025.

> Total departures increased to **1,593.4** thousand in 2025

Table 12.4: Departing Visitors by Country of Residence and Purpose of Visit[1], 2023-2025

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Country of Residence	Holiday			Business			Transit			Total		
	2023+	2024	2025*	2023+	2024	2025*	2023+	2024	2025*	2023+	2024	2025*
Germany	26.8	25.3	33.0	21.1	22.5	26.1	4.3	3.6	5.3	52.1	51.4	64.4
United Kingdom	58.8	66.1	72.4	46.4	58.7	57.4	9.4	9.5	11.6	114.6	134.3	141.4
Switzerland	4.6	4.6	5.6	3.6	4.1	4.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	8.9	9.4	11.0
Italy	22.3	14.5	27.4	17.6	12.9	21.7	3.6	2.1	4.4	43.4	29.5	53.6
France	17.0	17.2	21.0	13.4	15.2	16.6	2.7	2.5	3.4	33.2	34.9	40.9
Scandinavia	15.7	14.2	19.3	12.4	12.6	15.3	2.5	2.0	3.1	30.6	28.8	37.7
Other Europe	53.4	53.8	65.8	42.2	47.8	52.2	8.5	7.7	10.5	104.2	109.4	128.5
TOTAL EUROPE	**198.5**	**195.7**	**244.6**	**156.7**	**173.8**	**193.8**	**31.7**	**28.0**	**39.1**	**386.9**	**397.5**	**477.5**
USA	92.5	104.0	114.0	73.0	92.3	90.3	14.8	14.9	18.2	180.3	211.2	222.5
Canada	13.9	12.4	17.1	11.0	11.0	13.6	2.2	1.8	2.7	27.1	25.2	33.4
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	**106.4**	**116.3**	**131.1**	**84.0**	**103.4**	**103.9**	**17.0**	**16.7**	**21.0**	**207.4**	**236.4**	**255.9**
Uganda	57.4	60.6	70.7	45.3	53.8	56.0	9.2	8.7	11.3	111.8	123.1	138.0
Tanzania	45.7	24.7	56.3	36.0	21.9	44.6	7.3	3.5	9.0	89.0	50.2	109.8
Burundi	7.7	0.5	9.5	6.1	0.5	7.5	1.2	0.1	1.5	15.0	1.0	18.6
Rwanda	16.3	21.5	20.1	12.9	19.1	15.9	2.6	3.1	3.2	31.7	43.6	39.2
South Sudan	12.4	27.4	15.2	9.8	24.3	12.1	2.0	3.9	2.4	24.1	55.6	29.7
Other Africa	105.4	112.2	129.9	83.2	99.7	102.9	16.9	16.1	20.8	205.5	227.9	253.5
TOTAL AFRICA	**244.8**	**246.8**	**301.6**	**193.2**	**219.3**	**238.9**	**39.1**	**35.3**	**48.2**	**477.1**	**501.4**	**588.8**
India	41.0	41.2	50.5	32.3	36.6	40.0	6.5	5.9	8.1	79.9	83.7	98.6
Japan	0.4	2.3	2.5	0.3	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	4.7	3.0
Israel	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	3.7	4.2	4.5
Other Asia	43.2	30.9	51.3	34.1	27.5	42.2	6.9	4.4	8.5	84.3	62.8	102.0
TOTAL ASIA	**86.5**	**76.5**	**106.6**	**68.3**	**68.0**	**84.5**	**13.8**	**11.0**	**17.1**	**168.6**	**155.5**	**208.1**
Australia and New Zealand	8.9	6.5	11.0	7.0	5.7	8.7	1.4	0.9	1.8	17.4	13.1	21.5
All Other Countries	18.5	55.8	22.8	12.6	43.7	15.6	2.5	7.0	3.2	33.6	106.5	41.6
GRAND TOTAL	**663.6**	**697.5**	**817.6**	**521.7**	**613.8**	**645.4**	**105.7**	**99.0**	**130.2**	**1,291.0**	**1,410.4**	**1,593.4**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services
**Provisional*
+Revised
[1]Excludes visitors whose purpose of visit is categorized as "Other"

12.11. Number of visitor-days stayed by purpose of visit excluding visitors whose purpose of visit was cartegorised under "Other", and the average length of stay are shown in Table 12.5. The total visitor-days stayed by the departing visitors increased by 4.1 per cent to 19,390.4 thousand in 2025. The number of visitor-days stayed for those on holiday rose by 5.9 per cent to 11,201.1 thousand while visitor days for those on business increased to 8,005.4 thousand. Average length of stay for all the three cartegories remained the same as was in 2024.

Table 12.5: Number of Visitor-Days Stayed by Purpose of Visit[1], 2021-2025

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Purpose	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Holiday	5,486.3	7,150.6	10,121.6	10,580.5	11,201.1
Business	4,387.3	5,626.6	6,689.4	7,870.4	8,005.4
Transit	109.9	113.7	189.7	177.7	183.9
TOTAL	**9,983.5**	**12,890.9**	**17,000.7**	**18,628.6**	**19,390.4**
Average length of stay in days	10.5	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.1

**Provisional*
[1]Excludes visitors whose purpose of visit is categorized as "Other"

Outbound Tourism

12.12. The number of Kenyan residents departing to visit other countries on monthly basis from 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 12.6. The number of departing residents increased by 9.8 per cent to 1,539.3 thousand in 2025. August and December 2025 recorded the highest departures at 145.0 thousand while March recorded the lowest at 109.2 thousand.

Table 12.6: Number of Departing Kenyan Residents, 2021 - 2025

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Month	2021	2022	2023+	2024	2025*
January	55.9	71.8	109.3	115.1	127.9
February	52.4	69.8	94.0	101.5	114.3
March	58.8	84.7	100.1	106.1	109.2
April	54.9	87.1	104.3	108.1	127.6
May	54.4	87.2	108.5	108.1	126.6
June	59.2	95.9	106.8	104.6	118.7
July	63.8	105.6	109.9	110.5	125.8
August	72.1	91.4	123.0	130.3	145.0
September	71.4	100.3	117.2	121.7	137.1
October	77.9	108.2	114.8	119.3	132.3
November	71.8	103.1	112.9	128.6	129.9
December	78.4	123.7	136.1	148.7	145.0
TOTAL	**771.2**	**1,128.8**	**1,337.0**	**1,402.5**	**1,539.3**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services
**Provisional*
+Revised

12.13. Table 12.7 shows bed-night occupancy in hotels, lodges and other rooming houses by country of residence from 2021 to 2025. The number of bed-nights occupied increased by 12.6 per cent to about 11.6 million in 2025, mainly attributed to increased bed-nights by residents of Europe. The share of bed-nights occupied by Kenyan residents declined from 47.9 per cent in 2024 to 45.0 per cent in 2025. Bed-nights occupancy rate declined to 29.3 per cent in 2025 from 28.9 per cent in 2024.

Table 12.7: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Country of Residence, 2021-2025

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Country of Residence	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Domestic Tourism					
Kenya Residents	**3,829.9**	**4,195.6**	**4,618.1**	**4,917.2**	**5,198.4**
International Tourism					
Permanent Occupants[1]	158.5	99.0	132.0	218.6	282.6
Germany	77.0	105.1	507.9	537.6	716.1
Switzerland	45.8	48.3	50.0	133.4	93.9
United Kingdom	91.0	140.6	335.6	379.5	489.5
Italy	24.0	104.6	338.5	399.5	743.1
France	55.0	113.2	182.2	205.4	351.3
Scandinavia	39.7	60.5	68.3	111.7	139.6
Other Europe	229.3	381.1	487.6	595.8	839.3
EUROPE	**561.7**	**953.3**	**1,970.0**	**2,363.0**	**3,372.8**
Uganda	55.9	159.9	95.4	115.5	106.8
Tanzania	32.4	198.5	64.2	66.6	63.6
East and Central Africa	62.1	115.6	133.7	198.4	160.0
West Africa	49.2	74.8	107.5	119.4	103.1
North Africa	29.5	114.9	38.8	45.7	53.1
South Africa	60.8	79.2	74.2	85.3	112.2
Other Africa	31.2	52.1	117.7	72.9	164.5
AFRICA	**321.1**	**795.0**	**631.5**	**703.8**	**763.3**
U.S.A	221.5	353.0	465.3	650.4	617.8
Canada	26.4	64.6	77.9	125.5	132.6
Other America	25.2	62.7	74.3	70.1	82.8
AMERICA	**273.2**	**480.3**	**617.6**	**846.0**	**833.2**
Japan	18.6	24.0	39.7	51.9	57.2
India	72.7	141.9	188.3	243.4	210.0
Middle East	48.4	54.6	40.9	66.1	84.2
China	44.7	53.8	174.1	219.8	226.4
Other Asia	44.3	59.8	52.1	58.9	88.8
ASIA	**228.7**	**334.1**	**495.1**	**640.1**	**666.6**
Australia and New Zealand	13.1	32.3	50.9	82.3	105.8
All Other Countries	**130.7**	**119.5**	**117.5**	**491.2**	**333.5**
Total-Occupied	**5,517.0**	**7,009.0**	**8,632.8**	**10,262.1**	**11,556.2**
Total-Available	**27,630.1**	**30,453.4**	**33,001.2**	**35,544.8**	**39,454.0**
Occupancy rate	**20.0**	**23.0**	**26.2**	**28.9**	**29.3**

**Provisional*

[1]Persons staying one month or more in one hotel, including some block bookings for air crew.



12.14. Figure 12.3 (a) and 12.3 (b) show the monthly bed and room occupancy rates, in 2024 and 2025. While both years maintained almost similar levels towards the end of the year, the stronger mid-year gains, especially in August (38.1% for bed and 36.2% for rooms) in 2025 indicate a shift toward improved performance during traditionally high-demand months, reinforcing the resilience and growth trajectory of the sector. This is more pronounced on the rooms occupancy in which the 2025 had a higher occupancy rate in both peaks, August (36.2%) and December (35.0%).

Figure 12.3(a): Monthly Bed Occupancy Rates, 2024 - 2025

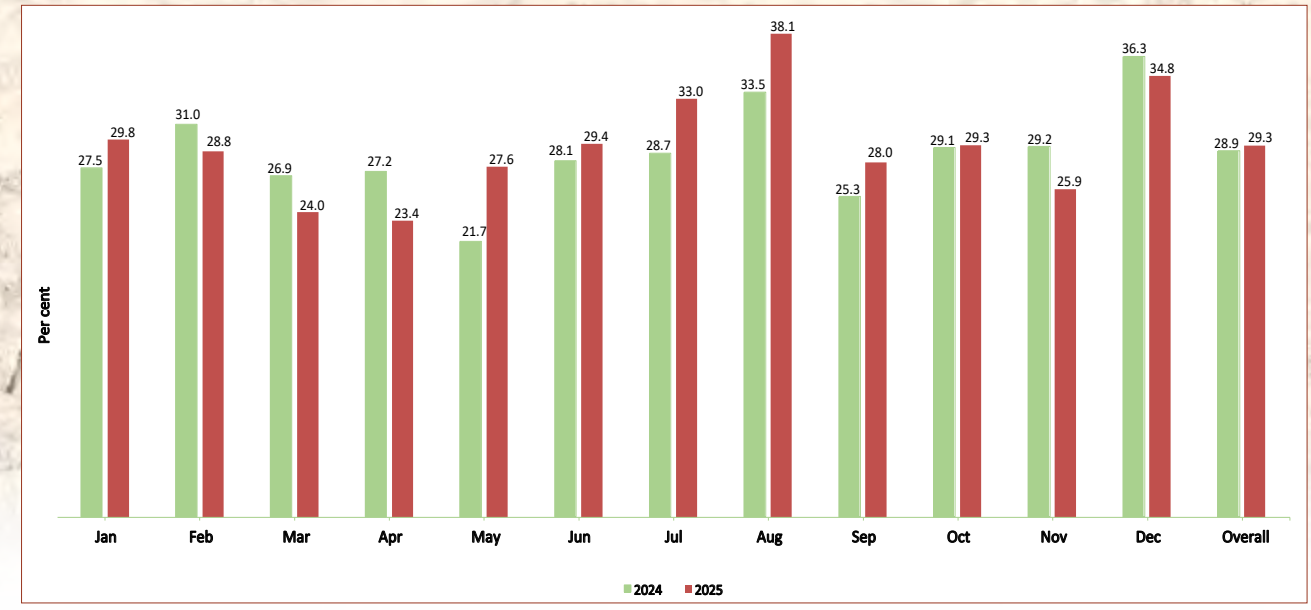
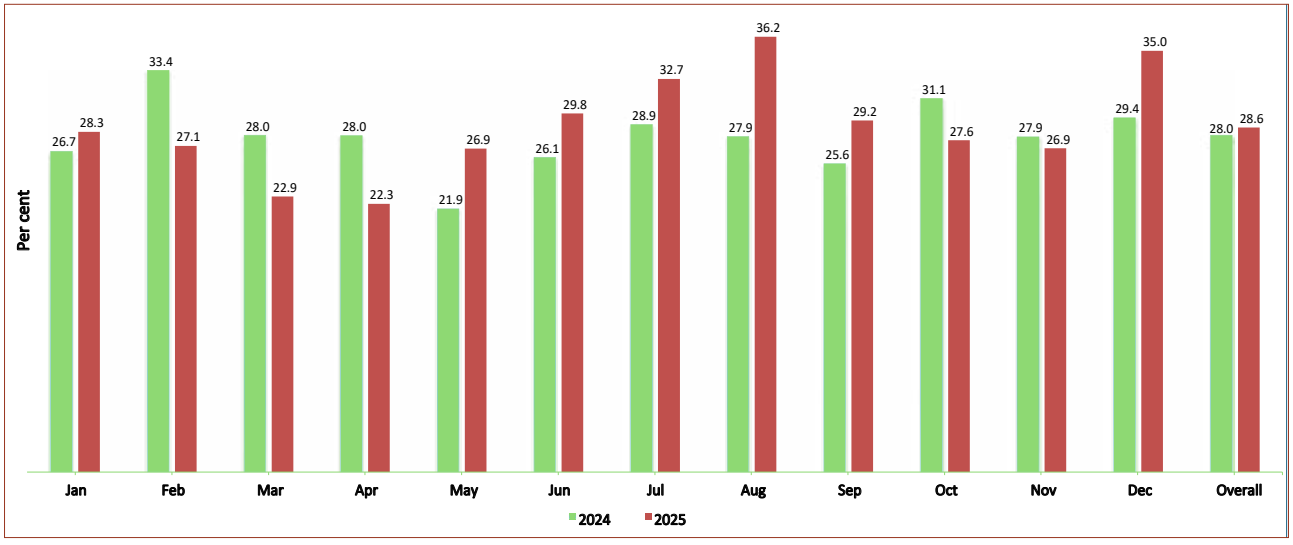


Figure 12.3(b): Monthly Room Occupancy Rates, 2024-2025



12.15. Hotel bed-nights occupancy by zone for the period 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 12.8. Central Region registered a growth of 32.9 per cent increasing the bed-nights occupancy to 1,168.8 thousand in 2025. Similarly, the occupancy in Coastal Hinterland grew by 26.0 per cent to 772.8 thousand in 2025. Coastal Beach occupancy grew from 4,135.9 thousand in 2024 to 4,938.9 thousand in 2025. In contrast, hotel bed-night occupancy declined in the Coastal Other region and Maasailand by 40.0 per cent and 9.2 per cent, respectively, in 2025.

Table 12.8: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Zone, 2021-2025

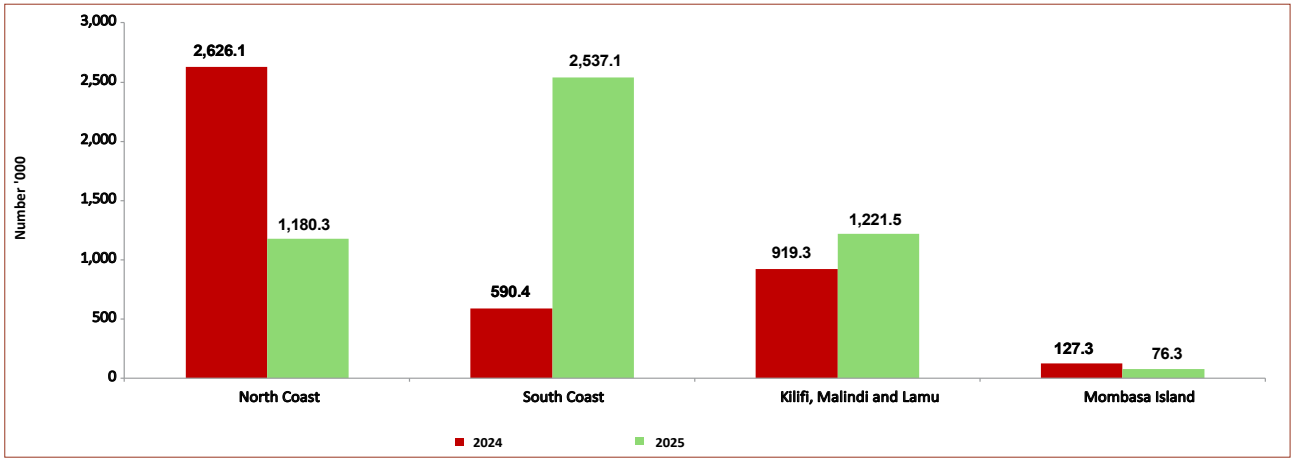
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Zone	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Coastal Beach[1]	1,967.8	2,346.5	3,563.4	4,135.9	4,938.9
Coastal Other[2]	142.7	114.2	145.5	127.3	76.3
Coastal Hinterland[3]	62.3	209.3	241.5	613.4	772.8
Nairobi High Class	1,007.7	1,534.9	1,557.4	1,879.8	1,972.4
Nairobi Other	509.7	308.9	561.7	631.1	652.1
Central	739.8	1,043.0	736.7	879.5	1,168.8
Masailand	362.3	605.4	763.7	998.5	906.9
Nyanza Basin	265.1	332.9	445.4	453.2	465.6
Western	383.9	393.5	454.1	425.7	473.2
Northern	75.7	120.4	163.2	117.8	129.1
Total-Occupied	**5,517.0**	**7,009.0**	**8,632.8**	**10,262.1**	**11,556.2**
Total-Available	**27,630.1**	**30,453.4**	**33,001.2**	**35,544.8**	**39,454.0**

**Provisional*
[1] Coastal beach comprise of hotels within 1 km away from the beach
[2] Coastal Other comprise of hotels that do not form part of the beaches or hinterland
[3] Coastal hinterland comprise of hotels within the coastal region, 1 km away from the coast line

12.16. The number of hotel bed-nights occupied along the coastal strip, excluding the Coastal Hinterland in 2024 and 2025 is illustrated in Figure 12.4. The South Coast was the most preferred destination followed by Kilifi, Malindi and Lamu. Bed-nights occupancy at the South Coast more than quadrapled from 590.4 thousand in 2024 to 2537.1 thousand in 2025. On the other hand, the bed-nights occupancy at the North Coast and Mombasa Island dropped by 55.1 per cent and 40.0 per cent to 1,180.3 thousand and 76.3 thousand respectively, in 2025.

Figure 12.4: Monthly Room Occupancy, 2024 - 2025



12.17. The number of hotel bed-nights occupied by area and guests' country of residence is shown in Table 12.9. Hotel bed-nights occupied by the Kenyan residents at the coast and Nairobi region declined by 6.2 per cent and 1.9 per cent to 2,316.3 thousand and 811.9 thousand, respectively, in 2025. On the other hand, the number of bed-nights occupied by the residents of Italy and France at the Coast increased from 340.2 thousand and 94.2 thousand in 2024 to 685.6 thousand and 242.2 thousand, in 2025, respectively. Kenyan residents spending in lodges increased by 32.2 per cent to 364.4 thousand in 2025.

Table 12.9: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Area and Country of Residence, 2024-2025

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Country of Residence	Nairobi		Coast		Lodges[2]		Others		Total	
	2024	2025*	2024	2025*	2024	2025*	2024	2025*	2024	2025*
Permanent Occupants[1]	86.1	25.2	52.3	155.9	14.1	19.3	66.1	82.1	218.6	282.6
Germany	39.8	56.5	434.7	616.2	41.1	28.4	22.0	15.0	537.6	716.1
Switzerland	14.7	16.6	100.1	58.3	12.1	11.6	6.6	7.3	133.4	93.9
United Kingdom	94.3	111.9	191.2	301.3	70.4	51.8	23.8	24.5	379.5	489.5
Italy	18.8	26.6	340.2	685.6	30.3	23.1	10.2	7.8	399.5	743.1
France	43.1	61.2	94.9	242.2	45.7	34.3	21.7	13.6	205.4	351.3
Scandinavia	34.3	42.9	52.0	65.7	17.5	23.2	7.9	7.8	111.7	139.6
Other Europe	107.3	121.2	369.9	638.0	85.4	59.7	33.2	20.3	595.8	839.3
Kenya	827.4	811.9	2,468.7	2,316.3	275.5	364.4	1,345.5	1,705.9	4,917.2	5,198.4
Uganda	63.2	62.9	35.6	23.0	1.9	1.5	14.8	19.3	115.5	106.8
Tanzania	38.8	38.9	19.3	12.9	1.8	4.5	6.7	7.3	66.6	63.6
East & Central Africa	122.5	115.7	65.6	35.5	2.4	1.9	7.9	6.9	198.4	160.0
West Africa	84.6	78.1	28.8	16.6	1.6	2.0	4.3	6.4	119.4	103.1
North Africa	30.2	40.6	8.9	6.8	2.7	3.1	4.0	2.6	45.7	53.1
South Africa	52.7	68.6	21.6	19.0	6.3	6.8	4.8	17.7	85.3	112.2
Other Africa	47.3	127.2	15.8	26.8	4.8	4.6	5.0	5.9	72.9	164.5
USA	304.8	328.3	101.9	108.7	192.2	130.4	51.5	50.3	650.4	617.8
Canada	52.4	53.4	31.6	38.3	27.2	28.0	14.2	13.0	125.5	132.6
Other America	23.7	25.0	15.3	30.2	21.6	19.4	9.6	8.1	70.1	82.8
Japan	27.5	29.1	4.8	8.6	13.3	13.2	6.3	6.4	51.9	57.2
India	103.2	87.6	31.6	41.1	84.6	64.1	24.0	17.2	243.4	210.0
Middle East	32.3	46.3	19.7	16.2	7.9	14.9	6.1	6.7	66.1	84.2
China	81.1	106.7	19.5	20.1	90.9	72.4	28.3	27.0	219.8	226.4
Other Asia	27.6	41.0	12.9	21.8	10.9	18.9	7.5	7.1	58.9	88.8
Australia & New Zealand	41.2	52.1	16.7	27.2	16.8	17.9	7.6	8.7	82.3	105.8
All Other Countries	112.0	48.8	322.9	255.8	37.5	16.4	18.8	12.6	491.2	333.5
TOTAL	**2,510.9**	**2,624.5**	**4,876.6**	**5,788.1**	**1,116.2**	**1,036.0**	**1,758.4**	**2,107.7**	**10,262.1**	**11,556.2**
Percentage Share of Area	**24.5**	**22.7**	**47.5**	**50.1**	**10.9**	**9.0**	**17.1**	**18.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**

** Provisional*
[1]Persons staying one month or more in one hotel, including some block bookings for air crew
[2]Lodges in National Parks and Game Reserves

Bed nights occupancy in Game Lodges

12.18. The number of bed-nights occupied and type of catering offered in the accommodation facilities located in national parks and game reserves is presented in Table 12.10. Bed-nights occupied in game lodges contracted from 1,116.2 thousand in 2024 to 1,036.0 thousand in 2025. Occupancy in game reserves increased by 10.1 per cent to 430.5 thousand in 2025. However, the occupancy in national parks declined from 725.1 thousand in 2024 to 605.5 thousand in 2025. Non-EAC residents still hold the highest percentage of occupancy to the accommodation facilities in national parks and game reserves in 2025. However, the number declined from 837.0 thousand in 2024 to 665.6 thousand in 2025, while the occupancy from the EAC residents increased by 32.7 per cent to 370.4 thousand in 2025. Visitors to game reserves and national parks who prefer self-service rose from 171.6 thousand in 2024 to 235.9 thousand in 2025.

Table12.10: Game Lodges[1] Bed-Night Occupancy, 2023-2025

'000

Game Lodges[1]	Bed-Nights Occupied								
	Non-EAC Residents			EAC Residents			Total		
	2023	2024	2025*	2023	2024	2025*	2023	2024	2025*
Game Reserves	305.3	270.7	270.1	186.7	120.3	160.4	492.0	391.1	430.5
National Parks	250.4	566.3	395.5	184.6	158.9	210.0	435.0	725.1	605.5
TOTAL	**555.7**	**837.0**	**665.6**	**371.3**	**279.2**	**370.4**	**927.0**	**1,116.2**	**1,036.0**
Of which full Catering	431.3	770.9	577.8	265.6	173.7	222.3	696.9	944.6	800.1
Self Service	124.4	66.1	87.8	105.7	105.5	148.1	230.1	171.6	235.9

**Provisional*

[1]Lodges are any permanent accomodation facilities within the National Parks and Game Reserves

12.19. The number of visitors to national parks and game reserves for the period 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 12.11. The number of visitors to the national parks and game reserves grew by 5.7 per cent to 3,954.5 thousand in 2025. The growth was driven by improved international arrivals. Visitors to Nairobi National Park grew from 431.2 thousand in 2024 to 459.9 thousand in 2025, that of Amboseli National Park rose from 266.1 thousand to 295.9 thousand during the same period. Lake Nakuru National Park registered a growth from 293.1 thousand to 340.1 thousand visitors. The number of visitors to Tsavo East and Tsavo West increased to 265.8 thousand and 95.3 thousand, respectively, in 2025. However, the number of visitors to Maasai Mara dropped from 343.1 thousand visitors in 2024 to 213.3 thousand in 2025.

Table 12.11: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves, 2021 - 2025

'000

Park/Reserve	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Nairobi National Park	205.9	280.4	402.7	431.2	459.9
Nairobi Safari Walk	110.0	150.5	216.6	286.2	286.1
Nairobi Mini Orphanage	194.3	348.6	470.8	455.6	438.9
Amboseli	90.9	155.7	222.9	266.1	295.9
Tsavo (West)	28.6	62.6	79.8	89.6	95.3
Tsavo (East)	76.2	125.6	243.3	238.5	265.8
Aberdare	31.9	46.8	47.9	47.7	54.5
Lake Nakuru	79.6	185.1	265.8	293.1	340.1
Masai Mara	119.5	249.9	420.1	343.1	213.3
Haller's Park	63.9	72.3	161.4	139.9	144.4
Malindi Marine	18.6	25.7	28.1	29.7	33.8
Lake Bogoria	12.8	18.8	32.0	25.1	19.8

Table 12.11: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves, 2021 - 2025 (Cont'd)

'000

Park/Reserve	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Meru	9.5	16.8	20.6	20.7	23.7
Shimba Hills	14.1	16.5	21.2	20.4	22.5
Mt. Kenya	17.8	23.1	27.8	28.0	35.8
Samburu	3.5	7.0	9.2	17.6	20.9
Kisite/Mpunguti	54.0	73.9	87.5	96.6	99.9
Mombasa Marine	37.4	56.1	51.4	65.5	71.3
Watamu Marine	51.5	68.3	82.1	88.2	97.6
Hell's Gate	73.7	170.8	230.9	230.3	320.8
Impala Sanctuary (Kisumu)	117.4	235.0	294.9	309.7	369.4
Mt. Longonot	35.1	71.0	85.9	80.7	93.2
Others[1]	57.9	82.6	135.3	138.5	151.6
TOTAL	**1,504.0**	**2,543.0**	**3,638.3**	**3,741.9**	**3,954.5**

Source: Kenya Wildlife Services; and Narok, Baringo, Samburu County Governments.
** Provisional*
[1]Others include Arabuko Sokoke, Lake Elementaita Widlife Santuary ,Ol-Donyo Sabuk, Marsabit, Saiwa swamp, Sibiloi, Bamburi, Chyulu, Ruma National Park, Mwea National Reserve, Central lsland National Park, Kiunga, Mt.Elgon, Nasolot, Ndere and Kakamega.

12.20. Table 12.12 shows the number of visitors to national parks and game reserves by category and residency from 2021 to 2025. Kenyan citizens remain the highest visitors to these attraction sites, followed by the non-resident foreigners. The number of Kenyans visiting the sites increased by 9.9 per cent to 2,561.3 thousand. However, the number of resident foreigner visitors to these sites declined by 16.7 per cent to 221.6 thousand in 2025. Among various categorization, adults constituted the highest number of visitors to the national parks and game reserves in 2025. Across all categories, there was an increase in the number of visitors to the national parks and game reserves that pointed to continued interest in the natural attraction sites in the country.

Table 12.12: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves by Category and Residency, 2021 - 2025

'000

Years	Category	Kenyan Citizen	Resident Foreigner[1]	Non-Resident Foreigner	Total
2021	Adults	775.7	67.2	228.1	1,071.1
2022		1,141.2	133.7	536.8	1,811.7
2023		1,263.7	150.1	897.3	2,311.1
2024		1,294.6	159.2	1,049.5	2,503.4
2025*		1,367.0	125.9	1,059.3	2,552.2
2021	Children	368.8	18.6	23.0	410.5
2022		569.7	40.4	58.1	668.2
2023		1,083.9	45.6	103.7	1,233.1
2024		1,030.5	40.4	95.0	1,165.9
2025*		1,175.5	38.0	111.6	1,325.1
2021	Students	21.9	0.4	0.2	22.5
2022		12.0	50.6	0.5	63.1
2023		17.0	74.4	2.7	94.0
2024		5.7	66.5	0.6	72.7
2025*		18.8	57.7	0.7	77.2

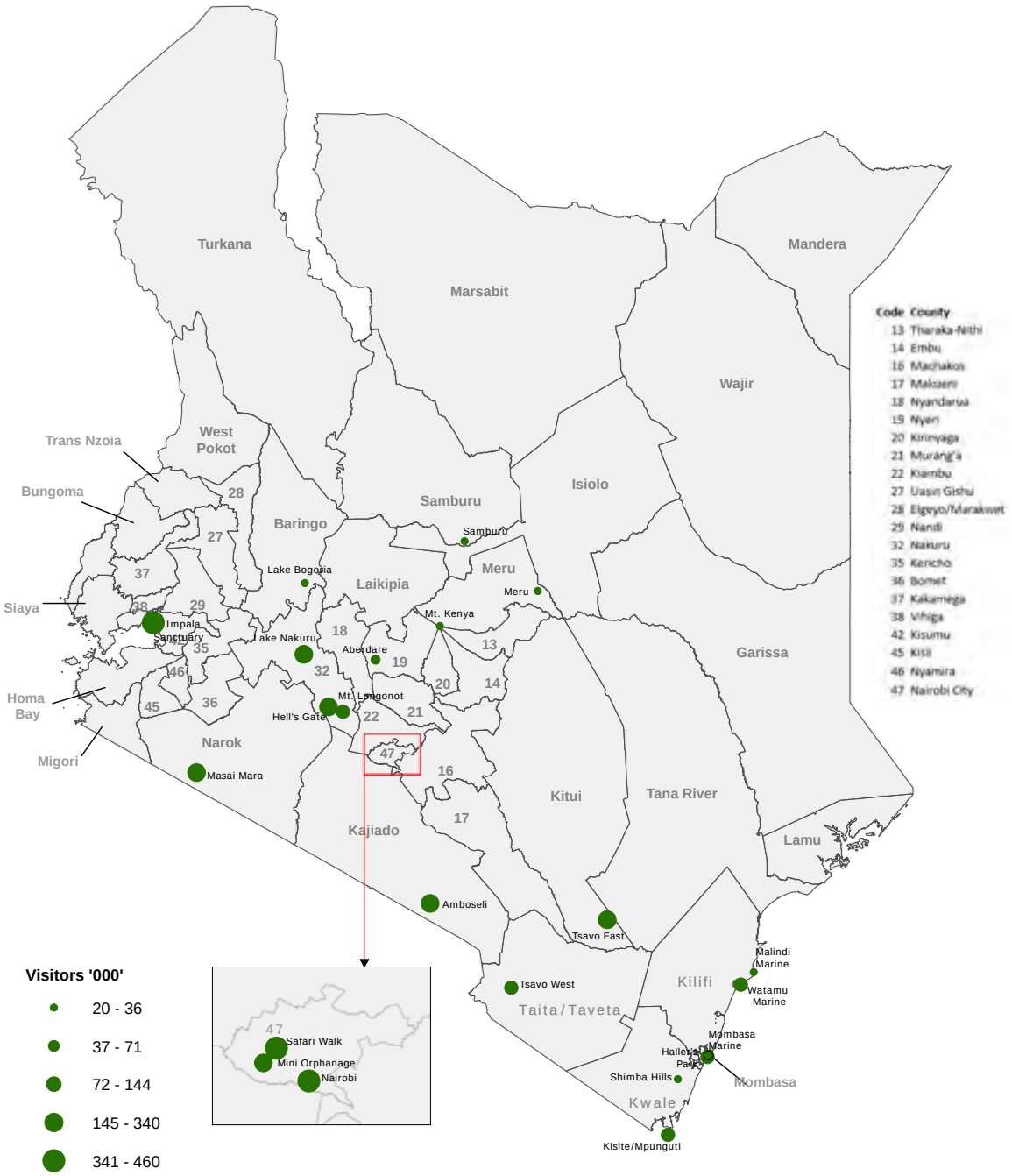
Table 12.12: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves by Category and Residency, 2021 - 2025 (Cont'd)

'000

Years	Category	Kenyan Citizen	Resident Foreigner[1]	Non-Resident Foreigner	Total
2021	Total	1,166.4	86.2	251.4	1,504.0
2022		1,722.8	224.7	595.4	2,543.0
2023		2,364.6	270.1	1,003.6	3,638.3
2024		2,330.9	266.1	1,145.0	3,741.9
2025*		2,561.3	221.6	1,171.6	3,954.5

Source: Kenya Wildlife Services; Narok, Baringo, and Samburu County Governments.
** Provisional*
[1]Resident foreigner refers to foreigner expecting and/or have stayed in Kenya for more than 12 months

Figure 12.5: Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves



Visitors to Selected Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites

12.21. Table 12.13 presents the number of visitors to selected museums, snake parks and historical sites, 2021 -2025. Visitors to these attraction sites declined from 1,152.7 thousand in 2024 to 1,110.8 thousand in 2025. Visitors to the Nairobi National Museums and Nairobi Gallery increased from 364.6 thousand in 2024 to 416.1 thousand in 2025. Visitors to Fort Jesus rose from 52.8 thousand to 248.0 thousand in 2025. Over the review period, the number of visitors to attraction sites peaked in July at 263.8 thousand compared to 2024 when the peak was in August as shown in Figure 12.5.

Table 12.13: Number of Visitors to Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites, 2021 - 2025

'000

Name of Museums	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Nairobi National and Snake Park	102.6	245.8	274.1	364.6	416.1
Nairobi Gallery	4.3	4.4	7.2	4.7	6.3
Fort Jesus	101.6	165.9	187.7	207.8	248.0
Kisumu	52.8	166.5	198.2	157.1	114.4
Kitale	23.3	41.4	96.8	65.3	20.1
Gede	33.6	66.3	80.8	122.6	82.3
Meru	7.4	12.3	49.5	15.2	9.4
Lamu	3.3	0.0	2.8	4.9	5.1
Jumba la Mtwana	8.6	10.8	17.5	13.1	12.7
Olorgessaile	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.2
Kariandusi	4.6	16.3	9.0	17.9	10.0
Hyrax Hill	11.7	29.4	19.5	23.9	1.1
Karen Blixen	17.1	39.3	42.3	67.5	65.7
Malindi	13.3	17.8	37.3	61.0	86.3
Kilifi Mnarani	2.4	2.4	3.5	6.6	5.5
Kabarnet	1.1	2.2	18.8	3.1	3.2
Kapenguria	7.6	9.0	18.8	6.3	5.4
Swahili House	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.2
Narok	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.7
German Post	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Takwa Ruins	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.3	1.2
Rabai	2.5	3.0	2.7	4.5	4.2
Lamu Port	1.2	3.7	5.6	0.9	1.5
Maralal	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.2
TOTAL	**403.7**	**843.7**	**1,078.8**	**1,152.7**	**1,110.8**

Source: National Museums of Kenya; and Kisumu, Trans Nzoia and Narok County Governments
** Provisional*



Figure 12.6: Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves

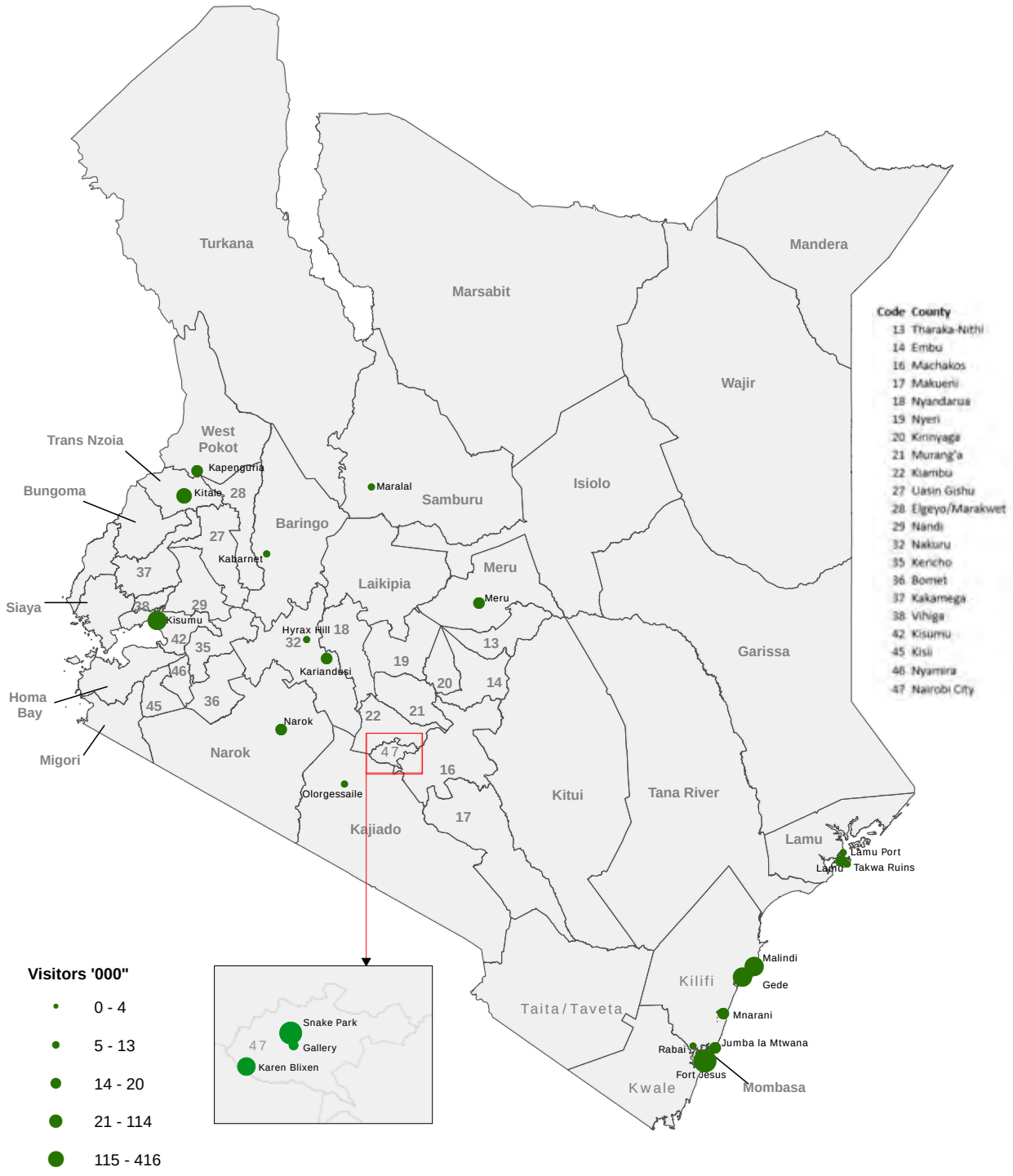
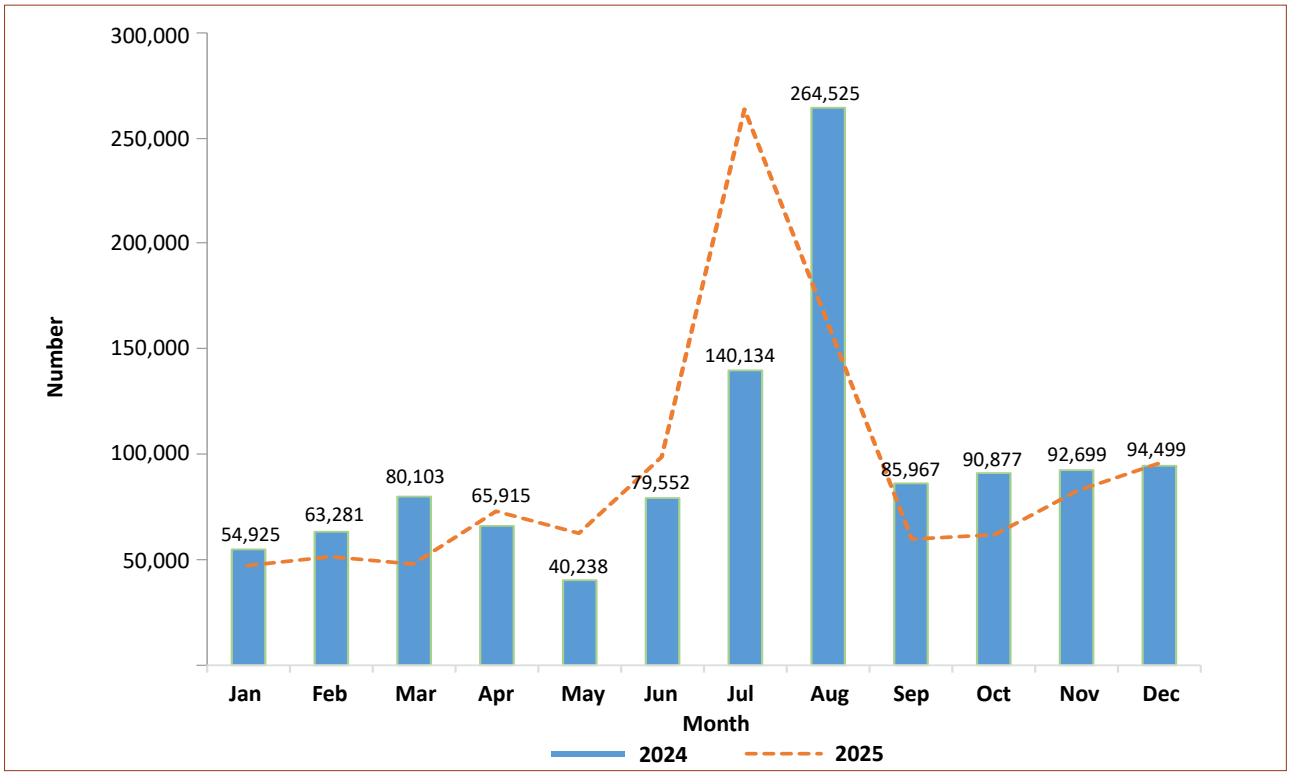


Figure 12.7: Monthly Number of Visitors to Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites, 2024-2025



Conference Tourism

12.22. There was an upward growth in both local and international conferences held in 2025 as shown in Table 12.14. The number of local conferences and delegates increased by 12.9 per cent and 8.4 per cent to 12,671 and 758,278, respectively, in 2025. However, the overall conference capacity utilization remained constant at the 2024 capacity. The increase in the delegate days available was well compensated by the increase in the number of delegate days occupied as a result of improvement of MICE services.

Table 12.14: Indicators of Conference Tourism, 2023 - 2025

	2023		2024		2025*	
	Local	International	Local	International	Local	International
No. of conferences	10,725	977	11,225	987	12,671	998
No. of delegates	676,910	34,814	699,469	37,405	758,278	38,705
No. of delegate days	1,286,129	139,256	1,476,675	158,865	1,523,673	162,356
No. of delegate days available	12,682,223	12,682,223	13,739,012	13,739,012	14,166,183	14,166,183
Occupancy Rate	10.1	1.1	10.7	1.2	10.8	1.1
Conference Capacity Utilization (Percentage)	11.2		11.9		11.9	

** Provisional*

Training in Hospitality

12.23. The number of graduates who pursued hospitality and tourism courses at the Kenya Utalii College (KUC) is shown in Table 12.15. The number of professional courses graduates rose from 1,575 in 2024 to 1,615 in 2025. This was mainly driven by regular courses graduates who increased from 589 in 2024 to 622 in 2025. Overall, the number of graduates who pursued various courses at KUC declined from 3,281 in 2024 to 3,150 in 2025.

Table 12.15: Kenya Utalii College Graduates, 2021 - 2025

Number

Year	Pioneer Course[1]	In-Service		Professional Courses			Grand Total
		Refresher	MDP[2]	Regular Courses	Short Courses	Sub-Total	
2021	0	0	0	0	688	688	688
2022	189	683	250	233	546	779	1,901
2023	0	1,323	270	281	866	1,147	2,740
2024	0	1,405	301	589	986	1,575	3,281
2025*	0	1,154	381	622	993	1,615	3,150

Source: Kenya Utalii College
** Provisional*
[1]Pioneer is a 3 month course
[2]MDP - Management Development Programmes





The Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) recorded growth, with cargo volumes rising by

12.3%

to 7,332 thousand tonnes and cargo revenue increasing by

19.1%

to KSh 16,638 million during the period under review

CHAPTER

13

Transportation and Storage

Overview

Transportation and storage sector plays a vital role in Kenya's economy by facilitating the efficient movement of people, goods and services within the country, across the region and globally. The sector supports trade, industrial growth, and overall national development by enhancing connectivity and reducing logistical barriers.

13.2. The transportation and storage sector showed varied performance across the different modes from 2021 and 2025. Road maintenance funding disbursed by the Kenya Roads Board (KRB) declined by 13.2 per cent to KSh 69.5 billion in 2024/25, with a projected 2.2 per cent increase to KSh 71.0 billion in 2025/26. Total newly registered motor vehicles and motorcycles rose from 267,193 units in 2024 to 395,235 units in 2025. The growth was supported by increase in the new registration of motorcycles, autocycles, and three-wheelers which nearly doubled from 126,490 to 252,241 in the review period.

13.3. During the period under review, reported road traffic accidents increased from 11,165 in 2024 to 11,638 in 2025, leading to a 2.7 per cent rise in total casualties to 24,905. Fatalities rose by 5.5 per cent to 5,009, serious injuries fell by 2.4 per cent to 11,648, and slight injuries increased by 9.1 per cent to 8,248.

13.4. Railway performance on the Metre Gauge Railway (MGR) recorded a 5.2 per cent increase in cargo to 1,083 thousand tonnes in 2025, while revenue declined by 2.7 per cent to KSh 1,869 million in the same period. Passenger numbers increased by 8.2 per cent to 2,732 thousand, although revenue decreased by 3.1 per cent due to disruptions on the Nairobi–Kisumu route. The Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) recorded growth, with cargo volumes rising by 12.3 per cent to 7,332 thousand tonnes and cargo revenue increasing by 19.1 per cent to KSh 16,638 million during the period under review. Additionally, SGR passenger numbers increased by 11.6 per cent to 2,731 thousand in 2025, with passenger revenue up by 17.0 per cent to KSh 4,794 million.

13.5. At the Port of Mombasa, the total cargo throughput grew by 11.2 per cent to 45,588.0 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Over the same period, total imports rose by 20.1 per cent to 36,033 thousand metric tonnes, and total transit cargo increased by 19.5 per cent to 15,879.9 thousand metric tonnes, with Uganda accounting for 68.7 per cent of total transit. Additionally, pipeline transport volumes of white petroleum rose by 8.0 per cent to 9,190.9 thousand cubic metres, supported by 12.9 per cent rise in transit volumes and a 3.9 per cent increase in local use.

13.6. In air transport, passenger traffic declined from 12,831.0 thousand in 2024 to 12,676.6 thousand in 2025. Transportation of cargo rose by 12.5 per cent to 419,751.6 tonnes, with Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) handling 97.3 per cent of total cargo in 2025. Aircraft movements grew by 5.3 per cent to 380,305, with overflights rising by 12.5 per cent to 72,925 during the period under review. Aviation personnel licenses grew by 5.0 per cent to 15,147, while valid Air Transport Pilot Licences declined by 5.8 per cent. Postal and courier services continued to contract, with the number of post offices decreasing from 623 to 457, domestic letters declining by 5.7 per cent, and domestic parcels decreasing by 17.2 per cent.

13.7. Storage activities showed an expansion, with grain storage leased out increasing from 23.95 million 50-kg bags to 38.16 million 50-kg bags while container freight station traffic rose by 7.9 per cent to 183,734 Twenty-foot equivalent unit (TEUs) during the period under review.



Value of Output

13.8. Table 13.1 presents the value of output for transportation and storage sector from 2021 to 2025. There was a 2.1 per cent decrease in the value of output for transportation and storage to KSh 3,400.9 billion in 2025. Road transport accounted for the highest share of contribution of total value added at 75.7 per cent in 2025 despite a slight contraction to KSh 2,574.3 billion in 2025. The value of Railway, pipeline, and water transport expounded by 16.4, 13.4 and 0.5 per cent to KSh 23.5 billion, KSh 41.1 billion and KSh 72.6 billion, respectively, during the review period. In contrast, value of output for air transport, postal & courier services and other services incidental to transport declined by 12.9, 2.4 and 1.6 per cent, respectively, during the same period.

Table 13.1: Transportation and Storage - Value of Output, 2021 – 2025

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Road Transport	1,789,928	2,226,222	2,612,690	2,616,260	2,574,264
Railway Transport	15,731	16,695	19,821	20,156	23,458
Water Transport	55,915	58,683	65,701	72,294	72,623
Air Transport	144,524	226,828	319,893	348,023	302,959
Other Services Incidental to Transport	254,125	300,131	365,339	366,509	360,512
Pipeline Transport	28,007	29,809	31,835	36,201	41,065
Postal & Courier Services	19,486	19,891	27,059	26,644	25,993
Total	**2,307,716**	**2,878,259**	**3,442,337**	**3,486,087**	**3,400,873**

**Provisional*



Road Maintenance Funds

13.9. Road maintenance funds by source as disbursed by the KRB for 2021/22 to 2025/26 is shown in Table 13.2. The amount disbursed decreased by 13.2 per cent from KSh 80.1 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 69.5 billion in 2024/25. It is expected that the total allocation will go up to 71.0 billion in 2025/26.

Table 13.2: Road Maintenance Funds by Source, 2021/22 -2025/26

KSh Million

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25*	2025/26**
Fuel Levy	54,461	66,181	78,472	68,336	69,744
Transit Toll	539	550	1,600	1,200	1,224
Total	**55,000**	**66,731**	**80,072**	**69,536**	**70,968**

Source: Kenya Roads Board
**Provisional.*
***Estimates*

13.10 Table 13.3 shows road passenger and freight traffic output from 2021 to 2025. The value of output for road transportation declines from KSh KSh 2,616.3 billion in 2024 to KSh 2,574.3 billion in 2025. There was a slight rise in passenger road traffic output to KSh 1,499.0 billion while value of freight road traffic declined to KSh 1,075.3 billion during the review period.

Table 13.3: Road Transport-Output, 2021 to 2025

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Passenger Traffic	993,304	1,263,157	1,429,139	1,485,181	1,498,961
Freight Traffic	796,624	963,064	1,183,551	1,131,078	1,075,303
Road Transportation Output	1,789,928	2,226,222	2,612,690	2,616,260	2,574,264

** Provisional*

Registered Road Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles

13.11. The number of newly registered motor vehicles and motorcycles for the period 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 13.4. The total newly registered units grew by 47.9 per cent, to 395,235 units in 2025. The increase in newly registered motor vehicles and motorcycles in 2025 was mainly driven by National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA) enforcement measures that cleared backlog registrations. Improved access to vehicle financing, particularly motor vehicle financing, also helped boost purchases despite economic challenges. Additionally, growth in cargo volumes reflected in the increase in trailer registrations, contributed to the overall growth.

Motor Vehicles

13.12. Newly registered motor vehicles went up from 140,703 in 2024 to 142,994 in 2025. The number of trailers increased by 31.6 per cent to 4,856 in 2025. Similarly, newly registered minibuses rose to 2,843 in 2025, while newly registered buses and coaches recorded a 23.4 per cent increase in the same period. The number of lorries/trucks, panel vans/pickups, and wheeled tractors rose by 21.8, 7.0 and 19.8, per cent respectively, during the review period. However, there was a 22.5 per cent decline in the newly registered saloon cars to 6,592 in 2025.

Motorcycles, Autocycles and Three Wheelers

13.13. The number of newly registered motorcycles, autocycles and three wheelers nearly doubled from 126,490 in 2024 to 252,241 in 2025. This was mainly on account of increase in the number of motor and autocycles which more than doubled to 241,763 in 2025. Similarly, the number of three-wheelers rose by 28.1 per cent to 10,478 in 2025.

Table 13.4: New Registration of Road Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles by Type, 2021-2025

Number

Type of Vehicle/Motor Cycle	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Saloon Cars	8,170	6,350	6,378	8,502	6,592
Station Wagons	64,350	55,004	61,711	101,224	99,395
Panel Vans, Pick-ups,etc	5,986	10,901	12,957	8,478	9,073
Lorries/Trucks	7,071	10,075	13,635	5,918	7,211
Buses and Coaches	893	2,173	3,122	1,626	2,007
Mini-Buses/Matatu	822	907	1,579	2,792	2,843
Trailers	3,187	3,457	6,368	3,691	4,856
Wheeled Tractors	2,818	2,553	2,054	744	891
Other vehicles	14,202	7,945	11,401	7,728	10,126
Total Motor Vehicles	**107,499**	**99,365**	**119,205**	**140,703**	**142,994**
Motor and Auto-Cycles	285,203	131,513	70,691	118,308	241,763
Three Wheelers	6,350	4,001	5,760	8,182	10,478
Total Motor/Auto Cycles and Three Wheelers	**291,553**	**135,514**	**76,451**	**126,490**	**252,241**
Total Units Registered	**399,052**	**234,879**	**195,656**	**267,193**	**395,235**

Source: National Transport and Safety Authority
** Provisional*

Road Licenses

13.14. The number of road transport licenses issued from 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 13.5. There was a 12.1 per cent increase in licenses issued to Public Service Vehicles (PSV) by capacity to 67,569 in 2025. The total number of driving licenses rose by 15.5 per cent to 1,949.7 thousand in 2025.

Table 13.5: Road Transport Licenses Issued, 2021 – 2025

Number

Type of License[1]	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
PSV Licenses[2]					
0 - 7 seaters	..	..	..	2,121	1,020
Matatus (0-14 seaters)	31,737	12,229	..		
8 - 18 seaters	..	..	..	34,654	41,699
Mini Buses (15-33 seaters)	11,699	11,969	..		
19 - 25 seaters	..	..	..	749	12,065
Buses (34 and above seaters)	11,919	11,699	..		
26 seaters and above	..	..	..	22,758	12,785
Total	**55,355**	**35,897**	**71,980**	**60,282**	**67,569**
Driving Licenses					
Original	384,004	602,926	457,095	1,684,095	1,933,641
Duplicate	..	..	..	2,831	13,189
Foreign	895	1,542	2,831	1,542	2,831
Total	**384,899**	**604,468**	**459,926**	**1,688,468**	**1,949,661**

Source: National Transport and Safety Authority
**Provisional*
..Data not available
[1]Categorization for PSV updated from 2024
[2]Inclused Tour Vans

Reported Road Traffic Accidents

13.15. Table 13.6 (a) highlights the number of reported road traffic accidents and persons killed/injured from 2021 to 2025. The number of reported road traffic accidents went up from 11,165 in 2024 to 11,638 in 2025. The increase in accidents resulted to a 2.7 per cent rise in the number of persons killed or injured to reach 24,905 in 2025. The number of people killed went up by 5.5 per cent from 4,748 in 2024 to 5,009 in 2025. The number of seriously injured people declined from 11,936 in 2024 to 11,648 in 2025. Conversely, there was, a 9.1 per cent rise in the number of those slightly injured to 8,248 in 2025. The main causes of reported road traffic accidents were overloading, driver fatigue, drunk driving, failure to observe and adhere to traffic rules, reckless driving, and poor road infrastructure

Table 13.6(a): Reported Road Traffic Accidents and Persons killed or Injured, 2021 – 2025

Number

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Reported Traffic Accidents	10,210	9,976	9,990	11,165	11,638
Persons Killed or Injured:-	20,625	21,758	22,933	24,245	24,905
Of Which:					
Killed	4,579	4,690	4,513	4,748	5,009
Seriously Injured	10,050	9,931	10,677	11,936	11,648
Slightly Injured	5,996	7,137	7,743	7,561	8,248

Source: National Police Service, Traffic Department
**Provisional.*



13.16. The number of casualties reported from road traffic accidents by type and class from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 13.6 (b). Driver casualties increased from 2,245 in 2024 to 2,388 in 2025. Pedestrian casualties rose from 4,315 in 2024 to 4,363, while motor cyclist casualties rose by 5.6 per cent, from 4,510 to 4,761 during the same period.

Table 13.6(b): Reported Road Accidents Casualties by Type and Class, 2021 - 2025

Number

Type	Classes	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Pedestrians	Killed	1,558	1,682	1,643	1,801	1,889
	Seriously Injured	1,765	1,690	1,833	2,045	2,003
	Slightly Injured	344	379	437	469	471
	Sub-Total	**3,667**	**3,751**	**3,913**	**4,315**	**4,363**
Drivers	Killed	446	426	393	404	463
	Seriously Injured	987	929	937	1,081	1,059
	Slightly Injured	672	721	769	760	866
	Sub-Total	**2,105**	**2,075**	**2,099**	**2,245**	**2,388**
Passengers	Killed	767	823	820	874	840
	Seriously Injured	3,093	3,572	4,101	4,360	3,983
	Slightly Injured	3,726	4,769	5,090	4,733	5,317
	Sub-Total	**7,586**	**9,164**	**10,011**	**9,967**	**10,140**
Pillion Passengers	Killed	451	443	410	421	472
	Seriously Injured	1,594	1,368	1,435	1,719	1,737
	Slightly Injured	671	670	776	841	847
	Sub-Total	**2,716**	**2,481**	**2,621**	**2,981**	**3,056**
Pedal Cyclist	Killed	87	61	77	82	72
	Seriously Injured	110	79	75	113	98
	Slightly Injured	19	19	33	32	27
	Sub-Total	**216**	**159**	**185**	**227**	**197**
Motor Cyclist	Killed	1,270	1,255	1,170	1,166	1,273
	Seriously Injured	2,501	2,293	2,296	2,618	2,768
	Slightly Injured	564	579	638	726	720
	Sub-Total	**4,335**	**4,127**	**4,104**	**4,510**	**4,761**
All	Killed	4,579	4,690	4,513	4,748	5,009
	Seriously Injured	10,050	9,931	10,677	11,936	11,648
	Slightly Injured	5,996	7,137	7,743	7,561	8,248
	Total	**20,625**	**21,758**	**22,933**	**24,245**	**24,905**

Source: National Police Service, Traffic Department
**Provisional*

Railway Transport

13.17. Table 13.7 (a) displays the performance of the MGR from 2021 to 2025. The volume of cargo transported increased by 5.2 per cent to 1,083 thousand tonnes in 2025. Despite the increase in cargo volumes, revenue declined from KSh 1,921 million in 2024 to KSh 1,869 million in 2025. The drop in revenue was mainly attributed to the appreciation and subsequent stabilization of the Kenya Shilling against the US Dollar from April 2024, which lowered the shilling value of dollar-denominated freight tariffs.

13.18. The number of passengers transported on the MGR increased by 8.2 per cent to 2,732 thousand in 2025. However, revenue generated declined from KSh 162 million in 2024 to KSh 157 million in 2025. The rise in passenger numbers did not translate into higher revenue, due to the disruption of long-distance passenger service on the Nairobi–Kisumu route following damage to the line at Kijabe. This route typically generates more revenue than the Nairobi Commuter Railway (NCR).

Table 13.7(a): Meter Gauge Railway Traffic, 2021 - 2025

	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Freight:						
Tonnes	000	644	787	1,001	1,029	1,083
Tonne-km	Million	343	424	507	463	447
Revenue	KSh Million	1,118	1,207	2,000	1,921	1,869
Revenue per tonne-Km	KSh	3.26	2.85	3.93	4.15	4.18
Passenger:						
Passenger numbers	000	4,498	3,430	3,454	2,524	2,732
Passenger-Km	Million	112	95	126	76	68
Revenue	KSh Million	234	185	201	162	157
Revenue per passenger-Km	KSh	2.09	1.95	1.61	2.14	2.14

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation
** Provisional*

13.19. Traffic performance on the SGR from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 13.7 (b). The volume of cargo hauled increased by 12.3 per cent to 7,332 thousand tonnes in 2025. This growth in cargo led to increase in revenue from KSh 13,974 million in 2024 to KSh 16,638 million in 2025.

13.20. The number of passengers transported through SGR went up by 11.6 per cent to 2,731 thousand in 2025. Consequently, there was a 17.0 per cent increase in revenue generated from KSh 4,099 million in 2024 to KSh 4,794 million in 2025. The increase in passengers and revenue was largely attributed to the deployment of additional trains, particularly during the holiday period in December 2025, when demand for travel was high.

Table 13.7(b): Standard Gauge Railway Traffic, 2021 – 2025

	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Freight:						
Tonnes	000	5,407	6,090	6,533	6,531	7,332
Tonne-km	Million	2,539	2,829	3,023	3,025	3,427
Revenue	KSh Million	12,178	12,670	14,685	13,974	16,638
Revenue per tonne-Km	KSh	4.80	4.48	4.86	4.62	4.85
Passenger:						
Passenger numbers	000	1,993	2,392	2,729	2,447	2,731
Passenger-Km	Million	921	1,108	1,259	1,114	1,227
Revenue	KSh Million	2,201	2,633	2,940	4,099	4,794
Revenue per passenger-Km	KSh	2.39	2.38	2.33	3.68	3.91

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation
** Provisional*

Water Transport

Mombasa Port Throughput

13.21. The volume of traffic handled at the Port of Mombasa for the period 2021 to 2025 is displayed in Table 13.8. Total cargo throughput grew by 11.2 per cent to 45,588 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Container traffic rose by 5.5 per cent to 2,114.5 thousand Twenty Foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2025, attributed to a 4.4 per cent increase in ship calls from 1,873 in 2024 over the same period. The volume of trans-shipments declined by 28.1 per cent to 4,196 thousand metric tonnes in 2025, mainly on account of some trans-shipment operations redirected to Lamu Port. Restows traffic increased marginally from 188 to 190 thousand metric tonnes during the review period.

13.22. Imports registered growth, with dry general imports rising by 17.7 per cent, dry bulk by 29.7 per cent, and bulk liquids by 16.5 per cent, contributing to a 20.1 per cent increase in total imports from 30,007 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 36,033 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Transit into the country accounted for 40.6 per cent in 2025 with an expansion of 20.0 per cent to 14,624 thousand metric tonnes in 2025.

13.23. Total exports increased from 4,959 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 5,069 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Transit out of the country grew by 14.5 per cent from 1,097 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 1,256 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Dry general exports grew by 4.1 per cent, while dry bulk exports declined by 90.9 per cent. However, bulk liquid exports surged by nearly eightfold.



Table 13.8: Traffic Handled at the Port of Mombasa, 2021 - 2025

	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Container Traffic	TEUs	1,435,250	1,449,863	1,623,080	2,004,683	2,114,480
Ships Docking	No.	1,635	1,561	1,835	1,873	1,955
Imports						
Dry General	'000 MT	11,563	11,680	12,771	13,244	15,593
Dry Bulk	"	7,165	6,229	6,525	6,936	8,994
Bulk Liquids	"	8,604	8,804	9,159	9,827	11,446
Total Imports	"	**27,332**	**26,713**	**28,455**	**30,007**	**36,033**
Of which Transit In	"	8,673	9,257	10,225	12,191	14,624
Motor Vehicles landed	No.	126,415	99,239	70,275	72,486	87,057
Exports						
Dry General	'000 MT	3,976	4,263	4,654	4,773	4,968
Dry Bulk	"	586	453	282	175	16
Bulk Liquids	"	50	55	14	11	85
Total Exports	"	**4,612**	**4,771**	**4,950**	**4,959**	**5,069**
Of which Transit Out	"	868	977	1189	1097	1226
Total Imports and Exports	"	**31,944**	**31,484**	**33,405**	**34,966**	**41,102**
Trans-shipment	"	2,489	2,304	2,448	5,832	4,196
Restows	"	118	92	125	188	190
Grand Total	"	**34,551**	**33,880**	**35,978**	**40,986**	**45,488**

Source: Kenya Ports Authority
** Provisional*
MT - Metric Tonnes
TEUs - Twenty-foot Equivalent Units

Transit Throughput through Port of Mombasa by Destination

13.24. Transit traffic throughput through the Port of Mombasa by destination from 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 13.9. Total transit grew by 19.5 per cent to 15,879.9 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Transit into the country accounted for 92.1 per cent in 2025 compared to 91.7 per cent in 2024. In 2025, transit to and from Uganda accounted for 68.7 per cent of total transit traffic, up from 65.6 per cent in 2024. Transit traffic to and from Burundi maintained its upward trend by nearly doubling from 65.5 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 118.1 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. There was also a threefold increase in transit traffic to and from Somalia, reaching 2.5 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. In addition, transit volumes for Tanzania, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo rose by 11.0, 22.8 and 16.5 per cent, respectively, during the period under review.

Table 13.9: Transit Traffic through the Port of Mombasa by Destination, 2021 – 2025

'000 Metric Tonnes

Country of Destination	Direction of Flow	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Uganda	Transit in	6,592.2	6,641.9	6,285.6	7,932.1	9,970.9
	Transit out	671.1	677.5	829.5	789.3	944.5
	Sub-Total	**7,263.3**	**7,319.4**	**7,115.1**	**8,721.4**	**10,915.4**
Tanzania	Transit in	212.8	196.3	266.5	403.0	441.9
	Transit out	19.3	39.2	46.4	52.2	63.3
	Sub-Total	**232.1**	**235.5**	**312.9**	**455.2**	**505.2**
Burundi	Transit in	0.5	11.6	14.9	63.1	112.6
	Transit out	0.5	2.3	3.4	2.4	5.5
	Sub-Total	**1.0**	**13.9**	**18.3**	**65.5**	**118.1**
Rwanda	Transit in	177.8	411.2	495.0	656.5	805.4
	Transit out	6.9	18.6	25.2	26.8	34.0
	Sub-Total	**184.8**	**429.9**	**520.2**	**683.3**	**839.4**
South Sudan	Transit in	978.6	1,112.2	1,725.5	1,592.5	1,532.9
	Transit out	87.1	150.4	194.6	96.4	58.0
	Sub-Total	**1,065.7**	**1,262.6**	**1,920.1**	**1,688.9**	**1,590.9**
D. R. Congo	Transit in	704.4	874.5	1,422.5	1,442.3	1,683.8
	Transit out	83.5	88.3	88.5	123.7	140.5
	Sub-Total	**787.9**	**962.9**	**1,511.0**	**1,566.0**	**1,824.2**
Somalia	Transit in	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.5
	Transit out	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Sub-Total	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**2.5**
Ethiopia	Transit in	3.9	6.7	14.4	96.8	70.5
	Transit out	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.4	9.6
	Sub-Total	**3.9**	**6.9**	**14.4**	**103.1**	**80.1**
Others	Transit in	6.0	9.4	0.6	4.1	3.8
	Transit out	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.3
	Sub-Total	**6.0**	**9.7**	**1.6**	**4.5**	**4.1**
All	**Transit in**	8,672.5	9,257.4	10,225.3	12,191.1	14,624.3
	Transit out	868.4	976.7	1,188.6	1,097.5	1,255.6
	Grand Total	**9,541.0**	**10,234.1**	**11,413.8**	**13,288.6**	**15,879.9**

Source: Kenya Ports Authority
** Provisional*

Pipeline Transport

13.25. The volume of white petroleum transported via pipeline from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 13.10. Total volume transported rose by 8.0 per cent to 9,190.9 thousand cubic metres. There was a 12.9 per cent rise in the volume of white petroleum transported for transit markets to 4,317.0 thousand cubic metres in 2025. Light diesel oil and motor spirit premium rose by 14.7 percent and 14.0 per cent respectively, while kerosene and jet fuel declined by 3.6 per cent and 2.1 per cent, respectively, during the period under review.

13.26. The volume of white petroleum products transported for local use rose by 3.9 per cent from 4,691.2 thousand cubic metres in 2024 to 4,873.9 thousand cubic metres in 2025. There was an increase in volume of kerosene illuminating oil transported from 39.7 thousand cubic metres in 2024 to 50.8 thousand cubic metres in 2025. The increase was attributable to increased demand for kerosene to power the Muhoroni Gas Turbine plant to generate electricity as a result of increased power demand in the Western Kenya region. Motor spirit premium and light diesel oil rose by 4.7 per cent and 7.7 per cent, respectively, while jet fuel declined by 6.3 per cent during the period under review.

Table 13.10: Pipeline Throughput of White Petroleum Products, 2021 – 2025

'000 Cubic Metres

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Transit[1]					
Motor Spirit (Premium)	1,319.1	1,268.6	1,604.6	1,779.4	2,027.8
Kerosene Illuminating Oil	56.7	52.8	49.7	46.6	44.9
Light Diesel Oil	1,405.9	1,302.3	1,632.7	1,720.8	1,974.5
Jet Fuel	201.3	250.8	252.2	275.5	269.8
Sub-Total	**2,983.0**	**2,874.5**	**3,539.2**	**3,822.3**	**4,317.0**
Domestic Consumption[2]					
Motor Spirit (Premium)	1,861.2	1,814.7	1,712.8	1,745.6	1,828.5
Kerosene Illuminating Oil	117.3	102.3	61.6	39.7	50.8
Light Diesel Oil	1,986.0	1,955.5	1,885.2	1,933.4	2,083.0
Jet Fuel	671.9	801.9	948.9	972.5	911.6
Sub -Total	**4,636.4**	**4,674.4**	**4,608.5**	**4,691.2**	**4,873.9**
Total	**7,619.4**	**7,548.9**	**8,147.6**	**8,513.5**	**9,190.9**

Source: Kenya Pipeline Company PLC, formerly Kenya Pipeline Company
** Provisional*
[1]These are transit petroleum products destined to neighbouring countries and are different from exports reported in Chapter 6 : International Trade and Balance of Payments
[2]Excludes fuels transported by Kenya Railways or consumed in the Coastal region.
***Notes:** The figures may differ from those in Chapter 9 (Energy) due to different definition and classification of throughput in the context of international trade. Furthermore Chapter 9 data are in '000 tonnes whereas conversion of cubic metres to tonnes varies with product.*

Air Transport

13.27. Commercial passenger traffic through Kenyan airports from 2021 to 2025 is highlighted in Table 13.11. The number of passengers handled declined from 12,831.8 thousand passengers in 2024 to 12,676.6 thousand passengers in 2025. There was a slight decline in both international and domestic passenger traffic. International passenger traffic fell from 7,282.6 to 7,201.7 thousand, while domestic passenger traffic dropped from 5,315.7 to 5,263.2 thousand during the period under review. Moi International Airport (MIA) handled passengers increased by 10.1 per cent to 1,756.4 thousand in 2025.

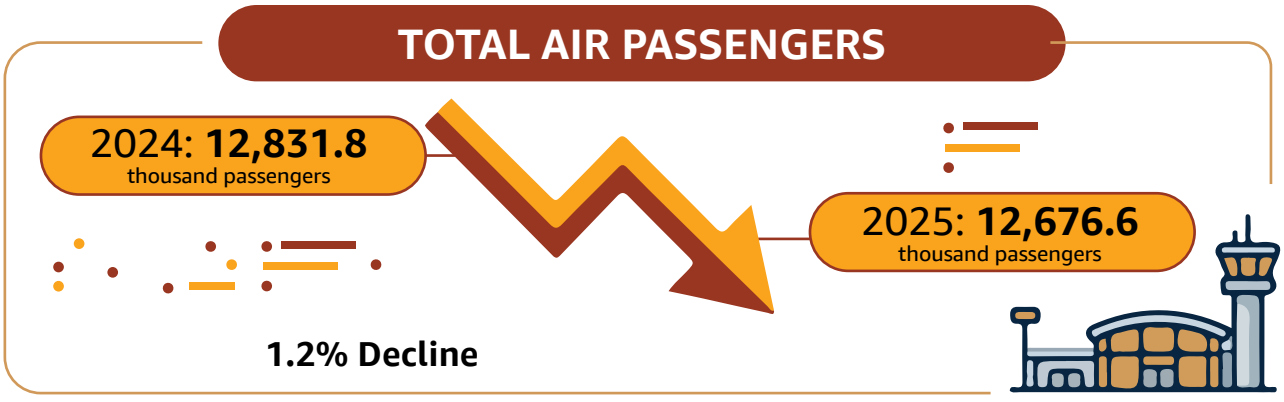


Table 13.11: Commercial Passenger Traffic[1] by Airport, 2021 – 2025

'000 Number

Year	Category	Sub-Category	JKIA	MIA	Other Airports	Total Passenger Traffic
2021	Domestic	Arrivals	691.2	392.9	840.6	1,924.7
		Departures	693.6	382.0	837.5	1,913.1
		Sub-Total	**1,384.8**	**774.9**	**1,678.1**	**3,837.8**
	International	Arrivals	1,250.5	60.0	6.4	1,316.9
		Departures	1,292.9	60.3	6.6	1,359.8
		Sub-Total	**2,543.4**	**120.3**	**13.0**	**2,676.7**
		In Transit	45.9	40.8	102.1	188.8
	Total		**3,974.1**	**936.0**	**1,793.2**	**6,703.3**
2022	Domestic	Arrivals	917.2	508.8	1,119.2	2,545.2
		Departures	900.5	509.7	1,113.8	2,524.0
		Sub-Total	**1,817.7**	**1,018.5**	**2,233.0**	**5,069.2**
	International	Arrivals	2,301.9	106.7	9.5	2,418.1
		Departures	2,390.8	110.3	12.4	2,513.5
		Sub-Total	**4,692.7**	**217.0**	**21.9**	**4,931.6**
		In Transit	46.1	92.3	99.4	237.8
	Total		**6,556.5**	**1,327.8**	**2,354.3**	**10,238.6**
2023	Domestic	Arrivals	977.7	557.0	1,140.5	2,675.2
		Departures	961.1	561.6	1,126.2	2,648.9
		Sub-Total	**1,938.8**	**1,118.6**	**2,266.7**	**5,324.1**
	International	Arrivals	3,111.0	195.6	11.3	3,317.9
		Departures	3,112.2	199.8	14.5	3,326.5
		Sub-Total	**6,223.2**	**395.4**	**25.8**	**6,644.4**
		In Transit	48.1	121.7	67.5	237.3
	Total		**8,210.1**	**1,635.7**	**2,360.0**	**12,205.8**
2024	Domestic	Arrivals	1,079.8	543.3	1,045.1	2,668.2
		Departures	1,061.5	547.8	1,038.3	2,647.5
		Sub-Total	**2,141.3**	**1,091.1**	**2,083.3**	**5,315.7**
	International	Arrivals	3,435.8	190.8	10.6	3,637.2
		Departures	3,437.1	194.9	13.5	3,645.4
		Sub-Total	**6,872.9**	**385.7**	**24.1**	**7,282.6**
		In Transit	53.2	118.7	61.6	233.4
	Total		**9,067.3**	**1,595.5**	**2,169.0**	**12,831.8**
2025*	Domestic	Arrivals	1,026.7	537.7	1,078.1	2,642.5
		Departures	1,014.4	538.9	1,067.4	2,620.7
		Sub-Total	**2,041.1**	**1,076.6**	**2,145.5**	**5,263.2**
	International	Arrivals	3,280.2	272.4	13.2	3,565.8
		Departures	3,334.0	286.0	15.9	3,635.9
		Sub-Total	**6,614.2**	**558.4**	**29.1**	**7,201.7**
		In Transit	77.0	121.4	13.3	211.7
	Total		**8,732.3**	**1,756.4**	**2,187.9**	**12,676.6**

Source: Kenya Airports Authority
**Provisional*
[1]*Passenger traffic includes Kenyan residents*

13.28. Table 13.12 provides the volume of commercial cargo and mail handled at Kenyan airports from 2021 to 2025. Total cargo throughput rose by 12.5 per cent to 419,751.6 tonnes in 2025. Cargo through Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) rose by 11.9 per cent from 364,821.9 in 2024 to 408,408.9 tonnes in 2025. Cargo through MIA and other airports increased by 29.2 per cent and 52.6 per cent, respectively, during the period under review.

Table 13.12: Commercial Cargo and Mail Traffic by Airport, 2021 – 2025

Tonnes

Year	Category	Cargo Traffic				Mail Traffic		
		JKIA	MIA	Other Airports	Total	JKIA	MIA	Total
2021	Landed	59,316.9	483.9	12,229.0	72,029.8	477.3	1.0	478.3
	Loaded	302,216.3	1,537.4	47.2	303,800.9	1,193.1	2.0	1,195.1
	Total	**361,533.2**	**2,021.3**	**12,276.2**	**375,830.7**	**1,670.4**	**3.0**	**1,673.4**
2022	Landed	73,155.0	412.6	9,815.1	83,382.7	425.1	2.0	427.1
	Loaded	289,800.1	1,916.8	172.0	291,888.9	854.8	0.2	855.0
	Total	**362,955.1**	**2,329.4**	**9,987.1**	**375,271.6**	**1,279.9**	**2.2**	**1,282.1**
2023	Landed	60,190.5	392.4	4,204.6	64,787.5	356.3	9.0	365.3
	Loaded	312,058.2	2,533.6	121.3	314,713.1	235.2	0.0	235.2
	Total	**372,248.7**	**2,926.0**	**4,325.9**	**379,500.6**	**591.5**	**9.0**	**600.5**
2024	Landed	58,989.6	644.6	3,338.8	62,973.0	349.2	14.8	364.0
	Loaded	305,832.3	4,162.0	25.6	310,020.0	230.5	0.0	230.5
	Total	**364,821.9**	**4,806.6**	**3,364.5**	**372,993.0**	**579.7**	**14.8**	**594.5**
2025*	Landed	66,008.3	964.5	5,123.4	71,131.7	2,404.2	57.5	2,461.5
	Loaded	342,400.6	5,234.4	11.4	348,619.9	483.7	0.0	483.7
	Total	**408,408.9**	**6,207.9**	**5,134.8**	**419,751.6**	**2,887.7**	**57.3**	**2,945.2**

Source: Kenya Airports Authority
**Provisional*

Aircraft Movements

13.29. Table 13.13 displays statistics on aircraft movement in the Kenyan airspace from 2021 to 2025. There was an increase in the movement of aircraft from 361,225 recorded in 2024 to 380,305 recorded in 2025. Domestic movements, increased by 3.7 per cent to 212,418 in 2025. International movements rose by a similar margin from 91,550 in 2024 to 94,962 in 2025. The number of overflights increased by 12.5 per cent to 72,925 in 2025.

Table 13.13: Aircraft Movements, 2021 – 2025

Number

Type	Movement	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Domestic	Landings	83,879	103,443	104,433	102,421	106,637
	Take-offs	82,755	102,474	103,529	102,410	105,781
	Sub-Total	**166,634**	**205,917**	**207,962**	**204,831**	**212,418**
International	Landings	26,827	35,195	42,692	45,802	47,034
	Take-offs	26,683	35,013	42,668	45,748	47,928
	Sub-Total	**53,510**	**70,208**	**85,360**	**91,550**	**94,962**
All	Landings	110,706	138,638	147,125	148,223	153,671
	Take-offs	109,438	137,487	146,197	148,158	153,709
	Total	**220,144**	**276,125**	**293,322**	**296,381**	**307,380**
	Over-flights	33,837	47,296	63,771	64,844	72,925
	Grand Total	**253,981**	**323,421**	**357,093**	**361,225**	**380,305**

Source: Kenya Civil Aviation Authority
** Provisional*

Selected Aviation Industry Indicators

13.30. Selected aviation industry indicators from 2021 to 2025 are presented in Table 13.14. There was a 5.0 per cent increase in the number of aviation personnel licenses from 14,430 in 2024 to 15,147 in 2025. In 2025, 588 aviation personnel licenses were valid, accounting for 36.9 per cent. The number of valid Cabin Crew Member Certificates (CMC) rose by 7.8 per cent to 1,208 in 2025. Valid Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Licenses (AMEL) expanded from 814 in 2024 to 859 in 2025. Similarly, valid Student Pilot Licenses (SPL) issued increased 17.4 per cent from 558 in 2024 to 655 in 2025. However, the number of valid Air Transport Pilot License (ATPL) declined by 5.8 per cent to 709 in 2025.

> There was a 5.0 per cent increase in the number of aviation personnel licenses from **14,430** in 2024 to **15,147** in 2025.

13.31. The number of Aircraft with a valid Certificate of Airworthiness rose by 7.7 per cent from 726 in 2024 to 782 in 2025. The number of Approved Maintenance Organizations (AMOs), Approved Training Organizations (ATOs) and Flight Dispatcher licenses rose by 10.8, 5.6 and 12.6 per cent, respectively, during the period under review. The number of Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Inspectors and Air Traffic Controllers declined slightly from 348 in 2024 to 341 in 2025.



Table 13.14: Selected Aviation Industry Indicators, 2021 - 2025

Number

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Aviation Personnel Licenses					
Air Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL)	1,469	1,528	1,597	1,663	1,700
Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL)	1,937	2,000	2,073	2,159	2,257
Private Pilot Licence (PPL)	1,829	1,929	2,024	2,097	2,203
Student Pilot Licence (SPL)	3,415	3,550	3,640	3,813	4,041
Cabin Crew Member Certificate (CMC)	2,470	2,540	2,630	2,844	2,960
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers (AMEL)	905	939	1,066	1,151	1,203
Flight Dispatch (FD)	477	524	597	703	783
Total	**12,502**	**13,010**	**13,627**	**14,430**	**15,147**
Valid Aviation Personnel Licenses					
Air Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL)	651	724	757	753	709
Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL)	884	972	979	962	999
Private Pilot Licence (PPL)	550	626	636	621	651
Student Pilot Licence (SPL)	559	626	545	558	655
Cabin Crew Member Certificate (CMC)	609	842	1,037	1,121	1,208
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Licenses (AMEL)	667	673	739	814	859
Flight Dispatch (FD)	328	370	426	487	507
Total	**4,248**	**4,833**	**5,119**	**5,316**	**5,588**
Valid Operational Licenses					
Aircraft with Valid Certificate of Air Worthiness (COA)	737	726	723	726	782
Air Operator Certificates (AOCs)	78	76	76	77	74
Approved Maintenance Organisations (AMOs)	87	82	73	74	82
Approved Training Organisations (ATOs)	17	19	19	18	19
Flight Dispatcher License	328	370	426	477	537
Scheduled Airlines	80	80	81	81	75
Total	**1,327**	**1,353**	**1,398**	**1,453**	**1,569**
Aerodrome Category⁺					
International (Category A)	4	4	4	4	4
Domestic (Regional) (Category B)	11	11	11	11	11
Airstrips (Category C)	22	22	22	22	22
Airstrips (Category E)	409	409	409	409	409
Total	**483**	**484**	**466**	**466**	**466**
CAA Inspectors and Air Traffic Controllers					
Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs)	198	207	206	246	233
Air Worthiness Inspectors	23	23	23	19	21
Flight Operations	24	28	29	30	26
Personnel Licensing	16	18	17	12	18
Communication, Navigation & Surveillance(CNS) Inspectors	1	1	1	3	4
AIS/Map, PANSOPS	2	2	2	3	3
Air Traffic Mgt & Search and Rescue (ATM)	2	2	3	6	5
Aerodromes & Grounds Aids (AGA)	3	5	4	5	5
AVSEC	7	9	13	14	13
Air Transport	9	10	10	10	13
Total	**285**	**305**	**308**	**348**	**341**

Source: Kenya Civil Aviation Authority
⁺Provisional
⁺Revised

Postal and Courier Services

13.32. Table 13.15 presents the performance of postal services from 2021 to 2025. There was a decline in the number of post offices from 623 in 2024 to 457 in 2025. The number of licensed courier operators rose slightly from 348 in 2024 to 351 in 2025. The number of outlets operated by the licensed courier operators rose by 2.5 per cent from 1,130 in 2024 to 1,158 in 2025. The number of Express Mail Service (EMS) items handled declined by 7.1 per cent, from 1,290 in 2024 to 1,198 thousand in 2025. The volume of domestic letters handled declined by 5.7 per cent to 2,418 thousand in 2025. Additionally, there was a decline in domestic parcels handled from 11,128 thousand in 2024 to 9,214 thousand in 2025.

13.33. The number of internationally registered and insured items posted declined from 20 thousand in 2024 to 17 thousand in 2025. Additionally, there was a 5.3 per cent decrease in domestic registered and insured items posted to 610 thousand in 2025 from 644 thousand in 2024. The number of unregistered correspondences handled declined by 7.9 per cent to 7,021 thousand in 2025.

Table 13.15: Postal and Courier Services, 2021 – 2025

Item	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Post Offices	No.	622	538	622	623	457
Private Courier Operator Outlets	No.	901	1,030	1,045	1,130	1,158
Licensed Courier Operators	No.	288	305	333	348	351
Total Private Letter Boxes:						
Installed	'000	575	450	552	552	552
Rented.	'000	399	368	154	360	360
Private Bags Rented	No.	560	560	530	560	560
Total EMS Items Handled:	**'000**	**1,594**	**1,624**	**1,502**	**1,290**	**1,198**
Accepted	'000	797	812	751	645	599
Delivered	'000	797	812	751	645	599
Private Courier Traffic:						
Domestic Letters	'000	1,073	1,189	1,218	2,565	2,418
Domestic Parcels	'000	4,044	4,733	5,215	11,128	9,214
International Outgoing Letters	'000	1,404	1,736	1,651	679	47
International Incoming Letters	'000	387	438	435	231	105
Total Registered and Insured Items Posted:	**'000**	**627**	**146**	**341**	**664**	**627**
Domestic	'000	601	131	324	644	610
International	'000	26	15	17	20	17
Unregistered correspondence handled :	**'000**	**900**	**661**	**1,009**	**7,623**	**7,021**
Domestic	'000	900	643	961	7,600	7,000
International	'000	-	19	48	23	21
Parcels handled :	**'000**	**16**	**24**	**18**	**19**	**15**
Domestic - Posted	'000	-	-	0	10	7
International - Posted	'000	16	24	12	9	8
Money Orders Issued:	**'000**	**9,425**	**6,999**	**9,622**	**8,742**	**164**
PostaPay	'000	9,425	6,999	9,622	8,742	164
Value of Domestic Money Orders	KSh million	-	-	47.2	325.2	64.1

Source: Postal Corporation of Kenya and Communication Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*
IFS - International Financial Services
-Negligible

Grain Storage Leased Out

13.34. Information on grain storage leased out by county as at 31st December 2023 to 2025 is presented in Table 13.16 and Figure 13.1. The volume of storage leased out in 50 Kg equivalent bags rose by more than half to 38,161.0 thousand as at 31st December 2025. In 2025, the leading counties with leased out storage in 50 Kg equivalent bags were Uasin Gishu (5,689.8 thousand), Nakuru (5,378.4 thousand), Nairobi (4,140.0 thousand) and Bungoma (3,205.4 thousand).

Table 13.16: Grain Storage Leased out by County as at 31st December 2023 - 2025

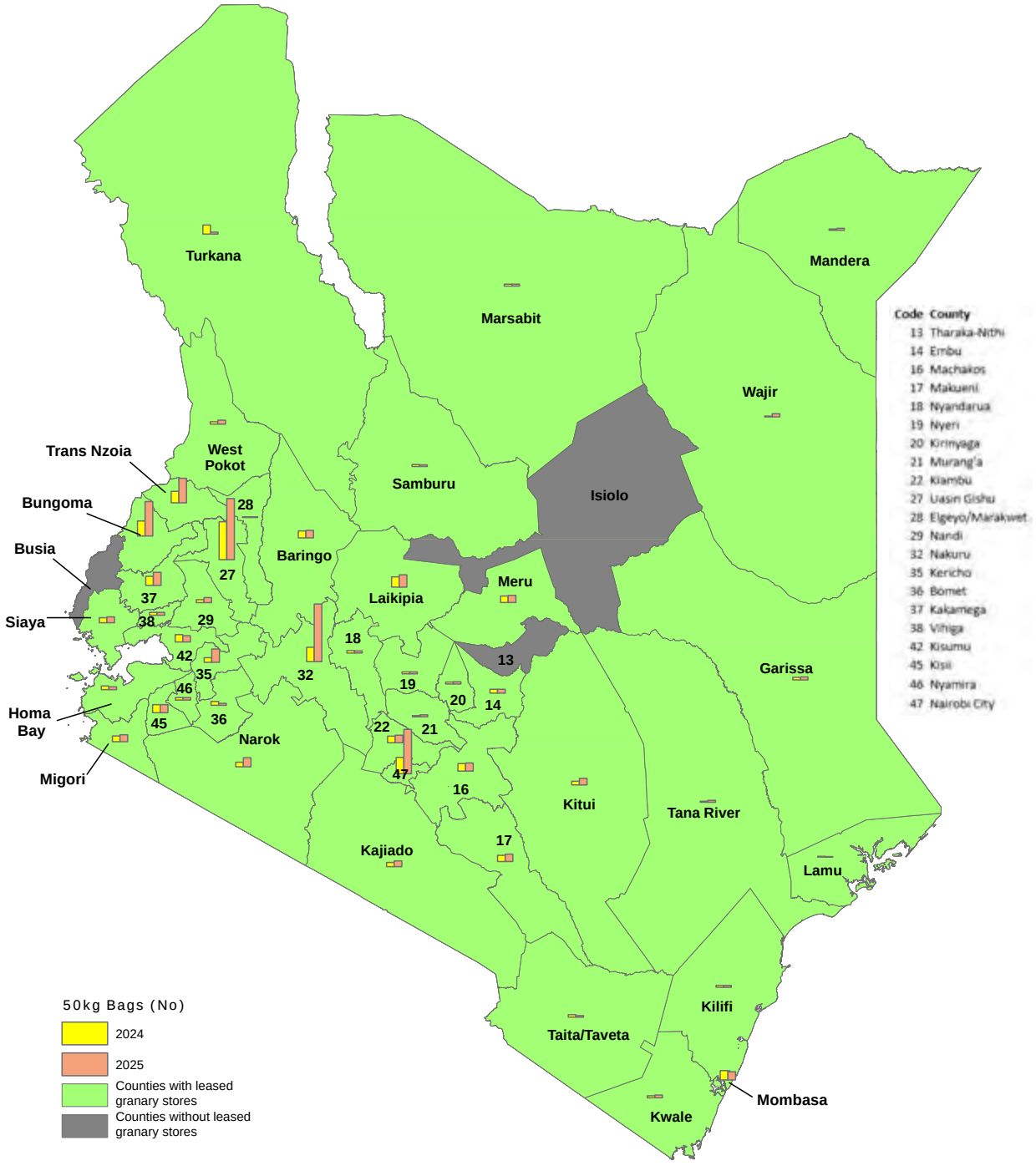
Number

Year	2023	2024	2025*
County	Capacity in Bags X50 KG	Capacity in Bags X50 KG	Capacity in Bags X50 KG
Baringo	36,000	648,000	702,000
Bomet	180,000	360,000	180,000
Bungoma	1,206,000	1,397,880	3,205,440
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0	54,000	54,000
Embu	180,000	360,000	360,000
Garrissa	252,000	252,000	288,000
Homa Bay	45,000	342,000	270,000
Isiolo	90,000	0	0
Kajiado	135,000	396,000	540,000
Kakamenga	234,000	849,600	1,220,400
Kericho	846,000	432,000	1,242,000
Kiambu	369,000	612,000	702,000
Kilifi	180,000	180,000	180,000
Kisii	180,000	180,000	207,000
Kirinyaga	0	747,000	747,000
Kisumu	572,400	684,000	585,000
Kitui	90,000	342,000	612,000
Kwale	90,000	180,000	252,000
Laikipia	480,000	963,000	1,143,000
Lamu		72,000	45,000
Machakos	68,400	693,000	757,800
Makueni	356,400	576,000	693,000
Mandera	180,000	108,000	180,000
Marsabit	180,000	180,000	180,000
Meru	342,000	612,000	666,000
Migori	90,000	540,000	648,000
Mombasa	870,750	870,750	766,350
Muranga	63,000	108,000	180,000
Nairobi	1,693,800	1,530,000	4,140,000
Nakuru	954,000	1,341,000	5,378,400
Nandi	0	270,000	468,000
Narok	450,000	430,200	849,600
Nyamira	144,000	234,000	234,000
Nyandarua	459,000	234,000	198,000
Nyeri	297,000	180,000	180,000
Samburu	90,000	180,000	162,000
Siaya.	351,000	468,000	540,000
Taita Taveta	90,000	234,000	151,200
Tana River	0	90,000	180,000
Trans Nzoia	522,000	1,080,000	2,286,000
Turkana	90,000	842,400	180,000
Uasin Gishu	1,656,000	3,535,200	5,689,800
Vihiga	0	270,000	270,000
Wajir	0	72,000	288,000
West Pokot	0	216,000	360,000
Total	**14,112,750**	**23,946,030**	**38,160,990**

Source: National Cereals and Produce Board

**Provisional*

Figure 13.1: Grain Storage Leased out by County as at 31st December 2024 and 2025



Grain Storage Revenue

13.35. Grain Storage revenue generated by National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) from leasing out conventional stores and warehouses from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 13.17. The total revenue generated decreased from KSh 359.7 million in 2024 to KSh 340.4 million in 2025.

Table 13.17: Grain Storage Revenue, 2021 – 2025

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Storage Rent	270.4	324.4	332.5	306.4	290.0
Storage Income	52.7	34.9	31.4	40.1	38.0
Warehousing Income	9.3	11.7	19.4	13.2	12.4
Total	**332.4**	**371.0**	**383.2**	**359.7**	**340.4**

Source: National Cereals and Produce Board
**Provisional.*

Container Freight Traffic

13.36. The volume of containers handled at the Port of Mombasa Container Freight Stations (CFS) from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 13.18. There was a 7.9 per cent increase in the number of Twenty Foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) handled to 183,734 in 2025.

Table 13.18: Container Freight Traffic at the Port of Mombasa, 2021 - 2025

TEUs

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
January	15,250	11,493	11,630	16,267	15,468
February	13,888	10,620	11,284	14,901	12,327
March	15,780	9,273	15,300	16,544	15,994
April	13,572	9,753	14,844	13,123	14,607
May	11,503	10,351	17,822	13,831	15,620
June	11,117	8,822	15,045	13,614	13,832
July	12,273	7,917	17,734	14,406	16,491
August	12,774	10,243	15,234	11,660	16,337
September	9,901	8,805	14,964	13,746	13,434
October	6,918	8,192	15,062	12,965	15,668
November	11,109	10,212	16,050	14,416	16,733
December	10,190	12,372	18,698	14,739	17,223
TOTAL	**144,275**	**118,053**	**183,667**	**170,212**	**183,734**

Source: Kenya Ports Authority
**Provisional*
TEUs - Twenty-Foot Equivalent Units

Developments in the Transportation and Storage Sector

Water Transport

13.37. The Berth 19B project at Mombasa Port progressed to 28 per cent completion by December 2025 and is scheduled for completion in 2027. Upon commissioning, the project will inject an additional 319,000 TEUs of container handling capacity, thereby enhancing the Port of Mombasa's competitiveness in the region.

13.38. The construction of the Shimoni Fishing Port was completed in 2025 and is awaiting full operationalization. The facility is expected to catalyze industrial-scale fishing and value additional activities, in line with the Government's Blue Economy agenda aimed at job creation and economic diversification.



319,000 TEUs

of container handling capacity will be injected to enhance the **Port of Mombasa's** competitiveness in the region.

Road Transport

13.39. To raise upfront capital for contractor payments, part of the Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) was securitized by redirecting KSh 7 per litre in 2025 to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). This financing approach enabled accelerated settlement of verified obligations and contributed to project reactivation while limiting immediate fiscal pressure.

13.40. Verified pending bills for certified road works and accrued interest up to December 2025 were cleared enabling contractors to resume works and accelerate previously stalled projects. Payments were supported through a planned KSh 175 billion infrastructure bond secured against the KSh 7 per litre RMLF, restoring liquidity within the road construction sector.

13.41. The State Department for Roads continued to utilize Public-Private Partnership arrangements to mobilize capital for major road corridors. Notably, the Rironi-Nakuru-Mau Summit (A8) Highway progressed under PPP arrangements following termination of the previous concession, with emphasis on affordability, value for money, and reduced fiscal risk.



KSh. 7 Per litre

Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) for Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) introduced **in 2025.**

Railway Transport

13.42. The operationalization of the MGR - Mombasa Terminus line was a significant milestone, providing last-mile connectivity for Madaraka Express passengers arriving at the Miritini SGR terminus to Mombasa Central Station to ensure seamless transfers in 2025.



Madaraka Express





Mobile connections increased by

9.8%

Mobile money subscribers grew by

21.4%

CHAPTER

14

Information And Communication Technology

Overview

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector remained one of the Government's key development agenda in 2025. Anchored on the Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy pillar of the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), the sector continued to expand through investment in digital infrastructure, growth in broadband connectivity, increased access to mobile and satellite internet services, and wider use of digital financial services. During the year under review, completion and commissioning of Phase I horizontal infrastructure at Konza Technopolis marked a key milestone, signaling the transition from planning to operational readiness and supported ongoing development of key projects. In addition, the



Government advanced the commercialization of the Konza National Data Centre and Smart City Solutions to promote cloud adoption, enhance utilization of digital infrastructure, and support growth of the digital economy in line with the 2024 Cloud First Policy.

14.2. The ICT sector continued to expand during the year under review with the value of output increasing by 3.8 per cent to KSh 728.2 billion. Mobile connections increased by 9.8 per cent to 78.4 million in 2025, while mobile money subscriptions grew by 21.4 per cent to 51.4 million, partly attributed to the adoption of digital financial services. In contrast, fixed telephone connections declined by 17.2 per cent to 8.2 thousand, while Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) subscriptions declined by 77.4 per cent. The decline was attributed to the continued transition from legacy technologies to broadband and internet-based communication services.

14.3. Broadband services continued to expand in 2025 with total fixed and wireless subscriptions increasing by 19.6 per cent to 53.9 million, of which wireless broadband accounted for 97.1 per cent. Terrestrial fixed wireless broadband increased by 80.8 per cent to 750.8 thousand subscriptions, while satellite broadband subscriptions increased to 19,646, supported by the expansion of Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellite services. However, bits per second per capita declined from 282.84 thousand in 2024 to 282.80 thousand in 2025. Meanwhile, Konza Technopolis continued to attract investment, with total investment increasing from KSh 83.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 99.4 billion in 2025 and the number of investors rising from 70 to 78 over the same period.

Value of Output

14.4. The value of output, intermediate consumption and value-added for the ICT sector at current prices are presented in Table 14.1. The ICT output value increased from KSh 701.3 billion in 2024 to KSh 728.2 billion in 2025. Consequently, the value added increased from KSh 374.9 billion to KSh 404.7 billion over the same time.

Table 14.1: Value of Output, Intermediate Consumption, & Value Added of the ICT Sector, 2021 -2025

KSh

Year	Value of Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added
2021	564,818.0	273,381.4	291,436.6
2022	604,850.5	289,117.7	315,732.8
2023	647,554.7	308,103.2	339,451.5
2024	701,266.9	326,347.9	374,918.9
2025*	728,195.7	323,480.6	404,715.1

**Provisional*

Fixed Telephone and Mobile Network Services

14.5. The performance of fixed and mobile network services from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 14.2. There was a 17.2 per cent decline in fixed telephone connections to 8.2 thousand in 2025. This was attributed to a 21.8 per cent decline in wireline connections to 6.5 thousand. Fixed Voice-over-Internet Protocol (VoIP) subscriptions stood at 45.4 thousand in 2025, registering a 3.7 per cent decline due to preference for mobile and internet based VoIPs.

14.6. In 2025, the mobile telephone capacity remained unchanged at 123.2 million lines. Total licensed spectrum allocated for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) increased from 1,101 MHz in 2024 to 1,121 MHz in 2025 owing to continued growth in demand for mobile telephony services.

14.7. Mobile connections increased by 9.8 per cent to 78.4 million in 2025. The increase was driven by growth in both postpaid and prepaid subscriptions, which rose by 18.7 per cent and 9.7 per cent to 1.6 million and 76.8 million, respectively. Conversely, machine-to-machine subscriptions dropped for the first time in five years by 4.0 per cent to 1.8 million. The decline was partly attributed to slower uptake of some Internet of Things (IoT) applications and cost related constraints affecting deployment of connected devices.

14.8. During the period under review, mobile money transfer agents increased by 26.8 per cent to 501,399, while mobile money subscribers increased by 21.4 per cent to 51.4 million, owing to the continued growth in demand for mobile money services. Total deposits through agents, however, declined for the second year in a row to KSh 5.5 trillion in 2025, representing by 10.1 per cent contraction.

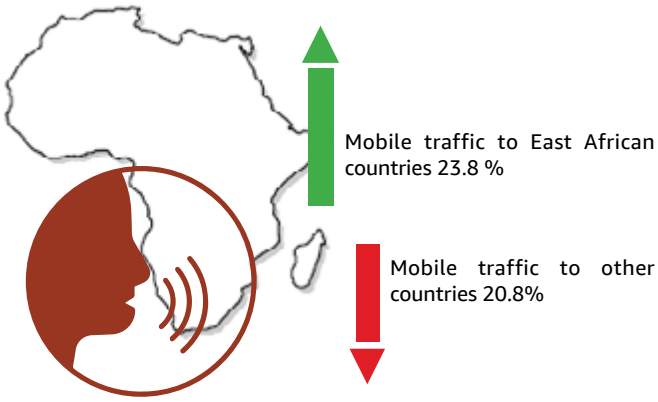


Table 14.2: Fixed and Mobile Network Services, 2021– 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Fixed Telephony					
Fixed line Capacity ('000)[1]	121	121	121	121	121
Total Connections	**14,800**	**11,963**	**10,484**	**9,841**	**8,150**
Wireline Connections	13,626	10,676	9,027	8,289	6,486
Wireless Connections[1]	1,174	1,287	1,457	1,552	1,664
Fixed voice over-IP subscriptions	46,296	51,144	57,356	47,176	45,437
Mobile Telephony					
Mobile Telephone Capacity ('000)	96,030	98,072	121,489	123,200	123,200
Spectrum Offered for IMT systems					
Block < 1GHz	190	210	210	210	210
Block 1 GHz - 6 GHz	370	650	951	951	951
Total amount of spectrum offered in MHz	**560**	**860**	**1,161**	**1,161**	**1,161**
Block < 1GHz	150	170	210	190	210
Block 1 GHz - 6 GHz	370	570	911	911	911
Total Spectrum Licensed for IMT systems	**520**	**740**	**1,121**	**1,101**	**1,121**
Connections ('000)	**65,085**	**65,737**	**66,745**	**71,375**	**78,390**
Post Paid Subscriptions ('000)+	1,329	1,291	1,253	1,351	1,604
Pre Paid Subscriptions ('000)	63,756	64,446	65,492	70,024	76,786
Mobile Numbers Ported[2]	1,081	1,081	1,081	..	..
Machine to machine (M2M) mobile subscriptions	1,124,396	1,510,236	1,515,338	1,915,997	1,839,306
Population Network Coverage					
Percentage of the population covered by a mobile-cellular network	96	96	97	98	98
Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	95	98	98	98	98
Percentage of the population covered by at least an LTE/ WiMAX mobile network (4G)	94	97	97	97	98
Percentage of the population covered by at least a 5G mobile network	..	..	..	30	30
Mobile Money					
Mobile Money Transfer Agents	292,301	318,607	327,162	395,366	501,399
Mobile Money Transfer Service Subscriptions ('000)	35,209	38,646	38,003	42,303	51,356
Total Deposits through Agents (KSh Billion)	4,666	5,589	6,122	6,062	5,450
Total Transfer from Subscriber to Subscriber (KSh Billion)	4,191	4,633	5,458	6,809	8,660
Total Transfers from Agents (cash in cash out) (KSh Billion)	6,869	7,909	7,954	8,698	8,237
Number of Total Transactions in Million	2,166	2,280	2,424	2,682	2,718
Value of Mobile Commerce Transactions (KSh Billion)	15,324	20,266	20,712	21,975	21,340

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya / Central Bank of Kenya
* *Provisional*
.. *Data not available/ Decomissioned*
+ *Revised*
[1] *Includes Local Loop Operators. In addition, the wireless connections were decommissioned in 2015 and recommissioned in 2016*
[2] *No mobile numbers were ported due to a system transition in 2022 and therefore the service was decommissioned*
LTE- Long term evolution / WiMAX- Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access

Voice Call Traffic



14.9. Telephone call traffic data for the period 2021 to 2025 are shown in Table 14.3. The total international outgoing telephone traffic recorded an increase of 9.5 per cent to 790.1 million minutes in 2025. Further, the international outgoing fixed telephone traffic increased by 3.7 per cent to 4.2 million minutes in the period under review. Mobile traffic to East African countries grew by 23.8 per cent to 604.1 million minutes, while traffic to other countries decreased by 20.8 per cent to 181.8 million minutes in 2025.

14.10. Total voice roaming traffic grew by 14.4 per cent to 1.4 billion minutes in 2025. Inbound roaming by foreign subscribers abroad increased by 24.9 per cent to 724.8 million minutes in 2025, while outbound roaming by home subscribers abroad increased by 4.4 per cent to 640.1 million minutes during the same period. Mobile broadband inbound roaming, on the other hand, increased by 61.7 per cent to 2.8 billion Gigabytes (GB) owing to the cheaper rates offered to foreign subscribers by their home network.

14.11. Domestic fixed to fixed traffic declined for the second consecutive year by 18.4 per cent to 374.0 thousand minutes in 2025. Fixed wireless to fixed wireless traffic however increased by 20.6 per cent to 1,291 thousand minutes in the review period. As a result, total fixed to fixed traffic grew by 8.9 per cent to 1,666 thousand minutes, largely driven by fixed wireless traffic, which accounted for 77.5 per cent of total fixed telephone traffic. The total domestic mobile to mobile traffic decreased by 3.4 per cent to 100.1 billion minutes while international outgoing fixed VoIP traffic declined to 2,129 thousand minutes in 2025. This decline is attributable to the increased use of the Over The Top (OTT) services in place of the traditional telephony services.



Table 14.3: Telephone Call Traffic, 2021 - 2025

Minutes '000

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
International Calls					
a. Total International Outgoing Telephone Traffic	**549,893**	**687,722**	**699,272**	**721,365**	**790,097**
International Outgoing Mobile (b+c)	544,535	681,491	694,859	717,331	785,912
International Outgoing Fixed	5,358	6,232	4,413	4,034	4,185
b. Mobile Traffic to East African Countries	286,385	361,028	417,355	487,805	604,137
c. Mobile Traffic to other Countries	258,150	320,463	277,504	229,526	181,775
d. Total International Incoming Telephone Traffic	**487,310**	**425,423**	**335,854**	**532,484**	**687,955**
International Incoming Mobile (e+f)	471,212	412,747	319,878	510,295	669,357
International Incoming Fixed	16,098	12,676	15,977	22,189	18,599
e. Mobile Traffic from East African Countries (EAC)	267,714	274,370	229,171	387,685	462,154
f. Mobile Traffic from other Countries	203,498	138,377	90,706	122,609	207,202
Total International Telephone Traffic (a+d)	**1,037,203**	**1,113,145**	**1,035,126**	**1,253,849**	**1,478,052**
Voice Roaming					
(i) Roaming by Home Subscribers Abroad (Outbound Roaming)	474,224	568,555	571,896	613,279	640,132
(ii) Roaming by Foreign Subscribers Abroad (Inbound Roaming)	176,347	159,218	284,291	580,191	724,801
Total Voice Roaming (i+ii)	**650,571**	**727,772**	**856,187**	**1,193,470**	**1,364,933**
Broadband Roaming					
Mobile broadband internet traffic Inbound roaming in GB	221,917	563,088	1,099,794	1,722,919	2,786,709
Mobile broadband internet traffic Outbound roaming in GB	160,100	348,986	508,666	455,724	486,041
Total Mobile broadband roaming	**382,017**	**912,074**	**1,608,461**	**2,178,643**	**3,272,749**
Domestic Calls					
Total Fixed to Fixed Telephone Traffic (a+b)	**1,604**	**1,500**	**1,647**	**1,530**	**1,666**
Fixed wireless to Fixed wireless (a)	1,092	1,152	1,145	1,071	1,291
Fixed to Fixed telephone (b)	512	348	503	459	374
Fixed to Mobile telephone	66,233	95,237	88,884	79,492	2,794
Mobile to Mobile telephone	79,931,242	78,126,180	88,646,978	103,657,286	100,103,282
Mobile to Fixed telephone	66,218	62,392	61,431	65,661	17,964
Total Domestic Traffic	**80,065,297**	**78,285,309**	**88,798,940**	**103,803,969**	**100,125,705**
International Outgoing Fixed VoIP	2,644	2,316	2,135	2,143	2,129

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*

Message Service Traffic

14.12. Information on the message service traffic from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 14.4. The total volume of Short Message Services (SMSs) sent domestically increased by 7.1 per cent to 58.6 billion messages in 2025. In contrast, international SMS traffic continued to decline for the second consecutive year, with outgoing messages falling by 26.8 per cent to 10.5 million and incoming messages decreasing by 28.7 per cent to 23.1 million in the review period. This trend reflects a growing preference for OTT services such as WhatsApp.

Table 14.4: Message Service Traffic, 2021 - 2025

Number '000

Messages	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Total SMS sent	**42,776,968**	**51,259,629**	**52,417,528**	**54,724,783**	**58,606,539**
Domestic	42,749,016	51,239,842	52,401,635	54,710,428	58,596,032
International	27,952	19,788	15,893	14,355	10,508
International SMS received	**36,055**	**34,713**	**37,114**	**32,420**	**23,127**

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
** Provisional*

Internet Services

14.13. Table 14.5 shows the number of internet service providers and subscriptions from 2021 to 2025. The number of licensed Application Service Providers (ASPs) increased by 18.2 per cent to 592 in 2025. Licensed Content Service Providers (CSPs), however, declined by 4.5 per cent to 486, mainly due to the revocation of licenses on account of non-compliance in the review period. Total wireless and fixed-wired internet subscriptions grew by 11.5 per cent to 64.4 million in 2025. Total wireless internet subscriptions increased by 11.2 per cent to 62.9 million, accounting for 97.7 per cent of total internet subscriptions. Fixed DSL subscriptions declined by 77.4 per cent during the year under review due to the market shifting towards more advanced broadband solutions.

Table 14.5: Internet Providers and Subscriptions, 2021 - 2025

Number

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Licensed Application Services Providers (ASPs)[1]	420	471	533	501	592
Licensed Content Services Providers (CSPs)[2]	598	682	740	509	486
Total Wireless Internet Subscriptions	**45,681,705**	**47,968,774**	**51,312,965**	**56,566,807**	**62,875,024**
Terrestrial Mobile Data	45,556,731	47,760,337	51,015,188	56,104,736	61,994,599
Terrestrial Wireless Data[3]	124,114	207,707	294,844	442,668	857,912
Satellite Data	860	730	2,933	19,403	22,513
Total Fixed (Wired) Internet Subscriptions	**672,672**	**837,208**	**1,033,455**	**1,255,650**	**1,573,012**
Fixed Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) Data	901	807	193	137	31
Fixed Fibre Optic Data	477,962	642,692	834,911	1,066,972	1,378,198
Fixed Cable Modem (Dial Up) Data	193,809	193,709	198,351	188,541	194,783
Total Wireless and Fixed Internet Subscriptions	**46,354,377**	**48,805,982**	**52,346,420**	**57,822,457**	**64,448,036**

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
** Provisional*
[1]The reporting was updated to cover both Application Service Providers (ASPs) and Internet Service Providers (ISPs), standardizing the process.
[2]Licensed Content Services Providers (CSPs) entail local companies that provide digital content services, like streaming video, music, games, or e-books, to end-users.
[3] Includes other fixed wired such as Radio

Broadband Services

14.14. Information on broadband services for the period 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 14.6. The satellite bandwidth capacity continued to decline over the five-year period and fell further by 24.2 per cent to 332 Mbps in 2025. This was largely due to increased preference for undersea bandwidth, alongside the entry and growing uptake of LEO satellite services.

14.15. Broadband subscriptions increased across most technologies during the year under review, except for legacy Copper line Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) services, which declined by 75.4 per cent to 31 subscriptions. This continued decline reflects the ongoing phase out of DSL technology as it approaches the end of its useful life, largely due to the availability of alternative broadband technologies that offer significantly higher speeds, greater reliability, and better support for data intensive applications. Other fixed wired broadband technologies, which entail Ethernet Local Area Network (LAN) and Broadband over Powerline (BPL), recorded growth, with subscriptions rising from 880 in 2024 to 8,507 in 2025, reflecting increased uptake of high capacity and reliable internet solutions.

14.16. Satellite broadband subscriptions increased for the fifth consecutive year, largely supported by the growing use of LEO satellite services, particularly in areas where terrestrial broadband networks remain limited. Subscriptions rose from 19,284 in 2024 to 19,646 in 2025. During the same period, terrestrial fixed wireless broadband increased by 80.8 per cent to 750.8 thousand subscriptions.

14.17. Demand for broadband speed has shown a sustained upward trend in recent years. The 256 Kbps to below 2 Mbps band grew from 16,578 connections in 2024 to 78,522 in 2025. Similarly, the 1 Gbps tier grew from 273 connections to 856 over the same period. This increase reflects the growing need for faster and more reliable internet to support activities such as streaming, online learning, remote work, and e-commerce across a wide range of users. In line with this, the utilized fixed broadband increased by 84.3 per cent to 5.2 billion GB in the review period.

> Utilization of fixed broadband increased by **84.3%**

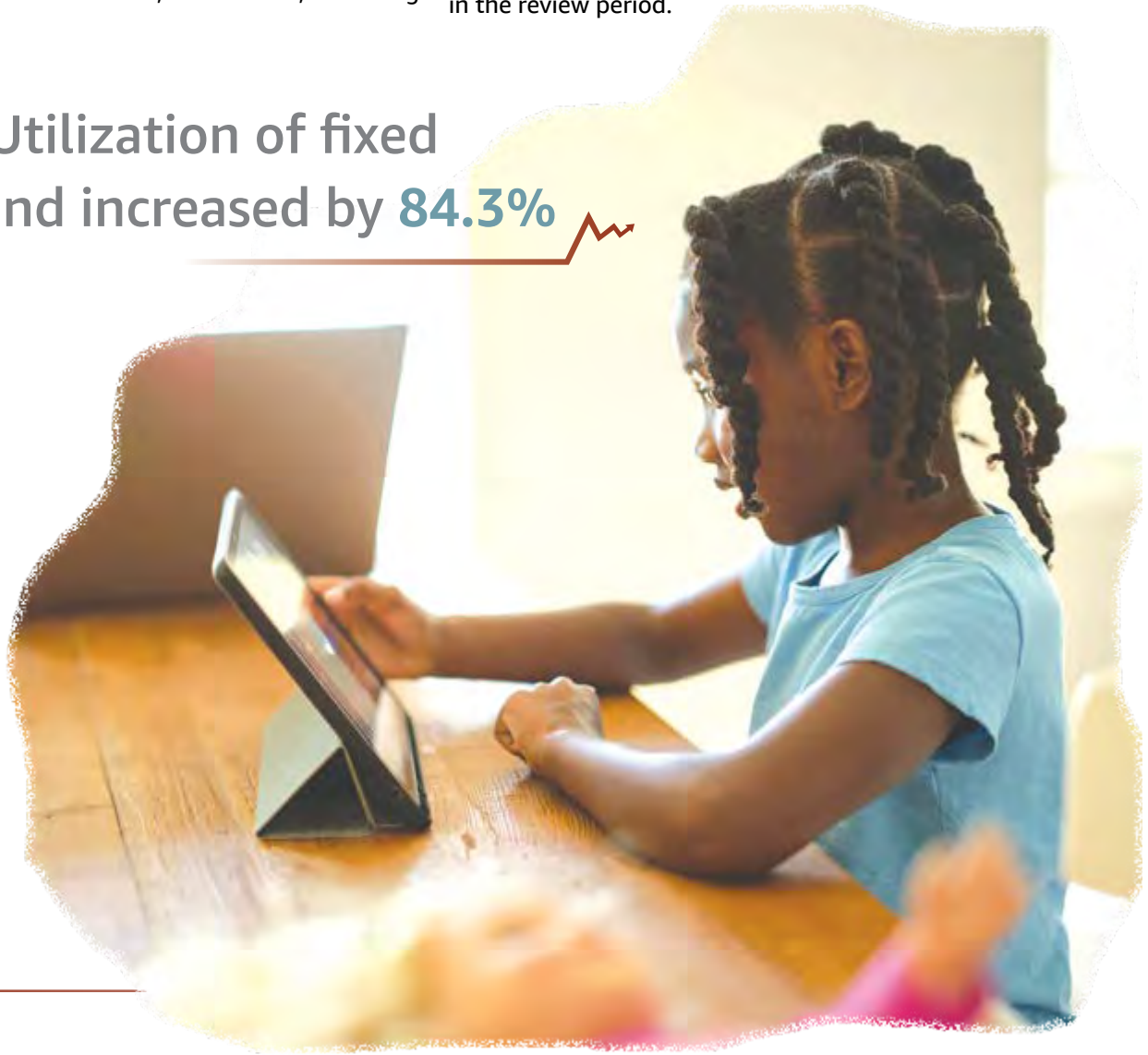


Table 14.6: Broadband Services, 2021 - 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
1. Capacity in Megabits Per Second (Mbps)					
Undersea Bandwidth Capacity	10,886,200	11,965,540	17,290,905	22,154,000	24,161,000
Satellite Bandwidth Capacity [1]	5,330	2,513	2,838	438	332
Total Available Bandwidth Capacity	**10,891,530**	**11,968,053**	**17,293,743**	**22,154,438**	**24,161,332**
2.Utilized Bandwidth in Mbps					
Undersea Bandwidth	4,816,990	6,467,360	10,995,452	14,141,630	14,382,976
Satellite Bandwidth[1]	2,560	105	448	441	415
Total Utilized Bandwidth	**4,819,550**	**6,467,465**	**10,995,900**	**14,142,071**	**14,383,391**
3.Broadband Subscriptions					
Copper line (Dial-up, DSL and xDSL)	848	812	179	126	31
Fibre to the Home	410,762	566,901	754,983	973,749	1,258,019
Fibre to the Office	67,198	75,791	73,308	85,413	110,963
Cable modem	193,809	193,709	198,351	188,541	194,783
Other fixed wired broadband	561	777	116	880	8,507
Total Fixed (Wired)- Broadband	**673,178**	**837,990**	**1,026,937**	**1,248,709**	**1,572,303**
4. Satellite broadband	**486**	**455**	**2,861**	**19,284**	**19,646**
5. Terrestrial fixed wireless broadband	**107,632**	**207,707**	**279,277**	**415,309**	**750,779**
6.Total Active mobile broadband (a+b)	**28,360,642**	**31,888,468**	**36,518,744**	**43,395,364**	**51,549,983**
Data and Voice mobile broadband (a)	13,044,832	11,061,488	9,683,338	7,602,947	5,656,599
Data only mobile broadband (b)	15,315,810	20,826,980	26,835,406	35,792,417	45,893,384
7. Total wireless broadband (4+5+6)	**28,468,760**	**32,096,630**	**36,800,882**	**43,829,957**	**52,320,408**
8. Total fixed and wireless broadband (3+7)	**29,141,938**	**32,934,620**	**37,827,819**	**45,078,666**	**53,892,711**
9. Fixed Broadband Connections by speed					
<256 Kbps	9,295	8,176	10,061	18,799	37,957
=> 256 Kbps to <2 Mbps	13,027	12,873	12,877	16,578	78,522
=> 2 Mbps to < 10 Mbps	397,561	476,023	625,984	611,049	803,412
=> 10 Mbps to < 30 Mbps	237,280	272,871	424,812	682,389	1,001,482
=>30 Mbps to < 100Mbps	136,604	34,850	248,011	211,265	312,947
=> 100Mbps< 1 Gbps	4,524	4,329	9,906	178,326	226,805
=> 1 Gbps	-	75	362	273	856
10. Utilized Mobile and Fixed Broadband					
Fixed broadband internet traffic ('000) in GB	1,182,052	2,025,139	2,433,610	2,817,225	5,191,288
Mobile broadband internet traffic ('000) in GB	810,162	1,177,735	1,071,347	1,919,393	2,625,983

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*
[1] Following the ITU's revision on the measurement of Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellite availability and util sation, these figures have been revised accordingly.
-Compilation of respective data had not commenced/ decommissioned -Compilation of respective data had not commenced/ decommissioned

Tariffs

14.18. Data on fixed and mobile service charges for the period 2021 to 2025 are presented in Table 14.7. The average cost of fixed-to-fixed local call rates per minute remained unchanged at KSh 2.00 while fixed-to mobile call rates per minute doubled to KSh 6.00 in 2025. Mobile service charges remained unchanged, with the lowest recharge card value remaining constant at KSh 5.00 over the reporting period, while the average price of one on-net call and off-net call rates per minute declined by 16.4 per cent and 11.3 per cent to KSh 3.27 and KSh 3.47, respectively. The average price of a message via SMS also declined by 0.8 per cent to KSh 1.18 in 2025.

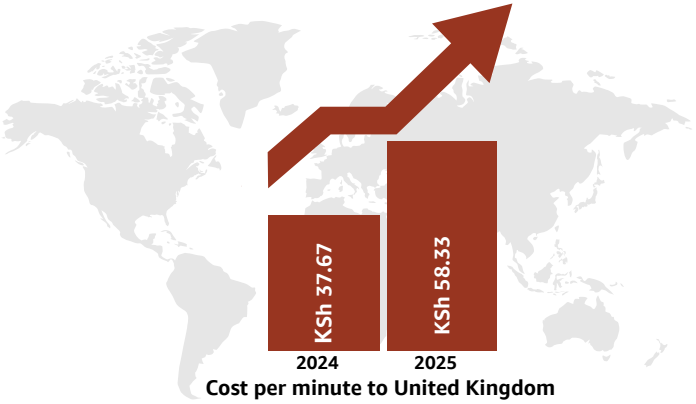
Table 14.7: Fixed and Mobile Telephony Charges, 2021 - 2025

KSh

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Fixed Charges					
Installation Fees					
Business and Residential Telephone Service[1]	5,694.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00
Microwave Solutions[2]	65,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00
Fibre Solutions[1]	7,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00
Monthly Susbcription for Residential Telephone Service Post Paid	580.00	696.00	500.00	1260.00	1260.00
Monthly Susbcription for Business Telephone Service	15,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Average price of a one minute Fixed to Fixed local call	3.14	2.40	2.40	2.00	2.00
Average price of a one minute Fixed to Mobile local call	4.72	3.60	3.00	3.00	6.00
Mobile Charges					
Lowest recharge card value	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Average price of one on-net call	3.22	3.92	3.92	3.91	3.27
Average price of one off-net call	3.82	3.92	3.92	3.91	3.47
Average price of a message via SMS	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.18

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
** Provisional*
[1]From 2024 the services are now offered for free
[2]The technology was decomissioned

14.19. Table 14.8 shows the average cost of a one-minute international call from Kenya to select countries over the period 2021 to 2025. International call charges from mobile networks recorded increases, particularly the United Kingdom where the cost per minute rose from KSh 37.67 in 2024 to KSh 58.33 in 2025. Conversely, declines were recorded in call charges to Rwanda and Tanzania, which fell from KSh 22.33 to KSh 13.33 and from KSh 30.00 to KSh 14.33, respectively. Meanwhile, call charges to India and China declined from KSh 7.33 to KSh 7.00 and from KSh 8.67 to KSh 8.33, respectively, over the same period.



Cost per minute to United Kingdom

Table 14.8: Average International Call Rates from Mobile Phone and Fixed Telephone, 2021- 2025

KSh per Minute

Countries	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Calls originating from Mobile					
Uganda	10.67	10.67	12.33	12.33	13.33
Rwanda	10.67	25.67	22.33	22.33	13.33
Burundi	71.67	96.67	100.00	71.67	71.00
Tanzania	50.00	53.33	30.00	30.00	14.33
Ethiopia	36.67	40.00	43.33	36.67	40.00
Somalia	66.67	68.33	78.33	66.67	78.33
South Sudan	10.67	10.67	12.33	13.33	13.33
South Africa	33.33	29.33	31.00	35.00	41.67
USA	5.00	5.00	5.33	5.33	5.33
Germany	40.00	40.00	41.67	41.67	51.67
Switzerland	50.00	60.00	76.67	76.67	76.67
Italy	50.00	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33
France	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
United Kingdom	25.33	32.67	34.33	37.67	58.33
India	5.33	5.33	7.00	7.33	7.00
China	5.33	5.33	7.00	8.67	8.33
Japan	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Calls originating from Fixed telephone					
USA	5.00	6.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
United Kingdom	6.00	6.00	6.00	12.00	12.00
India	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
China	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
**Provisional*

Kenyan Domains

14.20. Table 14.9 presents the number of users registered under the ten Kenyan domains over the period 2021 to 2025. The total number of registered Kenyan domains increased for the fifth consecutive year, reaching 118,171 in 2025. However, domains under personal website and email domain recorded the largest decline among all domain categories, falling by 94.2 per cent to 200 domains, mainly due to reduced uptake of personal domain services. In contrast, company domain, increased by 13.3 per cent to 104,972 in 2025. Over the same period, both the domain renewal fee and the average annual registration fee increased by 42.9 per cent to KSh 1,000.

Company domains increased by **13.3%** in 2025

Table 14.9: Users to Registered Kenyan Domains, 2021 – 2025

Number

Domain	Users	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
.ac.ke	Institutions of Higher Education	1,026	1,079	1,134	1,315	1,418
.co.ke	Companies	85,536	90,000	89,883	92,669	104,972
.go.ke	Government entities	615	656	726	823	890
.info.ke	Information e.g. blogs	144	131	196	201	132
.me.ke	Personal websites & email	298	1,325	5,874	3,462	200
.mobi.ke	Mobile content	38	32	26	28	22
.ne.ke	Network Devices	48	48	48	51	66
.or.ke	Non profit making organisations or NGO's	1,895	1,846	1,963	2,116	2,088
.sc.ke	Low & middle level institutions of learning	1,002	931	894	1,031	993
.ke	Second Level Domain (SLD)	3,924	4,372	5,192	6,458	7,390
TOTAL		**94,526**	**100,420**	**105,936**	**108,154**	**118,171**
Number of registrars		194	183	183	195	200
Domain renewal fee in KSh		700	700	700	700	1,000
Average annual fee to operate domain (Domain registration fee) in KSh[1]		700	700	700	700	1,000
Second Level Domain Registration and Renewal fee in KSh[1]		2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500

Source: Kenya Network Information Centre
** Provisional*
[1]Amount exclusive of VAT

Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers

14.21. Information on media frequencies and mobile transceivers for the period 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 14.10. Radio FM frequencies decreased by 8.1 per cent to 970 owing to the license revocations undertaken in 2025. Digital TV stations on the other hand increased by 4.5 per cent to 349 in the review period.

14.22. Digital television subscriptions declined for the first time in 2025. Active digital terrestrial television subscriptions decreased by 79.4 per cent to 932.5 thousand, while direct to home satellite subscriptions declined by 57.2 per cent to 681.6 thousand during the period under review. The decline was partly attributed to the shift by households towards online streaming and internet-based television services, as well as changes in the measurement of active subscriptions to include only revenue generating subscribers.

14.23. The number of mobile transceivers grew by 10.8 per cent to 446,591 in 2025. During the same period, the number of 2G transceivers increased from 175,674 to 196,734 mainly due to support legacy services and expanded coverage in rural areas. The number of 3G transceivers declined for the first time in five years to 115.5 thousand in the review period. The number of 5G transceivers also grew by 83.3 per cent to 6,518, driven by ongoing investment in high-speed mobile broadband infrastructure.

Table 14.10: Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers, 2021 - 2025

Number

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
TV Frequencies	342	348	353	359	359
Radio FM Frequencies	953	978	1016	1055	970
Digital Distributors					
Self-Provisioning Broadcast Signal Distributors	3	3	3	2	2
Broadcast Signal Distributors	2	2	2	2	2
Total Digital Signal Distributors	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**4**
Digital TV Stations	**142**	**192**	**346**	**334**	**349**
Digital Subscriptions					
Cable TV[2]	88,616	59,440	78,114	63,549	48,402
Direct to Home Satellite	1,645,525	1,746,179	1,812,448	1,594,237	681,576
Digital Terrestrial Televisions (STBs)[1]	4,169,601	4,385,491	4,487,877	4,534,925	932,538
Internet-Protocol TV (IPTV)	19,126	19,126	29,120	29,120	29,120
Total Digital Subscriptions	**5,922,868**	**6,210,236**	**6,407,559**	**6,221,831**	**1,691,636**
Radio Stations					
English and Kiswahili[2]	129	..	..	..	..
All Vernacular Languages[2]	75	..	..	..	..
Total Radio Stations	**204**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Number of Broadcasting Stations on Air					
Commercial FM Radio Stations	131	164	212	185	185
Community FM Radio Stations	42	51	78	59	59
Public FM Radio stations	13	13	14	15	15
Total Broadcasting Stations on Air	**186**	**228**	**304**	**259**	**259**
Mobile Transceivers by Technology					
2G	150,035	129,130	137,316	175,674	196,734
3G	103,823	104,786	112,584	117,382	115,516
45	42,455	57,498	93,240	106,620	127,823
5G	..	102	2,796	3,556	6,518
Total Mobile Transceivers	**296,313**	**291,516**	**345,936**	**403,232**	**446,591**

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
** Provisional*
.. Data not available
STBs- Set Top Boxes
[1]Methodology for compilling cable tv changed hence the revision
[2]Reporting methodology of FM stations ceased from language-based in 2021. New reporting of FM stations is based at commercial, community, and public classifications.

Employment, Investment and Revenue

14.24. Table 14.11 presents trends in employment, investment and revenue for telecommunication operators and Application Service Providers from 2021 to 2025. Employment among Cable TV operators declined by 8.9 per cent to 398 in 2025, partly reflecting changing market dynamics as consumers increasingly shifted towards online streaming services. During the same period, annual investment by telecommunication operators fell by 5.8 per cent to KSh 66.8 billion, while their revenue grew by 10.7 per cent to KSh 425.5 billion in 2025.

Table 14.11: Employment, Investment and Revenue, 2021 - 2025

	Type of Operators	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Employment (Number)	Telecommunication Operators[1]	9,163	9,352	10,526	11,339	11,710
	Application Service Providers (ASPs)[2]	12,395	15,999	17,119	19,748	22,900
	Cable TV operators	364	364	317	437	398
Annual Investment[3] (KSh Billion)	Telecommunication Operators[1]	45.9	51.7	58.9	70.9	66.8
	ASPs[2]	3.2	3.5	6.5	6.2	7.5
Annual Revenue[3] (KSh Billion)	Telecommunication Operators[1]	280.1	315.1	339.5	384.4	425.5
	ASPs[2]	64.7	84.9	88.3	93.4	102.2

** Provisional*
[1] Includes Mobile network operators (MNOs) and Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MVNOs)
[2] Include Internet Service Providers (ISPs)
[3] As at 30th June

Information Society

14.25. Table 14.12 presents ICT penetration levels between the years 2021 and 2025, with the indicators measured against both the total population and the population aged three years and above. For the total population, mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased from 136.1 in 2024 to 147.0 in 2025, while mobile money subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased from 80.7 to 96.3 in 2025. Fixed and wired broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased to 101.1 from 86.0 in 2024. In contrast, bits per second per capita declined from 282.84 thousand in 2024 to 282.80 thousand in 2025, partly due to the rapid growth in the number of internet users, which outpaced the expansion in available international bandwidth which excludes capacity from LEO satellite services.

14.26. For the population aged three years and above, mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased from 146.4 in 2024 to 157.9 in 2025. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased from 118.6 to 129.8 during the same period. Bits per second per capita decreased from 304.2 thousand in 2024 to 303.8 thousand in 2025 and wireless broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased from 89.9 to 105.4 over the period under review.



Table 14.12: Key Indicators for Measuring Information Society, 2021 – 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024+	2025*
Represents Total Population					
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	130.90	129.86	129.54	136.14	146.99
Wireless internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	91.88	94.76	99.59	107.89	117.90
Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Wireless and Fixed)	93.23	96.41	101.59	110.29	120.85
Bits per second per capita (Bps/ person) ('000)	101.64	133.96	223.77	282.84	282.80
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless)	57.26	63.40	71.42	83.60	98.11
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Fixed and Wired)	58.61	65.06	73.42	85.98	101.05
Mobile money subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	70.81	76.34	73.76	80.69	96.30
Represents Population Aged Three (3) years and above					
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	141.70	140.00	139.48	146.41	157.90
Wireless internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	99.46	102.16	107.23	116.04	126.65
Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Wireless and Fixed)	100.92	103.94	109.39	118.61	129.82
Bits per second per capita (Bps/ person)	110.03	144.43	240.95	304.19	303.80
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless)	61.98	68.36	76.91	89.91	105.39
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Fixed and Wired)	52.11	53.11	54.11	55.11	56.11

**Provisional*
Revised+

International Trade in ICT Equipment

14.27. The performance of international trade in ICT equipment for the period 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 14.13. The value of exports for ICT-related equipment declined by 22.7 per cent to KSh 2.4 billion in 2025. The decline in export earnings was mainly attributed to reduced exports of recording equipment, by 95.1 per cent to KSh 9.6 million. Exports of monitors, projectors and television reception apparatus decreased by 35.2 per cent to KSh 119.9 million while the export of automatic data processing machines and storage units decreased by 25.5 per cent to KSh 445.7 million in 2025. However, the value of exports of reception apparatus for radio broadcasting rose from KSh 1.9 million in 2024 to KSh 30.3 million in 2025. The value of office machine exports also increased by 64.4 per cent to KSh 218.8 million in 2025. The total import value of ICT equipment increased by 2.4 per cent to KSh 73.4 billion in 2025. This was mainly driven by increased imports of automatic data processing machines and storage units, which grew by 22.7 per cent to KSh 22,949.5 million, as well as radio reception apparatus, which increased by 16.5 per cent to KSh 205.7 million during the period under review.



Table 14.13: International Trade in ICT Equipment, 2021– 2025

KSh Million

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Exports					
Office machines[1]	63.40	60.35	73.16	133.08	218.81
Automatic data processing machines, storage units etc	493.60	497.19	995.03	598.58	445.68
Part and accessories[2]	24.10	68.09	147.73	135.30	113.36
Monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for television[3]	248.51	192.75	265.68	184.95	119.90
Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting[4]	16.15	2.65	74.95	1.90	30.34
Recording equipment[5]	1.23	13.86	3.43	195.11	9.57
Telecommunications equipment[6]	706.42	1,491.18	1,618.12	1,842.88	1,453.11
Total	**1,553.41**	**2,326.07**	**3,178.10**	**3,091.81**	**2,390.77**
Imports					
Office machines[1]	1,251.82	3,457.64	1,887.95	1,954.89	1,841.37
Automatic data processing machines, storage units etc	14,084.75	16,331.50	19,102.56	18,696.89	22,949.52
Part and accessories[2]	795.66	987.59	1,265.35	1,135.38	1,028.37
Monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for television[3]	8,699.54	10,044.81	7,644.50	9,272.50	9,881.03
Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting[4]	314.70	309.53	186.18	176.65	205.73
Recording equipment[5]	275.58	258.95	224.33	163.03	163.26
Telecommunications equipment[6]	22,924.28	23,798.57	30,965.60	40,279.28	37,320.15
Total	**48,346.33**	**55,188.58**	**61,276.47**	**71,678.63**	**73,389.43**

**Provisional*
[1]Electronic calculating machines, cash registers, accounting machines, postage-franking machines, ticket issuing machines, reproducing and displaying machines with calculating functions, duplicating machines and their parts/accessories etc
[2]For office machines and data processing machines
[3]Include Television sets, decoders etc
[4]Whether or not combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus or a clock
[5]Sound recording, video recording or reproducing apparatus including or not including a video tuner
[6] Such as computer, laptops, networking equipments etc plus their parts and accessories such as telephone sets, microphones, electric sound amplifier sets Television cameras, digital or video cameras recorders, radio or TV transmission apparatus etc



Newspaper Circulation and Online Newspaper Readership

14.28. Table 14.14 presents the number of print newspapers circulated annually and the daily average number of visitors accessing digital newspapers online. The overall circulation of print newspapers declined in 2025, reflecting the sustained shift in readership towards digital news platforms. Circulation of print English daily newspapers declined by 2.0 per cent to 36.3 million copies in 2025. In contrast, digital readership continued to expand, with the average daily online visitors increasing by 0.3 per cent to 5.4 million in 2025.

> Circulation of print English daily newspapers declined by **2.0%** to **36.3** million copies in 2025

Table 14.14: Local Daily and Weekly Newspapers[1] in Circulation, 2021 – 2025

`	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Daily Newspapers ('000 Copies)					
English	52,621	44,097	42,213	37,041	36,300
Kiswahili	3,049	2,677	2,583	2,345	2,237
Weekly Newspapers ('000 Copies)					
English	8,504	7,591	7,459	6,800	6,632
Kiswahili	353	363	313	250	239
Average online visitors per day	**4,151,449**	**4,720,802**	**4,928,517**	**5,413,393**	**5,430,948**

Source: Various Media Houses
** Provisional*
[1]Excludes free newspaper copies

Cybersecurity

14.29. The number of cybersecurity advisories issued and reported online crime cases increased for the fifth consecutive year, mainly attributed to the expansion in the use of digital technologies and increased internet penetration, which has led to greater exposure to cyber risks as presented in Table 14.15. Total advisories increased by 85.1 per cent to 72.3 million in 2025. Advisories related to botnet/DDoS attacks significantly increased from 542.6 thousand in 2024 to 4,288.7 thousand in 2025.

14.30. The total number of reported online crime incidents almost quadrupled to 12.5 billion in 2025 from 3.6 billion in 2024. The rise was mainly driven by a surge in web application attacks and system vulnerabilities, which recorded 39.8 million and 12,114.5 million cases, respectively. Cybercriminals increasingly targeted online systems, databases, and web-based services to exploit security weaknesses and gain unauthorized access to information systems.

Total number of reported online crime incidents almost quadrupled to

12.5 Billion



Table 14.15: Cyber Security Advisories and Reported Online Crimes, 2021 - 2025

Numbers ('000)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Cyber Security Advisories					
Malware[1]	193.60	283.10	1,093.99	2,515.36	2,177.25
System vulnerabilities	7,615.41	13,255.96	20,618.70	18,282.82	28,124.61
Botnet/DDoS Attack[2]	84.09	96.26	753.23	542.62	4,288.65
Online Impersonation	0.31	-	-	-	-
Online abuse	0.14	-	-	-	-
Website application attack	80.04	112.18	3,888.66	13,552.70	30,938.03
Phishing[3]	0.19	-	-	-	-
Online Fraud	0.15	-	-	-	-
Digital Investigation[4]	-	-	0.57	-	-
Digital Forensics[4]	-	-	0.29	-	-
Brute Force Attacks	-	-	-	4,114.36	6,677.01
Mobile Application Attacks	-	-	-	30.11	56.78
Total	**7,974**	**13,748**	**26,355**	**39,038**	**72,262**
Types of Online Crime Reported					
Malware[1]	181,879	163,881	59,479	132,939	174,531
Botnet/DDoS[2]	92,108	82,742	29,991	62,902	79,902
Web Application Attacks	7,034	1,000	386	8,410	39,811
System vulnerabilities	58,046	452,412	1,653,781	3,272,687	12,114,465
Brute Force Attacks[5]	-	-	-	127,787	116,339
Mobile Application Attacks[5]	-	-	-	526	644
Total	**339,067**	**700,036**	**1,743,638**	**3,605,251**	**12,525,692**

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya
** Provisional*
- mean compilation of respective data hadn't started/ was decommissioned
[1]Refers to a software designed with the intention of damaging services, stealing data etc
[2]Botnets refers to a collection of internet-connected devices whose security been breached. They are used to perform distributed denial of service (DDoS) attack.
[3]Refers to stealing of information through email, telephone or SMS where someone poses as a legit to lure individuals into providing sensitive data such password, Personal Identification Number (PIN) etc
[4]Data compilation started in 2023 and merged website application from 2024
[5]Data compilation started in 2024



"Cybercriminals increasingly targeted online systems, databases, and web-based services

Electronic Waste

14.31. Electronic waste (E-waste) generated in the country is estimated using the E-waste Toolkit, which tracks the annual flow of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) imports and exports as presented in Table 14.16. During the year under review, the toolkit was updated to incorporate additional United Nations University key categories, including servers, electronic cigarettes and electric vehicle wall chargers. The total E-waste generated increased by 4.5 per cent to 55,956 metric tonnes in 2025. The E-waste from lamps recorded a decline from 4,844 metric tonnes in 2024 to 4,421 metric tonnes in 2025, while electronic waste from small equipment increased by 11.2 per cent to 21,942 metric tonnes in 2025.

Table 14.16: Electronic Waste Generated, 2021- 2025

Metric tonnes

Type of electrical and electronic equipment	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Temperature exchange equipment[1]	10,319	10,557	10,776	11,003	10,996
Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens[2]	5,065	5,297	5,513	5,715	6,069
Lamps[3]	5,142	5,158	5,039	4,844	4,421
Large equipment (excluding photovoltaic panels)[4]	4,175	4,657	5,169	5,680	5,920
Small equipment[5]	16,812	17,821	18,694	19,737	21,942
Small IT and telecommunication equipment[6]	6,947	6,871	6,732	6,581	6,608
Total	**48,461**	**50,361**	**51,923**	**53,559**	**55,956**

Note: Excludes electronic goods manufactured domestically
[1]Refers to cooling and freezing equipment such as refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, heat pumps.
[2]Includes televisions, monitors, laptops, notebooks, and tablets.
[3]Includes fluorescent lamps, high intensity discharge lamps, and LED lamps.
[4]Includes washing machines, clothes dryers, dish-washing machines, electric stoves, large printing machines, copying equipment, and photovoltaic panels.
[5]Includes vacuum cleaners, microwaves, ventilation equipment, toasters, electric kettles, electric shavers, scales, calculators, radio sets, video cameras, electrical and electronic toys, small electrical and electronic tools, small medical devices, small monitoring and control instrument
[6]Includes mobile phones, Global Positioning Systems (GPS), pocket calculators, routers, personal computers, printers, telephones.

Konza Technopolis

14.32. Konza Technopolis, a flagship project under Kenya's Vision 2030, continues to support development of ICT, research, and innovation through facilities such as the Konza Complex, the Konza National Data Centre, and the Kenya Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, as well as digital hubs and innovation partnerships. Table 14.17 presents key performance indicators for Konza Technopolis for the period 2021 to 2025. In 2025, Phase I horizontal infrastructure was completed and commissioned, marking the transition from planning to operational readiness.

14.33. Investment at Konza Technopolis continued to improve during the year under review, with the number of investors increasing from 70 in 2024 to 78 in 2025, while total investment increased by 19.0 per cent to KSh 99.38 billion. The total revenue generated by the Technopolis declined from Ksh 252.4 million in 2024 to KSh 202.9 million in 2025. Revenue generated from lease of land parcels declined from KSh 76.1 million in 2024 to KSh 49.8 million in 2025, largely due to low uptake of parcels in Phase II and Phase III of the Technopolis. Similarly, revenue generated from the Konza Cloud declined by 16.4 per cent to KSh 126.7 million in 2025 due to outstanding bills from institutions.

14.34. Performance of the Konza National Data Centre improved during the year under review, with the number of clients hosted increasing by 27.6 per cent to 171. Available storage capacity increased from 25 per cent in 2024 to 50 per cent in 2025 following expansion of storage infrastructure. Available cloud server memory, however, declined from 28 per cent in 2024 to 24 per cent in 2025 while available virtual central processing units reduced from 62 per cent to 56 per cent, reflecting increased uptake and utilization of data centre. The number of installed smart poles increased from 81 in 2024 to 141 in 2025 following completion of smart pole installation under Phase I.

The Intelligent Operations Centre was completed and became operational during the year under review.

14.35. Implementation of the Jitume Digital Programme continued during the year under review, with the number of digital hubs equipped with Virtual Digital Infrastructure increasing by 35.2 per cent to 261 in 2025. The number of youths trained declined from 13,166 in 2024 to 12,585 in 2025. Similarly, the number of youths linked to online jobs decreased from 8,062 in 2024 to 6,200 in 2025 due to inadequate opportunities since these linkages are dependent on availability of online work opportunities and support from programme partners.

14.36. The number of startups increased from 20 in 2024 to 51 in 2025 while the number of innovations supported increased from 22 to 55 over the same period. The number of direct jobs created within Konza Technopolis declined to 1,137 in 2025 from 3,000 in 2024 reflecting its dependence on the level of construction activities, operationalization of facilities, and ongoing projects. The number of parcels available for lease increased from 68 in 2024 to 78 in 2025 due to revocation of some leases and the surveying of additional parcels under Phase II. However, the number of parcels leased declined from 33 in 2024 to 21 in 2025.

14.37. Horizontal infrastructure development at Konza Technopolis remained stable during the year under review. The power utilization increased from 5 MW in 2024 to 6 MW in 2025 following the completion of the 66KV substation at the Technopolis. In addition, utilization of the wastewater Reclamation Facility increased from 3,600 m^3 to 6,000m^3 per day, while utilization of the Water Treatment Plant increased from 6,200 m^3 to 10,000 m^3 per day in 2025.

14.38. The total number of buildings completed at the Technopolis increased from 9 in 2024 to 17 in 2025, while buildings under construction increased from 11 in 2024 to 26 in 2025, reflecting increased development activities by both public and private sector investors. During the review period, construction of the Kenya Advanced Institute of Science and Technology was completed, while Riara University Phase I neared completion at 97 per cent.

14.39. Environmental sustainability initiatives at Konza Technopolis continued with the aim of promoting a green and sustainable smart city environment in line with national environmental sustainability goals. The number of trees grown in the Technopolis increased from 44,500 in 2024 to 118,200 in 2025, reflecting continued efforts to promote environmental conservation within the Technopolis.



Table 14.17: Key Performance Indicators for Konza Technopolis, 2021 - 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
1. Investment					
Number of Investors in Konza Technopolis	30	52	56	70	78
Annual Amount Invested (KSh. Billion)	16.80	15.40	10.64	13.59	15.90
Total Amount invested in Konza Technopolis (KSh. Billion)	**43.85**	**59.25**	**69.89**	**83.48**	**99.38**
2. Revenue Generated					
Revenue generated from lease of parcel of Land (KSh. Million)	17.67	201.00	92.03	76.10	49.80
Revenue generated by the Konza cloud (KSh. Millions)	1.40	27.35	35.57	151.60	126.70
Revenue generated from other streams (KSh. Million)	45.27	79.04	63.70	24.66	26.40
Total Revenue (KSh. Millions)	**64.34**	**307.39**	**191.30**	**252.36**	**202.90**
3. Konza National Data Centre [1]					
Konza National Data Center uptime (%)	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98
3.1 Konza Cloud Capacity Utilization					
Available storage resources (%)	57.00	40.00	22.00	25.00	50.00
Used storage resources (%)	43.00	60.00	78.00	75.00	50.00
Available Elastic Cloud server memory (%)	75.00	56.00	38.00	28.00	24.00
Available Virtual CPUs (%)	88.00	85.00	71.00	62.00	56.00
3.2 Number of IT Solutions Commercialized	5	7	10	16	21
3.3 Number of the clients hosted at the data center	14	41	87	134	171
4.Smart City Facilities					
Total number of Installed Smart Poles [2]	-	-	60	81	141
Completion of Intelligent Operation Centre IOC (%) [3]	-	-	35.00	82.00	100.00
Length of fiber optic laid (Kms)	-	-	50	79	79
Number of Junction signalization [4]	-	-	6	12	12
5. Jitume Digital Program					
Total Number of Digital Hubs equipped with Virtual Digital Infrastructure (VDIs)+	-	3	109	193	261
Number of Youth trained on online jobs+	-	-	8,527	13,166	12,585
Number of Youths linked to online jobs			5,684	8,062	6,200
Number of Virtual Digital Infrastructure (e.g monitors, smart boards etc) deployed in digital hubs+	-	300	12,532	6,696	2,006
6. Innovation Ecosystem					
Number of startups supported	-	3	-	20	51
Number of Innovations supported	-	14	-	22	55
7. Jobs created within Konza					
Number of Direct Jobs Created	12,700	14,605	3,000	3,000	1,141
8. Konza Technopolis Land					
Number of parcels surveyed	147	187	187	515	515
Number of Parcels of land available for lease	125	102	72	68	78
Number of Parcels of land leased	22	34	9	33	21
Number of Parcels under development	6	8	8	9	13

Table 14.17: Key Performance Indicators for Konza Technopolis, 2021 - 2025 (Cont'd)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
9. Horizontal Infrastructure [5]					
Total Length of Road Infrastructure (Kms) -	15	25	35	45	45
Length of Road Infrastructure constructed (Kms)	10	10	10	10	0
Length of Utility Tunnel constructed (Kms) [6]	-	2.0	4.0	6.1	0
Total Length of Walkway constructed (Kms)	-	10	25	45	45
Distribution Substation (66KV) completion (%)	31	53	81	100	100
Power utilization (MW)	2	3	4	5	6
Utilization of Waste Water Reclamation Facility per day (Capacity to 36,000 Cubic Meters) +	-	-	1,800	3,600	6,000
Utilization of Water Treatment Plant per day (Capacity 62,000 Cubic Meters)+	-	-	3,100	6,200	10,000
Utilization of Solid waste Facility per day (40 tonnes)+	-	-	-	2	0
10. Vertical Infrastructure					
Konza Complex					
Utilization of Konza Complex Office Block (Capacity 74,413.80 sqft)+	16,023	34,415	31,011	50,668	50,668
Completion of Conference Facility (cumulative) (%)	20.0	55.0	72.0	75.7	78.0
Completion of Konza Complex Hotel Block (%)	-	-	-	10.0	10.0
Total Number of Buildings completed	2	2	7	9	17
Number of Buildings under Construction	7	9	12	11	26
Completion of Security Infrastructure – Public Safety Center (%)	-	12.0	28.0	60.0	60.0
Completion of Furnished apartments (%)	3.0	14.0	72.0	100.0	100.0
Completion of Kenya -AIST (Kenya Advance Institute of Science & Technology) (%)	31.0	42.0	69.0	93.0	100.0
Completion of Riara University (Phase 1) (%)	-	-	17.0	89.0	97.0
11. Environmental Sustainability					
Number of Projects certified to green standards	-	-	1	2	2
Number of trees grown	10,000	15,000	30,000	44,500	118,200

Source: Konza Technopolis Development Authority
**Provincial*
+Revised
[1]Refers to a specialized facility in Konza Technopolis designed to house and manage large amounts of computer systems, servers, and networking equipment.
[2]Smart pole is technology-driven infrastructure designed to enhance urban management, security, and connectivity includes enviro mental sensor, camera, plate recognition cameras and Wi-Fi hotspots
[3]Refers to a centralized control room for managing Konza Technopolis' smart city facilities and services. It integrates multiple systems, including traffic control, public safety, emergency management, and environmental monitoring, through the National Data Center.
[4] Refers to the installation and use of traffic signals at road junctions (intersections) to control the flow of traffic and improve safety.
[5] Refers to development projects that extend across the landscape rather than upward. These projects are typically large-scale, focusing on creating and improving road transportation networks, utilities, and land-based structures.
[6] Refers to underground infrastructure designed to house and protect various utility systems, such as water, electricity, gas, telecommnications, and other essential services.

SECTION

C

Social Scene



Expenditure for the education sector is expected to increase by

14.0 %

from

KSh 615.8

billion in 2024/25 to

KSh 702.1 billion

in 2025/26

CHAPTER

15

Education and Training

Overview

Total expenditure for the education sector is expected to increase from KSh 615.8 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 702.1 billion in 2025/26. Recurrent expenditure is expected to increase by 13.3 per cent to KSh 672.3 billion in 2025/26, accounting for 95.8 per cent of the total expenditure for the education sector. Development expenditure for the education sector is expected to increase by 32.7 per cent to KSh 29.8 billion in 2025/26.

15.2. The total number of basic learning institutions increased from 129,463 in 2024 to 130,659 in 2025. The number of pre-primary schools increased to 48,190 in 2025 from 47,760 in 2024. The number of primary schools increased to 39,339 in 2025 from 38,997 in 2024. Junior schools increased from 31,951 in 2024 to 32,079 in 2025, while secondary schools increased by 2.8 per cent to 11,051 during the review period. The number of primary public Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs) rose to 34 during the review period.

15.3. The total number of pupils enrolled in pre-primary schools increased to 3,121.4 thousand in 2025 from 2,914.4 thousand in 2024. Total enrolment in primary and junior schools rose by 11.2 per cent to 11,935.7 thousand in 2025. During the review period, the first full set of enrollment for all the three grades in junior school under the Competency Based Education (CBE) had 3,701.1 thousand learners. As the 8:4:4 system is getting phased out, there were 3,338.8 thousand learners in secondary school comprising of three classes (form 2, 3, and 4) in 2025.

15.4. Overall, the total amount of loans granted to students by Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) increased by 32.1 per cent to KSh 62.0 billion in 2025/26. The amount of loans granted under the New Funding Model (NFM) increased by 69.7 per cent to KSh 53.1 billion in 2025/26, while the amount of bursaries awarded to beneficiaries reduced by 37.4 per cent to KSh 148.5 million in 2025/26. This was attributed to exclusion of students who were awarded scholarships under the NFM.

Expenditure for the Education Sector

15.5. Expenditure in the education sector during the period 2021/22 to 2025/26 is shown in Table 15.1. Total expenditure for the education sector is expected to increase from KSh 615.8 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 702.1 billion in 2025/26. Recurrent expenditure is expected to increase by 13.3 per cent to KSh 672.3 billion in 2025/26, accounting for 95.8 per cent of the total expenditure for the education sector. Recurrent expenditure for the Teachers Service Commission is expected to increase by 4.9 per cent to KSh 386.5 billion in 2025/26, accounting for 57.5 per cent of the recurrent expenditure for the education sector. Recurrent expenditure for the State Department for Higher Education is expected to increase by 72.5 per cent to KSh 141 billion in 2025/26 due to increased funding to cater for implementation of the Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) for university lecturers. Recurrent expenditure for the State Department for Basic Education is expected to drop by 5.4 per cent to KSh 109.4 billion while that of State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training is expected to increase by 27.9 per cent to KSh 35.4 billion, in 2025/26.

15.6. Development expenditure for the education sector is expected to increase by 32.7 per cent to KSh 29.8 billion in 2025/26. Development expenditure for the State Department for Basic Education is expected to increase by 3.3 per cent to KSh 18.5 billion in 2025/26, accounting for 62.1 per cent of the development expenditure for the education sector. Development expenditure for the Teachers Service Commission is expected to drop by 11.9 per cent to 671.0 million, while development expenditure for State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training is expected to more than double from KSh 3.3 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 7.8 billion in 2025/26. Additionally, development expenditure for the State Department for Higher Education is expected to increase by more than five-fold to KSh 2.8 billion in 2025/25, to cater for establishment of Nyandarua and Kabarnet university colleges, as well as expansion of infrastructure in existing institutions of higher learning.



Table 15.1: Expenditure for the Education Sector, 2021/22 – 2025/26

KSh Million

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26*
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE					
Ministry of Education					
State Department for Basic Education[1]	94,155.00	111,384.00	124,795.36	115,625.00	109,421.80
Teachers Service Commission	289,407.00	298,553.00	334,710.87	368,342.00	386,510.40
State Department for Higher Education	95,713.00	101,616.00	91,143.75	81,701.00	140,953.00
State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training	19,302.00	20,093.00	25,240.50	27,692.00	35,408.40
Sub Total	**498,577.00**	**531,646.00**	**575,890.47**	**593,360.00**	**672,293.60**
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE					
Ministry of Education					
State Department for Basic Education[1]	6,867.00	18,171.00	15,725.86	17,901.00	18,490.40
Teachers Service Commission	358.00	820.00	377.28	762.00	671.00
State Department for Higher Education	3,744.00	3,545.00	3,210.73	488.00	2,782.00
State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training	2,146.00	2,167.00	6,280.64	3,293.00	7,836.30
Sub Total	**13,115.00**	**24,703.00**	**25,594.51**	**22,444.00**	**29,779.70**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**511,692.00**	**556,349.00**	**601,484.98**	**615,804.00**	**702,073.30**
State Department for Labour and Skills Development[2]	225	129	2,689.60	4,361.09	5,063.81

Source: The National Treasury
**Provisional*
[1] Formerly State Department of Early Learning and Basic Education
[2] The State Department has since been renamed and moved to Ministry of Labour and Social Protection as per Executive Order No. 2 of 2023

Educational Institutions

15.7. Table 15.2 presents the number of educational institutions by category from 2021 to 2025. The total number of basic learning institutions increased from 129,463 in 2024 to 130,659 in 2025. The number of pre-primary schools increased by 430 schools to 48,190 in 2025, while the number of primary schools increased by 342 schools to 39,339 in the same period. Similarly, Junior and Secondary schools increased by 128 and 296 schools to 32,079 and 11,051 respectively. Eldas Teachers Training College was operationalized in 2025, increasing the number of primary public Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs) to 34. The number of TVET institutions grew by 370 newly accredited institutions increased by 13.4% to 3,126 in 2025. The number of universities increased from 72 to 74 following the award of charter to Bomet University, a public institution and award of Letter of Interim Authority to Consolata International University, which is a private institution.

Table 15.2: Educational Institutions by Category, 2021 – 2025

Number

Category		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Schools:						
	Registered Pre-Primary :					
	Public	28,585	29,894	30,414	30,943	30,948
	Private	12,086	16,216	16,514	16,817	17,242
	Sub Total	**40,671**	**46,110**	**46,928**	**47,760**	**48,190**
	Primary:					
	Public	23,566	23,631	23,831	24,213	24,566
	Private	9,028	8,838	11,739	14,784	14,773
	Sub Total	**32,594**	**32,469**	**35,570**	**38,997**	**39,339**
	Junior:					
	Public			..	22,521	22,568
	Private			..	9,430	9,511
	Sub Total			**..**	**31,951**	**32,079**
	Secondary:					
	Public	9,238	9,268	9,485	9,488	9,713
	Private	1,244	1,255	1,267	1,267	1,338
	Sub Total	**10,482**	**10,523**	**10,752**	**10,755**	**11,051**
	Total	**83,747**	**89,102**	**93,250**	**129,463**	**130,659**
Teacher Training Colleges:						
	Primary:					
	Public	32	32	32	33	34
	Private	54	54	54	59	59
	Sub Total	86	86	86	92	93
	Secondary +					
	Public	3	3	3	3	3
	Private	2	2	2	2	2
	Sub Total	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**
	Total	**91**	**91**	**91**	**97**	**98**
Accredited TVET Institutions						
	Public Vocational Training Centres	1,031	1,051	1,120	1,070	1,091
	Private Vocational Training Centres	88	88	88	118	139
	Public Technical and Vocational Colleges	255	277	309	302	333
	Private Technical and Vocational Colleges	885	973	1,048	1,235	1,529
	National Polytechnics	12	12	11	30	33
	Kenya School of TVET[1]			1	1	1
	Total	**2,271**	**2,401**	**2,577**	**2,756**	**3,126**
Universities [2]						
	Public	32	36	37	38	39
	Private	33	33	33	34	35
	Total	**65**	**69**	**70**	**72**	**74**

Source : Ministry of Education,TVET Authority, Commission for University Education and Council of Governors
** Provisional*
+ Revised figures for 2021, 2022 and 2023
[1] Before 2023, Kenya School of TVET (previously Kenya Technical Trainers College) was categorized as a National Polytechnic
[2] 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 shows pupil enrolment and number of teachers in pre-primary schools from 2021 to 2025. The total number of pupils enrolled in pre-primary schools increased by 7.1 per cent from 2,914.4 thousand in 2024 to 3,121.4 thousand in 2025, with girls accounting for 49.6 per cent. The number of trained teachers increased by 5.5 per cent to 81,843 in 2025 with the number of female teachers accounting for 87.4 per cent of total number of trained teachers.

Table 15.3: Pupil Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Pre-primary Schools, 2021 – 2025

Number

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Enrolment					
Boys	1,422,247	1,415,837	1,433,000	1,454,842	1,573,526
Girls	1,423,018	1,414,135	1,452,636	1,459,571	1,547,903
TOTAL	**2,845,265**	**2,829,972**	**2,885,636**	**2,914,413**	**3,121,429**
Trained Teachers					
Male	11,225	8,724	8,148	8,677	10,305
Female	57,374	69,609	67,235	68,906	71,538
TOTAL	**68,599**	**78,333**	**75,383**	**77,583**	**81,843**

Source: Council of Governors
** Provisional*



Primary and Junior Education

15.9. Table 15.4(a) presents primary school enrolment by grade and sex from 2021 to 2025 and Junior school from 2023 to 2025. Enrolment in primary school increased to 8,234.6 thousand while that of Junior school increased by 46.6 per cent following enrollment in all grades of the Junior school level. The proportion of girls enrolled in Primary and Junior schools was 49.1 per cent and 48.7 per cent respectively with a general trend for girls' enrollment declining from 49.3 per cent in grade 1 to 48.7 per cent in grade 9.

Table 15.4(a): Primary and Junior School Enrolment by Class and Sex, 2021 – 2025

Number ('000)

Class/Grade	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary															
Grade 1	654.5	622.0	**1,276.5**	647.4	615.6	**1,263.0**	703.4	683.9	**1,387.4**	714.1	687.2	**1,401.3**	713.8	694.6	**1,408.4**
Grade 2.	672.5	635.6	**1,308.1**	666.8	650.7	**1,317.5**	645.2	611.5	**1,256.7**	711.1	685.9	**1,397.0**	709.5	688.6	**1,398.1**
Grade 3.	675.2	643.2	**1,318.4**	667.8	648.6	**1,316.4**	662.5	643.4	**1,305.9**	712.2	683.7	**1,395.9**	706.7	683.1	**1,389.8**
Grade 4	658.3	626.7	**1,285.1**	659.0	642.9	**1,301.9**	661.9	643.4	**1,305.3**	690.6	658.6	**1,349.2**	710.7	684.5	**1,395.2**
Grade 5	649.6	618.6	**1,268.2**	646.6	630.6	**1,277.2**	653.2	642.6	**1,295.8**	692.8	658.0	**1,350.8**	684.2	654.0	**1,338.3**
Grade 6	687.4	660.8	**1,348.2**	665.6	649.8	**1,315.4**	645.9	630.0	**1,275.9**	677.0	637.1	**1,314.1**	667.2	637.7	**1,304.9**
Standard 7	656.5	647.2	**1,303.7**	651.9	637.7	**1,289.6**									
Standard 8	589.4	587.6	**1,177.0**	643.1	640.1	**1,283.2**	649.3	633.3	**1,282.6**						
Sub Total	**5,243.5**	**5,041.7**	**10,285.1**	**5,248.2**	**5,116.0**	**10,364.2**	**4,621.4**	**4,488.1**	**9,109.6**	**4,197.9**	**4,010.5**	**8,208.4**	**4,192**	**4,042**	**8,234.6**
Junior															
Grade 7.							656.0	631.5	**1,287.5**	658.0	623.6	**1,281.6**	678.3	640.7	**1,319.1**
Grade 8 .										643.0	600.2	**1,243.2**	629.8	602.4	**1,232.3**
Grade 9													589.9	559.9	**1,149.8**
Sub Total							**656.0**	**631.5**	**1,287.5**	**1,301.1**	**1,223.8**	**2,524.9**	**1,898**	**1,803**	**3,701.1**
Total	**5,243.5**	**5,041.7**	**10,285.1**	**5,248.2**	**5,116.0**	**10,364.2**	**5,277.4**	**5,119.7**	**10,397.1**	**5,499.0**	**5,234.3**	**10,733.3**	**6,090**	**5,845**	**11,935.7**

Source : Ministry of Education and Kenya National Examinations Council
**Provisional*



15.10. The number of school learners on meals programme is presented on Table 15.4(b). The number of learners in the programme increased by 0.1 per cent to 2,653.8 thousand in 2025.

Table 15.4(b): Learners on Meals Programme, 2021 – 2025

Number

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Learners on Meals Programme	2,257,963	2,538,294	2,653,263	2,651,615	2,653,775

Source: Ministry of Education
**Provisional*

Kenya Primary School Education Assessment (KPSEA)

15.11. Table 15.5(a) shows the number of assessment centers, learners by sex and performance level by subject in Grade 6 KPSEA from 2022 to 2025. The number of assessment centers decreased by 0.5 per cent to 32,367 in 2025. This was attributed to the merging of some assessment centers. Number of registered learners for grade 6 KPSEA assessment declined by 1.3 per cent to 1,297.3 thousand in 2025. Similarly, the number of learners who sat for the assessment dropped by 3.5 per cent to 1,266.5 thousand in 2025, accounted for 97.6 per cent of learners who registered for the assessment.



Table 15.5(a): Number of Assessment Centres, Learners by Sex and Performance level by Subject in Grade 6 KPSEA, 2022 – 2025

	2022				2023				2024				2025*			
Assessment Centres	**32,717**				**32,638**				**32,537**				**32,367**			
Registered Grade 6 KPSEA Learners																
Male	643,033				658,028				676,956				663,673			
Female	600,184				623,619				637,134				633,637			
Total	**1,243,217**				**1,281,647**				**1,314,090**				**1,297,310**			
Learners who sat for Grade 6 KPSEA																
Male	611,793				637,890				676,166				646,610			
Female	574,148				607,111				636,534				619,911			
Total	**1,185,941**				**1,245,001**				**1,312,700**				**1,266,521**			
KPSEA Learners' Performance																
Subject	**Exceeding Expectation (%)**	**Meeting Expectation (%)**	**Approaching Expectation (%)**	**Below Expectation (%)**	**Exceeding Expectation (%)**	**Meeting Expectation (%)**	**Approaching Expectation (%)**	**Below Expectation (%)**	**Exceeding Expectation (%)**	**Meeting Expectation (%)**	**Approaching Expectation (%)**	**Below Expectation (%)**	**Exceeding Expectation (%)**	**Meeting Expectation (%)**	**Approaching Expectation (%)**	**Below Expectation (%)**
English Language	12.5	47.7	35.9	3.9	19.5	41.9	32.1	6.5	14.2	29.0	41.6	15.2	27.0	25.1	42.3	5.6
Kiswahili Lugha	8.8	67.3	20.6	3.3	10.9	56.9	26.2	6.0	9.4	35.5	40.4	14.8	19.3	32.4	44.3	4.0
Kenyan Sign Language	0.2	32.6	59.5	7.7	2.2	20.6	58.8	18.4	3.5	11.2	57.7	27.6	1.0	15.0	74.5	9.5
Mathematics	4.3	40.5	47.3	8.0	10.4	37.7	42.5	9.4	5.4	18.1	54.1	22.4	13.4	22.4	59.8	4.4
Science and Technology	14.7	52.3	27.1	5.9	11.0	38.1	31.4	19.5	3.3	21.7	52.0	23.1	11.3	25.7	57.6	5.4
Agriculture	19.0	61.9	15.8	3.3	11.6	38.1	38.0	12.4	7.2	29.9	44.4	18.5	11.6	29.7	49.7	9.1
Home Science/ Nutrition[1]	15.2	37.0	40.0	7.9	9.0	38.7	37.6	14.7	5.2	25.9	42.5	26.5	10.7	26.2	50.2	12.9
Physical and Health Education	9.7	44.4	36.5	9.4	15.9	42.5	25.8	15.8	6.5	25.0	48.5	20.0	11.3	25.9	50.7	12.1
Social Studies	11.3	58.4	25.3	5.0	15.8	47.0	28.0	9.2	6.9	31.9	40.3	20.9	3.6	16.5	67.7	12.2
Art and Craft	5.9	38.7	42.5	13.0	16.6	45.4	24.5	13.6	2.0	21.8	47.0	29.2	12.4	22.0	55.0	10.6
Music	9.1	61.7	18.9	10.3	10.1	38.1	33.0	18.9	2.8	27.8	44.4	25.0	5.8	24.5	57.9	11.8
Christian Religious Education	33.6	48.5	15.2	2.6	27.9	39.0	25.5	7.6	20.4	30.2	34.9	14.5	23.3	27.1	40.6	9.0
Islamic Religios Education	41.2	43.9	12.5	2.5	21.3	36.9	28.7	13.1	30.5	20.2	39.6	9.7	37.9	19.0	33.3	9.8
Hindu Religious Education	0.0	81.8	18.2	0.0	3.0	39.4	36.4	21.2	7.1	35.7	57.1	0.0	25.0	41.7	25.0	8.3

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council
** Provisional*
[1]In 2024 the learning area name was changed to Nutrition

Kenya Junior School Education Assessment (KJSEA)

15.12. Table 15.5(b) presents the number of assessment centres, learners by sex and performance level by subject in Grade 9 KJSEA in 2025. The number of assessment centres in 2025 was 24,367. A total of 1,130.7 thousand learners registered for the assessment out of which 98.5 per cent of the learners sat for the assessment.

Table 15.5(b): Number of Assessment Centres, Learners by Sex and Performance level by Subject in Grade 9 KJSEA, 2025

	2025*							
Assessment Centres	24,367							
Registered Grade 9 KJ-SEA Learners								
Male	578,553							
Female	552,141							
Total	**1,130,694**							
Learners who sat for Grade 9 KJSEA								
Male	569,259							
Female	544,141							
Total	**1,113,400**							
KJSEA Learners' Performance								
Subject	**Exceeding Expectation (%)**		**Meeting Expectation (%)**		**Approaching Expectation (%)**		**Below Expectation (%)**	
	EE1	**EE2**	**ME1**	**ME2**	**AE1**	**AE2**	**BE1**	**BE2**
English	2.6	12.4	12.4	21.3	15.7	25.7	9.2	0.7
Kiswahili	0.7	10.2	16.3	32.2	18.3	17.2	4.6	0.4
Mathematics	2.7	8.1	6.4	16.7	21.5	31.6	8.8	4.2
Kenyan Sign Language	0.0	0.5	4.5	17.9	22.3	34.3	16.4	4.2
Intergrated Science	5.4	27.8	18.5	26.8	13.5	6.7	1.0	0.2
Agriculture	4.8	25.8	21.8	29.0	12.1	4.9	1.1	0.4
Social Studies	5.4	15.0	15.3	26.2	17.2	16.6	2.3	2.0
Christian Religious Education	4.2	15.6	13.9	21.5	13.6	18.4	9.2	3.7
Islamic Religios Education	2.4	15.7	12.6	19.2	14.3	21.0	10.2	4.7
Hindu Religious Education	0.0	15.4	23.1	46.2	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0
Creative Arts and Sports	0.2	12.0	16.3	36.4	24.2	9.6	1.0	0.2
Pre-technical studies	0.1	9.9	11.9	26.4	21.4	20.6	8.2	1.5

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council
** Provisional*

15.13. The number of registered KPSEA and KJSEA learners with special needs by type of disability and sex is shown in Table 15.6. Special needs learners registered for KPSEA decreased by 10.3 per cent to 3,313 in 2025, with males accounting for 56.8 per cent of the total number of registered learners. The number of KJSEA registered learners with special needs was 2,641 in 2025, with learners physically handicapped in writing accounting 40.6 per cent.

Table 15.6: Number of Registered KPSEA and KJSEA Leaners with Special Needs by Type and Sex, 2022 – 2025

Number

Type of Disability	2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
KPSEA												
Blind	128	76	**204**	72	73	145	150	141	**291**	84	49	**133**
Low Vision	290	260	**550**	394	311	705	459	350	**809**	456	322	**778**
Deaf	443	433	**876**	482	466	948	505	477	**982**	491	427	**918**
Physically Handicapped (Writing)	533	395	**928**	882	585	1467	937	674	**1611**	850	634	**1484**
Total	**1,394**	**1,164**	**2,558**	**1,830**	**1,435**	**3,265**	**2,051**	**1,642**	**3,693**	**1,881**	**1,432**	**3,313**
KJSEA												
Blind										69	57	**126**
Low Vision										345	279	**624**
Deaf										407	413	**820**
Physically Handicapped (Writing)										600	471	**1071**
Total										**1,421**	**1,220**	**2,641**

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council
** Provisional*

15.14. The number of teachers in public primary and junior schools by level, qualification and sex, from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 15.7. There was a 1.5 per cent increase in the total number of public primary school teachers to 215,691 in 2025. Teachers with certificate qualification accounted for 69.0 per cent of the primary school teachers. In the review period, the total number of public junior school teachers rose more than three times from 21,000 in 2024 to 68,325 in 2025, attributed to transfers from primary schools and confirmation of interns to permanent and pensionable terms. Teachers holding bachelor's degree qualification and above accounting for 93.8 per cent.

Table 15.7: Public Primary and Junior School Teachers[1] by Level/Qualification and Sex, 2021 – 2025

Level/ Qualification	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary															
Masters and Doctorate Degrees	887	1,100	**1,987**	889	1,158	**2,047**	889	1,171	**2,060**	942	986	**1,928**	938	896	**1,834**
Bachelors Degree	12,866	13,289	**26,155**	13,209	14,115	**27,324**	13,592	14,634	**28,226**	12,137	13,120	**25,257**	12,089	12,879	**24,968**
Diploma	17,290	21,588	**38,878**	17,351	21,949	**39,300**	17,942	22,974	**40,916**	17,097	21,820	**38,917**	17,475	22,577	**40,052**
Certificate	72,893	82,530	**155,423**	70,876	81,963	**152,839**	68,524	80,001	**148,525**	67,176	79,324	**146,500**	62,757	86,080	**148,837**
Total	**103,936**	**118,507**	**222,443**	**102,325**	**119,185**	**221,510**	**100,947**	**118,780**	**219,727**	**97,352**	**115,250**	**212,602**	**93,259**	**122,432**	**215,691**
Junior															
Masters and Doctorate Degrees										62	32	**94**	145	88	**233**
Bachelors Degree										9,371	10,033	**19,404**	32,012	31,849	**63,861**
Diploma										723	779	**1,502**	1,959	2,272	**4,231**
Total										**10,156**	**10,844**	**21,000**	**34,116**	**34,209**	**68,325**

Source: Teachers Service Commision
** Provisional*
[1] Data excludes teachers on unpaid study leave and those with disciplinary cases

Secondary Education

15.15. Table 15.8 presents secondary school enrolment by grade and sex. There was a drop in secondary school enrolment by 22.7 per cent to 3,338.8 thousand in 2025. This was attributed to the absence of Form 1 learners who transitioned from grade 8 to grade 9 in junior school under the Competency Based Education (CBE) system.

Table 15.8: Enrolment in Secondary Schools by Grade and Sex, 2021 – 2025

Number ('000')

Grade	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Form 1	450.1	462.9	**913.0**	481.2	501.9	**983.1**	553.5	568.6	**1,122.1**	642.8	633.9	**1,276.8**			
Form 2	464.9	478.0	**942.8**	486.0	504.4	**990.4**	509.5	533.2	**1,042.7**	527.3	540.8	**1,068.1**	633.8	641.1	**1,274.9**
Form 3	454.3	469.9	**924.2**	487.6	504.0	**991.6**	494.9	513.3	**1,008.2**	497.9	513.7	**1,011.6**	522.4	545.1	**1,067.5**
Form 4	453.5	458.6	**912.0**	470.0	485.2	**955.2**	466.7	469.8	**936.5**	481.6	483.5	**965.2**	490.8	505.6	**996.4**
TOTAL	**1,822.7**	**1,869.3**	**3,692.0**	**1,924.8**	**1,995.5**	**3,920.3**	**2,024.5**	**2,084.9**	**4,109.5**	**2,149.8**	**2,171.9**	**4,321.6**	**1,646.9**	**1,691.9**	**3,338.8**

Source : Ministry of Education, KNEC and KNBS
** Provisional*

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

15.16. Table 15.9 presents number of examination centres and registered candidates by sex and mean grade in KCSE. The number of KCSE examination centres increased from 10,755 in 2024 to 10,771 in 2025. The total number of KCSE candidates registered grew by 3.2 per cent to 995,841 during the review period. The number of registered female candidates recorded a higher increase of 3.9 per cent compared to an increase of 2.4 per cent for males. The number of candidates who scored C+ and above, the cut-off for university increased by 4.7 per cent to 270,478 in 2025. The number of female candidates with C+ and above increased by 3.4 per cent to 130,280, while that of male candidates increased by 5.8 per cent to 140,198 in 2025.



Table 15.9: Number of Examination Centres, Candidates by Sex and KCSE Mean Grade, 2021 - 2025

Number

Examination Centres	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	10,612			10,516			10,651			10,755			10,771		
Registered KCSE Candidates	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	423,393	407,598	**830,991**	445,103	439,019	**884,122**	452,463	450,675	**903,138**	481,649	483,523	**965,172**	493,396	502,445	**995,841**
KCSE Grade															
A	791	349	**1,140**	856	303	**1,159**	825	391	**1,216**	1,139	556	**1,695**	1,334	600	**1,934**
A-	3,908	2,152	**6,060**	4,620	2,064	**6,684**	4,466	2,783	**7,249**	4,892	2,835	**7,727**	5,682	3,649	**9,331**
B+	8,516	5,201	**13,717**	9,802	6,273	**16,075**	10,374	7,712	**18,086**	23,326	19,776	**43,102**	13,433	10,525	**23,958**
B	14,761	10,475	**25,236**	17,848	13,600	**31,448**	19,810	16,928	**36,738**	38,436	36,829	**75,265**	26,664	23,473	**50,137**
B-	21,848	17,900	**39,748**	27,338	21,583	**48,921**	30,538	28,981	**59,519**	11,032	8,099	**19,131**	41,238	39,406	**80,644**
C+	30,839	29,036	**59,875**	36,978	33,240	**70,218**	38,882	39,452	**78,334**	53,644	57,855	**111,499**	51,847	52,627	**104,474**
C	39,964	41,395	**81,359**	46,060	49,310	**95,370**	44,153	48,400	**92,553**	56,033	62,499	**118,532**	55,262	60,358	**115,620**
C-	48,216	51,219	**99,435**	56,460	62,740	**119,200**	50,586	56,844	**107,430**	48,874	50,365	**99,239**	56,220	64,063	**120,283**
D+	57,883	58,510	**116,393**	64,674	70,031	**134,705**	58,939	66,031	**124,970**	73,395	79,771	**153,166**	59,100	67,579	**126,679**
D	72,069	73,925	**145,994**	75,429	79,605	**155,034**	75,644	79,581	**155,225**	79,222	72,114	**151,336**	69,538	75,776	**145,314**
D-	93,851	93,495	**187,346**	83,503	83,819	**167,322**	86,397	79,427	**165,824**	59,979	68,721	**128,700**	76,894	76,017	**152,911**
E	26,611	19,587	**46,198**	17,899	12,639	**30,538**	28,211	19,961	**48,172**	28,055	19,949	**48,004**	32,143	24,005	**56,148**
Total	**419,257**	**403,244**	**822,501**	**441,467**	**435,207**	**876,674**	**448,825**	**446,491**	**895,316**	**478,027**	**479,369**	**957,396**	**489,355**	**498,078**	**987,433**

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council
** Provisional*

15.17. The number of registered KCSE candidates with special needs by sex and type of disability is shown in Table 15.10. Overall, the number of registered KCSE candidates with special needs grew by 10.0 per cent to 2,508 in 2025. The candidates physically handicapped in writing, increased by 17.8 per cent to 1,070 in 2025, accounting for 42.7 per cent of the total number of special needs candidates. Male candidates accounted for 52.7 per cent of the total registered Special Needs Education (SNE) candidates in the review period. Candidates with low vision increased by 6.4 per cent to 585, while those with hearing impairment increased by 6.9 per cent to 694 in 2025. The number of candidates who were blind decreased from 174 in 2014 to 159 in 2025.

Table 15.10: Number of Registered KCSE Candidates with Special Needs by Sex and Type of Disability, 2021-2025

Number

Type of Disability	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Blind	73	49	**122**	73	57	**130**	84	64	**148**	101	73	**174**	90	69	**159**
Low Vision	296	228	**524**	288	258	**546**	260	215	**475**	308	242	**550**	306	279	**585**
Deaf	301	311	**612**	374	295	**669**	359	324	**683**	341	308	**649**	353	341	**694**
Physically Handicapped (Writing)	494	397	**891**	460	370	**830**	540	412	**952**	468	440	**908**	572	498	**1,070**
Total	**1,164**	**985**	2,149	**1,195**	**980**	2,175	**1,243**	**1,015**	2,258	**1,218**	**1,063**	2,281	**1,321**	**1,187**	2,508

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council
** Provisional*

Teachers in Public Secondary Schools and Teachers Training Colleges

15.18. Table 15.11 shows the total number of teachers in public secondary schools and Teacher Training Colleges by sex and qualification from 2021 to 2025. There was an increase of 0.5 per cent in the number of teachers to 131,501 in 2025, with males accounting for 58.3 per cent. The number of teachers with bachelor's degree recorded an increase of 2.1 per cent to 114,000 in 2025, accounting for the largest share of teachers in public secondary schools and Teacher Training Colleges at 86.7 per cent in the review period.

Table 15.11: Teachers[1] in Public Secondary Schools and Teacher Training Colleges by Sex and Qualification, 2021 – 2025

Number

Qualification	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Masters and Doctorate Degrees	870	783	**1,653**	3,151	2,671	**5,822**	3,343	2,881	**6,224**	3,258	2,457	**5,715**	3,182	2,676	**5,858**
Bachelors Degree	67,617	48,583	**116,200**	61,100	45,097	**106,197**	60,745	45,756	**106,501**	63,182	48,522	**111,704**	66,527	47,473	**114,000**
Diploma	1,297	1,115	**2,412**	7,848	5,125	**12,973**	7,753	5,085	**12,838**	8,135	5,266	**13,401**	6,949	4,694	**11,643**
TOTAL	**69,784**	**50,481**	**120,265**	**72,099**	**52,893**	**124,992**	**71,841**	**53,722**	**125,563**	**74,575**	**56,245**	**130,820**	**76,658**	**54,843**	**131,501**

Source : Teachers Service Commission
** Provisional*
[1] Data excludes teachers on unpaid study leave and those with disciplinary cases

Enrolment in Teacher Training Institutions

15.19. Enrolment trends in teacher training colleges by year of study and sex from 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 15.12. Enrolment of male and female trainees in teacher training colleges increased by 65.5 per cent and 52.7 per cent to 23,350 and 41,286 in 2025, respectively. This was partly due to a review of minimum entry requirements from having a grade of C (Plain) in cluster subjects to overall mean grade of C (Plain), following the recommendations of the presidential working party on education reform. Teacher trainees enrolled in public primary (P1) colleges increased from 36,282 in 2024 to 51,766 in 2025. The total number of teacher trainees increased by 57.1 per cent to 64,636 in 2025.



Table 15.12: Teacher Trainees Enrolment by Year of Study and Sex, 2021 – 2025

Number

Type of Institution/ Certification	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary School Trainees (P1/Diploma)															
Pre-Service															
Public															
1st Year	1,246	842	2,088	326	1,502	1,828	7,302	13,407	20,709	4,673	9,914	14,587	5,022	10,433	15,455
2nd Year	..	..	..	510	1,668	2,178	270	1,244	1,514	7,247	13,361	20,608	5,637	10,145	15,782
3rd Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	503	1,536	2,039	190	897	1,087	7,448	13,081	20,529
Total Public	**1,246**	**842**	**2,088**	**836**	**3,170**	**4,006**	**8,075**	**16,187**	**24,262**	**12,110**	**24,172**	**36,282**	**18,107**	**33,659**	**51,766**
Private	1,167	2,003	3,170	1,064	2,106	3,170	2,094	2,989	5,083	1,172	1,908	3,080	4,292	6,384	10,676
Total Primary Pre-Service	**2,413**	**2,845**	**5,258**	**1,900**	**5,276**	**7,176**	**10,169**	**19,176**	**29,345**	**13,282**	**26,080**	**39,362**	**22,399**	**40,043**	**62,442**
In-Service[1]															
Public Diploma Upgrade	3,593	6,130	9,723	3,294	6,221	9,515	656	1,554	2,210	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private Diploma Upgrade	..	..	..	..	..	..	642	1,233	1,875	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Primary In-Service	**3,593**	**6,130**	**9,723**	**3,294**	**6,221**	**9,515**	**1,298**	**2,787**	**4,085**						
Total Primary School Trainees	**6,006**	**8,975**	**14,981**	**5,194**	**11,497**	**16,691**	**11,467**	**21,963**	**33,430**	**13,282**	**26,080**	**39,362**	**22,399**	**40,043**	**62,442**
Secondary School Trainees (Diploma)															
1st Year	302	373	675	167	188	355	200	212	412	278	376	654	357	506	863
2nd Year	130	154	284	293	366	659	291	365	656	350	377	727	293	380	673
3rd Year	252	237	489	133	146	279	136	144	280	199	212	411	301	357	658
Total Secondary School Trainees	**684**	**764**	**1,448**	**593**	**700**	**1,293**	**627**	**721**	**1,348**	**827**	**965**	**1,792**	**951**	**1,243**	**2,194**
Grand Total	**6,690**	**9,739**	**16,429**	**5,787**	**12,197**	**17,984**	**12,094**	**22,684**	**34,778**	**14,109**	**27,045**	**41,154**	**23,350**	**41,286**	**64,636**

Source: Ministry of Education

**Provisional*

.. Data not available

[1]Diploma upgrade requirement for in-service trainees took effect in 2021

Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training Institutions

15.20. Table 15.13(a) presents students' enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions by sex. During the review period, total enrolment in TVET institutions increased by 17.3 per cent to 825,484 in 2025. Enrolment in vocational training colleges dropped by 7.4 per cent to 147,680. Enrolment in private Technical and Vocational Colleges increased by 79.7 per cent to 196,790 mainly due to increased uptake of courses in private Technical and Vocational Colleges in the review period.

Table 15.13(a): Enrolment in TVET Institutions by Sex, 2021 – 2025

Number

Institution	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kenya School of TVET[1]	1,833	1,850	3,683	2,525	2,647	5,172	1,947	1,955	3,902	1,517	2,036	3,553	2,358	3,032	5,390
Kisumu National Polytechnic	6,135	4,536	10,671	6,753	5,535	12,288	5,217	4,824	10,041	4,427	3,557	7,984	7,109	5,110	12,219
Eldoret National Polytechnic	7,687	5,879	13,566	11,232	9,468	20,700	5,731	5,648	11,379	9,630	8,240	17,870	8,092	6,676	14,768
Meru National Polytechnic	5,874	4,102	9,976	5,437	4,387	9,824	5,328	4,350	9,678	5,113	3,973	9,086	4,991	3,801	8,792
North Eastern National Polytechnic	309	168	477	927	522	1,449	790	484	1,274	877	734	1,611	646	318	964
Kenya Coast National Polytechnic	4,904	2,545	7,449	3,990	3,480	7,470	3,252	2,498	5,750	4,781	3,789	8,570	4,327	3,314	7,641
Kitale National Polytechnic	6,479	4,789	11,268	6,786	5,536	12,322	6,484	5,571	12,055	6,733	5,710	12,443	6,576	6,550	13,126
Kisii National Polytechnic	7,144	6,945	14,089	5,410	5,270	10,680	8,159	7,535	15,694	6,912	5,856	12,768	7,408	9,129	16,537
Kabete National Polytechnic	7,701	4,838	12,539	4,422	3,340	7,762	5,099	3,718	8,817	5,988	4,041	10,029	6,747	3,332	10,079
Nyeri National Polytechnic	4,191	3,625	7,816	4,403	3,973	8,376	4,849	4,317	9,166	5,186	4,331	9,517	5,626	4,198	9,824
Sigalagala National Polytechnic	4,682	4,102	8,784	7,347	7,321	14,668	7,028	7,148	14,176	7,734	8,028	15,762	8,297	8,216	16,513
Nyandarua National Polytechnic	1,587	804	2,391	1,889	1,013	2,902	1,562	1,123	2,685	2,409	1,596	4,005	2,448	1,535	3,983
The Mawego National Polytechnic										3,946	3,505	7,451	4,962	4,540	9,502
The Shamberere National Polytechnic										3,246	2,592	5,838	3,876	3,068	6,944
The Nairobi National Polytechnic										5,976	3,185	9,161	6,213	3,346	9,559
Taita Taveta National Polytechnic										1,924	1,590	3,514	1,804	1,643	3,447
Baringo National Polytechnic										1,744	1,303	3,047	1,886	1,366	3,252

Table 15.13(a): Enrolment in TVET Institutions by Sex, 2021 – 2025 (Cont'd)

Number

Institution	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kericho National Polytechnic										4,100	2,279	6,379	6,757	4,340	11,097
The Bungoma National Polytechnic										3,830	4,628	8,458	3,513	4,329	7,842
Friends Kaimosi National Polytechnic										2,280	3,622	5,902	2,534	3,599	6,133
The Kiambu National Polytechnic										5,927	3,819	9,746	6,040	3,494	9,534
Mitunguu National Polytechnic										1,681	1,500	3,181	3,038	2,664	5,702
Nyamira Nationa Polytechnic										1,620	942	2,562	1,991	1,252	3,243
Michuki National Polytechnic										2,639	2,075	4,714	3,478	2,547	6,025
Maasai National Polytechnic										1,110	958	2,068	1,337	1,000	2,337
Tseikuru National Polytechnic										588	418	1,006	566	431	997
Ollessos National Polytechnic										4,025	4,473	8,498	2,828	3,324	6,152
Morendat Institute of Oil and Gas National Polytechnic										70	42	112	3	14	17
Jeremiah Nyagah National Polytechnic										4,323	2,616	6,939	2,030	1,417	3,447
The Rift Valley National Polytechnic										7,828	6,957	14,785	6,500	6,344	12,844
Kaiboi National Polytechnic										1,765	943	2,708	1,849	1,006	2,855
Bumbe National Polytechnic													2,034	1,550	3,584
Kipsoen National Polytechnic													1,318	1,420	2,738
Kisiwa National Polytechnic													2,886	1,868	4,754
Siaya National Polytechnic													3,526	3,790	7,316
Sub Total	**58,526**	**44,183**	**102,709**	**61,121**	**52,492**	**113,613**	**55,446**	**49,171**	**104,617**	**119,929**	**99,338**	**219,267**	**135,594**	**113,563**	**249,157**
Other TVET Institutions															

Table 15.13(a): Enrolment in TVET Institutions by Sex, 2021 – 2025 (Cont'd)

Number

Institution	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public Technical and Vocational Colleges[2]	88,642	62,285	150,927	92,238	77,422	169,660	161,439	127,096	288,535	114,316	101,218	215,534	122,416	109,441	231,857
Private Technical and Vocational Colleges[2]	42,716	44,441	87,157	64,296	52,659	116,955	42,196	51,632	93,828	48,879	60,614	109,493	91,872	104,918	196,790
Vocational Traning Colleges[3]	97,624	65,381	163,005	85,155	77,116	162,271	88,254	67,492	155,746	90,551	68,846	159,397	84,962	62,718	147,680
Sub Total	**228,982**	**172,107**	**401,089**	**241,689**	**207,197**	**448,886**	**291,889**	**246,220**	**538,109**	**253,746**	**230,678**	**484,424**	**299,250**	**277,077**	**576,327**
Grand Total			**503,798**			**562,499**			**642,726**			**703,691**			**825,484**

Source: Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA)

** Provisional*
[1] Formerly Kenya Technical Training College
[2] Formerly Technical Training Institutes
[3] Formerly Youth Polytechnics

15.21. Table 15.13 (b) presents the number of TVET Trainers/Instructors by sex in 2021 to 2025. The overall number of TVET Trainers/Instructors increased by 9.9 per cent to 21,833 in 2025. Female PSC trainers increased by 12.5 per cent to 7,871 while male PSC trainers increased by 8.4 per cent to 13,962 in 2025. PSC trainers in Public Technical and Vocational colleges accounted 53.8 per cent of total trainers in TVET institutions in the review period.



Table 15.13(b): TVET Trainers/Instructors by Sex, 2021 – 2025

Number

Institution	Number of Registered Institutions	PSC/CPSB Trainers			BOG/BOM Council Trainers	Total Trainers
		Male	Female	Total		
2021						
Kenya School of TVET	1	52	63	**115**	14	**129**
National Polytechnics	11	974	545	**1,519**	988	**2,507**
Public TVCs	251	3,253	2,718	**5,971**	1,571	**7,542**
Private TVCs	855	0	0	**0**	2,856	**2,856**
Public VTCs	969	1,514	861	**2,375**	297	**2,672**
Private VTCs	82	0	0	**0**	426	**426**
Special Needs Institutions	4	102	78	**180**	46	**226**
Total	**2,173**	**5,895**	**4,265**	**10,160**	**6,198**	**16,358**
2022						
Kenya School of TVET	1	47	53	**100**	16	**116**
National Polytechnics	11	986	548	**1,534**	1,204	**2,738**
Public TVCs	273	4,767	3,261	**8,028**	1,846	**9,874**
Private TVCs	973	0	0	**0**	3,261	**3,261**
Public VTCs	1,051	1,708	1,061	**2,769**	388	**3,157**
Private VTCs	118	0	0	**0**	485	**485**
Special Needs Institutions	4	119	91	**210**	80	**290**
Total	**2,431**	**7,627**	**5,014**	**12,641**	**7,280**	**19,921**
2023						
Kenya School of TVET	1	51	51	**102**	18	**120**
National Polytechnics	11	893	510	**1,403**	1,279	**2,682**
Public TVCs	305	5,261	3,419	**8,680**	2,499	**11,179**
Private TVCs	1,048	0	0	**0**	4,226	**4,226**
Public VTCs	1,120	2,694	1,497	**4,191**	614	**4,805**
Private VTCs	118	0	0	**0**	571	**571**
Special Needs Institutions	4	117	90	**207**	92	**299**
Total	**2,607**	**9,016**	**5,567**	**14,583**	**9,299**	**23,882**
2024						
Kenya School of TVET	1	54	55	**109**	0	**109**
National Polytechnics	30	2,213	1,586	**3,799**	1,970	**5,769**
Public TVCs	302	7,511	3,436	**10,947**	5,629	**16,576**
Private TVCs	1,231	0	0	**0**	5,573	**5,573**
Public VTCs	1,070	2,952	1,798	**4,750**	945	**5,695**
Private VTCs	118	0	0	**0**	737	**737**
Special Needs Institutions	4	145	122	**267**	85	**352**
Total	**2,756**	**12,875**	**6,997**	**19,872**	**14,939**	**34,811**
2025*						
Kenya School of TVET	1	59	58	**117**	0	**117**
National Polytechnics	33	2,513	1,786	**4,299**	2,821	**7,120**
Public TVCs	329	7,844	3,912	**11,756**	5,910	**17,666**
Private TVCs	1,529	0	0	**0**	6,349	**6,349**
Public VTCs	1,091	3,371	1,957	**5,328**	1,006	**6,334**
Private VTCs	139	0	0	**0**	916	**916**
Special Needs Institutions	4	175	158	**333**	96	**429**
Total	**3,126**	**13,962**	**7,871**	**21,833**	**17,098**	**38,931**

Source: Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA)
** Provisional*
.. Data not available
[1]Trainers/instructors in Public VTCs employed by county governments

University Education

15.22. Table 15.14 shows the number of Government sponsored students placed to universities and TVET institutions by programme and sex from 2021/22 to 2025/26. The number of students placed by Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS) to public and private universities went up from 157,762 in 2024/25 to 182,391 in 2025/26. The number of students placed into public universities rose by 18.2 per cent to 164,518, while that of private universities dropped by 3.7 per cent to 17,873 in 2025/26. Overall, the number of students placed into TVET institutions to pursue diploma, certificate and artisan courses in 2025/26 academic year declined by 2.6, 13.7 and 24.2 per cent, respectively.

Table 15.14: Number of Government Sponsored Students Placed to Universities and TVET Institutions by Programme and Sex, 2021/22 - 2025/26

Number

Programme	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Degree															
Public Universities	56,620	42,055	**98,675**	52,889	42,450	**95,339**	73,302	58,933	**132,235**	72,765	66,442	**139,207**	85,891	78,627	**164,518**
Private Universities	15,281	14,380	**29,661**	14,865	14,736	**29,601**	4,862	4,762	**9,624**	8,577	9,978	**18,555**	8,166	9,707	**17,873**
Sub-Total	**71,901**	**56,435**	**128,336**	**67,754**	**57,186**	**124,940**	**78,164**	**63,695**	**141,859**	**81,342**	**76,420**	**157,762**	**94057**	**88,334**	**182,391**
Diploma	43,108	46,972	**90,080**	36,037	42,732	**78,769**	51,931	63,287	**115,218**	45,073	48,473	**93,546**	44,451	46,647	**91,098**
Certificate	18,413	25,324	**43,737**	17,567	23,921	**41,488**	23,808	35,453	**59,261**	25,401	36,120	**61,521**	21,407	31,706	**53,113**
Artisan	4,750	5,873	**10,623**	4,952	5,810	**10,762**	6,861	7,503	**14,364**	9,874	7,957	**17,831**	7,591	5,916	**13,507**
Sub-Total	**66,271**	**78,169**	**144,440**	**58,556**	**72,463**	**131,019**	**82,600**	**106,243**	**188,843**	**80,348**	**92,550**	**172,898**	**73,449**	**84,269**	**157,718**
Grand Total	**138,172**	**134,604**	**272,776**	**126,310**	**129,649**	**255,959**	**160,764**	**169,938**	**330,702**	**161,690**	**168,970**	**330,660**	**167,506**	**172,603**	**340,109**

Source: Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS)
** Provisional*

15.23. The number of students enrolled for undergraduate and postgraduate courses in public universities and constituent colleges increased by 14.3 per cent to 589.9 thousand as shown in Table 15.15. Enrolment in private universities rose by 22.3 per cent to 132.6 thousand in 2025/26. The number of males and females enrolled in private universities increased by 13.6 per cent and 32.2 per cent to 65,487 and 67,091 respectively in 2025/26. Enrolment for the Open University of Kenya increased from 3,106 in 2024/25 to 4,900 in 2025/26.

Table 15.15: University Enrolment[1] by Sex, 2022/23 – 2025/26

Number

INSTITUTION	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public Universities												
University of Nairobi	21,338	14,913	**36,251**	21,699	16,813	**38,512**	26,159	24,484	**50,643**	29,210	24,252	**53,462**
Kenyatta University.	37,889	30,016	**67,905**	41,255	32,877	**74,132**	27,058	27,755	**54,813**	33,691	30,175	**63,866**
Moi University	11,419	9,500	**20,919**	11,568	9,896	**21,464**	9,908	9,004	**18,912**	10,645	9,834	**20,479**
Egerton University	11,130	8,132	**19,262**	10,560	7,334	**17,894**	10,876	7,491	**18,367**	12,174	8,584	**20,758**
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology	19,856	14,664	**34,520**	21,817	14,194	**36,011**	20,904	13,256	**34,160**	23,890	15,150	**39,040**
Maseno University	13,392	10,520	**23,912**	12,895	10,664	**23,559**	14,147	12,378	**26,525**	15,008	13,692	**28,700**
Masinde Muliro University of Science & Technology	10,997	7,508	**18,505**	11,636	8,416	**20,052**	13,590	10,974	**24,564**	14,769	12,839	**27,608**
Technical University of Kenya	5,491	2,516	**8,007**	6,712	2,956	**9,668**	6,330	2,750	**9,080**	7,323	3,158	**10,481**
Technical University of Mombasa	7,343	3,132	**10,475**	6,513	3,636	**10,149**	6,631	2,558	**9,189**	5,697	2,552	**8,249**
Dedan Kimathi University of Technology	5,691	2,559	**8,250**	6,512	2,592	**9,104**	5,814	2,691	**8,505**	5,972	2,464	**8,436**
Chuka University.	8,819	5,949	**14,768**	8,489	6,519	**15,008**	10,360	8,151	**18,511**	12,134	10,234	**22,368**
Karatina University	4,151	3,367	**7,518**	5,544	4,511	**10,055**	6,507	5,626	**12,133**	7,059	6,548	**13,607**
Kisii University	12,688	8,621	**21,309**	15,287	11,792	**27,079**	15,255	13,232	**28,487**	16,460	14,871	**31,331**
Meru University of Science & Technology	6,152	3,268	**9,420**	6,289	3,432	**9,721**	6,214	3,859	**10,073**	6,863	4,585	**11,448**
Multimedia University of Kenya	3,537	2,074	**5,611**	4,067	2,286	**6,353**	4,657	2,629	**7,286**	5,867	3,338	**9,205**
South Eastern University of Kenya	5,496	3,280	**8,776**	4,859	2,945	**7,804**	5,748	3,516	**9,264**	6,569	4,018	**10,587**
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science & Technology	4,915	2,779	**7,694**	5,634	3,240	**8,874**	5,407	3,562	**8,969**	5,465	3,585	**9,050**
Laikipia University	3,961	3,412	**7,373**	4,022	3,607	**7,629**	4,282	4,246	**8,528**	4,894	4,853	**9,746**
University of Eldoret	6,357	4,838	**11,195**	6,453	4,867	**11,320**	7,361	6,777	**14,138**	8,413	7,745	**16,158**
University of Kabianga	4,246	3,539	**7,785**	4,592	4,427	**9,019**	5,310	5,663	**10,973**	6,467	6,812	**13,279**
Pwani University	4,246	3,070	**7,316**	4,839	3,788	**8,627**	4,408	3,706	**8,114**	5,038	4,235	**9,273**
Maasai Mara University	5,769	4,960	**10,729**	5,361	5,077	**10,438**	6,249	5,861	**12,110**	7,016	6,996	**14,012**
Kibabii University	5,976	4,121	**10,097**	4,098	3,072	**7,170**	4,848	3,966	**8,814**	5,687	5,093	**10,780**
University of Embu	5,934	4,057	**9,991**	6,840	4,385	**11,225**	7,610	5,142	**12,752**	8,882	5,842	**14,724**
Machakos University	5,644	3,528	**9,172**	5,947	3,984	**9,931**	5,688	4,404	**10,092**	6,390	5,391	**11,781**
Murang'a University of Technology	5,915	3,467	**9,382**	4,949	2,554	**7,503**	5,734	4,213	**9,947**	6,553	4,815	**11,368**
Rongo University	3,847	3,123	**6,970**	4,936	4,206	**9,142**	5,846	5,339	**11,185**	6,293	6,382	**12,675**

Table 15.15: University Enrolment[1] by Sex, 2022/23 – 2025/26 (Cont'd)

Number

INSTITUTION	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kirinyaga University	7,087	3,038	**10,125**	7,994	3,401	**11,395**	8,005	4,396	**12,401**	8,448	4,225	**12,673**
Co-operative University of Kenya	3,613	4,051	**7,664**	4,537	3,987	**8,524**	3,426	3,958	**7,384**	5,897	4,824	**10,721**
Taita Taveta University	2,140	830	**2,970**	1,870	801	**2,671**	1,442	1,001	**2,443**	2,062	1,595	**3,657**
Garissa University	1,676	1,021	**2,697**	478	273	**751**	2,978	1,874	**4,852**	3,260	2,383	**5,643**
Kaimosi Friends University	1,863	1,888	**3,751**	2,562	2,090	**4,652**	2,986	2,703	**5,689**	3,591	3,471	**7,062**
Tharaka University	2,201	1,742	**3,943**	2,624	1,971	**4,595**	3,220	2,692	**5,912**	4,384	4,150	**8,534**
Tom Mboya University	513	420	**933**	3,348	2,257	**5,605**	4,037	3,235	**7,272**	5,215	4,836	**10,051**
University Constituent Colleges	2,634	2,809	**5,443**	3,388	3,562	**6,950**	6,422	7,642	**14,064**	8,226	10,869	**19,095**
SUB-TOTAL[2]	**263,926**	**186,712**	**450,638**	**280,174**	**202,412**	**482,586**	**285,417**	**230,734**	**516,151**	**325,511**	**264,396**	**589,907**
Private Universities	**58,833**	**53,454**	**112,287**	**48,846**	**47,614**	**96,460**	**57,660**	**50,759**	**108,419**	**65,487**	**67,091**	**132,578**
GRAND TOTAL	**322,759**	**240,166**	**562,925**	**329,020**	**250,026**	**579,046**	**343,077**	**281,493**	**624,570**	**390,998**	**331,487**	**722,485**
Open University of Kenya[3]				1,441	371	**1,812**	2,521	585	**3,106**	3,434	1,466	**4,900**

Source: Individual Universities
** Provisional*
[1] Enrolment excludes Diploma/Certificate students
[2] Total excludes enrolment from National Defence University & National Intelligence Research University
[3] Data as at 31st December 2025

15.24. Table 15.16 gives a breakdown of students enrolled for diploma and certificate courses in both public and private universities from 2022/23 to 2025/26 academic year. The total number of students enrolled in both diploma and certificate courses increased from 57,367 in 2024/25 to 63,742 in 2025/26 academic year. Enrolment of male students dropped by 6.4 per cent to 29,090 in 2025/26. Conversely, enrolment of female students increased by 31.8 per cent from 26,285 in 2024/25 to 34,652 in 2025/26 academic year. The number of students enrolled in private universities increased by 60.0 per cent to 36,722 in 2025/26 academic year. Female students accounted for 61.9 per cent of students enrolled in private universities in 2025/26 academic year.

Table 15.16: University Enrolment of Student in Diploma and Certificate by Sex, 2022/23 – 2025/26

Number

INSTITUTION	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public Universities												
University of Nairobi	315	447	**762**	320	504	824	86	134	220	57	133	190
Kenyatta University	906	1,012	**1,918**	1,035	1,071	2,106	317	383	700	722	763	1,485
Moi University.	283	227	**510**	192	138	330	44	24	68	56	96	152
Egerton University	234	328	**562**	128	203	331	90	115	205	249	180	429
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology 1,209	852	2,061	**1,090**	759	1,849	492	337	829	610	418	1,028	
Maseno University	238	303	**541**	110	257	367	110	237	347	132	142	274
Masinde Muliro University of Science & Technology	1,708	1,432	**3,140**	1,426	1,648	3,074	1,095	1,452	2,547	1,207	1,399	2,606
Technical University of Kenya	1,879	1,186	**3,065**	2,598	1,435	4,033	2,551	1,242	3,793	2,206	1,171	3,377
Technical University of Mombasa	7,700	5,075	**12,775**	6,984	4,379	11,363	6,256	3,235	9,491	2,300	1,203	3,503
Dedan Kimathi University of Technology	304	247	**551**	293	134	427	188	100	288	177	69	246
Chuka University	392	469	**861**	371	385	756	900	819	1,719	559	432	991
Kisii University	644	892	**1,536**	408	562	970	353	333	686	256	166	422
Meru University of Science & Technology	621	412	**1,033**	756	409	1,165	621	410	1,031	371	180	551
Multimedia University of Kenya	225	272	**497**	244	178	422	201	155	356	249	180	429
South Eastern University of Kenya	181	112	**293**	160	101	261	189	125	314	234	155	390
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science & Technology	136	144	**280**	492	467	959	277	255	532	158	129	287
Laikipia University	100	166	**266**	175	294	469	144	220	364	179	273	452
University of Eldoret	95	187	**282**	111	192	303	66	95	161	82	118	200
University of Kabianga	127	67	**194**	95	102	197	89	102	191	108	98	206
Pwani University	165	142	**307**	118	383	501	222	224	446	275	278	553
Maasai Mara University	146	161	**307**	182	171	353	56	68	124	52	80	132
Kibabii University	281	306	**587**	239	239	478	202	154	356	191	121	312
University of Embu	522	462	**984**	597	741	1,338	712	826	1,538	1,094	1,057	2,151
Machakos University	1,234	902	**2,136**	955	823	1,778	928	577	1,505	675	510	1,185
Murang'a University of Technology	253	222	**475**	771	433	1,204	602	530	1,132	747	657	1,404
Rongo University	199	207	**406**	239	258	497	296	280	576	307	283	590
Co-operative University of Kenya	1,580	1,355	**2,935**	1,628	2,017	3,645	1,701	1,449	3,150	968	900	1,868

Table 15.16: University Enrolment of Student in Diploma and Certificate by Sex, 2022/23 – 2025/26 (Cont'd)

Number

INSTITUTION	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Taita Taveta University	30	22	**52**	57	35	92	33	24	57	48	26	74
Garissa University	285	225	**510**	81	60	141	343	184	527	264	191	455
Kaimosi Friends University	20	28	**48**	14	24	38	5	8	13	0	0	0
Tharaka University	247	263	**510**	242	241	483	283	269	552	248	236	484
Tom Mboya University	6	1	**7**	72	46	118	11	6	17	27	20	47
University Constituent Colleges	134	134	**268**	282	247	529	336	272	608	290	257	547
SUB-TOTAL	**22,399**	**18,260**	**40,659**	**22,465**	**18,936**	**41,401**	**19,799**	**14,644**	**34,443**	**15,099**	**11,921**	**27,020**
Private Universities	**13,421**	**17,392**	**30,813**	**10,674**	**27,717**	**38,391**	**11,283**	**11,641**	**22,924**	**13,991**	**22,731**	**36,722**
GRAND TOTAL	**35,820**	**35,652**	**71,472**	**33,139**	**46,653**	**79,792**	**31,082**	**26,285**	**57,367**	**29,090**	**34,652**	**63,742**
Open University of Kenya							137	54	191	236	102	338

Source: Individual Universities
** Provisional*



Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes

15.25. The number of chartered public universities increased to 39 in 2025 on account of awarding of charter to Bomet University in 2025. Chartered private universities increased to 32 following awards of charter to 3 private universities (Gretsa, Riara and Amref Universities) previously with Letters of Interim Authority (LIA), during the review period as shown in Table 15.17.

Table 15.17: Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes by Category, 2021 – 2025

Number

Category of Institutions	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Public					
Chartered universities	32	36	37	38	39
University constituent colleges	8	5	6	5	7
University campuses	64	54	56	57	57
Institutions approved for collaboration with universities in offering university programmes	2	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	**106**	**95**	**99**	**100**	**103**
Private					
Chartered universities	21	25	25	29	32
Universities with Letter of Interim Authority	12	8	8	6	3
University constituent colleges	3	3	3	2	2
Institutions approved for collaboration with universities in offering university programmes	3	0	0	1	1
Sub Total	**39**	**36**	**36**	**38**	**38**
Total	**145**	**131**	**135**	**138**	**141**

Source: Commission for University Education
** Provisional*

15.26. The number of approved public university degree programmes increased by 7.1 per cent to 3,810 in 2025 as shown in Table 15.18. Similarly, private university degree programmes increased from 850 in 2024 to 868 in 2025. The number of public university constituent colleges' degree programmes increased by 20.0 per cent to 48 in 2025.

Table 15.18: Approved Programmes by Category of Institution, 2021 – 2025

Number

Programme by Category of Institution	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Public University Degree Programmes	3,148	3,371	3,519	3,559	3,810
Public University Constituent Colleges Degree Programmes	144	44	44	40	48
Private University Degree Programmes	724	778	843	850	868
Private University Constituent Colleges Degree Programmes	24	27	29	6	12
Universities with Letter of Interim Authority Degree Programmes	65	52	48	79	65
Sub Total	**4,105**	**4,272**	**4,483**	**4,534**	**4,803**
Diploma Programmes - Public Universities	462	552	636	624	491
Diploma Programmes - Private Universities	704	727	261	268	268
Certificate Programmes - Public Universities	325	..	157	155	226
Certificate Programmes - Private Universities	241	..	120	131	194
Sub Total	**1,732**	**1,279**	**1,174**	**1,178**	**1,179**

Source: Commission for University Education, Individual Universities and TVETA
** Provisional*
.. Data not available

Education Loans

15.27. Table 15.19(a) presents the number of HELB loan applicants, beneficiaries and amount of loans granted by sex. The total number of loan applicants rose by 3.7 per cent to 1,087.3 thousand in 2025/26, out of which 65.9 per cent were beneficiaries. The number of male loan applicants increased by 5.5 per cent to 634,900 while that of female loan applicants rose by 1.4 per cent to 452,362 in 2025/26. Overall, the total amount of loans granted increased by 32.1 per cent to KSh 62.0 billion in 2025/26.

15.28. Total loan applicants from public universities rose by 2.4 per cent to 677,128 while the loan beneficiaries increased by 35.4 per cent to 509,336 in 2025/26. Out of the total number of loan applicants, 75.2 per cent were beneficiaries. The total amount of loans granted increased from KSh 33.0 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 52.6 billion in 2025/26. Male student loan beneficiaries in public universities increased by 32.6 per cent to 293.9 thousand while female student beneficiaries increased by 39.4 per cent to 215.4 thousand in 2025/26.

15.29. The total number of loan applicants from private universities decreased by 3.6 per cent to 70,408 in 2025/26. Similarly, the number of loan beneficiaries from private universities declined by 2.7 per cent to 49,705 in 2025/26. The amount of loans granted to applicants from private universities grew by 14. 5 per cent to KSh 3.7 billion in 2025/26.

15.30. The total number of TVET students loan applicants rose by 8.3 per cent to 339.7 thousand in 2025/26. Male loan applicants increased by 9.4 per cent to 197.8 thousand while female loan applicants increased by 6.9 per cent to 141.9 thousand in 2025/26. During the review period, the number of student loan beneficiaries reduced by 46.0 per cent to 157.4 thousand from 291.3 thousand in 2024/25. The amount of loans granted to students in TVET institutions also dropped by 45.9 per cent to KSh 5.8 billion in 2025/26 from KSh 10.7 billion in 2024/25. This was attributed to pending identification of loan beneficiaries and subsequent award for first time applicants.

Table 15.19(a): HELB Loan Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loans Granted by Sex, 2021/22 – 2025/26

Academic Year	Number of Loans Applicants			Number of Loans Beneficiaries			Amount of Loans Granted (KSh Million)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total									
2021/22	283,109	197,918	481,027	203,422	139,633	343,055	8,616.5	5,780.3	14,396.8
2022/23	362,662	278,575	641,237	199,884	136,443	336,327	8,286.3	5,508.3	13,794.6
2023/24	488,562	345,295	833,857	321,385	209,508	530,893	21,185.9	12,194.4	33,380.3
2024/25	601,927	446,081	1,048,008	415,870	302,577	718,447	27,309.6	19,626.7	46,936.2
2025/26*	634,900	452,362	1,087,262	411,337	305,080	716,417	35,499.2	26,526.2	62,025.4
Public Universities									
2021/22	181,971	116,771	298,742	122,732	74,014	196,746	5,476.1	3,237.9	8,714.0
2022/23	242,251	173,750	416,001	118,144	70,501	188,645	5,191.6	3,049.2	8,240.8
2023/24	325,458	218,587	544,045	188,523	113,393	301,916	15,927.3	8,445.8	24,373.1
2024/25	379,784	281,641	661,425	221,595	154,538	376,133	19,429.0	13,602.3	33,031.2
2025/26*	398,363	278,765	677,128	293,905	215,431	509,336	30,230.3	22,339.1	52,569.4
Private Universities									
2021/22	31,435	22,205	53,640	23,537	16,714	40,251	1,056.5	757.8	1,814.3
2022/23	36,436	27,169	63,605	23,141	16,579	39,720	1,022.4	719.4	1,741.8
2023/24	35,880	26,146	62,026	28,718	20,704	49,422	1,454.0	1,017.8	2,471.8
2024/25	41,327	31,675	73,002	28,442	22,620	51,062	1,778.9	1,431.8	3,210.7
2025/26*	38,754	31,654	70,408	26,294	23,411	49,705	1,913.0	1,762.1	3,675.1
TVET institutions									
2021/22	69,703	58,942	128,645	57,153	48,905	106,058	2,083.9	1,784.6	3,868.5
2022/23	83,975	77,656	161,631	58,599	49,363	107,962	2,072.3	1,739.7	3,812.0
2023/24	127,224	100,562	227,786	104,144	75,411	179,555	3,804.6	2,730.8	6,535.4
2024/25	180,816	132,765	313,581	165,833	125,419	291,252	6,101.7	4,592.6	10,694.3
2025/26*	197,783	141,943	339,726	91,138	66,238	157,376	3,355.9	2,425.0	5,780.9

Source: Higher Education Loans Board
**Provisional*

15.31. The total number of loan applicants increased from 358.6 thousand in 2024/25 to 724.4 thousand in 2025/26 academic year as shown in Table 15.19 (b). The number of both male and female loan applicants doubled to 413.3 thousand and 311.1 thousand respectively in 2025/26. The number of loan beneficiaries rose by 37.9 per cent to 489.2 thousand in 2025/26. Male and female loan beneficiaries increased by 34.9 per cent and 42.0 per cent respectively in 2025/26. Overall, the total amount of loans granted increased by 69.7 per cent to KSh 53.1 billion in 2025/26.

15.32. Total loan applicants from public universities rose by 70.7 per cent to 375.7 thousand while the loan beneficiaries increased by 72.0 per cent to 374.9 thousand in 2025/26. The total amount of loans granted increased by 87.3 per cent to KSh 47.3 billion in 2025/26. Overall, amount of loans granted to public universities accounted for 89.1 per cent of the total loans granted to institutions of higher learning.

15.33. The total number of loan applicants from private universities increased by 59.5 per cent to 24,989 in 2025/26. Similarly, the number of loan beneficiaries from private universities increased by 60.6 per cent to 24,623 in 2025/26. The amount of loans granted to applicants from private universities grew by 57.5 per cent to KSh 2.5 billion in 2025/2.

15.34. The total number of TVET students loan applicants increased to 323,683 in 2025/26 from 122,840 in 2024/25. Conversely, the number of student loan beneficiaries dropped by 26.1 per cent to 89,683 in the period under review. This was attributed to pending identification of the bursary beneficiaries and subsequent award for first time applicants. The amount of loans granted to students also decreased from KSh 4.4 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 3.3 billion in 2025/26.

Table 15.19(b): NFM Loan Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loans Awarded by Sex, 2023/24 - 2025/26

Academic Year	Number of NFM Loans Applicants			Number of NFM Loans Beneficiaries			Amount of Loans Granted (KSh Million)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total									
2023/24	170,801	109,697	280,498	159,399	98,933	258,332	11,329.9	6,618.4	17,948.3
2024/25	206,501	152,144	358,645	203,506	151,209	354,715	18,535.0	12,766.7	31,301.7
2025/26*	413,284	311,129	724,413	274,563	214,666	489,229	30,074.7	23,038.0	53,112.7
Public Universities									
2023/24	64,527	37,547	102,074	64,386	37,484	101,870	7,557.8	4,197.4	11,755.2
2024/25	131,265	88,876	220,141	129,241	88,766	218,007	15,256.7	10,016.7	25,273.4
2025/26*	210,988	164,753	375,741	210,594	164,329	374,923	26,924.1	20,401.2	47,325.3
Private Universities									
2023/24	3,311	2,285	5,596	3,293	2,267	5,560	347.9	226.3	574.2
2024/25	8,143	7,521	15,664	7,970	7,362	15,332	844.3	735.6	1,579.9
2025/26*	12,011	12,978	24,989	11,744	12,879	24,623	1,224.7	1,263.5	2,488.2
TVET institutions									
2023/24	102,963	69,865	172,828	91,720	59,182	150,902	3,424.2	2,194.7	5,618.9
2024/25	67,093	55,747	122,840	66,295	55,081	121,376	2,434.0	2,014.4	4,448.4
2025/26*	190,285	133,398	323,683	52,225	37,458	89,683	1,925.9	1,373.3	3,299.2

Source: Higher Education Loans Board
**Provisional*

15.35. Table 15.20 presents the number of bursary applicants, beneficiaries and the amount awarded by HELB to students in public universities, private universities and TVET institutions from 2021/22 to 2025/26. The total number of bursary applicants went up by 3.7 per cent to 1,087 thousand in 2025/26, while the number of bursary beneficiaries dropped by 37.0 per cent to 24,075 in the same period. The amount of bursaries awarded to beneficiaries reduced by 37.4 per cent to KSh 148.5 million in 2025/26. This was attributed to exclusion of students under the New Funding Model (NFM), who are awarded scholarships.

15.36. During the review period, the number of bursary beneficiaries in public universities declined from 15,105 in 2024/25 to 13,101 in 2025/26. The amount of bursary awarded to applicants from public universities decreased by 20.8 per cent to KSh 90.2 million in 2025/26. The number of bursary applicants from private universities decreased by 3.6 per cent to 70,408 in 2025/26. The total number of bursary beneficiaries from private universities decreased by 10.4 per cent to 2,737 in 2025/26. Similarly, the amount of bursary awarded to students in private universities dropped by 26.3 per cent to KSh 17.1 million in 2025/26.

15.37. The number of bursary applicants from TVET institutions increased by 8.3 per cent to 339.7 thousand in 2025/26. However, the number of beneficiaries and amount of bursaries awarded both declined by 58.9 per cent, respectively. This was attributed to pending identification of the bursary beneficiaries and subsequent award for first time applicants.

Table 15.20: HELB Bursary Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount Awarded by Sex, 2021/22 – 2025/26

Academic Year	Number of Bursary Applicants			Number of Bursary Beneficiaries			Amount of Bursary Awarded (KSh Million)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total									
2021/22	283,109	197,918	481,027	23,398	14,584	37,982	167.2	102.6	269.8
2022/23	362,662	278,575	641,237	23,452	14,705	38,157	152.0	90.6	242.9
2023/24	488,562	345,295	833,857	19,055	11,410	30,465	129.2	73.8	203.0
2024/25	601,927	446,081	1,048,008	23,678	14,530	38,208	148.7	88.7	237.4
2025/26*	634,900	452,362	1,087,262	14,970	9,105	24,075	93.4	55.1	148.5
Public Universities									
2021/22	181,971	116,771	298,742	9,992	4,978	14,970	93.4	50.9	144.3
2022/23	242,251	173,750	416,001	10,104	4,914	15,018	79.5	38.5	118.1
2023/24	325,458	218,587	544,045	9,620	4,713	14,333	76.0	37.1	113.1
2024/25	379,784	281,641	661,425	9,806	5,299	15,105	74.3	39.6	113.9
2025/26*	398,363	278,765	677,128	8,316	4,785	13,101	57.8	32.4	90.2
Private Universities									
2021/22	31,435	22,205	53,640	1,956	1,054	3,010	16.6	9.0	25.6
2022/23	36,436	27,169	63,605	2,022	1,107	3,129	15.9	8.7	24.5
2023/24	35,880	26,146	62,026	2,066	1,104	3,170	16.3	8.7	25.0
2024/25	41,327	31,675	73,002	1,919	1,136	3,055	14.6	8.6	23.2
2025/26*	38,754	31,654	70,408	1,648	1,089	2,737	10.6	6.5	17.1
TVET Institutions									
2021/22	69,703	58,942	128,645	11,450	8,552	20,002	57.2	42.7	99.9
2022/23	83,975	77,656	161,631	11,326	8,684	20,010	56.6	43.4	100.3
2023/24	127,224	100,562	227,786	7,369	5,593	12,962	36.9	28.0	64.9
2024/25	180,816	132,765	313,581	11,953	8,095	20,048	59.8	40.5	100.3
2025/26*	197,783	141,943	339,726	5,006	3,231	8,237	25.0	16.2	41.2

Source: Higher Education Loans Board
**Provisional*

15.38. Table 15.21 shows the Government capitation to HELB, loan repayments and bursaries awarded from 2021/22 to 2025/26 financial year. Government loan capitation decreased from KSh 31.2 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 27.3 billion in 2025/26, while loan repayments decreased by 21.0 per cent to KSh 4.1 billion in 2025/26. Total Government capitation and loan repayments decreased from KSh 36.6 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 31.6 billion in 2025/26.

Table 15.21: Government Capitation to HELB, HELB Loan Repayments and Loans / Bursaries Awarded, 2021/22 - 2025/26

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
2021/22	10,895.6	408.6	5,208.9	16,513.1	14,396.8	269.8	14,666.6
2022/23	10,685.0	237.0	4,522.4	15,444.4	13,794.6	242.9	14,037.5
2023/24	31,875.0	237.0	4,693.9	36,805.9	33,380.2	203.0	33,583.2
2024/25	31,185.0	237.0	5,212.9	36,634.9	46,936.1	237.4	47,173.5
2025/26*	27,314.9	138.3	4,119.5	31,572.7	62,025.4	148.5	62,173.9

Source: Higher Education Loans Board
**Provisional*
**Revised figure for 2023/24*

Government Funding to Public and Private Universities

15.39. Government funding to universities is expected to decline from KSh 16.9 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 8.2 billion in 2025/26 as shown in Table 15.22(a). The number of students funded from public universities is expected to increase by 81.6 per cent to 355,140 in 2025/26 academic year.



Table 15.22(a): Government Funding to Universities and Number of Students Funded, 2023/24 –2025/26

INSTITUTION	2023/24				2024/25				2025/26*			
	Male	Female	Total	Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)	Male	Female	Total	Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)	Male	Female	Total	Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)
Public Universities												
University of Nairobi	13,812	9,854	23,666	2,440.92	6,151.00	4,708.00	10,859	947.80	10,645.00	8,469.00	19,114	534.79
Kenyatta University	7,859.00	5,944.00	13,803	1,029.86	13,441.00	10,779.00	24,220	688.54				
Moi University	10,315	8,485	18,800	1,715.97	5,170.00	4,347.00	9,517	958.79	8,029.00	7,055.00	15,084	672.83
Egerton University	11,520	8,263	19,783	1,731.15	4,187.00	2,656.00	6,843	628.74	7,875.00	5,326.00	13,201	365.24
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology.	14,757	10,942	25,699	2,532.57	6,179.00	3,965.00	10,144	625.18	9,678.00	6,307.00	15,985	474.83
Maseno University	11,994	9,305	21,299	1,714.05	3,939.00	3,191.00	7,130	651.34	10,846.00	9,038.00	19,884	628.90
Masinde Muliro University of Science & Technology	8,916	5,918	14,834	1,297.89	5,425.00	3,873.00	9,298	775.02	9,198.00	7,175.00	16,373	550.79
Technical University of Kenya	7,915	3,372	11,287	1,157.27	2,280.00	864.00	3,144	372.44	3,331.00	1,294.00	4,625	172.55
Technical University of Mombasa……	7,784	2,805	10,589	1,064.88	1,832.00	688.00	2,520	206.47	3,004.00	1,233.00	4,237	90.90
Dedan Kimathi University of Technology	5,860	2,663	8,523	897.66	1,997.00	813.00	2,810	230.98	3,397.00	1,475.00	4,872	170.62
Chuka University	9,097	5,409	14,506	1,246.29	4,489.00	3,298.00	7,787	758.30	7,615.00	6,036.00	13,651	805.40
Karatina University	3,957	3,131	7,088	583.47	3,592.00	2,910.00	6,502	549.80	5,971.00	5,105.00	11,076	353.57
Kisii University	9,581	7,362	16,943	1,363.29	6,295.00	4,787.00	11,082	1,081.26	11,649.00	9,405.00	21,054	720.14
Meru University of Science & Technology	5,655	2,785	8,440	793.15	3,234.00	1,843.00	5,077	561.05	5,113.00	3,222.00	8,335	237.26
Multimedia University of Kenya	4,321	2,123	6,444	582.88	2,678.00	1,344.00	4,022	245.22	4,207.00	2,250.00	6,457	168.34
South Eastern University of Kenya	5,252	3,108	8,360	738.40	1,868.00	1,196.00	3,064	264.13	3,148.00	2,333.00	5,481	175.64
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science & Technology.	5,032	2,984	8,016	720.29	2,657.00	1,645.00	4,302	402.16	4,253.00	3,013.00	7,266	257.27
Laikipia University	3,533	3,221	6,754	501.45	2,382.00	2,120.00	4,502	401.74	3,976.00	3,892.00	7,868	232.44
University of Eldoret	5,337	4,048	9,385	899.04	3,594.00	3,079.00	6,673	579.19	5,986.00	5,598.00	11,584	364.37
University of Kabianga	4,180	3,336	7,516	638.61	2,927.00	2,661.00	5,588	488.72	4,521.00	4,351.00	8,872	289.08
Pwani University	4,161	2,944	7,105	562.88	2,014.00	1,426.00	3,440	261.70	3,658.00	2,980.00	6,638	185.95
Maasai Mara University.	4,641	4,249	8,890	725.53	2,770.00	2,448.00	5,218	404.86	4,723.00	4,454.00	9,177	279.70
Kibabii University	3,643	2,315	5,958	477.21	2,570.00	1,903.00	4,473	421.98	4,526.00	3,733.00	8,259	281.22

Table 15.22(a): Government Funding to Universities and Number of Students Funded, 2023/24 –2025/26 (Cont'd)

INSTITUTION	2023/24				2024/25				2025/26*			
	Male	Female	Total	Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)	Male	Female	Total	Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)	Male	Female	Total	Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million)
University of Embu	2,988.00	2,058.00	5,046	514.38	4,918.00	3,673.00	8,591	347.69				
Machakos University 5,407	3,558	8,965	757.50	2,398.00	1,906.00	4,304	350.89	4,088.00	3,479.00	7,567	228.29	
Murang'a University of Technology	2,857.00	2,106.00	4,963	379.44	5,363.00	4,061.00	9,424	281.02				
Rongo University 3,900	2,955	6,855	556.82	2,959.00	2,581.00	5,540	483.68	4,960.00	4,889.00	9,849	316.39	
Kirinyaga University	7,150	3,033	10,183	968.66	3,639.00	1,646.00	5,285	471.26	5,669.00	2,827.00	8,496	298.44
Co-operative University of Kenya	2,619	2,112	4,731	377.12	1,746.00	1,257.00	3,003	200.75	2,673.00	2,049.00	4,722	99.37
Taita Taveta University	2,041	779	2,820	408.49	855.00	642.00	1,497	131.57	1,658.00	1,287.00	2,945	90.05
Garissa University	821	493	1,314	254.89	955.00	576.00	1,531	110.06	1,113.00	845.00	1,958	50.21
Kaimosi Friends University	1,296	1,182	2,478	350.83	1,507.00	1,207.00	2,714	248.85	2,681.00	2,445.00	5,126	171.25
Tharaka University	1,948	1,383	3,331	414.42	1,828.00	1,243.00	3,071	289.00	4,075.00	3,427.00	7,502	195.56
Tom Mboya University	2,771	1,679	4,450	371.57	2,363.00	1,591.00	3,954	333.98	4,463.00	3,552.00	8,015	262.03
University Constituent Colleges	2,726	2,763	5,489	1,184.30	3,343.00	3,565.00	6,908	575.04	8,342.00	9,290.00	17,632	603.16
GRAND TOTAL	**191,942**	**128,559**	**320,501**	**30,029.45**	**113,527**	**82,087**	**195,614**	**16,935.66**	**198,793**	**156,347**	**355,140**	**11,643.83**

Source: Universities Fund

** Provisional*

.. Data not available

15.40. As presented in Table 15.22(b), the number of scholarship beneficiaries increased from 195,614 in 2024/25 to 355,140 in 2025/26 while the amount of scholarship awarded increased by 32.4 per cent to KSh 34.6 billion in 2025/26 academic year.

Table 15.22(b): NFM Scholarship Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loan Scholarships Awarded by Sex[1], 2023/24 – 2025/26

Academic Year	Number of NFM Scholarship Applicants"			Number of Scholarship Beneficiaries			Amount of Scholarship Awarded (KSh Million)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public Universities									
2023/24	63,445	38,616	**102,061**	62,255	37,694	**99,949**	7,231	4,054	**11,285**
2024/25	132,536	95,476	**228,012**	113,527	82,087	**195,614**	15,727	10,449	**26,176**
2025/26*	214,545	169,304	**383,849**	198,793	156,347	**355,140**	20,354	14,293	**34,647**

Source: The Universities Fund
**Provisional*
[1] Data as at 31st December 2025

Research and Development

15.41. The number of research license applications increased by 23.4 per cent to 12,408 in 2024/25 as shown in Table 15.23. Similarly, the total number of licenses granted increased from 9,627 in 2023/24 to 12,308 in 2024/25. The research licences were predominantly applied and granted to Kenyan/EAC citizens.

Table 15.23: Research License Applications and Licenses Granted by Nationality, 2020/21 - 2024/25

Number

Nationality	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25*	
	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted
Kenyan/EAC Citizens	5,717	4,895	5,702	5,597	7,829	7,698	9,556	9,142	11,826	11,736
African Non-EAC Citizens	78	75	101	97	130	125	138	125	185	183
Non-African Nationals	190	183	370	354	389	362	361	360	397	389
Total	**5,985**	**5,153**	**6,173**	**6,048**	**8,348**	**8,185**	**10,055**	**9,627**	**12,408**	**12,308**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
** Provisional*

15.42. The total number of individual research licenses granted rose by 29.0 per cent to 10,942 in 2024/25 as shown in Table 15.24. During the period under review, the number of individual research licences granted to male and female applicants increased by 29.7 and 28.2 per cent to 6,017 and 4,925, respectively. The number of individual research licenses granted to Kenyan/EAC citizens increased by 29.8 per cent to 10,377 in 2024/25. Applicants under the Master's degree category accounted for 64.1 per cent of all individual research licences granted to Kenyan/EAC citizens. The number of individual research licenses granted to African non-EAC citizens increased by 45.6 per cent to 182 in 2024/25 while licenses granted to Non-African Nationals increased from 359 in 2023/24 to 383 in 2024/25.

Table 15.24: Number of Individual Research Licenses Granted by Nationality, Research Category and Sex, 2020/21 - 2024/25

Number

Nationality/Research Category	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kenyan/EAC Citizens:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	264	383	**647**	362	528	**890**	475	636	**1,111**	710	802	**1,512**	1,073	1,163	**2,236**
Master	1,729	1,456	**3,185**	1,975	1,645	**3,620**	2,402	2,000	**4,402**	2,930	2,325	**5,255**	3,722	2,925	**6,647**
Doctorate	594	349	**943**	586	374	**960**	622	383	**1,005**	683	401	**1,084**	836	488	**1,324**
Post-Doctorate	74	46	**120**	79	48	**127**	81	53	**134**	79	66	**145**	99	71	**170**
Sub-Total	**2,661**	**2,234**	**4,895**	**3,002**	**2,595**	**5,597**	**3,580**	**3,072**	**6,652**	**4,402**	**3,594**	**7,996**	**5,730**	**4,647**	**10,377**
African Non-EAC Citizens:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	1	0	**1**	1	3	**4**	3	1	**4**	1	2	**3**	4	4	**8**
Master16	29	45	**44**	26	70	**60**	26	86	**46**	35	81	**79**	49	128	
Doctorate	16	6	**22**	13	3	**16**	11	9	**20**	25	8	**33**	24	7	**31**
Post-Doctorate	6	1	**7**	2	5	**7**	10	3	**13**	5	3	**8**	7	8	**15**
Sub-Total	**39**	**36**	**75**	**60**	**37**	**97**	**84**	**39**	**123**	**77**	**48**	**125**	**114**	**68**	**182**
Non-African Nationals:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	1	1	**2**	4	6	**10**	3	11	**14**	5	5	**10**	2	7	**9**
Master 12	12	24	**18**	26	44	**14**	27	41	**15**	33	48	**21**	25	46	
Doctorate	25	28	**53**	38	70	**108**	34	76	**110**	34	65	**99**	34	60	**94**
Post-Doctorate	54	50	**104**	98	94	**192**	94	102	**196**	106	96	**202**	116	118	**234**
Sub-Total	**92**	**91**	**183**	**158**	**196**	**354**	**145**	**216**	**361**	**160**	**199**	**359**	**173**	**210**	**383**
TOTAL	**2,792**	**2,361**	**5,153**	**3,220**	**2,828**	**6,048**	**3,809**	**3,327**	**7,136**	**4,639**	**3,841**	**8,480**	**6,017**	**4,925**	**10,942**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
** Provisional*

15.43. Table 15.25 shows the number of individual research licenses granted by field of study and sex from 2020/21 to 2024/25. The number of individual research licenses granted to researchers in all fields of study rose by 29.0 per cent to 10,942 in 2024/25. Research licenses granted in the field of humanities and social sciences and that of health and biological sciences accounted for 61.7 per cent and 25.5 per cent of all the individual research licenses granted in 2024/25, respectively.

Table 15.25: Number of Individual Research Licenses Granted by Field of Study and Sex, 2020/21 - 2024/25

Number

FIELD OF STUDY	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture and Natural Resources Sciences	181	116	**297**	172	144	316	206	132	**338**	208	150	**358**	253	195	**448**
Earth and Space Sciences	39	15	**54**	55	38	93	38	31	**69**	53	30	**83**	85	46	**131**
Health and Biological Sciences	557	556	**1,113**	707	701	1,408	888	865	**1,753**	1,115	997	**2,112**	1,435	1,353	**2,788**
Humanities and Social Sciences	1,837	1,574	**3,411**	2072	1821	3,893	2,411	2,156	**4,567**	2,923	2,471	**5,394**	3,711	3,036	**6,747**
ICT and Infrastructural Sciences	130	84	**214**	152	94	246	191	107	**298**	224	140	**364**	380	219	**599**
Physical, Industrial and Energy Sciences	48	16	**64**	62	30	92	75	36	**111**	116	53	**169**	153	76	**229**
TOTAL	2,792	2,361	**5,153**	3220	2828	6,048	3,809	3,327	**7,136**	4,639	3,841	**8,480**	6,017	4,925	**10,942**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
** Provisional*

15.44. The number of institutional research licenses granted increased from 1,147 in 2023/24 to 1,366 in 2024/25 with institutional research licenses granted under health and biological sciences accounting for 64.9 per cent of all institutional research licenses granted as shown in Table 15.26. All the institutional research licenses granted were from Kenya and the EAC countries.

Table 15.26: Institutional Research Licenses Granted by Field of Study and Nationality, 2020/21 - 2024/25

Number

FIELD OF STUDY	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25*
	Kenyan / EAC Institutions	Kenyan / EAC Institutions	Kenyan / EAC Institutions	Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Kenyan /EAC Institutions
Agriculture and Natural Resources Sciences	37	47	63	52	87
Earth and Space Sciences	8	3	7	11	19
Health and Biological Sciences	403	605	706	784	887
Humanities and Social Sciences	220	251	254	274	347
ICT and Infrastructural Sciences	16	16	10	16	17
Physical, Industrial and Energy Sciences	6	12	9	10	9
TOTAL	**690**	**934**	**1,049**	**1,147**	**1,366**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
** Provisional*

Adult Education

15.45. Total enrolment of adult education learners increased by 18.8 per cent to 165,552 in 2025 as presented in Table 15.27. Female adult learners accounted for 61.2 per cent of the total enrolment in 2025. Nairobi City County recorded the highest enrolment of adult education learners during the review period. The enrolment of adult education learners in Nairobi City County increased to 34,506 due to urban tech-driven access and aggressive mobilization. Narok county recorded the largest drop in enrolment of adult learners from 4,900 in 2024 to 1,639 in 2025.



Table 15.27: Enrolment of Learners in Adult Education Centres by Sex and County, 2022 – 2025

Number

County	2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mombasa	705	751	1,456	912	970	1,882	618	663	1,281	680	757	1,437
Kwale	508	1,788	2,296	484	1,605	2,089	447	1,620	2,067	465	1,776	2,241
Kilifi	1,890	5,321	7,211	446	1,997	2,443	480	2,925	3,405	492	3,032	3,524
Tana River	549	1,637	2,186	520	1,236	1,756	272	693	965	273	983	1,256
Lamu	129	476	605	146	451	597	236	634	870	229	592	821
Taita/Taveta	323	654	977	345	556	901	347	559	906	486	1,030	1,516
Garissa	1,944	1,312	3,256	1944	1312	3,256	1944	1312	3,256	1,944	1,312	3,256
Wajir	1,479	1,330	2,809	972	974	1,946	1354	1010	2,364	1,944	896	2,840
Mandera	1,926	2,177	4,103	2349	2299	4,648	2359	2311	4,670	2,303	2,281	4,584
Marsabit	1,137	1,121	2,258	1442	1309	2,751	1362	1269	2,631	1,161	1,096	2,257
Isiolo	275	633	908	239	520	759	340	810	1,150	369	809	1,178
Meru	845	2,112	2,957	1088	2270	3,358	1138	2466	3,604	1,305	2,631	3,936
Tharaka-Nithi	606	1,358	1,964	515	1338	1,853	545	1123	1,668	528	1,261	1,789
Embu	736	1,166	1,902	727	1640	2,367	690	1388	2,078	725	1,347	2,072
Kitui	1,112	3,917	5,029	1107	3696	4,803	837	2356	3,193	1,673	3,951	5,624
Machakos	536	1,965	2,501	530	1570	2,100	541	1676	2,217	659	2,090	2,749
Makueni	914	3,473	4,387	197	635	832	728	3730	4,458	740	3,668	4,408
Nyandarua	422	992	1,414	435	1004	1,439	496	1086	1,582	566	1,173	1,739
Nyeri	151	424	575	341	577	918	315	771	1,086	207	637	844
Kirinyaga	250	529	779	287	648	935	309	767	1,076	380	881	1,261
Murang'a	461	1,091	1,552	506	1156	1,662	678	1284	1,962	795	1,411	2,206
Kiambu	939	2,978	3,917	1086	2548	3,634	1148	2786	3,934	1,158	2,782	3,940
Turkana	4,229	5,153	9,382	4627	5434	10,061	4824	5510	10,334	5,488	6,035	11,523
West Pokot	2,140	2,395	4,535	882	1220	2,102	970	1424	2,394	1,220	1,740	2,960
Samburu	1,055	1,844	2,899	1092	1878	2,970	1092	1878	2,970	1,092	1,878	2,970
Transnzoia	587	867	1,454	390	534	924	401	584	985	492	854	1,346
Uasin Gishu	1,101	982	2,083	1064	904	1,968	822	795	1,617	632	651	1,283



Table 15.27: Enrolment of Learners in Adult Education Centres by Sex and County, 2022 – 2025 (Cont'd)

Number

County	2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	1,391	1,352	2,743	800	1268	2,068	779	1160	1,939	869	961	1,830
Nandi	1,519	2,276	3,795	1825	3084	4,909	1270	1942	3,212	1,296	1,829	3,125
Baringo	1,444	2,448	3,892	1541	2775	4,316	1586	2766	4,352	1,478	2,775	4,253
Laikipia	698	1,621	2,319	658	1500	2,158	658	1500	2,158	623	1,440	2,063
Nakuru	4,500	5,146	9,646	978	1461	2,439	4351	6064	10,415	4,769	5,831	10,600
Narok	961	1,854	2,815	1047	1830	2,877	1842	3058	4,900	560	1,079	1,639
Kajiado	1,357	2,189	3,546	1328	2172	3,500	1328	2172	3,500	767	1,461	2,228
Kericho	887	1,829	2,716	968	1881	2,849	1023	1797	2,820	1,221	2,045	3,266
Bomet	571	1,564	2,135	578	1554	2,132	517	1304	1,821	519	1,307	1,826
Kakamega	673	1,082	1,755	644	1129	1,773	748	1262	2,010	768	1,208	1,976
Vihiga	384	1,224	1,608	423	1142	1,565	373	1045	1,418	277	963	1,240
Bungoma	1,488	2,163	3,651	1322	2106	3,428	1247	1980	3,227	1,547	2,266	3,813
Busia	518	1,037	1,555	514	1054	1,568	515	1070	1,585	508	1,033	1,541
Siaya	53	98	151	42	74	116	428	535	963	650	1,700	2,350
Kisumu	482	1,316	1,798	445	1317	1,762	460	1399	1,859	694	1,817	2,511
Homa Bay	700	1,101	1,801	679	1569	2,248	698	1601	2,299	698	1,601	2,299
Migori	206	462	668	983	1904	2,887	949	1859	2,808	917	1,716	2,633
Kisii	1,338	3,150	4,488	1443	3077	4,520	1338	3205	4,543	1,603	3,319	4,922
Nyamira	428	1,125	1,553	407	1115	1,522	490	1101	1,591	442	929	1,371
Nairobi City	5,219	5,379	10,598	4947	6864	11,811	5663	7531	13,194	15,944	18,562	34,506
TOTAL	**51,766**	**86,862**	**138,628**	**46,245**	**79,157**	**125,402**	**51,556**	**87,781**	**139,337**	**64,156**	**101,396**	**165,552**

Source: State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizens Affairs, Directorate of Adult Learning and Education
**Provisional*



Figure 15.1: Enrolment of Female Learners in Adult Education Centres, 2025

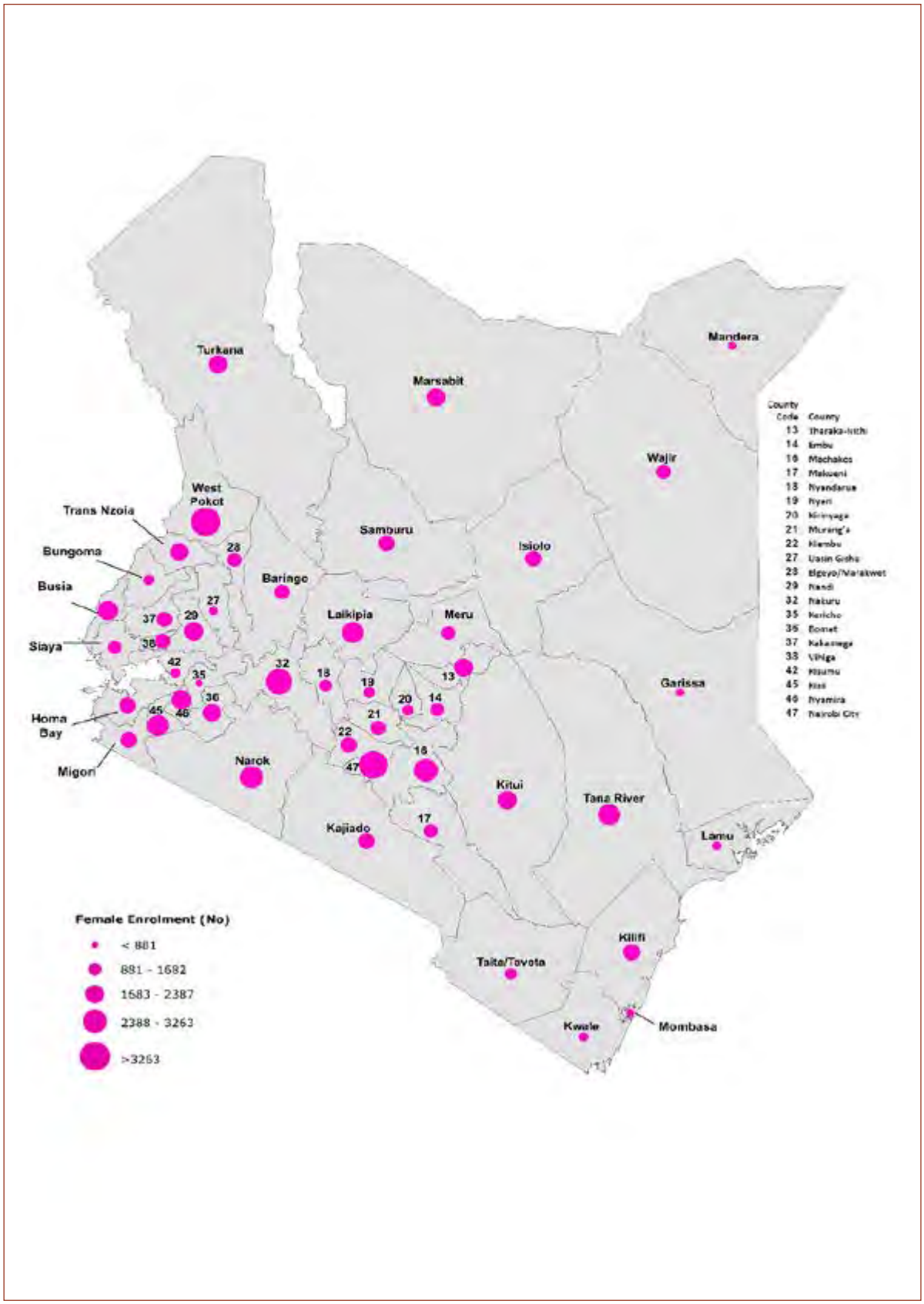
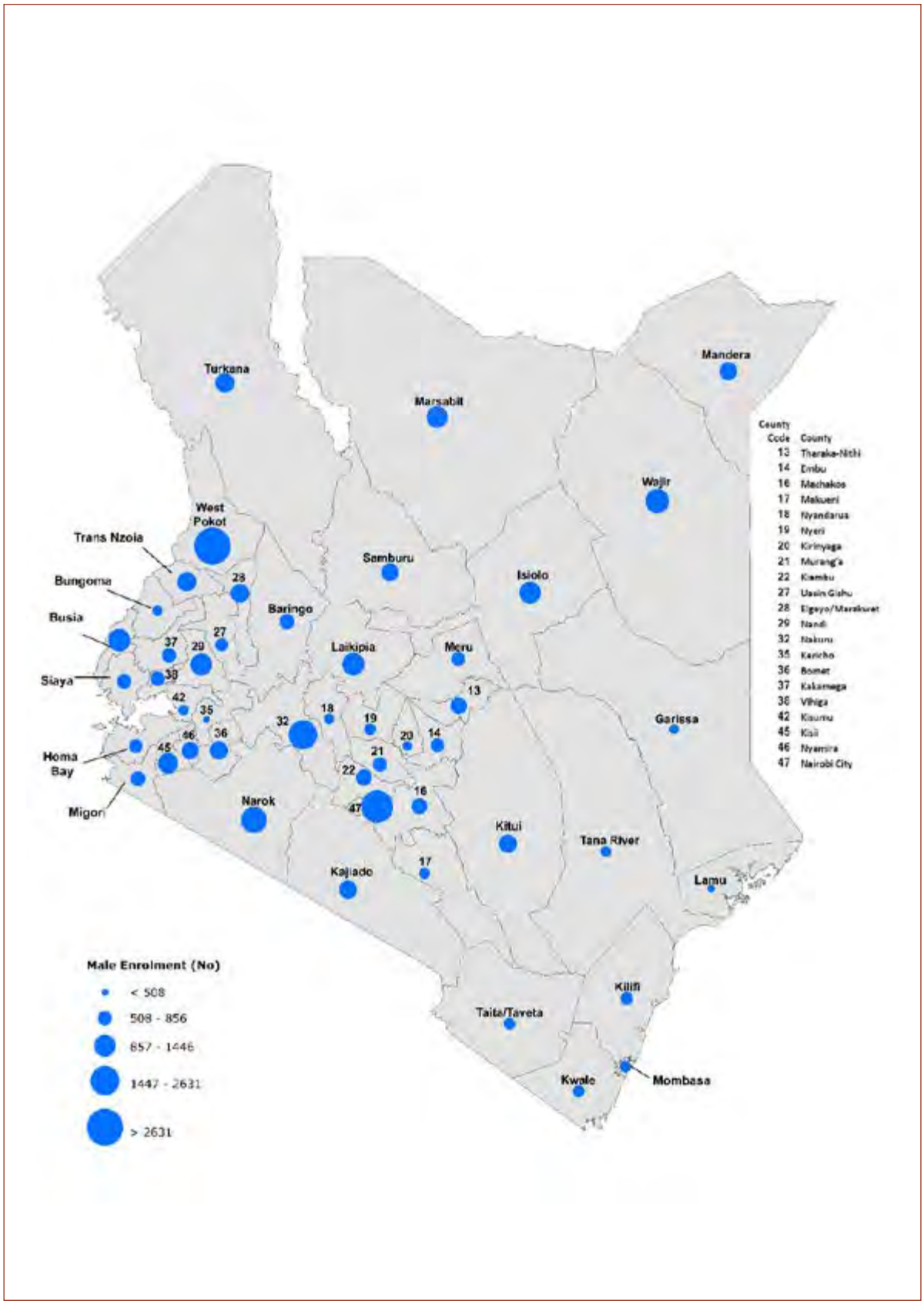
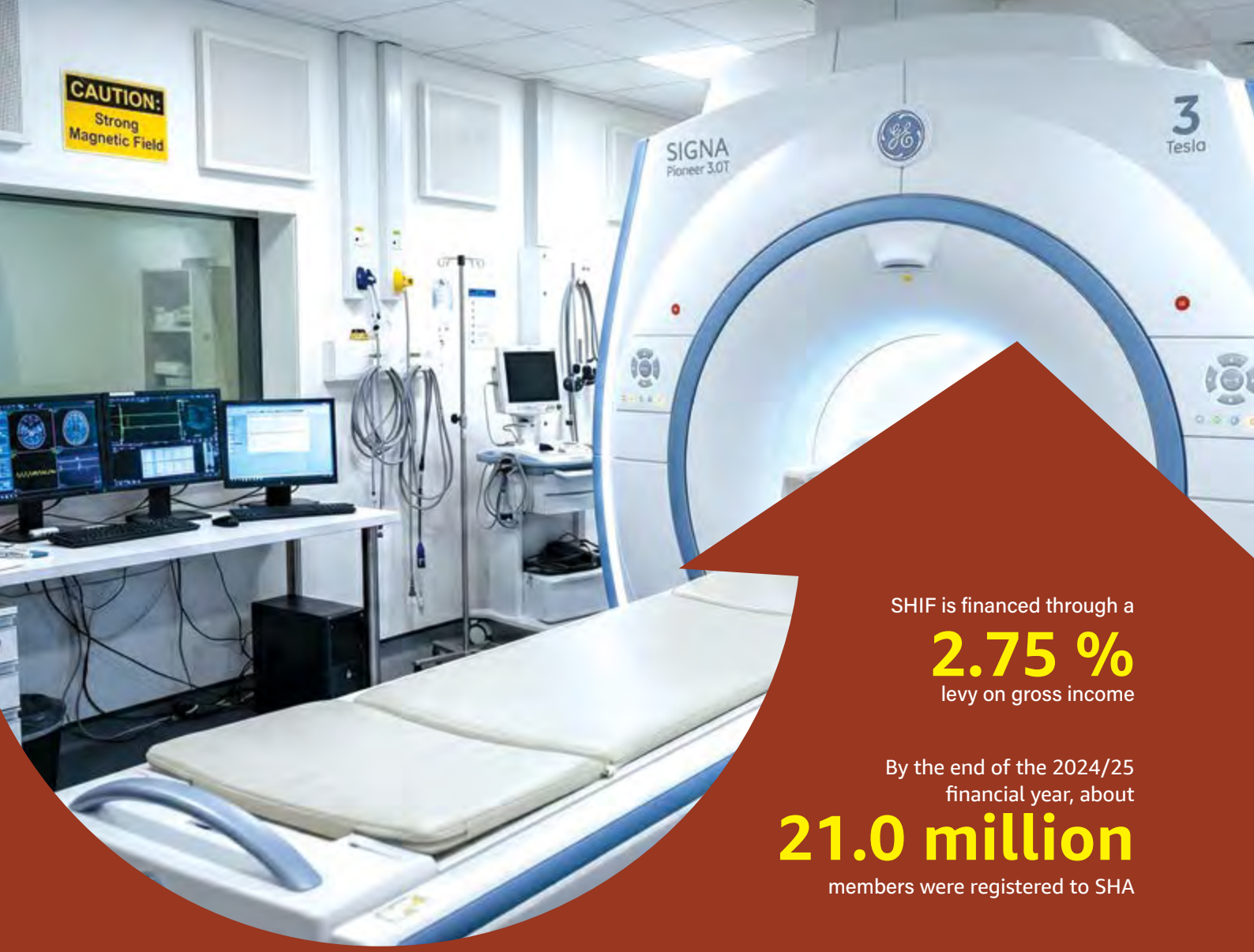


Figure 15.2: Enrolment of Male Learners in Adult Education Centres, 2025




MAP OF KENYA
SOMO: KISWAHILI
MADA: SARUFI
MSAMIATI: ELIMU, SH
MWALIMU
Him
Mwalimu
Mwalimu
SAMUEL



SHIF is financed through a

2.75 %

levy on gross income

By the end of the 2024/25 financial year, about

21.0 million

members were registered to SHA

CHAPTER

16

Health and Vital Statistics

Overview

The Government through the Social Health Authority (SHA) is advancing universal health coverage using a redesigned social health insurance model. Under the Social Health Insurance Act, 2023, the SHA administers three funds: the Primary Health Care Fund; the Emergency, Chronic and Critical Illness Fund; and the contributory Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF). By the end of the 2024/25 financial year, about 21.0 million members were registered under the new system, with the highest registration recorded in Nairobi City, Kiambu, Nakuru, Mombasa, and Kakamega counties.

16.2. In 2025/26, National Government expenditure on health services rose by 22.8 per cent to KSh 150.9 billion, while county governments' expenditure on health services increased by 23.3 per cent to KSh 133.4 billion, reflecting continued expansion of health infrastructure. Total number of operational health facilities increased by 4.6 per cent to 16.7 thousand in 2025, largely driven by expansion in Level 3 facilities. The number of hospital beds rose by 5.0 per cent to 106.3 thousand, and the number of cots increased by 8.3 per cent to 12.2 thousand, with the strongest growth observed across both private and public sectors.

16.3. Facility-based deliveries declined by 0.4 per cent to 1.2 million in 2025, whereas deliveries through Caesarean Section increased by 9.9 per cent to 242.4 thousand, indicating a shift toward medical interventions. Total number of adolescents presenting with pregnancy at their first antenatal care visit declined by 4.2 per cent to 235.9 thousand in 2025, with Nairobi City, Kakamega, and Narok counties recording the highest proportions. However, pregnancies among adolescents aged 10–14 rose by 14.6 per cent, highlighting emerging concerns in younger age pregnancies.

16.4. Health workforce continued to expand, with registered nurses increasing by 12.7 per cent to 65.3 thousand in 2025. The number of middle-level medical trainees at the Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) increased by 25.9 per cent to 33.9 thousand in the 2024/25 academic year, driven largely by a 30.3 per cent rise in diploma trainees. Total reported disease cases declined from 79.6 million in 2024 to 79.5 million in 2025, although malaria cases surged from 3.8 million in 2024 to 14.3 million in 2025.

16.5. Birth registration completeness improved to 71.0 per cent, while death registration completeness rose to 46.8 per cent in 2025. In 2025, registered births increased to 1,144.8 thousand, with 98.6 per cent occurring in health facilities. Births to teen mothers aged 15–19 accounted for 11.5 per cent, while births to single mothers rose to 14.7 per cent. Registered deaths increased to 217.6 thousand, with 56.4 per cent occurring in health facilities. A total of 472 child adoptions were registered in 2025.

Government Expenditure on Health Services

16.6. Table 16.1 and Figure 16.1 show the National Government expenditure on health services for the period 2021/22 to 2025/26. Total health expenditure is projected to increase by 22.8 per cent to 150. 9 billion in 2025/26, with recurrent expenditure increasing to 111.0 billion, accounting for 73.5 per cent of the total expenditure on health. Over the same period, recurrent and development expenditure on health services is projected to rise by 27.7 per cent and 10.8 per cent, respectively. The proportion of health expenditure to total government expenditure is expected to increase from 3.0 per cent in 2024/25 to 3.5 per cent in 2025/26.



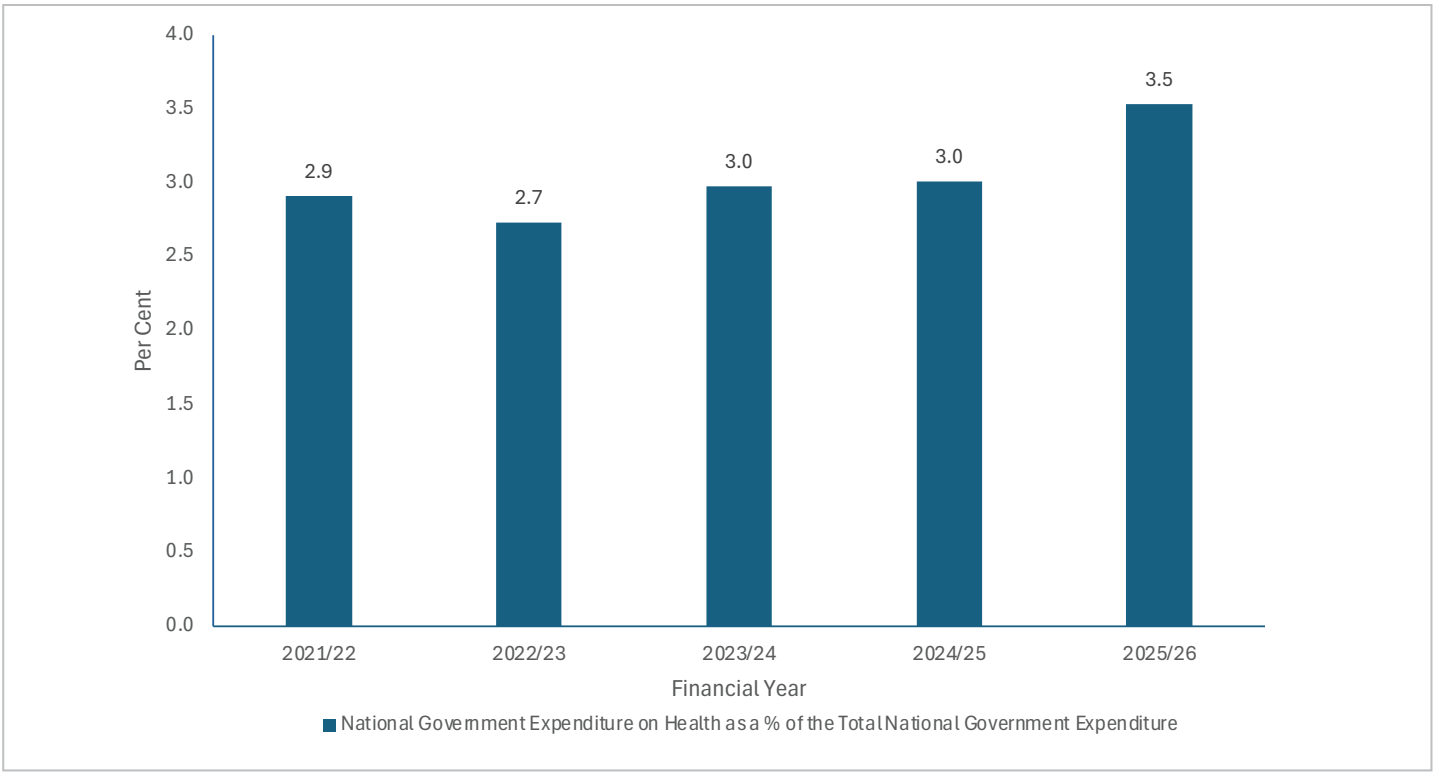
Table 16.1: National Government Expenditure on Health Services, 2021/22 – 2025/26

KSh Million

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26*
Recurrent					
Outpatient services	207.8	115.3	399.7	7,506.6	5,247.9
Hospital services	23,204.7	25,043.9	27,691.3	32,368.3	43,168.5
Public health services	2,114.4	2,683.9	16,106.8	24,495.0	26,378.6
Health expenditure n.e.c	14,623.6	15,191.9	15,383.6	22,514.5	36,189.1
Sub-Total	**40,150.5**	**43,035.1**	**59,581.4**	**86,884.4**	**110,984.2**
Development					
Outpatient services	8,615.9	10,760.8	2,970.0	5,569.1	4,256.0
Hospital services	1,963.7	1,863.8	2,902.5	817.0	1,893.0
Public health services	28,650.0	27,231.8	27,573.6	27,604.5	33,552.7
Health expenditure n.e.c	8,809.2	5,240.2	14,488.2	2,049.0	220.0
Sub-Total	**48,038.8**	**45,096.5**	**47,934.3**	**36,039.6**	**39,921.7**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (HEALTH)	**88,189.3**	**88,131.6**	**107,515.7**	**122,924.0**	**150,905.9**
TOTAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE	**3,027,517.99**	**3,218,186.9**	**3,605,209.1**	**4,077,992.4**	**4,269,579.8**

Source: The National Treasury
** Provisional*

Figure 16.1: Share of Total National Government Expenditure on Health to National Government Expenditure, 2021/22 – 2025/26



16.7. County Governments' expenditure on health services for the period 2021/22 to 2025/26 is presented in Table 16.2. Total expenditure on health services by County Governments is projected to increase by 23.3 per cent to KSh 133.4 billion in 2025/26. Recurrent and development expenditures are expected to increase by 16.9 per cent and 69.5 per cent to KSh 111.1 billion and KSh 22.3 billion, respectively in 2025/26.

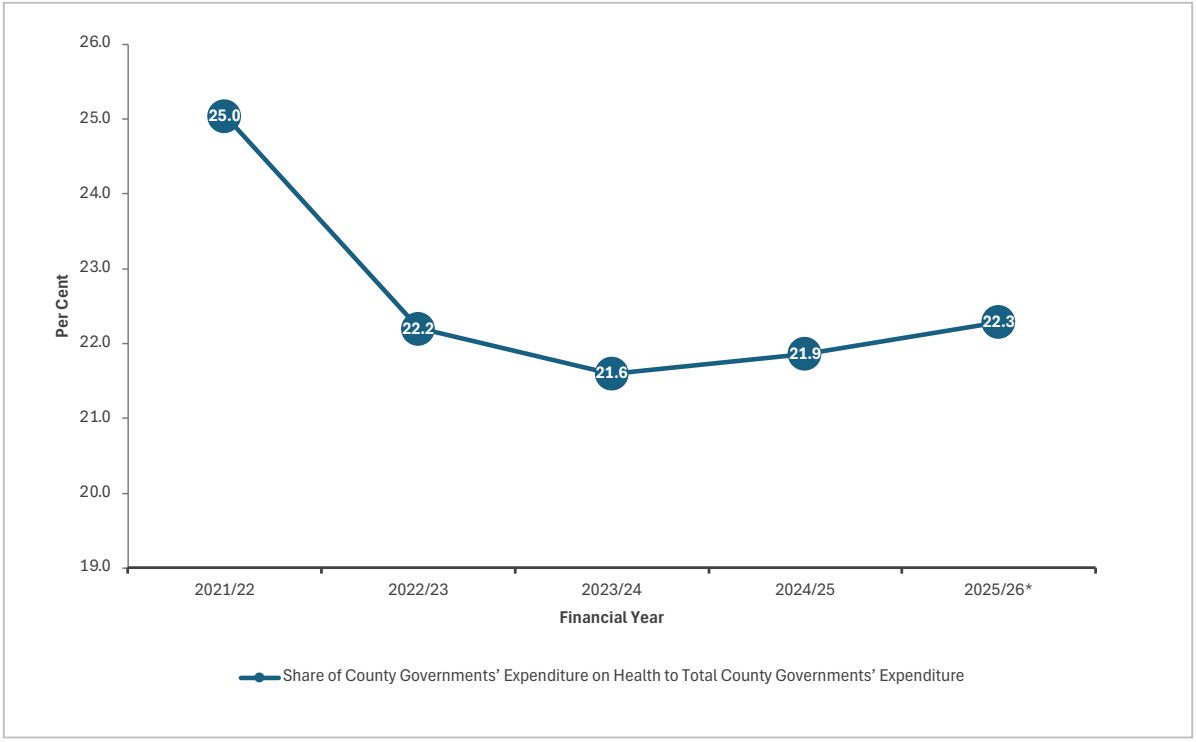
Table 16.2: County Governments' Expenditure on Health Services, 2021/22 – 2025/26

KSh Million

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26*
Recurrent	91,775.3	83,288.5	91,708.5	95,044.3	111,149.7
Development	16,497.7	12,216.2	14,246.3	13,154.1	22,293.2
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (HEALTH)	**108,273.0**	**96,083.1**	**105,954.8**	**108,198.5**	**133,442.9**
TOTAL COUNTY GOVERNMENTS' EXPENDITURE	**432,628.3**	**433,049.6**	**489,460.4**	**494,966.8**	**598,725.9**

Source: The National Treasury
** Provisional*

Figure 16.2: Share of County Governments' Expenditure on Health to Total County Governments' Expenditure, 2021/22 – 2025/26



Social Health Insurance

16.8. The Social Health Authority (SHA), which transitioned from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) in 2024, had about 21.0 million registered members in 2024/25, as shown in Table 16.3. In 2024/25, 51.7 per cent of the registered members were female, constituting the highest proportion of the registered members, whereas the male accounted for 47.3 per cent. However, 212.8 thousand registered members did not specify their sex. Additionally, 4.4 million members did not indicate their County of residence.

16.9. Nairobi City, Kiambu, Nakuru, Mombasa, and Kakamega counties recorded the highest number of registered members, reflecting high uptake in urban and more populous areas. In contrast, generally Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) such as Isiolo, Lamu, Tana River, Samburu, and Marsabit, recorded the lowest registration, each accounting for less than 1.0 per cent of the registered members.

Table 16.3: Registered SHA Members by Sex and County, 2024/25

Number

County	Male	Female	Unspecified[1]	Total
Mombasa	334,118	367,563	2,694	704,375
Kwale	107,482	125,925	13,045	246,452
Kilifi	189,397	244,677	729	434,803
Tana River	32,293	34,442	1,908	68,643
Lamu	29,867	32,212	4,378	66,457
Taita/Taveta	69,732	80,346	1,823	151,901
Garissa	76,139	82,914	39	159,092
Wajir	90,189	92,518	144	182,851
Mandera	106,809	109,280	235	216,324
Marsabit	42,414	48,344	7	90,765
Isiolo	23,567	23,396	5	46,968
Meru	182,414	210,922	266	393,602
Tharaka-Nithi	80,145	97,813	22	177,980
Embu	124,862	154,979	620	280,461
Kitui	132,632	179,075	183	311,890
Machakos	232,336	275,475	1,790	509,601
Makueni	125,943	170,117	47	296,107
Nyandarua	105,353	131,325	741	237,419
Nyeri	174,210	216,596	464	391,270
Kirinyaga	134,945	175,424	73	310,442
Murang'a	117,399	154,712	2	272,113
Kiambu	389,614	442,033	660	832,307
Turkana	71,567	95,336	94	166,997
West Pokot	55,337	57,335	57	112,729
Samburu	32,572	36,444	11	69,027
Trans Nzoia	109,337	117,902	307	227,546
Uasin Gishu	194,511	217,328	2,501	414,340
Elgeyo/Marakwet	108,191	116,563	9,262	234,016
Nandi	181,312	197,982	1,838	381,132
Baringo	109,430	119,955	822	230,207
Laikipia	93,498	105,532	225	199,255
Nakuru	341,772	387,976	512	730,260
Narok	142,516	139,148	104	281,768
Kajiado	189,980	204,649	198	394,827
Kericho	195,701	213,846	1,141	410,688
Bomet	218,059	243,659	2,228	463,946
Kakamega	307,668	374,009	18,366	700,043
Vihiga	88,496	119,921	2,131	210,548
Bungoma	264,340	306,538	3,303	574,181
Busia	127,461	152,519	399	280,379
Siaya	144,192	192,144	723	337,059
Kisumu	242,775	286,597	16,076	545,448
Homa Bay	214,526	259,709	13,240	487,475
Migori	195,814	223,688	258	419,760
Kisii	211,514	249,778	4,702	465,994
Nyamira	115,065	137,297	2,822	255,184
Nairobi City	790,221	844,905	652	1,635,778
Unspecified[2]	2,279,272	2,007,009	100,929	4,387,210
TOTAL	**9,926,987**	**10,857,857**	**212,776**	**20,997,620**

Source: Social Health Authority
Note
[1] These are SHA registered members who did not indicate their gender as either male or female during registration.
[2] These are SHA registered members who during registration, did not indicate their specific Counties in the various SHA registration platforms

16.10. Table 16.4 highlights the SHA premiums and payouts for the financial year 2024/25. The Social Health Authority administers three funds under the Social Health Insurance Act, 2023: the Primary Health Care Fund (PHC); the Emergency, Chronic and Critical Illness Fund (ECCIF); and the Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF). Each fund has a distinct financing structure and performance outcome. The SHIF operates as a contributory scheme financed through a 2.75 per cent levy on members' gross income from both formal and informal sectors, while PHC and ECCIF are exchequer-funded.

16.11. In the financial year 2024/25, PHC received KSh 10.2 billion and recorded benefit utilization of KSh 9.78 billion, resulting in a payout ratio of 95.5 per cent. The ECCIF received KSh 1.3 billion, corresponding to a payout ratio of 95.2 per cent. The contributory SHIF collected KSh 57.7 billion but incurred claims amounting to KSh 91.5 billion, which included KSh 33.4 billion in claims liabilities resulting in a utilization ratio of 158.6 per cent.

Table 16.4: SHA Premiums Received and Benefits Payouts, 2024/25

KSh Million

Category	Exchequer Funded		Member Contributions
	Primary Health Care Fund (PHCF)	Emergency Chronic and Critical Illness Fund (ECCIF)	Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF)
Premiums	10,243.4	1,320.1	57,707.8
Benefit Utilization	9,781.7	1,257.2	91,535.9
Payout Ratio/Loss Ratio (%)	95.5	95.2	158.6

Source: Social Health Authority

Health Infrastructure

16.12. Total number of operational health facilities increased by 4.6 per cent to 16,713 in 2025, as shown in Table 16.5. This was largely driven by an increase in Level 3 facilities from 3,518 in 2024 to 4,172 in 2025. In addition, Level 4 health facilities recorded an increase from 1,119 in 2024 to 1,188 in 2025, while Level 5 health facilities increased from 28 in 2024 to 37 in 2025. Level 6 health facilities increased from 6 to 7 over the same period. However, the number of Level 2 facilities declined from 11,313 in 2024 to 11,309 in 2025.

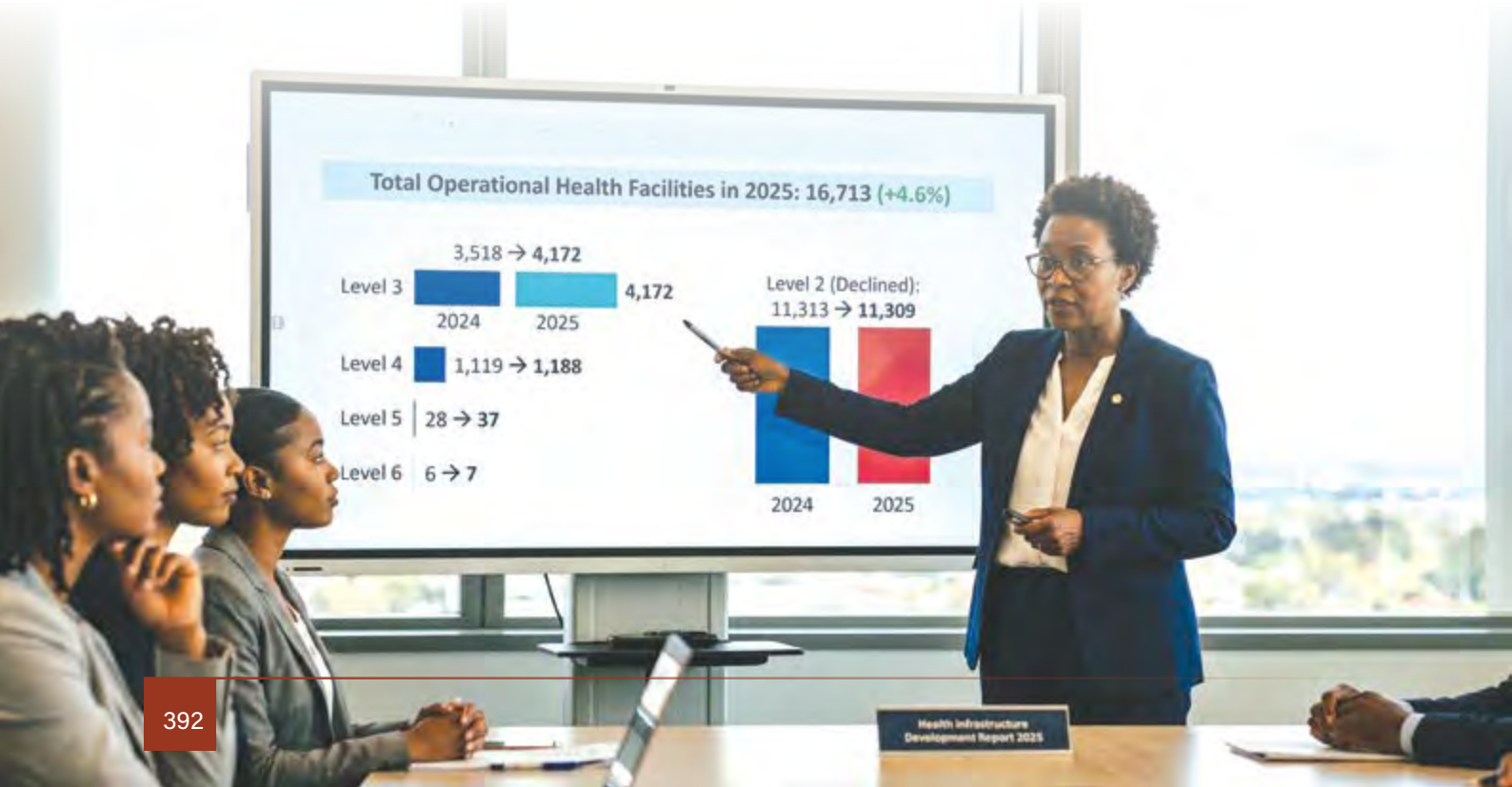


Table 16.5: Operational Health Facilities by Level, Type and Ownership, 2021 – 2025

Number

KEPH Level[1]	Type of Health Facility	Ownership	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Level 2	Dispensary	MoH	5,102	5,129	5,015	5,097	5,038
		Private	145	147	115	90	96
		FBO	831	831	629	617	576
		NGO	38	38	25	30	27
	Sub-Total		**6,116**	**6,145**	**5,784**	**5,834**	**5,737**
	Medical Clinic	MoH	35	35	33	37	30
		Private	5,763	5,869	4,684	4,825	4,917
		FBO	56	57	50	47	54
		NGO	275	276	207	204	196
	Sub-Total		**6,129**	**6,237**	**4,974**	**5,113**	**5,197**
	Stand Alone	MoH	44	47	45	48	48
		Private	244	261	219	232	248
		FBO	22	23	16	14	14
		NGO	107	108	78	72	65
	Sub-Total		**417**	**439**	**358**	**366**	**375**
	Total		**12,662**	**12,821**	**11,116**	**11,313**	**11,309**
Level 3	Medical Centre	MoH	0	0	0	0	0
		Private	728	762	864	1,208	1,519
		FBO	13	12	19	23	28
		NGO	20	22	22	26	28
	Sub-Total		**761**	**796**	**905**	**1,257**	**1,575**
	Health Centre	MoH	1,183	1,246	1,319	1,377	1,476
		Private.	13	13	7	14	18
		FBO	223	231	210	215	226
		NGO	46	52	28	34	33
	Sub-Total		**1,465**	**1,542**	**1,564**	**1,640**	**1,753**
	Nursing Home	MoH	0	0	0	0	0
		Private	352	364	425	604	832
		FBO	5	4	7	10	6
		NGO	6	6	6	7	6
	Sub-Total		**363**	**374**	**438**	**621**	**844**
Level 4	Primary Care Hospitals	MoH	378	414	417	418	419
		Private	384	413	475	560	621
		FBO	115	117	117	130	137
		NGO	13	14	11	11	11
	Sub-Total		**890**	**958**	**1,020**	**1,119**	**1,188**
Level 5	Secondary Care Hospitals	MoH	13	13	14	19	23
		Private	2	2	2	3	6
		FBO	3	5	5	6	8
		NGO	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total		**18**	**20**	**21**	**28**	**37**
Level 6	Tertiary Referral Hospitals[2]	MoH	6	6	6	6	7
		Private	0	0	0	0	0
		FBO	0	0	0	0	0
		NGO	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total		**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**7**
Grand total			**16,165**	**16,517**	**15,070**	**15,984**	**16,713**

Source: Division of Health Informatics, Ministry of Health
**Provisional*
[1] KEPH Level Kenya Essential Package for Health
[2] Comprehensive and Specialized Hospitals

16.13. Table 16.6 presents the number of hospital beds and cots available in health facilities by ownership. The total number of hospital beds increased from 101.3 thousand in 2024 to 104.3 thousand in 2025. Number of beds in Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) owned facilities declined by 5.6 per cent to 13.7 thousand in 2025. Over the same period, the number of cots increased by 8.3 per cent to 12.2 thousand, with the highest growth being recorded in the private and public health facilities at 8.9 per cent and 5.3 per cent, respectively.

Table 16.6: Hospital Beds and Cots Available in Health Facilities by Ownership, 2021 - 2025

Number

Ownership	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025*	
	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots
Public	38,132	3,952	39,210	4,177	40,814	4,088	38,552	4,121	38,713	4,340
Private	36,817	4,104	39,883	4,321	43,420	4,387	47,124	5,233	50,828	5,697
FBO[1]	14,068	1,615	14,396	1,627	14,510	1,614	14,471	1,676	13,654	1,945
NGO[2]	1,400	176	1,436	181	1,529	146	1,120	185	1,153	168
Total	**90,417**	**9,847**	**94,925**	**10,306**	**100,273**	**10,235**	**101,267**	**11,215**	**104,348**	**12,150**

Source: Ministry of Health
** Provisional*
[1]FBO-Faith Based Organization
[2]NGO-Non-Governmental Organization

Deliveries in Health Facilities

16.14. Facility-based deliveries declined to 1,203.7 thousand in 2025 from 1,208.6 thousand in 2024, as shown in Table 16.7. Normal deliveries and Breech deliveries declined by 2.8 per cent and 2.6 per cent, respectively in 2025. During the year under review, the number of deliveries through Caesarean Section increased by 9.9 per cent to 242.3 thousand, while Assisted Vaginal Deliveries rose by 20.3 per cent.

Table 16.7: Mode of Delivery in Health Facilities, 2021 – 2025

Number

Mode of delivery	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Normal delivery	1,024,798	1,024,882	1,015,185	975,999	948,704
Breech[1]	9,684	9,401	9,217	8,387	8,171
Caesarean Section[2]	201,493	211,314	219,112	220,480	242,356
Assisted Vaginal Delivery[3]	7,021	4,585	4,729	3,738	4,495
Total	**1,242,996**	**1,250,182**	**1,248,243**	**1,208,604**	**1,203,726**

Source: Ministry of Health
** Provisional*
[1] Type of birth where a baby is born with the bottom or feet, rather than the head, emerging first
[2] This is the delivery through a surgical incision in the mother's abdomen and uterus
[3] It is vaginal delivery performed with the help of specially designed instruments, such as a vacuum device or forceps.

Modern Methods of Contraception

16.15. Table 16.8 illustrates the uptake of modern contraceptives in health facilities by method. During the review period, most methods recorded declines, with uptake of FP injections declining by 10.9 per cent in new clients and 8.6 per cent for revisits. The uptake of combined oral contraceptive pills declined by 29.9 per cent for new clients and 22.7 per cent for revisits. Implants declined by 3.0 per cent for new clients, while revisits increased by 2.4 per cent. Progestin-only pills and sterilization (BTL) also declined by 15.0 per cent and 13.9 per cent, respectively, for new clients, whereas vasectomy recorded a growth of 9.2 per cent in 2025.

Table 16.8: Uptake of Modern Contraceptives in Health Facilities, 2021 - 2025

Number

Contraceptive Method	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
FP Injections[1]					
New clients	595,703	572,775	626,472	692,850	617,553
Re-visits	1,837,945	2,026,175	2,216,415	2,557,512	2,338,086
IUCD Insertion[2]					
New clients	81,705	74,374	73,457	77,126	75,169
Re-visits	26,095	65,223	26,601	26,736	25,157
Implants Insertion					
New clients	576,795	566,769	686,954	713,784	692,212
Re-visits	225,711	537,443	320,945	328,817	336,719
Combined Oral Contraceptive Pills					
New clients	270,328	315,502	191,487	294,172	206,241
Re-visits	475,308	524,434	312,825	498,506	385,586
Pills Progestin Only					
New clients	136,013	115,602	121,609	119,522	101,580
Re-visits	138,164	117,791	119,198	120,766	110,693
Sterilization BTL[3]					
New clients	3,616	4,107	4,727	4,862	4,188
Sterilization Vasectomy					
New clients	248	557	389	380	415
Male Condoms					
Clients	751,259	437,717	721,857	638,043	510,173
Female Condoms					
Clients	36,968	27,140	68,403	25,673	16,760

Source: Ministry of Health
** Provisional*
[1]FP - Family Planning
[2]IUCD - Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (also known as coil)
[3]BTL - Bilateral Tubal Ligation

Adolescent Pregnancy

16.16. Table 16.9, Figure 16.3 and Figure 16.4 show the number of adolescents aged 10-19 presenting with pregnancy at first Antenatal Clinic (ANC) visit. Overall, pregnancy cases increased by 2.2 per cent to 235.9 thousand in 2025, with pregnancies among adolescents aged 10–14 rising by 14.6 per cent. Nairobi City County recorded the highest number of cases (14.3 thousand) in 2025, followed by Kakamega (11.8 thousand) and Narok (10.9 thousand) counties.

Table 16.9: Adolescents Presenting with Pregnancy at 1st Antenatal Clinic Visit, 2022-2025

Number

County	2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Aged 10 - 14	Aged 15 - 19	Aged 10 - 19	Aged 10 - 14	Aged 15 - 19	Aged 10 - 19	Aged 10 - 14	Aged 15 - 19	Aged 10 - 19	Aged 10 - 14	Aged 15 - 19	Aged 10 - 19
Mombasa	36	3,236	**3,272**	26	3,179	**3,205**	28	2,866	**2,894**	80	3,215	**3,295**
Kwale	154	5,185	**5,339**	114	4,857	**4,971**	57	4,705	**4,762**	85	4,569	**4,654**
Kilifi	186	6,543	**6,729**	152	6,778	**6,930**	229	6,405	**6,634**	281	7,106	**7,387**
Tana River	213	3,467	**3,680**	185	3,062	**3,247**	137	2,795	**2,932**	162	2,708	**2,870**
Lamu	145	748	**893**	23	790	**813**	28	789	**817**	10	840	**850**
Taita/Taveta	48	1,342	**1,390**	43	1,407	**1,450**	28	1,248	**1,276**	61	1,246	**1,307**
Garissa	343	5,373	**5,716**	450	5,193	**5,643**	208	6,569	**6,777**	725	5,537	**6,262**
Wajir	255	2,373	**2,628**	157	1,890	**2,047**	124	2,254	**2,378**	232	2,376	**2,608**
Mandera	371	3,343	**3,714**	237	4,496	**4,733**	244	4,535	**4,779**	535	4,485	**5,020**
Marsabit	134	2,825	**2,959**	49	3,015	**3,064**	78	2,783	**2,861**	146	2,214	**2,360**
Isiolo	57	1,671	**1,728**	142	1,351	**1,493**	108	1,444	**1,552**	94	1,250	**1,344**
Meru	809	9,761	**10,570**	617	8,893	**9,510**	1,167	8,512	**9,679**	556	7,559	**8,115**
Tharaka - Nithi	88	2,057	**2,145**	189	2,137	**2,326**	186	1,980	**2,166**	64	1,733	**1,797**
Embu	37	2,075	**2,112**	57	2,250	**2,307**	51	1,891	**1,942**	39	2,002	**2,041**
Kitui	304	6,399	**6,703**	316	6,039	**6,355**	259	5,928	**6,187**	413	5,786	**6,199**
Machakos	261	4,937	**5,198**	97	4,781	**4,878**	239	4,226	**4,465**	118	4,540	**4,658**
Makueni	145	3,918	**4,063**	116	3,753	**3,869**	122	3,628	**3,750**	187	3,864	**4,051**
Nyandarua	28	2,035	**2,063**	3	2,005	**2,008**	8	1,840	**1,848**	10	1,523	**1,533**
Nyeri	48	1,545	**1,593**	19	1,567	**1,586**	19	1,634	**1,653**	61	1,527	**1,588**
Kirinyaga	20	1,967	**1,987**	26	1,883	**1,909**	16	1,918	**1,934**	30	1,835	**1,865**
Murang'a	36	3,511	**3,547**	23	3,677	**3,700**	39	2,730	**2,769**	307	2,995	**3,302**
Kiambu	277	7,617	**7,894**	167	7,804	**7,971**	189	7,259	**7,448**	317	5,711	**6,028**
Turkana	371	6,275	**6,646**	1,636	6,819	**8,455**	815	6,391	**7,206**	600	5,745	**6,345**
West Pokot	553	7,144	**7,697**	553	7,729	**8,282**	521	7,827	**8,348**	400	7,296	**7,696**

Table 16.9: Adolescents Presenting with Pregnancy at 1st ANC Visit, 2022-2025 (Cont'd)

Number

County	2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Aged 10 - 14	Aged 15 - 19	Aged 10 - 19	Aged 10 - 14	Aged 15 - 19	Aged 10 - 19	Aged 10 - 14	Aged 15 - 19	Aged 10 - 19	Aged 10 - 14	Aged 15 - 19	Aged 10 - 19
Samburu	330	2,713	**3,043**	277	2,462	**2,739**	311	2,380	**2,691**	179	1,993	**2,172**
Trans Nzoia	122	5,761	**5,883**	70	5,764	**5,834**	69	5,113	**5,182**	38	5,160	**5,198**
Uasin Gishu	243	4,699	**4,942**	134	4,677	**4,811**	130	4,348	**4,478**	189	4,313	**4,502**
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	57	2,298	**2,355**	41	2,058	**2,099**	89	2,101	**2,190**	41	2,070	**2,111**
Nandi	38	4,455	**4,493**	51	4,476	**4,527**	40	4,121	**4,161**	43	3,548	**3,591**
Baringo	284	3,866	**4,150**	234	3,586	**3,820**	182	3,501	**3,683**	267	3,511	**3,778**
Laikipia	169	2,918	**3,087**	76	2,497	**2,573**	108	2,421	**2,529**	366	2,526	**2,892**
Nakuru	108	8,318	**8,426**	80	8,362	**8,442**	72	8,563	**8,635**	147	8,067	**8,214**
Narok	1,014	10,320	**11,334**	612	9,705	**10,317**	591	10,121	**10,712**	601	10,333	**10,934**
Kajiado	949	7,561	**8,510**	735	7,250	**7,985**	740	7,498	**8,238**	936	7,360	**8,296**
Kericho	653	5,240	**5,893**	102	4,969	**5,071**	516	4,864	**5,380**	262	4,380	**4,642**
Bomet	314	5,352	**5,666**	235	5,195	**5,430**	161	4,988	**5,149**	151	4,529	**4,680**
Kakamega	336	12,481	**12,817**	179	11,473	**11,652**	195	11,464	**11,659**	205	11,630	**11,835**
Vihiga	72	3,784	**3,856**	63	3,134	**3,197**	54	3,011	**3,065**	92	3,373	**3,465**
Bungoma	285	11,751	**12,036**	163	11,550	**11,713**	167	10,428	**10,595**	154	10,289	**10,443**
Busia	81	5,163	**5,244**	127	5,204	**5,331**	105	4,443	**4,548**	247	4,409	**4,656**
Siaya	180	5,842	**6,022**	176	5,788	**5,964**	130	5,440	**5,570**	91	5,290	**5,381**
Kisumu	366	5,841	**6,207**	277	5,696	**5,973**	117	4,708	**4,825**	174	5,160	**5,334**
Homa Bay	726	7,578	**8,304**	499	7,560	**8,059**	482	7,227	**7,709**	648	7,198	**7,846**
Migori	419	8,593	**9,012**	290	8,826	**9,116**	327	8,491	**8,818**	385	8,282	**8,667**
Kisii	410	6,934	**7,344**	291	7,190	**7,481**	228	6,245	**6,473**	241	6,612	**6,853**
Nyamira	150	3,150	**3,300**	206	3,090	**3,296**	178	3,060	**3,238**	152	2,830	**2,982**
Nairobi City	809	15,263	**16,072**	355	14,973	**15,328**	234	14,409	**14,643**	483	13,808	**14,291**
Total	**13,034**	**245,228**	**258,262**	**10,670**	**240,840**	**251,510**	**10,126**	**231,102**	**241,228**	**11,605**	**224,333**	**235,938**

Figure 16.3: Number of Adolescents Presenting with Pregnancy at 1st ANC Visit, 2021-2025

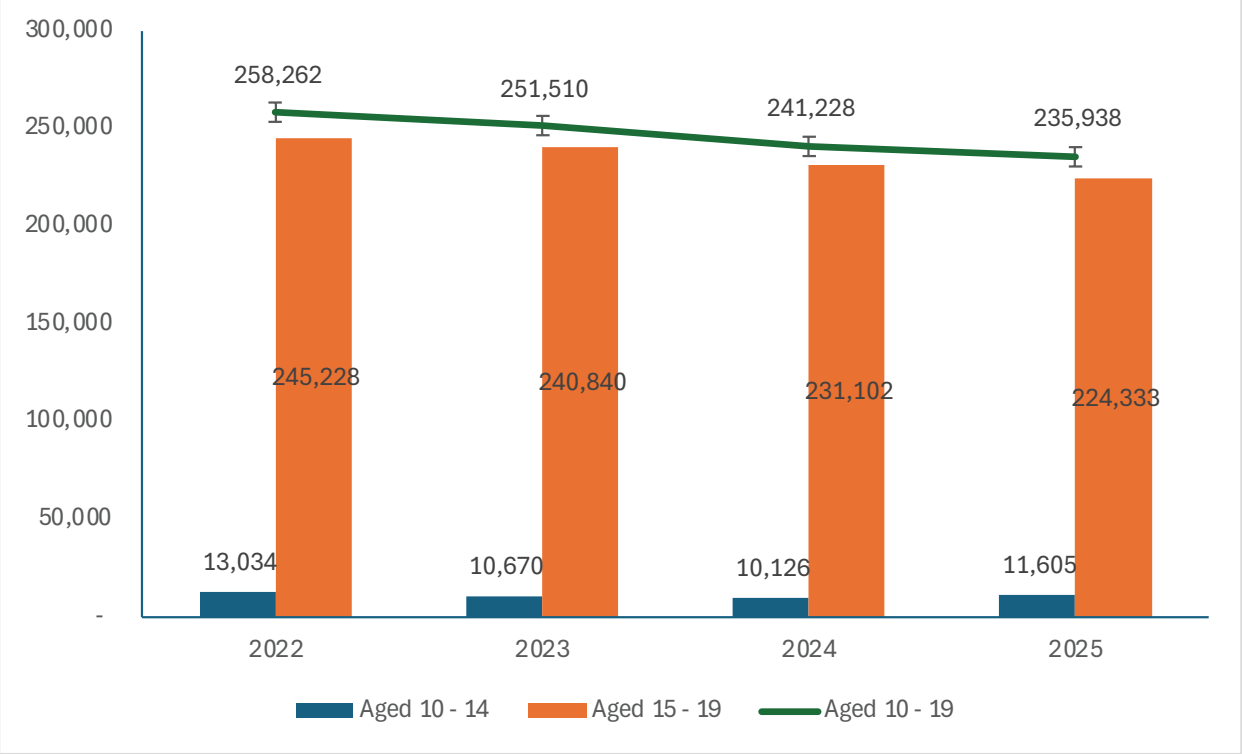
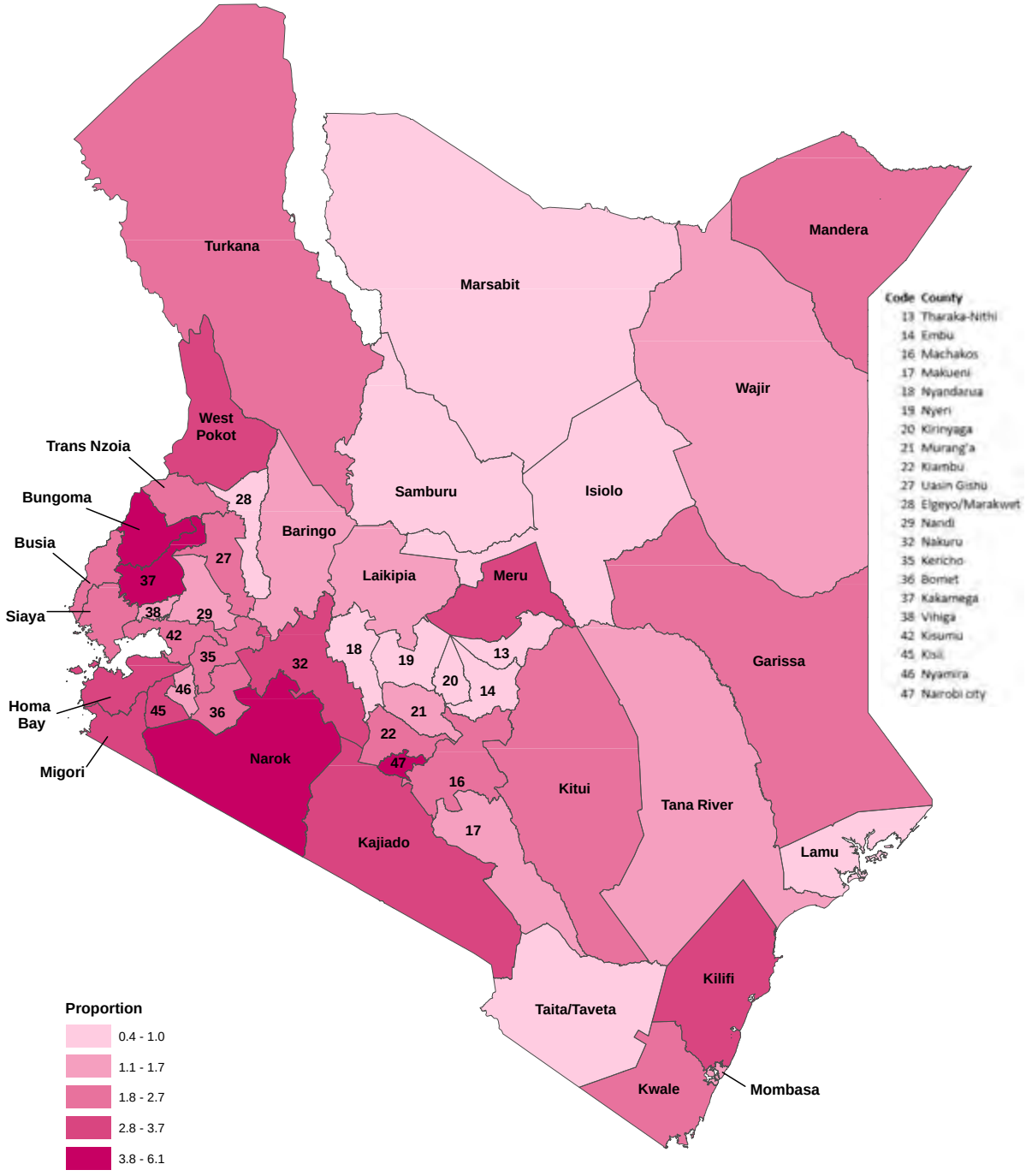




Figure 16.4: Counties Contribution to the National Total of Adolescents Presenting with Pregnancy at First ANC Visit, 2025



Morbidity in Health Facilities

16.17. Table 16.10 presents cases of diseases reported in health facilities from 2021 to 2025. Total reported disease cases declined from 79.6 million in 2024 to 79.5 million in 2025. Respiratory diseases remained the leading cause of morbidity, though their share fell by 5.7 percentage points to 15.4 million cases, in 2025. Over the review period, Malaria cases increased from 3.8 million in 2024 to 14.3 million in 2025, while skin and diarrheal diseases declined by 11.9 per cent and 53.2 per cent, respectively. Urinary tract infections and eye infections accounted for 3.3 per cent and 3.2 per cent of reported cases, respectively in 2025. Hypertension accounted for 2.0 per cent of the cases, over the same period.



Table 16.10: Cases of Diseases Reported in Health Facilities, 2021-2025

Disease	2021+		2022+		2023+		2024+		2025*	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Disease of the Respiratory System[1]	20,613,455	21.8	17,103,813	22.1	19,634,256	22.5	19,984,164	25.1	15,425,824	19.4
Malaria	14,331,877	15.2	4,080,441	5.3	4,453,015	5.1	3,780,126	4.7	14,336,617	18.0
Diseases of the Skin (Incl. Ulcers)	3,664,898	3.9	3,452,725	4.5	4,170,051	4.8	3,531,350	4.4	3,109,369	3.9
Diarrhoea Diseases	3,259,417	3.4	3,134,495	4.1	3,462,451	4.0	2,853,680	3.6	1,335,063	1.7
Urinary Tract Infections	2,567,446	2.7	2,521,334	3.3	2,842,647	3.3	2,832,700	3.6	2,617,907	3.3
Rheumatism, Joint pains etc	550,522	0.6	1,687,841	2.2	1,844,435	2.1	1,710,990	2.1	2,258,374	2.8
Eye Infection/Condition	1,301,895	1.4	1,381,147	1.8	1,506,891	1.7	1,474,929	1.9	2,548,965	3.2
Hypertension	1,405,298	1.5	1,472,776	1.9	1,562,234	1.8	1,532,848	1.9	1,562,124	2.0
Pneumonia	2,152,687	2.3	1,222,338	1.6	1,411,184	1.6	1,375,791	1.7	651,686	0.8
Intestinal Worms	957,619	1.0	825,824	1.1	913,159	1.0	767,914	1.0	564,592	0.7
All Other Diseases[2]	43,722,916	46.3	40,394,035	52.3	45,316,730	52.0	39,752,942	49.9	35,116,313	44.2
TOTAL	**94,528,030**	**100.0**	**77,276,769**	**100.0**	**87,117,053**	**100.0**	**79,597,434**	**100.0**	**79,526,834**	**100.0**

Source: Ministry of Health
** Provisional*
+Revised
[1]Diseases of respiratory system are illnesses that affect the air passages, including the nasal passages, the bronchi and the lungs. They include acute respiratory infections as well as chronic respiratory disease such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and lung cancer
[2] Refer to Appendix 16.1

Health Professionals

16.18. During the review period, the health workforce continued to grow across most cadres, as shown in Table 16.11. The most notable increase was among registered nurses, which rose by 12.7 per cent to 65,284 in 2025. Other notable increases included graduate nurses and diploma clinical officers, which recorded increases of 15.9 per cent and 4.9 per cent to 10,646 and 30,122, respectively, in 2025. In contrast, a decline was observed among medical laboratory technicians, whose numbers dropped by 55.6 per cent to 1,951 in 2025.

Table 16.11: Licensed Health Personnel by Profession, 2021-2025

Professional by Cadre	2021+		2022+		2023+		2024		2025*	
	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population
Medical Doctors and Dentists										
Medical Doctors	9,298	19	14,714	29	15,191	29	16,092	31	16,898	32
Dentists	924	2	1,486	3	1,540	3	1,606	3	1,663	3
Pharmacists and Pharmtechs										
Pharmacists	3,344	7	3,933	8	4,387	9	4,792	9	5,236	10
Pharmaceutical Technologists	10,234	21	11,930	24	12,485	24	13,208	25	14,055	26
Nurses										
Graduate Nurses	9,112	18	9,937	20	11,240	22	9,189	18	10,646	20
Registered Nurses	76,878	155	81,564	161	89,701	174	57,951	111	65,284	122
Enrolled Nurses	38,776	78	39,458	78	40,927	79	7,903	15	8,899	17
Clinical Officers										
Graduate Clinical Officers	896	2	1,125	2	1,637	3	2,154	4	2,326	4
Diploma Clinical Officers	24,481	49	25,679	51	27,184	53	28,712	55	30,122	56
Public Health Officers and Technicians										
Public Health Officers	5,016	10	6,031	12	7,388	14	8,197	16	8,089	15
Public Health Technicians	836	2	996	2	1,136	2	1,194	2	1,450	3
Medical Laboratory Techs										
Laboratory Technologists	15,601	31	16,663	33	17,723	34	19,004	36	19,561	37
Laboratory Technicians	4,160	8	4,237	8	4,350	8	4,390	8	1,951	4
Nutritionists and Dieticians										
Nutritionists and Dieticians	4,235	9	4,405	9	4,882	9	5,043	10	5,145	10
Nutrition and Dietetic Technologists	6,340	13	6,543	13	7,441	14	7,862	15	8,248	15
Nutrition and Dietetic Technicians	1,046	2	1,162	2	1,235	2	1,356	3	1,502	3
Physiotherapists										
Physiotherapists (Degree)	335	1	572	1	671	1	743	1	896	2
Physiotherapists (Diploma)	1,687	3	1,630	3	1,767	4	1,982	4	2,242	4

Source: Health Regulatory Bodies
** Provisional*
+ Revised

Medical Training

16.19. Total enrollment of middle-level health trainees at the Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) increased by 23.5 per cent to 36,330 in 2024/25 academic year, as shown in Table 16.12. This growth was largely driven by 13.4 per cent increase in diploma trainees to 22,092 and a 66.1 per cent rise in higher diploma enrollment to 1,302. Notable increases were recorded in the number of trainees in Certificate for Emergency Medical Technician, which rose by 60.8 per cent to 2,475, and the Diploma in Community Health Nursing, which increased by 890 trainees to 5,715, in 2024/25. Similarly, the Diploma in Orthopedic and Trauma Medicine trainees grew by 467, over the same period.

Table 16.12: Enrollment of Health Sciences Middle-Level Trainees at KMTC, 2020/21–2024/25

Number

Level of Training	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25*
Certificate in:					
Community Nursing	996	1,102	921	1,409	2,232
Medical Engineering Technology	997	760	698	443	641
Health Records & Information Technology	1,484	2,661	1,842	1,623	2,543
Nutrition and Dietetics	193	650	462	504	631
Orthopaedic Plaster Technology…	1,330	1,568	1,853	1,696	2,439
Community Health Assistant	938	1,606	1,830	1,645	1,602
Environmental Health Sciences	232	710	544	282	373
Emergency Medical Technician		324	894	1,539	2,475
Sub Total	**6,170**	**9,381**	**9,044**	**9,141**	**12,936**
Diploma in:					
Community Health Nursing	4,274	4,388	4,236	4,825	5,715
Nutrition and Dietetics	226	307	521	628	738
Environmental Health Sciences	37	205	530	716	668
Medical Laboratory Sciences	81	439	487	561	650
Clinical Medicine & Surgery	1,557	2,014	2,098	2,567	2,298
Medical Engineering Technology.	251	631	760	696	700
Community Oral Health	69	91	62	105	152
Dental Technology	126	134	129	144	155
Health Records and Information technology	473	1,130	1,698	2,016	1,826
Occupational Therapy	150	362	476	466	653
Orthopaedic Technology	143	257	162	138	136
Pharmacy	482	701	612	655	756
Physiotherapy	156	314	300	535	673
Medical Imaging Sciences.	314	476	457	571	659
Optometry	43	52	42	56	71
Health Education & Promotion.	0	11	0	43	40
Medical Social Work	55	157	175	161	227
Registered Nursing & Midwifery	87	251	298	271	309
Orthopedic and Trauma Medicine	133	621	1,277	1,615	2,082
Registered Nursing-Mental Health &Psychiatry	180	255	296	193	297
Health Counselling	0	166	147	139	190

Table 16.12: Enrollment of Health Sciences Middle-Level Trainees at KMTC, 2020/21–2024/25 (Cont'd)

Number

Level of Training	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25*
Community Health	0	0	1,878	1,832	2,102
Registered Nursing	0	0	49	97	103
Mortuary Science	0	0	151	148	422
Emergency Medical Technology	0	0	119	305	470
Sub Total	**8,837**	**12,962**	**16,960**	**19,483**	**22,092**
Higher Diploma in:					
Pharmacy	0	31	42	45	92
Environmental Health Sciences[1]	9	13	7	7	23
Medical Laboratory Sciences[2]	16	14	16	4	0
Nursing[3]	218	273	136	161	239
Clinical Medicine and Surgery[4]	376	413	345	352	554
Medical Engineering[5]	18	14	30	24	92
Ultra Sound Image Pattern Analysis	43	61	58	82	123
Radiography (Therapy)	0	0	3	0	0
Community Health & HIV/AIDS Care	0	7	0	0	0
Health Education & Promotion	0	5	0	25	35
Medical Education	49	76	59	33	73
Physiotherapy	0	0	55	0	0
Orthopedic Technology (Othortics)	0	0	14	20	36
Optometry	0	3	0	0	9
Health Administration	0	0	33	14	6
Orthopaedic trauma medicine	0	11	7	6	9
Community based Rehabilitation	0	0	1	0	0
Health Systems Management	7	22	20	11	11
Sub Total	**736**	**943**	**826**	**784**	**1,302**
Total	**15,743**	**23,286**	**26,830**	**29,408**	**36,330**

Source: Kenya Medical Training College
** Provisional*
[1] Includes food science and inspection, epidemiology, solid waste and occupational health
[2] Includes clinical chemistry, haematology, histology, parastology, virology, microbiology, bacterialogy and blood transfusion sciences
[3] Includes mental & Psychiatry Nursing, Community Health Nursing, pallistive care,nephrology, anaesthetic, intensive care,ophthalmic and Peri-Operative nursing
[4] Includes paediatrics, orthopaedics, anesthesia, lungs & skin, ENT & audiology, mental health & psychiatry, reproductive health, opthalmology, advanced refraction & low vision and opthamology & cataract surgery
[5] Includes Therapeutic equipment option, diagnostic equipment

16.20. In 2024/25 academic year, KMTC produced 22,746 middle-level health science graduates, up by 7.6 per cent compared to 2023/24, as shown in Table 16.13. The increase was mainly attributed to a 26.6 per cent rise in ordinary diploma-level graduates, while certificate-level graduates declined by 17.9 per cent to 7,614, highlighting a shift towards advanced training. Higher diploma graduates grew by 45.3 per cent to 740, with females accounting for majority of graduates.

Table 16.13: Health Sciences Middle-Level Graduates at KMTC, 2020/21-2024/25

Number

Academic Year	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25*		
Sex	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Level of Training															
Certificate in															
Community Health Nursing	379	332	711	590	1734	2324	264	561	825	421	793	1214	309	596	905
Emergency Medical Technology	0	0	0	12	67	79	69	219	288	94	331	425	71	300	371
Medical Engineering Technology	261	418	679	330	707	1,037	308	626	934	306	503	809	164	212	376
Orthopaedic Plaster Technology	137	142	279	483	951	1,434	450	933	1,383	516	1,013	1,529	571	1,211	1,782
Health Records & Information Technology	245	548	793	248	1,314	1,562	322	1,973	2,295	328	2,052	2,380	278	1,451	1,729
Public Health	47	84	131	73	180	253	164	459	623	168	557	725	113	264	377
Nutrition and Dietetics	53	183	236	54	238	292	46	358	404	69	476	545	56	364	420
Health Promotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Health	22	33	55	174	429	603	366	1,790	2,156	264	1,383	1,647	264	1,390	1,654
Sub-Total	**1,144**	**1,740**	**2,884**	**1,964**	**5,620**	**7,584**	**1,989**	**6,919**	**8,908**	**2,166**	**7,108**	**9,274**	**1,826**	**5,788**	**7,614**
Diploma in															
Community Health Nursing	1,488	2,058	3,546	1,358	2,390	3,748	2,518	4,830	7,348	1,658	2,970	4,628	1,533	2,689	4,222
Mental Health & Psychiatry Nursing	69	77	146	37	62	99	115	164	279	75	115	190	80	146	226
Nutrition and Dietetics	148	323	471	77	299	376	56	204	260	73	225	298	67	348	415
Public Health	92	94	186	55	67	122	33	62	95	33	129	162	101	254	355
Medical Laboratory Sciences	137	96	233	48	36	84	59	46	105	94	69	163	213	185	398
Clinical Medicine & Surgery	1,134	666	1,800	861	662	1523	801	729	1,530	1,004	754	1,758	982	854	1,836
Medical Engineering Technology	93	96	189	108	155	263	152	208	360	200	337	537	258	469	727
Community Oral Health	23	20	43	20	23	43	44	27	71	25	39	64	48	37	85
Dental Technology	31	19	50	32	31	63	81	66	147	47	44	91	63	44	107
Health Records & Information Technology	423	651	1,074	239	698	937	161	467	628	208	889	1,097		1,261	1,261
Occupational Therapy	44	42	86	18	18	36	87	135	222	70	146	216	235	239	474
Orthopaedic Technology	17	10	27	7	3	10	62	67	129	67	84	151	107	139	246
Pharmacy	211	156	367	167	166	333	331	306	637	304	227	531	94	255	349
Physiotherapy	44	25	69	48	53	101	107	160	267	97	123	220	274	151	425
Medical Imaging Sciences	159	60	219	145	72	217	290	145	435	242	139	381	109	0	109

Table 16.13: Health Sciences Middle-Level Graduates at KMTC, 2020/21-2024/25 (cont'd)

Number

Academic Year	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25*		
Sex	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Level of Training															
Radiography and Imaging													3	158	161
Optometry	8	4	12	17	12	29	35	26	61	32	13	45	277	22	299
Nursing and Midwifery	0	0	0	22	48	70	24	41	65	58	82	140	27	122	149
Health Promotion	50	62	112	9	10	19	3	6	9	6	5	11	64	5	69
Orthopaedic Plaster Technology	87	75	162	65	78	143	110	99	209	199	293	492	6	636	642
Medical Social Work	10	11	21	6	6	12	14	39	53	15	64	79	365	111	476
Health Counselling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	96	110	20	118	138
Community Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	907	933
Diploma in Emmergency Medical Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	216	38	254
Diploma in Mortuary Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21	28
													8		8
Sub-Total	**4,268**	**4,545**	**8,813**	**3,339**	**4,889**	**8,228**	**5,083**	**7,827**	**12,910**	**4,521**	**6,843**	**11,364**	**5,183**	**9,209**	**14,392**
Higher Diploma in															
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	11	32	15	20	35	0	23	23
Epidemiology	3	5	8	2	4	6	0	0	0	5	2	7	2	2	4
Occupational Health & Safety	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1
Solid Waste Management	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Science & Inspection	2	1	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blood Transfusion Science	3	4	7	0	2	2	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinical Chemistry	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haematology	5	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Histopathology	15	6	21	6	4	10	5	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parasitology			0			0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Microbiology	5	2	7	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	3	1	4
Virology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Critical Care Nursing	5	12	17	28	52	80	25	51	76	0	2	2	12	38	50
Kenya Registered Nurse Anaesthetist Nursing	14	4	18	27	12	39	40	10	50	9	4	13	13	7	20
Nephrology Nursing	7	11	18	12	14	26	22	44	66	0	0	0	10	41	51
Ophthalmic Nursing	21	23	44	8	0	8	8	18	26	0	1	1	13	4	17
Paediatric Nursing	1	3	4	0	0	0	4	7	11	0	0	0	3	2	5
Palliative Care Nursing	2	10	12	2	9	11	11	2	13	0	0	0	6	6	12
Peri-operative nursing	17	22	39	3	13	16	6	12	18	0	12	12	0	0	0
Family Health Nursing	4	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychiatric Nursing	29	37	66	14	33	47	12	31	43	0	1	1	3	8	11
Clinical Medicine (Anaesthesia)	99	29	128	81	25	106	85	31	116	62	47	109	66	31	97

Table 16.13: Health Sciences Middle-Level Graduates at KMTC, 2020/21-2024/25 (cont'd)

Number

Academic Year	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25*		
Sex	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Level of Training															
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (ENT and Audiology)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	13	28	0	0	0
Clinical Medicine (Audiology and Hearing Technology Care)	5	7	12	1	2	3	0	4	4	7	8	15	4	6	10
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (ENT, Head and Neck Surgery)	9	8	17	13	8	21	13	11	24	0	0	0	14	18	32
Clinical Medicine (Lung & Skin Diseases)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Clinical Medicine (Chest Medicine)	5	5	10	4	7	11	5	4	9	7	6	13	5	3	8
Clinical Medicine (Dermatology & Venereology)	3	10	13	7	6	13	7	12	19	7	12	19	12	9	21
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (Mental Health & Psychiatry)	16	20	36	0	0	0	9	7	16	5	28	33	1	4	5
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (Ophthalmology)	3	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (Ophthalmology, Advanced Refraction and Low Vision)	0	3	3	1	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	4	2	3	5
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (Ophthalmology & Cataract Surgery)	6	1	7	9	8	17	5	6	11	10	3	13	15	11	26
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (Orthopaedics)	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinical Medicine & urgery (Orthopaedics and Trauma Surgery))	11	0	11	9	6	15	0	0	0	10	0	10	8	4	12
Clinical Medicine& Surgery (Paediatrics)	24	32	56	0	0	0	9	29	38	13	12	25	17	20	37
Clinical Medicine (Speech and Language Pathology)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	5	1	6	0	1	1
Clinical Medicine (Reproductive Health)	12	9	21	13	9	22	15	12	27	15	9	24	6	12	18
Clinical Medicine (Family Health	0	5	5	2	8	10	0	0	0	4	3	7	8	4	12
Clinical Medicine (Emergency and Critical Care)	4	5	9	10	4	14	6	7	13	9	2	11	7	6	13

Table 16.13: Health Sciences Middle-Level Graduates at KMTC, 2020/21-2024/25 (cont'd)

Number

Academic Year	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25*		
Sex	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Level of Training															
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (Oncology and Palliative Care)	7	9	16	8	10	18	7	9	16	4	9	13	9	5	14
Clinical Medicine & Surgery (Nephrology)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	9	4	8	12	3	5	8
Addiction Sciences	9	4	13	2	7	9	0	0	0	6	10	16	6	2	8
Medical Engineering Technology (Diagnostic equipment)	16	3	19	5	5	10	0	1	1	3	1	4	4	4	8
Medical Engineering Technology (Therapeutic equipment)	13	9	22	10	4	14	6	0	6	6	4	10	3	4	7
Medical Engineering Technology (Dialysis)	11	6	17	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Medical Imaging Sciences-(Ultrasound)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radiography (Therapy)	1	1	2	4	0	4	5	2	7	0	0	0	3	2	5
Radiography and Imaging (Ultrasound)	40	18	58	25	18	43	17	13	30	24	29	53	13	28	41
Community Health & HIV/AIDs Care	4	6	10	6	3	9	3	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Education & Promotion	0	0	0	2	5	7	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Education	38	33	71	16	30	46	25	31	56	0	0	0	14	20	34
Orthopaedic Manual Therapy	6	15	21	0	0	0	8	12	20	0	0	0	5	5	10
Neurorehabilitation	2	2	4	0	0	0	5	3	8	1	0	1	3	5	8
Women Health and Pelvic Rehabilitation			0			0	0	23	23	0	1	1	0	0	0
Health Systems Management	9	10	19	13	4	17	8	8	16	0	1	1	6	7	13
Optometry (Contact Lenses)	6	0	6	2	0	2	3	1	4	0	0	0	3	0	3
Orthopaedic Technology (Orthotics)	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	6	22
Orthotrauma Medicine (Paediatrics)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	6	6	12
Community Based Rehabilitation	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Nutrition and Dietetics (Renal Nutrition)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	16
Health Administration													15	11	26
Sub-Total	**496**	**399**	**895**	**357**	**326**	**683**	**423**	**440**	**863**	**250**	**259**	**509**	**356**	**386**	**740**
Total	**5,908**	**6,684**	**12,592**	**5,660**	**10,835**	**16,495**	**7,495**	**15,186**	**22,681**	**6,937**	**14,210**	**21,147**	**7,365**	**15,383**	**22,746**

Source: Kenya Medical Training College, Ministry of Health

**Provisional*

16.21. Table 16.14 presents health sciences student enrollment in public and private universities by course and sex from 2021/22 to 2025/26. In 2025/26, total enrollment increased by 3.9 per cent to 34,407 students. The growth occurred mostly at the undergraduate level, which increased from 33,110 to 37,908 in 2024/25 to 30,192 students in 2025/26. Postgraduate enrollment grew by 52.9 per cent to 4,215 students in 2025/26. Among undergraduate programs, Nursing had the highest number of students (8,829), followed by Medicine and Surgery (8,365) and Medical Laboratory Sciences (3,135), over the same period.

Table 16.14: Health Sciences Student Enrollment in Public and Private Universities by Course and Sex, 2021/22– 2025/26

Number

Academic Year	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26*		
Sex	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Undergraduate Courses															
Medicine & Surgery	3,148	1,458	4,606	4,501	3,378	7,879	4,793	3,809	8,602	4,502	3,532	8,034	4,697	3,668	8,365
Dental Surgery	193	49	242	168	171	339	168	171	339	192	183	375	176	175	351
Pharmacy	1,505	912	2,417	1,476	1,231	2,707	1,433	1,358	2,791	1,650	1,367	3,017	888	939	1,827
Nursing	2,437	2,293	4,730	1,911	2,118	4,029	3,551	3,134	6,685	3,676	2,876	6,552	4,578	4,251	8,829
Clinical Medicine and Surgery	890	731	1,621	1,140	936	2,076	1,594	1,436	3,030	1,552	1,232	2,784	1,514	886	2,400
Public Health	445	418	863	827	676	1,503	703	547	1,250	928	732	1,660	1,119	1,063	2,182
Medical Laboratory Sciences	1,056	667	1,723	602	503	1,105	590	451	1,041	1,059	869	1,928	1,848	1,287	3,135
Nutrition & Dietetics	247	401	648	168	363	531	500	550	1,050	599	749	1,348	336	711	1,047
Environmental Health	469	566	1,035	355	425	780	189	180	369	388	401	789	515	405	920
Physiotheraphy	197	223	420	198	231	429	259	307	566	369	361	730	165	140	305
Occupational Therapy	72	99	171	187	221	408	108	121	229	387	448	835	84	115	199
Health Records Management	554	601	1,155	739	622	1,361	611	629	1,240	623	620	1,243	561	418	979
Health System Management	253	202	455	351	311	662	448	438	886	348	368	716	226	168	394
Community Health and Development	68	84	152	234	167	401	55	51	106	111	56	167	303	1,119	1,422
Medical Psychology	21	21	42	12	26	38	53	93	146	78	98	176	495	843	1,338
Sub-Total	**11,555**	**8,725**	**20,280**	**12,869**	**11,379**	**24,248**	**15,055**	**13,275**	**28,330**	**16,462**	**13,892**	**30,354**	**17,505**	**16,188**	**33,693**
Postgraduate students	1,741	1,143	2,884	1,979	1,787	3,766	1,668	1,335	3,003	1,511	1,245	2,756	1,737	2,478	4,215
Total	**13,296**	**9,868**	**23,164**	**14,848**	**13,166**	**28,014**	**16,723**	**14,610**	**31,333**	**17,973**	**15,137**	**33,110**	**19,242**	**18,666**	**37,908**

Source: Public and Private Universities in Kenya
**Provisional*



16.22. Table 16.15 presents health sciences graduates from public and private universities in Kenya by course and sex from 2021/22 to 2025/26. In 2025/26, total graduates rose by 28.3 per cent to 7,056, with graduates from undergraduate programs increasing by 30.0 per cent to 6,325. Similarly, postgraduate students grew by 15.3 per cent to 731. Nursing remained the most dominant program, constituting 29.0 per cent of all graduates, followed by Medicine and Surgery with 934. Significant growth was also observed in Medical Laboratory Sciences, which more than doubled from 312 to 768, and Community Health and Development, which increased from 108 to 384. There were more female graduates compared to male in Nursing and Community Health programs.

Table 16.15: Health Sciences Graduates in Public and Private Universities1 by Course and Sex, 2021/22– 2025/26

Number

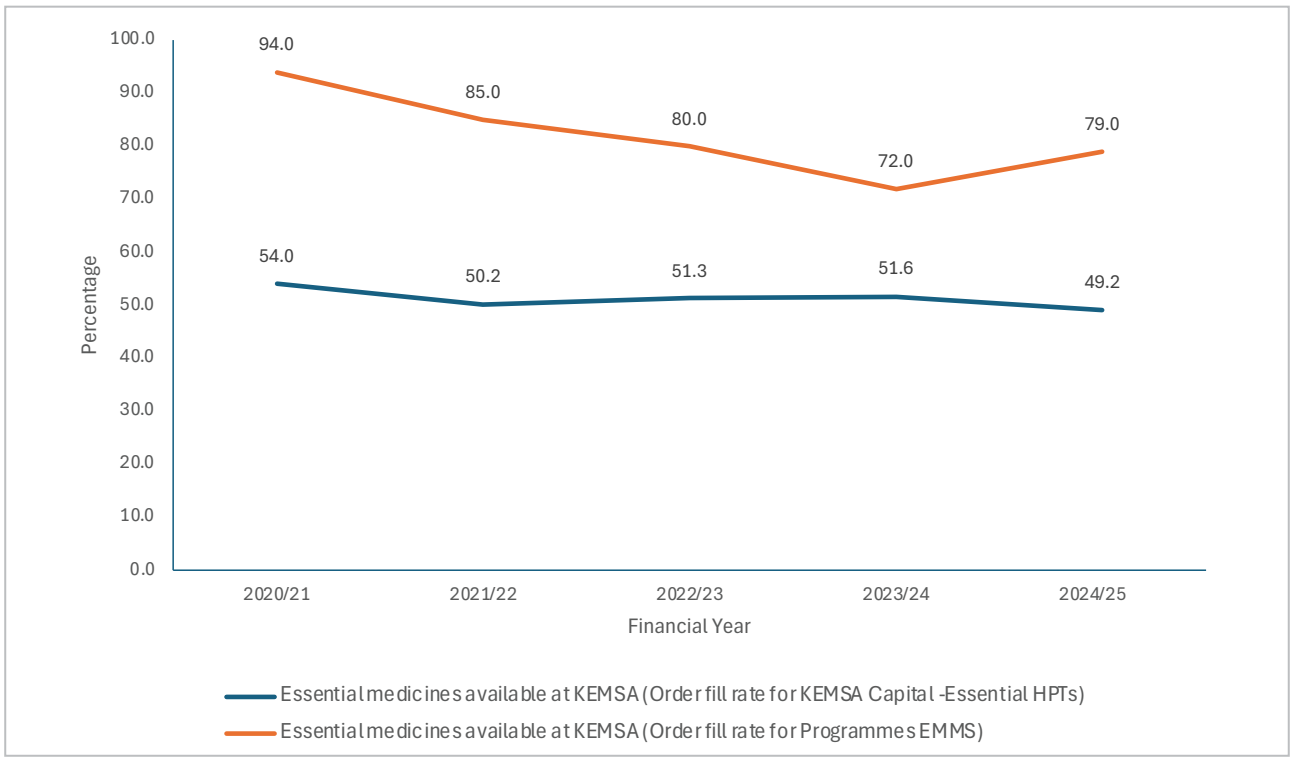
Academic Year	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26*		
Sex	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Undergraduate Courses															
Medicine & Surgery	276	200	476	506	386	892	511	393	904	600	297	897	433	501	934
Dental Surgery	113	71	184	146	234	380	55	54	109	68	43	111	39	40	79
Pharmacy	118	114	232	191	174	365	206	170	376	105	165	270	183	173	356
Nursing	305	402	707	562	759	1,321	714	882	1,596	812	911	1,723	948	1,099	2,047
Clinical Medicine and Surgery	176	153	329	242	195	437	333	279	612	305	262	567	312	272	584
Public Health	103	107	210	477	488	965	162	151	313	67	64	131	215	179	394
Medical Laboratory Sciences	178	106	284	264	230	494	214	162	376	146	166	312	414	360	768
Nutrition & Dietetics	48	90	138	208	214	422	96	146	242	96	146	242	67	143	210
Environmental Health	61	40	101	203	166	369	76	64	140	87	71	158	71	66	137
Physiotherapy	25	32	57	80	128	208	58	70	128	61	70	131	21	24	45
Occupational Therapy	9	6	15	38	36	74	7	7	14	25	23	48	30	35	65
Health Records Management	13	12	25	130	77	207	100	111	211	61	36	97	118	127	245
Health System Management	55	27	82	58	72	130	44	44	88	39	33	72	52	75	127
Community Health and Development	20	19	39	34	83	117	29	28	57	57	51	108	51	343	384
Sub-Total	**1,500**	**1,379**	**2,879**	**3,139**	**3,242**	**6,381**	**2,605**	**2,561**	**5,166**	**2,529**	**2,338**	**4,867**	**2,821**	**3,381**	**6,325**
Postgraduate	**280**	**240**	**520**	**376**	**342**	**718**	**339**	**309**	**648**	**223**	**411**	**634**	**296**	**435**	**731**
Total	**1,780**	**1,619**	**3,399**	**3,515**	**3,584**	**7,099**	**2,944**	**2,870**	**5,814**	**2,752**	**2,749**	**5,501**	**3,256**	**3,816**	**7,056**

Source: Public and Private Universities in Kenya
**Provisional*

Essential Medicine availability at Kenya Medical Supplies Authority

16.23. Essential medicine supply at Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA) showed varying trends between 2020/21 and 2024/25, as illustrated in Figure 16.5. For capital-funded Health Products and Technologies (HPTs), the order fill rate declined from 51.6 per cent in 2023/24 to 49.2 per cent in 2024/25. On the other hand, Essential Medicines and Medical Supplies (EMMS) rose from 72.0 per cent in 2023/24 to 79.0 per cent in 2024/25, indicating improved supply for these programme-specific medicines.

Figure 16.5: Percentage of Essential Medicines[1] Available at KEMSA, 2020/21 - 2024/25



Source: Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA)

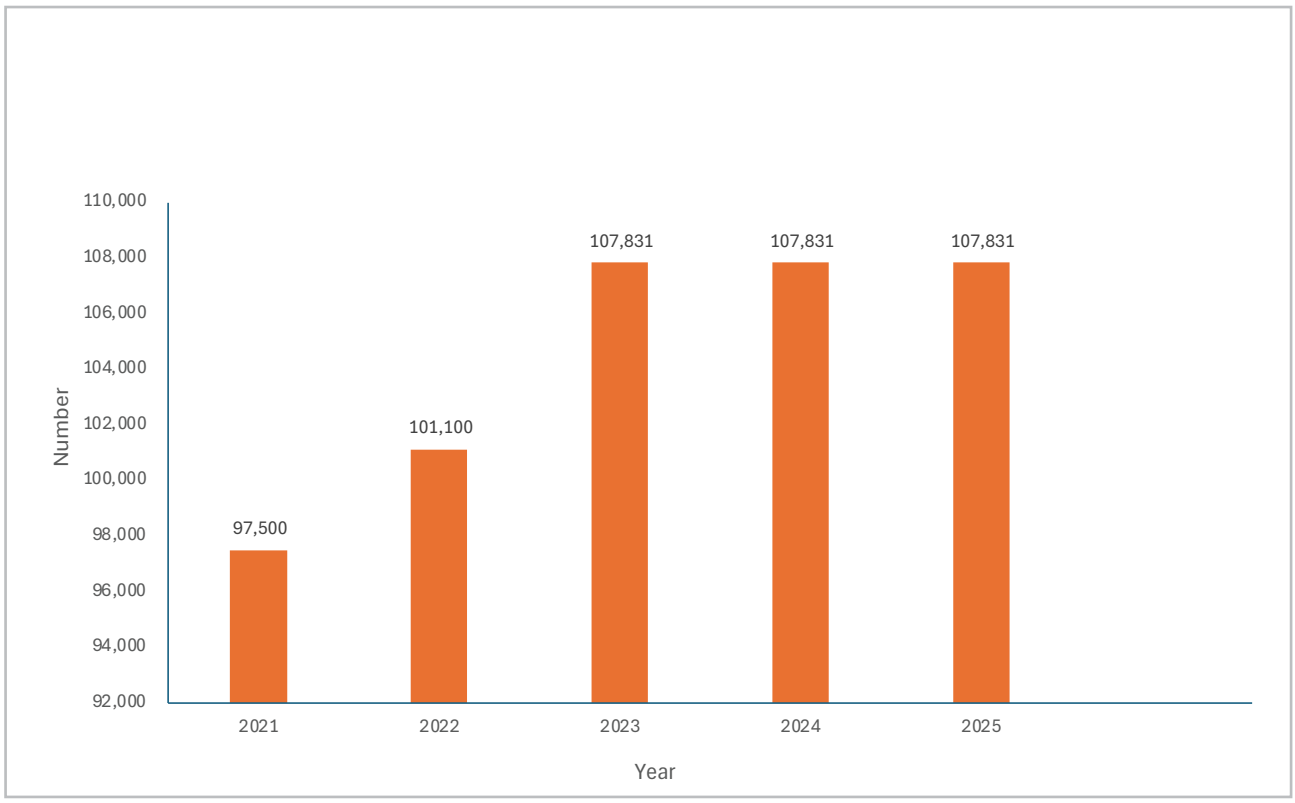
[1]Essential medicine are those medicine that Satisfy the priority health care needs of a population and are selected based on disease prevalence



Community Health Promoters

16.24. Figure 16.6 presents the number of Community Health Promoters (CHPs) from 2021 to 2025. The workforce remained the same at 107,831 as it was in 2023 and 2025. This follows a period of consistent growth between 2021 and 2023, during which the number of promoters increased by 10.6 per cent, from 97,500 to 10[7,831.

Figure 16.6: Number of Community Health Volunteers/Promoters[1], 2021 - 2025



Source: Ministry of Health



Vital Statistics

Birth Registration

16.25. Table 16.16 outlines registered births by place of occurrence for the period 2021 to 2025. Total number of registered births increased by 3.1 per cent to 1,144.8 thousand in 2025. Over the review period, health facilities consistently accounted for more than 97 per cent of all registered births, highlighting the continued predominance of facility-based deliveries in the country. In 2025, 98.6 per cent of registered births occurred in health facilities, consistently remaining the same since 2023.

Table 16.16: Registered Births by Place of Occurrence, 2021-2025

Year	Health Facility (Per Cent)	Community [1] (Per Cent)	Total (Number)
2021	97.8	2.2	1,200,190
2022	99.0	1.0	1,221,444
2023	98.6	1.4	1,192,884
2024	98.6	1.4	1,110,563
2025*	98.6	1.4	1,144,847

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*
[1]Community births registration are those that occur outside the health facilities



16.26. Table 16.17 presents registered births by sex for the period 2021 to 2025. In 2025, 588,338 (51.4 %) births were male and 556,492 (48.6 %) were female. This distribution was similar to that observed in 2024. The sex ratio at birth remained at 106 males per 100 females in 2025, the same as in 2024. The number of births recorded as intersex, rose from 9 cases in 2024 to 17 cases in 2025.

Table 16.17: Registered Births by Sex, 2021- 2025

Year	Male		Female		Intersex	Sex Not Stated	Total	Sex Ratio
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number	Number	Males Per 100 Females
2021	612,097	51.0	588,093	49.0	..	..	1,200,190	104
2022	619,927	50.8	601,517	49.2	..	..	1,221,444	103
2023	608,471	51.0	584,242	49.0	4	167	1,192,884	104
2024	570,807	51.4	539,706	48.6	9	41	1,110,563	106
2025*	588,338	51.4	556,492	48.6	17	0	1,144,847	106

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*
.. Data Not Available

16.27. Table 16.18 presents both the number and percentage of registered births by age of the mother. The highest number of registered births was for mothers aged 20–24, accounting for about one-third of births over the period 2021 to 2025. Proportion of births to teen mothers aged 15–19 slightly increased from 11.1 per cent in 2024 to 11.5 per cent in 2025, while proportion of births to mothers aged 25–29 also rose from 25.2 per cent to 26.4 per cent, over the same period.

Table 16.18: Registered Births by Age of the Mother, 2021-2025

Age of Mother	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025*	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
<15	3,130	0.3	2,390	0.2	2,050	0.2	1,486	0.1	1,643	0.1
15 - 19	147,812	12.3	137,383	11.2	140,759	11.8	123,533	11.1	131,941	11.5
20 - 24	352,955	29.4	363,493	29.8	361,788	30.3	338,027	30.4	336,961	29.4
25 - 29	301,393	25.1	315,983	25.9	301,136	25.2	280,023	25.2	302,729	26.4
30 - 34	210,459	17.5	216,766	17.7	206,632	17.3	196,290	17.7	202,235	17.7
35 - 39	103,083	8.6	112,614	9.2	113,351	9.5	107,929	9.7	112,967	9.9
40-44	25,165	2.1	26,207	2.1	26,693	2.2	26,172	2.4	26,421	2.3
45 - 49	2,333	0.2	2,342	0.2	2,738	0.2	2,583	0.2	2,616	0.2
50+	150	0.0	182	0.0	295	0.0	244	0.0	226	0.0
Age Not Stated/ Unknown	53,710	4.5	44,084	3.6	37,442	3.1	34,276	3.1	27,108	2.4
Total	**1,200,190**	**100.0**	**1,221,444**	**100.0**	**1,192,884**	**100.0**	**1,110,563**	**100.0**	**1,144,847.0**	**100.0**

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

16.28. Table 16.19 shows the distribution of registered births by marital status of the mother for the period 2021 to 2025. Married women had the highest proportion of registered births, accounting for 85.1 per cent in 2025, compared to 86.3 per cent in 2024. The proportion of registered births to single mothers increased to 14.7 per cent in 2025 from 13.4 per cent in 2024. Divorced and widowed mothers accounted for only 0.1 per cent each of the registered births, while births with unknown or not stated marital status declined from 0.2 per cent in 2024 to 0.1 per cent in 2025.

Table 16.19: Registered Births by Marital Status of Mother, 2021 - 2025

Marital Status	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025*	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per cent
Married	1,030,675	85.9	1,046,006	85.6	1,019,293	85.4	957,942	86.3	974,154	85.1
Single	162,083	13.5	170,060	13.9	168,855	14.2	148,657	13.4	168,158	14.7
Divorced	949	0.1	992	0.1	861	0.1	772	0.1	881	0.1
Widowed	1,661	0.1	909	0.1	973	0.1	778	0.1	986	0.1
Unknown/ Not Stated	4,822	0.4	3,477	0.3	2,902	0.2	2,414	0.2	668	0.1
Total	**1,200,190**	**100**	**1,221,444**	**100.0**	**1,192,884**	**100.0**	**1,110,563**	**100.0**	**1,144,847**	**100.0**

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

Death Registration

16.29. Table 16.20 presents registration of deaths by place of occurrence for the period 2021 to 2025. In 2025, the total number of registered deaths increased from 206.4 thousand in 2024 to 217.6 thousand, with deaths occurring in health facilities accounting for 56.4 per cent. The number of health facility registered deaths increased from 113.4 thousand in 2024 to 122.7 thousand in 2025, while death occurring in the community rose from 93.0 thousand in 2024 to 94.9 thousand in 2025.

Table 16.20: Registered Deaths by Place of Occurrence, 2021-2025

Year	Health Facility		Community[1]		Total
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number
2021	121,727	52.5	11,217	47.5	231,944
2022	112,967	53.0	100,242	47.0	213,210
2023	112,851	54.9	92,880	45.1	205,731
2024	113,379	54.9	93,038	45.1	206,417
2025*	122,666	56.4	94,935	43.6	217,601

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*
[1]Community death registration are those that occur outside the health facilities

16.30. Table 16.21 presents data on registered deaths by sex for the period 2021 to 2025. In 2025, more male (56.1%) than female (43.9%) deaths were registered. The number of male deaths increased from 115.2 thousand in 2024 to 122.0 thousand in 2025, while female deaths rose from 91.2 thousand in 2024 to 95.6 thousand in 2025.

Table 16.21: Registered Deaths by Sex, 2021- 2025

Year	Male		Female		Intersex		Total	Sex Ratio[1]
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	
2021	131,599	56.7	100,345	43.3	..	..	231,944	131
2022	120,357	56.4	92,853	43.6	..	..	213,210	130
2023	115,506	56.1	90,221	43.9	3	0.0	205,730	128
2024	115,242	55.8	91,173	44.2	2	0.0	206,417	126
2025*	121,991	56.1	95,609	43.9	1	0.0	217,601	128

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*
[1]Males Per 100 Females
.. Data not available

16.31. Table 16.22 presents registered deaths by sex and age. In 2025, male deaths exceeded female deaths across most age groups. The highest number of deaths for both sexes was recorded in the 75+ age group, with a notable jump from 49.6 thousand in 2024 to 83.5 thousand in 2025. In 2025, the number of registered male deaths in the 75+ age group increased from 23.3 thousand to 42.0 thousand, while that for females increased from 26.3 thousand to 41.4 thousand. The lowest number of registered deaths was recorded in the 5-14 age group, where the numbers declined from 2.7 thousand in 2024 to 2.6 thousand in 2025. Deaths among infants and young children remained comparatively low

Table 16.22: Registered Deaths by Age and Sex of the Deceased, 2021 – 2025

Number

Age Group	2021			2022			2023				2024				2025*			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total
Under 1	10,462	9,959	20,421	10,543	9,987	20,530	10,614	10,341	3	20,958	10,451	10,207	2	20,660	10,564	9,684	1	20,249
1 - 4	3,870	3,205	7,075	4,262	3,584	7,846	4,141	3,499	0	7,640	4,422	3,680	0	8,102	3,989	3,231	0	7,220
5 - 14	3,618	2,828	6,446	6,665	3,864	10,529	3,579	2,695	0	6,274	3,636	2,730	0	6,366	3,304	2,589	0	5,893
15 - 24	6,878	4,128	11,006	11,347	6,824	18,171	6,532	3,801	0	10,333	6,466	3,688	0	10,154	6,476	3,750	0	10,226
25 - 34	11,812	7,324	19,136	14,448	8,314	22,762	10,505	6,206	0	16,711	9,773	6,107	0	15,880	10,905	6,511	0	17,416
35 - 44	14,710	8,611	23,321	13,665	8,232	21,897	13,218	8,059	0	21,277	13,128	8,257	0	21,385	14,486	9,171	0	23,657
45 - 54	14,455	8,565	23,020	3,556	2,739	6,295	13,508	8,549	0	22,057	13,375	8,528	0	21,903	14,895	9,177	0	24,072
55 - 74	35,120	23,980	59,100	29,478	20,415	49,893	28,489	19,854	0	48,343	29,060	20,463	0	49,523	14,034	9,132	0	23,166
75+	28,065	29,900	57,965	24,223	27,316	51,539	22,804	25,551	0	48,355	23,273	26,310	0	49,583	42,031	41,434	0	83,465
Age Not Stated	2,609	1,845	4,454	2,170	1,578	3,748	2,116	1,666	0	3,782	1,658	1,203	0	2,861	1,307	930	0	2,237
Total	**131,599**	**100,345**	**231,944**	**120,357**	**92,853**	**213,210**	**115,506**	**90,221**	**3**	**205,730**	**115,242**	**91,173**	**2**	**206,417**	**121,991**	**95,609**	**1**	**217,601**

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*

16.32. Table 16.23 shows trends in birth and death registration completeness for the period 2021 to 2025. The completeness of birth registration increased from 70.3 per cent in 2024 to 71.0 per cent in 2025. Over the same period, 1,144.8 thousand births were registered out of 1,612.1 thousand expected births. During the review period, 217.6 thousand deaths were registered out of 465.4 thousand expected deaths, resulting in a completeness rate of 46.8 per cent compared to a completeness rate of 44.8 per cent in 2024. Overall, both birth and death registration completeness rates showed increases in 2025 after consistent declines between 2021 and 2024.

Table 16.23: Trends of Birth and Death Registration Completeness in Kenya, 2021-2025

Year	Births			Deaths		
	Expected (Number)	Registered (Number)	Completeness (Per Cent)	Expected (Number)	Registered (Number)	Completeness (Per Cent)
2021	1,443,452	1,200,190	83.2	443,252	231,944	52.3
2022	1,514,825	1,221,444	80.6	448,250	213,210	47.6
2023	1,557,370	1,192,884	76.6	455,814	205,731	45.2
2024	1,579,695	1,110,562	70.3	460,585	206,417	44.8
2025*	1,612,130	1,144,847	71.0	465,359	217,601	46.8

Source: Civil Registration Services
**Provisional*



Child Adoption

16.33. Table 16.24 presents the number of registered adopted children by sex for the period 2021 to 2025. In 2025, a total of 472 child adoptions were registered with more female (55.1%) than male (44.9%). The number of male adoptions increased from 170 in 2024 to 212 in 2025, while female adoptions rose from 166 in 2024 to 260 in 2025. Over the review period, the highest number of adoptions were registered in 2023 (473) and the lowest in 2022 (297). There were more male registered adoptions in four out of five years, except in 2025 when registered female adoptions (260) were higher than registered male adoptions (212).

Table 16.24: Number of Registered Child Adoption by Year of Occurrence and Sex, 2021 - 2025

Year of Adoption	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number
2021	172	50.4	169	49.6	341
2022	162	54.5	135	45.5	297
2023	248	52.4	225	47.6	473
2024	170	50.6	166	49.4	336
2025*	212	44.9	260	55.1	472

> In 2025, a total of **472** child adoptions were registered



Appendix

16.1: Checklist for Outpatient Diseases reported in the Health facilities

S/No	Disease
1.	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
2.	Suspected Malaria
3.	Confirmed Malaria (only Positive cases)
4.	Malaria in pregnancy
5.	Malaria
6.	Disease of the skin
7.	Other Dis. of Respiratory System
8.	Diarrhoea
9.	Urinary Tract Infection
10.	Fevers
11.	Arthritis, Joint pains etc.
12.	Pneumonia
13.	Other injuries
14.	Hypertension
15.	Intestinal worms
16.	Ear Infections/ Conditions
17.	Eye Infections
18.	Dental Disorders
19.	Asthma
20.	Tonsilitis
21.	Diabetes
22.	Typhoid fever
23.	Muscular skeletal conditions
24.	Other Eye conditions
25.	Sexually Transmitted Infections
26.	Anaemia cases
27.	Burns

S/No	Disease
28.	Road Traffic Injuries
29.	Chicken Pox
30.	Overweight (BMI >25)
31.	Mumps
32.	Other Bites
33.	Violence related injuries
34.	Brucellosis
35.	Mental Disorders
36.	Dog Bites
37.	Epilepsy
38.	Abortion
39.	Dysentery (Bloody Diarrhoea)
40.	Malnutrition
41.	Disease of Puerperium and Childbirth
42.	Poisoning
43.	Central Nervous System Conditions
44.	Jiggers Infestation
45.	Cardiovascular conditions
46.	Bilharzia
47.	Tuberculosis
48.	Sexual Violence
49.	Newly Diagnosed HIV
50.	Neoplasms
51.	Snake Bites
52.	Other Convulsive Disorders
53.	Deaths due to Road Traffic Injuries
54.	Hepatitis

S/No	Disease
55.	Measles
56.	Rickets
57.	Chromosomal abnormalities (e.g. Downs, Edwards syndromes, etc)
58.	Congenital Anomalies
59.	Tryponosomiasis
60.	Physical Disability
61.	Cerebral Palsy
62.	Tetanus
63.	Other Meningitis
64.	Fistula (Birth related)
65.	Other Central Nervous System Conditions
66.	Meningococcal Meningitis
67.	Kalazar (Leishmaniaisis)
68	Cholera
69.	Autism
70.	Viral Haemorrhagic Fever
71.	Plague
72.	Poliomyelitis (AFP)
73.	Neonatal Tetanus
74.	Yellow fever cases
75.	Dracunculosis (Guinea Worm)
76.	All other diseases



Crimes reported to the police decreased by

5.1 %

to

96,038

in 2025

CHAPTER

17

Governance, Peace and Security Statistics

Overview

The Governance, Peace and Security chapter presents a consolidated statistical account of justice, security, and public governance systems, highlighting trends in crime, access to justice, custodial dynamics, and institutional performance. It highlights progress and gaps in promoting safety, rule of law, and effective institutions. Effective governance underpins economic progress by creating a stable, just, and predictable environment in which people, businesses, and institutions can thrive. Crimes reported to the police decreased by 5.1 per cent to 96,038 in 2025. Police recovered 427 illegally held firearms in 2025 compared to 104 recovered in 2024. The quantity of dangerous drugs seized decreased by 41.2 per cent to 15,791

Kilograms in 2025. During the same period, the number of persons reported to have committed crimes decreased by 3.3 per cent to 99,852.

17.2. The number of registered murder cases at the High Courts increased by 25.4 per cent to 914 while murder convictions rose by 37.4 per cent to 514 in 2025. In the review period, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) forwarded 175 reports to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), an increase from 126 forwarded in the previous year. The value of assets traced increased from KSh 16.0 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 22.9 billion in 2024/25. Environmental crimes reported by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) declined from 93 in 2024 to 32 in 2025. The number of cases filed in courts increased by 20.4 per cent to 621,525 while pending case decreased by 5.7 per cent to 598,835 in 2025. The number of practicing lawyers increased by 8.7 per cent to 18,337 in 2025

17.3. During the review period, the total number of persons committed to prison decreased by 9.1 per cent to 189,998 while the daily average prison population increased by 2.9 per cent to 60,740 in 2025. The prisoner turnover rate was 3.1 in 2025. The number of children in conflict with the law decreased by 37.5 per cent to 334 in 2025. The number of convicted foreign nationals increased by 6.4 per cent to 1,137 in 2025. The total number of offenders serving probation sentence increased from 5,912 in 2024 to 6,439 in 2025. Conversely, the total number of offenders under community service decreased by 30.9 per cent to 6,914 in 2025. The ratio of police officer to the population declined to 1:525 in 2025 from 1:504 in 2024, while that of prison officer to inmates and probation officer to offenders serving non-custodial sentences improved to 1:6 and 1:9 in 2025 from 1:7 and 1:10 in 2024, respectively.

17.4. Identity card applications increased by 49.1 per cent to 1,509,957, with newly produced identity cards increasing by 15.1 per cent to 1,225,299 and collections rising by 18.7 per cent to 1,147,395 in 2025. The total number of registered voters increased slightly by 0.9 per cent to 22,318,104 in 2025. Child protection cases reported to the State Department for Children Services increased by 12.2 per cent to 200,669 in 2025. During the same period, 69,832 persons with disabilities were newly registered compared to 61,016 in 2024. Passports issued declined by 36.7 per cent to 393,567 in 2025. Work permits issued dropped by 70.6 per cent to 1,894, while work permit renewals increased by 7.8 per cent 11,201 in 2025. Kenya's refugee and asylum seekers population rose from 823,932 in 202 to 835,793 in 2025.

Public Safety, Law and Order

17.5. Table 17.1 presents the number of crimes reported to the police by category for the period 2021 to 2025. Crimes reported to the police decreased by 5.1 per cent to 96,038, in 2025. There was a general decline in all crimes reported to the police except for traffic offences and other penal code offences which increased by 51.4 per cent and 2.8 per cent, respectively, in 2025. Corruption and dangerous drugs offenses recorded declines of 20.2 per cent and 16.1 per cent, respectively. Offences involving police officers, homicide, robbery and breakings decreased by 12.2, 10.1, 10.5 and 11.5 per cent, respectively. Other offences against persons accounted for 25.5 per cent of all crimes reported to the police, in 2025.



51.4%

Traffic offences increased by 51.4% in 2025

Table 17.1: Crimes Reported to the Police by Category, 2021-2025

Number

Crimes[1]	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Homicide	3,281	3,056	3,031	3,015	2,711
Offences against morality	8,182	7,166	7,655	7,523	6,995
Other offences against persons	22,365	22,573	25,471	24,972	24,470
Robbery	2,456	3,125	3,988	3,642	3,261
Breakings	4,973	6,114	6,886	5,734	5,074
Theft of stock	1,964	2,679	2,860	2,442	2,389
Stealing	11,762	14,718	18,534	17,560	16,430
Theft by servant	1,798	1,690	1,907	1,568	1,429
Theft of vehicles and other thefts	1,278	1,459	1,687	1,383	1,282
Dangerous drugs	5,743	6,526	9,338	8,231	6,907
Traffic offences	123	158	173	72	109
Criminal damage	4,627	4,426	5,078	5,120	4,919
Economic crimes	4,004	4,367	4,970	4,610	4,350
Corruption	96	95	116	104	83
Offences involving police officers	75	77	180	246	216
Offences involving tourists	31	26	68	39	33
Other penal code offences	8,514	9,828	12,900	14,959	15,380
Total	**81,272**	**88,083**	**104,842**	**101,220**	**96,038**

Source: National Police Service
** Provisional*
[1] Refer to Table 17.30 for detailed description of crimes

17.6. The number of crimes reported to the police by command station for the period 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 17.2. Nairobi City police command station registered the highest share of reported crimes at 10.4 per cent followed by Kiambu and Meru police command stations at 7.7 per cent and 5.8 per cent, respectively. Garissa police command station recorded the highest percentage increase of reported crimes at 32.4 per cent, while KAPU command stations recorded the highest decline of 43.7 per cent.



Table 17.2: Crimes Reported to Police by Command Station, 2021-2025

Number

Command station	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Mombasa	2,358	2,321	2,671	2,689	2,541
Kwale	901	840	1,094	1,006	936
Kilifi	2,330	2,209	2,342	2,725	2,397
Tana River	534	459	511	436	359
Lamu	404	431	433	401	453
Taita/Taveta	795	975	1,125	760	748
Garrissa	742	728	666	646	855
Wajir	370	392	382	358	425
Mandera	338	337	329	373	419
Marsabit	857	640	637	898	847
Isiolo	643	897	829	825	631
Meru	5,032	5,698	6,037	5,487	5,534
Tharaka-Nithi	884	987	1,291	1,373	1,085
Embu	1,533	1,640	1,935	1,720	2,113
Kitui	2,165	2,314	2,598	2,664	2,886
Machakos	3,275	3,813	4,780	4,028	4,200
Makueni	1,870	2,062	2,316	2,442	2,151
Nyandarua	1,560	1,586	1,720	1,462	1,148
Nyeri	1,658	2,095	2,400	2,296	2,334
Kirinyaga	1,691	1,589	1,884	1,869	1,842
Murang'a	2,691	2,696	3,660	3,509	3,018
Kiambu	5,715	7,844	9,532	8,865	7,364
Turkana	733	846	1,014	1,169	1,171
West Pokot	672	620	660	849	650
Samburu	316	534	438	414	382
Trans Nzoia	1,836	2,022	2,412	1,879	1,489
Uasin Gishu	2,175	2,270	2,325	2,304	2,324
Elgeyo/Marakwet	556	724	781	802	751
Nandi	1,102	893	1,337	1,534	1,336
Baringo	832	868	1,004	942	914
Laikipia	1,280	1,229	1,140	1,157	941
Nakuru	4,281	4,514	5,072	4,664	4,719
Narok	890	784	1,483	1,991	2,042
Kajiado	1,625	2,117	2,240	2,078	2,340
Kericho	1,327	1,499	1,856	1,976	1,808
Bomet	1,223	1,544	1,719	1,814	1,738
Kakamega	1,998	1,331	2,223	1,991	2,234
Vihiga	952	923	1,444	1,415	1,119
Bungoma	2,193	2,668	3,419	3,188	2,568
Busia	1,306	1,240	1,653	1,572	1,449
Siaya	1,338	1,069	1,375	1,296	1,225
Kisumu	2,258	2,039	2,380	2,822	2,548
Homa Bay	1,710	1,718	1,870	1,870	1,653

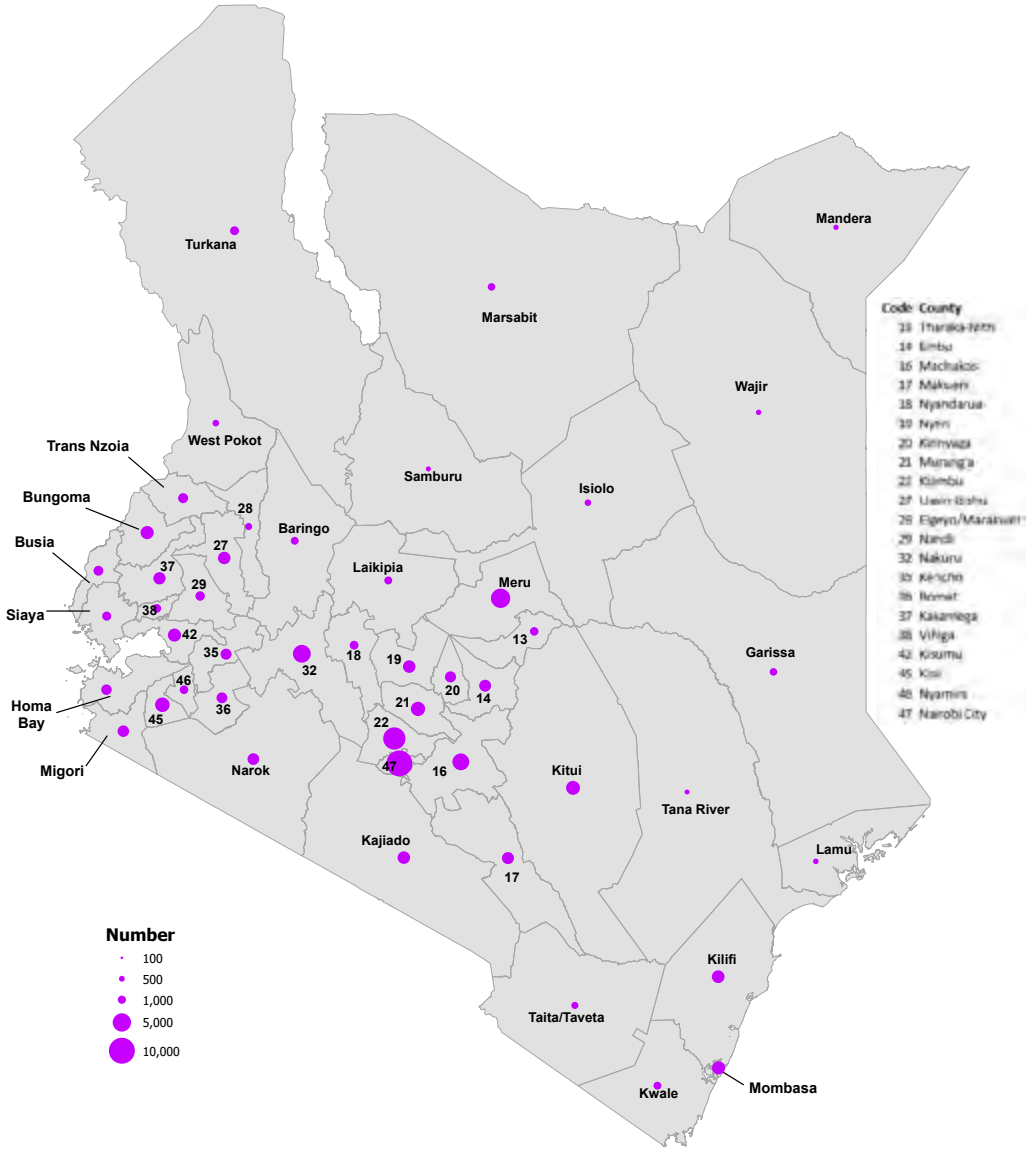
Table 17.2: Crimes Reported to Police by Command Station, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

Number

Command station	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Migori	1,274	1,458	1,938	2,388	1,976
Kisii	2,822	2,641	3,133	3,012	3,129
Nyamira	1,351	1,279	1,431	1,349	1,113
Nairobi City	6,686	8,512	11,108	9,717	9,958
KAPU[1]	42	46	92	87	49
Railways Police[1]	148	142	123	108	126
Kenya	**81,272**	**88,083**	**104,842**	**101,220**	**96,038**

Source: National Police Service
**Provisional*
[1]Kenya Airport Police Unit and Railways Police are fully-fledged police command stations

Figure 17.1: Crimes Reported to the Police by Command Station, 2025



17.7. Table 17.3 presents the number of firearms and ammunition recovered or surrendered, and drugs seized for the period 2021 to 2025. A total of 427 illegally held firearms were recovered in 2025 compared to 104 ,in 2024. A total of 1,291 firearms were surrendered in 2025, an increase from 31 in 2024. In 2025, ammunitions recovered and surrendered increased to 7,171 rounds from 4,820 rounds, in 2024. The quantity of dangerous drugs seized decreased to 15,791 kilograms in 2025 from 26,858 kilograms, in 2024.

Table 17.3: Firearms and Ammunition Recovered or Surrendered, and Drugs Seized, 2021-2025

Number

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Firearms Recovered					
Rifles	64	192	90	46	361
Pistols	27	29	25	19	39
Toy Pistols	7	14	64	39	27
Total	**98**	**235**	**179**	**104**	**427**
Firearms Surrendered					
Rifles	16	374	115	29	1,288
Pistols	-	1	2	2	3
Total	**16**	**375**	**117**	**31**	**1,291**
Ammunition (Rounds)					
Recovered	8,225	5,355	2,248	4,548	3,554
Surrendered	7	2,581	341	272	3,617
Total	**8,232**	**7,936**	**2,589**	**4,820**	**7,171**
Dangerous Drugs[1] seized (Kg)	13,080	5,850	14,259	26,858	15,791

Source: National Police Service
** Provisional*
[1] Prohibited harmful non pharmaceutical narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

17.8. The number of persons reported to have committed crimes by sex and command station from 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 17.4. The total number of persons reported to the police to have committed offences decreased by 3.3 per cent to 99,852 in 2025. The total number of male and female offenders decreased by 3.1 per cent and 3.9 per cent, respectively, in 2025. Garissa and Embu command stations recorded the increases of 34.4 per cent and 23.6 per cent, respectively, while KAPU, Vihiga, West-Pokot and Tharaka-Nithi recorded declines of over 20.0 per cent.



Table 17.4: Persons Reported to the Police to have Committed Crimes by Command Stations and Sex, 2021-2025

Number

	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
Command Station	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mombasa	2,129	342	2,471	1,971	412	2,383	2,313	363	2,676	2,412	377	2,789	2,260	428	2,688
Kwale	825	106	931	771	82	853	1,027	73	1,100	933	124	1,057	878	186	1,064
Kilifi	1,768	548	2,316	1,843	343	2,186	2,035	297	2,332	2,359	365	2,724	2,056	404	2,460
Tana River	519	63	582	426	35	461	458	56	514	386	74	460	395	29	424
Lamu	385	25	410	413	29	442	404	32	436	404	28	432	444	41	485
Taita/Taveta	727	131	858	803	180	983	970	158	1,128	689	106	795	746	94	840
Garissa	604	220	824	493	237	730	581	90	671	597	54	651	778	97	875
Wajir	358	55	413	366	63	429	342	49	391	329	38	367	390	40	430
Mandera	261	76	337	303	41	344	284	48	332	371	58	429	381	112	493
Marsabit	815	94	909	543	106	649	508	130	638	769	165	934	778	114	892
Isiolo	572	119	691	733	168	901	672	158	830	744	102	846	594	90	684
Meru	3,947	1,152	5,099	4,282	1,390	5,672	4,164	1,854	6,018	4,034	1,540	5,574	4,600	1,326	5,926
Tharaka-Nithi	796	181	977	797	201	998	995	299	1,294	1,161	307	1,468	973	195	1,168
Embu	1,323	262	1,585	1,339	272	1,611	1,547	372	1,919	1,567	212	1,779	1,961	237	2,198
Kitui	2,011	275	2,286	1,947	343	2,290	2,171	408	2,579	2,422	352	2,774	2,717	379	3,096
Machakos	2,892	468	3,360	2,915	872	3,787	3,675	1,065	4,740	3,386	689	4,075	3,607	750	4,357
Makueni	1,615	233	1,848	1,765	257	2,022	1,767	510	2,277	1,820	602	2,422	1,761	379	2,140
Nyandarua	1,381	173	1,554	1,393	189	1,582	1,542	164	1,706	1,317	155	1,472	1,017	193	1,210
Nyeri	1,539	198	1,737	1,549	514	2,063	1,972	389	2,361	1,826	451	2,277	1,643	700	2,343
Kirinyaga	1,261	415	1,676	1,271	307	1,578	1,518	342	1,860	1,537	336	1,873	1,489	401	1,890
Murang'a	2,220	410	2,630	2,283	359	2,642	3,273	310	3,583	3,111	345	3,456	2,537	460	2,997
Kiambu	4,104	1,572	5,676	5,789	2,036	7,825	6,255	3,230	9,485	6,326	2,564	8,890	4,543	2,898	7,441
Turkana	664	94	758	665	180	845	820	193	1,013	985	204	1,189	1,111	97	1,208
West Pokot	642	81	723	480	141	621	521	141	662	657	196	853	576	99	675
Samburu	261	70	331	419	114	533	367	71	438	347	79	426	306	84	390
Trans Nzoia	1,624	268	1,892	1,623	393	2,016	1,961	442	2,403	1,504	398	1,902	1,236	300	1,536
Uasin Gishu	1,968	340	2,308	1,847	421	2,268	1,867	450	2,317	1,817	537	2,354	1,866	487	2,353
Elgeyo/Marakwet	547	56	603	598	119	717	654	128	782	684	128	812	685	137	822
Nandi	915	204	1,119	664	216	880	1,012	303	1,315	1,195	356	1,551	1,172	228	1,400
Baringo	789	91	880	715	154	869	828	178	1,006	779	175	954	749	183	932
Laikipia	1,386	140	1,526	990	241	1,231	889	248	1,137	927	261	1,188	838	137	975

Table 17.4: Persons Reported to the Police to have Committed Crimes by Command Stations and Sex, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

Number

	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
Nakuru	3,299	1,056	4,355	3,191	1,308	4,499	3,728	1,319	5,047	3,476	1,213	4,689	3,513	1,227	4,740
Narok	872	130	1,002	679	103	782	1,268	219	1,487	1,479	526	2,005	1,661	402	2,063
Kajiado	1,418	255	1,673	1,676	446	2,122	1,681	562	2,243	1,527	584	2,111	1,710	705	2,415
Kericho	1,182	193	1,375	1,179	313	1,492	1,487	356	1,843	1,509	473	1,982	1,535	259	1,794
Bomet	1,192	111	1,303	1,413	135	1,548	1,518	196	1,714	1,489	332	1,821	1,659	97	1,756
Kakamega	1,654	356	2,010	1,099	239	1,338	1,991	235	2,226	1,571	555	2,126	1,873	427	2,300
Vihiga	797	206	1,003	773	150	923	1,164	281	1,445	1,275	238	1,513	1,018	163	1,181
Bungoma	1,759	470	2,229	2,142	531	2,673	2,871	552	3,423	2,712	512	3,224	2,145	445	2,590
Busia	1,082	250	1,332	1,016	227	1,243	1,330	325	1,655	1,445	285	1,730	1,297	208	1,505
Siaya	1,298	265	1,563	930	143	1,073	1,238	135	1,373	1,187	193	1,380	1,176	147	1,323
Kisumu	1,695	533	2,228	1,654	385	2,039	1,975	408	2,383	2,350	609	2,959	1,990	720	2,710
Homa Bay	1,492	274	1,766	1,431	273	1,704	1,590	273	1,863	1,673	235	1,908	1,517	163	1,680
Migori	1,034	275	1,309	988	459	1,447	1,436	481	1,917	1,565	831	2,396	1,348	704	2,052
Kisii	2,374	633	3,007	2,359	264	2,623	2,730	376	3,106	2,783	367	3,150	2,794	489	3,283
Nyamira	1,114	250	1,364	1,072	158	1,230	1,215	179	1,394	1,316	227	1,543	1,051	206	1,257
Nairobi City	5,551	1,635	7,186	6,627	1,892	8,519	8,942	2,167	11,109	7,705	2,041	9,746	8,487	2,146	10,633
KAPU [1]	32	10	42	32	16	48	78	17	95	69	19	88	41	10	51
Railways [1]	124	13	137	126	18	144	103	21	124	90	22	112	117	10	127
Kenya	**68,817**	**15,377**	**84,194**	**70,383**	**17,475**	**87,858**	**83,737**	**20,653**	**104,390**	**82,616**	**20,640**	**103,256**	**80,019**	**19,833**	**99,852**

Source: National Police Service
** Provisional*
[1] Kenya Airport Police Unit and Railways Police are fully fledged police command stations

17.9. Table 17.5 presents the number of persons reported to have committed serious crimes by sex and crime categories from 2021 to 2025. Crimes against morality decreased by 6.6 per cent to 7,154 in 2025, with defilement accounting for 75.5 per cent. Other offences against persons, which comprise of assault, disturbance and scuffle cases decreased by 0.4 per cent to 25,638. Homicide crimes decreased by 9.3 per cent to 2,239, with murder cases decreasing by 7.9 per cent to 1,837. The number of manslaughter and infanticide cases increased to 72 and 45, respectively. In 2025, persons reported to have caused death by dangerous driving decreased from 313 in 2024 to 239 in 2025. Robbery, breakings and theft decreased by 4.8 per cent to 31,603 although theft of stock increased by 2.7 per cent to 2,599 in 2025. Crimes related to dangerous drugs, criminal damage, economic crimes, corruption and offences involving police officers declined during the review period.

Table 17.5: Persons Reported to Have Committed Serious Crimes by Type of Offence and Sex, 2021-2025

Number

Offence	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Against morality															
Rape	955	58	1,013	792	35	827	917	22	939	947	51	998	925	17	942
Defilement	6,275	217	6,492	5,415	115	5,530	5,731	134	5,865	5,637	116	5,753	5,296	105	5,401
Incest	352	15	367	254	25	279	289	15	304	253	22	275	230	15	245
Unnatural/sodomy	79	9	88	79	7	86	85	8	93	79	9	88	73	4	77
Bestiality	13	1	14	20	2	22	8	3	11	8	0	8	10	0	10
Indecent assault	287	28	315	311	64	375	364	35	399	405	39	444	415	29	444
Abduction	45	16	61	49	10	59	43	8	51	59	15	74	22	5	27
Bigamy	73	26	99	3	18	21	15	2	17	10	13	23	4	4	8
Total	**8,079**	**370**	**8,449**	**6,923**	**276**	**7,199**	**7,452**	**227**	**7,679**	**7,398**	**265**	**7,663**	**6,975**	**179**	**7,154**
Other offences against persons															
Assault	12,317	3,942	16,259	12,481	4,016	16,497	14503	4832	19,335	14450	5181	19,631	15013	4890	19,903
Creating disturbance	4,552	1,198	5,750	4,234	1,321	5,555	4,368	1,251	5,619	4,172	1,220	5,392	3,734	1,059	4,793
Affray (scuffle)	644	259	903	380	187	567	344	193	537	505	218	723	654	288	942
Total	**17,513**	**5,399**	**22,912**	**17,095**	**5,524**	**22,619**	**19,215**	**6,276**	**25,491**	**19,127**	**6,619**	**25,746**	**19,401**	**6,237**	**25,638**
Homicide															
Murder	1,879	209	2,088	1,744	198	1,942	1,721	180	1,901	1,827	168	1,995	1,659	178	1,837
Manslaughter	71	12	83	66	5	71	55	6	61	48	5	53	62	10	72
Infanticide	8	41	49	3	33	36	0	34	34	5	32	37	5	40	45
Procuring abortion	8	28	36	1	24	25	2	23	25	4	30	34	2	22	24
Concealing Birth	16	49	65	6	60	66	0	43	43	5	31	36	0	22	22
Causing death by dangerous driving	350	55	405	302	49	351	305	41	346	279	34	313	223	16	239
Total	**2,332**	**394**	**2,726**	**2,122**	**369**	**2,491**	**2,083**	**327**	**2,410**	**2,168**	**300**	**2,468**	**1,951**	**288**	**2,239**

Table 17.5: Persons Reported to Have Committed Serious Crimes by Type of Offence and Sex, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

Number

Offence	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
Robery, Breakings and Theft															
Robbery	2,457	277	2,734	2,813	334	3,147	3,523	473	3,996	3,412	401	3,813	3,210	445	3,655
Breakings	4,867	496	5,363	5,373	771	6,144	6,170	741	6,911	5,367	600	5,967	4,952	558	5,510
Theft of stock	1,989	114	2,103	2,405	287	2,692	2,589	277	2,866	2,357	173	2,530	2,398	201	2,599
Stealing	9,862	2,313	12,175	11,554	3,231	14,785	14,627	3,919	18,546	13,900	3,958	17,858	13,162	3,741	16,903
Theft by servant	1,305	640	1,945	1,129	573	1,702	1,272	641	1,913	1,143	468	1,611	1,055	514	1,569
Theft of vehicle & other thefts	1,245	156	1,401	1,312	166	1,478	1,538	162	1,700	1,299	130	1,429	1,211	156	1,367
Total	**21,725**	**3,996**	**25,721**	**24,586**	**5,362**	**29,948**	**29,719**	**6,213**	**35,932**	**26,335**	**5,730**	**33,208**	**25,988**	**5,615**	**31,603**
Dangeruos Drugs, Criminal Damage, Economic Crimes and Corruption															
Dangerous Drugs	5,060	981	6,041	5,470	1,074	6,544	7,372	1,978	9,350	6,958	1,387	8,345	5,845	1,321	7,166
Criminal Damage	3,952	937	4,889	3,555	902	4,457	141	33	174	4,281	1,036	5,317	4,192	988	5,180
Economic crimes	3,102	1,023	4,125	3,171	1,213	4,384	4,224	870	5,094	3,657	1,084	4,741	3,431	1,140	4,571
Corruption	61	42	103	68	32	100	3,787	1,196	4,983	94	25	119	65	27	92
Offences involving Police officers	85	12	97	58	21	79	85	32	117	187	69	256	124	98	222
Total	**12,260**	**2,995**	**15,255**	**12,322**	**3,242**	**15,564**	**15,609**	**4,109**	**19,718**	**15,177**	**3,601**	**18,778**	**13,657**	**3,574**	**17,231**

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

17.10. The number of registered murder cases and convictions by various High Courts for the period 2021 to 2025 are presented in Table 17.6. Murder cases registered at the High Courts increased by 25.4 per cent to 914, while convictions rose by 37.4 per cent to 514 in 2025. Nairobi Milimani High Court recorded the highest number of registered cases (87), while Bomet High Court recorded the highest convictions (48) during the review period.

Table 17.6: Registered Murder Cases and Convictions by High Court Station, 2021 – 2025

Number

High Court Station	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025*	
	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C
Nairobi Milimani High Court	94	17	85	26	133	40	99	31	87	34
Mombasa	32	47	34	19	28	55	10	13	16	18
Kisumu	24	2	32	9	6	5	27	25	36	20
Eldoret	59	12	36	13	14	1	20	4	22	24
Kitale	19	1	15	3	13	16	32	9	10	29
Kakamega	44	3	42	19	36	34	23	23	62	23
Bungoma	36	28	21	14	30	14	12	3	36	7
Meru	46	73	75	48	35	50	65	6	60	42
Machakos	25	5	32	7	29	0	16	0	47	17
Kericho	34	6	19	23	31	46	14	13	24	18
Nyeri	7	27	21	15	19	14	10	8	18	2
Kisii	30	14	33	10	22	2	21	9	30	36
Embu	32	13	1	27	20	23	25	19	21	11
Malindi	20	1	19	9	12	6	7	0	10	11
Nakuru	29	6	51	12	36	15	28	29	40	21
Busia	27	21	10	9	27	8	8	4	14	9
Garissa	5	0	16	8	10	2	8	17	16	21
Homa Bay	54	36	32	23	9	17	24	20	26	9
Murang'a	36	10	28	5	30	14	28	16	27	12
Kerugoya	15	3	11	4	9	4	16	20	20	18
Bomet	21	2	27	19	17	18	16	25	20	48
Kajiado	20	2	20	0	11	3	10	0	9	0
Kitui	20	12	23	12	11	9	36	16	12	5
Voi	3	0	3	1	4	0	3	0	8	4
Lodwar	18	13	10	6	18	5	11	4	8	12
Naivasha	3	0	23	3	19	8	12	5	7	12
Chuka	14	4	18	20	21	12	8	10	17	2
Garsen	3	9	8	9	12	3	0	0	11	1
Kabarnet	29	25	14	5	18	27	3	2	14	5
Kapenguria	7	1	19	5	7	3	2	0	13	2
Kiambu	55	6	44	4	43	17	33	0	25	0
Marsabit	14	0	8	0	4	0	5	3	5	3
Migori	9	7	15	8	18	8	25	12	34	13
Nanyuki	20	2	6	7	13	0	8	9	13	1
Narok	13	3	15	0	15	1	12	2	19	3
Nyamira	27	19	26	8	21	7	11	0	16	1
Siaya	23	47	34	27	40	29	20	12	39	12
Makueni	20	9	12	8	19	10	21	5	22	8
Total	**987**	**486**	**938**	**445**	**860**	**526**	**729**	**374**	**914**	**514**

Source: Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
** Provisional*
R - Registered murder cases, C - Murder convictions obtained
Note: Convictions can be greater than Registered Cases because of cases carried forward from the previous years

Ethics and Corruption

17.11 Table 17.7 shows the number of reports handled and the action taken by the EACC for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25. Reports received for investigations decreased by 16.4 per cent to 1,846 in 2024/25. Similarly, reports referred to public organizations and complainants advised on where to report decreased by 26.4 per cent and 18.3 per cent, respectively. Terminated reports also declined by 29.6 per cent to 451 in 2024/25, while reports forwarded to the ODPP increased from 126 to 175 over the same period.

Table 17.7: Reports Handled and the Action Taken by EACC, 2020/21-2024/25

Number

S/No	Action Taken	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25*
1	Reports for investigation	2,032	1,916	1,968	2,207	1,846
2	Reports referred to public organizations [1]	391	496	523	512	377
3	Reports pending for more information	73	162	122	167	167
4	Complainants advised on where to report [2]	1,621	1,652	1,745	1,643	1,342
5	Reports with no further action (terminated)	777	822	894	642	451
6	Reports forwarded to ODPP	103	283	97	126	175

Source: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
** Provisional*
[1]Aggregate of categories "Reports reffered to other investigative agencies" and Reports reffered to public service organisations for administrative intervention" in previous reports
[2]Aggregate of categories " Complaints advised on the right authority to report to" and Complaints advised to seek civil redress in the previous reports

17.12. The number of reports investigated by the EACC and forwarded to the ODPP for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25 are shown in Table 17.8.
In 2024/25, 30 reports recommended by EACC for prosecution were accepted, compared to 18 in the previous period. Eight recommended files were not accepted, up from three previously. In 2024/25, three files recommended for closure were accepted, 44 files were returned for further investigations and 87 were still awaiting DPP's action.

Table 17.8: Reports Forwarded to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and Action Taken, 2020/21-2024/25

Number

Action Taken	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25*
Recommendation to prosecute accepted	14	97	68	18	30
Recommendation to prosecute not accepted	1	2	6	3	8
Recommendation for administrative or other action accepted	5	9	1	7	3
Recommendation for Administrative or other action not accepted	1	2	0	0	0
Recommendation for closure accepted	6	48	18	10	3
Recommendation for closure not accepted	0	2	4	0	0
Files returned for further investigations	34	58	130	52	44
Reports awaiting Director of Public Prosecutions's action	42	65	33	31	87
Reports forwarded to Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	103	283	260	121	175

Source: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
**Provisional*

17.13. Table 17.9 shows the total value of public assets traced, recovered and loss averted by EACC from 2020/21 to 2024/25. The value of public assets traced by the Commission increased by 43.1 per cent to KSh 22.9 billion in 2024/25. The value of public assets recovered rose by 17.2 per cent to KSh 3.4 billion, while the value of losses averted increased nearly sixfold from KSh 2.9 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 16.5 billion in 2024/25.

Table 17.9: Value of Public Assets Traced, Recovered and Loss Averted by Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, 2020/21-2024/25

KSh Billion

Year	Value of public assets traced	Value of public assets recovered	Loss Averted[1]
2020/21	5.1	16.0	8.0
2021/22	11.2	0.9	4.0
2022/23	6.6	3.8	4.7
2023/24	16.0	2.9	2.9
2024/25*	22.9	3.4	16.5

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

17.14. The total number of environmental crimes reported to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for the period 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 17.10. The total number of crimes reported to NEMA declined from 93 in 2024 to 32 in 2025. Crimes related to Environmental Impact Assessment increased from 8 in 2024 to 20 in 2025. Crimes on plastic carrier bags ban decreased from 78 in 2024 to 5 in 2025.

Table 17.10: Environmental Crimes Reported to NEMA, 2021–2025

Number

Type of Crimes	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Air Pollution	0	1	0	0	0
Water Pollution	2	10	10	3	0
Soil Pollution	0	15	0	0	0
Illegal movement or dumping of waste	79	18	1	1	0
Effluence Discharge	2	10	10	3	7
Environmental Impact Assessment	7	15	10	8	20
Plastic carrier bags ban[1]	73	17	141	78	5
Total	**163**	**86**	**172**	**93**	**32**

Source: National Environment Management Authority
**Provisional*
[1] Plastic Carrier Bag Ban crimes involve the manufacturing, distribution, vending, retailing and use of banned plastic bags.

The Judiciary

17.15. The number of cases handled by various courts from 2020/21 to 2024/25 are presented in Table 17.11. The number of cases filed in courts increased by 20.4 per cent to 621,525 in 2024/25. Similarly, the number of cases disposed of increased by 27.1 per cent to 647,666, while pending cases decreased by 5.7 per cent to 598,835 in 2024/25. Magistrates' Courts accounted for 78.6 per cent of the total pending cases in the review period.

Table 17.11: Cases Filed, Disposed of and Pending by various Courts, 2020/21–2024/25

Number

Year	Status of Cases	Supreme Court	Court of Appeal	High Court	Employment & Labour Relations Court	Environment and Land Court	Magistrate Courts	Small Claim Courts	Tribunals	Kadhis Court	Total
2020/21	Filed	47	2,505	26,224	2,918	4,856	310,470	1,023	5,335	8,954	362,332
	Disposed of	62	1,240	24,214	2,434	5,748	253,272	637	3,056	7,230	297,893
	Pending	74	8,790	86,047	14,087	19,469	480,233	1,040	25,057	8,062	642,859
2021/22	Filed	41	2,849	29,840	3,518	6,427	336,947	8,729	5,814	9,017	403,182
	Disposed of	63	1,325	34,398	5,662	8,284	308,482	8,484	8,507	6,672	381,877
	Pending	52	10,314	81,486	11,943	17,612	508,698	1,285	22,364	10,407	664,164
2022/23	Filed	75	3,356	36,476	3,776	6,585	326,855	27,161	8,190	11,850	424,324
	Disposed of	95	2,266	41,347	5,936	9,633	320,163	21,210	9,373	11,526	421,549
	Pending	32	11,404	67,801	9,783	9,896	515,390	7,236	21,181	1,817	649,342
2023/24	Filed	82	4,627	48,392	4,215	7,475	383,277	41,524	13,914	12,615	516,121
	Disposed of	67	2,831	50,737	8,104	9,629	376,460	33,527	15,503	12,896	509,754
	Pending	47	12,653	66,248	6,973	12,927	504,574	14,642	14,568	2,630	635,262
2024/25*	Filed	70	4,856	48,212	4,854	8,923	371,452	158,357	11,246	13,555	621,525
	Disposed of	72	3,718	56,536	6,389	10,331	388,295	155,227	14,536	12,562	647,666
	Pending	45	13,791	61,020	5,438	11,519	470,558	21,419	11,343	3,702	598,835

Source: Judiciary
**Provisional*
Note:
1. Filed cases refer to all cases brought before a court during the year in reference
2. Disposed of cases refers to all cases that were resolved/determined by 30th June during the year in reference.
3. Pending cases refer to the cases which had not been determined/resolved by 30th June during the year in reference

17.16. Table 17.12 presents the number of judicial officers and practicing lawyers for the period 2021 to 2025. During the review period, judges increased to 214 with female judges rising to 94. However, the number of judges increased to 214 with female judges rising to 94 in 2025. Magistrates decreased from 575 in 2024 to 573 in 2025, while Kadhis decreased from 47 to 40 over the same period. There was an increase in the number of practicing lawyers by 8.7 per cent to 18,337 in 2025.

Table 17.12: Distribution of Judicial Officers and Practicing Lawyers, 2021 – 2025

Number

Judicial Officers/ Practicing Lawyers	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Judges															
Supreme Court Judges	4	3	7	4	3	7	4	3	7	4	3	7	4	3	7
Court of Appeal Judges	10	10	20	10	9	19	19	11	30	19	10	29	19	15	34
High Court Judges	40	35	75	40	39	79	52	47	99	61	53	114	54	45	99
Employment & Labour Judges	11	10	21	11	10	21	14	9	23	14	8	22	13	8	21
Environment & Land Judges	31	20	51	21	30	51	19	13	32	23	15	38	30	23	53
Sub-Total	**96**	**78**	**174**	**86**	**91**	**177**	**108**	**83**	**191**	**121**	**89**	**210**	**120**	**94**	**214**
Magistrates															
Chief Magistrates	42	33	75	40	29	69	34	21	55	46	27	73	50	27	77
Senior Principal Magistrate	50	23	73	50	23	73	74	44	118	57	37	94	75	72	147
Principal Magistrate	67	72	139	67	72	139	68	103	171	71	107	178	47	67	114
Senior Resident Magistrate	41	67	108	40	68	108	36	72	108	31	65	96	45	99	144
Resident Magistrate	26	62	88	47	106	153	39	99	138	38	96	134	21	70	91
Sub-Total	**226**	**257**	**483**	**244**	**298**	**542**	**251**	**339**	**590**	**243**	**332**	**575**	**238**	**335**	**573**
Kadhis															
Chief Kadhi	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Senior Principal Kadhi	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	3	4	0	4	20	0	20
Principal Kadhi	9	0	9	9	0	9	20	0	20	20	0	20	23	0	23
Senior Resident Kadhi	20	0	20	20	0	20	16	0	16	16	0	16	1	0	1
Resident Kadhi	21	0	21	21	0	21	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**52**	**0**	**52**	**52**	**0**	**52**	**46**	**0**	**46**	**47**	**0**	**47**	**45**	**0**	**45**
Total Judicial Officers	**374**	**335**	**709**	**382**	**389**	**771**	**405**	**422**	**827**	**411**	**421**	**832**	**403**	**429**	**832**
Practicing Lawyers	**6,642**	**5,699**	**12,341**	**7,425**	**6,481**	**13,906**	**8,840**	**6,864**	**15,704**	**9,436**	**7,438**	**16,874**	**9,989**	**8,348**	**18,337**

Source: Judiciary, Law Society of Kenya
** Provisional*

Prisons

17.17. The number of persons committed to prison from 2021 to 2025 by sex is presented in Table 17.13. The total number of persons committed to prison declined by 9.1 per cent to 189,998 in 2025, while the convicted prison population declined by 21.5 per cent to 48,027 with 77.0 per cent serving sentences of less than 2 years.

17.18. The total number of prisoners on death sentence increased from 93 in 2024 to 150 in 2025. Of the unconvicted prisoners, those committed to remand accounted for 99.2 per cent. The number of prisoners previously convicted increased by 15.4 per cent to 8,207 in 2025. About 9 in 10 persons committed to prison in 2025 were males.

Table 17.13: Persons Committed to Prison by Sex, 2021 – 2025

Number

	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sentenced to:										
Less than 1 Month	12,579	1,198	12,767	1,209	14,424	1,916	8,488	970	4,756	437
1 Month to < 2 years	37,171	6,885	37,928	6,487	43,724	6,379	33,134	5,688	27,395	4,413
2 yrs or more	6,881	403	7,073	537	12,582	500	11,972	639	9,905	600
Life imprisonment	268	5	318	7	377	29	189	2	371	0
Death sentence	72	1	93	1	136	4	90	3	136	14
Convicted Prisoners by Sex	**56,971**	**8,492**	**58,179**	**8,241**	**71,243**	**8,828**	**53,873**	**7,302**	**42,563**	**5,464**
Total Convicted Prisoners	**65,463**		**66,420**		**80,071**		**61,175**		**48,027**	
Committed for civil debt	307	115	505	137	585	154	874	333	853	292
Committed to remand	87,824	6,412	94,632	7,885	156,442	10,809	134,837	11,752	130,074	10,752
Total Unconvicted Prisoners	**94,658**		**103,159**		**167,990**		**147,796**		**141,971**	
Persons Committed to Prisons by Sex	**145,102**	**15,019**	**153,316**	**16,263**	**228,270**	**19,791**	**189,584**	**19,387**	**173,490**	**16,508**
Total Persons Committed to Prisons	**160,121**		**169,579**		**248,061**		**208,971**		**189,998**	
Previously convicted	9,876	645	10,537	983	14,059	2,016	6,322	787	7,365	842
Deaths (Excluding Executions)	105	8	113	3	131	15	203	7	178	10
"Prison population per 100,000 Population"	**322**		**335**		**481**		**399**		**356**	

Source: Kenya Prison Service
** Provisional*

17.19. Table 17.14 shows daily average prison population by sex, for the period 2021 to 2025. The daily average prison population increased by 2.9 per cent to 60,740 in 2025. The daily average population of convicted inmates decreased by 0.8 per cent to 36,278, while that of unconvicted prisoners increased by 9.0 per cent to 24,462 in 2025. Overall, the daily average population of male prisoners increased by 6.3 per cent to 57,846, whereas that of females decreased by 37.0 per cent to 2,894 in review period.

17.20. The prisoner turnover rate, which reflects how often the prison population is replaced within a year, dropped from 3.5 in 2024 to 3.1 in 2025. This decline indicates reduced admissions and releases or longer average stays, pointing to a modest stabilization of the prison population.

Table 17.14: Daily Average Population of Prisoners by Sex, 2021-2025

Number

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Convicted Prisoners					
Males	24,331	30,081	33,774	34,741	34,762
Females	1,751	1,441	1,562	1,834	1,516
Sub-Total	**26,082**	**31,522**	**35,336**	**36,575**	**36,278**
Unconvicted Prisoners					
Males	19,954	21,480	25,226	19,680	23,084
Females	1,636	1,748	1,353	2,758	1,378
Sub -Total	**21,590**	**23,228**	**26,579**	**22,438**	**24,462**
Total Prisoners					
Males	44,285	51,561	59,000	54,421	57,846
Females	3,387	3,189	2,915	4,592	2,894
Grand Total	**47,672**	**54,750**	**61,915**	**59,013**	**60,740**
Prisoners Turnover Rate	**3.4**	**3.1**	**4.0**	**3.5**	**3.1**

Source: Kenya Prisons Service
** Provisional*

17.21. The number of convicted persons for the period 2021-2025 by age and sex are shown in Table 17.15. Overall, the number of convicted child prisoners (under 18) more than doubled, rising from 535 in 2024 to 1,123 in 2025. In contrast, the adult prison population (18 years and above) dropped by 22.7 per cent to 46,904 in 2025. Among females age under 18, convictions increased tenfold while other adult female age groups declined. Similarly, convictions among males age under 18, rose by 88.1 per cent while the adult male population declined in 2025.

Table 17.15: Convicted Persons Committed to Prison by Age and Sex, 2021-2025

Number

Year	Sex	Age						
		Under 16	16 -17	18-20	21-25	26-50	Over 50	Total
2021	Male	53	336	8,815	17,158	26,942	3,667	56,971
	Female	3	14	840	2,143	4,718	774	8,492
	Total	**56**	**350**	**9,655**	**19,301**	**31,660**	**4,441**	**65,463**
2022	Male	69	811	8,869	17,676	27,183	3,571	58,179
	Female	-	47	725	1,915	4,989	565	8,241
	Total	**69**	**858**	**9,594**	**19,591**	**32,172**	**4,136**	**66,420**
2023	Male	71	325	11,263	18,628	33,900	7,056	71,243
	Female	6	16	1,516	1,752	4,514	1,024	8,828
	Total	**77**	**341**	**12,779**	**20,380**	**38,414**	**8,080**	**80,071**
2024	Male	87	434	7,438	15,596	24,650	5,134	53,339
	Female	8	6	638	1,622	4,679	883	7,836
	Total	**95**	**440**	**8,076**	**17,218**	**29,329**	**6,017**	**61,175**
2025*	Male	155	825	6,281	13,183	18,624	3,495	42,563
	Female	8	135	462	1,268	3,043	548	5,464
	Total	**163**	**960**	**6,743**	**14,451**	**21,667**	**4,043**	**48,027**

Source: Kenya Prison Service
** Provisional*

17.22. Table 17.16 provides data on convicted prisoners by type of offence and sex, from 2021 to 2025. Persons serving sentences relating to employment offences decreased by 58.8 per cent to 306, while those serving sentences relating to liquor declined by 29.4 per cent to 9,764 in 2025. Those convicted of offences against persons and offences that are injurious to the public decreased by 22.1 per cent and 37.0 per cent, respectively. Persons convicted of offences against liquor offences accounted for the highest proportion of convicted inmates at 20.3 per cent followed by those convicted of offences relating to property and order and administration of lawful authority at 17.3 per cent and 15.6 per cent, respectively.

Table 17.16: Convicted Prisoners by Type of Offence and Sex, 2021-2025

Number

Type of Offence[1]	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Liquor offences	11,670	4,681	16,351	11,930	4,277	16,207	13,011	5,147	18,158	9,083	4,745	13,828	6,351	3,413	9,764
Order and administration of lawful authority	8,116	922	9,038	8,466	1,015	9,481	10,451	230	10,681	7,802	314	8,116	7,248	257	7,505
Related to property	6,325	323	6,648	7,361	402	7,763	10,090	1,278	11,368	9,085	1,148	10,233	7,645	655	8,300
Against person	4,362	348	4,710	5,093	407	5,500	10,810	861	11,671	7,196	684	7,880	5,768	367	6,135
Drugs related	2,207	54	2,261	1,998	64	2,062	4,974	215	5,189	3,566	60	3,626	5,266	96	5,362
Injurious to public	2,884	215	3,099	2,692	156	2,848	5,975	91	6,066	4,439	207	4,646	2,754	173	2,927
Employment	1,233	38	1,271	1,101	25	1,126	1,135	124	1,259	437	185	622	268	38	306
Attempts & conspiracies	1,270	53	1,323	1,390	53	1,443	4,314	574	4,888	1,499	58	1,557	1,342	15	1,357
Registration of persons[2]	69	13	82	40	17	57	1,053	154	1,207	811	60	871	575	180	755
Various other cases	18,835	1,845	20,680	18,108	1,825	19,933	9,430	154	9,584	9,421	375	9,796	5,346	270	5,616
Total	**56,971**	**8,492**	**65,463**	**58,179**	**8,241**	**66,420**	**71,243**	**8,828**	**80,071**	**53,339**	**7,836**	**61,175**	**42,563**	**5,464**	**48,027**

Source: Kenya Prison Service
** Provisional*
[1] As categorised in Table 17.31
[2] Refers to offences outlined in the Registration of Persons Act Cap 107 such as illegal registrations

Children in conflict with the law

17.23. The number of children in conflict with the law during the year 2021-2025 is shown in Table 17.17. The total number of children committed to prison decreased by 37.5 per cent to 334 in 2025 with boys accounting for 97.0 per cent. Among boys, one in every three (33.6%) were committed to prison due to offences related to general stealing followed by sexual offences at 25.9 per cent. For girls, majority were committed to prison for general stealing at 60.0 per cent in 2025.

Table 17.17: Children in Conflict with the Law by Type of Offence and Sex, 2021-2025

Number

Type of Offence	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Murder (including attempt)	1	0	1	6	1	7	4	1	5	4	0	4	3	0	3
Manslaughter	1	0	1	7	0	7	1	0	1	6	1	7	2	1	3
Assault	46	2	48	105	8	113	51	10	61	4	1	5	15	0	15
Sexual offence[1]													84	1	85
Other offences against persons[1]	113	7	120	127	12	139	14	22	36	52	0	52	6	0	6
Robbery and allied offences	3	0	3	15	0	15	6	1	7	18	1	19	12	0	12
Breakings	21	0	21	42	0	42	19	0	19	48	1	49	40	0	40
Theft of stock	9	0	9	28	0	28	14	0	14	6	0	6	8	0	8
General stealing	21	2	23	37	9	46	13	23	36	115	3	118	109	6	115
Theft of motor vehicle	6	0	6	15	0	15	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of motor vehicle parts	40	0	40	91	0	91	41	0	41	47	0	47	2	0	2
Theft of bicycles	8	0	8	23	0	23	12	0	12	2	0	2	1	0	1
Stealing by servant	71	0	71	167	0	167	78	0	78	16	1	17	0	0	0
Dangerous drugs	6	1	7	13	1	14	7	1	8	10	2	12	21	1	22
Handling stolen properties	1	1	2	8	3	11	1	5	6	14	0	14	3	1	4
Other offences against property	33	1	34	57	8	65	36	22	58	111	0	111	11	0	11
All other penal codes	9	3	12	139	5	144	14	14	28	68	3	71	7	0	7
Total	**389**	**17**	**406**	**880**	**47**	**927**	**319**	**99**	**418**	**521**	**13**	**534**	**324**	**10**	**334**

Source: Kenya Prison Service
** Provisional*
[1]Sexual offences were previously reported under "other offences against persons"; hence, no data for 2021–2024.

Foreign Nationals committed to prisons

17.24. The number of convicted foreign nationals by type of offence and sex from 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 17.18. The number of convicted foreign nationals rose by 6.4 per cent to 1,137 in 2025, with males accounting for 90.5 per cent. Majority of the convicted foreign nationals were convicted for unlawful presence in Kenya at 44.8 per cent. Female foreign nationals were most often convicted of drug related offences at 26.9 per cent.

Table 17.18: Convicted Foreign Nationals[1] by Type of Offence and Sex, 2021-2025

Number

Type of Offence	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unlawfuly present in Kenya	14	8	22	680	83	763	1,053	154	1,207	704	60	764	492	17	509
Drug related	12	6	18	101	21	122	170	44	214	76	19	95	30	29	59
Acts against the natural environment(including pollution/dumping/ protection of protected species	5	0	5	71	1	72	151	3	154	21	0	21	27	2	29
Sexual related offences	34	2	36	98	3	101	142	5	147	23	1	24	79	0	79
Other offences against persons	4	0	4	90	2	92	112	6	118	24	4	28	193	13	206
General stealing	6	1	7	67	2	69	85	5	90	18	6	24	79	20	99
Attempts and conspiracies	2	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
Assault	3	1	4	38	1	39	54	4	58	5	3	8	32	20	52
Breakings	7	0	7	16	0	16	29	0	29	16	0	16	10	1	11
Robbery and allied offences	9	0	9	11	1	12	28	1	29	5	1	6	32	0	32
Murder (including attempt)	10	2	12	17	2	19	22	3	25	9	1	10	9	4	13
Other offences against property	3	1	4	16	3	19	21	4	25	19	8	27	14	1	15
Stealing by servant	3	3	6	11	2	13	21	2	23	12	0	12	0	0	0
Handling stolen properties	12	3	15	16	0	16	20	0	20	6	0	6	7	0	7
Causing death by dangerous driving	0	0	0	6	0	6	11	0	11	0	0	0	2	0	2
Theft of stock	1	0	1	4	0	4	7	0	7	0	0	0	10	0	10
Terrorism/ terror related	3	0	3	4	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	3
Acts against computer systems(including unlawful accesses/interference/ interception of computer data	3	0	3	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	2	0	2	5	2	7	6	3	9	1	1	2	4	1	5

Table 17.18: Convicted Foreign Nationals[1] by Type of Offence and Sex, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)

Number

Type of Offence	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Theft from motor vehicles	1	0	1	3	0	3	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of motor vehicle	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of motorcycle	0	0	0	3	0	3	9	0	9	2	0	2	5	0	5
Obtaining by false pretence	5	1	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0
Registration of persons	4	2	6	4	3	7	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0
Theft of motor vehicle parts	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corruption and related offences	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other penal code	4	3	7	17	5	22	0	0	0	8	0	8	1	0	1
Total	**150**	**33**	**183**	**1,292**	**131**	**1,423**	**1,963**	**234**	**2,197**	**946**	**105**	**1,069**	**1,029**	**108**	**1,137**

Source: Kenya Prison Service
** Provisional*
[1] A foreign national is defined in Part I of the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act, Cap. 172, Part VII (Section 56(2)) as any person who is not a citizen of Kenya.



Probation and Aftercare

17.25. Table 17.19 shows the number of offenders serving probation sentence, community service and aftercare by sex and type of offence for 2024 and 2025. Offenders serving probation sentence increased by 8.9 per cent to 6,439 in 2025. The offenders convicted of murder, manslaughter, stealing and dangerous drugs offences under probation sentence increased from 25, 79, 1,227 and 311 in 2024 to 53, 121, 1,521 and 495 respectively, in 2025. Conversely, the number of offenders serving community service decreased by 30.9 per cent to 6,914 in 2025. Offenders serving aftercare increased by 7.7 per cent to 28 in 2025.

Table 17.19: Offenders Serving Probation Sentence, Community Service and Aftercare by Sex and Type of Offence, 2024 and 2025

Number

Offence	Offenders Serving Probation Sentence								Offenders Serving Community Service								Offenders Serving Aftercare							
	2024				2025*				2024				2025*				2024				2025*			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children
Murder(including attempt)	18	3	4	0	42	3	8	0	4	0	0	0	51	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0
Causing death by dangerous driving	4	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	59	1	18	1	84	6	31	0	2	0	1	0	11	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (including attempt)	114	48	0	0	8	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	17	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the person	1,504	80	281	7	828	42	283	4	1,028	10	129	3	482	5	74	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery and allied offences	17	6	3	0	43	1	3	0	22	1	0	0	111	5	5	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
Breakings	195	51	10	4	226	60	4	1	219	1	6	0	237	3	3	1	4	2	0	0	0	6	0	0
Theft of stock	131	15	5	0	123	18	7	0	112	0	1	0	111	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stealing	964	136	121	6	1,234	51	129	7	948	5	32	0	1,230	9	71	2	4	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Theft of motor vehicles	5	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of motor vehicle parts	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft from motor vehicles	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of motor cycles	21	3	0	0	2	1	2	0	17	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of motor cycles parts	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of bicycles	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dangerous drugs	272	16	23	0	429	31	35	0	420	2	5	0	485	7	32	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Substance abuse related offences	133	4	287	5	3	18	3	1	4,379	7	949	0	723	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corruption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 17.19: Offenders Serving Probation Sentence, Community Service and Aftercare by Sex and Type of Offence, 2024 and 2025 (Cont'd)

Number

Offence	Offenders Serving Probation Sentence								Offenders Serving Community Service								Offenders Serving Aftercare							
	2024				2025*				2024				2025*				2024				2025*			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children
Criminal damage	195	7	28	1	261	2	31	0	126	1	2	0	166	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offence against morality	0	1	0	1	382	69	30	2	116	0	0	0	127	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0
Public health act related offences	6	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environment,Wildlife and forest related offences	27	1	1	0	104	7	3	0	342	1	8	0	279	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FGM related offences	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Traffic act related offences	8	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	144	0	1	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other acts and penal codes offences	825	70	145	4	1200	0	398	11	896	5	43	0	1759	12	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,507	442	934	29	5,034	411	968	26	8,795	33	1,182	3	5,887	46	977	4	12	13	0	1	13	13	2	0
Total by Sex	4,949		963		5,445		994		8,828		1,185		5,933		981		25		1		26		2	
Grand total	**5,912**				**6,439**				**10,013**				**6,914**				**26**				**28**			

Source: Probation and Aftercare Department
** Provisional*

17.26. Table 17.20 presents the number of National Police Service (NPS), prisons and probation officers by sex for 2021 to 2025. The total number of NPS officers decreased by 2.3 per cent to 101,650 in 2025. In this category, Kenya Police Service and Administration Police Service officers declined by 3.6 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively, while officers in the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) increased by 11.1 per cent to 7,460 in 2025.

17.27. The number of prison officers decreased by 1.8 per cent to 29,998 in 2025. Similarly, probation officers declined by 10.0 per cent to 1,490, with male officers rising by 1.8 per cent and female officers dropping by 20.1 per cent in the review period. The ratio of police to population declined to 1:525 in 2025 from 1:504 in 2024, while the prison officer to inmates and probation officer to offender ratios improved to 1:6 and 1:9, respectively, in 2025.

Table 17.20: Police, Prisons and Probation Officers, 2021 – 2025

Number

Officers	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
National Police Service Officers	**88,142**	**13,279**	**101,421**	**93,214**	**16,643**	**109,857**	**90,457**	**16,392**	**106,849**	**88,483**	**15,597**	**104,080**	**86,565**	**15,085**	**101,650**
Kenya Police	59,334	11,115	70,449	63,372	11,968	75,340	61,280	11,899	73,179	59,717	11,322	71,039	57,544	10,949	68,493
Administration Police	23,079	1,334	24,413	24,083	3,288	27,371	23,420	3,250	26,670	23,123	3,206	26,329	22,588	3,109	25,697
Directorate of Criminal Investigation	5,729	830	6,559	5,759	1,387	7,146	5,757	1,243	7,000	5,643	1,069	6,712	6,433	1,027	7,460
Police to Population Ratio		**1:490**			**1:461**			**1:482**			**1:504**			**1:525**	
Prison Officers	**21,934**	**6,105**	**28,039**	**24,098**	**7,286**	**31,384**	**23,829**	**7,320**	**31,149**	**23,313**	**7,246**	**30,559**	**22,816**	**7,182**	**29,998**
In Adult Prisons	21,548	5,890	27,438	23,709	7,019	30,728	23,452	7,041	30,493	22,949	6,950	29,899	22,478	6,881	29,359
In Juvenile Prisons	386	215	601	389	267	656	377	279	656	364	296	660	338	301	639
Prison Officer to Inmate Ratio		**1:6**			**1:5**			**1:8**			**1:7**			**1:6**	
Probation Officers	663	608	1,271	613	676	1,289	761	895	1,656	761	895	1,656	775	715	1,490
Probation Officers to Offenders Serving Non-Custodial Sentences		**1:27**			**1:15**			**1:12**			**1:10**			**1:9**	

Source: National Police Service, Kenya Prisons Service and Department of Probation and Aftercare Service
** Provisional*

National Identity Cards

17.28. Table 17.21 presents the new identity card applications made, produced and collected by county, from 2021 to 2025. In total, the number of applications made increased by 49.1 per cent to 1,509,957, in 2025 with Marsabit County recording the highest percentage increase at 245.6 per cent, while Wajir County registered the highest decline at 22.5 per cent. The number of newly produced identity cards increased by 15.1 per cent to 1,225,299 in 2025, with Garissa County recording the highest increase of 103.2 per cent. During the period under review, there was an increase of 18.7 per cent in the cards collected across all counties with Narok County recording the highest increase at 67.3 per cent.

Table 17.21: New Identity Card Applications Made, Produced and Collected by County, 2021 – 2025

Number

County/ Office	NPR Applications					NPR IDs Produced					NPR IDs Collected				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Mombasa	18,475	19,916	21,122	19,170	23,883	16,113	24,849	18,882	20,329	21,124	14,021	20,480	10,683	17,559	21,789
Kwale	19,514	23,005	21,578	17,951	29,887	17,839	29,548	22,220	17,732	19,177	17,278	24,003	19,955	15,115	19,731
Kilifi	36,693	45,295	40,557	34,900	43,744	27,886	50,191	34,275	32,778	36,022	21,547	40,746	34,674	33,936	32,189
Tana River	8,553	8,351	7,428	10,630	12,567	7,689	10,076	8,453	7,369	9,579	6,269	8,448	9,169	5,196	8,217
Lamu	3,429	2,024	2,249	3,373	4,781	3,664	5,622	4,163	3,649	3,783	3,351	4,406	3,996	3,140	3,677
Taita/ Taveta	7,972	8,919	7,359	8,849	8,551	7,027	11,649	7,034	8,309	7,104	7,108	9,565	7,698	7,697	7,157
Garissa	8,540	8,587	11,477	16,147	19,624	17,067	24,313	19,803	14,705	29,879	6,592	6,201	12,283	10,420	14,701
Wajir	11,909	9,780	16,895	21,512	16,678	13,911	17,990	17,856	20,428	14,827	12,607	14,044	13,529	14,272	12,947
Mandera	10,672	12,584	19,285	20,337	19,190	17,104	20,709	19,109	16,173	13,680	10,684	12,617	14,308	11,791	12,920
Marsabit	6,853	7,874	13,206	13,514	46,706	6,919	9,512	10,031	15,515	27,155	5,018	6,471	0,123	12,054	19,096
Isiolo	3,201	3,385	5,033	4,831	5,317	3,714	3,345	6,957	5,380	4,581	2,432	2,621	5,551	4,237	4,294
Meru	35,681	35,441	38,934	31,637	43,391	34,380	50,633	33,568	30,725	33,149	30,672	38,592	32,774	28,187	32,368
Tharaka-Nithi	10,760	11,092	13,762	9,990	14,450	9,044	15,692	10,990	10,283	10,947	7,544	13,951	10,873	11,106	11,035
Embu	12,626	14,599	14,970	15,355	17,438	11,815	19,596	14,562	13,779	14,276	12,240	17,435	14,467	14,323	15,335
Kitui	38,878	37,202	38,621	30,216	44,858	29,067	49,305	34,379	32,493	37,058	24,716	42,485	34,256	28,965	35,968
Machakos	28,932	34,065	33,721	26,975	40,296	23,531	40,875	29,999	28,562	31,867	21,292	35,749	29,811	26,614	32,191
Makueni	28,385	31,941	30,980	23,704	36,010	25,076	39,041	27,094	25,685	30,398	22,658	33,641	28,456	23,991	28,651
Nyandarua	17,923	16,748	19,780	19,601	17,472	15,867	22,008	16,377	17,057	15,591	13,215	20,437	17,911	7,032	20,832
Nyeri	17,544	16,170	21,801	14,158	18,003	17,016	18,458	15,865	16,258	15,860	13,278	17,449	16,080	17,341	15,192
Kirinyaga	13,136	12,782	15,650	11,047	14,657	12,135	16,313	13,512	12,827	12,866	9,313	13,013	12,924	15,375	13,438
Murang'a	26,230	25,609	30,455	20,480	26,902	23,406	31,319	25,390	22,590	22,677	20,743	27,226	25,679	27,397	22,831
Kiambu	41,518	42,298	47,905	38,753	49,735	40,651	50,729	43,551	43,281	44,094	35,213	45,596	44,503	51,186	41,983
Turkana	16,255	21,769	33,528	17,637	27,533	10,223	17,526	20,096	20,589	15,991	6,513	13,467	19,023	16,822	11,041
West Pokot	16,173	14,679	15,231	12,279	24,508	9,228	19,570	12,654	12,909	15,632	8,201	14,970	11,464	11,403	14,246
Samburu	7,989	8,569	10,441	7,980	8,908	6,011	10,623	8,903	7,282	5,865	2,896	7,617	8,966	6,440	5,898
Trans Nzoia	30,303	32,504	31,907	23,588	33,709	26,583	42,728	27,928	24,148	27,852	22,198	29,269	23,204	19,688	24,526
Uasin Gishu	30,361	24,812	29,746	25,139	32,253	24,053	32,674	25,008	25,047	29,743	22,432	28,723	26,987	22,499	27,781
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	16,926	11,773	15,005	12,010	19,419	12,057	16,333	12,371	11,992	17,152	10,011	14,109	12,530	10,518	15,380
Nandi	28,780	21,274	26,660	19,387	27,152	21,182	30,146	21,848	20,605	24,207	18,877	25,982	22,199	19,333	23,262
Baringo	16,181	17,486	18,334	15,210	27,005	14,099	23,418	16,067	15,454	20,854	11,819	19,497	14,949	13,404	17,359
Laikipia	12,717	13,199	16,476	13,436	17,123	9,925	17,410	15,013	13,078	14,168	8,708	13,714	14,081	11,490	12,375
Nakuru	49,065	49,218	61,329	42,031	63,550	42,569	65,895	51,871	47,504	53,812	32,817	54,257	47,592	37,011	51,858

Table 17.21: New Identity Card Applications Made, Produced and Collected by County, 2021 – 2025 (Cont'd)

Number

County/ Office	NPR Applications					NPR IDs Produced					NPR IDs Collected				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Narok	28,157	22,443	29,711	27,794	46,039	22,422	32,020	24,077	22,033	30,352	15,708	25,696	23,514	17,680	29,572
Kajiado	20,275	20,832	25,943	22,021	25,610	18,819	25,319	22,077	21,104	20,500	13,358	20,263	20,145	18,573	20,155
Kericho	24,575	25,606	29,666	20,200	34,493	21,702	35,157	24,718	24,597	28,843	17,036	30,618	25,112	23,357	26,566
Bomet	20,958	20,680	26,364	17,177	35,856	18,603	30,119	25,440	20,004	30,871	15,982	23,597	23,982	19,708	27,071
Kakamega	58,583	69,597	67,355	44,701	78,105	42,870	88,597	54,055	50,744	62,541	39,884	67,396	54,500	46,852	57,988
Vihiga	20,973	18,729	20,104	14,374	22,346	16,564	25,264	14,694	15,389	18,653	16,454	22,110	14,860	14,367	18,010
Bungoma	47,862	56,598	54,939	41,258	69,786	40,056	70,197	45,795	44,215	48,719	38,427	57,319	43,317	36,352	44,907
Busia	30,334	33,684	33,976	22,726	35,179	27,650	44,329	28,852	25,915	27,743	24,782	37,993	29,254	24,198	26,720
Siaya	29,088	36,777	24,284	18,969	36,632	22,234	51,652	18,901	20,966	30,661	22,695	39,448	18,900	17,827	28,857
Kisumu	40,309	47,549	32,055	24,544	49,727	27,543	55,830	23,967	26,713	35,827	25,028	41,561	23,348	25,144	33,133
Homabay	40,035	41,211	30,395	23,134	46,872	25,853	56,479	23,734	26,531	35,585	22,756	42,924	24,279	22,379	35,653
Migori	35,512	43,433	30,326	21,581	33,152	25,106	61,112	24,937	25,247	31,970	21,773	44,634	22,742	20,987	26,181
Kisii	49,171	40,160	39,085	29,643	49,068	36,395	46,137	30,955	30,249	39,137	33,462	45,236	30,984	26,543	41,378
Nyamira	21,012	17,091	20,445	14,251	23,529	17,766	22,014	16,863	15,918	18,934	16,033	20,040	16,314	14,744	15,887
Nairobi City	68,016	70,483	86,859	67,453	87,053	65,339	74,941	75,426	79,002	82,845	60,012	70,737	74,451	71,446	83,839
Foreign Office[1]	920	1,210	2,247	1,263	1,210	604	967	1,847	1,520	1,148	920	967	1,847	1,263	1,210
GRAND TOTAL	**1,167,954**	**1,209,033**	**1,285,179**	**1,012,916**	**1,509,957**	**986,377**	**1,558,230**	**1,102,167**	**1,064,662**	**1,225,299**	**846,573**	**1,267,320**	**1,058,247**	**966,962**	**1,147,395**

Source: National Registration Bureau
** Provisional*
NPR - Not Previously Registred
[1]These are produced in Nairobi for Kenyans abroad who applied through foreign office

Voter Registration

17.29. Table 17.22 presents the number of registered voters by county in 2024 and 2025. The number of registered voters increased slightly by 0.9 per cent to 22,318,104 in 2025. The number of male voters increased by 0.4 per cent, while female voters rose by 1.4 per cent. In 2025, Garissa and Mombasa Counties recorded the highest increases in voter registration at 2.5 and 2.0 per cent, respectively.

Table 17.22: Registered Voters, 2024 and 2025

Number

"Name of County/ Special Domains"	Constituencies	Registered Voters as at 31.12.2024			2024 Coverage (%)			Registered Voters as at 31.12.2025*			2025 Coverage (%)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mombasa	6	353,005	288,908	641,913	85.9	70.1	78.0	295,951	358,926	654,877	70.1	84.7	77.4
Kwale	4	159,734	168,519	328,253	65.7	68.5	67.1	160,836	169,481	330,317	64.0	66.6	65.3
Kilifi	7	282,019	306,583	588,602	59.6	64.2	61.9	284,303	308,512	592,815	58.6	63.1	60.9
Tana River	3	69,878	71,218	141,096	83.9	83.3	83.6	69,956	71,231	141,187	81.3	80.7	81.0
Lamu	2	43,936	37,517	81,453	93.7	80.5	87.2	44,238	37,765	82,003	90.8	78.5	84.7
Taita/Taveta	4	95,492	86,335	181,827	84.6	74.1	79.3	96,774	87,337	184,111	84.5	73.7	79.0
Garissa	6	107,549	93,924	201,473	43.5	37.8	40.6	110,875	95,709	206,584	43.4	37.3	40.3
Wajir	6	109,998	97,760	207,758	52.1	45.5	48.8	110,706	98,373	209,079	50.1	43.8	46.9
Mandera	6	111,155	105,875	217,030	48.7	45.4	47.0	111,723	106,240	217,963	46.7	43.6	45.1
Marsabit	4	85,118	81,794	166,912	68.5	63.7	66.1	85,629	82,183	167,812	66.2	61.6	63.9
Isiolo	2	45,659	43,845	89,504	57.2	52.2	54.7	45,649	43,804	89,453	55.2	50.5	52.8
Meru	9	394,751	377,388	772,139	79.2	74.9	77.0	398,359	379,935	778,294	78.3	74.0	76.1
Tharaka-Nithi	3	117,084	114,848	231,932	89.3	83.2	86.1	117,813	115,270	233,083	88.7	82.2	85.4
Embu	4	169,291	165,011	334,302	82.3	76.9	79.5	170,279	165,781	336,060	81.6	76.2	78.8
Kitui	8	256,016	276,742	532,758	74.2	75.7	75.0	260,397	280,452	540,849	74.0	75.1	74.6
Machakos	8	354,868	332,697	687,565	74.5	67.8	71.1	359,773	337,224	696,997	74.5	67.7	71.0
Makueni	6	242,480	236,921	479,401	76.0	71.4	73.7	244,566	238,518	483,084	75.3	70.6	72.9
Nyandarua	5	180,798	180,367	361,165	84.9	80.5	82.6	181,846	180,967	362,813	83.4	78.7	81.0
Nyeri	6	240,072	241,560	481,632	88.0	83.6	85.7	241,694	242,599	484,293	87.6	82.6	85.0
Kirinyaga	4	189,787	186,214	376,001	90.8	83.0	86.8	190,989	187,122	378,111	90.7	82.3	86.3
Murang'a	7	311,173	309,756	620,929	87.8	82.7	85.2	314,396	312,670	627,066	87.5	82.1	84.7
Kiambu	12	633,475	641,533	1,275,008	77.7	77.1	77.4	640,358	649,253	1,289,611	76.9	76.1	76.5
Turkana	6	103,208	135,320	238,528	40.9	52.3	46.7	104,045	135,839	239,884	39.5	50.4	45.0
West Pokot	4	107,782	112,244	220,026	64.3	64.3	64.3	108,780	112,853	221,633	62.6	62.4	62.5
Samburu	3	46,232	53,782	100,014	56.9	63.8	60.4	46,806	54,183	100,989	55.3	61.6	58.5
Trans Nzoia	5	210,218	188,763	398,981	67.8	60.2	64.0	212,135	189,945	402,080	66.4	58.9	62.7

Table 17.22: Registered Voters, 2024 and 2025 (Cont'd)

Number

"Name of County/ Special Domains"	Constituencies	Registered Voters as at 31.12.2024			2024 Coverage (%)			Registered Voters as at 31.12.2025*			2025 Coverage (%)		
Uasin Gishu	6	266,337	239,801	506,138	69.8	62.1	65.9	267,639	240,790	508,429	68.0	60.5	64.2
Elgeyo/Marakwet	4	110,355	103,529	213,884	81.8	74.6	78.1	110,691	103,657	214,348	80.1	72.9	76.5
Nandi	6	211,665	194,623	406,288	75.7	65.8	70.6	212,817	195,325	408,142	74.4	64.2	69.1
Baringo	6	141,843	139,210	281,053	75.0	70.7	72.8	142,097	139,297	281,394	72.8	68.6	70.7
Laikipia	3	135,266	127,746	263,012	88.8	74.6	81.3	136,271	128,571	264,842	87.0	72.8	79.5
Nakuru	11	542,004	512,852	1,054,856	77.3	71.8	74.5	546,681	517,048	1,063,729	75.8	70.1	72.9
Narok	6	207,748	191,036	398,784	67.0	59.1	63.0	209,023	191,837	400,860	64.4	56.7	60.5
Kajiado	5	243,125	220,148	463,273	64.3	57.8	61.1	244,435	221,266	465,701	62.7	56.3	59.5
Kericho	6	222,288	205,779	428,067	78.7	70.6	74.6	223,644	206,565	430,209	77.4	69.3	73.3
Bomet	5	194,507	182,478	376,985	74.1	65.8	69.8	196,040	183,243	379,283	73.0	64.6	68.7
Kakamega	12	420,242	424,309	844,551	72.3	73.9	73.1	423,846	427,021	850,867	71.0	72.5	71.7
Vihiga	5	150,668	159,375	310,043	82.5	81.1	81.8	153,498	161,070	314,568	83.1	81.1	82.1
Bungoma	9	330,303	316,295	646,598	60.8	60.1	60.4	333,541	318,275	651,816	59.9	59.0	59.4
Busia	7	204,960	211,796	416,756	78.0	78.7	78.3	206,732	213,135	419,867	76.4	76.9	76.7
Siaya	6	250,439	283,156	533,595	83.1	98.2	90.5	251,986	283,999	535,985	85.1	46.9	59.5
Kisumu	7	298,805	307,949	606,754	81.3	83.0	82.1	301,168	309,868	611,036	79.0	40.9	53.7
Homa Bay	8	261,792	289,279	551,071	83.1	87.7	85.4	263,655	290,209	553,864	77.2	43.6	55.0
Migori	8	228,856	240,163	469,019	73.3	73.8	73.5	230,606	241,235	471,841	71.3	71.4	71.4
Kisii	9	320,431	316,579	637,010	77.9	75.3	76.6	324,777	319,178	643,955	78.0	74.5	76.2
Nyamira	4	163,206	160,077	323,283	83.3	74.6	78.8	164,680	161,356	326,036	83.4	74.2	78.6
Nairobi City	17	1,314,649	1,100,661	2,415,310	85.0	72.3	78.7	1,331,109	1,121,249	2,452,358	84.1	72.1	78.2
Sub total	290	11,240,267	10,862,265	22,102,532	74.9	70.9	72.9	11,283,812	11,016,366	22,300,178	73.3	65.8	69.4
Diaspora	0	6,697	3,746	10,443	..	..	..	6,697	3,746	10,443	..	..	..
Prisons	0	7,075	408	7,483	..	..	..	7,075	408	7,483	..	..	..
Total	**290**	**11,254,039**	**10,866,419**	**22,120,458**	**74.9**	**70.9**	**72.9**	**11,297,584**	**11,020,520**	**22,318,104**	**73.3**	**65.8**	**69.4**

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commisssion
**Provisional*
..Data not available

Child Protection

17.30. Table 17.23 presents the number of child protection cases reported by sex from 2021 to 2025. Child protection cases reported to the State Department for Children Services increased by 12.2 per cent to 200,669 in 2025. All case categories increased except displaced children, which declined by 85.1 per cent to 570. Cases of children in need of registration had the highest increase at 54.1 per cent to 1,193 in 2025. Increases were generally higher among males than females across most categories. For child trafficking, male cases rose by 17.1 per cent compared to 1.8 per cent among females. Conversely, cases of children in conflict with the law increased more among females (18.7%) than males (11.6%).

Table 17.23: Child Protection Cases Reported by Sex, 2021 - 2025

Number

Case Categories	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Child Custody	14,558	14,907	29,465	14,716	14,101	28,817	14,017	13,741	27,758	14,796	14,678	29,474	17,125	16,483	33,608
Children in need of registration	570	542	1,112	596	525	1,121	620	490	1,110	378	396	774	595	598	1,193
Child Trafficking	996	980	1,976	1,025	922	1,947	977	1,032	2,009	1,012	1,117	2,129	1,185	1,137	2,322
Children in Conflict with the law	3,025	1,530	4,555	3,832	1,588	5,420	3,978	1,559	5,537	3,396	1,340	4,736	3,790	1,590	5,380
Displaced Children	44	35	79	75	56	131	54	47	101	1,747	2,089	3,836	295	275	570
Violence Against Children (VAC)	73,481	74,143	147,624	71,482	70,922	142,404	71,343	72,344	143,687	64,055	65,555	129,610	72,276	73,069	145,345
Vulnerable Children	3,584	3,643	7,227	4,248	3,522	7,770	5,246	4,419	9,665	4,404	3,902	8,306	6,555	5,696	12,251
Grand Total	**96,258**	**95,780**	**192,038**	**95,974**	**91,636**	**187,610**	**96,235**	**93,632**	**189,867**	**89,788**	**89,077**	**178,865**	**101,821**	**98,848**	**200,669**

Source: State Department for Children Services; Directorate of Children Services
** Provisional*

17.31. Table 17.24 shows the number of child protection interventions undertaken to help dispose of cases reported to the State Department for Children Services for the period between 2021 and 2025. During the review period, all intervention categories increased except referral to other agencies, which declined by 2.0 per cent to 19,649 in 2025. The largest increase was recorded in diversion and counselling at 42.1 per cent. There were notable differences by sex across interventions. Alternative family care increased more among females (27.9%) compared to males (17.9%). Similarly, repatriation and reunification cases rose by 10.4 per cent among females to 849 in 2025, compared to a 2.6 per cent increase among males to 869. In contrast, legal processes involving males increased by 10.2 per cent, while those involving females declined by 5.6 per cent in 2025.

Table 17.24: Child Protection Interventions by Sex, 2021 - 2025

Number

Interventions Categories	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alternative Family Care (AFC)	1,271	1,352	2,623	1,444	1,359	2,803	1,205	1,084	2,289	1,429	1,220	2,649	1,685	1,560	3,245
Referral to other Agencies	11,845	11,163	23,008	11,172	10,891	22,063	10,554	10,599	21,153	9,838	10,212	20,050	9,483	10,166	19,649
Family Reconciliation and Support	25,408	26,390	51,798	27,965	26,766	54,731	28,100	27,007	55,107	25,938	26,457	52,395	26,976	25,849	52,825
Repatriation and Reunification	1,088	1,089	2,177	1,287	1,175	2,462	1,087	1,108	2,195	847	769	1,616	869	849	1,718
Legal Processes	1,672	1,943	3,615	2,387	1,986	4,373	2,470	2,650	5,120	2,357	2,266	4,623	2,598	2,138	4,736
Diversion and Counselling	1,752	1,644	3,396	1,514	1,579	3,093	1,465	1,689	3,154	1,671	1,869	3,540	2,383	2,648	5,031
Pending Cases	52,441	52,708	105,149	50,208	47,877	98,085	51,393	49,456	100,849	47,435	46,557	93,992	57,872	55,593	113,465
Total	**95,477**	**96,289**	**191,766**	**95,977**	**91,633**	**187,610**	**96,274**	**93,593**	**189,867**	**89,515**	**89,350**	**178,865**	**101,866**	**98,803**	**200,669**

Source: State Department for Children Services; Directorate of Children Services
** Provisional*

Persons with Disabilities

17.32. Table 17.25 presents the number of persons with disabilities registered annually by sex and type of disability from 2021/22 to 2024/25. In 2024/25, the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) registered 69,832 persons with disabilities, an increase of 14.4 per cent from the previous year. Physical disability accounted for 62.3 per cent of all registered disabilities followed by mental, intellectual and autism at 17.8 per cent.

Table17.25:Persons with Disability Registered Annually by Type of Disability and Sex, 2020/21-2023/24

Number

	2021/22				2022/23				2023/24				2024/25*			
Type of Disability	**Male**	**Female**	**Intersex**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Intersex**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Intersex**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Intersex**	**Total**
Persons with Any Disability	15,170	9,456	1	4,627	23,848	18,026	3	41,877	35,221	25,795	26	61,016	40,691	29,075	9	69,832
Physical	8,644	5,155	1	13,800	13,595	9,611	1	23,210	11,641	8,303	7	19,944	26,422	17,073	7	43,502
Visual Impairment	1,763	901	0	2,664	2,807	2,011	0	4,818	2,190	1,539	1	3,729	6,625	3,878	1	10,504
Speech, Language, Communication	188	133	0	321	343	234	0	577	204	108	0	312	659	430	0	1,089
Hearing Impairment	1,251	1,009	0	2,260	1,708	1,611	1	3,320	1,086	1,036	5	2,122	3,145	2,861	0	5,892
Mental, Intellectual And Autisim Spectrum	2,672	1,806	0	4,478	4,176	3,313	1	7,490	4,223	3,348	1	7,571	6,910	5,494	6	12,410
Chronic Progressive Disorders	652	452	0	1,104	1,198	1,236	0	2,434	1,437	1,492	0	2,929	2,530	2,962	1	5,528
Dental Disabilities	0	0	0	0	21	10	0	21	23	13	0	36	69	49	0	118
Awaiting Migration[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	14,417	9,956	12	24,373	0	0	0	0

Source: National Council for Persons with Disabilities
**Provisional*
[1]Data on PWDs registered before the Disability Medical assestment and categorization Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health in 2022.

Migration

17.33. Table 17.26 shows the number of passports and work permits issued and renewed, and foreign nationals registered for the period 2021 to 2025. The number of passports processed and issued decreased by 36.7 per cent to 393,567 in 2025. Foreign nationals registered increased by 5.2 per cent to 29,300, while work permits issued decreased by 70.6 per cent. There was a 7.8 per cent increase in the work permits renewed during the period under review.

Table 17.26: Passports and Work Permits Issued by Sex, 2021-2025

Number

Document	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Passports issued	112,573	160,755	273,328	188,598	237,539	26,137	195,477	208,551	404,028	01,716	320,078	621,794	190,428	203,139	393,567
Work permits issued[2]	5,752	1,580	7,332	6,104	1,859	7,963	7,135	2,044	9,179	4,891	1,557	6,448	6,448	5,584	1,894
Work permits renewed	9,818	2,155	11,973	9,454	2,213	11,667	10,402	2,398	12,800	8,231	2,161	10,392	8,921	2,280	11,201
Foreign national registered[1]			24,713			23,180			37,603			27,853			29,300

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services
**Provisional*
[1]Means the same as Aliens registered in previous reports
[2]Means the same as Entry permits in previous reports

Refugees in Kenya

17.34. The number of registered refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya by age and sex is shown in Table 17.27. The population of registered refugees and asylum seekers increased by 1.4 per cent to 835,793 in 2025. Total number of children registered as refugees and asylum seekers decreased by 3.3 to 426,097 while that of adults increased by 6.5 per cent in 2025.

Table 17.27: Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Age and Sex, 2021-2025

Number

Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Children (< 18 yrs)					
Male	150,561	155,938	187,994	229,713	222,230
Female	137,502	141,693	170,941	209,542	203,867
Sub Total-children	**288,063**	**297,631**	**358,935**	**439,255**	**426,097**
Adults (18+ yrs)					
Male	125,792	138,955	165,419	191,049	205,523
Female	126,213	136,922	167,514	193,628	204,173
Sub Total-adults	**252,005**	**275,877**	**332,933**	**384,677**	**409,696**
Total (all ages)					
Male	276,353	294,893	353,413	420,762	427,753
Female	263,715	278,615	338,455	403,170	408,040
Total	540,068	573,508	691,868	823,932	835,793

Source: Department of Refugee Services
**Provisional*
NB: The 2024 drastic increase in population is as a result of the resumption of registration of new arrivals in Daadab Refugee camp since 2016. Registration in this location resumed in May 2023, the backlog has since been cleared with normal flow of events.



17.35. Table 17.28 shows the distribution of registered refugees and asylum seekers by location of residence and sex. During the period under review, there was a decrease of registered Refugees and Asylum seekers by 2.3 per cent to 406, 725 in Dadaab Camp while an increase of 4.3 per cent and 8.1 per cent to 310,755 and 118,313 was noted in Kakuma and urban centres, respectively.

Table 17.28: Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Location, 2021-2025

Location	County/ City	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025*		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dadaab Camp	Garissa County	116,108	120,146	236,254	114,572	119,089	233,661	156,788	163,784	320,572	204,037	212,366	416,403	199,148	207,577	406,725
Kakuma Camp	Turkana County	115,468	101,739	217,207	131,577	114,655	246,232	144,325	127,670	271,995	158,681	139,372	298,053	165,543	145,212	310,755
Urban centres	Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Nakuru	44,777	41,830	86,607	48,744	44,871	93,615	52,300	47,001	99,301	58,044	51,432	109,476	63,062	55,251	118,313
	Total	276,353	263,715	540,068	294,893	278,615	573,508	353,413	338,455	691,868	420,762	403,170	823,932	427,753	408,040	835,793

Source: Department of Refugee Services
**Provisional*
**The Kalobeyei Settlement statistics is merged with Kakuma camp under Turkana County*



17.36. The distribution of registered refugees and asylum seekers by country of origin is shown in Table 17.29. Somalia remained the leading country of origin with the highest number of refugees and asylum seekers accounting for 54.9 per cent of all registered refugees in Kenya followed by South Sudan at 24.3 per cent. Eritrea recorded the highest increase of refugee and asylum seekers of 99.8 per cent from 3,259 in 2024 to 7,839 in 2025.

Table 17.29: Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Country of Origin, 2021 - 2025

Country of Origin	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Somalia	288,655	288,648	371,919	468,507	459,131
South Sudan	135,352	153,384	171,402	192,910	202,863
DR Congo	48,284	53,980	58,576	63,203	66,043
Ethiopia	30,367	32,737	37,084	42,227	42,897
Burundi	19,153	24,591	31,199	32,380	34,585
Sudan	9,979	10,439	10,578	12,169	13,349
Uganda	3,086	3,759	3,789	4,035	4,307
Eritrea	2,201	2,599	3,259	3,923	7,839
Rwanda	1,989	2,304	2,842	3,024	3,071
Other	1,002	1,067	1,220	1,554	1,708
Total	540,068	573,508	691,868	823,932	835,793

Source: Department of Refugee Services
**Provisional*
The Somali decrease is as a result of the data cleaning exercise that removed the Kenyans who had registered as refugees in Dadaab Refugee Camp
The persistent conflict in South Sudan also contributes to the increase in population

Table 17.30: Classification of Offences by the National Police Service

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
2	OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY	a) Rape b) Defilement c) Incest d) Unnatural Offences (Sodomy) e) Bestiality f) Indecent assault g) Abduction h) Bigamy
3	OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS	a) Assault b) Creating Disturbance c) Affray
4	ROBBERY	a) Robbery b) Robbery with Violence c) Carjacking d) Robbery of M/V e) Cattle Rustling
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
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
13	ECONOMIC CRIMES	a) Obtaining by False Pretence b) Currency Forgery c) Other Fraud/ Forgery Offences
14	CORRUPTION	a) Soliciting for Bribe b) Accepting Bribe c) Accept Free Gifts d) Demanding by false pretence

Table 17.30: Classification of Offences by the National Police Service (Cont'd)

CODE	OFFENCES	CATEGORY OF OFFENCES
5	BREAKING	a) House Breaking
		b) Burglary
		c) Other Breakings
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
		e) Other Corruption Offences
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
16	OFFENCES INVOLVING TOURIST	a) Bag Snatching
		b) Other offences Against Tourists
		c) Other Offences involving Tourist

Table 17.31: 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
Offences under the Employment Act	Employment of aliens without permit
Drugs related	Possession, manufacture, trafficking etc of any quantity
Various cases	offences previously prosecuted under the repealed Local Government Act, now addressed under other relevant laws, Traffic Act, Tax Act etc





Uwezo fund Disbursed expected to increase from

438.2 Million

to

800.0 Million

in 2025/26

CHAPTER

18

Social and Economic Inclusion

Overview

Kenya is committed to advancing social and economic inclusion through targeted interventions that address inequality and vulnerability across all population groups. Key programs focus on expanding access to opportunities, strengthening social protection, and promoting equitable participation in development. These initiatives include: financial access programs such as the Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), Uwezo Fund, National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF), Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF), and Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO); a national service and youth skill development program run by the National Youth Service (NYS) at its technical and vocational training centers; and various social protection programs, including cash transfers to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC), Older Persons (CT-OP), and Persons with Severe Disabilities (CT-PWSD), alongside the Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP).

These efforts collectively contribute to improved livelihoods and more balanced development outcomes

18.2. Total expenditure on social services is expected to decrease by 9.1 per cent to KSh 67.2 billion in 2025/26. The total number of beneficiaries of the WEF increased from 12,538 in 2024/25 to 19,075 in 2025/26 while the amount disbursed is expected to increase by 45.1 per cent to KSh 663.5 million in 2025/26. Total Government grants to the Uwezo fund is expected to increase from KSh 140.7 million in 2024/25 to KSh 176.6 million in 2025/26.

18.3. There was improved performance in YEDF with beneficiaries increasing from 16,918 in 2024/25 to 24,363 and disbursements rising from KSh 410.4 million to KSh 591.0 million over the same period. Government grants under NGAAF are expected to increase from KSh 2.8 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 4.0 billion in 2025/26, alongside a rise in total disbursements from KSh 1.2 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 1.7 billion in 2025/26. AGPO performance is projected to improve in 2025/26, with reporting entities increasing by 19.0 per cent to 401 and the value of tenders awarded rising from KSh 50.7 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 54.0 billion.

18.4. AGPO awards to Youth, Women and PWDs are expected to increase in 2025/26, with total contract values rising from KSh 25.5 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 28.3 billion and the number of tenders reaching 9,717, 18,190 and 2,664, respectively. NYS recruitment increased from 15,500 in 2024 to 19,496 in 2025, with those proceeding to paramilitary training rising to 18,378 and transitions to national service increasing to 32,192 over the same period.

18.5. Funding for social protection programmes, including Older Persons Cash Transfers (OPCT) and Persons with Severe Disabilities (PWSD), is projected to increase to KSh 30.1 billion and KSh 1.5 billion, respectively, in 2025/26, despite slight declines in beneficiary numbers. Funding for the HSNP increased by 47.6 per cent to KSh 3.9 billion in 2025/26. NSSF contributions increased from KSh 62.3 billion in 2024 to KSh 84.0 billion in 2025, alongside growth in voluntary membership, even as newly registered employees declined and benefits paid fell to KSh 8.7 billion. Pension scheme contributions increased from KSh 263.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 285.4 billion in 2025, alongside growth in membership to 8.0 million, while benefits paid rose to KSh 136.8 billion.

Government Expenditure on Social Services

18.6. National Government expenditure on social services for the period 2021/22 to 2025/26 is presented in Table 18.1. Total expenditure on social services is expected to decrease by 9.1 per cent to KSh 67.2 billion in 2025/26. Recurrent expenditure is expected to decrease by 14.7 per cent to KSh 57.4 billion in 2025/26 while development expenditure is projected to increase by 46.9 per cent to KSh 9.8 billion in 2025/26.



Table 18.1: National Government Expenditure on Social Services, 2021/22 - 2025/26

KSh Million

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25*	2025/26*
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE					
State Department for Labour and Skills Development	1,692.01	2,866.00	2,068.83	1,959.00	4,295.21
State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs	33,116.37	33,369.00	32,052.44	45,043.00	29,132.90
State Department for Public Service	18,708.14	20,665.00	19,365.54	16,273.00	19,752.40
State Department for Youth Affairs and Creative Economy	1,378.55	1,360.00	2,913.62	2,170.00	2,228.60
State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action	1,164.74	995.00	1,997.64	1,840.00	2,015.20
SUB TOTAL	**56,059.81**	**59,255.00**	**58,398.07**	**67,285.00**	**57,424.31**
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE					
State Department for Labour and Skills Development	499.07	278.00	620.77	497.00	768.60
State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs	2,406.69	2,177.00	2,639.42	2,073.00	187.10
State Department for Public Service	482.00	301.00	1,007.02	482.00	1,856.40
State Department for Youth Affairs and Creative Economy	3,221.39	942.00	712.83	785.00	2,672.40
State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action	2,358.32	2,418.00	3,423.45	2,842.00	4,328.90
SUB TOTAL	**8,967.47**	**6,116.00**	**8,403.49**	**6,679.00**	**9,813.40**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**65,027.28**	**65,371.00**	**66,801.56**	**73,964.00**	**67,237.71**

Source: The National Treasury
**Provisional*

Economic Empowerment

Women Enterprise Fund

18.7. The WEF continued to support women's economic empowerment, as reflected by the overall increase in key performance indicators presented in Table 18.2 for the period 2025/26 to 2024/25. During the period under review, total beneficiaries increased from 12,538 to 19,075, alongside an increase in the number of supported groups from 1,180 to 1,776. Similarly, the amount disbursed increased by 45.1 per cent to KSh 663.5 million in 2025/26. Loan repayments recorded a 35.0 per cent increase to KSh 417.4 million, while outstanding loans rose to KSh 1,555.6 million. Government of Kenya funding to WEF is expected to increase from KSh 216.1 million to KSh 217.7 million in 2025/26.

Table 18.2: Women Enterprise Fund Budget Allocation, Loan Amounts and Beneficiaries, 2021/22 - 2025/26

Financial Year	GoK Budget Allocation to WEF, KSh million			Beneficiaries				Total amount of loans, KSh million		
	Recurrent	Development	Total	No of Groups	Female	Male [1]	Total	Disbursed	Repaid	Out-standing
2021/22	197.2	170.0	367.2	10,650	93,419	23,354	116,773	3,064.0	3,104.6	3,279.2
2022/23	197.2	170.0	367.2	5,444	41,646	17,848	59,494	1,795.4	2,674.3	2,501.8
2023/24	404.2	0.0	404.2	18,955	208,505	0	208,505	941.9	1,025.3	1,330.9
2024/25	216.1	0.0	216.1	1,180	12,538	0	12,538	457.4	309.1	1,495.5
2025/26*	217.7	0.0	217.7	1,776	19,075	0	19,075	663.5	417.4	1,555.6

Source: Women Enterprise Fund
** Provisional*
[1] The WEF Board discontinued loaning male receipients to comply with the goals of the Fund.

Uwezo Fund

18.8. Loans disbursed under the Uwezo Fund to Women, Youth and PWDs groups from 2021/22 to 2025/26 are as shown in Table 18.3. Total Government allocation to the Uwezo fund increased from KSh 140.7 million in 2024/25 to KSh 176.6 million in 2025/26. The value of loans disbursed to women, youth and PWDs group is expected to increase from KSh 345.6 million, KSh 82.8 million and KSh 9.9 million in 2024/25 to KSh 459.0 million, KSh324.0 million and KSh 17.0 million, respectively in 2025/26. Similarly, the total number of groups accessing the fund is expected to increase by 46.3 per cent to 6,000 in 2025/26. In the review period, the number of female beneficiaries is expected to increase by 43.3 per cent to 48,630 while the number of male beneficiaries is expected to increase to 47,370.

Table 18.3: Uwezo Fund Budget Allocation and Loan disbursed to Women, Youth and PWD Groups, 2021/22 - 2025/26

Financial Year	GoK Budget Allocation to UWEZO, KSh million			Number of Beneficiary Groups				Members			Total amount of loans disbursed, KSh million			
	Recurrent	Development	Total	Women	Youth	PWD	Total	Female	Male	Total	Women Groups	Youth Groups	PWD Groups	Total
2021/22	153.6	62.0	215.6	3,679	1,433	133	5,245	55,142	21,645	76,787	398.3	133.9	12.7	544.9
2022/23	153.6	92.0	245.6	971	301	24	1,296	18,868	6,874	25,742	110.5	32.0	2.7	145.2
2023/24	153.7	86.0	239.7	3,919	1,110	126	5,155	42,673	31,498	74,171	426.2	103.5	12.3	513.0
2024/25	140.7	0.0	140.7	3,168	831	102	4,101	33,935	11,276	45,211	345.6	82.8	9.9	438.2
2025/26*	126.6	50.0	176.6	3,450	2,380	170	6,000	48,630	47,370	96,000	459.0	324.0	17.0	800.0

Source: Uwezo Fund Oversight Board
** Provisional*

Youth Enterprise Development Fund

18.9. Table 18.4 provides information on Government funding to the YEDF loans and beneficiaries from 2021/22 to 2025/26. The YEDF funding from the Government decreased by 17.9 per cent to KSh 307.7 million. This was driven by non-allocation of funds for development. Mainly due to Recurrent expenditure allocation increasing by 75.8 per cent to KSh 307.7 million in 2025/26. The number of YEDF beneficiaries increased by a 44.0 per cent to 24,363. This was reflected in higher loan uptake, with the amount disbursed increasing from KSh 410.4 million in 2024/25 to KSh 591.0 million in 2025/26. Loan repayments also increased slightly from KSh 289.7 million in 2024 to KSh 300.0 million 2025/26.

Table 18.4: Youth Enterprise Development Fund Budget Allocation and Loan Amounts, 2021/22 - 2025/26

Financial Year	GoK Budget Allocation to YEDF, KSh million			Number of Beneficiaries			Total amount of loans, KSh million	
	Recurrent	Development	Total	Female	Male	Total	Disbursed	Repaid
2021/22	344.1	130.0	474.1	12,129	19,456	31,585	403.6	276.8
2022/23	324.1	43.8	367.8	4,226	8,765	12,991	143.8	234.8
2023/24	325.1	175.0	500.1	8,647	16,367	25,014	324.4	340.7
2024/25	175.0	200.0	375.0	5,075	11,843	16,918	410.4	289.7
2025/26*	307.7	0.0	307.7	7,309	17,054	24,363	591.0	300.0

Source: Youth Enterprise Development Fund Board
** Provisional*



National Government Affirmative Action Fund

18.10. The total amount disbursed by National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) from 2021/22 to 2025/26 is presented in Table 18.5. Government grants under the NGAAF are expected to increase from KSh 2.8 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 4.0 billion in 2025/26. The total amount disbursed under the fund is expected to increase from KSh 1.2 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 1.7 billion in 2025/26. This resulted from an increase in the amount of grants disbursed for the social economic empowerment programs, value addition initiatives and bursaries and scholarships for vulnerable students

Table 18.5: National Government Affirmative Action Fund Budget Allocation, Beneficiaries and Amounts Disbursed by component, 2021/22 - 2025/26

Financial Year	GoK Budget Allocation[2] to NGAAF, KSh million	Grants for Social Economic Empowerment					Grants for Value Addition Initiatives[1]					Grants for Bursaries and Scholarship for Vulnerable Students				Total Amount Disbursed, KSh million
		Number of Groups	Members			Amount disbursed KSh million	Number of Groups	Members			Amount disbursed KSh million	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount disbursed	
			Female	Male	Total			Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total		
2021/22	2,130.0	2,330	126,089	48,358	174,447	414.4	1,230	83,731	21,093	104,824	380.0	24,842	19,341	44,183	384.4	1,178.8
2022/23	2,130.0	1,740	124,969	30,407	155,376	290.9	1,085	25,776	10,886	36,662	218.2	26,410	20,748	47,158	364.4	873.5
2023/24	3,000.0	2,554	151,477	53,333	204,810	459.6	1,263	58,973	24,354	83,327	264.7	28,658	21,684	50,342	496.1	1,220.4
2024/25*	2,753.8	2,899	186,352	81,588	267,940	539.4	1,384	34,818	15,685	50,503	201.2	33,545	26,109	59,654	497.3	1,237.9
2025/26**	4,000.0	3,000	202,000	76,000	278,000	691.6	1,500	55,000	27,000	82,000	292.0	40,000	20,500	60,500	691.6	1,675.2

Source: National Government Affirmative Action Fund
** Provisional*
[1] Value addition is change in physical state or form of the product
[2] GoK Budget Allocation to NGAAF is inclusive of Recurrent and Development
*** Estimates*



Access to Government Procurement Opportunities

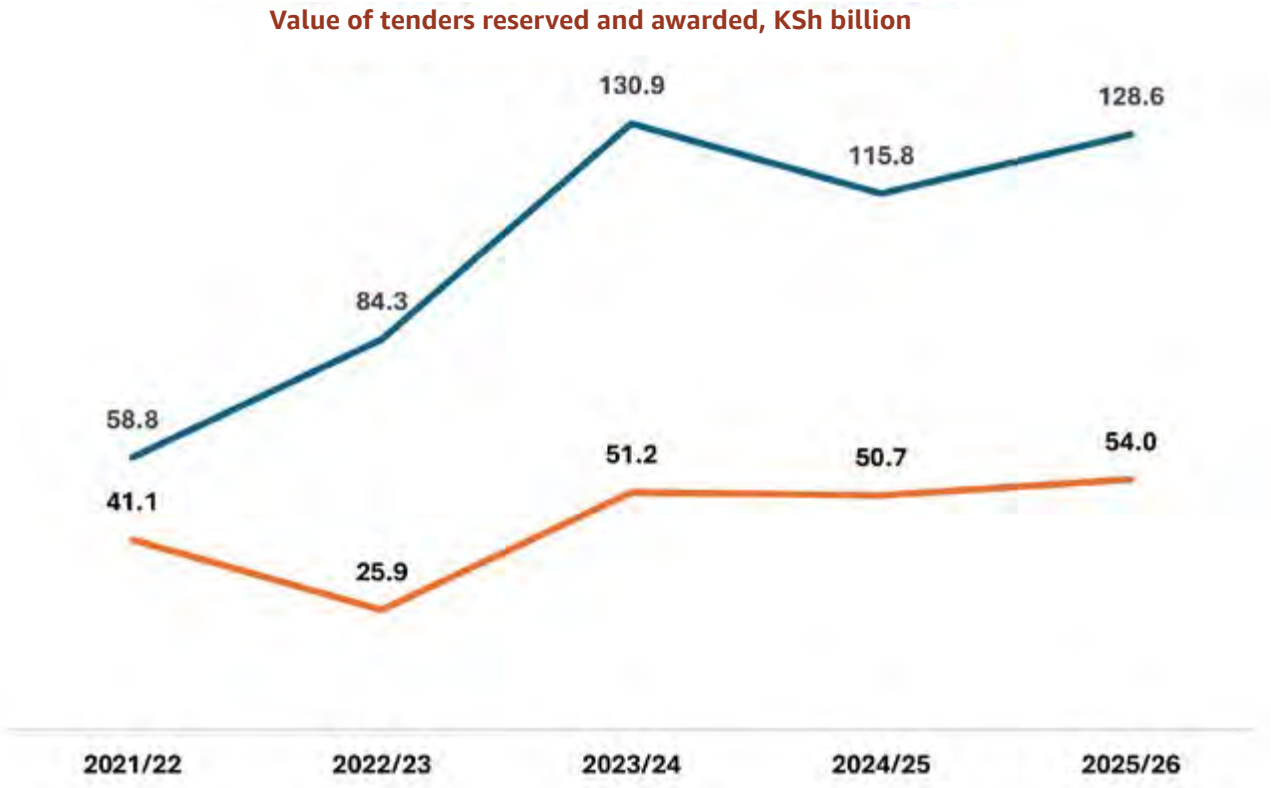
18.11. Information on Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) is presented in Table 18.6. The number of reporting procuring entities is expected to grow by 19.0 per cent to 401 in 2025/26. The amount reserved under AGPO for procurement of goods and services is expected to increase by 11.0 per cent to KSh 128.6 billion in 2025/26. Consequently, the value of tenders awarded under AGPO is expected to increase from KSh 50.7 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 54.0 billion in 2025/26.

Table 18.6: Number of Registered and Reporting Procuring Entities, Amount Reserved and Awarded under AGPO, 2021/22 - 2025/26

Category of Procuring Entities	Total No. of Procuring Entities	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26*		
		Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved KSh Million +	Amount Awarded KSh Million	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved KSh Million	Amount Awarded KSh Million	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved KSh Million	Amount Awarded KSh Million	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved KSh Million	Amount Awarded KSh Million	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved KSh Million	Amount Awarded KSh Million
Ministries/ State Departments	51	34	6,916.7	6,916.7	28	17,535.3	3,483.6	36	10,095.9	7,200.7	36	9,130.6	6,157.3	50	10,135.0	6,834.6
State Corporations	354	143	23,623.4	23,623.4	119	31,704.1	11,619.3	157	53,590.7	22,393.0	155	54,411.8	28,948.4	170	60,397.1	29,912.8
Commissions & Independent Offices	20	18	1,491.1	1,491.1	19	6,999.5	840.4	20	14,253.7	2,447.3	18	3,851.7	944.4	20	4,275.4	1,048.3
Universities & Colleges	148	57	2,346.9	2,257.4	42	2,997.3	765.1	57	5,076.6	2,412.4	68	4,763.2	1,418.8	67	5,287.2	1,574.8
Counties Executives	47	21	23,098.2	6,266.4	38	23,333.3	8,646.7	31	46,087.4	16,130.3	37	40,839.0	12,197.5	44	45,331.3	13,539.2
County Assemblies	47	12	1,120.6	310.2	24	1,696.4	508.3	19	1,547.7	546.4	19	2,245.6	962.4	30	2,492.6	1,068.3
County Corporations	105	9	186.1	186.1	..	..	..	3	209.7	36.5	4	545.8	35.1	10	605.8	38.9
NGCDF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15.3	11.4	0	0.0	0.0	10	40.0	25.0
Sub-Total	**772**	**294**	**58,783.0**	**41,051.3**	**270**	**84,265.8**	**25,863.4**	**326**	**130,876.9**	**51,178.0**	**337**	**115,787.8**	**50,663.9**	**401**	**128,564.40**	**54,041.88**

Source: The National Treasury, Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
**Provisional*
** Revised*

Figure 18.1: Trends in Value of Tenders reserved and awarded under AGPO, 2021/22 - 2025/26



18.12. Table 18.7 presents the number and value of tenders awarded under AGPO by public procuring entities to Youth, Women and PWDs from 2021/22 to 2025/26. The total number of tenders awarded is expected to increase by 1,257 by 2025/26 with the value of tenders awarded expected to rise to KSh 28.3 billion in 2025/26 from KSh 25.5 billion in 2024/25. The number of tenders awarded to Youth, Women and PWDs is expected to increase during the review period.

Table 18.7: Tenders Awarded Under AGPO by Public Procuring Entities, 2021/22 - 2025/26

Category	Financial Year	2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		2025/26*	
	Procuring Entities	Number of Tenders	Value KSh Million	Number of Tenders	Value KSh Million	Number of Tenders	Value KSh Million	Number of Tenders	Value KSh Million	Number of Tenders	Value KSh Million
Youth	Ministries	1,967	2,970.7	944	1,183.6	1,476	2,359.5	898	1,902.7	997	2,112.0
	State Corporations	4,600	7,485.3	3,165	3,601.8	4,051	5,570.9	3,402	11,002.2	3,776	12,212.4
	Commissions	601	487.0	344	281.2	507	834.5	342	262.6	380	291.5
	Universities & Colleges	2,460	948.4	961	290.0	1,526	917.8	1,128	531.6	1,252	590.1
	County Executives	1,351	3,307.1	1,621	3,941.1	2,788	6,917.3	2,738	5,182.9	3,039	5,763.9
	County Assemblies	97	178.5	177	185.6	148	267.1	223	551.6	248	612.3
	County Corporations	196	69.9	..	..	8	11.5	2	10.3	15	11.4
	NGCDF	..	..	..	..	3	10.9	0	0.0	10	4.0
	Sub-Total	**11,272**	**15,446.9**	**7,212**	**9,483.4**	**10,507**	**16,889.4**	**8,733**	**19,443.9**	**9,717**	**21,597.6**
Women	Ministries	3,056	3,754.0	2,105	2,212.8	3,236	4,560.4	3,068	3,905.4	3,405	4,334.9
	State Corporations	10,237	13,824.4	5,336	5,953.5	7,902	13,944.2	6,834	11,389.0	7,586	12,641.8
	Commissions	1,234	898.9	868	515.8	1,539	1,526.3	879	638.7	976	706.9
	Universities & Colleges	4,866	1,192.6	1,433	417.0	2,721	1,349.9	1,983	737.2	2,201	818.3
	County Executives	1,324	2,821.0	1,854	4,082.5	3,137	8,175.0	3,282	6,099.8	3,643	6,770.7
	County Assemblies	160	123.6	265	296.7	189	260.5	328	346.6	364	384.8
	County Corporations	170	108.1	..	..	8	25.0	9	24.8	10	27.5
	NGCDF	..	..	..	..	1	0.5	0	0.0	5	2.0
	Sub-Total	**21,047**	**22,722.6**	**11,861**	**13,478.3**	**18,733**	**29,841.7**	**16,383**	**23,141.3**	**18,190**	**25,686.9**
PWDs	Ministries	224	192.0	90	87.2	227	280.8	135	349.2	150	387.6
	State Corporations	1,318	2,313.7	957	2,064.0	1,218	2,878.0	1,267	4,557.3	1,406	5,058.5
	Commissions	179	105.3	60	43.4	93	86.6	65	44.9	72	49.9

Table 18.7: Tenders Awarded Under AGPO by Public Procuring Entities, 2021/22 - 2025/26 (Cont'd)

Category	Financial Year	2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		2025/26*	
	Procuring Entities	Number of Tenders	Value KSh Million	Number of Tenders	Value KSh Million	Number of Tenders	Value KSh Million	Number of Tenders	Value KSh Million	Number of Tenders	Value KSh Million
	Universities & Colleges	516	116.4	174	58.2	452	144.7	327	150.0	363	166.5
	County Executives	169	324.4	285	623.1	454	1,038.0	542	905.1	602	1,004.6
	County Assemblies	25	8.0	67	26.0	31	18.8	55	64.2	61	71.2
	County Corporations	15	8.1	..	..	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	5.0
	NGCDF	..	..	..	..	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.0
	Sub-Total	**2,446**	**3,067.9**	**1,633**	**2,901.7**	**2,475**	**4,446.9**	**2,391**	**6,070.6**	**2,664**	**6,745.3**
	Total	**13,718**	**18,514.8**	**8,845**	**12,385.1**	**12,982**	**21,336.3**	**11,124**	**25,514.5**	**12,381**	**28,342.9**

Source: The National Treasury, Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
** Provisional*

National Youth Service

18.13. The number of National Youth Service (NYS) service men and women from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 18.8. The total number of recruited service men and women increased from 15,500 in 2024 to 19,496 in 2025. In the period under review, the number of servicemen recruited was higher than that of servicewomen accounting for 73.1 per cent of the total recruitment. The number of servicemen and servicewomen who proceeded to paramilitary training increased by 23.1 per cent to 18,378 in 2025, while those who transitioned to national service rose by 29.0 per cent to 32,192 in the same period. Further, the number of service men and women who joined Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in NYS increased by 9.0 per cent to 38,438 in 2025.

Table 18.8: Number of Servicemen and Women, 2021-2025

Year	Recruited			Paramilitary Training			National Service			Technical and Vocational Training (TVET)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female+	Male+	Total+	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2021	1,905	5,595	7,500	1,833	5,478	7,311	3,939	10,829	14,768	10,358	24,481	34,839
2022	7,373	17,398	24,771	6,930	2,781	9,736	4,531	11,772	16,303	8,256	24,051	32,307
2023	3,839	7,066	10,905	15,494	7,211	22,705	5,712	14,650	20,362	7,873	21,115	28,988
2024	4,805	10,695	15,500	4,675	10,252	14,927	8,114	16,833	24,947	10,244	24,827	35,071
2025*	5,238	14,258	19,496	4,930	13,448	18,378	9,186	23,006	32,192	11,691	26,747	38,438

Source: National Youth Service
** Provisional*
+ Revised for 2022 and 2023



Decision Making

18.14. The number of women and men in selected decision-making positions in government are provided in Table 18.9. At the end of 2025 women held 46.2 per cent of chief executive positions in constitutional commissions and independent offices and 30.6 per cent of total heads of Kenya's diplomatic missions abroad. At the county level, the female-male ratio among the County Executive Committee Members (CECMs), the devolved units' top executive decision-making organ, remained at 1:2, with one female for every two males.

18.15. In the legislature, the overall proportion of women in all County Assemblies in 2025 was 34.0 per cent compared to 31.3 per cent and 23.6 per cent in the Senate and National Assembly, respectively. The positions of Clerks in legislative houses both at national and county levels were dominated by men who accounted for 43 out of 49 clerks' positions. In the superior courts about 6 in every 10 judges were men while for magistrates, 6 out of 10 were women.



Table 18.9: Participation of Women and Men in Selected Decision-Making Positions in the Public Service, 2024-2025

Decision Making Positions	2024				2025*			
	Female	Male	Total	(%) Female	Female	Male	Total	(%) Female
Executive								
National								
Cabinet Secretaries	5	13	18	27.8	6	16	22	27.3
Principal Secretaries	13	38	51	25.5	17	40	57	29.8
Ambassadors	20	39	59	33.9	19	43	62	30.6
CEOs of Constitutional commissions and Independent offices	6	7	13	46.2	6	7	13	46.2
Regional Commissioners	2	5	7	28.6	2	6	8	25.0
County Commissioners.	3	43	46	6.5	5	42	47	10.6
Deputy County Commissioners	85	296	381	22.3	158	420	578	27.3
Assistant County Commissioners	533	1,067	1,600	33.3	475	868	1,343	35.4
Chiefs	375	2,756	3,131	12.0	480	3,528	4,008	12.0
Assistant Chiefs	1,476	6,044	7,520	19.6	1,818	7,757	9,575	19.0
County								
Governors	7	40	47	14.9	6	41	47	12.8
Deputy Governors	9	37	46	19.6	10	37	47	21.3
County Secretaries	5	42	47	10.6	6	41	47	12.8
County Executive Committee Members	148	302	450	32.9	148	301	449	33.0
Legislature								
National								
MPs - Senators	21	46	67	31.3	21	46	67	31.3
MPs - National Assembly	82	264	346	23.7	82	266	348	23.6
Speakers: Senate and NA	0	2	2	0.0	0	2	2	0.0
Clerks: Senate and NA	0	2	2	0.0	0	2	2	0.0
County								
Members of County Assembly	723	1,438	2,161	33.5	738	1,434	2,172	34.0
Speakers	2	45	47	4.3	2	45	47	4.3
Clerks	3	44	47	6.4	6	41	47	12.8
Judiciary								
Supreme Court Judges	3	4	7	42.9	3	4	7	42.9
Court of Appeal Judges	10	19	29	34.5	15	19	34	44.1
High Court Judges [1]	53	61	114	46.5	45	54	99	45.5
Magistrates	332	243	575	57.7	335	238	573	58.5
Kadhis	0	47	47	0.0	0	40	40	0.0

Source: State Department for Interior and Citizen Services, County Assemblies, Cabinet Affairs, National Assembly, Senate, County Governments (Legislatures & Executive), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Judiciary
** Provisional*
[1]Includes judges of Employment and Labor Court, and Environment and Land Court which are courts of equal status with the High Court

NOTES
1. *Total National Assembly seats - 349. Shortfalls due to vacancies as at 31 st December of the year occasioned by death of a serving member*
2. *Total positions for Regional Commissioners is 8 and County Commissioners - 47. Shortfalls are due to vacancies as at 31 st December of the year occasioned by transfers, retirement or other causes*

Members of County Assemblies

18.16. Table 18.10 provides information on the number of Members of County Assemblies (MCAs) in 2024 and 2025. The number of MCAs increased by 11 to 2,172 in 2025. This comprised 112 female and 1,335 male elected MCAs, and 626 female and 99 male nominated MCAs. The increase in the number of elected MCAs was attributed to the by-elections held during the year under review upon reconstitution of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). In 2025, Mombasa County had the highest proportion of female MCAs at 39.0 per cent followed by Isiolo County with 38.9 per cent female MCAs. Laikipia had the lowest proportion of female MCAs at 28.6 per cent during the review period.



Table 18.10: Distribution of Members of County Assemblies by County and Sex, 2024-2025

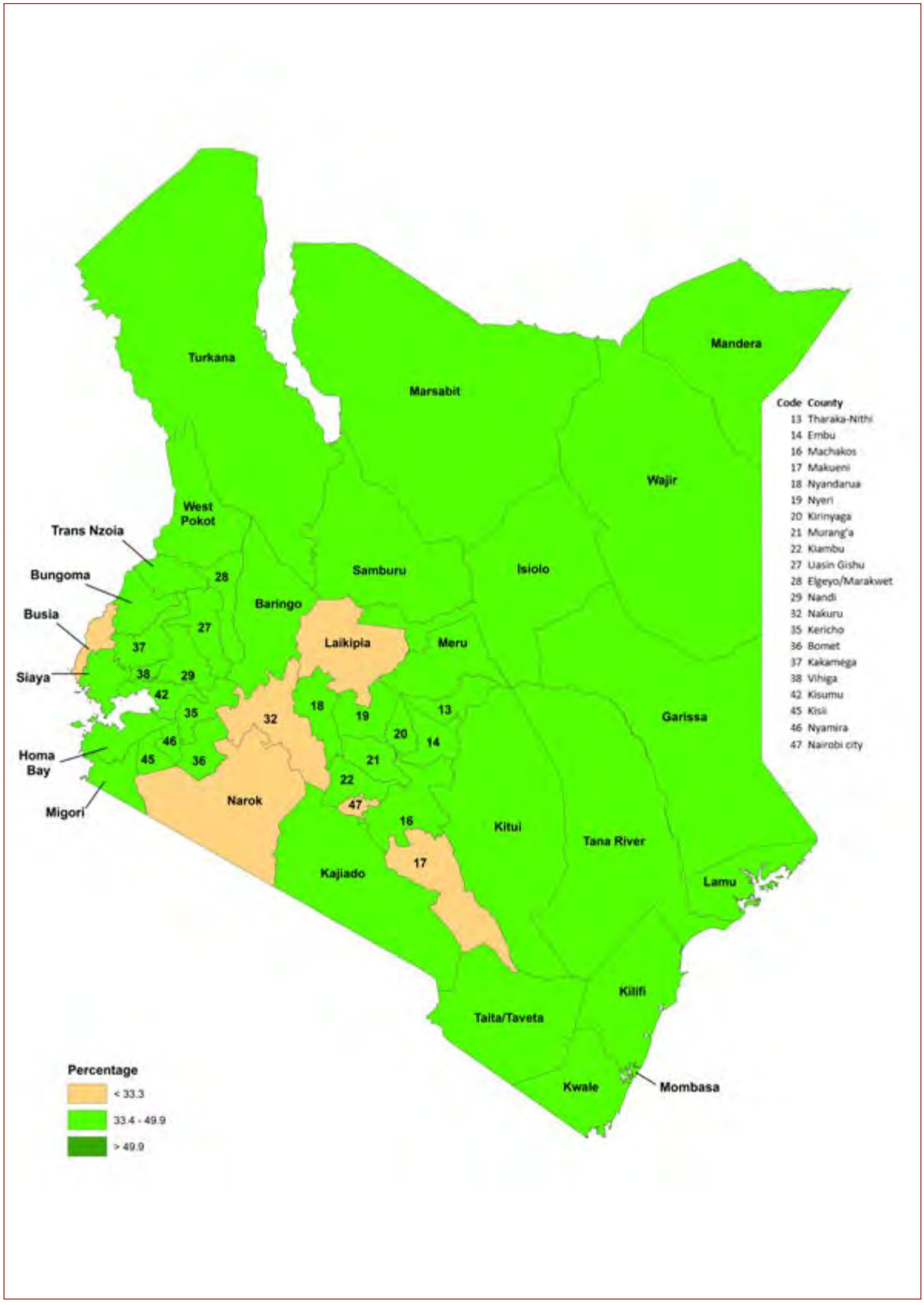
County Code	County	2024							2025*						
		Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female	Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
001	Mombasa	6	25	8	3	14	28	33.3	6	24	10	1	16	25	39.0
002	Kwale	1	19	9	1	10	20	33.3	1	19	9	1	10	20	33.3
003	Kilifi	3	32	14	2	17	34	33.3	3	32	14	2	17	34	33.3
004	Tana River	1	13	8	3	9	16	36.0	2	13	8	3	10	16	38.5
005	Lamu	0	10	4	3	4	13	23.5	0	10	7	3	7	13	35.0
006	Taita/Taveta	1	19	9	2	10	21	32.3	1	19	10	2	11	21	34.4
007	Garissa	0	30	16	2	16	32	33.3	0	30	16	2	16	32	33.3
008	Wajir	2	28	13	2	15	30	33.3	2	28	13	2	15	30	33.3
009	Mandera	0	30	17	3	17	33	34.0	0	30	18	2	18	32	36.0
010	Marsabit	0	20	11	1	11	21	34.4	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3
011	Isiolo	1	9	6	2	7	11	38.9	1	9	6	2	7	11	38.9
012	Meru	1	44	22	2	23	46	33.3	1	44	22	2	23	46	33.3
013	Tharaka-Nithi	2	13	6	2	8	15	34.8	2	13	6	2	8	15	34.8
014	Embu	2	18	8	2	10	20	33.3	2	18	8	2	10	20	33.3
015	Kitui	1	39	19	1	20	40	33.3	1	39	19	1	20	40	33.3
016	Machakos	2	38	18	2	20	40	33.3	2	38	18	2	20	40	33.3
017	Makueni	1	29	14	3	15	32	31.9	1	29	14	3	15	32	31.9
018	Nyandarua	1	24	13	3	14	27	34.1	1	24	13	3	14	27	34.1
019	Nyeri	4	26	10	2	14	28	33.3	5	26	9	2	14	28	33.3
020	Kirinyaga	1	19	9	1	10	20	33.3	1	19	11	1	12	20	37.5
021	Murang'a	6	29	9	2	15	31	32.6	6	29	10	2	16	31	34.0
022	Kiambu	6	54	24	1	30	55	35.3	6	54	24	2	30	56	34.9
023	Turkana	1	28	15	2	16	30	34.8	1	28	15	2	16	30	34.8
024	West Pokot	2	18	9	3	11	21	34.4	2	18	9	3	11	21	34.4
025	Samburu	0	15	9	1	9	16	36.0	1	14	8	2	9	16	36.0
026	Trans Nzoia	4	21	7	1	11	22	33.3	4	21	7	1	11	22	33.3
027	Uasin Gishu	3	27	12	2	15	29	34.1	3	27	12	2	15	29	34.1
028	Elgeyo/ Marakwet	1	19	10	2	11	21	34.4	1	19	10	2	11	21	34.4

Table 18.10: Distribution of Members of County Assemblies by County and Sex, 2024-2025 (Cont'd)

County Code	County	2024							2025*						
		Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female	Elected		Nominated		Total		% Female
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
029	Nandi	3	27	12	2	15	29	34.1	3	27	12	2	15	29	34.1
030	Baringo	3	27	12	3	15	30	33.3	3	27	12	3	15	30	33.3
031	Laikipia	1	14	5	1	6	15	28.6	1	14	5	1	6	15	28.6
032	Nakuru	8	47	16	3	24	50	32.4	7	48	17	3	24	51	32.0
033	Narok	0	29	15	3	15	32	31.9	0	29	15	3	15	32	31.9
034	Kajiado	0	25	14	2	14	27	34.1	0	25	14	2	14	27	34.1
035	Kericho	1	29	15	2	16	31	34.0	1	29	15	2	16	31	34.0
036	Bomet	2	23	11	2	13	25	34.2	2	23	11	2	13	25	34.2
037	Kakamega	3	56	25	3	28	59	32.2	3	56	27	3	30	59	33.7
038	Vihiga	2	23	10	2	12	25	32.4	3	22	10	1	13	23	36.1
039	Bungoma	7	38	14	3	21	41	33.9	7	38	14	3	21	41	33.9
040	Busia	2	33	15	3	17	36	32.1	2	33	15	3	17	36	32.1
041	Siaya	4	26	10	2	14	28	33.3	4	26	10	2	14	28	33.3
042	Kisumu	6	29	10	2	16	31	34.0	6	29	10	2	16	31	34.0
043	Homa Bay	6	34	12	2	18	36	33.3	6	34	12	2	18	36	33.3
044	Migori	2	38	18	1	20	39	33.9	3	37	18	1	21	38	35.6
045	Kisii	1	44	23	3	24	47	33.8	1	44	23	3	24	47	33.8
046	Nyamira	0	19	12	3	12	22	35.3	0	19	12	3	12	22	35.3
047	Nairobi City	4	81	37	2	41	83	33.1	4	81	37	2	41	83	33.1
	Total	**108**	**1,338**	**615**	**100**	**723**	**1,438**	**33.5**	**112**	**1,335**	**626**	**99**	**738**	**1,434**	**34.0**

Source: County Assemblies
**Provisional*

Figure 18.2: Distribution of Female Members of County Assemblies (MCAs) 2025



County Executive Committees

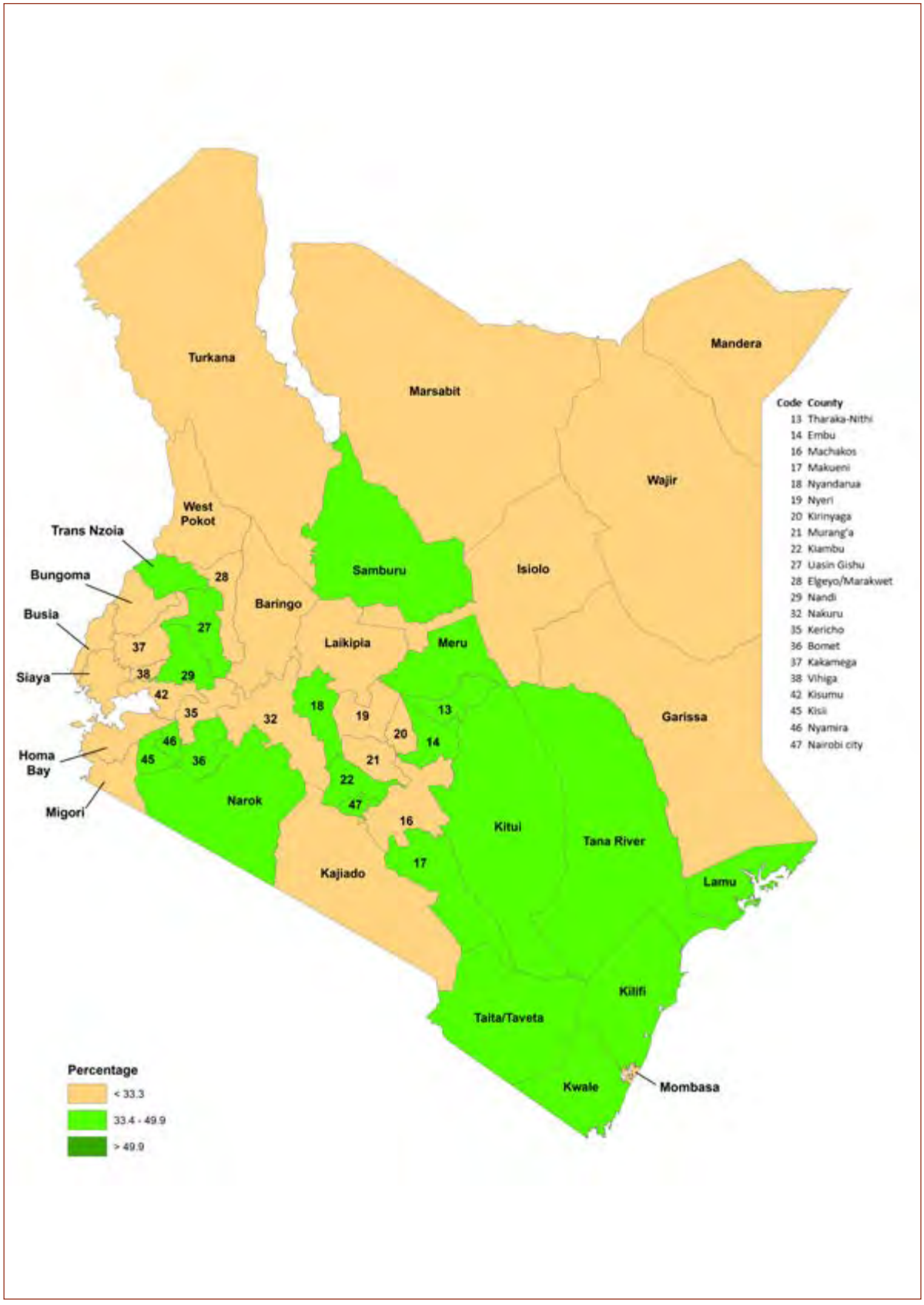
18.17. Table 18.11 shows the composition of County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) by sex for 2024 and 2025. In 2025, Machakos County had the highest proportion of female CECMs at 50.0 per cent followed by Kiambu and Makueni counties each at 44.4 per cent. On the other hand, Isiolo had the lowest proportion with 1 in 6 CECMs being female.

Table 18.11: Distribution of County Executive Committee Members by County and Sex, 2024 and 2025

County Code	County	2024				2025*			
		Female	Male	Total	% Female	Female	Male	Total	(%) Female
001	Mombasa	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
002	Kwale	3	7	10	30.0	4	6	10	40.0
003	Kilifi	5	5	10	50.0	3	5	8	37.5
004	Tana River	3	6	9	33.3	4	6	10	40.0
005	Lamu	2	4	6	33.3	3	4	7	42.9
006	Taita/Taveta	3	7	10	30.0	3	6	9	33.3
007	Garissa	3	7	10	30.0	2	7	9	22.2
008	Wajir	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
009	Mandera	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
010	Marsabit	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
011	Isiolo	1	5	6	16.7	1	5	6	16.7
012	Meru	3	7	10	30.0	4	6	10	40.0
013	Tharaka-Nithi	3	7	10	30.0	3	5	8	37.5
014	Embu	3	8	11	27.3	3	5	8	37.5
015	Kitui	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
016	Machakos	4	6	10	40.0	3	7	10	30.0
017	Makueni	4	5	9	44.4	4	5	9	44.4
018	Nyandarua	4	6	10	40.0	4	7	11	36.4
019	Nyeri	3	4	7	42.9	2	7	9	22.2
020	Kirinyaga	3	7	10	30.0	2	7	9	22.2
021	Murang'a	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
022	Kiambu	3	8	11	27.3	4	5	9	44.4
023	Turkana	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
024	West Pokot	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
025	Samburu	4	6	10	40.0	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
028	Elgeyo/Marakwet	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
029	Nandi	3	7	10	30.0	4	6	10	40.0
030	Baringo	3	6	9	33.3	3	7	10	30.0
031	Laikipia	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
032	Nakuru	2	5	7	28.6	3	7	10	30.0
033	Narok	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
034	Kajiado	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
035	Kericho	2	6	8	25.0	3	7	10	30.0
036	Bomet	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
037	Kakamega	4	5	9	44.4	3	7	10	30.0
038	Vihiga	3	7	10	30.0	3	8	11	27.3
039	Bungoma	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
040	Busia	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
041	Siaya	3	8	11	27.3	3	7	10	30.0
042	Kisumu	3	6	9	33.3	3	7	10	30.0
043	Homa Bay	3	6	9	33.3	3	7	10	30.0
044	Migori	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
045	Kisii	3	7	10	30.0	3	6	9	33.3
046	Nyamira	3	6	9	33.3	3	6	9	33.3
047	Nairobi City	3	7	10	30.0	3	6	9	33.3
	Total	**148**	**302**	**450**	**32.9**	**148**	**301**	**449**	**33.0**

Source: County Governments (Executives)
**Provisional*

Figure 18.3: Distribution of Female County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) 2025



Social Protection

Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children

18.18. Table 18.12 shows the number of caregivers and the amount of funds allocated and disbursed to Orphans and Vulnerable Children from 2021/22 to 2025/26. The amount of funds distributed for orphans and vulnerable children is expected to increase from KSh 9.7 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 10.6 billion in 2025/26. The total number of caregivers is expected to decrease by 2.6 per cent to 443,004 in 2025/26. During the year under review, the Government is expected to disburse KSh 10.6 billion to 443,004 caregivers.

Table 18.12: Disbursement of Funds to Orphans and Vulnerable Children, 2021/22 - 2025/26

Financial Year	GoK Budget Allocation KSh Million	Number of Caregivers[1]			Amount Disbursed KSh Million
		Female	Male	Total	
2021/22	7,930.7	222,229	56,716	278,945	6,666.5
2022/23	7,930.7	221,492	56,696	278,188	6,564.5
2023/24	6,217.0	205,956	53,087	259,043	6,217.0
2024/25	9,710.7	375,860	78,809	454,669	9,710.7
2025/26*	10,632.1	366,586	76,418	443,004	10,632.1

Source: State Department for Social Protection,Senior Citizens Affairs
**Provisional*
[1]Total number of caregivers is equivalent to the total number of beneficiary households

Older Persons Cash Transfers

18.19. Disbursement of funds to older persons from 2021/22 to 2025/26 is presented in Table 18.13. Funds allocated to the Older Persons Cash Transfers (OPCT) programme are expected to increase by 29.8 per cent to KSh 30.1 billion in 2025/26. The total number of beneficiaries under the OPCT Programme is expected to decrease to KSh 1.3 million in 2025/26.

Table 18.13: Disbursement of Funds to Older Persons, 2021/22 - 2025/26

Financial Year	GoK Budget Allocation KSh Million [+]	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount Disbursed KSh Million
		Female	Male	Total	
2021/22	17,544	465,310	291,625	756,935	18,169.5
2022/23	17,535	465,148	291,337	756,485	17,811.4
2023/24	20,995	758,955	492,766	1,251,721	20,995.1
2024/25	27,393	764,700	489,573	1,254,273	27,393.5
2025/26*	30,073	764,028	489,017	1,253,045	30,073.1

Source: State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizens Affairs
**Provisional*
[+]Revised: figures for 2021/22 and 2022/23 revised after supplemntary budget

Cash Transfers to Persons with Severe Disabilities

18.20. Table 18.14 presents the disbursement of funds to Persons with Severe Disabilities for the period 2021/22 to 2025/26. The amount allocated is expected to increase by 10.3 per cent to KSh 1.5 billion in 2025/26. In the period under review, the total number of households that benefitted from the fund is expected to decrease by 0.8 per cent to 63,607.

Table 18.14: Disbursement of Funds to Persons with Severe Disabilities, 2021/22 - 2025/26

Financial Year	GoK Budget Allocation KSh Million	Number of Caregivers[1]			Amount Disbursed KSh Million
		Female	Male	Total	
2021/22	1,128.0	8,664	28,359	37,023	864.5
2022/23	1,190.0	9,459	28,659	38,118	907.6
2023/24	1,078.9	14,824	30,120	44,944	1,078.9
2024/25	1,363.8	29,404	34,698	64,102	1,363.8
2025/26*	1,503.7	29,236	34,371	63,607	1,526.6

Source: State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizens Affairs
** Provisional*
[1]Total number of caregivers is equivalent to the total number of beneficiaries households

Hunger Safety Net Programme

18.21. Table 18.15 shows the disbursement of funds under the Hunger Safety Net Programme from 2021/22 to 2025/26. The amount allocated to the programme is expected to increase by KSh 2.5 billion to KSh 3.9 billion in 2025/26. The number of households accessing the programme support is expected to remain unchanged at 133,800 during the period under review. The majority of the household recipients, 96,716, were female compared to 37,084 male recipients.

Table 18.15: Hunger Safety Net Programme[1], Budget Allocation, Beneficiaries and Disbursements, 2021/22 - 2025/26

Financial Year	GoK Budget Allocation KSh Million	Number of Beneficiary Households			Amount Disbursed KSh Million
		Female Recepients[2]	Male Recepients[2]	Total	
2021/22	4,100.0	121,770	54,274	176,044	3,195.8
2022/23	4,335.1	86,140	37,788	123,928	4,146.6
2023/24	7,544.0	252,599	137,825	390,424	7,544.0
2024/25	1,532.0	96,716	37,084	133,800	1,532.0
2025/26*	3,919.0	96,716	37,084	133,800	3,919.0

Source: National Drought Management Authority
**Provisional*
[1] The programme runs in Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Samburu, Isiolo, Garissa and Tana River Counties
[2] Recepient receives the benefit on behalf of the household

National Social Security Fund

18.22. Table 18.16 presents information on annual membership, contributions and benefits by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) from 2021 to 2025. The number for newly registered female and male employees declined by 18.1 per cent and 14.0 per cent in 2025 to 93,040 and 125,222 members, respectively in 2025. The number of newly registered voluntary female and male members increased by 21.5 per cent and 20.3 per cent to 105,048 and 134,313 members, respectively, in 2025. Similarly, NSSF contributions increased by 33.3 per cent to 84.0 billion while the benefits paid decreased by 10.1 per cent to KSh 8.7 billion in 2025.

Table 18.16: National Social Security Fund Annual Membership, Contributions and Benefits by Sex, 2021 - 2025

	2021	2022[1]	2023	2024	2025 *
Newly Registered Employers	32,252	36,991	33,407	19,250	8,334
Newly Registered Employees					
Female	116,148	210,241	147,704	113,533	93,040
Male	152,916	252,278	247,863	145,617	125,222
Sub Total	**269,064**	**462,519**	**395,567**	**259,150**	**218,262**
Newly Registered Voluntary Members					
Female	56,890	77,626	73,368	86,443	105,048
Male	80,796	97,940	97,870	111,668	134,313
Sub Total	**137,686**	**175,566**	**171,238**	**198,111**	**239,361**
Total Newly Registered Members	406,750	638,085	566,805	457,261	457,623
Contribution (KSh Million)	15,685.3	16,897.0	26,874.0	62,288.4	83,972.1
Benefits Paid (KSh Million)	5,896.2	5,430.4	6,675.0	9,713.2	8,736.0

Source: National Social Security Fund
** Provisional*
[1]The reduction in employer registration in the year 2022 was due to partial shutdown of the intergration process between NSSF and KRA when the Business Registration Service (BRS) portal was down



Retirement Benefits

18.23. Information on Contributions, benefits paid out and membership in pension schemes from 2021 to 2025 are presented in Table 18.17. In 2025, total contributions to pension schemes increased by 8.3 per to KSh 285.4 billion. This increase was partly driven by a rise in Post-Retirement Medical Fund contributions from KSh 249.1 million in 2024 to KSh 1,743.6 million in 2025. Employee Additional Voluntary contributions increased by KSh 1,586.5 million over the same period. Benefits paid out to retirees increased by 6.7 per cent to KSh 136.8 billion. Membership in pension schemes increased by 4.1 per cent in 2025 to nearly eight million. The proportion of active members improved by two percentage points to slightly over half (52.4%) of the total registered members.

Table 18.17: Contributions, Benefits and Membership in Pension Schemes, 2021 – 2025

Year	Contributions, KSh Million						Benefits, KSh Million			Members		
	Employer	Employer Special	Employee	Employee additional Voluntary	Post Retirement Medical Fund	Total	Benefits Paid out	Transfer in	Transfer out	Active	Inactive	Total
2021	61,566.5	5,438.0	57,222.9	1,187.7	101.4	125,516.4	102,008.2	12,210.9	4,922.2	2,897,421	3,753,528	6,650,949
2022	68,228.0	3,432.9	64,764.7	1,971.2	287.3	138,684.1	104,753.3	17,270.1	7,379.8	3,233,836	3,574,524	6,808,360
2023	110,088.0	5,407.6	86,953.0	1,921.0	625.0	204,994.6	118,771.0	19,880.7	7,501.3	3,680,790	3,754,723	7,435,513
2024	136,673.8	8,752.2	116,806.7	1,014.3	249.1	263,496.0	128,139.3	20,191.8	10,208.3	3,844,195.0	3,818,704	7,662,899
2025*	149,997.0	10,444.8	121,600.5	1,586.5	1,743.6	285,372.3	136,780.1	22,980.4	27,970.2	4,177,548.0	3,795,772	7,973,320

Source: Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA)
** Provisional*
Notes
1. Employer Special contributions: Contributions made by the employer over and above the standard contribution rate. This may also include arrears relating to previous years.
2. Transfer in/out: Benefits received/transfered from/to other pension schemes. This occurs when a member changes employer and moves their accumulated benefits into the current scheme.
3. Inactive members refer to registered members who have not contributted to their pension scheme/plan for the last 6 months to December of the reporting year, mostly affect persons contributing to Individual Pension Plan (IPP)



Social Scene

SECTION

D

Emerging Issues



The biomass stock in 2024 reached

325.0

million tonnes

with more than half originating from montane forest

CHAPTER

19

Highlights of Natural Capital Accounting

Overview

Natural Capital Accounting is the use of an accounting framework to provide a systematic way to measure and report on stocks and flows of natural resources. It includes accounting for individual environmental assets or resources, as well as accounting for ecosystem assets and ecosystem services. It is a system of accounting which provides a common framework for measuring and tracking the contribution of ecosystems and natural resources to social and economic goals over time and provides insights useful for planning and informing evidence-based decision-making regarding the management of natural resources.



19.2. The concept of natural capital accounting uses the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), developed by the United Nations (UN), to organize and present statistics on the environment and its relation to the economy. This is a statistical system that brings together economic and environmental information into a common framework and contains an internationally agreed set of standard concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting rules that produce internationally comparable statistics and indicators for research, analysis, and policy formulation. The SEEA framework consists of two standards: The Central Framework, which tracks changes in natural resource stocks and use, and Ecosystem Accounting, which focuses on ecosystems and the services they provide.

19.3. The compilation of natural capital accounts in Kenya is guided by the National Plan for Environmental Economic Accounts (NPEEA), which identifies five priority accounts, including forest, ecosystem, land, water, and energy accounts. This chapter highlights key findings from the compilation of Physical Supply And Use Table (PSUT) for forest, ecosystem, and water, as well as the monetary supply and use table for energy.

Forest Accounts

19.4. The forested highlands form the core of the hydrological system, with most of the country's six major drainage basins originating in these areas. Key forested catchments, often referred to as water towers, including the Mau Forest Complex, Mount Kenya, the Aberdares, Mount Elgon, and the Cherangany Hills, are crucial for regulating water flow and supporting energy, agriculture, urban supply, and ecosystems.

19.5. Forest estate is categorized into six distinct strata, reflecting both ecological characteristics and management objectives. Five strata are derived from broad ecological zones, aligned with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) classification, while the sixth is defined by commercial management. The Forest Strata:

- Montane Forests: Situated above 1,500 meters, these "Water Towers" (e.g., Mau, Mt. Kenya, Aberdares) are critical for catchment protection. Species vary by microclimate, ranging from windward moist broad-leafed forests to leeward dry coniferous forests and high-altitude bamboo (Oldeania alpina).
- Western Rain Forests: Characterized by Guineo-Congolean traits, these forests (e.g., Kakamega and Nandi) feature significantly larger and taller trees than other strata.
- Coastal Forests: Located within 30 km of the shoreline, these biodiversity hotspots include the Arabuko-Sokoke and Tana River complexes, dominated by Combretum and Brachystegia woodlands.
- Mangrove Forests: Saline-adapted ecosystems featuring several species (e.g., Rhizophora mucronata, Avicennia marina). They follow distinct zonation patterns and are vital for protection of coastal shorelines and their ecosystems.
- Dryland Forests: Found in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), these are dominated by Acacia-Commiphora species. Their unique deciduous nature and rooting systems differentiate their biomass dynamics from those of moist forests.
- Public Plantation Forests: Established for commercial production across various ecological zones.

Forest Biomass and Volume Stocks

19.6. The biomass stock in 2024 recorded 325.0 million tonnes, with more than half coming from the montane forest, followed by the coastal forests. Forest stocks are presented here in two units: volume for public plantations and biomass for the natural forests. The volumes relate to exotic plantations that are planted under a commercial forestry programme comprising about 149,700 hectares and managed by the Kenya Forest Service (KFS).

Volumes of standing wood

19.7. Forest volumes were estimated based on wood stock inventories in the public plantations managed by the KFS. These plantations are managed by the KFS to meet national demands for wood products, and are expected to be harvested and replanted under a maximum 30-year rotation, with about 5,000 hectares planned for harvesting annually.

19.8. The analysis of wood stock volumes for the period 2016 to 2024 indicates that the total volume increased from 24,614.0 thousand cubic metres in 2016 to 26,333.0 thousand cubic metres in 2024 as shown in Table 19.1. The stocks declined slightly in 2017 and 2018 then recovered in 2019 up to 2024. The gradual increase in stocks is linked to reduced plantation backlogs, expanded planting efforts over the past decade, and, in part, the timber moratorium introduced in 2018.

19.9 Cupressus lusitanica accounted for the largest share of the wood stocks during the period with an average standing stock volume of 11,273 thousand cubic metres followed by Eucalyptus spp with 1,764 and Pinus patula 5,614 thousand cubic metres, respectively. This indicates that Cupressus lusitanica remains the dominant plantation species in Kenya's public forests, followed by Pinus patula, while Eucalyptus spp makes a relatively smaller contribution to the total standing stock.

19.10. Other key commercial species found in public plantation forests are, Vitex keniensis, Ocotea usambarensis, Juniperus procera, and Grevillea robusta. Currently, about 5,000 Hectares of these public commercial forests are being sustainably harvested (with a stocking of about 200 cubic metres at maturity) to annually supply 1,000,000 cubic metres of wood/ sawlog resources for Kenya's domestic furniture and construction market.

Table 19.1: Volume of wood stocks for different commercial forestry species, 2016 to 2024

'000 M3

Species	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cupressus lusitanica	10,980	10,765	10,765	10,980	11,286	11,440	11,746	11,746	11,746
Eucalyptus spp	1,718	1,684	1,684	1,718	1,766	1,790	1,838	1,838	1,838
Pinus patula	5,468	5,361	5,361	5,468	5,621	5,697	5,850	5,850	5,850
Others	6,448	6,322	6,322	6,448	6,628	6,718	6,899	6,899	6,899
Total stocks	**24,614**	**24,133**	**24,133**	**24,614**	**25,301**	**25,645**	**26,333**	**26,333**	**26,333**

Above-ground biomass stocks

19.11. The biomass stocks in forests were estimated from the specific emission factors that have been used for the specific strata in developing the Kenya Forest reference level for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) and the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) for stock at a time, deforestation and afforestation. Table 19.2 presents opening and closing stocks of above-ground biomass for the period 2019 to 2024. Montane forests held the largest biomass stock at 201.7 million tonnes in 2024, followed by coastal forests, dryland forests, western rainforests, and mangroves, indicating a highly uneven distribution of biomass across ecosystem types.

19.12. Between 2019 and 2024, montane forests recorded the largest biomass decline of 14.6 million tonnes, followed by dryland and coastal forests, suggesting that the most resource-rich ecosystems are

under the greatest pressure and may be experiencing higher rates of extraction or degradation. Mangroves had the smallest biomass stock and recorded the smallest loss of 39.1 thousand tonnes over the period. In total, about 20.2 million tonnes of above-ground biomass were lost from deforestation activities in the forests, implying an annual loss of 4,038,374 tonnes. Most of this biomass loss was attributed to felling of trees for charcoal and fuelwood.

Table 19.2: Opening and closing stocks of Above ground biomass for the period 2019 - 2024

Tonnes

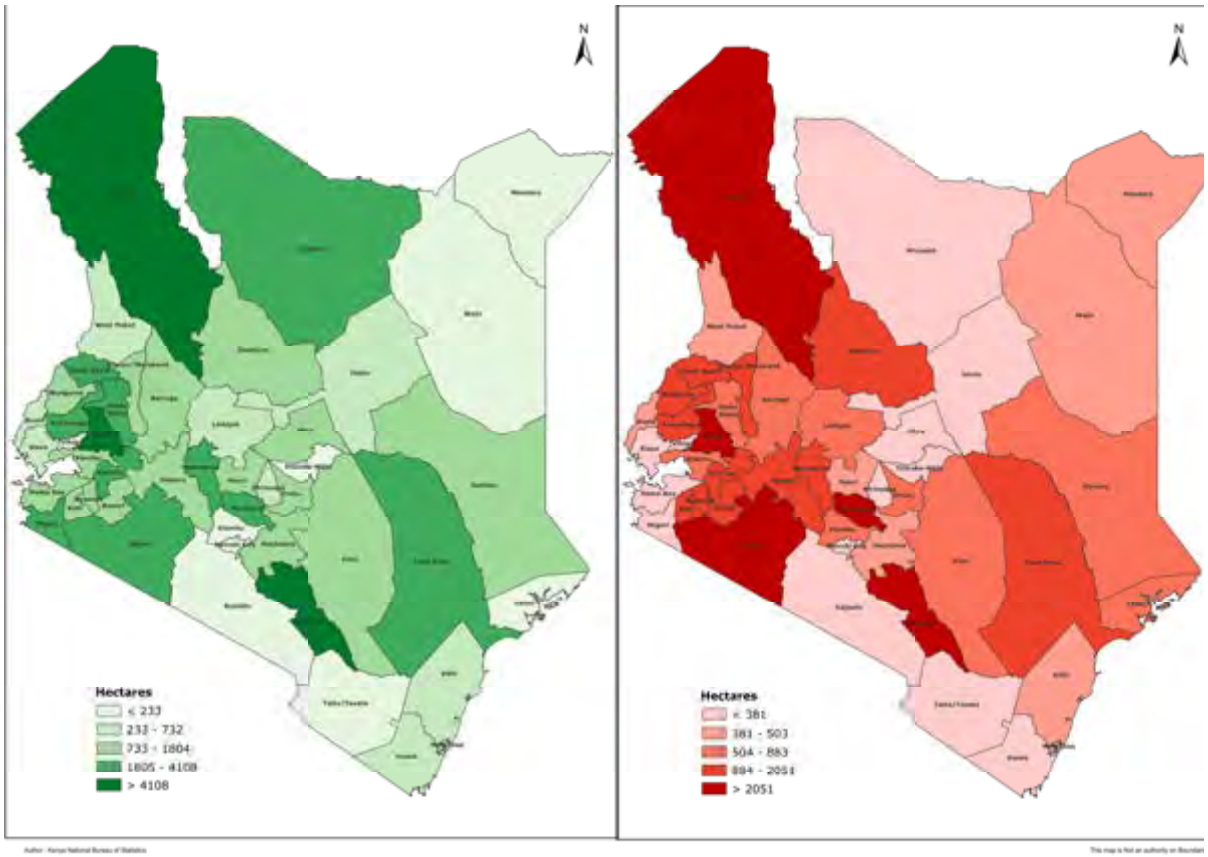
Strata	Opening stock in 2019	Afforestation	Deforestation	Closing stock in 2024
Coastal Forest	57,331,754	36,689	1,089,860	56,278,583
Dryland Forest	59,345,568	368,647	4,114,174	55,600,041
Mangrove	1,092,136	0	39,088	1,053,048
Montane Forest	216,266,758	1,527,875.27	16,107,311	201,687,322
Western Rain Forest	11,116,445	55,441	830,086	10,341,800
Total	**345,152,661**	**1,988,651**	**22,180,519**	**324,960,794**

Spatial Performance, County-Level Trends in Afforestation and Deforestation, 2019–2024

19.13. The average levels of afforestation and deforestation across counties between 2019 and 2024 show notable spatial variation in forest dynamics as shown in Figure 19.1. At the national level, afforestation averaged 68,485 hectares per year, substantially surpassing the average annual deforestation rate of 43,685 hectares per year, thereby resulting in an overall net gain in forest area over the period. County-level trends show that while several counties such as Turkana, Nandi, and Makueni are achieving strong net forest gains due to high afforestation rates, others like Narok, Mandera, and Kiambu are experiencing net losses.



Figure 19.1: An Illustration of the Area Under Afforestation and Deforestation by County from 2019-2024



Ecosystem Accounts

19.14. Natural ecosystems deliver vital regulating services that sustain the broader economy. Forests, wetlands, and vegetated landscapes regulate water flows, reduce flooding, recharge groundwater, and maintain river flows during dry seasons. By stabilizing soils, trapping sediments, and filtering pollutants, these ecosystems protect water quality, reduce infrastructure and treatment costs, and support hydropower production. Habitat-based services such as pollination and carbon storage further enhance agricultural productivity and contribute to climate regulation at local, national, and global scales. In addition, Kenya's rich biodiversity and intact landscapes form the backbone of the country's wildlife-based tourism sector, which is a major source of foreign exchange and rural employment.

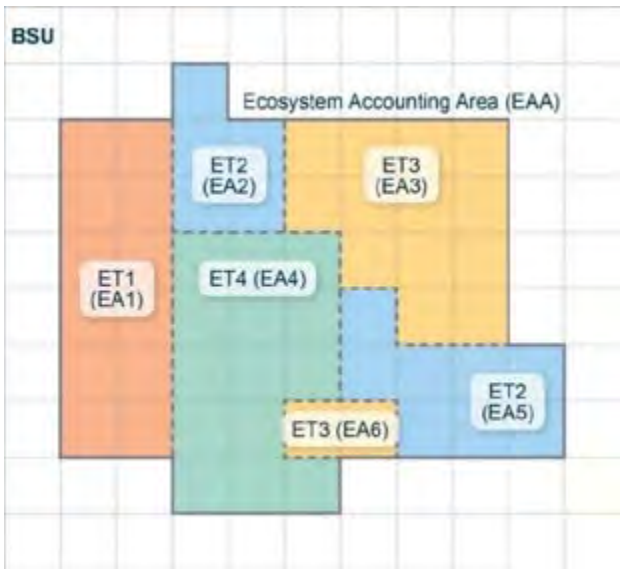
19.15. Kenya's ecosystem accounts form part of a broader effort to integrate environmental statistics into existing systems of economic accounting. The System of Environmental Economic Accounting Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA-EA) Framework provides a comprehensive and internationally recognized statistical system that brings together environmental and economic information within a common structure. By treating ecosystems as assets that deliver services to the economy and society, the SEEA-EA Framework enables the measurement of the interactions between ecosystems and economic activity, helping to clarify both the contribution of nature to the economy and the impacts of economic development on ecological systems.

19.16. Under the SEEA-EA Framework, core ecosystem accounts, including ecosystem extent, ecosystem condition, ecosystem services, and monetary flows, have been compiled at the national level for the years 2002 and 2018. While these accounts are not yet comprehensive, they provide essential building blocks for future expansion to additional ecosystems, services, time periods, and sub-national scales. As satellite accounts to the national accounts, they establish a robust baseline for strengthening ecosystem accounting in Kenya and are critical for understanding the contribution of natural capital to economic prosperity, human well-being, and long-term sustainable development.

Ecosystem Accounts Framework

19.17. Ecosystem accounts are inherently spatial in nature and therefore need some form of spatial architecture to ensure consistency, unlike the System of National Accounting (SNA) or environmental and resource accounts. This is done by the use a grid overlaid onto the entire accounting area. The Basic Spatial Unit (BSU) is a 1-hectare cell (100 x 100 meters) that provides a consistent fine-level data framework within which data about various characteristics can be incorporated (UN et al., 2019). Thus, each grid cell is assigned an ecosystem type, a condition, level of output, and a value for each service. An Ecosystem Accounting Area (EAA) is a clearly defined geographical area for which ecosystem accounts are compiled.

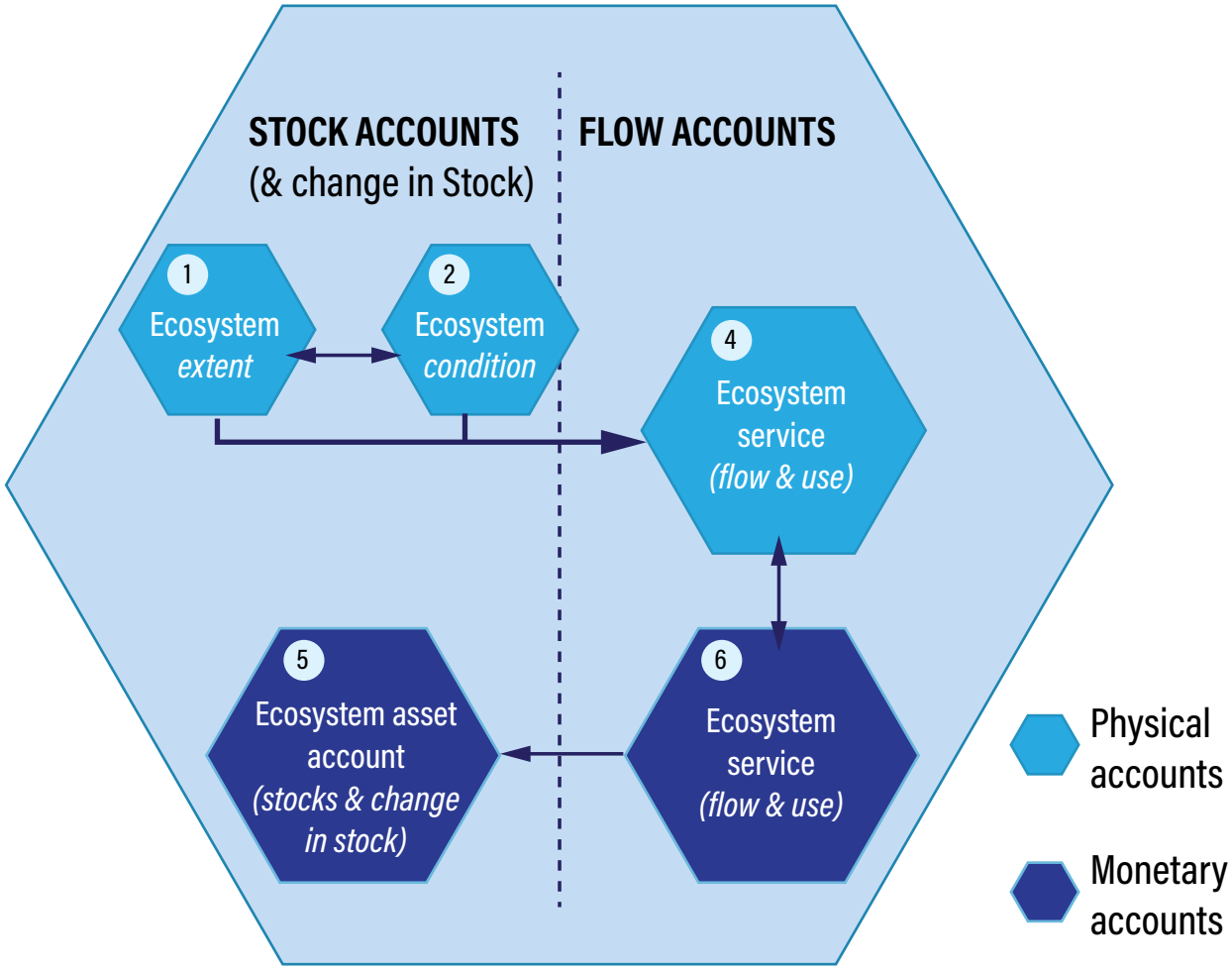
Figure 19.2: Structure of the ecosystem services



Ecosystem Extent and Condition

19.18 Ecosystems were defined using land cover data in combination with other layers to provide a further disaggregation of land cover classes into different ecosystem types. The delineated ecosystem types include montane, coastal, and dryland forests; mangroves, acacia Commiphora bushland, coastal wooded grassland, montane wooded grassland, Masai xeric shrubland, grassland and sparsely vegetated areas. Others are open water, wetland, annual cropland, perennial cropland, plantation forest and built-up areas. Ecosystem condition accounts describe condition in terms of similarity to a reference state, which in the case of natural ecosystem types, is usually the intact natural state.

Figure 19.3: Ecosystem Types



Determination of Forest Ecosystem Condition Categories

19.19 In line with the SEEA (UN et al., 2019), the ecosystem condition accounts are presented as both overall condition indicator scores (ranging from zero to one) as well as in terms of the area of each forest ecosystem falling within discrete condition classes. It is considered good practice to report results in both formats (Maes et al., 2020a, 2020b). The ordinal condition categories were created following those outlined by Maes et al. (2020a). The categories used in these studies were adapted to the Kenyan context, ensuring a reasonable spread of data within each category while maintaining logical score ranges. The final condition classes which were used to classify forest ecosystems according to their aggregate condition score, are shown in Table 19.3.

Table 19.3: Forest Ecosystem Condition Score Categories

CONDITION RANK	CONDITION NAME	OVERALL CONDITION INDICATOR
1	Pristine	0.95 – 1.00
2	Slightly modified	0.85 – 0.95
3	Moderately modified	0.70 – 0.85
4	Moderately degraded	0.50 – 0.70
5	Highly degraded	0.25 – 0.50
6	Extremely degraded	0.00 – 0.25

Figure 19.4: Overall condition score of different ecosystem types across Kenya 2002 and 2018

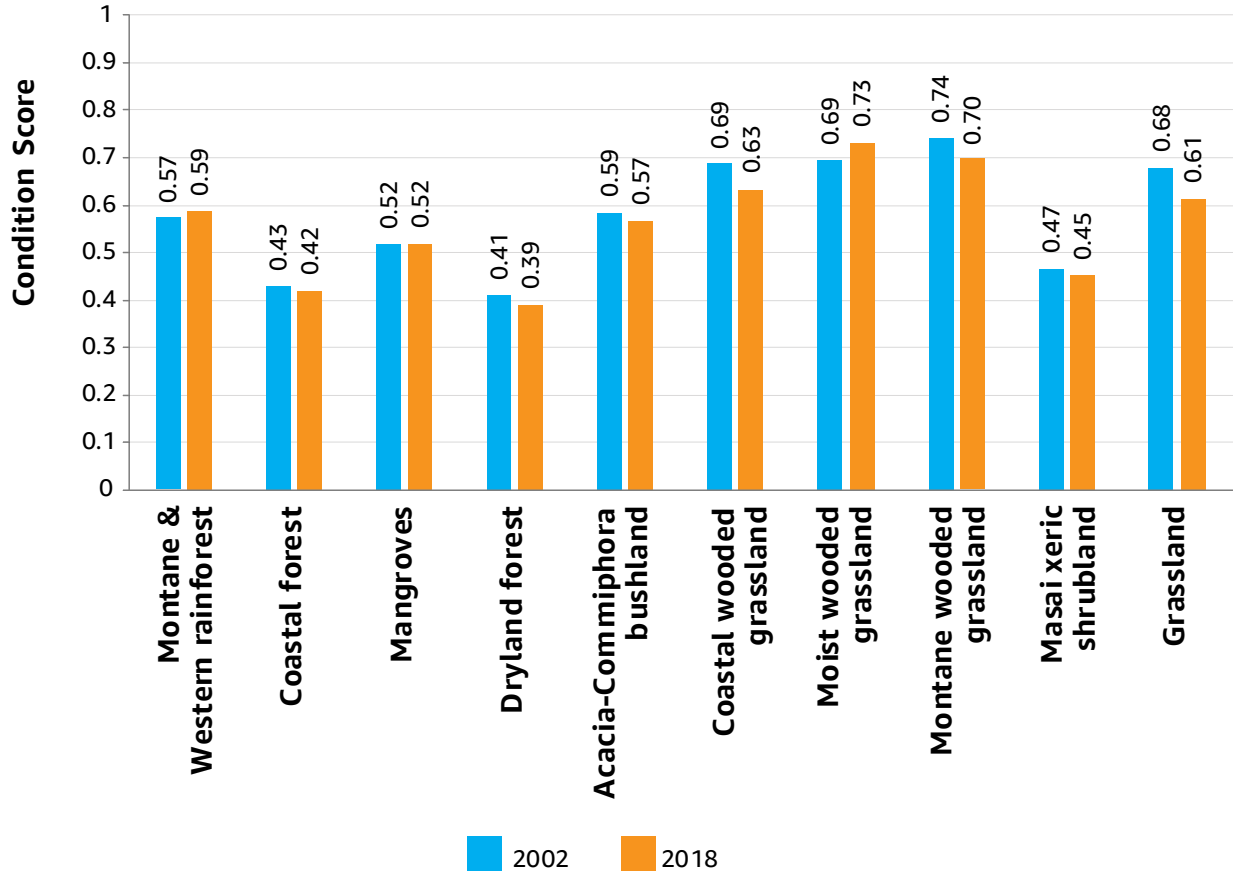


Figure 19.5: Percentage cover of different condition classes for each ecosystem type in 2018

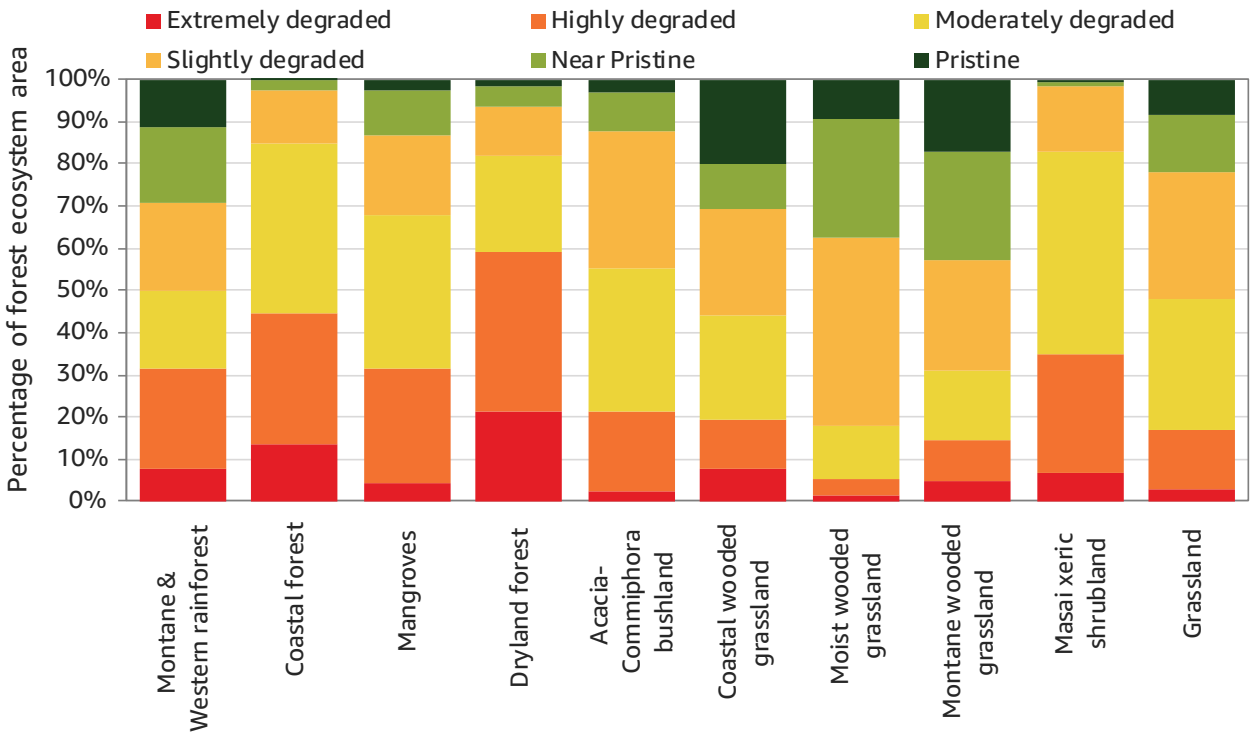
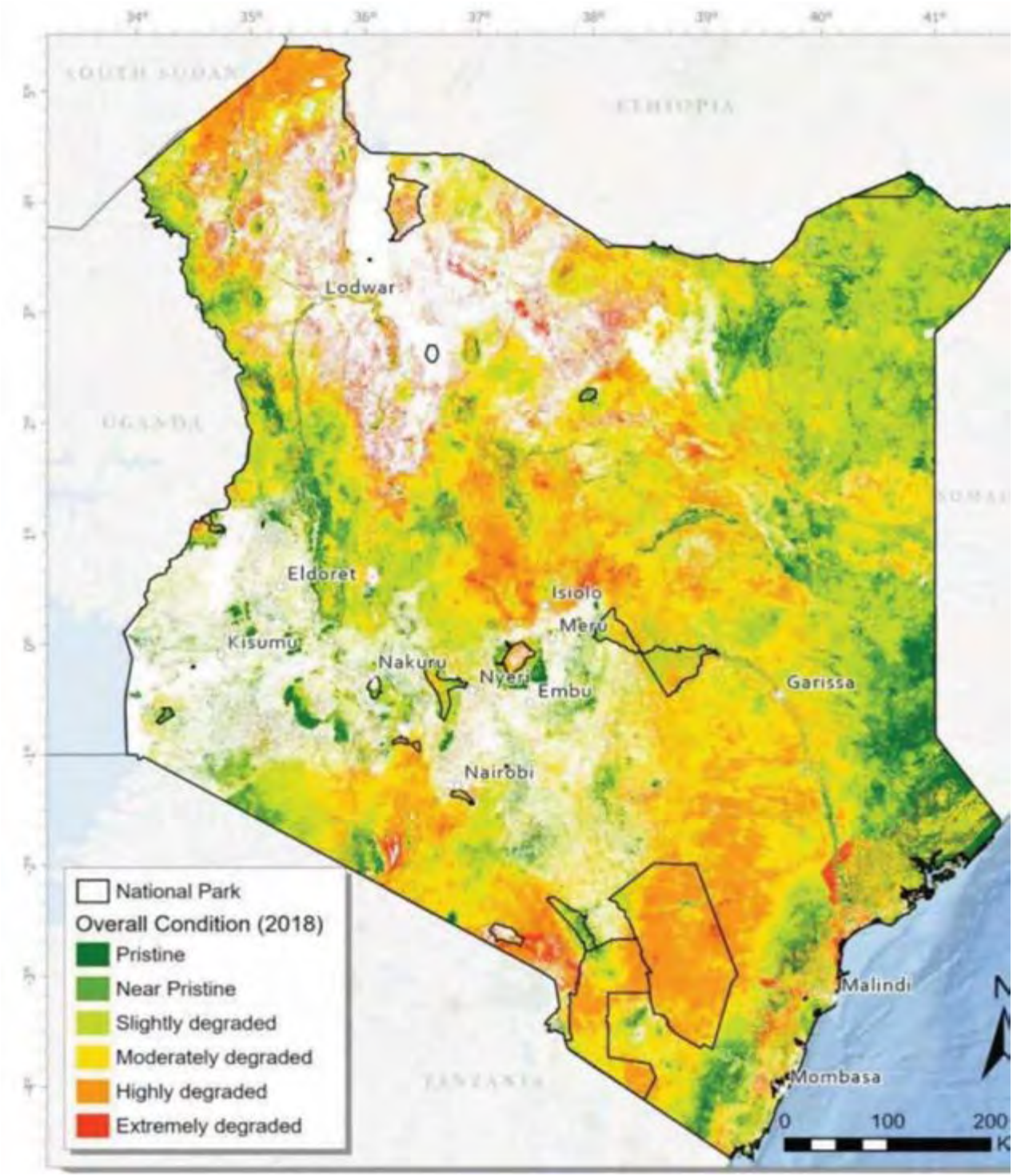




Figure 19.6: Overall Ecosystem Condition across Kenya, 2018





Ecosystem Services

19.20 The accounts records supply of ecosystem services and benefits in terms of physical and monetary terms in Kenya Shillings for each ecosystem asset. The monitoring aspect were combined for the stocks of each ecosystem as well as changes in stocks (additions and reductions).

The ecosystem services identified in line with SEEA were provisioning services, regulating services and cultural services. The ecosystem account also took cognizance of the compilation of the other priority accounts.

Ecosystem Services Supply and Use Tables

19.21. The supply and use tables provide a breakdown of the quantities of each ecosystem service used, show the ecosystem types they are drawn from and the economic actors benefiting from them. This is done in both physical and monetary terms for each accounting year. National-level physical flows for 2002 and 2018 are shown in Table 19.4 and Table 19.5, respectively. The corresponding monetary flows are presented in Kenyan Shillings (Table 19.6 and Table 19.7). These tables illustrate the annual total value of each ecosystem service, as well as the total contribution of each ecosystem type across all services.

19.22 Livestock ecosystem services doubled, sediment retention services slightly declined, and tourism value increased substantially. Livestock production supported by ecosystems increased from 5.6 million Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs) in 2002 to 10.2 million TLUs in 2018. Sediment retention services remained high but saw a modest decline, dropping from approximately 671.0 million tonnes in 2002 to 623.0 million tonnes in 2018.

19.23 Ecosystem-based tourism value increased from KSh 19.0 billion to KSh 38.1 billion over the accounting period (US$ 146 million in 2002 to US$ 294 million in 2018). From 2000 to 2020, the value of ecosystem services used grew significantly, with livestock values as well as tourism values rising. Livestock value increased from KSh 139.1 billion in 2002 to KSh 184.6 billion in 2018 (US$ 1,071 million in 2002 and US$ 1,419 million in 2018). The value of sediment retention services decreased by 19 per cent from KSh 29.6 billion to KSh 23.9 billion (US$ 228 million in 2002 and US$ 184 million in 2018) over the accounting period.

19.24 Kenya's ecosystems contribute to the national economy. In 2000, forest ecosystem services accounted for 2.8 per cent of GDP, but by 2020 this share had declined to 1.8 per cent, reflecting shifts in economic activity. Despite the reduced share, the absolute value of the forest and savanna ecosystem services was substantially estimated at KSh 247.0 billion in 2020 (US$ 1,900 million).

Table 19.4: Total Supply and Use of Ecosystem Services in 2002 in Physical Units and Tourism in KSh Millions.

Physical supply 2002	Industry	Government	Households	Total	Montane Rainforest	Coastal Forest	Dryland Forest	Acacia-Commiphora bushland	Coastal wooded grassland	Moist wooded grassland	Montane wooded grassland	Masai xeric shrubland	Grassland	Total
Livestock (TLU '000)	-	-	-	-	209.0	43.3	182.1	2828.4	112.5	113.3	230.1	136.6	1501.9	5357.2
Sediment retention (Mt/y)	-	-	-	-	175.1	2.0	48.7	243.7	6.6	18.9	73.6	11.1	91.7	671.4
Tourism value (KSh millions / y)	-	-	-	-	999.5	177.8	614.4	6741.7	719.8	80.2	718.5	70.2	8896.8	19018.8
Physical use 2002														
Livestock (TLU '000)	0.0	0.0	5357.2	5357.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sediment retention (t/y)	0.0	671.4	0.0	671.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tourism value (KSh millions / y)	18258.1	760.8	0.0	19018.8	-	-	-	-	-	-				

Table 19.5: Total Supply and Use of Forest Ecosystem Services in 2018 in Physical Units (Tons) and Tourism (KSh Millions).

Physical supply 2018	Industry	Govern-ment	House-holds	Total	Mon-tane Rainfor-est	Coastal Forest	Dryland Forest	Aca-cia-Com-miphora bushland	Coastal wooded grass-land	Moist wooded grass-land	Mon-tane wooded grass-land	Masai xeric shru-bland	Grass-land	Total
Livestock (TLU '000)	-	-	-	-	315.0	80.9	273.3	5651.6	193.3	151.9	421.2	216.9	2855.6	10159.7
Sediment retention (t/y)	-	-	-	-	170.6	2.1	51.1	239.7	5.5	14.9	70.8	10.5	57.6	622.7
Tourism value (KSh millions / y)	-	-	-	-	2003.4	356.4	1231.4	13512.2	1442.6	160.7	1440.0	140.7	17831.8	38119.2
Physical use 2018														
Livestock (TLU '000)	0.0	0.0	10159.7	10159.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sediment retention (t/y)	0.0	622.7	0.0	622.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tourism value (KSh millions / y)	36594.4	1524.8	0.0	38119.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 19.6: Total Supply and Use of Forest Ecosystem Services 2002 in Monetary Values (Constant 2025 KSh Million).

Monetary supply 2002 (KSh million)	Industry	Govern-ment	House-holds	Total	Montane Rainforest	Coastal Forest	Dryland Forest	Aca-cia-Com-miphora bushland	Coastal wooded grassland	Moist wooded grassland	Montane wooded grassland	Masai xeric shrubland	Grass-land	Total
Livestock	-	-	-	-	3191.6	694.7	4776.1	69416.3	1981.8	4710.9	5219.7	2200.1	46865.9	139057.0
Sediment retention	-	-	-	-	9477.5	260.4	1764.5	7973.6	678.7	1879.3	2541.2	51.2	4962.8	29589.1
Tourism value	-	-	-	-	999.5	177.8	614.4	6741.7	719.8	80.2	718.5	70.2	8896.8	19018.8
Monetary use 2002 (KSh million)					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	0.0	0.0	139057.0	139057.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sediment retention	0.0	29589.1	0.0	29589.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tourism value	18258.1	760.8	0.0	19018.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 19.7: Total Supply and Use of Forest Ecosystem Services 2018 in Monetary Values (Constant 2025 KSh Million). Monetary supply 2018 (KSh million)

Industry	Government	House-holds	Total	Montane Rainforest	Coastal Forest	Dryland Forest	Acacia-Commiphora bushland	Coastal wooded grassland	Moist wooded grassland	Montane wooded grassland	Masai xeric shrubland	Grassland	Total	
Livestock	-	-	-	-	4318.9	1099.9	6968.1	114266.5	2933.2	5360.5	7919.1	2730.0	38985.9	184582.2
Sediment retention	-	-	-	-	6774.9	327.3	1791.2	8450.4	791.3	1194.9	2319.9	81.2	2180.6	23911.7
Tourism value	-	-	-	-	2003.4	356.4	1231.4	13512.2	1442.6	160.7	1440.0	140.7	17831.8	38119.2
Monetary use 2018 (KSh million)					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	0.0	0.0	184582.2	184582.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sediment retention	0.0	23911.7	0.0	23911.7	-	-	-	-				-	-	-
Tourism value	36594.4	1524.8	0.0	38119.2	-	-	-	-						

Water accounts

19.25 The PSUT for water accounts provides a framework for recording and analyzing the flow of water in an economy. The framework aligns with the SEEA central framework and the System of National Accounts (SNA), enabling the integration of environmental and economic data for informed policy and resource management. The PSUT enables policymakers and analysts to understand water consumption patterns, efficiency and the contribution of water resources to economic activities.

19.26 The initial scope of the water account focuses on the PSUT, providing a detailed representation of water flows in physical terms covering the period 2019 to 2023. The next phase will involve developing the Monetary Supply and Use Table, which assigns monetary values to these water flows, linking physical use to economic transactions. Additionally, future initiatives will emphasize the compilation of water asset accounts, which will systematically record water resources and track their exploitation. These advancements will enhance the comprehensiveness of water accounts, support sustainable water resource management, and inform decision-making across economic and environmental sectors. In addition, monitor progress towards national, regional, and international commitments towards water use efficiency and equitable access to water services.

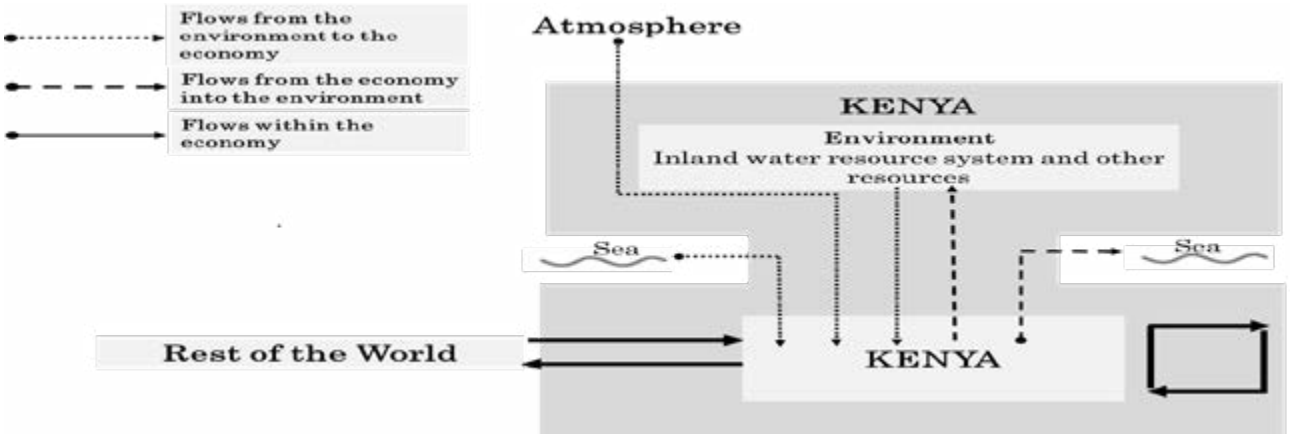
Water Physical Supply and Use Tables

19.27 The Physical Supply and Use Tables for water accounts is a systematic framework for measuring and recording the flows of water resources and water use across the economy and environment, as depicted in Figure 19.7. The Physical Supply and Use Table (PSUT) has four components namely: abstraction of water from the environment and imports, the distribution and use of abstracted water across institutions and households, return flows of water to the environment, and evaporation, transpiration and water incorporated into products.

19.28 Abstraction of water from the environment can be classified either by source or by purpose. Classification by source includes water abstracted from inland water resources and the collection of precipitation. Inland water resources are further disaggregated into surface water, groundwater, and soil water. Surface water refers to water found on the earth's surface, such as in rivers, lakes, ponds etc. Groundwater is water that infiltrates the soil and accumulates in underground aquifers. Soil water refers to the water present within the soil, which acts as a solvent and carrier of essential minerals required for plant growth. Precipitation refers to any form of water that falls from the atmosphere to the earth's surface, such as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.

19.29 Classification by purpose distinguishes between abstraction for own use and abstraction for distribution by public entities. In Kenya, water is distributed by water and sanitation companies that are regulated by the Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB).

Figure 19.7: The schematic flow of the physical supply and use table of water accounts





Water Supply by source

19.30 Table 19.8 presents water supply by source from 2019 to 2023. The analysis provides information on water abstracted from the ground, surface and precipitation. The volume of water supplied to the economy decreased from 304,495.2 million cubic metres in 2019 to 296,590.7 million cubic metres in 2022 before rising to 579,754.9 million cubic metres in 2023.

19.31 Ground water is abstracted from boreholes, wells, and springs, especially in urban areas and Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). Urban centers are increasingly tapping groundwater to supplement surface-water supply. Ground water recharges very slowly, making over-exploitation of the resource a serious long-term risk to the nation. The volume of abstracted ground water increased from 2,570.8 million cubic metres in 2019 to 2,793.8 million cubic metres in 2023.

19.32 Surface water is Kenya's largest source of abstracted water, drawn from rivers, lakes, wetlands, and reservoirs. The surface water resources within Kenya have been delineated into six basins namely: Athi, Tana, Lake Victoria South (LVS), Lake Victoria North (LVN), Rift Valley (RV) and Ewaso Ng'iro North (ENN). Surface water is supplied to irrigation schemes, urban water utilities, hydropower generation, and industries. The volume of surface water increased from 45,600.5 million cubic meters in 2019 to 46,743.8 million cubic meters in 2022 and finally to 47,848.9 million cubic meters in 2023, reflecting a steady rise in demand of abstracted water.

19.33 Precipitation represents the primary inflow into Kenya's entire water system. Kenya experiences two main rainfall seasons: the long rains (March–May) and the short rains (October–December). However, rainfall distribution is highly uneven across the country, with the highland regions receiving more precipitation than the semi-arid areas and arid areas in the north. The volume of precipitation dropped from 256,146.1 million cubic metres in 2019 to 247,020.1 million cubic meters in 2022 and then rose to 529,112.2 million cubic meters in 2023. The decrease in volume of precipitation in 2022 compared to 2019 was due to drought conditions that Kenya experienced. The more-than-double increase in 2023 was attributed to heavy rain received in 2023, which elevated river flows and lake levels, enabling far greater abstraction across agriculture, utilities, and industry. The unclassified water supply reduced from 177.8 million cubic meters in 2019 to 101.5 million cubic meters in 2022 and 57.3 million cubic meters in 2023.

19.34 In the year 2023, the total water supply was approximately 579,812.2 million cubic meters, mainly from precipitation (529,112.2 million cubic metres) as shown in Table 19.4. In comparison, surface water (47,848.9 million cubic metres) and groundwater (2,793.8 million cubic metres) contribute relatively minor shares. This distribution highlights a system that relies predominantly on natural rainfall, with limited dependence on river and groundwater abstraction.

Table 19.8: Water Supply by Source, 2021- 2023

Cubic Metres

Source	2021	2022	2023
Surface Water	45,600,487,131	46,743,791,306	47,848,854,207
Groundwater	2,570,832,542	2,725,345,092	2,793,825,024
Precipitation	256,146,119,681	247,020,129,401	529,112,237,385
Unclassified supply	177,788,883	101,496,370	57,326,409
Total	**304,495,228,237**	**296,590,762,169**	**579,754,916,616**

19.35. Total water supply was approximately 579,812.2 million cubic meters in the year 2023, mainly from precipitation (529,112.2 million cubic metres) as shown in Table 19.9. In comparison, surface water (47,848.9 million cubic metres) and groundwater (2,793.8 million cubic metres) contribute relatively minor shares. This distribution highlights a system that relies predominantly on natural rainfall, with limited dependence on river and groundwater abstraction.



Table 19.9: Physical Water Supply, 2023

Cubic meters per annum

	"Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing"	"Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning"	"Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities"	Others	Households	"Flows from the Rest of the World (Imports)"	"Flows from the Environment"	Total Supply
	A	D	E	B, C, F-U				
1. Return flows of water:								
Surface Water							47,848,854,207	47,848,854,207
Groundwater							2,793,825,024	2,793,825,024
Precipitation							529,112,237,385	529,112,237,385
Unclassified							57,326,409	57,326,409
Total Supply Abstracted Water							579,812,243,026	579,812,243,026
2. Water:								
Distribution of abstracted water			453,532,187					453,532,187
Own use of abstracted water	111,639,858,356	30,948,969,766		14,554,788,685	268,689,078			157,412,305,886
From other sources (Cross-Border)						306		306
3. Wastewater and re-used water:								
Wastewater to treatment								154,730,995
Wastewater (untreated)								185,418,145
Own treatment of wastewater								-
Re-used water produced (for distribution)								-
4. Return flows of water:								-
To inland water resources	343,107,019,178	30,948,969,766		6,392,921,406	115,152,462			380,564,062,813
Surface runoff	299,253,790,852							-
Groundwater recharge	42,219,107,115							-
Non-revenue water and losses in distribution			195,517,726					195,517,726
5. Evaporation of abstracted water, transpiration and water incorporated into products:								
Evapotranspiration	80,669,024,712							80,669,024,712
Total water incorporated into products	110,005,737,145	-	258,014,461	8,161,867,279	153,536,616			118,579,155,500

19.36. Table 19.10 shows the use of abstracted water that reveals most of the abstracted water was incorporated into products, amounting to 118,579.2 million cubic meters, reflecting significant water consumption embedded in production processes. A substantial amount of water was discharged back as return flows, especially to inland water resources (380,564.1 million cubic metres), largely through surface runoff and groundwater recharge. Losses in distribution are relatively small at 195,527.7 million cubic metres, an additional 80,669.0 million cubic metres are lost through evapotranspiration. Overall, the data highlights a strong dependence on natural water resources, through rainfall and significant volumes of water being returned to the environment after use.

Table 19.10: Physical Water Use, 2023

Cubic meters per annum

PHYSICAL USE TABLE _ 2023	"Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing"	"Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning"	"Water collection, treatment and supply"	Others	Households	"Flows to the Rest of the World (Exports)"	"Flows to the Environment"	Total Use
	A	D	E	ISIC B, C, F-N				
1. Sources of Abstracted Water:								
Surface Water: Own Supply	4,486,068,942	30,948,969,766	253,183,955	12,047,042,411	113,589,133			47,848,854,207
Groundwater: Own Supply	186,946,739		4,830,506	2,450,419,865	151,627,915			2,793,825,024
Rainwater harvesting	529,108,765,354				3,472,031			529,112,237,385
Other Water Sources	-			57,326,409				57,326,409
Total Use Abstracted Water	**533,781,781,035**	**30,948,969,766**	**258,014,461**	**14,554,788,685**	**268,689,078**			**579,812,243,026**
2. Water:								
Use of distributed water	-			74,921,049	183,093,412			258,014,461
Non-revenue water and losses in distribution	-		195,517,726	-				195,517,726
Total water incorporated into products	**110,005,737,145**	**-**	**258,014,461**	**8,161,867,279**	**153,536,616**			**118,579,155,500**
3. Wastewater and re-used water:								
Wastewater received from other units	-			-				154,730,995
Own treatment of wastewater	-		-					-
Re-used water (distributed reuse)	-			-				-
4. Return flows of water:								
To inland water resources	-			-			380,564,062,813	380,564,062,813
To other sources	-						80,669,024,712	80,669,024,712
5. Evaporation of abstracted water, transpiration and water incorporated into products:								
Total water evaporated, transpired and incorporated into products	-							

Energy Accounts

19.37. The energy sector plays a key role in Kenya's social and economic development. These accounts follow the best international practices under the SEEA framework and are fully aligned with the SNA. They include Physical Energy Accounts, Monetary Energy Accounts, and Energy Asset Accounts, together offering a comprehensive view of energy flows, economic value, and resource stocks. Kenya has been compiling and publishing Physical Energy Accounts annually since 2019.

19.38. This section presents the Monetary Energy Accounts for 2024, quantifying the supply and use of energy products in monetary terms within the economy and providing a comprehensive framework for understanding energy's economic role in Kenya. The results show that while energy remains a key driver of economic activity, its supply and use structure poses challenges for affordability, sustainability, and vulnerability to external factors.

Monetary Energy Supply

19.39. Total energy supply refers to the total amount of energy available within the reference period. It comprises energy produced domestically and imported to be used in the economy. Energy supply is analyzed by energy product and source. Energy supplied to the economy in 2024 was valued at KSh 2,992.8 billion as presented in Table 19.11. Petroleum fuels accounted for the largest share of energy supply, valued at KSh 1,319.6 billion, followed by Biomass, which is predominantly used in households, valued at KSh 889.1 billion, indicating its continued importance in the national energy mix despite the various clean cooking interventions. Taxes less subsidies levied on petroleum fuels amounted to KSh 307.2 billion in 2024, reflecting the net tax contribution of petroleum products to the economy.

19.40. The value of electricity supplied during the reference period was KSh 239.3 billion. Residuals recorded the lowest value in the supply, of KSh 83.0 billion in 2024. The Energy extracted from the environment includes renewable energy, natural inputs and biomass. This primary energy supply was valued at KSh 461.8 billion, which translates to 15.6 per cent of the total monetary energy supply. Kenya is still heavily dependent on imports for petroleum supply valued at KSh 595.7 billion in 2024.



Table 19.11: Monetary Supply, 2024

KSh Million

Product	Industries	Households	Rest of the World	Flows from the environment	Taxes	Margins	Total
Natural inputs							
Solar				7,460			7,460
Wind				26,151			26,151
Hydro				12,279			12,279
Geothermal				55,180			55,180
Biofuel: Bagasse(Cogeneration)	0			0			0
Biofuel: Biomass Wood				360,712			360,712
subtotal	**0**	**0**	**0**	**461,783**			**461,783**
Energy products							
Coal and Coke			19,757		3,815	73,247	96,819
Motor Spirit Premium			185,509		143,092	23,784	352,384
Aviation gasoline			353		129	159	641
Jet fuel			94,330		2,561	81,197	178,088
Illuminating Kerosene			270		117	31	417
White spirit			436		128	509	1,073
Oil shale / oil sands			0		0	0	0
Fuel oils n.e.c.			25,168		5,031	11,565	41,765
Lubricating Oils	13		1,638		921	30,616	33,188
Lubricating Greases			635		346	0	981
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)			40,511		195	70,370	111,077
Light Diesel Oil			227,092		150,891	125,135	503,117
Heavy Diesel Oil			8		2	8	18
Subtotals	**13**		**595,707**		**307,227**	**416,622**	**1,319,569**
Electricity							**0**
Electricity	0		18,207		2,635		20,842
Electricity plants (Kengen)	68,142						68,142
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs))	31,540						31,540
Electricity plants (REREC)	660						660
Electricity plants (Off-grid))	729						729
Subtotals	**101,070**	**0**	**18,207**	**0**	**2,635**	**117,434**	**239,346**
Biomass products							**0**
Charcoal	567	39,930				122,900	163,396
Firewood	3,479	317,931				404,346	725,757
Subtotals	**4,046**	**357,861**				**527,246**	**889,153**
Residuals							**0**
Other		180				82,812	82,992
Total Supply	**105,130**	**358,041**	**613,915**	**461,783**	**309,862**	**1,144,114**	**2,992,844**

Monetary Energy Use

19.41. Energy use in monetary supply and use tables provides information on the monetary value of energy consumed across the economy. It captures expenditures on energy products by industries, households, and the rest of the world, thereby reflecting the economic significance of energy. Table 19.12 shows the use of energy as intermediate consumption, final consumption and flows to the environment. Use of energy products for intermediate consumption accounted for the largest energy use valued at KSh 1,450.8 billion, followed by household consumption valued at KSh 1,445.3 billion, in 2024. For the same period, exports of energy products to the rest of the world amounted to KSh 237.8 billion while the flows back to the environment was valued at KSh 83. 0 billion.

Table 19.12: Monetary Energy Use, 2024

KSh Million

Product	Intermediate Consumption					Final Consumption		Rest of the world		Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Undefined	Total	Households	Accumation		Flow to the environ-ment	
Natural inputs										
Solar		7,460			7,460					7,460
Wind		26,151			26,151					26,151
Hydro		12,279			12,279					12,279
Geothermal		55,180			55,180					55,180
Biofuel: Bagasse(Cogeneration)					0					0
Biofuel: Biomass Wood		3,868			3,868	356,844				360,712
subtotal	0	104,939	0	0	104,939	356,844	0	0	0	461,783
Energy products										
Coal and Coke	0	60,163	36,559		96,722	0	0	96	0	96,819
Motor Spirit Premium	348	11,091	316,055		327,494	69,776	-45,112	226	0	352,384
Aviation gasoline	0	0	1,116		1,116	0	-505	31	0	641
Jet fuel	0	0	173,597		173,597	0	-212,119	216,610	0	178,088
Illuminating Kerosene	1	4,072	2,755		6,828	1,033	-7,444	0	0	417
White spirit	0	0	0		0	0	1,056	17	0	1,073
Oil shale / oil sands	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 19.12: Monetary Energy Use, 2024 (Cont'd)

KSh Million

Product	Intermediate Consumption					Final Consumption		Rest of the world		Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Undefined	Total	Households	Accumation		Flow to the environ-ment	
Fuel oils n.e.c.	59	12,117	29,389		41,566	0	-2,420	2,632	0	41,778
Lubricating Oils	63	774	19,310		20,147	0	0	13,028	0	33,175
Lubricating Greases	0	0	941		941	0	0	40	0	981
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	0	12,854	62,211		75,065	26,677	9,014	321	0	111,077
Light Diesel Oil	4,281	91,013	334,438		429,733	36,090	33,473	3,822	0	503,117
Heavy Diesel Oil	0	0	0		0	0	17	1	0	18
Subtotals	**4,752**	**192,085**	**976,372**	**0**	**1,173,210**	**133,575**	**-224,041**	**236,825**	**0**	**1,319,569**
Electricity										
Domestic and Small Commercial				39,597	39,597	71,746				111,344
Large and Medium				119,844	119,844					119,844
Street Lighting				1,161	1,161					1,161
E-mobility				55	55					55
Rural electrification				1,807	1,807	4,157				5,965
Other				0	0	0	0	978		978
Subtotals	0	0	0	162,465	162,465	75,903	0	978	0	239,346
Biomass products										
Charcoal		2,287			2,287	161,110				163,396
Firewood		7,857			7,857	717,901				725,757
Subtotals	**0**	**10,143**	**0**	**0**	**10,143**	**879,010**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**889,153**
Residuals										
Extraction					0				406	406
Transformation					0					0
Losses					0				82,586	82,586
Other					0				0	0
Subtotals	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**82,992**	**82,992**
Total Supply	**4,752**	**307,168**	**976,372**	**162,465**	**1,450,757**	**1,445,333**	**-224,041**	**237,803**	**82,992**	**2,992,844**

Use of Petroleum products by economic activities

19.42. The classification of economic activities generally follows the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev. 4), although it has not been fully adopted in this context by energy data providers. The transportation and storage sector recorded the highest consumption of petroleum products, valued at KSh 550.7 billion, significantly surpassing all other sectors as presented in Table 19.13. This underscores the sector's heavy reliance on fuel-intensive operations, particularly in mobility services.

19.43. Other commercial sectors followed at a distant second, with petroleum use valued at KSh 379.8 billion, indicating moderate but still substantial dependence. In contrast, accommodation and food service activities registered the lowest petroleum consumption at KSh 1.0 billion, reflecting the sector's limited direct reliance on petroleum inputs. The wide disparity across sectors highlights the uneven distribution of energy intensity in the economy, with transport-related activities remaining the dominant driver of petroleum demand.

Table 19.13: Use of petroleum products by economic activity, 2024

Industry	KSh Million
Agriculture	4,752
Mining	20,266
Manufacturing	129,590
Electricity supply	10,889
Construction	31,341
Transportation and storage	550,665
Accommodation and food service activities	1,010
Other commercial	379,772
Public administration and defense	4,663
Undefined[1]	40,262
Total	**1,173,210**





CHAPTER

20

Background

The Residential Property Price Index (RPPI) measures the average change in market prices of residential properties in the country over time. It provides an objective indicator of developments in the real estate sector, reflecting price movements that are independent of changes in property characteristics or quality.

Highlights of the 2026 Residential Property Price Index Report

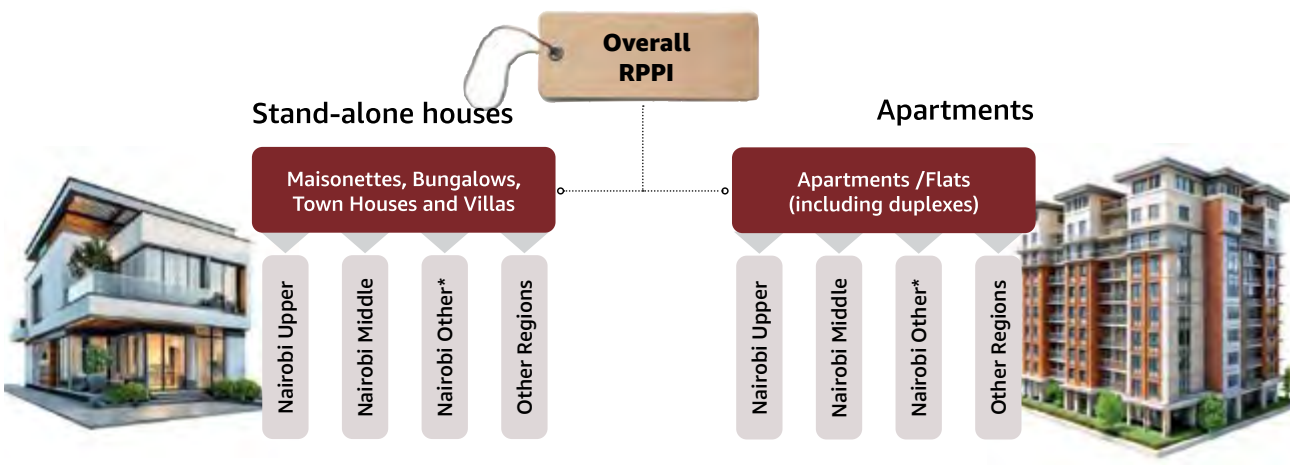
20.2. The RPPI serves several uses: first, as a key indicator of activity in the residential property market, capturing trends and dynamics in real estate prices over time. Second, it supports international and regional comparisons by providing a consistent measure of property price movements across markets. Third, in national accounts, the RPPI is used to derive price and volume measures for real estate and related economic activities. It also plays an important role in informing macro prudential policy by helping to identify and mitigate systemic risks arising from imbalances between property prices and underlying economic conditions, incomes and rents. In the context of monetary policy, the RPPI aids in assessing the impact of housing price movements on consumption, investment, economic activity, and inflation. At the household level, it serves as a valuable guide for decisions on buying or selling residential property.

Scope and Stratification

20.3. In line with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) 2019 Financial Soundness Indicators Compilation Guide (2019 FSI Guide) and the RPPI Practical Compilation Guide 2020, the index covers both apartments and stand-alone housing units. The index excludes undeveloped land, commercial properties, self-built residential units, non-market residential property transactions and transactions by non-household entities. It covers the period from first quarter of 2022 to the fourth quarter of 2025 and is constructed using data on residential property asking prices collected from quarterly surveys on real estate agents, listing websites and web scrapping. Geographically, the index covers urban areas and other satellite areas across the country where residential property transactions are concentrated.

20.4. RPPI stratification is based on dwelling type and geographical location. Residential properties were first classified into two main dwelling categories: apartments/flats including duplexes, and stand-alone houses comprising maisonette, bungalows, town houses, and villas. Geographically, the residential property market was stratified into four segments or zones namely: Nairobi Upper (includes Lavington, Riverside, Runda, Karen, Kitisuru, Gigiri and environs), Nairobi Middle (includes Lang'ata, Parklands, Westlands, Hurlingham, Kileleshwa, Kilimani), Nairobi Other (includes Nairobi East, Thika Road, Mavoko, Kiambu, Eastlands and satellite areas within the Nairobi Metropolis), and Other Regions (includes Mombasa, other coastal areas, and the rest of the urban areas in the country other than the areas covered in Nairobi Upper, Nairobi Middle and Nairobi Other). This process resulted in formation of eight homogenous strata, within which properties share similar characteristics, as shown in Figure 20.1.

Figure 20.1: Stratification



**Includes other Nairobi suburban/satellite areas within Nairobi Metropolis*

RPPI Compilation Method

20.5. Residential properties exhibit significant heterogeneity in their characteristics, making it difficult to fully capture these differences by simply comparing price variations over time or across different geographical locations. In view of this, the RPPI is constructed using the Rolling Window Time Dummy Hedonic method (RWTDH), which models property prices as a function of property characteristics such as location, property type, floor area, number of bedrooms, number of bathrooms, and other amenities, thereby controlling for changes in the composition of properties over time. The method uses a moving window consisting of four consecutive quarters to fit a regression model for property prices, allowing implicit prices of property characteristics such as property type, number of bedrooms, and location to evolve gradually over time, reflecting market dynamics without overfitting.

20.6. RWTDH derives a measure of pure price change that reflects variation in the underlying market value of comparable properties over time. For a rolling window *(w)* of four periods (quarters) and period t, the functional form of the model is specified as:

$$\ln P_{it} = \alpha^{(\omega)} + X'_{it}\beta^{(\omega)} + \sum_{s=T-\omega+1}^{T} \delta_s^{(\omega)} D_{s,t} + \mu_{it}^{(\omega)}$$

where:

P_{it} is the price of property *i* advertised in period *t*

$\alpha^{(\omega)}$ is intercept for the rolling window ending in period *t*

X'_{it} is a vector of property characteristics including number of bedrooms, location dummies, etc.

$\beta^{(\omega)}$ are the hedonic coefficients estimated on window *w*

$D_{s,t}$ is a time-dummy that equals 1 if observation *t=s*, 0 otherwise

$\delta_s^{(\omega)}$ is the estimated time effect for period s within window *w*

$\mu_{it}^{(\omega)}$ is the residual

T is the last period (end point) of the rolling window

t is period

w is window size (four periods/quarter)

s is the time index within the rolling window

20.7. The specification of this model follows the best international practice as outlined in the Eurostat and OECD Handbook on Residential Property Price Indices, the RPPI Practical Compilation Guide 2020, the 2019 FSI Guide and used by Hill, R. J et al (2020)[1] and (2022)[2].

Index Weights

20.8. Annual expenditure on housing purchase weights are used to aggregate the elementary indices into composite indices for apartments, stand-alone houses, and overall RPPI. This ensures that each stratum or segment's relative market importance is accurately reflected over time, resulting in a robust and representative measure of residential property price changes. The expenditure weights represent the relative importance of each stratum in the overall residential property market. Furthermore, the weights ensure that price changes in each stratum exert proportionate influence on the overall index. The RPPI is compiled as a weighted aggregate of the eight stratum-level indices, with expenditure weights updated annually to reflect changing market conditions. The expenditure weights are calculated as:

$$\omega_{s,t} = \frac{E_{s,t}}{\sum_s E_{s,t}}$$

where:

$E_{(s,t)}$ is total expenditure (property value determined using asking price) for stratum s in year t

$\omega_{(s,t)}$ is the weight of stratum s in year t.

1 *Hill, R. J., Scholz, M., Shimizu, C., & Steurer, M. (2022). Rolling-time-dummy house price indexes: Window length, linking and options for dealing with low transaction volume. Journal of Official Statistics, 38(1), 127-151.*

2 *Hill, R. J., Scholz, M., Shimizu, C., & Steurer, M. (2020). Rolling-Time-Dummy House Price Indexes: Window Length, Linking and Options for Dealing with the Covid-19 Shutdown. Department of Economics, Department of Public Economics, University of Graz.*

20.9. The computed weights used in the compilation of the RPPI from 2022 to 2025 are indicated in Table 20.1.

Table 20.1: Annual Weights for RPPI Computation

Stratum	Apartments				Stand-alone houses				Total
	Nairobi			Other regions	Nairobi			Other regions	
	Upper	Middle	Other*		Upper	Middle	Other*		
2022	6.0	20.4	3.3	1.2	46.7	8.5	9.0	5.1	100.0
2023	5.2	16.3	3.4	4.6	33.9	8.4	11.8	16.3	100.0
2024	4.1	15.7	2.4	5.9	38.3	11.0	8.9	13.7	100.0
2025	4.0	19.4	4.7	2.1	44.0	10.3	10.2	5.2	100.0

**Includes other Nairobi suburban/satellite areas within Nairobi Metropolis*

Index Aggregation

20.10. The stratification process enabled the generation of price indices that reflect variations in both types of residential properties and location, offering more precise insights into market dynamics across the eight strata. The overall RPPI is computed by aggregating the elementary sub-indices using the expenditure weights.

Chain-linking and Index Base Period

20.11. Chain linking involves updating the index by multiplying the current period index by the index value from the last period of the previous year. This process is undertaken to ensure that each period's index reflects both current price movements and the evolving nature of the residential property market. This provides a more accurate and up-to-date measure of residential property price trends. The base period for the RPPI computation is 2022. This is the period in which the index is normalized to a value of 100. All subsequent price changes are measured relative to this benchmark, allowing for comparisons over time.

Residential Property Price Index

20.12. The residential property price index is shown in Table 20.2. The trend in RPPI masks significant variation in price movements between apartments and stand-alone houses over the period 2022 Q1 – 2025 Q4. Overall, the RPPI increased from 100.0 in 2022 to 117.7 in 2025 Q4 resulting in an inflation of 17.7 per cent. The index for apartments shows a generally declining and volatile trend from 2022 to 2025. The index for apartments fell in 2023, recovered slightly in 2024, and declined again in 2025, reaching 88.9 in the fourth quarter of 2025.

20.13. The stand-alone houses index shows a steady increase from 2022 to 2025, rising from 100.0 in 2022 to 132.2 by the fourth quarter of 2025. After moving around the base level in 2022, the index rose to 114.0 in the third quarter of 2023 and continued to grow through 2024 and 2025. The largest increases in the stand-alone houses index were recorded in the second quarters of 2024 and 2025.

Table 20.2: Residential Property Price Index

Period	Apartments	Stand-alone houses	Overall RPPI
2022	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
2022Q1	102.5	100.0	100.8
2022Q2	100.6	102.5	101.9
2022Q3	99.2	98.5	98.7
2022Q4	97.7	99.0	98.6
2023Q1	88.3	105.8	100.3
2023Q2	98.4	100.7	100.0
2023Q3	89.6	114.0	106.4
2023Q4	91.0	111.2	104.9
2024Q1	90.9	111.9	105.3
2024Q2	95.9	124.6	115.4
2024Q3	93.2	116.9	109.4
2024Q4	90.0	123.5	112.6
2025Q1	91.5	123.2	113.0
2025Q2	91.9	130.5	117.7
2025Q3	90.6	132.3	118.4
2025Q4	88.9	132.2	117.7

Residential Property Price Index by Stratum

20.14. The trend in RPPI by stratum shows a divergence between the index for apartments and stand-alone houses and across different market segments as indicated in Table 20.3. Apartment indices generally declined although they were volatile across all Nairobi strata, with Nairobi Middle and Nairobi Upper indices displaying a steady downward trend from 2022 to 2025. The price index for apartments in Other Regions has been fluctuating sharply, peaking in 2023 to 2024 and with a mixed performance in 2025. The indices for stand-alone houses portrayed a strong and persistent upward trend, especially in Nairobi Middle, Nairobi Other, and Nairobi Upper, all of which rose sharply from 2023 onward with Nairobi Other showing the steepest growth, eventually reaching around 143.5 in 2025 Q4. Stand-alone house price index in Other Regions have been fluctuating widely but remain mostly below 100 until 2025 Q4.

Table 20.3: Residential Property Price Index by Stratum, 2022 – 2025

2022=100	Apartments				Stand-alone houses			
	Nairobi			Other Regions	Nairobi			Other Regions
	Upper	Middle	Other*		Upper	Middle	Other*	
2022Q1	106.6	102.6	99.7	89.2	102.0	93.3	102.4	88.6
2022Q2	100.9	100.8	97.9	101.7	102.5	103.2	97.6	109.9
2022Q3	96.9	99.7	101.1	97.3	97.5	99.6	101.1	101.4
2022Q4	95.5	96.9	101.2	111.8	98.0	103.9	98.9	100.1
2023Q1	74.8	91.0	96.2	88.2	107.7	111.7	112.4	65.4
2023Q2	95.8	96.7	107.1	118.8	101.9	96.5	110.4	78.5
2023Q3	84.4	88.3	100.4	107.5	113.8	105.2	140.2	83.1
2023Q4	91.3	87.5	104.1	113.6	109.8	110.4	137.8	78.4
2024Q1	91.5	87.7	100.6	115.0	108.3	120.8	135.2	84.2
2024Q2	97.7	93.7	99.8	107.6	124.1	137.2	140.4	78.6
2024Q3	92.2	90.2	109.5	102.5	112.7	149.5	133.3	71.8
2024Q4	91.8	86.8	100.5	105.7	121.4	144.7	146.2	71.4
2025Q1	94.6	88.2	103.2	99.4	124.9	118.3	147.9	69.8
2025Q2	92.5	87.4	109.0	121.4	130.2	125.6	145.2	94.9
2025Q3	94.6	86.7	104.4	98.0	133.7	124.7	149.7	87.3
2025Q4	82.6	83.8	127.4	110.1	133.6	141.5	143.5	79.3

**Includes other Nairobi suburban/satellite areas within Nairobi Metropolis*

Residential Property Inflation

20.15. Residential property inflation as measured by the RPPI is shown in Table 20.4. Residential property inflation fluctuated considerably over the review period, showing a clear divergence between apartments and stand-alone houses. Although apartments experienced negative or low inflation, stand-alone houses recorded strong and sustained inflation reaching 7.0 per cent in 2025 Q4. The inflation for apartments continued to decline in 2025 reaching -1.2 per cent in 2025 Q4. Inflation for stand-alone houses was consistently higher reaching 15.7 per cent in 2023 Q3, 23.7 per cent in 2024 Q2, and 13.2 per cent in 2025 Q3, this partly reflects high and rising demand for stand-alone houses.

Table 20.4: Residential Property Inflation

Per cent

2022=100	Apartments	Stand-alone houses	Overall RPPI
2023Q1	-13.8	5.8	-0.4
2023Q2	-2.1	-1.7	-1.9
2023Q3	-9.7	15.7	7.8
2023Q4	-6.9	12.4	6.4
2024Q1	2.9	5.8	4.9
2024Q2	-2.6	23.7	15.4
2024Q3	4.0	2.5	2.8
2024Q4	-1.1	11.1	7.3
2025Q1	0.7	10.1	7.3
2025Q2	-4.2	4.7	2.0
2025Q3	-2.8	13.2	8.2
2025Q4	-1.2	7.0	4.5

20.16. While best practice recommends the use of transaction prices in compiling the Residential Property Price Index (RPPI), the Index uses asking prices due to limited availability of transaction data in Kenya. In addition, the Index is based on property listings that may not fully represent all market segments. Furthermore, the rolling window time dummy hedonic model may not capture all factors influencing property prices.





Nationally

36.3%

of women are empowered which is higher among urban women 41.5% compared to rural women 33.6%

CHAPTER

21

Highlights of the Women's Economic Empowerment Index

Overview

Women's economic empowerment remains a critical pillar for achieving inclusive growth and sustainable development. This report presents findings from the Women's Economic Empowerment Index (WEEI), a multidimensional measure designed to assess women's access to resources, decision-making power, and well-being outcomes. Using data from the 2022 Kenya Continuous Household Survey, the report provides insights into the levels and drivers of women's economic empowerment across the country.

The findings indicate that women's economic empowerment remains moderate, with 36.3 per cent of women aged 18 years and above classified as economically empowered. This translates to approximately 4.9 million women, highlighting substantial gaps that persist despite ongoing policy efforts. Clear disparities are observed across place of residence, socio-economic status, and demographic characteristics.

Empowerment levels are higher among urban women (41.5%) compared to rural women (33.6%), reflecting differences in access to opportunities, financial services, and infrastructure. Education emerges as a strong determinant of empowerment, with only 5.8 per cent of women with no formal education being empowered compared to over 50 per cent among those with secondary and post-secondary education. Similarly, empowerment increases with age, peaking among women aged 35–59 years at 44.4 per cent, while younger women (18–24 years) recorded significantly lower levels at 20.7 per cent

Marital status also influences empowerment outcomes. Married women exhibit relatively higher empowerment levels (64.0%), particularly those in monogamous unions, while women in polygamous unions and those who are widowed, separated, or divorced tend to have lower empowerment levels. A strong positive relationship exists between wealth and empowerment where 20.0 per cent of women in the lowest wealth quintile were empowered compared to 52.5 per cent of women in the highest quintile.

A relatively high proportion of women are engaged in economic activities, with about 71.9 per cent reporting employment. Financial inclusion is also notable, with 79.0 per cent of women owning a bank or mobile money account.

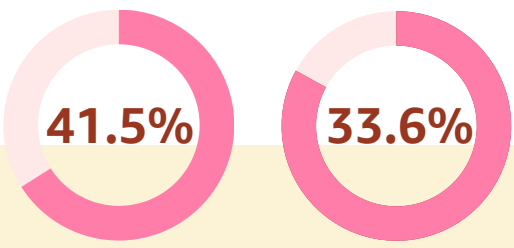
Overall, the findings underscore that while progress has been made in advancing women's economic empowerment in Kenya, significant inequalities persist across regions and population groups. The report provides evidence to support targeted policy actions aimed at improving access to resources, strengthening women's agency, and enhancing economic opportunities for all women.

Introduction

Women's economic empowerment is increasingly recognized as a vital pathway to achieving gender equality, inclusive growth, and sustainable development. In Kenya, as in many parts of the world, women play a significant role in the economy, whether in agriculture, entrepreneurship, formal employment, or unpaid care work. Despite their contributions, women continue to face structural barriers such as limited access to resources, discriminatory cultural norms, and unequal economic opportunities. Empowering women advances their rights and contributes to improved household welfare, yields intergenerational benefits, and improves national economic performance.

21.2. Global and regional frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (specifically SDG 5), the Beijing Platform for Action, and the African Union Agenda 2063 emphasize the importance of advancing gender equality. At the national level, Kenya has implemented policies and frameworks, including the Constitution of Kenya (2010), Vision 2030, and targeted programmes such as the Women Enterprise Fund and Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO), aimed at enhancing women's economic participation.

21.3. Despite these efforts, measuring women's economic empowerment in a comprehensive and policy-relevant manner has remained a challenge. The Women's Economic Empowerment Index (WEEI) is a composite measure designed to address this gap by providing a multidimensional measure of women's access to economic opportunities (resources), exercise decision-making power (agency), and achieve improved well-being (achievements) using data from the 2022 Kenya Continuous Household Survey (KCHS).



Empowerment levels are higher among urban women (41.5%) compared to rural women (33.6%)

Survey Design

21.4. The Women's Economic Empowerment Index was developed using data from the 2022 Kenya Continuous Household Survey. The survey adopted a cross-sectional design covering all the 47 counties and targeted women aged 18 years and above. Data was collected through a dedicated Women's Economic Empowerment module in the Survey, implemented across four quarters within a one-year period. The module captured information on key domains including employment, financial inclusion, asset ownership, digital engagement, mobility, social participation, gender-based violence, and psychological well-being. Data collection was conducted using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) tools.

21.5. The sample was drawn from the Kenya Household Master Sample Frame (K-HMSF) based on the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC). A total of 24,000 households were selected from 1,500 Enumeration Areas using a stratified two-stage sampling design. From each household, up to two eligible women were randomly selected using the Kish Grid to ensure representativeness. Out of the selected households, 15,189 were eligible for the WEE module, and 14,589 were successfully interviewed. At the individual level, 15,920 women were interviewed out of 19,497 eligible women.

Construction of the Women's Economic Empowerment Index

21.6. The WEEI is grounded in established literature on women's empowerment, particularly the framework proposed by Kabeer (1999), which conceptualizes empowerment as a process through which individuals gain the ability to make strategic life choices. Within this framework, women's economic empowerment is defined in terms of three core concepts: resources-access to economic opportunities, assets, and financial services; agency captures women's ability to make decisions and exercise autonomy; and achievements reflect the outcomes of empowerment, including well-being and economic independence. This framework guided the identification and selection of indicators used in constructing the Index. Consistent with existing approaches (Buvinic 2017), the WEEI measures empowerment at the individual level using a composite index that captures multiple dimensions of women's economic participation and outcomes.

15,189

Out of the selected households, 15,189 were eligible for the WEE module

Table 21.1: Conceptual framework of WEEI Process

WEEI Main Concepts	Definition	Examples
Resources	Refers to the means by which individuals can meet their basic needs, start or grow businesses. These include financial resources, access to land, information, technology, and natural resources	Employment, access to financial services, assets
Agency	Refers to the capacity of individuals to act independently and make their own free choices. In the context of women's empowerment, agency is about women's ability to make decisions about their lives and act on those decisions	Household expenditure decision making, control over sexual relations
Achievements	Refers to the overall change(s) (translated into real change). It reflects actual life condition, observable outcome such as: improved well-being, economic independence, better living conditions and enhanced life satisfaction,	Psychological well-being

Index Construction Steps

21.7. All indicators were transformed into binary variables, where 1 denotes that a woman meets the defined empowerment threshold and 0 otherwise. This standardization ensured comparability across indicators and dimensions. To validate the underlying structure of the Index, both Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) were applied.

21.8. The EFA and CFA techniques are used to identify latent constructs, assess the consistency of indicators within each dimension, and confirm the robustness of the measurement model. Only indicators with strong factor loadings and acceptable uniqueness levels were retained in the final Index. The validated indicators were then weighted and aggregated to generate the overall Women's Economic Empowerment Index.

Weighting and Aggregation of Indicators

21.9. The composite index is obtained by aggregating the women in union and those not in union. For the women in union, the index is constructed from six dimensions, while for women not in union it is produced from four dimensions. Each dimension contains multiple indicators that reflect different economic empowerment. Women in union, each dimension is assigned an equal weight of (1/6), while women not in union, assignment is such that the weights are (1/4) such that each marital status sums up to 1. Each indicator was assigned equal weight within the dimension. For each woman, scores were calculated across all indicators within each dimension. The scores were then aggregated across domains to compute an overall empowerment score. A woman is considered fully empowered if she meets the empowerment criteria in at least 80 per cent of the indicators.

Assessment of Women's Economic Empowerment by Components

The Resources Component

21.10. The WEEI resource component has many domains but this study focused on engagement in economic activities, access to financial services and assets ownership.

21.11. Engagement in Economic Activities: Nationally, 71.9 per cent of women reported being employed (reported to have worked for pay for at least one hour in the reference period), with higher participation in rural areas (73.7%) compared to urban areas (68.4%). Similarly, 63.6 per cent of women reported having job flexibility with rural women (65.2%) more likely to report this than their urban counterparts (60.7%). However, only 52.7 per cent of women, nationally, indicated financial independence through their own earnings, with minimal difference between rural (52.9%) and urban (52.1%) women.

21.12. Access to Financial Services and Resources: Overall 79.0 per cent of women owned a bank or mobile money account, with ownership being higher among urban women (88.7%) than rural women (74.0%). A similar pattern was observed in digital engagement which was greater among urban women (82.9%) than rural women (66.9%), as well as internet access which was also higher in urban areas (92.5% urban vs. 78.1% rural).

21.13. Asset Ownership and Saving Practice: In terms of asset ownership, 71.2 per cent of women reported owning at least one productive asset, with a higher proportion of rural women (75.4%) compared to 63.2 per cent of urban women. However, saving practices were less common, with only 40.6 per cent of women reporting they had saved money, and a notable gap between urban (50.8%) and rural (35.3%) respondents.

The Agency Component

21.14. The study focused on household expenditure decision making and control over sexual relations aspects of agency component of women's economic empowerment



Table 21.2: The list of domains, indicators and weights

Dimension	Women in union (married)	Dimension	Women not in union (not married)
Engagement in Economic Activities (1/6)	Woman is in continuous paid employment (1/18).	Engagement in Economic Activities (1/4)	Woman is in continuous paid employment (1/12).
	Woman has a flexible work schedule that allows her to shift her work hours around to accomplish other tasks such as childcare, household, or other family responsibilities. (1/18).		Woman has a flexible work schedule that allows her to shift her work hours around to accomplish other tasks such as childcare, household, or other family responsibilities. (1/12).
	25% and above of woman's total household expenses is met through her own earnings (1/18).		25% and above of woman's total household expenses is met through her own earnings (1/12).
Access to Financial Services (1/6)	Woman owns a bank account or an account in any other financial institution(1/24).	Access to Financial Services (1/4)	Woman owns a bank account or an account in any other financial institution (1/16).
	Woman has made bank transactions or used a mobile phone to make financial transaction in the past 12 months (1/24).		Woman has made bank transactions or used a mobile phone to make financial transaction in the past 12 months (1/16).
	Woman owns a mobile phone (1/24).		Woman owns a mobile phone (1/16).
	Woman has not been denied access to her mobile phone or internet access as a means of punishment or control in the past 12 months (1/24).		Woman has not been denied access to her mobile phone or internet access as a means of punishment or control in the past 12 months (1/16).
Household expenditure decisionmaking (1/6)	Woman decides alone or with partner about Basic household Expenditures (1/18).		
	Woman decides alone or with partner about Children expenses/education (1/18).		
	Woman decides alone or with partner about making major household purchases (1/18).		
Control over sexual relations (1/6)	Woman is justified to refuse having sex with partner if he is having sex with others (1/18).		
	Woman is Justified to ask to use a condom due to partner having STI (1/18).		
	Woman is justified to ask her (spouse/ partner) to use a condom if she wanted him to (1/18).		

Table 21.2: The list of domains, indicators and weights (Cont'd)

Dimension	Women in union (married)	Dimension	Women not in union (not married)
Assets(1/6)	Woman owns a house or land (Agricultural or non-agricultural) or livestock or Financial Assets (1/12).	Assets(1/4)	Woman owns a house or land(Agricultural or non-agricultural) or livestock or Financial Assets (1/8).
	Woman saved or set aside any money (1/12).		Woman saved or set aside any money (1/8).
Psychological well being outcomes (1/6)	When a woman looks at the story of her life, she is pleased with how things have turned out (1/18).	Psychological wellbeing outcomes (1/4)	When a woman looks at the story of her life, she is pleased with how things have turned out (1/12).
	Woman has confidence in her own opinions, even if they are different from the way most other people think (1/18).		Woman has confidence in her own opinions, even if they are different from the way most other people think (1/12).
	In general, woman feels she is in charge of the situation in which she lives in (1/18).		In general, woman feels she is in charge of the situation in which she lives in (1/12).

21.15. Household Expenditure Decision-Making: Nationally, three in five women are empowered to make decisions on expenditure at the household level. A higher proportion (62.6%) of women participated in basic household expenditure decisions, 59.0 per cent made decisions about children's needs/expenses and 55.9 per cent participated in decisions about major household purchases. The power to decide on household expenditure increases with the level of education across the three indicators.

21.16. Control over Sexual Relations: On sexual and reproductive autonomy, 57.3 per cent of the women felt justified in refusing to have sex, with 61.7 per cent requesting for the use of condom during sex, but only 48.0 per cent felt they could ask their partner to use one. Across the three indicators of sexual autonomy, a higher proportion of women in urban areas have power to make decisions compared to rural women.

Achievements Component

21.17. The study captured psychological well-being outcomes as one of the achievement components of WEE. The findings are highlighted in the section below.

21.18. Psychological Well-Being: Under the Achievements Component, psychological empowerment indicators were relatively strong. Nationally, 85.7 per cent of women expressed confidence in their own opinions, 62.6 per cent of women were pleased with the story of their life and 75.1 per cent reported feeling in charge of the circumstances surrounding their life.

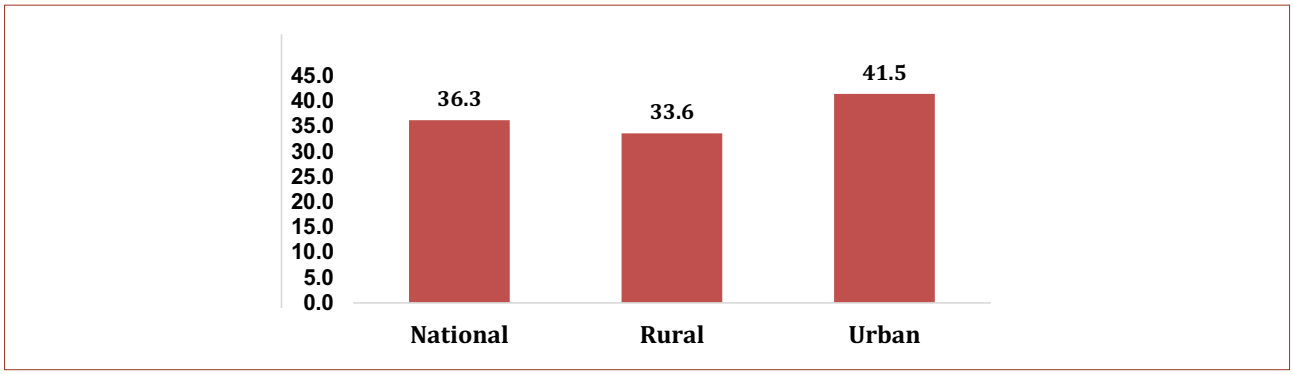


Key Findings

WEEI at National level

21.19. Figure 21.1 below shows that at the national level, 36.3 per cent of Kenyan women were considered economically empowered, equating to approximately 4.9 million adult women. This indicates a moderate level of empowerment with notable regional and demographic disparities. Urban women exhibited higher empowerment levels (41.5%) compared to 33.6 per cent of their rural counterparts.

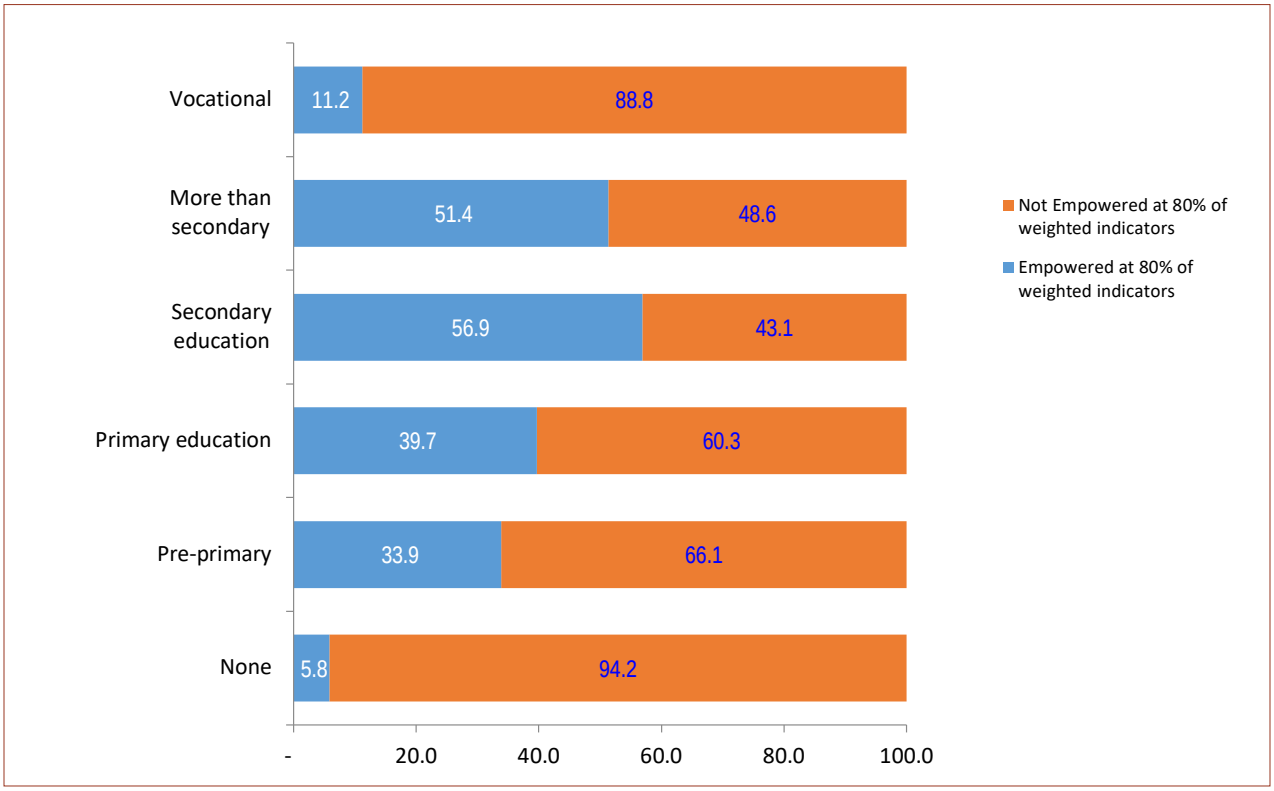
Figure 21.1: Percentage of Women Economically Empowered at 80% of weighted indicators



WEEI by Educational Attainment

21.20. Figure 21.2 indicates that only 5.8 per cent of women with no formal education were empowered. In contrast, empowerment levels were significantly higher among women with secondary education, at 56.9 per cent, followed by those with more than secondary education at 51.4 per cent.

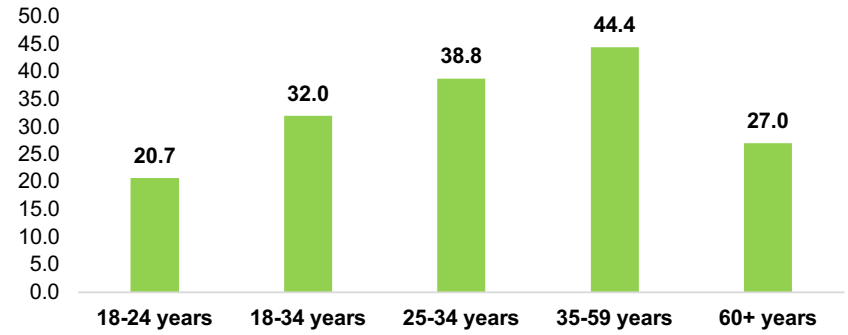
Figure 21.2: Percentage Distribution of Empowered Women at 80% of Weighted Indicators by Educational Level



WEEI by Woman's Age

21.21. Women aged 35-59 reported the highest empowerment levels, at 44.4 per cent, followed by those aged 25-34, at 38.8 per cent as shown in Figure 21.3 below. Younger women (18-24) and older women (60+) had lower empowerment rates, at 20.7 per cent and 27.0 per cent respectively.

Figure 21.3: Percent Distribution of Empowered Women by Selected Age Group



WEEI by Marital Status

21.22. Married women had an empowerment rate of 64.0 per cent, with those in monogamous marriages (41.1%) being more empowered than those living together as if married (37.6%) and those in polygamous unions (27.2%). Separated, divorced, and widowed (19.3%) women exhibited lower levels of empowerment, possibly due to financial and social difficulties following marital dissolution.

Wealth Quintiles

21.23. The survey findings show that economic empowerment increased with the wealth status of a woman as shown in Figure 21.4 below. One in every five women in the lowest wealth quintile were found to be empowered, compared to 52.5 per cent in the highest quintile.

Figure 21.4: Percentage distribution of empowered women by wealth status

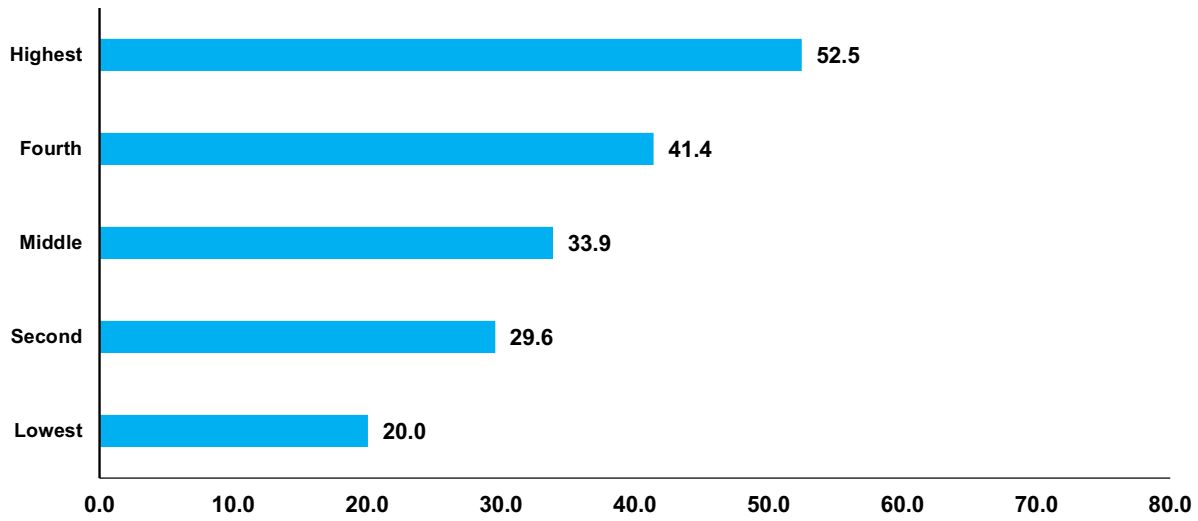


Table 21.3: Women's Economic Empowerment Index (WEEI) by Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

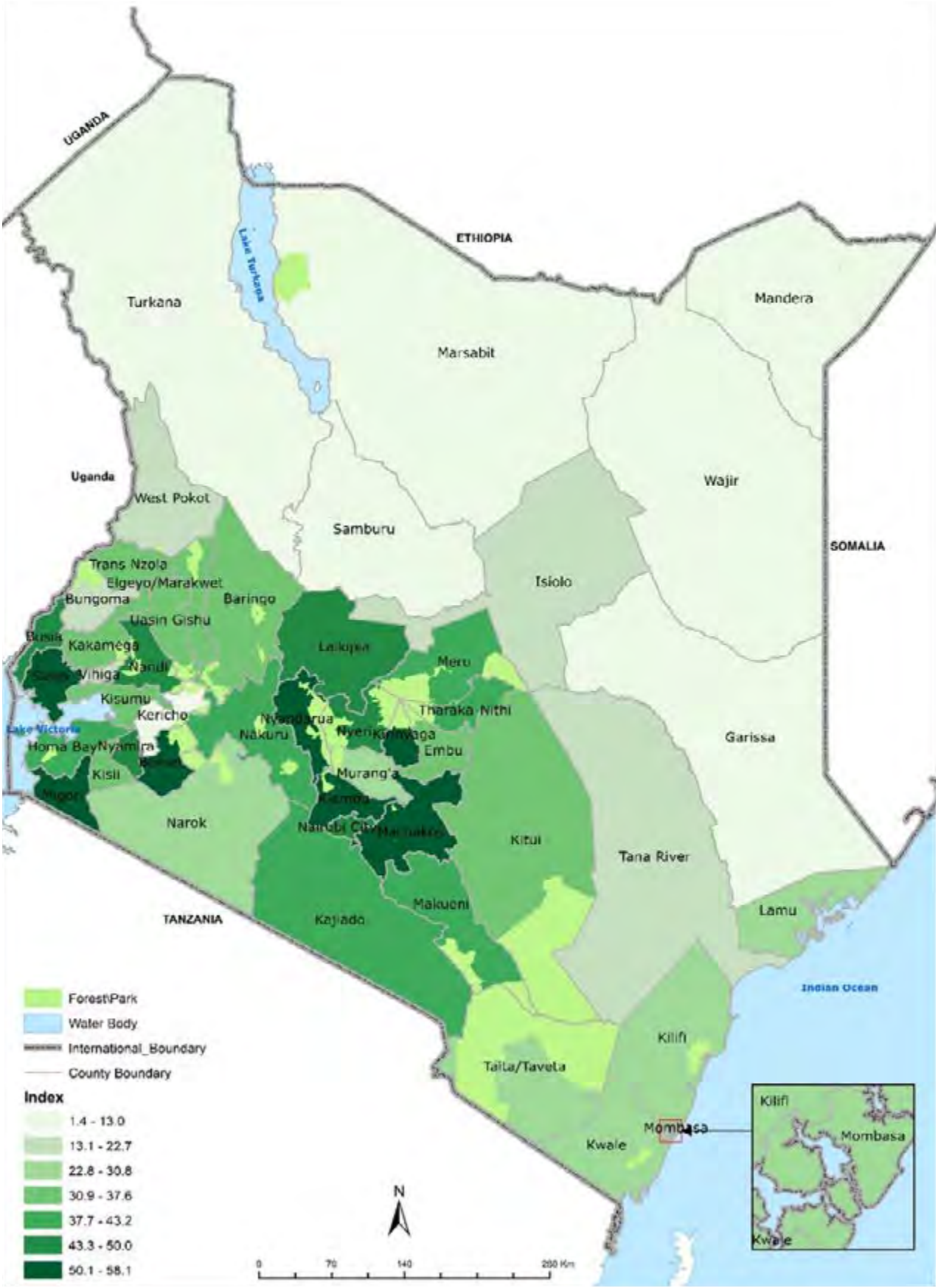
Characteristics	Empowerment level (%)	Population of Women aged 18+ in (000')
National	36.3	13,539
Area of residence		
Rural	33.6	8,918
Urban	41.5	4,621
Sex of household head		
Male	36.1	8,335
Female	36.5	5,204
Age group		
18-24 years	20.7	2,392
25-34 years	38.8	3,945
35-59 years	44.4	5,403
60+ years	27	1,799
Educational attainment		
No Education	5.8	68
Pre- primary	33.9	2,853
Primary	39.7	6,541
Secondary education	56.9	1,869
More than secondary	51.4	88
Vocational	11.2	2,121
Marital status		
Never married	16.8	2,268
Married	64.0	8,659
Divorced/Separated/widowed	19.3	2,612
Type of marriage		
Monogamous marriage	41.1	7,959
Polygamous marriage	27.2	498
Living together as married	35.6	202
Wealth quintiles[1]		
Lowest	20	2,642
Second	29.6	2,484
Middle	33.9	2,555
Fourth	41.4	2,636
Highest	52.5	3,207

[1]15 women were not assigned a quintile because their households did not report consumption

WEEI at County Level

21.24. Migori County had the highest proportion (58.1%) of economically empowered women as presented in Figure 21.5. Other counties with a WEEI score of 50.0 per cent and above were Nyandarua (58.0%), Siaya (56.4%), Kiambu and Bomet at 51.4 per cent each, Kirinyaga and Machakos (each 50.8%) and Laikipia (50.0%). Women in ASAL counties were less likely to be economically empowered. Women's empowerment was lowest in Wajir and Mandera Counties at 1.4 per cent and 1.6 per cent respectively. Other counties with low WEEI scores are Garissa (2.9%), Turkana (6.3%) and Marsabit at 8.3 per cent.

Figure 21.5: Women's Economic Empowerment Index (WEEI) by County



Decomposition WEEI

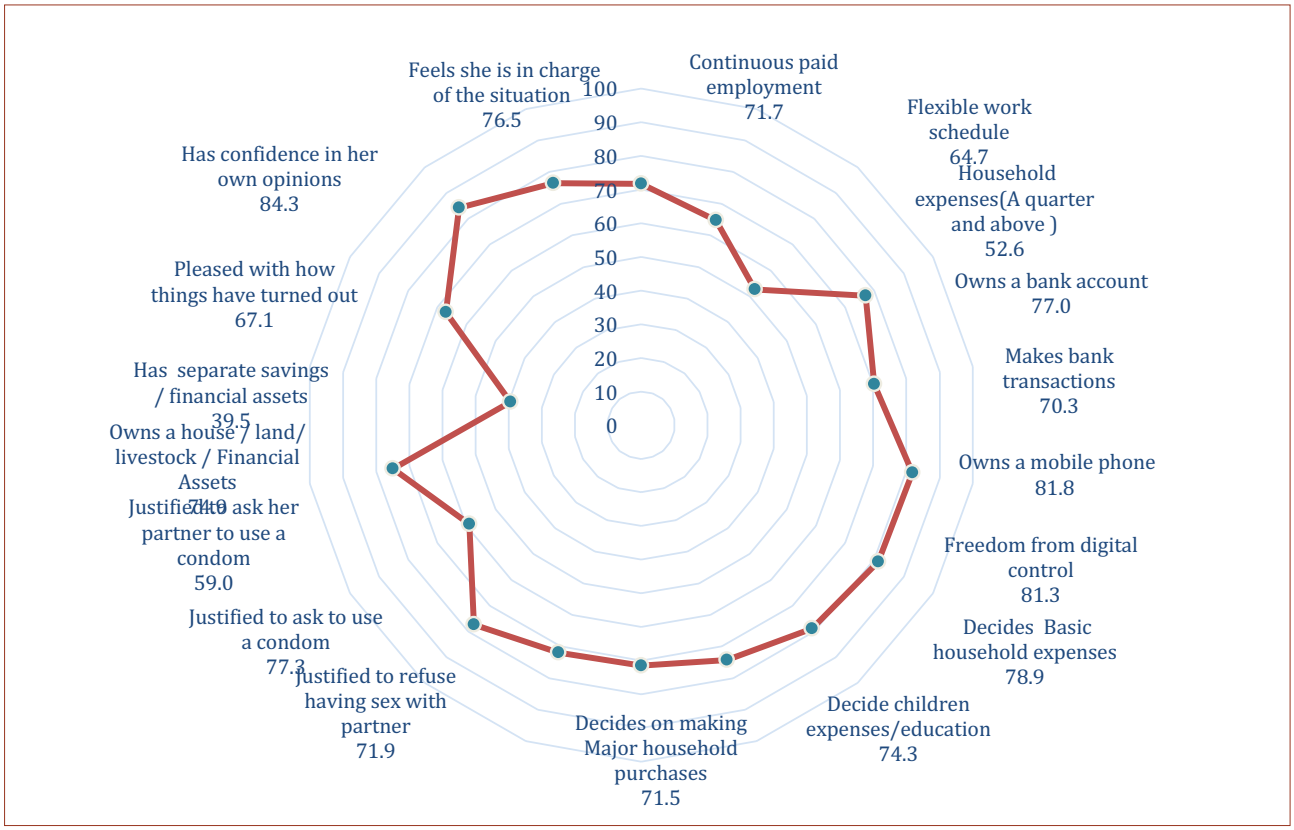
The analysis in this section presents decomposition of the women empowerment to identify contribution of individual indicators for women in union and not in union respectively, using a spider diagram.

Decomposability of Women empowerment to identify contribution of individual indicators

The analysis identifies the highest contributors to women in union empowerment as indicators reflecting women's psychological well-being and access to digital technology as the strongest empowerment drivers. Figure 21.5 shows that women's high confidence in her own personal opinion (84.3%) demonstrates strong self-perception and agency, while mobile phone ownership (81.9%) enables economic participation, informal access and safety.

The lowest contributing indicators to women empowerment are "women having separate savings or financial assets" and "A quarter and above of women's total household expenses is met through women's own earnings". These indicators reveal a critical gap in financial autonomy. Less than (40 %) of women in the union have independent savings and only about half (50%) meet a quarter of household expenses through their own earnings, indicating economic dependence despite high employment rates.

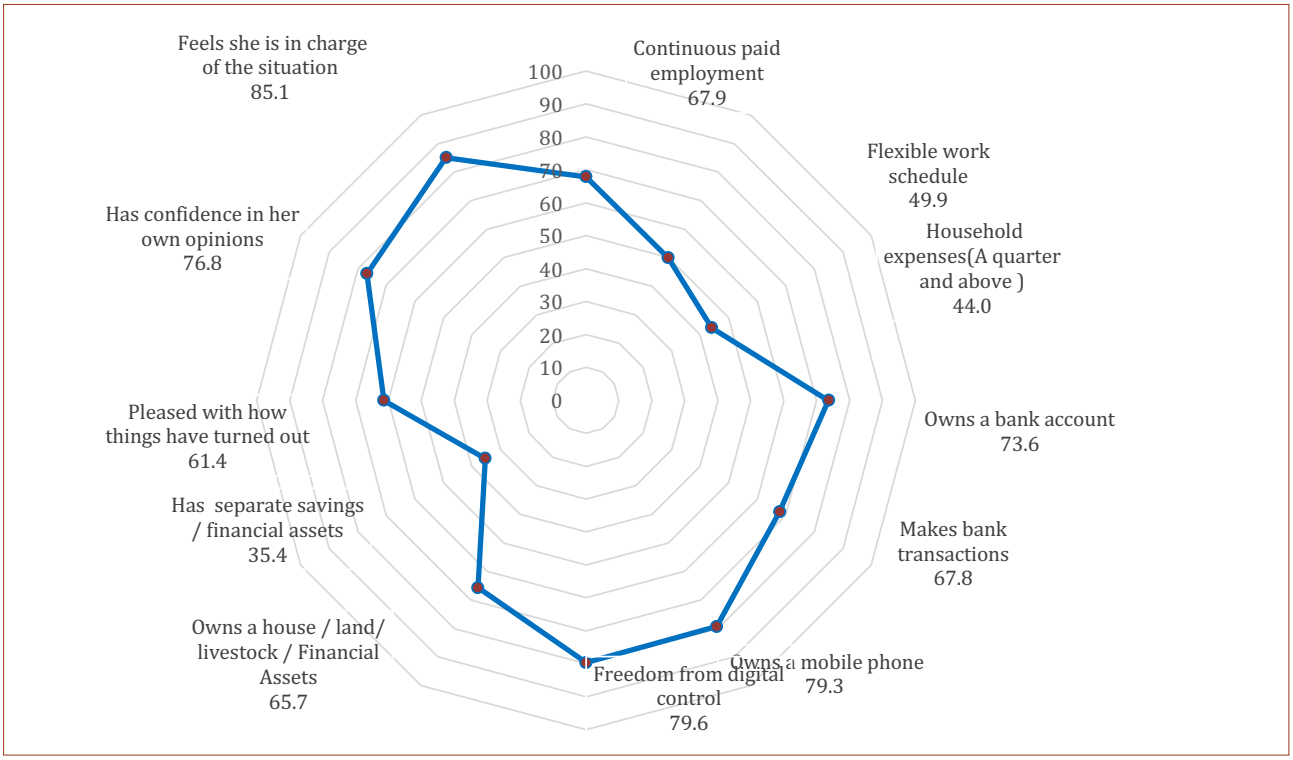
Figure 21.6: Decomposition of women empowerment by Women in Union



Mobile phone ownership and freedom from digital control dominate the empowerment profile of women not in union as presented in Figure 21.6. This suggests that technology access is a primary enabler of autonomy-based control is a significant marker of independence.

Similar to their counterparts, **separate savings or financial assets** ranks as the lowest contributor for women not in union at just (35.4%). The second lowest is **meeting (25%) or more of household expenses through own earnings** at 44 per cent. These suggest that women not in union face greater barriers to translating employment into meaningful financial contribution—possibly due to lower-paying or more precarious work arrangements.

Figure 21.7: Decomposition of women Empowerment by Women not in Union



In conclusion the decomposition of WEEI, reveals the following consistent pattern: psychological and digital empowerment indicators tend to be stronger, while economic independence indicators in particularly asset accumulation and financial sufficiency, remain the weakest links in women's empowerment across both groups. In order to empower women, encouraging women and girls to have their own savings and financial assets, alongside improving income adequacy and flexible work schedule that allows her to shift her work hours around to accomplish other tasks, would likely yield the greatest gains in overall empowerment.











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